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Baan Hill - On section 50, Hundred of Allenby; an adjacent spring gives a good supply of water all year round; derived from the Aboriginal *panau* - 'ochre'. The name was given to a pastoral run by H.S. Williams and J.T. Bagot and, on 24 June 1976, proclaimed as a recreation reserve.

Babbage, Mount - B.H. Babbage discovered the mountain in 1856 and named it 'Mount Hopeful'; in the following year it was renamed by G.W. Goyder. **Babbage Peninsula**, situated on Lake Eyre North was, virtually, discovered by Babbage, as opposed to Lake Eyre South which was discovered by E.J. Eyre and not named until 1963. Born in London, circa 1814, he came to South Australia in the *Hydaspes* in 1851.

A qualified engineer he was involved in the construction of the Port Adelaide railway, entered Parliament in 1857 and resigned nine months later to command a northern exploration party.

By the end of six months his explorations had scarcely penetrated beyond the limits of pastoral settlement and, consequently, both the public and the government, increasingly, became impatient at his slow rate of progress. Eventually, Major P. E. Warburton was dispatched to take over the leadership and, later, it was said that, 'Babbage's expedition of 1858-59 was one of the most fruitful in its detailed collection of geographical information and the minuteness of its survey work.'

The *Advertiser* of 24 December 1858 has a satirical poem - one verse reads:

Each caviller at Babbage then   *A fairy land, no doubt, he'd see,*
We'd northward send exploring   *Where others saw but gravel,*
To find new land, or water when   *And geographic problems he*
He chose artesian boring!   *Most surely would unravel.*

Prior to 1923, the only records available, hitherto, were those held by the government. However, in April of that year, fifty-six ink and pen sketches by Babbage were presented to the State Archive by Mrs W.D. Carr of Stirling. They were executed with much care and attention to detail and cover the whole course of the expedition from Port Augusta to Stuart's Creek, Lake Eyre, and represent every type of landscape and a variety of natural features in that portion of Central Australia, from clay pan and salt lake to scrub, mound spring and native well:

> Every sketch has an appropriate description and the camps of the expedition appear replete with blankets, spades, and billy cans and suitably attended by the expedition's dog. The views of Port Augusta, executed at so early a date, are of considerable historical value.
>
> A similar series in pencil was made during the progress of the construction of the overland telegraph line in 1870-71. In addition, the collection includes several sketches of Port Lincoln in the 1860s and one panoramic view of the foreshore, harbour and Boston Island.

He died in October 1878 at Saint Marys where 'he had an excellent vineyard and devoted a great deal of attention to winemaking.' (*See Edwardstown & Saint Marys Pool*)

Backstairs Passage - It separates Fleurieu Peninsula from Kangaroo Island and was named by Matthew Flinders in 1802 because it formed a private entrance to both Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs; Baudin called it *Detroit de Colbert*.

In 1871, it was said that 'at this season of the year it frequently happens that vessels from the neighbouring colonies fall in with the shoals of barracouta and when a fair wind ensures a rapid run up from Backstairs Passage, an opportunity of procuring samples of this really excellent fish':

> Some few years back they were caught in great numbers and it was not uncommon for a vessel to arrive having from 10 to 12 dozen on board. Some mariners are of the opinion the Cape snook and barracouta are the same, but this is not so, for on this coast the snook is found during November, December and January to find its way throughout the… gulf and even to penetrate the river as far as the North Arm. [*See Jervis, Cape*]

Back Creek Gorge - In the Hundred of Telowie, near Port Germein; 'it is one of the sights of the North and until recent construction work [in 1936] changed the creek bed the road certainly [crossed] the creek over thirty times.'

Back Valley - The Aborigines called the district *pondyong* - 'plenty', *i.e.*, of water and kangaroos. The wheat farmers in the Bald Hill area, 11 km ENE of Victor Harbor, travelled frequently to the flour mills at Encounter Bay by diverse routes, referred to as 'The Back Way'. The name is found in official records as early as 1857.

> In November 1892, the Government Geologist, Mr H.Y.L. Brown and a party of politicians, visited a site where a diamond drill was at work on the Port Victor Coal Proprietary Co's ground in Back Valley. A portion of the core from the drilling was put on display at the office of the Company, Royal Exchange.

The **Back Valley** School opened in 1935 and closed in 1957.

Backy Bay - In the Hundred of Cultana had its name changed to Fitzgerald Bay in December 1937. 'The private *Hummock Hill to Iron Knob Act* of 1900 defined the route of the tramway to the coast and gave power to construct jetties and wharfs.' In March 1913, a protest was entered by the citizens of Port Augusta against a proposal to survey a deviation of the line to a point near Point Lowly or Backy Bay and demanded that Port Augusta should be the terminus, it being only eight miles farther from Iron Knob than Backy Bay.

Point Backy is the northern point of Fitzgerald Bay, North-East of Whyalla; a corruption of 'Becky' and, originally, named 'Becky Point' after Rebecca McCarthy, the wife of W. McCarthy, whose father, Alfred, was the first pilot and harbourmaster at Port Augusta.

Bagdad Station - A name, derived from *The Tales of the Arabian Nights*, given to a South-East property by George W. Hayes who arrived in South Australia in 1839 and took up pastoral lease no. 346 'East of Mount Benson' from 27 April 1854.

Bagley Bridge - It spans a creek running into Lake Alexandrina North-East of Milang and recalls Charles Bagley (1834-1917), who leased sections 2836 and 2838, Hundred of Bremer, from 20 December 1859, following his arrival in the *Shackmaxon* in 1853.

The immediate vicinity was known as *ngalitjoar* by the Aborigines - 'grass tree place'.

Bagnall Well - On section 305, Hundred of Dalrymple, remembers W. Bagnall, a shepherd employed by Mr Rogers of Ynoo Station who was killed by Aborigines in May 1851. He had a very savage dog that attacked the Aborigines, who remonstrated with Bagnall without avail; as he would not kill the dog, they killed him!

There is a **Bagnall Hill** on section 35, Hundred of Kilkerran.

A photograph of members of a tennis club is in the *Chronicle*, 28 May 1936, page 35.

Bagot - Captain C.H. Bagot, MLC (1844-1869) is remembered by the **Hundred of Bagot**, County of Eyre, proclaimed on 19 April 1860. Born in Ireland in 1788, he arrived in the *Birman* in 1840, became an appointed member of the Nominee Legislative Council in 1842 and, from 1851, was the representative for the Light District where he farmed near Shea-oak Log.

He was an agent for Sir Montague Chapman of Killen Castle who sent out 213 of his tenants, rendered homeless by enclosures in Ireland, to be under the direction of Captain Bagot. (*See Kapunda, Koonunga & Montague Farm*).

According to Douglas Pike, he was the only friend of civil liberty in the Legislative Council but 'he was far from being a radical, but his sympathy with the Dissenters kept him in touch with the opposition out of doors.'

A great temperance advocate he died in 1880, aged 92 years.

Bagot Well is 8 km north of Kapunda and Captain Bagot sank it, in 1855, after which it was reserved for public use. The **Bagot Well** Post Office opened on 1 September 1860 on sections 260-61; mails left there at 10 a.m., Wednesday and Saturday, arriving in Adelaide at 2.50 p.m. The **Bagot Well** School, opened in 1863, closed in 1954.

The first evidence of closer settlement was in 1872, when Samuel Davenport cut up one acre out of section 258, 'on the railway line' which he sold to Alexander Lister, a 'blacksmith of Bagot's Well'. About this time the name was applied to the railway station. The area was known, originally, as 'Sour Flats'. (*See Government Well*)

> On 14 April 1865 a meeting was held on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of a new Congregational Church. The site of the building about to be erected was an acre of land the gift of the Hon. Thomas Magarey, MLC. Interesting and impressive addresses were given by Reverends M. Williams and W. Oldham and Messrs W. Lewis, Cameron, Kelly, Stobie, J. Adamson, Will Davies and Pinch. Divine services were conducted previously in a building lent for the purpose by Mr Henry Kelly.

In 1866, there is a report on the proposed erection of a new school at **Bagot Gap**, while a local history says it opened in 1870; its name was changed to 'Fords' in 1912 and it closed in 1944.

In the 1870s, the name, **Bagot Flagstaff**, was applied to a high peak on sections 101, 105, 242 and 243, Hundred of Belvidere, between Bagot Well and St Kitts.

Bagot Range, in the Far North 135 km NW of Oodnadatta, named by John McD. Stuart on 14 August 1860, remembers John T. Bagot (1819-1870), Commissioner of Crown Lands. (*See Smith Range*)

Bagster - Josiah H. Bagster, MP (1881-1890), was twice Mayor of Unley, the chairman of several public companies and connected prominently with the Zoological Society: 'his services on the Adelaide Licensing Bench and for upwards of nine years as a member of the Central Roads Board also must not be forgotten.'

He died in 1893, aged 46, and is remembered by the **Hundred of Bagster**, County of Kintore, proclaimed on 23 October 1890 and the **Bagster** Post Office, 51 km North-West of Ceduna, which opened in 1909.

Bailey Gardens - It has been recorded that 'in late 1839 John Bailey (1800-1864), having been trained at Messrs Conrad Loddiges and Sons nursery in England, was appointed to run a Botanic Garden on behalf of an Adelaide Citizens Committee':

> At the same time, by arrangement, he was able to sell seed, produce, and other items. On 14 February 1840, he advertised in the *Register* as having available fresh seed of onion, leek, celery, melon (water and sweet), cabbages, brocoli (*sic*), and cauliflower. He sold, also, fresh vegetables.
> The Botanic Garden project had to be abandoned after a year or two of operation, because of the financial position of the government of the day. Bailey, in 1841, then commenced operating a nursery known as 'Bailey's Garden' and 'Hackney Nursery' and was situated 'near the junction of Hackney Road and the road to Magill' (currently shown on road maps as North Terrace) at Kent Town.

When describing Kent Town in an official published history, it was said, 'bounded on the north by the once celebrated Bailey's Gardens.' In the early days it was looked upon as a beauty spot of the infant settlement. When Bailey arrived in the colony in 1839, he is said to have brought with him a number of cases of plants, including date-palms, vines, damson, olive, fig, and other trees, many of which were planted, eventually, at this nursery.

> Established in 1839, Bailey's Gardens at Hackney were for many years recognised as being the principal nursery in Adelaide. Seven acres of land running from Hackney Road along the Payneham Road were utilised for the purpose of the propagation of seedlings of all kinds and a big Australia-wide reputation was

established by the firm of John Bailey and Sons. Work continued there for about 20 years and terminated in 1858 when a series of seven auction sales were conducted when the whole of the stock was sold.

Early in 1859, a mention in *The Farm and Garden* monthly was made of a specimen of *Buginvillaea* (*sic*) *spectabilis*. It states, 'a specimen of this beautiful plant may now be seen in flower at Mr Wigzell's (Bailey's) Garden, Hackney.' George Church (ca.1839-1885) honoured John Bailey when he subdivided part section 256, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1876; now included in Hackney and bounded by Westbury Street, North Terrace and Company's Bridge Road (now Park Terrace).

The first garden of any note was west of King William Road in the Domain, sometimes called the 'Governor's Garden', and the cost of fencing it was included in the works proposal in 1837 when 4,000 palings and 400 post and rails from the hills were used for that purpose.

It was known also as 'Allen's Garden' because it was planted by the father of Mr F. Allen, who built the Southern Cross Hotel in Currie Street - later, he removed the business to King William Street.

An advertisement in the *Register* of 18 June 1836 (published in London) makes for interesting reading:

> Allen, botanist, fruit and kitchen gardener, Fellow of the Horticultural Society of London, late chief gardener to His Majesty, King William IV… is laying out and planting St James's and Regent Park. [He is] botanist to the Australasian Agricultural Company, New South Wales; [and] appointed gardener and ground workman to His Excellency the Governor (Captain Hindmarsh). NB. T. Allen & Sons respectfully beg leave to offer their services to the gentlemen capitalists to select, lay out and plant gardens in the best manner, both for utility and ornament on the most reasonable terms and with the utmost dispatch.

Baird Bay (Formerly Beard Bay) - James Baird settled on the shore of Anxious Bay in 1850 and was murdered by Aborigines on 2 November 1850 and an 1851 document includes a report by P. E. Warburton: '[I] bring under His Excellency's notice the untiring zeal, activity and perseverance of Corporal Geharty, who appears to have left no stone unturned to discover the murderers of the late Mr Baird.' In *The Streaky Bay*, the compilers, quoting from *Port Lincoln Police Journals* of 1848, said, he 'followed Eyre's track through the Gawler Ranges to come out in the Cape Radstock area. Here Baird settled to become a squatter - [he] was speared to death in 1849 [*sic*].'

James Baird's station was called 'Kolka', rendered today as 'Calca'. (*See Sinclair Gap*)

Bakara - The name was applied by the Aborigines to a native camp on a track from Swan Reach to the Loxton district (*See Mantung*).

It derives from either *bakarra*, a word relating to a hot North-West wind, or *balkara* - 'native dove'. (*See Bokarra*)

The 'Bakara Run' was established by W.P. Barker (1845-1914) and D. McLean in 1864 (lease no. 1555). Originally, the land was held by Messrs Lucas and Reid from February 1860 (lease no. 834).

The **Bakara** Post Office, 19 km South-East of Swan Reach, was located on section 10; it closed on 30 June 1979.

For information on the **Bakara** School see under 'Netherleigh'. The **Hundred of Bakara**, County of Albert, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893. The **Bakara Conservation Park** was proclaimed in 1984.

Baker - John Baker took up pastoral lease no. 622, naming it 'Blanchewater' on 28 February 1858 and **Baker Bore** is west of Lake Frome. Following his death in 1872, it was said of him that he had held an eminent position amongst the squatters of Australia; he was elected to the Legislative Council in 1851 where 'he was always careful when on the unpalatable side to let his opinions be known.'

He fought fiercely to carry a clause in the new Constitution Act to provide for terms for life of members of that chamber. An obituary concluded by stating that 'it may appear strange that one who has taken so important a part in the politics of the country should only have held office for eleven days, but Mr Baker was not of that stuff of which Ministers are too often made…' (*See Hundred of Baker*)

George F. Loyau, in his works, which tend to glorify the men he scrutinised, opined that Mr Baker possessed great ability and, accordingly, the reason(s) for his conspicuous absence from the government benches may be found in the newspaper columns of his lifetime. For example, in June of 1861, the Editor of the *Chronicle* said, *inter alia*:

> We really fear that 'The King of Morialta' must have suffered in health since he reached the latitude of London… He is most decidedly suffering from the 'blues'. This is the mildest construction we can put upon that gentleman's extraordinary efforts to run down the colony in which he has feathered his nest - pretty considerably.

The **Hundred of Baker**, County of Russell, was proclaimed on 19 April 1860 and 11 May 1893 and named after the same gentleman (MLC: 1851-1872) who was born in Somersetshire in 1813 and arrived in the *Elizabeth* in 1838 from Tasmania, being more attracted to the new colony by its economic advantages rather than its social ideals. An importation of 10,000 sheep from Tasmania culminated in him being a leading pastoralist in Australia.

In 1846, he protested against the imposition of a royalty on minerals and took an active role in the formation of the Chamber of Commerce in 1850. In 1865, he opposed Goyder's pastoral lease valuations and, later, was conspicuous by protesting against the removal of Justice Boothby from office. He died at Morialta in May 1872.

An 1863 correspondent said of him that 'power is the commodity Mr John Baker wants most':

> He feels in the high road to it now. Happily for the country he is too impatient to conceal his designs… In truth, Mr Baker is never happy in his attempts at the sensational. Whenever he goes out of his way to perpetuate his name by some brilliant achievement, he is sure to lead his followers into the mire and leave them there. Anything he attempts is pretty sure to exhibit in its details a singular combination of adroitness without judgement and ingenuity… We can call to mind no instance in which he has, even by accident, deviated into success.

His son, Richard Chaffey Baker (1841-1911), also entered politics and, if newspaper reports are to be believed, he was cast in a similar mould to that of his father:

> [His] real complaint against the newspapers, we suspect, is that they do not see their way to recognise his talents or to feed his vanity by indiscriminate adulation. [He] is always to the front when a snubbing of the Assembly is on the board. By previous training and hereditary prejudices he is well qualified for this sort of thing. He has always been a minority man. He has never sought to represent the majority of the people, because he believes minorities should always rule… If blame there be, it rests with ourselves for selecting him to represent us. [*See Montacute*]

Baker Flat was a 'suburb' of Kapunda situated approximately south of the mine. In 1854, 'a significant number of Irish emigrants arrived and started to work at the mine… they put up huts and cottages on the first place that appealed to them… the land was owned by four people, including John and Mary Baker.'

> In 1850, 'Baker's 500 Acre Blocks' were advertised as being laid out in 69 allotments from one to seven-and-a-half acres and, in 1855, there is mention of 'part of the celebrated 500 acre block known as Baker's or South Kapunda' and, on 2 June 1860, 'the hundred hovels on Baker's Flat.'

Baker Gully, on section 813, Hundred of Kuitpo, 3 km south of Clarendon, was named after either George A. Baker, an early settler on section 812 in 1844, or John Baker who purchased section 854 in 1851.

Baker Gully Post Office was opened in August 1857 by W. Stillman and closed circa May 1908.

Baker Gully School opened in 1868 and closed in 1872.

Baker Range is in the South-East, south of Lucindale and an 1851 pastoral lease map shows a 'Mr Baker' being in occupation of adjacent country - Probably James Baker who took out an occupation licence on 22 April 1847 in County Grey. Pastoral lease no. 223 of 1851 shows Messrs Norman and McKinnon being in occupation of the 'Baker Range Run'. Rodney Cockburn suggests it may have been named by Governor Grey after Private Baker of the Royal Sappers and Miners, who accompanied him in the South-East in 1844, but there appears to be no primary source evidence to support his conclusion. (*See Lucindale*)

In 1922, **Baker Sandhill** was said to be the site of Lock 3 'below Kingston.'

Baker Springs, on section 550, Hundred of Gilbert, were named after William Baker, who introduced the first sheep to the district. Born in 1810, he arrived in the *Emerald Isle* in 1838.

A 1904 report says they were named after Mr John Baker on whose property existed a 'natural flow of water', while a 1907 obituary of Mrs William Baker says the springs were named after she and her husband.

Until recent times the Rhynie Hotel was known as 'Baker Springs Hotel'. (*See Rhynie*)

Rodney Cockburn records **Baker Springs** 'in the far interior' and attributes its nomenclature to 'the Honourable John Baker, legislator…'

Bakewell Town - A town in England of the same name derives from the Œ *badecan-wylle* - 'The well of Badeca'. (*See Evandale for information on the 'local' Bakewell Town*.)

Balaklava - The **Hundred of Balaklava**, County of Gawler, was proclaimed on 22 May 1856 and named after a Crimean War battle, derived from the Turkish words *balik* - 'fish' and *yuva* - 'net'; the Bay of Balaklava is one of the richest fishing areas in the Black Sea. The name occurs, also, in Scotland where a village was christened 'Balaclava' (*sic*) two years after the famous charge of the Crimean War; its former name was *Balnuig* - 'village on the bay'. The Aboriginal name for the district was *wirukutj* - 'the place of cuckoos' and, according to T.R. Bowman who wrote the name as 'weerockety', the cuckoo place was two fine waterholes in the River Wakefield near Balaklava. (*See Werocata*)

'The first settlers in the Balaklava district were James and Mary Dunn, who came from Burra in 1847 and built Dunn's Hotel on the Balaklava-Hoyleton Road.' (*See Dunn Bridge*)

Charles Fisher and others laid out the town of **Balaklava**, in 1869, on section 1 when it was reported that 'Charles Fisher is building a large store and sinking for water at his new township near Dunn's Bridge… A very large amount of wheat is grown in the neighbourhood and several roads converge at the White Gate.'

> The township is built on the bank of the River Wakefield and near the spot long known as Dunn's Crossing. [It] is scarcely three years old, as the most important buildings - Messrs Verco Brothers Mill and Brebner's Hotel - were erected in 1875.
>
> The total number of inhabitants is nearly 200. The only place of worship is a Bible Christian Chapel, which has a manse connected to it. The Wesleyans hold services in a private building and the Roman Catholics have purchased a site for the erection of a chapel.
>
> There are three respectable stores with a large assortment of goods. Two machinists have large establishments and appear to be doing a good trade; the same may be said of three local builders and carpenters.
>
> There is one boarding house and many boarded houses, besides several stone residences amongst which are the school house and teacher's dwelling. The temporal wants are provided for by two butchers, a baker, a greengrocer, a fruiterer, a tinsmith, a bootmaker, a saddler and harness maker, a brickmaker and a lime burner.

The **Balaklava** School opened in 1872. Photographs of a horse race day are in the *Chronicle*, 24 March 1906, page 30, of a Boy Scout patrol on 23 July 1910, page 32, of a football team on 18 July 1935, page 33.

Balan - A school near Spalding conducted in a building erected by residents and partly paid for by the government; opened in 1921, it closed in 1925.

Balcanoona Creek & **Balcanoona Range** - They are to be found twenty-eight kilometres south of Arkaroola. An Aboriginal word meaning 'old woman'; this refers to the profile of a woman, to be seen in the high cliffs of the creek. The 'Balcanoona Run' was taken up by F. Hamp in the 1870s (lease no. 1378).

A photograph of the homestead is in the *Chronicle*, 8 September 1928, page 40.

A post office was opened at the station in 1899 and, in the same year, a visitor said:

> We stayed at Balcanoona station for the night and were most hospitably treated by Mrs George Noble. The drought has by no means broken up here and the portion of the run we passed over is in a woeful condition as not a bit of any kind of feed is to be seen for miles.
>
> There are about 2,500 sheep on the run and Mr Noble, when we were there, had them on a back part of the run where there is a little bush, thus trying to save the remnants of his flock. For nine months last year he travelled his sheep in various parts of the north to get feed for them. Wild dogs and eagle hawks are very troublesome, the latter having killed about 800 lambs last year.

An 1890 photograph of a stone house built by Mr George Noble at Balcanoona – his wife and one child are shown

Balcarrie - (*See Willochra*)

Balcombie Estate - This 1926 subdivision was advertised as 92 allotments on Findon Road 'just north of its intersection with the diagonal Crittenden Road.'

The name occurs in Scotland and translates as 'village of St Colman'.

Balcoorie - A property near Mount Arden; see pastoral lease no. 69.

Balderstone Creek - (*See Ashbourne*)

Baldoora - A property east of Wilpena Pound; see pastoral lease no. 932.

Bald Hill - In 1866, it was described as a pastoral village 'situated on the Yankalilla River', and **Bald Hill** itself as 'a remarkable elevation which is a landmark for the surrounding country.'

The **Bald Hill** Post Office, 8 km South-East of Yankalilla, opened circa 1856 by Caleb Fidler, stood on section 343, Hundred of Encounter Bay, while the **Bald Hill** School opened in 1860 and closed in 1863.

> On 28 September 1858 the foundation stone of a Bible Christian Chapel was laid at **Bald Hills** [*sic*], Yankalilla, by Mr James Ashton, the senior minister of the circuit. Immediately after the whole company repaired to a tent that had been erected for the occasion which was tastefully decorated with garlands and tables plentifully supplied with rich varieties of tea. A paper containing the names of the trustees, *etc*., was deposited in the foundation. [*See Back Valley*]

There is a **Bald Hill** in the Hundred of Landseer; the 'Bald Hill Run' (lease no. 2112) was established by W.L. Harding circa 1873, 'Near Tilleys, SE district.'

Another **Bald Hill**, south of Naracoorte, was known as *moiwal* by the Aborigines - 'ant heap'. (*See Moy Hall*)

Other features with the name **Bald Hill** are south of Sanderston and on sections 250-252, Hundred of Belvidere.

Bald Hill Range forms a natural barrier between the Counties of Burra, Stanley and Victoria and its main peaks are Mt Cone (2601 feet), Razorback (2834 feet) and Mt Bryan (3065 feet). **Bald Hill Beach -** (*See Malakhoff*)

Baldina - Rodney Cockburn says it embraces an Aboriginal word referring to the springs feeding **Baldina Creek** on section 150, Hundred of Kooringa, and east of Burra.

The utilisation of the creek as a water resource was commented upon in the 1860s:

> Messrs Cowper of Baldina near the Burra have erected, in a simple and yet serviceable manner under the superintendence of Mr B. Dowling, suitable apparatus [for wool washing] and, when the largely increased value of the wool is taken into account, the cost is trifling. The washing place is situated on the Baldina Creek in which a stream of water runs constantly.
>
> Advantage is taken of a natural descent and the water is conducted along a race over sloping ground until it attains a height of six feet from the surface. The race is about 110 feet long and near the end are two spouts, a few feet from each other, so that two sheep can be washed at the same time. The quantity of dirt washed

out of the sheep on the run is from 50 to 60 per cent, the bales of cleansed wool averaging about 200 lb., net, while a bale of unwashed wool weighed four hundredweight.
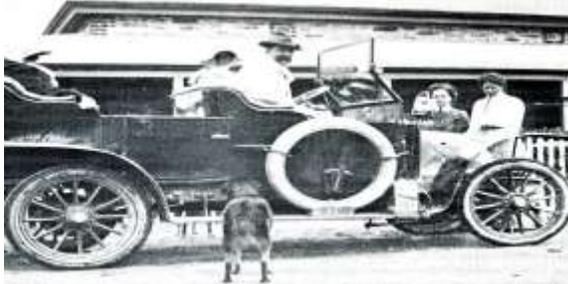
Baldina Homestead – circa 1910

Baldina School students & teacher - 1892

The 'Baldina Run' was established by Henry Ayers in 1851 (lease no. 22), while the 'Baldina Creek Run' (lease no. 33) was described by its lessee, Alfred Barker, in 1865/66. (*See* '*Source Notes*')

Baldina Post Office stood on section 42W and the **Hundred of Baldina,** County of Burra, was proclaimed on 30 December 1875.

The **Baldina** School opened in 1885 and closed in 1930.

Baldon - East of Truro, settled by Lachlan McBean (1810-1894) from 6 March 1845 under occupation licence when his holding was described as 'between hills and scrub.' According to Rodney Cockburn it is a corruption of a Scottish place name. 'Baldoon Castle' is in Wigtown, Scotland; it means 'Bealda's home'. (*See Accommodation Hill & Hay*)

In 1839, he was generally known as 'Lockey' McBean and when he arrived: 'He had only a few shillings in his pocket; but he very soon got a job. He held it for some time, but he could see he was not going to get very far, so he gave up the job and went droving.'

It was not long before he commenced dealing, bringing cattle from Queensland and New South Wales. On one occasion he brought a mob of cattle to Adelaide. For some reason the butchers would not buy them so he at once rented a shop, put a butcher in, slaughtered them and did well.

As time went by he made a lot of money and bought the Baldon Estate, near Truro, which he made a freehold of 24,000 acres. A brother arrived from Scotland and he managed this estate. Lachlan then trekked into NSW and Queensland and bought a station some distance from Denliquin for £12,000. This money, mostly gold, he carried on his back to save exchange. As time went on he acquired a good many stations in the two colonies and considerable property in Melbourne.

On one occasion a property in Queensland was offered for sale in Melbourne, but on the day of the sale it was announced that it had been postponed for a month. He did not relish the idea of going home and then making another trip, so he got an *Argus* and looked up the 'Persons Wanted' column.

A gentleman in one of the suburbs wanted a gardener and Lockey applied and got the job. At the end of three weeks he gave the usual week's notice and at the sale the only opponent bidder was Lockey's late employer! He got the station and went home jubilant.

Baldoura Creek - East of Wilpena Pound. 'Baldoura Run' was a name given to pastoral lease no. 932 of 1888.

Baldry - A subdivision of section 454, Hundred of Ayers, 19 km west of Burra, by Dr William J. Browne in 1875, when he advertised that, 'it is intended to supply a largely increasing want for accommodation for travellers, teamsters and persons in charge of stock…' The town never developed and its nomenclature is unknown.

However, it may have been adapted from **Baldry Hut** shown on maps of the Booborowie run. Dr Browne returned to England, in 1878, and died at Eastbourne in 1894, aged 79. The **Baldry** Post Office was opened in 1877 by J. Burden and became 'Leighton' in 1888. In 1877, the **Baldry** School was conducted by Mary J. Rankine with 26 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1876 and became 'Leighton' in 1880. (*See Leighton*)

Bales Bay - On Kangaroo Island, recalls William Bales, an old time ruffian and whaler and member of a sealing party stationed, for a time, at the bay.

Balgowan - The town, 19 km WNW of Maitland, proclaimed on 6 February 1879, was recorded by Rodney Cockburn as being named by Governor Fergusson after a village near Inverness, Scotland. This is most improbable because the vice-regal term of office for the said gentleman terminated in 1873. Of interest is the fact that a surveyor's field book in the Lands Department shows that local surveys were not undertaken until 1878.

Of further interest are the words of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Scotland, in 1964, when writing of his family background, (*see Cunningham, Hundred of*) he said: '[Balgowan] has a Scottish sound to it but means nothing to me.' However, the name appears four times on the map of Scotland; in 1487 one of them, a town near Aberdeen, was written as 'Balgonie'. It derives from the Celtic *baile-a'ghobhainn* - 'village of the smiths'.

Further, in *Governor Fergusson's Legacy*, at page 225, the author says:

> In keeping with the trend to applying Scottish names to a number of localities, the town and port allocated to the Hundred of Kilkerran was duly named Balgowan after a town in Perthshire in the first survey of 1872.

An undisputed fact is that the town was named by Governor Jervois on 23 November 1878 and the following is presented in favour of Lord Lynedoch, formerly of Balgowan, Perthshire, Scotland, and the son of the Laird of Balgowan, as being in the nomenclator's mind at the time of its christening.

Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch (1748-1843), was a famous soldier of the British Army and for two years from 1798 laid siege to a French garrison at Valetta, Malta. Further, Governor Jervois was an expert in fortifications and visited Malta in 1869 to inspect works in progress.

Thus, it is suggested that he decided to link existing Scottish nomenclature of the region with that of a fellow soldier who, coincidentally or otherwise, was an associate of Colonel Light. (*See Lyndoch*)

To moderate this assertion, it must be said that Professor N.B. Tindale recorded that the Aborigines knew the district as *palkowan* - 'potato place' - *palko* - 'native potato' and *wan* - 'place' (of existence) but, because of the Governor's known proclivities in respect of nomenclature, it is unlikely that it is the source. (*See under Pondalowie Bay for reference to a 'wicked old woman' called 'Bulgawan'.*)

In August 1879, a public meeting was held at the residence of Mrs Clift:

> To consider what steps should be taken to get a jetty and tank erected at Balgowan. Mr. Moody told the meeting that he roughly estimated the land under cultivation in the northern part of Kilkerran to be about 20,000 acres, while Jones opined that the future sale of town allotments and other lands would be benefited by a jetty and Mr. Tilly said it would be a great hardship if they had to travel 17 or 18 miles to market.

A jetty was erected there in 1881, but was virtually useless because of its proximity to a reef and, decades later, the first pile for a new structure was driven on 18 January 1907.

It was used for commercial purposes until being severely damaged in a storm on 18 May 1953; reduced in length in 1967, it was destroyed by another storm on 1 June 1981.

A photograph of the town is in the *Observer*, 19 August 1905, page 29.

A 1905 Marine Board inspection of the first jetty at Balgowan

Balhannah - An 1839 advertisement was headed 'New Township Near Mount Barker' and called the attention of newly arrived emigrants and the general public to 'the excellence of section 4208, on which it is intended to establish the new town'. Later, it was described as being 'watered abundantly by a creek running through [it] and is close to the never-failing supply of the Onkaparinga. Abundance of wood, *etc.*, for building and fencing is on the spot, rendering all erections the mere expense of labour… a comfortable Inn is in progress and a regular carriage to Adelaide established… the pure air and excellent water would revive an invalid…'

The owner of the section was James Turnbull Thomson, whose journal is held by the Mortlock Library; at page 246 this document reads:

> I resolved to lay out half my cash in building, reserving the other for carrying on my section, upon which I entered in December, and immediately advertised a part of it for a village calling it after my mother and sister, Hannah.

If the evidence of tombstones in the local cemetery is to be believed the village was called, originally, Belhannah. Mr A. Monk writing to the *Register* from Goolwa, in 1909, said, 'he prefixed "Belle" (corrupted into *bel*), for beautiful', while Henry Liston of Morphett Vale said 'I always understood from him that he named it from his mother's name, Hannah, with the Celtic prefix "bal", signifying a town or village.'

Thus we are left with alternative meanings - 'beautiful Hannah' or 'Hannah's village'. Let us leave the last words on the subject to Mr C.H. Kruse, of Milang, who said, in 1909: 'I was well acquainted with James Thomson, who explained… that *bal* was a Gaelic word for "town", and Hannah his mother's name.' Of interest is the fact that the first survey maps of the Hundred of Onkaparinga in 1844 show the 'Township of Balhannah'. He left Adelaide for Sydney in 1845 from which he went to London in 1848. On 15 August 1850, he returned to Adelaide.

In 1852, he applied for a licence for his old hotel - and got it. He expressed surprise at this - and so did many others after reading his various tirades against the authorities. His *bete noire* was Francis Davison, the special magistrate at Mount Barker, and founder of Blakiston, 'who for about 11 years has annoyed me because I exposed him.' It transpired that Mr James Thomson engaged in 'free for all' with the magistrates of Mount Barker in respect of their conduct in certain cases, including some in which he was personally involved.

On 15 April his rejoinder was published:

> It surely ill becomes a Judgement-seat to resort to anonymous libel in defence of its character; and the very circumstances of much of the matters suppressed as too unmannerly and scandalous for a newspaper, does not exhibit an increase in wisdom… The reports I gave are incapable of disproof and I think the reduction of police work as may possibly be found from the officers' diaries, is enough proof, and is enough to prove the necessity for the remarks… I have advised with a Magistrate under certain circumstances and refrained proceedings, but I have never refused a summons. I have delayed in prosecuting a robber, but never compounded a felony…

The Editor saw fit to append the following note in the *Register*, 15 April 1843:

> We have struck out one sentence… Quite as offensive as any in his opponents; and there is another which we cannot suffer to pass without a word of comment, lest it should appear that there was any collusion betwixt us and the antagonistic parties… Without affirming or denying the truth… we have no hesitation in stating that Mr Thomson must have come at his information surreptitiously.

The writers' private authentication of their letter has never been out of our possession and although applied by Mr Thomson we refused to satisfy his curiosity respecting the contents of the suppressed passages.

At this stage one was 'struck by the growing moroseness of James Turnbull Thomson':

He is at war with the world - particularly the little world around Balhannah. Especially he had an enmity with a family named Morris, who had had the audacity to establish a rival pub - the Golden Cross. He accuses them of smashing 54 panes of glass in his windows.

This trouble, which like many similar things grew with the years, started in 1855. Thomson had applied to the licensing authorities for a general and storekeeper's licence. It was refused. At the same time an application by E. Morris for a licence for the Golden Cross was granted.

There you have the genesis of the bad feeling between the parties. It was at this stage that Thomson again started brewing. He declared that his profit on each hogshead of beer was £5. I told you he hated women. His journal states: 'I have never sought women in my youth, nor now at 38.' On one occasion he encountered one of the Morris girls, and raved at her to such a degree that he was fined £1 for abusive language, and bound over to keep the peace. But the culminating point of all his misery came in 1857, when, having overstepped the bounds in his war with Morris, he was sent to gaol. Morris had applied for a renewal of his licence. Thomson opposed it with all the bitterness of his constantly increasing misanthropy. He declared that Morris kept a disorderly house. Morris sued him for slander, and got a verdict for £150.

Thomson was granted a new trial, but ordered to pay the costs. He couldn't pay them. His money was done. So he was sent to gaol for a year. The war between Thomson and Morris was the more bitter because the hotels were practically side by side. Thomson's hotel was a two-storey brick building with a gable roof. It was a place of eight or nine rooms, of which three were upstairs. Such is the irony of Fate that Thomson's has since been pulled down to make room for additions to the Golden Cross, and the residential portion of that house now covers the site.

Indicating the warped point of view which became habitual with Thomson in middle life is this pathetic entry, made in July, 1856: 'I am 46 years old. My hair is scanty, and grows very slow. My beard has snowy hairs, mixed with red, which the comb draws out. Once it was over my breast; now it barely covers the collarbone.' The founder of Balhannah was a broken man when he came out of prison. Though he still had 19 years of life left to him they were full of misery and gloom. He had no heart to continue the journal, and there is no further entry until 1863, when he opens it to record that he is going blind. Then one day, August 26, 1876, some men exploring the thick scrub which grew in the vicinity of the North Arm in Port Adelaide, came across a body. It was that of James Turnbull Thomson.

He had died of exhaustion and exposure. In his pocket was cash to the value of £39 and a cheque for £5. You would have thought the authorities would have used this money to bury him decently. But not a bit of it. He lies in a pauper's grave in the Woodville Cemetery. There is no headstone or any other emblem to mark his resting place. He is just forgotten dust. Such is the history of the founder of Balhannah.

The **Balhannah** School opened in 1858. Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 28 September 1933, page 35.

Of the localities where gold occurs with copper, the best known west of the River Onkaparinga was the Balhannah mine which was opened at a time when copper mining attracted capital readily. The run of ore was not a long one and the original venturers abandoned the mine because it was evident that future ore supplies would have to be sought at greater depths which was a costly undertaking and one they preferred not to attempt.

It was in March 1866 that Mr Edward Morris declared that he had obtained fine gold from a shaft about six feet deep on the banks of the Onkaparinga opposite his residence and the mine was worked from 1867 to 1876 when operations were discontinued. An Adelaide company reopened the mine at the end of 1881 and it took them eight months to dewater the workings and this all but absorbed the available capital.

Golden Cross Hotel, Balhannah – circa 1868

Machinery was purchased by way of bank overdraft, a metallurgist engaged, and as soon as he was able to get below he scrambled among the old workings and took samples.

The results were not satisfactory to one of the shareholders who was also the financial backbone of the company. When he withdrew his support it was found that he had neglected to pay appropriate 'calls' and after an inglorious career that company went into liquidation without breaking a stone of ore.

In 1883 it was 'forked' with a view to a restart, but nothing was done and the property was sold and machinery removed. Spasmodic attempts were made to reopen the mine, but all proved abortive but, in 1904, some American investors secured an option over it.

Another find was reported in the Balhannah district in January 1887 when section 4107, owned by Mr Mount, 'gave up some rich specimens.'

Ballara Park - A suburb laid out by Arthur Laughton Black in 1913 on part section 180, Hundred of Noarlunga; now included in Warradale and Hove.

Rodney Cockburn says the name is simply 'Ballarat' without the final letter and that it was bestowed by Mr Bosley Jenkins who came to Adelaide from Ballarat, in Victoria, which is Aboriginal for 'camping place'.

Ballast Head - Five kilometres north of American River on Kangaroo Island, so named because ballast was readily available there for sailing ships. Arrowsmith's map of 1841 shows 'stone good for ballast here' while, earlier, in 1838, a correspondent to the *Register*, drew attention to 'the very fine opportunities for ballasting in Nepean Bay near Ballast Head.'

Loading gypsum at Ballast Head

In 1927, a request for a jetty was made by a deputation representing the residents of Kangaroo Island, the Coast Steamship Company and people who visited the locality frequently.

A spokesman said that 'more than 500 visitors stayed at American River and adjoining places each year and that the existing jetty at American River was useless for shipping':

The practice at that time was for visitors to be landed at Penneshaw and be motored to American River, but frequently it was too rough for steamers to put in at that port. Further, local fishermen, in not being able to get their fish away from Penneshaw, suffered loss also.

Salt mining was carried out in the immediate district at 'Salt Lake' and, when this operation ceased, gypsum was taken from it and agitation commenced for the formation of a port. In 1959, trial piles were driven and, in 1960, the Colonial Sugar Refineries Ltd decided to proceed with the project and, upon completion, the gantry was 136 metres long. Mining continued until 1986 and the final shipment occurred on 12 July 1992. (*See Salt Lagoon*)

Ballville - The 'Village of Ballville' was advertised in 1850 as comprising '40 half-acre allotments … The site of this village is preferable to any situation in North Adelaide but a short distance removed therefrom.'

Balmoral - Laid out on part section 510, Hundred of Yatala, by Alexander MacDonald in 1850 when it was announced that 'Nathaniel Hailes will sell… that most picturesque of townships, one worthy to become a Royal residence…'

Nathaniel Hailes

It is now included in Dernancourt and remembered by Balmoral Road. 'Balmoral', on the River Dee in Scotland, is a royal residence of the English monarchy; the name translates as 'village in a big clearing'; Gaelic *baile* - 'village'. Joseph Ind, the founder of Paradise, purchased several lots in the subdivision and built 'Balmoral House' on lot 19, where his wife died in 1856.

Balmoral East was a 1922 subdivision comprising '110 building blocks situated between Grange and Semaphore.'

Balumbah - An Aboriginal word for 'rain' and given to a railway station on the Cummins-Buckleboo line, 13 km South-West of Kimba; **Balumbah** Post Office stood on section 27, Hundred of Solomon.

The **Balumbah** School opened in 1931 and closed in 1944.

Balyarta - A railway station in the Hundred of Kanmantoo, 13 km east of Mount Barker.

It is an Aboriginal word for 'a stopping place'.

Bamboo, Lake - Situated 150 km North-West of Woomera and named by B.H. Babbage on 20 May 1858 because it was filled with bamboo reed.

Banbury - A school near Hallett opened in 1913 and closed, circa 1925, took its name from the adjacent **Banbury Creek**. Of interest is an extract from *Views from the Hills* by Tom Dyster:

[David] Murray, a successful businessman, had purchased his property from a man named Banbury. Sections 3324, 3325, 3328 and 3329 [in the vicinity of Biggs Flat] had been originally granted to the Hallett brothers, Alfred and John… In 1876 they sold to Banbury (Land Title CT 98/212) …

With his brother, William, he migrated from Scotland in 1853 [and] from a humble drapery store in the east end of Rundle Street, the brothers built up the business that was to become D. & W. Murray (or David Murray's). It was to thrive on that Rundle Street site for more than 100 years…

The name occurs in Oxfordshire, England, and probably means 'Bana's burg (fort)'; it is a town of great antiquity called *banesbyrig* by the Saxons; Roman relics have been found there. (*See Rockford*)

Bandon, Hundred of - In the County of Albert, proclaimed on 21 July 1898 and named in honour of Sir George S. Kingston who was born at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland. The name was noticed first in 1609 when, 'James I granted to Henry Becher the privilege of a Saturday's market and two fairs at the town lately built on the south side of the River Bandon.' It derives from the Gaelic *bean-dun* - 'bean hill'. (*See Marino*)

Bangham - A railway station on the Wolseley-Mount Gambier line, 27 km South-West of Wolseley. Edward Bangham held adjacent land under occupation licence in the 1840s and sold out to a Mr McLean in 1846. Bryan Cussen held it under pastoral lease no. 154 from 1851.

Bangham Hall, opened in 1953

The ride through Bangham has no charm except the charm of solitude, or such mild diversions as can be found from watching the kangaroo hop, the emu stalk hurriedly away among the trees, or the big stork-like native companions glide as quietly from view as if he knew the onlooker were admiring his slate-coloured plumage and his thin long legs. The country passed through is a monotonous one - all scrub and little swampy flats - till the Nalang Run and the Tatiara country are entered…

Bangor - A town laid out by the Mount Remarkable Mining Company in 1853 on section 100, Hundred of Wongyarra. Formerly, its site was called 'Glenorchy', the home of the pioneer Campbell family, the head of which was Colin Campbell who was born at Glenorchy, Scotland, circa 1770 and died in 1856; his wife, Jane, was buried in the local cemetery in 1860.

The name occurs four times in the United Kingdom and derives from either *beanchoir* - 'the white church' or 'fair choir', *benn-chor* - 'a row of points or peaks' or *beinn-gobhar* - 'hill of goats'. In the beginning of the ninth century the Irish town 'suffered severely from the predatory incursions of the Danes and about 818 AD these merciless marauders massacred the abbot and about 900 monks.' (*See Glenorchy & Melrose*)

In 1853, mention was made of 'the romantic township of Melrose, the business sites of Bangor Township and the water side privileges of Port Flinders.'

Bangor has a kind of wild Highland glen look about it, befitting its name, and there appears no valid excuse for its existence at all, unless the presence of the indispensable hotel be considered one.

The **Bangor** Post Office was opened by Walter Purchase in 1887.

The **Bangor** School opened in 1877 and, in 1904, was conducted in 'a room attached to the hotel stables and for a playground the children use the cattle yards only a step from the door.' It closed in 1964.

Banks - On 3 December 1800 Lieutenant James Grant named **Cape Banks,** while Baudin named it *Cap Bourru* ('Gloomy Cape') and Freycinet's maps show it as C. Buffon.

In his journal of 17 April 1802, Flinders records the name as **Cape Banks West**:

The addition of West is made… to distinguish it from Cape Banks on the east coast, named by Captain Cook. It is to be regretted that navigators often apply names in so careless a manner as to introduce confusion into geography.

In 1886, a weary traveller said 'we had to travel four miles to the lighthouse over an abominable road, portion of the way composed of huge boulders of rocks; how the axles stood it was surprising':

We reached the cape without accident and were received kindly by the good people living there. There are two families - a head and second keeper - and they have indeed a lonely time of it in a spot so remote from others. An occasional visit from a boundary rider is about the only relief to their monotony. The lighthouse is kept beautifully and the two comfortable cottages are patterns of cleanliness and neatness.

Fortunately, there are young people and children in each to lighten their parent's solitude… Our host bought the wreck of the *Admella* for a modest sum, but he has not been able to do anything with it owing to the never-ceasing swell and surf.

On one occasion when he was out endeavouring to secure it he rested his hand on part of the ship's machinery which on exceptionally fine days, he said, may still be seen at low tide.

The *Aelous*, bound from Cape Town for Sydney, went ashore on the Agnes Reef off Cape Banks on the morning of 2 September 1894. The crew were ordered to take to boats and succeeded in landing near Mr Carrison's camp - Mr W. Carrison had guided the party by signals to a safe landing place.

The site of the wreck was close to where the *Admella* was wrecked and where many vessels had come to grief, the last being the *Glen Rosa*. [*See Admella Dunes & Flats*]

Captain Matthew Flinders discovered a group of islands in Spencer Gulf and named them **Sir Joseph Banks Group**. Sir Joseph Banks was in company with Captain Cook when the eastern coast of Australia was discovered in 1770; later, he was President of the Royal Society. (*See Buffon, Cape*)

Banksia Park - Laid out by Fairview Park Shopping Centre Pty Ltd in 1967 on part section 51, Hundred of Yatala, and named after the genus *banksia* of Australian native plants.

It comprised 12 allotments bounded by Elizabeth and Linton Streets, Cottenham Road and Belmont Place.

Bankside - Thomas Hardy's property 'situated upon the margin of the Torrens, slightly west of north of the Thebarton Racecourse [*See Grey*]' was described in 1866:

> For many years one of the show places of Thebarton was Bankside, owned and occupied by Thomas Hardy, an ambitious and hardworking immigrant who arrived in the colony in the *British Empire* in 1850. For a time he worked for John Reynell at his property south of Adelaide near modern-day Reynella, but like the majority of the male population joined the gold rush to Victoria in late 1851.
>
> The rewards were meagre and, showing enterprise, which was to be with him for the rest of his days, he and a few friends drove bullocks overland from Normanville for butchering and sale to the miners.
>
> This venture was profitable and, on 20 May 1852, he married his cousin, Joanna Hardy, and purchased land 'slightly west of north of the Thebarton Racecourse' which, by 1866, contained fifty acres of vines and fruit trees.

At this time an itinerant reporter told of the difficulty in finding the place:

> Learning indefinitely that it was a little below Thebarton, we shaped our course to the township bearing that name, but on reaching it found that a devious maze of roads, calculated to bewilder even a bushman on horseback, had to be threaded in order to complete the journey. Completed it was at length and the toil was compensated for by the inspection which followed.

This same reporter left an interesting report on Aboriginal burial rites:

> Not much more than a dozen years ago the land there bore the aspect of a primeval wildness. A thick grove of gum trees stood where now nothing of the kind is to be seen. A sacred grove it appeared to be, for there the ashes of the defunct native population reposed.
>
> Literally it was their ashes, for their bodies were burned at death and the remains deposited in mounds, of which the sites of no less than four were pointed out to us by Mr Hardy.
>
> It appears that the ceremony of cremation is not always perfected, for six skeletons were found in one place of sepulture adjoining the residence, and some in each of the others. The effect of the burning upon the ground has been almost to reduce it to sterility, for owing to it being so loose and unsubstantial nothing will thrive upon it. [*See Anlaby*]

Bankside first commenced in 1854 'when about an acre of section 96 was planted with a mixed variety of vines together with two acres of fruit trees and, between 1856 and 1861, a further fourteen acres were set with vines and fruit and orange trees.'

> In 1863, a portion of section 97, divided from section 96 by a roadway, was brought into cultivation, the area of the vineyard being extended by 35 acres. Leading up to the house was an avenue of olive trees which were planted in 1858 and in later years the fruit was crushed at the Adelaide Gaol. Its oil was mixed with hot water and proved to be an excellent remedy against the American blight in apple trees.
>
> Mr Hardy's main product was from the grape and, by 1871, producing 27,000 gallons of wine and drying five tons of raisins; additionally, he purchased about 10,000 gallons from producers in the southern districts, including George Pitches Manning of 'Hope Farm', McLaren Vale, for blending purposes.
>
> The property was under irrigation the water being raised by steam power from a well, communicating by means of a duct with the river, and about 18 feet in depth. It was then conveyed into an elevated concrete trench skirting the banks, where the land was the highest, and was let into several rows by means of breaks which could be opened and closed at will.

The reporter concluded his remarks with the thought that 'Nature had been so aided in rendering the immediate banks of the river a picture of luxuriant vegetation by the planting of willows and reeds that a perpetual relief to the eye from the aspect of desolation promoted by the scorching heat of the summer is provided.'

In October 1905, many of his outbuildings were destroyed by fire and the lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment and water prompted Mr Hardy to utilise red wine which promptly ignited and added to the devastation; some reconstruction was done but the cellars were not rebuilt. However, laboratories, blending tanks and extensive wine cellars were added to Tintara House in Mile End while Bankside was sold in 1924 and, eventually, demolished.

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 22 July 1911, page 29. (*See Underdale*)

Assemblage in Wilpena Pound in January 1959 during the search

Bannon Gap - In 1959, Nicholas Bannon, aged 10, (a brother of a Premier of South Australia) was lost in Wilpena Pound. Although a search was made by hundreds of people on foot, by horseback and aeroplane, no trace was found. In September 1961 his remains were found by a group of tourists while descending St Marys Peak.

Bannya - A railway station between Millicent and Rendelsham. Aboriginal for 'a camp'.

Barabba - Fourteen kilometres North-East of Mallala. Land in the vicinity was held first under occupation licence by John Ellis from 15 August 1844 and a town of 'Aliceburgh' was laid out on section 204, Hundred of Grace, into one-acre blocks and proclaimed in 1879. It ceased to exist on 1 July 1897 and was resurveyed into working men's blocks of four to five acres - this was the genesis of today's settlement of **Barabba**, an unofficial name and an Aboriginal word for the indigenous bulrush plant. During 1868 it was reported that the **Barabra** (*sic*) **Scrub** had been burning 'for a fortnight, and no doubt many hundreds of tons of firewood and timber for fencing have been destroyed. A fire yesterday got up the shelf of a haystack belonging to Mrs Murphy, of Humphrey Springs…'

The **Barabba Scrub** was mentioned in 1875 when 'some portions [were] cleared and cultivated, apparently with encouraging success.'

The **Barabba** Post Office opened in 1877 and, in November 1971, when consideration was being given to its closure, the postal authorities said, '[the] non-official office serves a farming community of 12 households (including the postmaster). Mails are exchanged six times a week with Adelaide (inward mail is resorted at Balaklava) …' The office was erected by residents in 1926; prior to this it was conducted in a room in the **Barabba** School that opened in 1877.

Baratta - A corruption of an Aboriginal word *bararra* - 'sliding rock'. Andrew Tennant held the 'Baratta Run' from 1863 and the name was applied, also, to several features of the Flinders Ranges, near Parachilna.

Originally, the land was taken up by W.R. Swan in January 1854 at 'Siccus River'.

A photograph of the station's homestead is in the *Chronicle*, 24 March 1932, page 31.

The **Baratta** copper mine was 'situated 70 miles NE of Carrieton and 15 miles from Baratta Station.'

Barcoorah - In the Renmark district; derived from the Aboriginal *burkurangko* - 'full of old people', that is, a reference to a burial place.

Bardini - A subdivision of part section 475, Hundred of Yatala, laid out in 1879 by Kate M. Barnard (1844-1931) and George L. Barnard (1852-1935) and bounded by Walkerville and Stephen Terraces and Tyne Street; now included in Gilberton where, today, the name is recalled by Bardini Street. Mr Barnard was 'a man of culture who brought with him a large collection of books… and a wide range of French, Spanish and Italian literature.'

Its origin is unknown.

Barinia - A railway station 6 km north of Clare in the Hundred of Milne. Aboriginal for 'a star'. Its former name was 'Calcannia' which, in 1921, was changed by the Nomenclature Committee at the request of Mr E.W. Hawker. *(See Appendix 15 under the heading 'Country Participation in South Australia'.)*

Barker - On 13 April 1831 Captain Collet Barker arrived in South Australian waters where he was directed to ascertain whether navigable communication could be made between the sea and the River Murray and it was there, on 30 April, that he disappeared and supposed to have been speared by an Aborigine at a place known now as **Barker Knoll**, near the mouth of the river - the name was adopted in December 1863.

The prominence has since disappeared by erosion. Its Aboriginal name was *tapawar* - 'the opening', that is of the Murray mouth - and was a favoured camp and watering place.

In 1883, George Bates, a settler on Kangaroo Island before European settlement, alluded to Barker's murder as told to him by Aborigines:

> George Bates states that he showed Sir John Morphett the country around Yankalilla and that he helped in the search for Captain Barker who was killed by the natives on the Murray Beach. The captain had walked from Yankalilla to the Murray mouth to correct or verify some observations. He swam across the Murray with his instrument on his head and disappeared over the sand hills on the other side and was never seen alive again.
>
> The natives' account to Bates was that he was coming along the beach where he was attacked. He took to the surf but had to come back and was killed as he landed. Bates and his mate, Nat Thomas, were sent out as special constables with a warrant to arrest the murderers, but were unsuccessful…

In 1860, it was said, '… it will be seen that Barker's Knoll has lost [since April 1859] 130 yards; that the spit of Port Pullen has advanced to the same extent as the knoll has receded…'

Barker Inlet is east of Torrens Island.

The Aborigines called **Mount Barker** *womma-mukurta* - 'hill on a plain' - *womma* - 'plain' and *mukurta* - 'mountain'; the name is linked to a story about two children and stringybark trees. The first European to sight it was Captain Collet Barker on 19 April 1831 from the summit of Mount Lofty. (*See Hay Range & Lofty, Mount*)

During his 1830 expedition Sturt saw it but thought it was Mount Lofty; on hearing of Barker's discovery he named it in his honour. It was ascended first by John Morphett and party in late November 1837.

On 28 December 1837 four pioneers, Robert Cock, W. Finlayson, A. Wyatt and G. Barton set out to explore the country from Adelaide to the Murray and then to Lake Alexandrina. On the third day they reached the foot of Mount Barker and reported that 'the kangaroo grass grew almost to the summit, and in many places it was breast high.'

In 1838, two parties almost, simultaneously, cast their eyes on land surrounding the mount, John Barton Hack, William Hampden Dutton and his partners (Captain John Finnis and Duncan McFarlane).

Dutton beat Hack by about two hours for a special survey; Hack accused Osmond Gilles, the Colonial Treasurer, of maladministration for giving a receipt for the property before the total purchase money was paid, and of himself being interested in the venture - later, Gilles received three sections from the successful applicants! Hack appealed to Governor Gawler, to no avail, and W.H. Dutton got his station and he and associates laid out the town in 1840.

A scrap of information about the founding of Mount Barker, which is not known widely, is that an attempt was made to found a town to be called Mount Barker a few months before McFarlane and his partners announced their project. Late in 1839, and for several weeks afterwards, an advertisement appeared referring to a projected 'new township and inn near Mount Barker' which was to be located 'at the well-known station first selected in the Mount Barker district by Mr Coghill from New South Wales.'

There is a description of the site, which is described as central, within two miles of the mount, and 'early the last well-watered spot on the road between Adelaide and the Murray.'

Then, towards the end, the inducement is held out that 'this would be a good opening for a storekeeper, carrier, blacksmith and joiner, to whom particular encouragement would be given.' I have not traced the fate of this proposition. But four months later, on 7 March 1840, McFarlane and his partners announced in the same paper that they were throwing open portion of their station as a site for a town, and it is on this site that Mount Barker… stands today.

The infant village was described in 1843 and 1847 when 'pine walls and mud huts [were] giving place to more substantive buildings':

There is a conspicuous stone built tavern rapidly progressing, a grocer's and a draper's shop nearly finished, which somewhat correspond with the castle-like appearance of the flour mill… The roads are few, and of those some, being over precipices and water-holes, are often hardly passable.

Its first hotel, the Scotch Thistle Inn, now known as the Hotel Barker, was opened in 1846 and, before 1861, four more were licensed. Today, two only continue to trade:

One of the former hotels has become the RSL clubrooms in Hutchinson Street while another in Pridmore Street has become a private dwelling. The third, the former Oakfield Hotel, was subsumed into the Barr Smith residence, 'Auchendarroch', which is now part of a successful cinema and entertainment complex.

Sketches of the town and district are in the *Pictorial Australian*, December 1883, pages 180-181 and a supplement and of the town's 'welcome to the soldiers' in the *Chronicle*, 16 June 1917, page 23.

Mount Barker Police Station (left) – built in 1878

Mt. Barker Cricket Club in the 1880s.
D.J. Byard (*see Hahndorf*), at left, wearing his Oxford cricket cap

In 1908, it was said that 'the cheese and butter factory is well represented. In six months of last year 32,250 gallons of milk were received at the factory':

The wattlebark industry is very thriving, one large tree alone on being stripped giving nearly £5 worth of the valuable bark. The township has a nice museum to which frequent gifts are made by the patriotic townsfolk.

Poultry breeding is gone in for extensively and many prizes have been gained by the owners of poultry farms in the neighbourhood. Mount Barker is famed for its longevity of its folks and can number nearly forty residents who came out in 1837.

Bee-keeping is an important industry in the Mount Barker district and there are some fine apiaries. Even the children are enthusiastic bee-keepers and in some instances form juvenile companies. The shares are usually sixpence each and a year's dividend sometimes works out at over 150 per cent.

When selling their shareholdings, the youthful shareholders are keen enough to secure a good premium. Dividends are either paid in cash or in honey.

The **Mount Barker Springs** School opened in 1854 and closed in 1909; the **Mount Barker** School opened in 1859 and the Burnbank School in 1861. (*See Burnbank*)

A hilarious account of 'An Attempted Concert at Mount Barker' appeared in 1877 when 'one performer was struck in the head by a carrot of immense growth… The missile evidently disorganised the would-be performer who retreated amid a shower of well-directed vegetables, eggs, *etc.*' (*See Hay Range*)

In 1863, the Government entered the field of gold exploration when an organised prospecting party under the leadership of Mr E.H. Hargraves, the well-known discoverer of the first payable gold in New South Wales, obtained some specimens near Mount Barker showing 'ten or twenty grains of gold clustered round a piece of ferruginous quartz'; he concluded that it was 'a very rare specimen; the first I have ever seen or heard of.'

Under the pen name of 'Mountaineer', an interesting insight into the activity on the Mount Barker road was given in December 1874:

It is somewhat surprising at first that notwithstanding the large numbers of farmers who have left the hills district for the northern farming areas during the past two or three years the passenger traffic should within that time have nearly doubled.

There are now five or six coaches running each way daily and they are generally fairly filled. During the past week they have been crammed and covered on top with heaps of portmanteaus, bandboxes, shoe trunks and other holiday paraphernalia, while additional conveyances have been laid on …

When they are lightly loaded some of the coaches, at times, come down by the old route which, though a venturesome proceeding, saves a good part of a mile and those on the top seat of the big buses have to take very good care of their heads as they pass under the bridge where the new road crosses the old.

A good view is obtained of both Stephenson's [*sic*] garden and higher up of the late Mr Homersham's which, with its young orange groves growing up in the well-tilled soil, with the dark heath-covered mountain which forms its background, looks exceedingly picturesque… [*See Eagle-on-the-Hill*]

Barker Dam is east of Burra and probably named after Alfred Barker (1812-1880), who held pastoral lease no. 1547 ('Baldina Run') from 1876.

Barlas, Mount - Near Magrath Flat; probably recalls Daniel Barlas (1826-1866) who, in later life, lived at 'Cawden' near Middleton.

Barmera - Professor Tindale suggests that *pamai*, Aboriginal for 'country of sisters', may be the source of its nomenclature, while SA Museum records say it is derived from the Aboriginal *pamuri* - 'place of king spears', a heavy type of javelin made from Callistris pine trees and thrown without the aid of spear throwers.

Other sources suggest it was one of the Aboriginal names for Lake Bonney and/or *Barmeedjie*, the people inhabiting the northern bank of the River Murray in this region.

A horse-drawn scrub roller/steam-ploughing engine used in irrigation work

In 1888, a private company put forward a plan for an irrigation project in the vicinity of Lake Bonney but nothing came of the venture.

A soldier settlement scheme was instituted at the close of World War I and land clearing began in 1919, a survey of the town made in 1920 and gazetted on 1 September 1921.

At first it had the appearance of a frontier town; a small creek ran down the main street, complete with rabbit warrens.

The **Barmera** School opened in 1921.

A devastating storm struck Barmera during the evening of 15 October 1924 when 'great trees which had been familiar landmarks were snapped off or uprooted':

> The Church of Christ, which prior to the construction of the picture theatre, also served as a local hall was razed to the ground. The louvered roof of the pumping plant was blown away and the roof and timber structures of two of the irrigation commissioner's houses were also missing. Dr Baker's residence was almost battered to pieces as the walls collapsed. The picture theatre and pharmacy will require a fair amount of work and expenditure. The disturbance which approached from the north west was mostly local and the only damage reported outside of the town was on Mr Lister's block. The velocity of the gale was estimated to be in excess of 90 miles per hour. Eight or nine people were treated at the hospital…

Photographs of tobacco growing on Mr J.T. Elliot's property are in the *Chronicle*, 21 January 1932, page 31.

Barn Hill - In the Redhill district, named by Matthew Flinders, on 8 March 1802, because 'of the form of its top.'

Barna, Hundred of - In the County of Buxton, proclaimed on 26 July 1917, is believed to be the Aboriginal name of a nearby hill. However, Gerald Kenny, formerly of the Lands Department, claimed that the name was meant to be 'Barns', after an early surveyor and interpretation of poor handwriting led to the claimed mistake.

Barndioota - An Aboriginal word corrupted from the 'Barndeootoo Run' taken up by Hugh Proby in 1851 (lease no. 117). The **Hundred of Barndioota**, County of Blachford, was proclaimed on 3 March 1881 and the town of **Barndioota**, 24 km South-West of Hookina, was laid out 'within a travelling stock route just east of the southern end of the big whale-back, Mt Orkola.'

> Situated near the southern end of the Hundred of Barndioota, the 'township' was remote from the railway and marginal rather than central to most of the agricultural settlement within the Hundred.

Proclaimed on 22 November 1883, it ceased to exist on 16 May 1929.

A photograph of a dingo-hunting party is in the *Observer*, 29 July 1911, page 30.

Barnoolut Estate - Laid out by Thomas Lansdowne Browne, pastoralist of Dashwood Gully, in 1919, on section 100 and others, Hundred of Blanche. Formerly part of 'Benara Station', it was suggested by Rodney Cockburn to be named after a place near Casterton, Victoria, but it does not appear in modern-day gazetteers.

Baroota - In July 1851, the name was applied to pastoral lease no. 15 taken up by George B. Yeates (1824-1902) and derives from either the name of the local Aboriginal people, *baruta* - a name linked to freshwater springs near the town, or *paruta*, 'animal feeding place' - Lady Gosse mentioned this when launching the ship *Baroota* on 16 May 1951. Official records have a diagram of Mr Haimes' 'Sheep Run at Baroota' in 1859; it shows, also, the man-made and physical features of **Baroota Reserve** and **Baroota Creek**, respectively.

. The **Hundred of Baroota**, County of Frome, was surveyed by A. King, W.W. Wills and A. Poeppel and proclaimed on 24 January 1878. The **Baroota** Post Office, 16 km north of Port Germein, stood on section 42.

The **Baroota** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1942; The **Hundred of Baroota** School opened in 1881 and became 'Mambray' in 1891 - it closed in 1909; the **Baroota Whim** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1939.

An 1898 letter from Mrs Caroline Mackintosh of Oodla Wirra reveals something of the ups and downs of pioneer life in South Australia. Referring to her husband, Alexander, 'a colonist of 52 years, who is 76 years of age and bedridden' and whom she had 'to keep with the aid of cows until they all died from the drought'.

She claimed that he was the first settler at Baroota, where he went through many hardships with the Aboriginals:

> He carries a scar on his left shoulder now from a black fellow's spear. From there he went to the Forest Creek diggings and was there twelve months and ill all the time. Then he came back to Crystal Brook and Booyoolee and acted as overseer for several years. Then he went to Erudina - the Far North then. We went up in a bullock dray from Mount Remarkable and were a fortnight on the road, camping out every night under the dray pole with two babies, the dingoes following us night and day.
>
> When I arrived at my destination the only place I had to go into was a tent with about a foot of dust on the floor. We were ruined there through drought, lost 10,000 sheep and 30 head of good working bullocks worth £12 each at that time; also as many horses. There my husband got a very severe sunstroke and was ill for many months. We moved to Port Augusta West and he opened up that country - he was the first man to find water there. It was a very lonely place - I never saw a white woman for twelve months.
>
> The blacks were a bit of trouble to us; they were perfectly savage and we had to sit up many a night to watch them. My poor husband has suffered many hardships from heat, thirst and exposure opening up new sheep runs in the north. He was once well acquainted with all the leading gentlemen in Adelaide, including the late Sir Henry Ayers, Sir Thomas Elder, Sir W.W. Hughes and the Younghusband's.

A photograph of the Baroota Reserve Methodist Church, which was erected by Aborigines, is in the *Chronicle*, 10 September 1927, page 27. (*See Gullet, Mount*)

Barossa - In 1837, Colonel William Light named **Barossa Range** after a battle fought near Barrosa, Cadiz, Spain, in 1811 on account of the fact that a friend, Lord Lynedoch, (*see Balgowan & Lyndoch*) took part in the battle.

In 1838, there was a notice in respect of Charles Flaxman referring to the 'Barossa Range' - this is the earliest known mention of it with the incorrect spelling, while in 1848 it was said that 'a very strange mistake has crept into the geography of the province which we fear is now irretrievable':

> Colonel Light named a range to the north Barrosa (the hill of roses)… this name, however, is spelled Barossa in the maps and is so pronounced by our colonists.

The spelling of the name was discussed, and editorial comment made, in 1870 and, in a response a correspondent referred interested parties to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and Maunder's *Biographical Treasury* both of which render the foreign name as 'Barossa' - Frederick Barbarossa was a Holy Roman Emperor, engaged in the third Crusade and drowned while en route to the Middle East. On 31 January 1870 another person said that he was, 'inclined to search for the etymology in the name of Barbarossa (the terror of the Mediterranean in his day)…'

Another letter on the same day lists other authorities showing 'Barossa':

> With reference to 'Barossa' instead of 'Barrosa' I believe Light only followed the military rule - for in all military annals the battle is spoken of as that of the 'Heights of Barossa'. Barrosa itself was the name given to a signal station or town…

Further, in the National Library's Magazine of August 2007, William A. Richardson, an Associate Professor at Flinders University, said, *inter alia*, that the translation of 'Barrosa' as 'hill of roses' was wrong because 'there is no Spanish word *bar* meaning "hill" and if the remainder of the word barrosa meant "roses" it should obviously have been *rosas*, not *rosa*… *Barossa* is the feminine form of the Spanish adjective *barroso* derived from *barro* "mud"; thus it means "muddy", "mud-coloured" or "reddish".'

He then reflected upon coastal features contiguous to the battle scene of March 1811 among which was 'Tore Barrosa', a coastguard tower. 'The "reddish" *vigia* (watch tower) or *torre* (tower) was evidently so described, either because of its colour, or that of the local reddish cliffs, or from the hill on which the engagement took place, then known by the British as Barrosa Hill…

'There is another tower, the Torre Bermeja (Reddish Tower - *bermeja* also means "red") … Napier and Graham both refer to another ridge [of the same name] west of the Barrosa Ridge and presumably named after the Torres Bermeja shown on the relevant Spanish and British Admiralty charts…'

Further comment is to be found in Cockburn's *What's in a Name*.

An amusing letter about the condition of roads in the area appears in 1870 and includes a poem; the first and last verses read:

> *Tell me not, ye Angastonians, that your roads are in repair,*
> *For I judge by sad experience, having once, alas, been there;*
> *From Kapunda down to Greenock mud still meets the traveller's eye,*
> *And fissures deep, and dark, and yawning make the startled horses shy.*
>
> *For 16 knots of voyage lasted o'er that tideless sea of slush,*
> *And all that time we victims fasted or else we'd not have cared a rush,*
> *Oh! ye men that tend the main roads, would that ye had travelled oft*
> *Not the highways from the city, but the country tracks so soft.*

A hill in the range called **Barossa Peak** was titled *yampoori* by the Aborigines, meaning 'little grass hill', on account of the diminutive yacca bushes growing thereon.

The **Hundred of Barossa**, County of Adelaide, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846 and the town of **Barossa**, laid out in 1867 on section 19 by Charles Burney Young (1825-1904) 'was the main mine township in Spike Gully while the town of Victoria was located at the head of the same gully on Victoria Hill… [It] contained, in December 1868, 7 general stores, 7 hotels, 2 bakeries, 3 butcher shops, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 shoemakers, several wine shops, a church, a school, a post office and an institute… it was not until the 1900s that the township ceased to exist.'

Prior to this, in 1861 J.L. Grocke cut up section 3123 into eleven working men's blocks from 10 to 25 acres along Steingarten Road.

Gold mining in the Barossa started in 1868 at Spike Gully, Yatta Hill, and some of the gullies were very rich and it was estimated that the first three year's work produced £95,000 worth of gold. At the outset 4,000 persons were drawn to that field and, after exhausting the initial surface workings, they branched out into surrounding country, making fresh finds in all directions, particularly amongst the 'cement hills'. A photograph of the Menzies Barossa Gold Mine is in the *Chronicle*, 2 September 1899, page 25 (supp). (*See Lyndoch & Victoria Creek*)

Barossa waterworks - 1900

Mrs Herbig, a Barossa Valley pioneer, with her children

Barregowa Creek - In the Blinman district. An Aboriginal word meaning 'middle of a hill'.

Barrindickie - A school near Quorn opened in 1884 by Rosa A. Middleton on a property of the same name held by the Twopenny family. It closed in 1892.

Barry, Mount - West of Lake Eyre North may recall Charles Barry (1851-1880) who was a construction worker employed on the overland telegraph line.

Bartagunyah - About 1870, Dr Matthew Moorhouse (1813-1876) took up a property of this name, about 5 km South-West of Melrose, from H.L. L'Estrange.

In 1865, it was 'one of the prettiest little stations, but it is now a fearful scene of desolation':

> From 15 to 20 square miles were destroyed, including the whole of Bartagunyah Run (lessee, Mr H.L. L'Strange [*sic*]), the property of Mr T.W. Moran. [*See Harrow*]
> The flames spread through the garden and almost touched the pine walls of the wool shed, but through the exertions of Mr L'Strange and others this and all other buildings were saved.

The name arose because there were numerous wattle trees in the vicinity from which Aborigines extracted grubs called *barties*; *gunyah* means 'camp' - The Aborigines displayed sagacity in discovering the grubs and took great pains in procuring them; sometimes, they were eaten raw, sometimes roasted, and were very rich and of a delicious taste. Moorhouse, who was Protector of Aborigines from 20 June 1839, was said to have been a man of kind disposition; his headstone in the Melrose cemetery reads:

> *He hated falsehood's mean disguise,*
> *And loved the things that's just,*
> *His honour in his action lies,*
> *And here remains his dust.*

Bartlett, Hundred of - In the County of Way, proclaimed on 17 January 1889.

The *Lantern* took umbrage at the name and said:

> What sin has that area along the West Coast committed that it should be entitled Bartlett? Is not a deficient rainfall handicap enough for it without loading it with such a back-breaking load as the name Bartlett? How can this newly opened territory be expected to prosper under such disheartening conditions?

Harry Bartlett (1834-1915), MP (1887-1896), came to South Australia, circa 1854, entered into pastoral pursuits near Lake Gairdner and, later, farmed in the Hundred of North Rhine (now Jellicoe).

He took an interest in mining and devoted considerable time in prospecting on Kangaroo Island and strongly favoured the legislation designed for the encouragement of agricultural settlement on lands suitable for cultivation.

> Mr. Bartlett's general condemnation of the system of granting large holdings in various parts of the state was so persistent that members were rather inclined to regard him as a bore. That his predictions were correct has been proved by the closer settlement of the West Coast and the River Murray lands.

Bartleville - Thomas Bartlett (ca.1840-1915) laid out this village in 1881 on part sections 92 and 219, Hundred of Dalkey. It was not a success and, at the height of its development, comprised of a railway station and adjoining house, a store and three railway cottages. Its alternative name was 'Stockyard Creek'.

Barton - A subdivision of sections 401-3, Hundred of Jellicoe, by Charles Barton (1819-1900), circa 1850, at the Wheal Barton mine. The opening of **Barton** School was reported in 1850:

> It is with pleasure I have to inform you that a building has been erected in this township for the purposes of a day-school and a Sunday-school, and also for Divine service on the Lord's Day. The erection of the building is mainly owing to the munificence of one of the proprietors of the Wheal Barton mine.

It is believed the founder has not had his own comfort in view, but was chiefly actuated by a sincere desire to promote the moral welfare, comfort and convenience of those who are settled around, and those who may in future come to reside in the township of Barton.

A Miner's abode at Wheal Barton

In 1851, a roving reporter said that it was 'so-named from the proprietor of the land on which it is laid out, and who, with Mr Angas and others, is a large shareholder in the mine of "Wheal Barton" situated on a broad plain, backed towards the west by a wooded tract, near the edge of which Mr Barton has built himself a residence':

The township contains at present about thirty-five dwellings, chiefly occupied by the parties connected with the mine. There is a small chapel of the Independents, which may hold about eighty persons or perhaps more. On the east side of the road is the inn (the Cumberland Arms) where good accommodation may be had, and where Mrs Hall, the landlady, is actively attentive to her guests, as we experienced.

The **Barton** railway siding on the Trans-Australia line, 160 km west of Tarcoola, remembers Sir Edwin Barton, first Prime Minister of Australia. Rodney Cockburn said that:

A similar compliment was paid to every occupier of the Prime Minister's Office, soon after the railway was opened and six [*sic*] of the names found places inside the South Australian border. It added considerably to the confusion of the State's nomenclature, but a protest on this account by the Nomenclature Committee went unheeded. [*See Cook, Fisher, Hughes, Lyons, Reid & Watson*]

In 1923, when Clearview Ltd created the suburb **Barton Vale** on part sections 340-41, Hundred of Yatala, it adopted the name of a home built in the district by Edmund Bowman in 1850; now included in Enfield.

The Salvation Army purchased it in 1922 and sold it in 1947 to the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Department when it became known as 'Vaughan House'. In 1925, it was said that 'more of the home element and less of the prison is what the Salvation Army strives to attain at Barton Vale. The visitor catches a glimpse of the tall Norman tower, standing clear among a forest of trees, from the long white drive.'

A former inmate said:

Oh! Matron, tell the girls to appreciate dear old Barton Vale, while they are there. Tell them not to fret about getting into the world again. I often long for my soft white bed. I did love the spotless dormitory, too. I remember all that you and the officers told me, and I am going to run straight.
It does pay in the long run. If all homes were like Barton Vale I do not think that girls would do wrong things. I feel I cannot now and I shall always try to be a credit to you.

The Bowman family seat was in Barton Vale, Westmoreland, England; '*barton*' translates as 'barley yard'.

Bartsch Creek - South of Lake Eyre; named after a member of Goyder's 1860 survey party, altered to 'Yedlakoo Creek' in 1918 and restored on 13 November 1986.

Barunga - Derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'a place for meat'. **Hundred of Barunga**, County of Daly, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869 and the town of **Barunga Gap**, in the Hundred of Cameron, 9 km South-West of Snowtown, proclaimed, originally, as 'Percyton' on 15 January 1880, received its present designation on 25 June 1942. Its school opened in 1878 and closed in 1945 (another source says 1947); the **Barunga North** School, known formerly as 'Wokurna', closed in 1944; a photograph of a 'Back to School' celebration is in the *Chronicle*, 8 October 1936, page 32; the **Barunga East** School operated from 1900 until 1942.

The **Barunga North** Post Office had its name changed to 'Nurrondi' in 1940. (*See Nurrondi*)

In 1876, the track from Kadina was unmetalled and in some places 'a little heavy on account of the sand, the first 16 miles were got over in one hour and a half':

A slight halt was then called to give the horses the opportunity of catching their wind, and the remainder of the journey was got over at a more reasonable pace. The track which has been recently cleared - and very well cleared too - by Mr Ridgway can be seen for 10 to 15 miles ahead, so level is the country, and the land on either side is undoubtedly well adapted for cultivation… The gentlemen present, who had not been on the track before, were very much struck with the absurdities talked in Parliament about the proposed railway which, it was urged, would, if made direct to Kadina, be parallel with the Port Wakefield line.

Barwell, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave proclaimed on 4 December 1919 and named in honour of Sir Henry N. Barwell, MP (1915-1925). Born in Adelaide in 1877 and admitted to the bar in 1899, he entered the House of Assembly in 1915. A clear and logical debater was evident in the confident, arrogant tone of his maiden speech, when he declared, 'I am here and I have come to stay.' He became Premier, in 1920, and tackled the rehabilitation of the State's railways, when new passenger cars became known as 'Barwell Bulls'.

In 1922, he launched a short-lived 'Barwell Boys' immigration scheme, through which youths were brought to South Australia and indentured as farmers:

His career has gone along with a swift and merry advance. Such advance is rare in Australia and it is a fine proof of the intellectual and party calibre that Mr Barwell has been able to keep at the top. His fault in leadership, perhaps, is that he is too candid, too direct and outspoken; but that is a compliment to the sincerity of his convictions.

He has an engaging personality, with good humour and the quality that makes friends easily.

In 1928, he resigned from the Commonwealth Senate to become the State's Agent-General in London and died in September 1959 at Unley Park.

Bascombe Rocks - In the Hundred of Cortlinye recall John Bascombe who held the area under Pastoral Lease no. 1853 in 1874. He arrived in the *Blundell* in 1856 and died at Mount Wedge in 1875.

Mr. John Bascomb [*sic*] was born at Mount Wedge in 1863 and is the oldest resident in the Elliston district. In that year his father was shepherding on that run for Messrs Andrew Tennant and John Love…

Mr Bascomb, senior, took up Terre station and held it until he was killed in a horse accident in 1878 [*sic*]… [*See Cortlinye & Terre*]

Baseby Irrigation Area - Two kilometres South-West of Mannum, named after the family who held the land for many years. Shacks have been erected on sections 717 and 772 and the name **Baseby** given to the settlement. Benjamin Baseby arrived from Scotland with his parents in the *Somersetshire* in 1839.

In 1853, at the age of 14 years, Benjamin Baseby left Adelaide by the Mount Barker mail conveyance and, after three weeks at Mount Torrens, he went on to Mannum then, as he described it, 'a wild, desolate-looking country, with a cattle station here and there, few and far between; Caurnomont [*sic*] Station belonged at that time to John Chambers.' He married in 1863 and, in 1867, established a butchering business at Mannum; in 1914 it was being conducted by two of his sons. He had a successful career and played an important part in… the welfare of the district.

He died in 1913, aged 74, and is buried at Mannum.

Basedow, Hundred of - In the County of Hanson, proclaimed on 12 December 1895 had its name changed to 'French' in 1918 after the Nomenclature Committee had suggested 'Perawillia', the Aboriginal name of a local spring.

M.P.F. Basedow, born in 1829 and educated in Hanover, Germany, came to South Australia in the *Pauline* in 1848. He was Minister of Education in the Morgan Ministry of 1881 and George F. Loyau records that he was extremely popular with all classes in the colony for his urbanity and affable manners. He died in 1902 and was buried at the North Road Cemetery; during his lifetime he was identified with *Zeitung*, a German language newspaper.

We fully believe in the sincerity of Mr Basedow's desire to forward the cause of education. His work as a trained and experienced teacher have not only weight with us, but for the same reason demand more minute investigation than the hurry of an Assembly debate will probably bestow upon them.

Basham - Charles A. Basham has his name remembered by **Basham Beach**, near Port Elliot. Born in Tasmania in 1826, he arrived in the *Asia* in 1839 and, in December 1856, took out a thirty-year lease of sections 2303 and 2317, Hundred of Goolwa. He died in July 1907 at the age of 82 and was 'a well-known resident of the Port Elliot district where he owned considerable property':

He was a cabinet maker in Adelaide in the early days before removing to Middleton where he carried on agricultural operations until the early 1900s when his wife died. The property was then worked by a son, Charles Basham. His brothers William and Jonathan, who lived at Hindmarsh Valley, predeceased him.

An iron 'blow' outcropping through the alluvial on Basham's property… formerly quarried for road metal, contained traces of silver and copper… [in] 1889.

Basham Village was 'near Port Adelaide' and is mentioned in the General Registry Office. (*See 'Source Notes'*)

Basket Range - In 1908, A.H. Beyer, of Glenelg, said that 'about 60 years ago people came here from the Hartz Mountains, Germany':

Most of them went to the Burra, copper mining. About a dozen with their wives squatted in the hills east of Adelaide and began making charcoal, keeping poultry and growing vegetables. The females had very large baskets which they filled with their produce and carried on their heads to market…

At the same time, W. Rowland, of Basket Range said that, in the early days, the 'splitters in the Tiers, as the hills were called then, had to pay a licence':

Mr Basket had the control of that department and collected Government fees. Mr Basket's hut stood at the foot of the hill just below Ashton Post Office and was called Basket Bottom. The old hut has been down about 20 or 25 years.

An interesting observation was made by William Cobbledick, who was born at O'Halloran Hill in 1841 and, as a young boy, hawked potatoes about Adelaide and Norwood; he recalled the times when men and women could be seen carrying baskets of produce on their backs to the Adelaide market. (*See Cobbledick Swamp, Crafers & Forest Range*)

The carrying of vegetables and dairy produce to Adelaide in those days, across the hills along a hard and rugged track, was not only a test of strength and endurance, but also of courage and bravery, as bush rangers in the hills occasionally attacked and robbed travellers. But these matrons and maidens seemed to know no fear and were often complimented by the people of Adelaide.

A German woman who was a resident of Hahndorf recalled that, 'in the winter, I walked in one day and out the next; but in the summertime we would start at midnight and get home next evening':

Winter nights in the city were spent with kindly folks. A couple of rugs on the shavings under a bench made a fine bed. At break of day up with my basket again, with tea, sugar, soap and candles. I stepped out blithely and thought nothing of it at 15 years of age.

She said, also, that when the German women left Hahndorf for Adelaide at midnight they would be near the city in the early morning. Beside a running stream they were accustomed to eat their breakfast, wash their faces and hands in the stream, comb their hair and prepare for their entry into Adelaide using a pool of water as a mirror.

Mr & Mrs C.H. Bishop going to market from Basket Range - 1910

The modern-day historian, Geoffrey Bishop, says that 'carrying of produce to market [in baskets] from Lobethal certainly occurred, probably using the bullock track that followed the ridges and pre-dated the Lobethal Road':

Some years ago Alison Dolling gave me a wood-block print of women from the Hartz Mts carrying produce in large (deep) baskets carried on each side of a yoke. [Further], Basket Range is the ridge that runs from Forest Road (Greenhill Road) to Basket Range township.

In the last 5 years, Andrew Burdett has removed the pine plantation on his property (Section 124) which is on the top of that ridge. So, for the first time in my memory, one can now see virtually 360 degrees from the top. The physical impression is of standing on the handle of a basket and the sweep of hills that surround the series of gullies form the rim of a basket. Incidentally, there were basket-makers at Lobethal and basket willows were grown on virtually every decent sized watercourse.

The **Basket Range** School opened in 1885 and was followed, in 1892, by the **Basket Range** Post Office, located 5 km North-East of Uraidla, in charge of E. Cranwell.

Bassett - A town, now included in Gawler, laid out on part sections 8 and 3246, Hundreds of Mudla Wirra and Munno Para in 1857 by William Bassett, licensed victualler, who proclaimed that 'the terminus of the Gawler railway is built on this [land]…' Born, circa 1799, in Cornwall, England, he died at Gawler on 8 January 1859.

Bassett Town School opened in 1866 and closed in 1877; in 1875 it was conducted in a chapel by Sarah P. Giles.

William Bassett [junior], the oldest resident of Gawler, and a colonist of 69 years, died at his residence, Bassett Town, on 12 April 1909. Accompanied by his parents he arrived in South Australia in 1840 in the *Java*. He was of retiring disposition and a great reader. What he read was always the best and his memory was so retentive that he could, at will, recite long passages from Dickens and the works of Shakespeare. A widow and four sons survived.

Bassington - Laid out in 1879 on section 379, Hundred of Willochra, by Thomas Marshall (1824-1905) who arrived in the *Santipore* in 1850; now included in Wilmington.

The name occurs in Northumberland, England, and means 'the town of Bass' descendants'.

Bastion Hill - On section 253, Hundred of Moorooroo, about 5 km east of Stockwell, so named because of its fortress-like appearance.

Batchelor, Hundred of - In the County of York, proclaimed on 25 April 1895 and named after Egerton L. Batchelor, MP (1893-1901). Born in Adelaide in 1865, he was a central figure in the SA Labor movement and, in 1891, a driving force behind the formation of the United Labor Party.

He left the SA Parliament in 1901 to enter federal politics and was the only SA Labor member in the House of Representatives. He died from a heart attack when climbing Mount Donna Buang in Victoria.

For right or wrong he was no trimmer; nor had he held aloof from the [Labor] Party, and joined it only when it became successful. From that starting point his career proceeded from advance to advance. He was always a moderate man and avoided extremes; he was always amenable to reason; and he always paid his opponents the compliment of believing they might differ from him and yet conceivably be as honest as he was himself. He was strong in controversy upon occasion, but never bitter.

He exemplified, in a quiet unusual degree, that most useful quality, the power of self-control; and thus he inspired confidence and trust among those with whom he came in contact.

Bates - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line named after Mrs Daisy Bates, who devoted much of her life to the care and advancement of Aborigines in the vicinity of the railway. (*See Ooldea*)

Bath - An 1851 subdivision of section 1105, Hundred of Port Adelaide by William James Turner, chemist of Port Adelaide and named after the English Spa, in Somerset; it is now included in the suburb of Exeter

The name derives from the Roman *bathum* - 'hot bath'.

Batt Bridge - The name recalls Mr A.J. Batt, Clerk of the Mitcham District Council.

> For over thirty years a pile structure served the purpose of bridging the River Sturt about half a mile from the post office at Upper Sturt but, owing to the woodwork having decayed, the bridge was condemned early in 1890 and replaced by a new structure opened by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. J.H. Howe, on 14 June 1890. [*See Finniss, River*]

Battersea Park - In 1910, this place was said to be 'lying on section 7, adjacent to Mitcham Park' and, on 20 November 1925, the name was approved for a subdivision of part section 7, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Goodwood. However, it appears that this subdivision never eventuated as no plan is held by the Department of Lands. The name is believed to have been introduced by George Ragless; born at Battersea, London he arrived in the barque *Eden* in 1838. He and his brothers, Benjamin and Joseph, were prominent pastoralists in South Australia.

It derives from the Anglo-Saxon *patricesy* - 'Patrick's Isle'. (*See Braeburn & Tonsley*)

Battery, The - On the western side of Lake Harris where a gold crushing battery once operated.

Batton Accommodation House - On section 44, Hundred of Neville, about 5 km south of Tilley Swamp pastoral station. The name probably recalls William Batton (1815-1871) who arrived in the *Royal Admiral* in 1838 and, for a time, resided at Tilley Swamp. (*See Tilley Swamp*)

Genealogical records show Anna Maria Batton being born at Tilley Swamp to William and Charlotte Batton on 26 May 1844; she married John Gall there on 12 January 1863. (*See Gall Park*)

Mr Batton called his Inn the 'Black Swan' and most of the limestone walls were pulled down to make the present house at Tilley Swamp station.

It was a welcome watering place for travellers to the South-East and the Victorian goldfields.

Battunga - Robert Davenport (1816-1896) came to South Australia in 1843 with his brother Samuel, took up land at Macclesfield and, later, purchased a nearby property and house naming it 'Battunga' - corrupted from *patannga* which referred to a tall species of eucalyptus tree, *nga* being the suffix for 'place'.

He lived there quietly for nearly all his days as he did not care for public life:

> This is the seat of Robert Davenport and is a beautiful spot about three miles from Macclesfield. The residence is built of substantial stone with a slate roof and contains 20 rooms. The buildings stand in the middle of a park comprising about 800 acres and which much resembles one of those delightful spots in the old country. Two acres comprise a pleasure ground and an orchard extends over ten acres.

His only entry into local politics was in 1851 when he was elected to represent Hindmarsh in the Legislative Council, being one of 16 elected members. During his term he submitted a motion against State aid for religion; he resigned in 1854. The son of George Davenport, banker of Oxford, England, he was for many years a Justice of the Peace sitting in courts in the Mount Barker district. (*See Beaumont & Meadows*)

Battye, Lake - On section 394, Hundred of Waterhouse, recalls Ezra Battye (ca.1833-1906), brother-in-law of Robert Stockdale, a notable South-East pastoralist; he established a fellmongery business on the southern shore of the lake. (*See Karatta*)

Baudin - Nic(h)olas Baudin, the French navigator and explorer is remembered by **Baudin Rocks** named by Matthew Flinders, on 13 April 1802, after 'a cluster of low rocks… of which Captain Baudin had given me information.' (*See Godfrey Islands*) The government town of **Baudin**, laid out on section 101, Hundred of Bonython, in 1915, ceased to exist on 28 April 1927. **Baudin Island -** (*See Cadara*)

Bauer, Cape - Near Streaky Bay, named on 2 May 1802 by Matthew Flinders after Ferdinand Bauer, an Austrian painter, who was on the *Investigator*. The name was changed to 'Cape Wondoma' in 1918 but reverted to its original name in 1948. Baudin called it *Pointe du Serpent* (Serpent Point); on Freycinet's charts it is *C. Ambroise-Pare*.

Bawden Beach - On Yorke Peninsula, recalls Lambert Bawden and his wife, who made their home on section 1, Hundred of Para Wurlie. Born in Devon, England, in 1824, he arrived in the *Duchess of Northumberland* in 1847, marrying Philadelphia Smyth on 23 November 1847.

Bawley Plains - Near Strzelecki Creek. Charles Sturt, on his exploration of 1840, had a horse named 'Bawley' which, because of its poor condition, was turned loose on the plains.

Some years later it was found grazing near Lake Torrens.

Baxter Range - North of Iron Knob. J.W. Bull said the name honours John Baxter, E.J. Eyre's companion on his overland trek to Western Australia; he came from New South Wales in 1839. In February 1882, a Mr W. Graham who was telegraph station master at Eyre's Sand Patch, about 45 miles east of the murder site, reported that natives had brought in parts of Baxter's body together with some iron work, a saddle and horse shoe nails that had been abandoned by Eyre.

In a letter of 1883, Edward J. Eyre said that 'there can be little doubt that the remains found are those of poor Baxter':

> You can inform [interested parties] that no grave [will] be found as none was made; the circumstances of the moment and rocky nature of the ground precluded that. I could only leave my ill-fated companion covered over with a blanket when he fell, shot dead by one of the natives who accompanied me…

Bayah - A town in the Hundred of Mantung, 32 km south of Loxton, named after a variety of wheat grown in the district. Proclaimed on 24 March 1927, it ceased to exist on 4 October 1984.

Bayley Range - (*See Trebilcock*)

Bayne Gully - Near Gawler. It probably recalls David Bayne, an early landholder in the district.

Baynton Bluff - On section 52, Hundred of Santo, recalls George Baynton who, in 1866, took over a pastoral lease north of Tilley Swamp from Joseph Darwent. Its Aboriginal name was *witjurung* and, in Aboriginal mythology, it was here that the crow man, *Marangali*, crossed the Coorong.

Bay of Biscay - The name given to a pastoral flat south of Burra upon which stood the town of Apoinga.

Bayswater - Laid out on section 1190, Hundred of Port Adelaide, bounded by Gray and McNicol Terraces and Grand Junction Road; now included in Rosewater. It was created by William Frederick Marjoram, a carpenter and builder, in 1876. Born in Middlesex, England, circa 1847, he arrived in the *Art Union* in 1864.

In 1653, the London 'Bayswater' was described as 'at Paddington, near to a place called "Baynard's Watering" but in 1720 clipped down to "Bear's Watering";' derived from *bayard* - 'bay horse', hence 'watering place for horses'.

Bayville - In 1849, it was advertised as being 'on the Bay Road, nearly opposite Dr Everard's. Bayville possesses an advantage over many suburban villages, from its contiguity to Adelaide, its distance being only one mile and a quarter from the Parklands.'

Beachport - The Tindale papers at the SA Museum say the Aboriginal name for the district was *wirmalngrang* and provides two possible explanations as to its meaning, firstly, the home of a Booandik man named *Wirmal* who helped kill an evil being named *Tentateona* and, secondly, 'owl cave' - *wirmal* - 'owl' and *ngarang* - 'cave'. (*See Rivoli Bay*)

The town was named by the Acting Governor, Sir Samuel Way, on 23 May 1878 after Sir M.E. Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies who took the title of Earl of St Aldwyn when elevated to the peerage; he died in 1916. A chain of sandhills extended along the coast, with only one break between Port MacDonnell and Robe and that was at Rivoli Bay. The land was higher and bolder to the north, than on the south and, from the existence of Penguin Island and reefs, was considered to be a more likely place to afford shelter to vessels.

By 1875, no vessel had gone aground there and, generally, it was sought as a harbour of refuge by craft trading to MacDonnell Bay. All masters, who visited there, spoke of its security in the highest terms. Indeed, Captain Bloomfield Douglas reported that the outlying reefs and shoal gave perfect shelter, while, in 1876, it was said:

> [Penguin Island] is a bold, rocky bluff which forms the northern head of the bay and is separated by a very narrow channel from the mainland which is comparatively high and precipitous… It has been proposed to fix a light on Penguin Island and proclaim a township on the northern shore of the bay.

Accordingly, parliament fixed it as a site for a port and it was proclaimed as such on 21 November 1878, but not before Fergus Mason, master of the barque *Estrella*, could, in February 1878, say that his ship was 'the first vessel direct from England to Rivoli Bay':

> Nearly the whole time I was discharging my cargo there, from the heavy sea and pitching and rolling of the ship, I had much difficulty in getting it - iron piles and railway iron - into the lighters… I could not get my vessel out to sea from among the rocks, reefs and breakers for thirteen days (the water sometimes breaking heavily alongside the vessel). I was thirty days altogether inside and thus one half of my time shut in at a loss to the ship of about £16s. 10s. being the amount of demurrage as charter…
>
> In my opinion the north end can be safe only for a small number of vessels drawing not more than twelve feet, anchored where there is a patch of good holding ground…

By April 1878, the nucleus of the future 'important township' had a very primitive and temporary aspect:

> But nothing else could be expected considering that not a foot of ground in it has yet been sold. Most of the people who are there are 40 or 50 and live in small temporary wooden huts and the remainder in tents. There are three accommodation house keepers, but their premises are generally fully occupied by the workmen and others residing there and the casual visitor has to content himself with a shakedown where he can get it.
>
> Mr A. Lane of Rivoli Bay has come to the rescue and is now erecting, under a permit granted to him by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, close to the beach, a neat, though necessarily temporary public house of iron and wood. The house will contain nine rooms and will be floored with deal… The other business places in Rivoli Bay North are three retail shops and two butchers…
>
> The bay is reputed to be an excellent fishing place and Lake George, with its superabundance of wild fowl, will afford ample employment to sportsmen…

Situated right in the elbow of the bay, it was suggested that, when all of the town was occupied, it would 'stand on more hills than the hillocks of Rome.' The ground consisted of dirty sand mixed with shells and was undulating and bumpy. In the centre of the town there was a salt lake with a pretty fringe of teatree around the edge.

It occupied 18 acres in extent and, as summer advanced, the water in it became low and a continual sickening effluvium was given off. On the westward it was sheltered by a wall of tall sand hummocks which rose to about 200 feet above the sea level. Many years later an effort was made to persuade the council to afford facilities for mixed bathing:

> The Salt Lake there is reserved for male bathers during certain hours and for females at other times. Several heads of families are endeavouring to have a couple of hours reserved each day for mixed bathing, in order they may teach their wives and children to swim. [*See Pool of Siloam*]

The **Beachport** School opened in 1879 and, as for the town:

> By 1880 [it] was progressing steadily but under a cloud due to the 'evanishment of the halo of coming greatness' which was cast about the place in the days of its establishment. Over £500 per acre, or £300 each for one or two quarter-acre blocks of land on Railway Terrace was paid and this gave a fictitious prosperity to the place for a time and among some citizens there were grave doubts about the place unless the Penola railway was constructed and that unless the government were induced to lower the tariff on the railway and thus draw some of the traffic off the MacDonnell Bay road.
>
> Indeed, the harbour was undoubtedly safer than MacDonnell Bay and for speedy and certain transhipment of goods it 'will not be surpassed when the jetty is completed.'
>
> However, with the advent of motor transport and an improvement in roads early in the 20th century 'the warehouses and offices were shut up, the rails rusting and unused in the sand, the long costly jetties visited only by an occasional coaster and served as roosts for seabirds.'
>
> [By 1925], gnawed at by an encroaching sea on one side, smothered by advancing sandhills on the other… Beachport [was] threatened with obliteration. Defences might be established against the sea and the sandhills may be fastened down with marram grass, but Beachport has been impoverished by the loss of trade through railway competition and cannot pay the cost.

A photograph of a shark catch is in the *Chronicle*, 10 July 1926, page 40.

On the Beachport to Robe Road - early 1900s

Lake Beachport - (*See Pool of Siloam*)

The Beachport to Mount Gambier Railway

The great want of the Mount Gambier district was a railway to the 'splendid harbour at Rivoli Bay.'

'We would soon get this railway', said the inhabitants, 'if we belonged to Victoria.'

(*Border Watch*, *23 January 1875*)

The causes which led to the movement in favour of a railway line from Mount Gambier to Rivoli Bay were twofold - the necessity for providing the means for the transit of produce from the drained land to the port and the delay and frequent loss to the people of Mount Gambier arising from frequent shipping drawbacks at Port MacDonnell:

> Unfortunately, the shipping facilities at Port MacDonnell were not equal to the requirements at certain times of the year. This, combined with the open nature of the port and the many storms that swept over it, rendered the sending of produce a very precarious matter and, for this reason, many tons of potatoes had to be destroyed. From the same cause many tons lay in the ground undug and it was hoped that that 'one of the first lines pushed forward by the government will be the Rivoli Bay railway.'

The first settlement on the Mount Muirhead Flats took place in 1871 when a road or railway became a necessity. Early in 1873, the want not only proved to be a serious hindrance to the progress of settlement on the reclaimed land, but threatened it with total extinction. An application had been made for a road to Rivoli Bay South (Grey Town), but a marine survey proved that the north end was the better harbour. (*See Appendix 36*)

Accordingly, the government held that any expenditure in the way of making a road to, or laying moorings in the south end, would be a waste of public monies.

The first suggestion for a railway from Millicent to the north of Rivoli Bay was made in the *Border Watch* on 27 September 1873, together with an extension to Mount Gambier when settlement warranted.

On 28 September 1875, Mr J.P. Boucaut introduced a Bill for his railway and public works scheme which included one from Mount Gambier to Rivoli Bay. The second reading was moved on 11 July by the then Minister of Education, the Hon. Ebenezer Ward in a speech 'so exceptionally clear that it is still quoted as one of ablest ever made by him.'; it passed through the House of Assembly on July 18 and the Legislative Council on 27 July.

The contractors were two young Victorians, the Millar brothers, and it was constructed on time and below the estimated cost of £221,965. The sleepers were of redgum and obtained in the district, for the contractors had gone to some expense in establishing steam sawmills and four locomotives constructed by Messrs Beyer, Peacock & Co of Manchester were provided together with 60 wagons and carriage accommodation.

The immense extent of the drainage works carried out in the Hundreds near Millicent may be gathered from the fact that 60,000 acres of drained land had been sold to the south of the line between Mount Muirhead and Millicent - these were drained into Lake Bonney - and about 60,000 acres of the Mount Muirhead Flats were being prepared for sale, their surface waters being drained into Lake Frome.

The *Governor Musgrave*, with Governor Jervois and party on board, left Robe on 19 May 1879 and anchored in Rivoli Bay North soon after daylight the next morning. The vice-regal party landed at Stewart's jetty where there was a profusion of bunting and the ceremony of presenting the address by Mr George Glen took place under a triumphal arch of banners following which the line was opened by the governor. By 1880 there was only one train running each day this being utilised by passengers and goods.

Beaconsfield - In 1917, Charles Howard Angas and Keith Dudley Bowman gave this name to a subdivision of section 327, Hundred of Yatala, and, probably, adopted it from either its namesake in Buckinghamshire, England, or the famous statesman, Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.

> In view of the great interest which has been aroused lately in the important problem of efficient town planning, it is encouraging to find private individuals taking steps to give effect to the lessons which have been taught.
> On the estate served by the Nailsworth and Enfield electric trams which they own at Prospect, Messrs C.H. Angas and Keith D. Bowman have determined to establish a model garden suburb on the most modern lines…

Apparently, it was an alternative name for 'Broadview'.

The English town was recorded as *bekensfeld* in 1185 where *feld* meant 'open country'; thus, 'field by the beacon'.

Beard Bay - The Beard's Bay Post Office was opened in 1907 and closed in 1911. (*See 'Baird Bay', the name substituted for Beard Bay on 5 December 1940.*)

Beare - On 24 October 1873, W.C. Gosse discovered **Beare Creek**, in the Far North-West, possibly naming it after William L. Beare (ca.1825-1910), the lessee of the Mount Serle and Oraparinna runs in the 1870s, who arrived with his parents in the *Duke of York* in 1836. **Beare Hill**, South-West of Lake Torrens, honours the same gentleman.

Point Beare, in the Hundred of Menzies, on Kangaroo Island remembers Thomas H. Beare (1792-1861), who arrived in South Australia in the *Duke of York* in July 1836 as second officer in the South Australian Company when 'Captain Morgan was besought by his people to allow some one to have the credit of being the first immigrant to set foot on the virgin soil, but with the characteristic romance of a sailor he decided that the infant girl of Mrs Beare should be the favoured individual, and a boat's crew was sent ashore with the child in the strong arms of a stalwart sailor, who waded through the shallow water and put the little one's tiny feet upon the sand amidst three hearty British cheers from the boat's crew and a responsive volley of hurrahs from the distant vessel.'

The child was burnt to death accidentally in 1842.

Beatrice - Near Nepean Bay**,** off Kangaroo Island**,** are **Beatrice Islets**, a bird sanctuary of approximately 25 acres named after HMS *Beatrice*, a survey ship of the 1870s that was 'employed constantly for 11 years in the careful inspection, sounding and surveying along more than 1,800 miles of sea frontage… There are three imperial officers on the staff **-** Captain Howard and Lieutenants Goalen and Roxby. The crew were engaged here and when the schooner is in commission she carries a few extra hands so as to work two boats…'

There is a **Point Beatrice**, known, also, as 'Reeves Point'. (*See Reeves, Point*)

In 1874, the *Beatrice* was placed at Glenelg as a receiving vessel for cargo, etc., 'for which purpose it was seldom used and had never, in the usual acceptance of the term, been a lightship.'

A decade later, the residents of Glenelg were much troubled with two threatened misfortunes when it was proposed to remove her from Glenelg in February 1886, and 'it appeared possible that a contract, about to be entered into for the conveyance of mails from Europe to Australia, could alter the port of arrival and departure from Glenelg to the Semaphore…' (*See Appendix 24*)

Beatrice Hill, on section 15, Hundred of Moralana, was named by the surveyor, William Greig Evans, after his daughter. (*See Evans Caves*)

Beatty - Known as 'Krichauff' until 1918 and 'Mount Mary' since 1940, the town of **Beatty**, was named after a World War I Admiral who commanded the first battle cruiser squadron and took a prominent part in the battle of Jutland. The **Hundred of Beatty** (formerly Krichauff), County of Eyre, was proclaimed on 15 February 1883.

Beaufort - The town, in the Hundred of Goyder, 10 km north of Port Wakefield, named by Governor Jervois, was proclaimed on 4 September 1879; the **Beaufort** School opened in 1890 and closed in 1967.

When the local salt industry wound down it was reduced, gradually, to empty houses and, later, to ruins. It was revived in 1976 when many city dwellers became interested in 'hobby farms'.

Its nomenclature is, no doubt, explained by the following facts: Charles Henry Somerset was Governor-General of South Africa from 1814-*ca.*1827 and his father was the Duke of Beaufort. During his term of office 'Fort Beaufort' was built as a blockhouse and, circa 1842, Governor Jervois 'spent two years building a bridge across the Fish River at Fort Brown and making a road to Fort Beaufort.' The name is French for 'fine fortress'.

Cape Beaufort is shown on Baudin's charts and honours the French Admiral Duc de Beaufort (1616-1669).

Beaumaris - A 1922 subdivision of part section 202, Hundred of Noarlunga, by the executors of William Lewis; now included in South Brighton. The name occurs as a seaport in Anglesey, Wales, where, in 1293, Edward I built a castle on low lying land by the shore, so that the castle ditch might communicate with the sea; it is French for 'fine marsh' or 'low lying swampy ground'.

Beaumont - The area of land where 'Beaumont' is situated today (part of preliminary section 296) was granted to George Fife Angas, Henry Kingscote and Thomas Smith, (*i.*e., the South Australian Company) on 7 March 1839.

It changed hands almost immediately and the new owner, E.B. Gleeson, called the property 'Gleeville'.

Later, Gleeson brought a wooden gabled house from India and erected it in the South-West corner of the property and this was dismantled, rebuilt in timber and, later again, stone additions were made.

Due to financial difficulty Gleeson sold the property in 1842 and removed north to the Clare district where he prospered. On 13 August 1846, Samuel Davenport, later to become Sir Samuel, purchased the said section for £700 from the SA Company and, in 1848, laid out the village of **Beaumont**. The only house in the area at that time was 'Gleeville', in which Samuel Davenport took up residence.

The Rt. Rev. Dr Augustus Short, Bishop of Adelaide from June 1847 to November 1881, arrived in Adelaide on 21 December 1847 and, until 1851, rented a house at Kensington, but his family suffered greatly from the heat of the Adelaide Plains. He then leased allotments 8 and 9 in the South-East corner of the village at an annual rental of £9, with a right to purchase at £90. On his site he built a substantial one-storey house, in a Romanesque-Classical style, calling it 'Claremont'. This is the house that became known as Beaumont House.
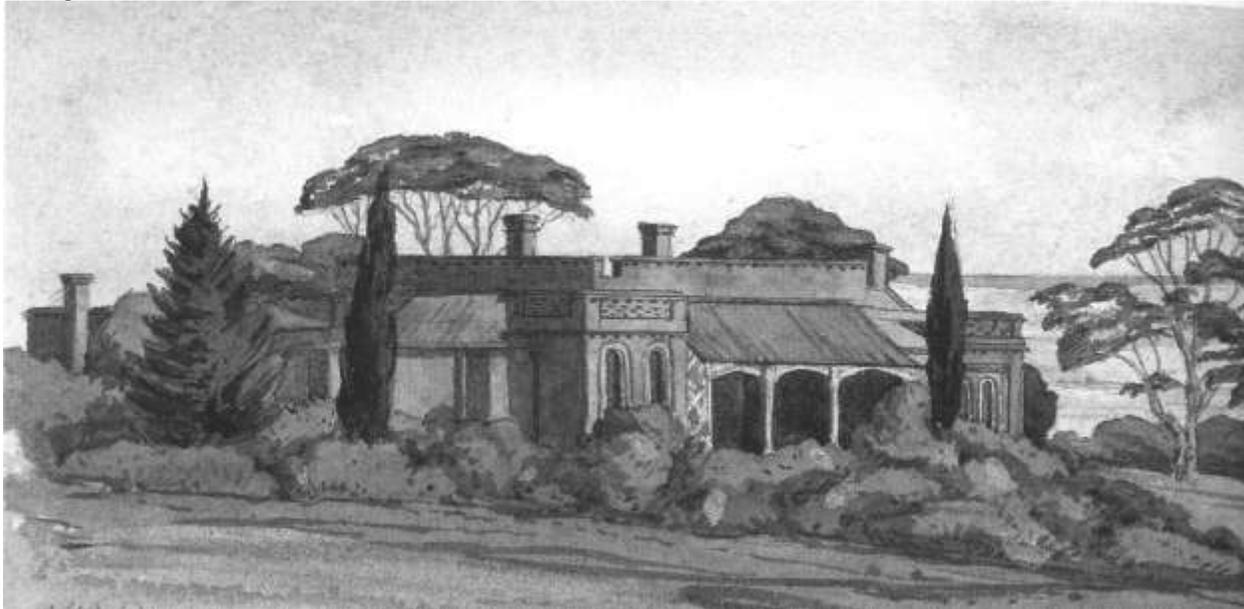
Samuel Davenport's house at Beaumont   National Library of Australia

Bishop Short and his family lived there until Bishop's Court, North Adelaide, was ready for occupation in 1856. In the same year, Sir Samuel Davenport purchased the house and land from Bishop Short and lived in 'The Lodge', a small cottage facing the Common at the entrance to what became the drive to 'Beaumont House'.

Apparently, this was occupied temporarily by John Fullerton Cleland's family about 1853, and then by the Davenports until Bishop Short vacated 'Claremont' (Beaumont House).

Sir Samuel Davenport was a pioneer of the olive growing industry in South Australia and, on his property at Beaumont, planted many olive trees of various varieties, imported from Italy, Spain, France, Turkey and other sources; the first oil was produced there in 1864 and some of the original trees survive in the grounds of 'Beaumont House'. In the cellars below the main building, constructed about 1868, grapes were pressed and olives crushed by George Fullerton Cleland and Tom Glen for Samuel Davenport and one of its features was the lever press which has survived. The levers were red gum and iron-bark trunks. Originally, the actual mill was designed for gold crushing.

The basin was cut from old Scotch granite and weighed four tons, two huge wheels one ton each and, in 1907, it was said that 'there is an old Spanish proverb to the effect that the man who plants olive trees founds a fortune for his grandson':

> Beaumont has some advantages over Stonyfell in the power of its hydraulic presses… Having been instrumental in placing the industry upon a profitable basis in past years, ranging from the time of the first crushing of a few pounds of berries in Lady Davenport's sausage machine down to the present day, Mr G.F.Cleland has… risen to the demands of the situation.

Sir Samuel Davenport owned and lived in 'Beaumont House' until his death on 3 September 1906, when the property passed to his nephew, Howard Davenport. In 1907, it was sold to Major Vincent who made extensive alterations. Purchased by R.T. Bennet in 1911, upon his death it passed to his widow who, later, became Mrs K.A. Brock. It was transferred to the National Trust of South Australia by Mr and Mrs Brock on 24 August 1968.

The present day suburb is laid out on section 266, Hundred of Adelaide and, at one time, was surrounded by vineyards, including the Linden, the Sunnyside (owned by the Hon W. Milne), Stonyfell, Hazelwood and Auldana. Excepting for Sunnyside, all the names referred to were adopted as suburb names for areas in the general vicinity of Beaumont. Sunnyside Road, forming part of the suburb's western boundary, takes its name from the Milne property.

Its nomenclature is, no doubt, explained by the fact that the Davenport family removed to a residence in St Giles Street, Oxford, where George Davenport, senior, (ca.1781-1846), conducted a banking business; later, he became a director of the South Australian Banking Company. The house they occupied was on the western side of the street and north of Beaumont Street - on contemporary maps 'Beaumont' and 'Beaumont Fields' are shown in the near vicinity. This fact, no doubt, influenced Samuel Davenport when he named his Adelaide subdivision.

Indeed, a memorial in the General Registry Office referring to the subdivision shows a 10 acre oval reserve titled 'Beaumont Pleasure Grounds'; later to become known as 'Beaumont Common'.

The following extract is taken from *Wood's City of Oxford*:

> Beaumont Palace - Herein it was that King Henry I … built a palace … for him and his retinue. Opposite to it, and between this street and the west side of Magdalene Parish, is a piece of… ground … called 'The Beaumonts'.

Further, from his extensive travelling through Southern Europe prior to coming to South Australia he would have known the French language and recognised the aptness of the French word *beaumont* (fair hill) to describe section 296, overlooking Adelaide.

A photograph of the Aged Men's Retreat is in the *Observer*, 6 November 1920, page 26.

The name **Beaumont** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 82, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Semaphore Park. Samuel Tomkinson laid it out, in 1872, into 21 allotments.

The name occurs, also, in Cumberland, Essex and Hertfordshire, England, where in 1230 it was written as *bello-monte*, in 1292 *beaumund* and, in 1494, mention is made of the 'Castell of Beawmont' (*sic*).

The 'Beaumont' in Essex was known once as *Fulepet* - 'foul pit'.

Beautiful Valley - A railway station on Eyre Peninsula. This descriptive name was changed to 'Maltee' on 4 May 1916. **Beautiful Valley** School, near Wilmington, was opened in 1903 and closed in 1923.

Beautiful Valley Post Office opened in 1865 and was removed to 'Wilmington' on 18 October 1878.

Beau Vale - A school in the Murray Mallee; opened in 1922, it closed in 1941.

Beckwith Swamp - Named after a local identity who worked at Cordillo Downs for fifty years.

Beda Creek - West of Lake Torrens and discovered by Messrs John and Murdoch Campbell in 1857; origin unknown. (*See Glenorchy*) A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in September 1889, page 153.

During his exploration Charles Swinden said 'we found plenty of water [in the creek], but so salty that the horses would not drink it.'

In March 1890, a deputation of citizens of Port Augusta waited on the Commissioner of Public Works:

> To protest the action of the government in discontinuing boring operations at Beda and the removal of the plant to Finger Post… It was arranged that the deputation should meet the Government Geologist and inspect the district.

Beddome Hill - West of Roxby Downs was probably named after Samuel Beddome (1817-1898), SM, who arrived in the *Madras* in 1843. **Mount Beddome**, in the Northern Territory, was named by John McD. Stuart in 1861.

Bedford - A town in the Hundred of Coolinong, named by Governor Fergusson in 1871, was offered for sale on 28 March 1872; it ceased to exist on 28 April 1960. There is a town of Bedford on the River Ouse, England.

In 1917, when the South Australian Government established a Tuberculosis Sanatorium it was named **Bedford Park**, retaining 'Bedford', the name given to the property by the former owner, Edwin Joseph Hancock (1877-1934), who purchased the home that had been built on it, circa 1892.

Mr Hancock was born at Cliff House, Port Moonta, the third son of Captain H.R. Hancock, and chose the name because of family connections in earlier generations with the Bedford family in England.

In 1916, it was said that 'the land was purchased by the last government on the advice of the Hon. G. Bice':

> He had in mind the consummation of a valuable scheme to replace the present Boy's Reformatory at Magill… Lack of money prevented the government from inaugurating the scheme. Whatever is to become of it eventually, a use has been found for it pro tem - part sections 63 and 65 were leased for grazing purposes… So for a time at least, the idea of a better system of training of wayward boys must stand to one side while horses graze.

In 1968, the suburb of **Bedford Park** was laid out on part section 624, Hundred of Adelaide, by Barill Nominees Pty Ltd and Sleeps Hill Estates Pty Ltd. (*See Warradale*)

The name derives from the Anglo-Saxon *bedican* - 'the fortress of the ford' or 'protected ford'.

Bedout, Cape - On Kangaroo Island, discovered and named by Nicolas Baudin on 3 January 1803 after Rear Admiral Jacques Bedout (1751-1818) of the French Navy who commanded the ship *Tigre* in the battle of Groays where he was wounded and taken prisoner after covering himself with distinction.

He deserved to be included, it was said, among the heroes of ancient Greece and Rome.

The battle was described as 'one of the most glorious fights which honour the French Navy.'

Beeamma, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 3 March 1921 and taking its name from an Aboriginal waterhole in the vicinity.

Beefacres - Edward Mead Bagot bestowed the name **Beefacres Estate** when he registered the purchase of section 504 from John Hector and E.C. Gwynne in April 1854. He brought down cattle from Ned's Corner Station and one mob realised sufficient money to purchase the land. (*See Neds Corner*) The name **Beefacres** was approved by the Nomenclature Committee on 22 January 1926 for a private subdivision of this section; now included in Holden Hill.

Beefacres Park is a reserve under the control of the Enfield City Council on the River Torrens adjacent to Darley Ford at Windsor Gardens.

Beelemah - A large swamp, with a spring, north of Fowlers Bay, discovered by E.J. Eyre in 1840.

Bee Springs - In the Far North, named by Christopher Giles of the Telegraph Department in 1870 after Thomas Bee, 'one of my party;' born circa 1850, he died at Millicent on 19 November 1919.

Beer Town - A name given to section 120, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Benjamin Pitman, circa 1847; now included in Brighton.

Beetaloo - In the Hundred of Howe; an Aboriginal name for a nearby creek and springs. The Beetaloo Run was established by W. & J. Jacob on 15 August 1844 under occupation licence. By 1851, it was held by J. Logan when it was recorded as 'Butuloo' and, in 1875, John and Richard J.B. Reid, who came to South Australia in the *Orleana* in 1839, were listed as holders of pastoral lease no. 37 at 'Butuloo, Crystal Brook.'

The **Beetaloo** School opened in 1886 and closed in 1955.

In November 1907, agricultural prospects were stated to be as follows:

> With anything like proper working 20 bushels to the acre at least can be produced on the wheat lands of the Beetaloo Valley where, last year, the rainfall totalled 22¾ inches, while as much as 40 bushels to the acre of 'Federation' were reaped last year on one farm.
>
> Here failure is unknown and usually the best returns are realised when lean years are being experienced by other districts. It is for fruit-growing capabilities, however, that the valley is best known…

The name **Beetaloo Reservoir** was approved on 23 November 1973. When the towns of Port Pirie and Port Augusta began to expand it was constructed as a catchment for the headwaters of Crystal Brook, about 22 km upstream from the town. Sketches and photographs of the waterworks are in the *Pictorial Australian* in October 1886, page 148.

Beevor, Mount - On section 313, Hundred of Tungkillo, commemorates Captain James B. Beevor, who occupied land in the district during the early 1840s. Later, on 30 September 1847 he took up land in the Port Lincoln district, five miles north of Lake Greenly, calling it 'Taunto'. By 1906, it was claimed to be one of the best wool producing properties in the State and had 'never been overstocked and, for the last 25 years, was noted as a breeding establishment. The dwelling house had 13 rooms and the improvements were numerous and up-to-date.'

On 3 May 1849, Mr Beevor was murdered by three Aborigines, who were captured and tried in Adelaide. Two of the assailants, Pulturunga and Keelgoulla, were found guilty of murder and taken back to 'Taunto' and, in November 1849, hanged 'within a few yards of the scene of their treachery.'

Mount Beevor homestead

Belah Hill - South-West of Yudnapinna homestead, known formerly as 'Black Oak Hill'. *Belah* is thought to be the Aboriginal name for 'black oak'.

Belair - Mr G.A. Ludewigs subdivided the place, giving it an appropriate name meaning 'beautiful air':

> [He] conducted the first store and post office in the district and General Registry Office records show him selling lots 3 and 4 of section 1144 in 1861. Earlier, the 'Township of **Belair**' was advertised in 1858 as being situated 'at the junction of the roads to Government Park, Cherry Gardens, Clarendon and Brighton.'

A 'Free School at Belair' was reported in 1859 and the opening of a school in 1860; it had had 16 students and, at the end of 1861, an inspector reported upon it as 'a moderately attended school where an elementary education is carefully imparted':

> The picturesque highland recess of Belair, owing hitherto its charms to nature alone, will henceforth be indebted to civilisation and charity for adding those of a higher order - as among the various erections on the extensive plateau of the township will, at no distant time, be numbered a school and teacher's residence… Its mistress deceased before the close of the year.

Maria Helena Ludewigs, the wife of G.A. Ludewigs, born in Belair, Martinique, West Indies, was a teacher there in 1861; it reopened in 1871.

Rodney Cockburn records that: 'The disturbing note is [the] discovery that Eugene Bellairs, a government surveyor, lived at what is known now as Belair in 1849…'

The Aborigines knew the area as *piraldi - pira,* 'moon', also 'shaven' and 'bald'; *ldi,* 'beyond' - a name suggestive of the former appearance of the hills from the Adelaide plains, with bald or grassy foothills and wooded heights beyond.

A Grocer's picnic at Belair in 1890

In 1881, when the government proposed to subdivide the area known now as **Belair National Park** into small allotments there was a strong public protest.

The first man to occupy the land was a Nicholas Foott who, although paying no rent to the government, was permitted to 'squat' on the property on the understanding that if it was sold he would have to move at once.

In spite of the insecurity of his tenure, Foott put up a small wooden house, imported in parts from England, added three or four stone rooms to it, and built stockyards, spending in all about £600 on these improvements.

In 1840, Governor Gawler decided to establish a farm in the valley of the Upper Sturt where the horses and bullocks of the police, survey and other departments could be put out to graze and where hay could be grown for the public service. He had in mind, also, the establishment of a 'place of retirement within a short distance from the capital.'

In July 1840, Foott received notice to quit, but was allowed £300 for his improvements. Upon the dispossession, the government appointed John McLaren superintendent of the farm and spent £577 on fencing and, according to an official description of the place in December 1840, about a thousand acres had, by that time, been enclosed with a post rail fence, while other improvements consisted of Foott's wooden house with its stone additions, some outhouses and a stockyard.

In 1858, it was decided to build a 'cottage residence for the Governor' on the farm and, at the end of the year, a contract was let to C. Farr. This building, completed before July 1860, cost about £600 and was provided with a swimming pool, fed by two springs which, though close together, were of very different natures, one being heavily impregnated with salts, while the other yielded pure clear water.

Thereafter, it was used as a summer resort by Sir Richard MacDonnell, Sir Dominick Daly and Sir William Jervois. On 5 August 1890, the Premier stated that his government approved of the reservation of the farm as a National Park, but a change of ministry occurred a few days later.

Old Government House, Belair

A.M. Simpson & Co's Picnic at the National Park – circa 1899

In order to accelerate matters, a Bill for constituting the farm as a national park was prepared by the Town Clerk of Adelaide under instructions from the City Corporation, acting in concert with the Native Fauna and Flora Protection Committee but, on 5 November 1890, the President of the Legislative Council ruled the Bill out of order.

The efforts of all who had worked for the conversion of the farm into a public recreation reserve were crowned with success on 19 December 1891, when the *National Park Act* received the Governor's assent.

A photograph of the Angas Consumptive Home, formerly 'Hope Lodge', is in the Ch*ronicle*, 7 May 1904, page 41, of picnics in the *Observer*, 21 December 1912, page 32, 11 January 1913, page 32.

In 1935, it was expected that 'the nine-hole golf course laid down at the National Park will be open to the public about the middle of the month':

Forty acres of land has been cleared and the course is 2,640 yards long. The longest hole is 464 yards and there are two one-shotters. Slag scrapes have been put down, but the tees are grass.

Belalie - Professor N.B. Tindale said that the original Aboriginal name was *pilali* or *piladli*, based, probably, on two words: *pila* - 'eagle' and *ngadli* - the nominated dual - 'we two' and referring to the legend of two men who were turned into eagles. The **Hundred of Belalie**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 10 February1870, but a considerable area was surveyed in 1868.

The private town of **Belalie**, laid out by Charles Burney Young in 1874 on sections 447-449, for which he obtained the land grant on 15 September 1873, is now included in Jamestown. The first post office was opened as **Belalie East** between May and August 1873; changed to 'Belalie' in January 1903. (S*ee Ettrick*)

The **Belalie North** School, 14 km North-East of Jamestown, was conducted first in a stone building built in 1873 on land given by John Coles (1839-1924) and used also for a church and Sunday school purposes.

Another **Belalie North** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1968; the **Belalie East** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1959. Photographs of the students of both schools are in the *Chronicle*, 11 May 1933, page 36.

In 1923, there was a report of an unusual animal stalking the neighbourhood:

Although the spotted beast roaming the Belalie-Mannanarie hills has been assiduously stalked, and incidentally so magnified that some search parties are uncertain whether it is a tiger or a giraffe they are hunting, the animal has so far eluded capture. The district is not alarmed over the failure…

A party went out from Jamestown on Sunday bent on the 'tiger's' destruction and returned 'tigerless' and with only one casualty - a thorn in a dog's foot…

Bell - Charles Bell is remembered by **Bell Flat** on section 323, Hundred of Tungkillo, of which he was a former owner.

Bell Gully Track, in the Hundred of Kuitpo, was named by the Woods and Forests Department in 1984 after the original owner of the land.

Bell Hill, north of Mount Gambier, remembers Richardson Bell, holder of pastoral lease no. 185 of 1851, which he called it 'Lalee'.

Bell Landing, in the Hundred of Burdett near Monteith, was named after Allan Bell (1817-1894), who arrived in the *Lady Bute,* in 1839. On 3 May 1856, with Robert Lawson, he purchased sections 125 and 130 in the Hundred of Murray, from John Dean 'of the River Murray'.

Point Bell, near Fowlers Bay, was discovered by Matthew Flinders on 31 January 1802 and named after Hugh Bell, the ship's surgeon. E.J. Eyre refers to it in a report of his expedition.

Baudin called it *Pointe de la Navette* (Little Ship Point), while Freycinet's charts show *C. Malouet*.

Bella Vista - The name of this subdivision, fronting Mitchell and Regent Streets, was taken from the old home of the Wooldridge family, once standing there: 'For many years this beautiful property… has been the object of the longing glances of many would be home builders. [It is] within 270 yards of the Hyde Park tramway.'

Mr Alexander Lorimer (*ca*. 1817-1875) arrived with Mr Murdoch in the *Indus* in 1839 and 'at the death of that gentleman a few years later he managed the estate':

> Afterwards he purchased a choice property between Hay Valley and Woodside, naming it 'Ellerslie', and, having planted a large vineyard he, in course of time, began winemaking. Later, he resided at **Bella Vista** vineyard, Goodwood, where he carried on his vintage operations in conjunction with his other property.

Bellevue - An 1854 subdivision of section 135, Hundred of Willunga, by Richard Bell; now included in McLaren Vale. He was a publican at McLaren Vale and died there on 10 July 1855.

In 1877, the president of the council said the school had been closed because 'there was another school at McLaren Vale, which was only a half a mile distant.'

Bellevue School, in the Hammond district, was opened in 1876 and closed in 1955.

Bellevue Estate was a 1909 subdivision of part section 238, Hundred of Noarlunga, by E.C. Saunders and E. Ashby; now included in Hove, where the name is retained in Bellevue Terrace.

In 1924, 'eight magnificent marine sites facing the Esplanade and Bellevue Terrace' were offered for sale.

Bellevue Heights was laid out on sections 34-35, Hundred of Adelaide, by May and Margaret Mills in 1965.

At first the name was refused approval because of the presence of 'Bellevue' at McLaren Vale.

Bellum Bellum - A small settlement, with a hotel of that name, is situated on the main road from Mount Gambier to Port MacDonnell; the hotel was licensed in 1869 by T. Wyatt. The Bellum Bellum homestead of the Arthur brothers', 'Mount Schank Station', was opposite the site of the hotel on section 31, Hundred of MacDonnell, and they were the nephews of Gov. Arthur of Tasmania who held that office from 1824 to 1836. (*See Schank, Mount*)

In 1862, the town of **Bellum**, a subdivision of sections in the Hundred of MacDonnell was advertised as '… good land, good water, timber and a climate the healthy and invigorating nature of which has become a proverb…'

However, reference to relevant certificates of title shows that the township did not proceed beyond the 'advertising' stage at that time.

Bellwood - Laid out on section 1A and part section 1, Hundred of Shannon, in 1911 by Charles Edgar Cranston, and named in honour of Isabella Smith; now included in Yeelanna.

She was 'a grand lady who became a friend to all who knew her, giving people a helping hand in times of trouble and despair, becoming a midwife and nurse when needed.'

> Mrs Isabella Milne Smith died at Port Lincoln in 1927, aged 67. In 1891, she married William Morris Smith and, in 1906, they went to reside in the Hundred of Shannon. She was the first white woman to live in the district and was widely known for her hospitality.
> Their home 'Bellwood' was 52 miles from Tumby Bay…

Beltana - Over the years, several explanations have been given as to its meaning of this place, 128 km north of Hawker. In 1854, John Haimes applied the name to his pastoral property (lease no. 379) and said it meant 'running water'. H.C. Talbot concurred when he said *belt* meant 'running' and *ana* 'water', while another source contends that *belta* meant 'crossing' and *ana* - 'water'. In the 1920s, an old Aborigine informed W.C. Reid, then general manager of the Beltana Pastoral Company, it meant 'crossing of the waters'. Another version of its origin was aired in 1928: 'It is derived from two Irish root words, *beall*, meaning "good" and *teine* - "fire" - The goodly fires, which were lighted on the first day of summer. The first of May, to the present time, is called "Bealtaine".'

Ernest Giles and his party

Ernest Giles, who led Sir Thomas Elder's expedition to Western Australia, leaving on 6 May 1875, mentioned in his account of the trip that Sir Thomas, who at the time held Beltana Station, wished them to leave on the first of May (Bealtaine Day). Had Sir Thomas the historical day in mind? Whether he did or not appears to have no bearing on its nomenclature and, further, it is most unlikely that Mr Haimes had 'Bealtaine Day' in mind when he applied the name 'Beltana' to his pastoral run.

The **Beltana** Post Office opened in June 1866, at which time it took about four days for mail to reach there from Adelaide. The town of **Beltana** was proclaimed on 2 October 1873; it has unique examples of historical European culture, including the site of the first Inland Mission hospital and Australia's first camel breeding station.

Industrial structures, associated with the late 19th century railroads, copper mines and a number of domestic dumps are present.

The **Beltana** School opened in 1877.

> The State school was closed in May 1899 because the teacher had a bad attack of ophthalmia. Her illness was aggravated, if not brought on, by the wretched wooden building, supposing to do duty as a residence. The wooden floor and walls were rotten and full of holes, admitting the cold wind in winter and heat in summer. The teacher, her two children and a maid have all to eat, live and sleep in this dilapidated one-room structure…

A few months later it was reported that:

> The school residence is being partly renovated by a new floor, a partition and having the cracks in the walls puttied and plastered. Of course this is better than nothing… The schoolroom and residence might at least be enclosed so that goats, which now make a camping ground at night of the porch and verandah, could be kept out…

A photograph of 'outback transport' is in the *Chronicle*, 21 June 1934, page 38.

Beltana Railway Station, now a Tourist Centre

Belt Bay - In Lake Eyre North and named after Edward. F. Belt (1854-1914), the manager of 'Macumba Station' and the first man to traverse its shore. There is a **Belt Hill**, north of Lake Acraman.

Belton - A town in the Hundred of Eurilpa, 48 km South-East of Hawker, named by Governor Jervois, was proclaimed on 30 March 1882. His daughter, Lucy Caroline, married Rev. W.A. Purey-Cust at St Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, on 14 February 1882, while, circa 1881, he had been appointed to the parish of Belton, Lincolnshire, which, in the 19th century, was recorded as being 'in the patronage of Earl Brownlow.'

Belton Post Office, opened in March 1883 by Richard Wallace, closed on 31 March 1969. (*See Brownlow & Custon*) The **Belton** School opened in 1886 and closed in 1941, while the town was said to be 'placed within a stone's throw of a thickly timbered creek thus offering a break to the hot winds and supplying a want which I know is severely felt in many localities in the north, *viz*., some place out of doors where rest and recreation are possible':

> In this creek in future days the poet, the sketcher and the solitary lover of nature will find a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. The kangaroo still fattens on the streets and terraces of Belton; the eagle hawk and wallaby still haunt the hills; but there is little doubt that, with a favourable turn in the seasons, these present occupiers will have very brief and unceremonious notice to quit…

Beltunga - A tiny hamlet about 2 km from McLaren Vale, whose houses were mostly built at the instigation of Richard Bell, the founder of 'Bellevue'. Apparently, it was corrupted from the Aboriginal *pell-tonga* - 'the opossum trees'; more specifically, it refers to the mothers clinging to their young.

Belvidere - John Cheriton (ca.1829-1917), who arrived in the *Spartan* in 1849, gave this name in 1866 when he subdivided section 2760, Hundred of Bremer, 6 km South-East of Strathalbyn into various sized allotments. Most traces of the settlement have long disappeared, although the St Philip's Church of England, consecrated in 1861, still stands. The **Belvidere** School opened in 1859 and closed in 1942. School examinations were held on 14 November 1867 when prizes were distributed as follows: *First Class*, W. Thomas, John Gordon, Scott Gandy, John Paterson and Alexander Gordon for general excellence. *Second Class*, Charles Dart, Mary Paterson and Grace Kitto. *Third Class*, John Jarvis, W. Paterson and Hugh Gordon. (*See Releigh*)

A photograph of the unveiling of a war memorial is in the *Observer*, 21 May 1921, page 25.

Belvidere Brickyard - it operated from 1857 to 1941

The **Hundred of Belvidere**, County of Light, proclaimed on 7 August 1851, was named after the nearby **Belvidere Range**, 10 km south of Kapunda, which Johannes Menge christened 'because of the beautiful prospect.'

The English 'Belvedere' (*sic*) means 'fine to see' or 'fine view'.

In 1876, the name **Belvidere** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 204, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Joshua P. B. Westhead; now included in Brighton.

Ben, Mount - In the vicinity of the River Alberga in the Far North discovered by John McD. Stuart on 24 March 1860 and named after Benjamin Head, a surveyor with his party, who died at Peterborough in March 1897, aged 60. He was described as 'a slight spare man now, whatever he may have been in his days of muscle and brawn':

> He has clear cut features and must have had a share of good looks in his youth. His eyes are keen, even now, and he gives one the impression of a man who was wiry and enduring in his prime… he could not throw much vim into his account of his experiences with Stuart, at first, but warmed up to it as he went on to answer questions… 'Oh! As for me, on coming back from Stuart's trip I went into the government service and served 26 years as guard and porter down south on the Kingston to Naracoorte line…'

Benacre - In 1844, a single-storeyed house was built in the Glen Osmond district by G.F. Shipster and, after the subdivision of section 270, contiguous to the main road, it passed to Robert Cock. It was then purchased by William Bickford who planted the first garden and built a portion of the residence. A later owner, Thomas Graves, had the grounds replanted as a shrubbery and built 'the present two-storey house'.

It was claimed that the garden contained an assortment of trees and shrubs second only to the Botanic Gardens.

In 1914, it was purchased by the Honourable John Lewis and, following his death in 1923, his executors subdivided portion of the property (part sections 270 and 271, Hundred of Adelaide), as **Benacre**, in 1924. As an inducement to prospective purchasers the selling agents advised that 'the Glen Osmond road which passes the estate is to be reconstructed in bituminous concrete…' Today, it is included in Glen Osmond. There is a 'Benacre Hall' in Suffolk, England and, in 1095, it was written as *beanacer* - 'bean field'. (*See Richmond*)

Benalick Hill - East of Copley. Probably corrupted from 'Benalack', the name of a mine worked in the vicinity, about one mile east of Nicols Nob. In 1899, 'the only claim being worked [was] one owned by Mr Benalack [*sic*].'

> [He] pegged out the mine and held it until recently when he sold to an Adelaide company. An evening passed under his hospitable roof in the agreeable company of his wife, sons and daughters, went by all too soon. The family possesses a white cockatoo that journeyed with them from Broken Hill and its equal would be difficult to find. It will waltz as gracefully and accurately as any lady; it has been taught to be as hospitable as its owners and immediately on your arrival will ask you to 'have a drink' or 'a smoke.' It appears to understand anything said to it and will correctly answer 'yes' or 'no' to questions. It will distinctly kiss and imitate a person lighting a pipe.

Benara - A corruption of the Aboriginal *pinajera* - 'tree leaf'. The **Hundred of Benara**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 12 June 1862; land in the district was taken up first by the South Australian Company and, in 1851, it sold the lease to John Ellis of Buckland Park and The Hummocks. A son, the late Thomas C. Ellis, gave the tower and clock of the Mount Gambier Town Hall at a cost of £1,000. He died at Benara on 21 December 1920.

Prior to 1918, **Benara Creek,** 8 km South-West of Mount Gambier; was known as 'German Creek' taken from either John Ellis's 'German Flat Run' (lease no. 186 of 1851), or Walter Mitchell's 'German Creek Run' (lease no. 189 of 1851); the name 'German Creek' was restored to the map on 13 November 1986. (*See under'German Creek' for its suggested nomenclature.*)

A 'well-known blackfellow', Bobby, died at Benaira [*sic*] station in May 1864 where he had been suffering from a lingering disease for several months:

> He was one of the most intelligent of the blacks and had considerable knowledge of the Scriptures and of a future state. Before dying a considerable number of the blacks gathered around him and he warned them very earnestly of the evil of their ways and advised them to give up swearing and drinking. He expressed a firm hope of going to heaven himself and wished them all to be good and get there too.

In 1899, the estate was described as consisting of '36,000 acres in addition to some leased land and is more noted for its fine cattle than its sheep. The sheep number about 40,000 and the cattle form a magnificent herd of 1,500 head.'

The **Benara** School, opened in 1894, had its name changed to 'Burrungule' in 1896; the **Benara Flat** School, known as 'German Flat' until 1918, closed in 1959. (*See Buckland Park & Geltwood Beach*)

Benbonyathe Hill - In the Gammon Ranges (North Flinders), derived from the Aboriginal words *pimbanyerta* and *abna* - 'native pine high ground'.

Benbourni - Is the name of a 'lost' town in the Hundred of Blyth; surveyed by Private Holledge of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and described as 'situated near to and North-West of Emu Flats in section 2083.' No record of any subdivision can be found but **Benbourni Creek** is located within that section. However, a document in the State Library says the name **Benbourni** was applied to sections 2082-84 and 1991-94 while the **Bumburnie** (*sic*) **Pound** stood on section 260, Hundred of Clare; **Bumburnie** (*sic*) **Ranges** was mentioned in 1904.

There is a town of 'Benbaun' in Galway, Ireland and, coincidentally, land on the western side of the hills separating Stanley Flat from Blyth Plains was taken up by Irish immigrants and called **Bamburnie**; other records show **Bumburnie**. The Middle English word *bourn* means 'a small stream'.

Bendleby - The 'Bendleby Run', held by A.W.T. and F.A. Grant and F.W. Stokes from 1868, east of Port Augusta, was on land held, originally, by Hugh Proby (lease no. 74). Governor Musgrave named the **Hundred of Bendleby**, County of Granville, which was proclaimed on 18 January 1877.

The **Bendleby** School opened in 1886 and closed in 1944, while the **Bendleby** Post Office, 19 km ENE of Carrieton, opened in March 1891 by S.H. Dunn, closed on 2 February 1920. (*See Victor, Mount*)

Following closer settlement, rabbits were a pest in the area and a settler, Mr G.H. Dunn, said that 'many people have gone to great expense in erecting netting fences and have thereby placed a charge upon the land which in many cases is more than the land can fairly carry':

> The rabbits are worse than ever; in fact, many of the enclosed properties are more infested than the unnetted land… Parliament seems to be unable to enact a measure for the compulsory destruction of rabbits that cannot be driven through with the proverbial coach and four…

Beniah Creek - South of Black Rock, probably derived from 'Benaiah', a name found in the Bible. (*See Yongala*)

Benjamin Hill - Near Port Germein, named by John Germein (1812-1879) after his brother who was born in Plymouth, England, in 1824 and died at Cheltenham, Adelaide, in 1893. (*See Ferguson*)

Mount Benjamin - (*See Ragless Range*)

Bennett Springs - Near the River Finke in the Far North, named by John McD. Stuart on 28 February 1861 after one of his horses lost in the area.

On an earlier expedition Stuart said of the horse, 'I could depend on him for a hard punch.'

Benson - In 1839, a party of ten men and two Aborigines, in command of Charles Bonney, journeyed from Hughes Creek, near the River Goulburn, Victoria, to the Grampians and thence to the River Glenelg, where they halted at Henty's station. (*See Gambier*)

Settler's hut at Mount Benson

En route to Lake Alexandrina, Bonney named **Mount Benson**, 10 km NNE of Robe, after one of his companions; its Aboriginal name was *karipangula* - 'kite hawk hill' (*See Muirhead, Mount & Wangolina*) A photograph of 'a relic of old times' is in the *Chronicle*, 18 May 1907, page 27.

The **Mount Benson** School opened in 1877 and closed in 1970.

The **Hundred of Mount Benson**, County of Robe, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871.

Upon the death of Henry Seymour on 12 December 1869, Thomas D. Seymour (1822-1897) took charge of the Mount Benson run. Rev F. Slaney Poole recalled that he sometimes held services there:

> I was told by one who was competent that Tom Seymour was one of the best bushmen in Australia. He had a cousin, also named Tom, who resided just over the border in Victoria. The two [of them] were often confounded with each other. The Thomas Seymour of Mount Benson retained the name unaltered; the other was known by the extraordinary appellation of 'Tom Pop'. This distinction he gained by being the owner of a race horse named 'Pop Goes the Weasel'.

Bentley - This school, near Gawler, was conducted by the Rev James Leonard in the 1860s and took its name from a house of the same name built by James Kilsby. (*See Bentley Ville*)

Examinations were held there in December 1862. Prize winners are given to the order of merit:

> *Holy Scripture*, J. Davis, J. Dunstan, D. Duffield; *Latin*, upper section, J. Duncan. W. Richman; lower section, D. Duffield and F. Popham (equal), J. Davis; *Astronomy and Natural Philosophy*, J. Davis and J. Duncan (equal), D. Duffield. *Arithmetic*, R. Palmer, J. Davis and Duffield (equal); *English History*, J. Duncan, J. Davis, Duffield and Palmer (equal); *Geography*, Duncan, Palmer, Richman; *Grammar*, Palmer and Dawkins (equal), Duncan, and Davis and Duffield (equal).
>
> Davis and Palmer were also examined in German, translation German into English and *vice versa*, with considerable readiness and accuracy.

Bentley Hill is near Wirrabara where a farmer named Bentley and his wife had a property in the vicinity:

> Mrs Bentley died suddenly and was buried. After a while, rumours began circulating, and the police made enquiries. The body of the woman was exhumed and the medical evidence was that Mrs Bentley had been murdered by smothering. Her husband was arrested, charged with the offence, and released on bail. Finally, he absconded and was never seen again. The legend persisted for years that the 'ghost' of Mrs Bentley haunted the creek about the anniversary of the murder, and that while it was there the water refused to flow. The body of this unfortunate woman rests in Mount Remarkable cemetery.

Bentley Ville was a 1919 subdivision of part section 366, Hundred of Blanche, by Emma Kilsby; now included in Mount Gambier, along Vansittart Road and bisected by Banksia and Acacia Streets. The English town of 'Bentley' derives from an Old English word meaning 'meadow of the bent grass'. James Kilsby (1830-1909) arrived in South Australia in the *Sea Queen*, in 1850, and built a house in Gawler called 'Bentley'.

 Later, his son George Kilsby (1856-1940) applied the name 'Bentley House' to a home in Frewville, Mount Gambier. His second wife was the former Eleanor Emma Norman (1873-1956). 'There are also other hop gardens, notably a large plantation of Mr J. Kilsby called **Bentley Gardens**, out past Glenburnie.'

Benton Square - Laid out on sections 532, 537 and part sections 530, 531 and 536, Hundred of Mount Muirhead, comprising 24 allotments along Stuckey and Benton Streets; now included in Millicent.

 John Benton (ca. 1837-1914) took up land in the district in 1873 when he was described as a 'stockman of Robe.'

 He subdivided the sections in 1907 and died at Millicent on 14 July 1914.

Beresford - A subdivision of part section 371, Hundred of Yatala, by John Ellis, circa 1858; now included in Prospect. **Beresford Hills**, North-West of Coward Springs, were named by P. E. Warburton on 26 October 1858 after 'G.W. Beresford of Adelaide', secretary to Governor MacDonnell.

 The **Beresford** railway station, on the Marree-Alice Springs line, was named in 1893.

Bergen Gully - On section 264, Hundred of Barossa, is probably associated with the Bergen family (sometimes shown as 'Von Bergen'), members of which were trustees of Saint Martin's Church, Rosenthal, built circa 1858.

Berkeley - A 1923 subdivision of part section 209, Hundred of Noarlunga, by James E.H. McLean; now included in North Brighton and bisected by Balmoral Avenue 'on the Brighton Road [and] within easy walking distance of Hove Station.' The name occurs in Kent and Gloucestershire, England, and derives from the Anglo-Saxon *beorce-leag* - 'a beech tree field'.

Berlin Rock - Off Louth Bay, Eyre Peninsula, 5 km SSW of Point Bolingbroke and named after the steamer *Berlin* that touched this previously uncharted rock.

 The name was changed to 'Panpandie Rock' in 1918, reverting to its original name on 13 November 1986.

Berlino - A property near Lake Howitt; see pastoral lease no. 2908.

Bernouilli, Cape - It was named *Cap Barre* (Obstructed Cape) by Baudin, while on Freycinet's published charts it is shown as 'Bernouilli' and probably named after an illustrious family in the annals of science who came, originally, from Antwerp. On modern charts it is 'Cape Jaffa'.

Berrett Estate - It recalls Thomas Berrett, who cut up part section 3076, Hundred of Barossa, in 1910.

 He arrived in the *Ocean Chief*, in 1864, and died at Gawler on 3 December 1931, aged eighty-four.

Berri - In 1910, the site of the proposed town of **Berri** was on an undeveloped portion of the Cobdogla station, of which the first recorded occupier was John Chambers.

 Surveys of the area were made in 1909 by a party led by E.A. Loveday and, in 1910, W.H. Wade, who held former section 1, County of Hamley, surrendered his lease on payment of £450.

 In addition to the cash payment Mr Wade was allowed to select a town allotment, when surveyed, and be allotted a block of irrigable land of fifty acres next to the pipe track together with 150 acres of other land at prices to be fixed by the Land Board. The town of **Berri**, surveyed by A.D. Smith, who, later, became Surveyor-General, was proclaimed on 9 February 1911 and owes its beginnings to Samuel McIntosh, 'the father of irrigation in South Australia.' Its school opened as **Berri Berri** in 1910.

 The area was called *beri-beri* by the Aborigines, and thought to mean 'wide bend in the river', but this suggestion is unconvincing because there is no significant 'bend' in the river at this place. (*See Moorook*) On early maps the name 'Beri Beri Hut' was shown and the 'Beri Beri Tribe' mentioned in 1906: 'The river tribes accused the Murray god of treachery - Is this the return for the devotion of the children of our ancestors, angrily demanded one of the Beri Beri tribe…' 'Bery Bery Bend' was mentioned in the 1880s as a place from whence wood was supplied to river boats, while the 'Beri Beri Settlement' was described in 1909.

 Rodney Cockburn attributes its nomenclature to an Aboriginal word applied to a bush.

 The following anecdote appeared in the *Advertiser* 'Vox' column in 1940 where an amusing story was recounted by Mr Antuar, who arrived there in 1881, on how he christened Berri irrigation settlement on the River Murray:

> I was the first engineer there, and was putting in the foundations for the pumping plant. Mr Loveday was in charge of the only survey camp there. Born and bred in a wine growing country, I was fond of a drop of wine, and for a camp mate had a young Adelaide fellow Bob Eberle.
> We bought from a river boat a five gallon keg, which we decanted into bottles, and hid the wine in our camp. Mr Loveday heard about this, and gave me the option of either cooking for myself or surrendering the wine, because he would not have anybody in his camp who did that. We consented, and … baptised Berri with five gallons of wine on the present site of the hotel. No wonder Berri has gone ahead in the wine industry.

The Willabalangadoo Reserve near Berri

In 1915, 'Mr. L. Peacock of Berri sent to Adelaide an excellent sample of peanuts grown on his block at the River Murray settlement.'

A photograph of an aeroplane crash is in the *Chronicle*, 28 August 1920, page 24, of a swimming club in the *Observer*, 7 March 1925, page 33, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 13 June 1935, page 36.

Berri - 1920

PS *Marion* at Berri - 1924

Berry Bay - South of Corny Point, recalls William Berry (1857-1928), a senior warden of the Marine Board, who came to South Australia in 1880 in the *Aconagua*.

Bertha - The town, now included in Gawler, was laid out on section 9, Hundred of Mudla Wirra, by James Fotheringham, circa 1854, when it was described as being 'adjacent to Wollaston [*sic*] on rising ground commanding a fine view of Gawler Town… Being on the line of the northern railway its advantages are greater than any lands that can be brought to sale in that neighbourhood.'

Rodney Cockburn suggests the nomenclature lies with Mrs Bertha Henwood, daughter of James Davies, a lime burner, or Bertha Mitford who became Mrs John Reid. (*See Arno Vale*)

Berwick - In 1839, this subdivision was advertised as 'to be sold in half-acre blocks':

> The vicinity of this eligible site to the Park Lands, Hindmarsh and Islington, with the advantage of the New Port Road running through it, renders this beautiful village a most desirable investment for artisans and others.

Beryl - In 1880, the sale of 17 allotments was advertised in the 'Township of Beryl' situated on part section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, at Plympton, and adjoining 'the well-known Half-Way House on the Bay Road'; the subdivider was John James N. Blyth, the son of Sir Arthur and Lady Jessie Blyth. Its origin is unknown.

Bessington - An 1880 subdivision of section 88, Hundred of Adelaide, by John James N. Blyth; now included in Ascot Park. Origin unknown.

Bethany - In 1842, twenty-eight German Lutheran families, including thirty-four children, settled in the district South-East of modern-day Tanunda, naming it *Neuschlesien* (New Silesia), adopted from their homeland. The village of **Bethanien** was created by Frederick G. Hamdorf and Carl H. Thiele, circa 1847, on section 2, Hundred of Moorooroo, and is the German spelling of 'Bethany' in the Holy Land. The name was changed to **Bethany** in 1918.

In 1848, several houses in the German Village of Bethany, Angas Park, 'were burnt to the ground, through incautiously kindling a fire in the open air too near the stubble and other combustible substances':

> The whole village had a very narrow escape. All the benevolent persons in the neighbourhood propose subscribing for the sufferers… Should the kindly disposition manifested by the good people of Angaston be felt by other colonists, subscriptions may be left at the office of this paper, or forwarded to G.H. Angas, Esq., at Tarrawatta, Flaxman's Valley; or to Mr James Smith, Angaston.

Bethany Wesleyan Chapel

The name **Bethany** was applied, also, to a railway siding on the Angaston line on 5 March 1925.

A small hamlet on part section 457, Hundred of Willunga, was named **Bethany** 'because it was the same distance from the local post office as was the Palestinian town of Bethany from Jerusalem.' A church was built there, in 1852, on one-half of an acre of section 457 sold for £2 by Sampson Tall (ca. 1788-1875) to the church's trustees.

Bethel - When German migrants settled in the Kapunda district, the first village established by Pastor C.S.D. Schondorf, 8 km west of Kapunda, was named **Bethel**, a German word meaning 'place of God'.

The **Bethel** Post Office, opened in 1896 by Rev. Paul G. Buck, stood on section 260, Hundred of Light, while the **Bethel** School was opened in 1870 with Annie Roe in charge; it closed circa 1959. The remnant settlement consists of the Lutheran Church, a 1908 house built for the incumbent pastor and a few farm houses.

In 1849, it was reported that 'to answer the purpose of a school room and place of worship, a foundation stone was laid on Tuesday the 11th instant at **Bethel** on the Western Sources of the Torrens, by the Reverend W.R. Squibb. The ground chosen for the site is an acre of land given by Mr A. Hoad, of the Prairie…'

This report may refer to the 'Bethel Chapel' at Lin(d)field.

Bethel Range, in the vicinity of the boundary between the Hundreds of Light and Kapunda, is an alternative name for 'Light Range'.

In respect of **Mount Bethel**, the laying of the foundation stone of the Mount Bethel Wesleyan Jubilee Chapel, near Templers, took place on 6 October 1864 when 'the chapel grounds were decorated with evergreens and large flags, kindly lent by Mr Percival of Gawler Railway Station…'

Betley – It is suburban to Bordertown and described, in 1882, as '62 lots… immediately opposite Rouse Town on the main road from Naracoorte. It is only about three minutes walk from the telegraph office and five minutes from the proposed railway station and about half a mile from the Tatiara Coal Company's property.' (*See Rouse*)

Beulah - The village of **Beulah** was laid out in 1849 by Emanuel Solomon (1800-1873), on sections 304, 309 and 2057-8, Hundred of Yatala, portion of which, today, is at the bottom of the Hope Valley reservoir, while the remainder is included in Holden Hill and Hope Valley. The name occurs in Wales.

Beulah Glen School, near Carrieton, was opened in 1900 by Helena A. Austin.

The name was changed to 'Glenroy Estate' in 1910 and closed in 1930.

'Rosaville' was the name given to the first subdivision made on section 288, circa 1851 and, in December 1911, Beulah Park Ltd. purchased part section 288 subdividing it as **Beulah Park** in August 1912. At about the same time Joshua Gurr purchased Lots 1, 3, 5 and 7 of GRO plan 410/1855 (unnamed) and, in December 1912, sold part-lot 5 and lot 7 to the Minister Controlling Education, laying the remainder out as **Beulah Estate**.

Beulah Road bisects the suburb and appears as such on early survey maps of Norwood; of interest is the fact that the name appears, also, in London in its suburb of Norwood.

> A large crowd assembled at Beulah Park on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the subdivision sale of building sites. The estate, comprising about 33 acres, was acquired some months ago by a company registered under the name Beulah Park Limited, of which Mr A. Melrose is chairman and Mr J.G. Partridge the secretary. The property is situated at the junction of Magill and Gurr's Roads, while Beulah Road, prior to the purchase of the land, came to a sudden termination at the South-West corner of the estate…

The name 'Beulah' occurs in the Bible at Isaiah 62:4: 'Thou shalt no more be termed forsaken; neither shall thy land any more be termed desolate: but thou shalt be called Hephziban at the land Beulah…'

Beverage Hill - East of Orroroo, it is known locally as 'Three Sisters Hill'. A request to recognise, officially, the local name was refused in 1982.

Beverley - The township, now a suburb of Adelaide, was laid out for Edward Stephens by his attorney, John Morphett, in 1849, on section 395, Hundred of Yatala, when he advertised it as being:

> Adjacent to Mr Gray's Half-Way house between the Port and Adelaide… good water at moderate depths, incomparable brick clay, an agreeable aspect and the reserves for places of public worship, schools and public squares, as also the extreme liberality of terms…

'Beverley' is, also, a town in Yorkshire, England, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *beverloga* 'lake of beavers', and where he was employed by the Hull Banking Company prior to coming to South Australia in the *Coromandel* in 1837, when he became manager of the SA Banking Company.

The English town, in ancient times written as *beverlega*, was noted for its 'Wednesday Market' granted by Charter of Queen Elizabeth I 'for all manner of cattle and chattels there to be bought and sold.' (*See Seacombe*)

The **Beverley** School opened in 1861 and closed in 1879.

An examination of the **Beverley** Commercial School was held on 26 January 1874 in the York Rechabite Hall:

> Being more commodious than the school room for such an occasion… There were present 38 boys and 33 girls… William Poore, a little boy, gave a Christmas anthem on the clarionet [*sic*]. Recitations and songs from the young people followed and were greatly applauded… [*See York*]

In 1982, the name **Beverley Mine** was approved for a telephone and telex exchange established to service the mine complex with possible extensions to the adjacent region.

Bevilaqua Ford - Three kilometres south of Rendelsham and known by the Aborigines as *karowaratpare* - 'a permanent spring where emus drink' - *karowar* - 'emu' and *pare* - 'spring'. Franz Bevilaqua took up section 4001 'on the sea coast of Rivoli Bay' in the 1870s and 'he may fairly claim the honour of making Rivoli Bay accessible to the drained land. It was he, at his own cost, who made the first crossing over the swamp - a work which the government should have recognised when they adopted it and improved it for the use of the public…'

The ford was in the vicinity of Grey Town (modern day 'South End') as evidenced in newspaper reports of the day. (*See Grey Town*) During 1872, the schooners *Resolute*, *Kangaroo*, *William* and *Freebridge* traded regularly between Rivoli Bay and Port Adelaide and, in six months of that year, 700 tons of wattle bark were exported from that port on behalf of Mr F. Bevilaqua who had a crushing plant at Grey Town 'then comprising a bark mill, the superintendent's residence and workmen's houses':

> For two years Mr Bevilaqua had… bark waiting for shipment but could not obtain a vessel to take it direct to Britain, every insurance office refusing a policy to a large craft to load at the south end. Eventually he [sent] it away in… the 'mosquito fleet'.

Beviss - The name of John Beviss is recalled by **Lake Beviss**, west of the southern extremity of Lake Torrens where he was a one-time manager of Oakden Hills station. (*See Birthday Well*)

Beviss Wells are located west of the southern part of Lake Gairdner.

Bewley Hill - Near Waukaringa, where the **Bewley Mine** operated and which, in turn, may relate to Thomas Bewley (ca.1849-1918), who is recorded, in 1863, as 'of Hampton', where he was a miner.

The name occurs in Leicestershire, England, and in early times was recorded as *beaulieu* - 'beautiful place'.

Bews - David Bews, MP (1885-1891), one time Commissioner of Public Works, born in Orkney, Scotland, in 1850, came to South Australia with his parents, who took up farming at Port Elliot in 1854. As a young man he worked as a clerk for the Kadina-**W**allaroo Railway and was goods manager when it was taken over by the government.

He served several terms as Mayor of Wallaroo and died in Melbourne in 1891, while representing South Australia at a postal convention. In 1892, a monument was erected in his memory at Kadina.

The **Hundred of Bews**, County of Chandos, was proclaimed on 4 January 1894. The first recorded pastoral lease in the area was taken up by F.J. West in 1869, while the first lands in the Hundred, comprising sixty sections, were opened for application up to 28 May 1897 under right of purchase or perpetual lease conditions. A number were allotted; however, as the railway did not materialise, most of the leases were forfeited but, when the *Pinnaroo Railway Act* was passed, land sales were made in 1897. **Bews** Post Office stood on section 2, Hundred of Wokurna.

Point Bews was on Kangaroo Island; its modern-day name is 'Rolls Point'.

Bexley - Laid out in 1923 on part section 189, Hundred of Pinnaroo, by Ian McNeil, between McKenzie and German Charley Roads; now included in Pinnaroo. The name occurs in Kent, England, and derives from *bexelei* - 'box wood' and, in the *Domesday Book*, the village was described as having a church and three mills.

Beyeria Conservation Park - Situated in the Hundred of Haines, it was gazetted on 24 February 1987.

Beyeria subtecta is an endangered plant species found within the park

Bial Bial Rock - (*See Godfrey Islands*).

Bibaringa - An Aboriginal word for 'hilltop' or 'mountain' given to a subdivision of sections 3330, and 3314-15, Hundred of Munno Para, by Monarch Constructions Pty Ltd in 1966.

The name was suggested by A.J.V. Riggs, of Gawler, the owner of 'Bibaringa Homestead'.

Bibliando - A property near Streaky Bay; see pastoral lease no. 1111.

Bice - John G. Bice, MLC (1894-1923), born in Cornwall in 1853, came to South Australia in 1864 in the *Eastern Empire*, following which he worked in the Moonta copper mine before moving to Port Augusta in 1877. He was four times Chief Secretary, died in office in June 1923 and given a State funeral. The **Hundred of Bice**, County of Hopetoun, was proclaimed on 7 November 1895. **Bice Bay**, south of Point Drummond, was named in 1910.

Bicker Isles - On 25 February 1802, Matthew Flinders named **Bicker Isles** after a town in Lincolnshire, derived, probably, from the Old Scandinavian *by-kiarr* - 'the village marsh'.

Apparently, it was corrupted to **Bickers Islands** on 7 September 1942 when the Nomenclature Committee had under consideration appropriate names for strategical mapping purposes.

A Notice of Intent was published on 16 August 1990 and, subject to no objections being received in the statutory period, the Board resolved:

> That as the initial advertisement of this proposal had not resulted in any objections being received, formal recommendation to the Minister that the alteration, of the name Bickers Islands to **Bicker Isles** be assigned, be now made.

Bickmore Hill - (*See Abminga Creek*)

Biddicott Park - In the Hundred of Davenport, created by Samuel and Mary Elizabeth Wills, in 1915, on part sections 87 and 99 and sections 86 and 100; now included in Port Augusta and bounded by Paringa and Hospital Roads, Margaret Street and Eliza Terrace.

There is a 'Bidacott' (*sic*) in Devon, England, from whence his maternal grandparents emigrated.

Bideville - In 1912, Torrington C. Barnes created this subdivision on section 88, Hundred of Adelaide, naming it after a long time lessee of the land, James Henry Bide; now included in Plympton.

It had a frontage to the north side of Bay Road (Anzac Highway) from today's Gray St to James St, to Henry St then to Long St. It extended north for about five building blocks.

Big - Today, sections 17-20 and 169, Hundred of Spence, comprise **Big Heath Conservation Park**; contiguous land was taken up first by Henry Seymour under pastoral lease no. 171 of 1851. (*See Seymour, Lake*)

Big John Creek, in the North Flinders Ranges, recalls John McKinlay, who explored the Gammon Ranges in the early 1850s for pastoral country with permanent water.

Big Paddock School, in the Tatiara District, opened in 1882 by Daniel H. Hogan, was closed in 1889 due to an unusual amount of rain flooding the country, thereby preventing children from attending.

The school building was removed to a new site on section 320 and renamed 'Pine Hill'.

Big Swamp was known formerly as 'Coontapoo'; the name is descriptive.

Big Water Hole Creek, runs through section 1860, Hundred of Kanmantoo.

Biggs - Following the discovery of gold at Echunga in 1852, diggings spread along the river valley and, in 1870, a rush to Section 386 at **Biggs Flat** commenced; in 1877 a new 'rush' was described as 'lying on the western side of the Onkaparinga River between the Wheatsheaf Inn (s*ee Warrakilla*) and the old Stirling reef workings which has been named Biggs's Flat… The present rush is at the southern end of the flat… The field is yet too young and operations too limited to judge with any degree of certainty,' while another report said it was 'adjacent to the middle reaches of the Onkaparinga River, alluvial gold was discovered in 1877 when a government prospecting party obtained it at depths varying from seven to 36 feet':

> Following this find there was a mild rush to the field and for some years prospectors obtained satisfactory returns. A superabundance of water, and the friable nature of the subsoil that caved in upon them and filled the shafts they had sunk, proved eventually to be an insuperable obstacle to progress and, as capital was not available for carrying on the work on a more extensive scale, the miners drifted away gradually.
>
> In 1909, the Onkaparinga Dredging and Mining Company commenced operations on this field.

In *Views from the Hills*, Tom Dyster says:

> Between 1906 and 1908 a lease was held by the Biggs Flat Gold Dredging and Sluicing Co.
>
> A new plant was erected at the site of the water-filled excavation of 1906. Ironically this considerable stretch of water, as it had now become, was nicknamed the Silver Lake.

The **Biggs Flat** Post Office opened in June 1877 on section 442, Hundred of Kuitpo. Mr J.H. Biggs was a warden at the Echunga goldfield in the early 1850s; for information on **Biggs Flat** School see under 'Gum Flat'. Photographs are in the *Observer*, 10 February 1912, page 30. **Biggs Gully** is in the Hundred of Kuitpo, 5 km north of Echunga.

Bildabi - Rodney Cockburn describes it as a waterhole in the Wookata district, County of Hopetoun, and being Aboriginal for 'opossum water'.

Billdoolja Cave - Between the head of the Bight and Eucla; an Aboriginal word meaning 'place of sparks'-flintstones occur there. (*See Eucla*)

Billeroo Creek -. It empties via two lakes into Lake Frome. The name was applied, also, to a mine located about 32 km North-West from Bimbowrie head station. An Aboriginal word meaning 'running creek'.

Billiatt - J.W. Billiatt was a member of John McD. Stuart's expedition in 1861-62 and **Billiatt Springs** were named after the same gentleman on 15 July 1862 when Stuart said: 'I have named it in token of my appreciation of his thoughtful, generous and unselfish conduct.'

In 1913, a public dinner was given in Mr Billiatt's honour when it was said that he possessed a piece of the pole on the northern coast upon which the explorers fixed the flag on 25 July 1862:

> That flag was not hoisted without considerable privations and hardships. They were as many as three days without water and had to cross the plains against dense dust blowing in their faces caused by what were known as hot winds, driving with hurricane force at times.
>
> Water was not their only need for on one occasion he went for five days on only 4 lb. of flour, 5 lb. of jerked horse and with a little tea and sugar.
>
> As they were returning from the expedition they left Stuart in the scrub, for he could no longer sit on horseback. Having found water they fetched him and brought him into the settled districts, a distance of some 600 miles… [*See Stuart*]

For notice of his death and an obituary see *Register*, 11 and 12 April 1919, pages 7b and 9d.

The **Hundred of Billiatt**, County of Chandos, was proclaimed on 26 September and 3 October 1912. (*See Appendix 13 & 14 for his comments on the Old Gum Tree at Glenelg.*)

Billakalina - A pastoral property North-West of Lake Torrens.

Billy Goat Flat - It is located near the town of 'Pine Point' and got its name in the late 19th Century, when Cornish miners took up residence there and kept goats as a milk supply.

Bilyara - Aboriginal for 'eagle-hawk'. It lies on section 37, Hundred of Moorooroo, suburban to Tanunda and, until 1918, was known as 'Langmeil' which name was restored in 1975.

Bimbornina Hill - Aboriginal for 'pine tree hill'. (*See Dicks Nob*)

Bimbowrie - Derived from an Aboriginal word *pimbawi* meaning 'pine tree water' and applied to **Bimbowrie Hill**, north of Olary.

The **Bimbowrie** Post Office opened in 1885 'near Outalpa'.

> The Hon John Crozier bought Bimbowrie… for his sons Walter, Edwin and Elliot while his eldest son John remained at Kulnine [in Victoria] and William at Moorna [in Victoria]. Elliot Crozier said years after:
> 'My brother Walter drove from the Burra, the rail terminus, behind a pair of horses, camped out at night, and landed at Bimbowrie on 17 December 1872…
> 'There were only six horses and a team of six bullocks on the 600 square mile run. We eventually increased the area to 1,800 miles and when we left in 1898 there were 175 paddocks inside the dog-proof fence. You can imagine how much wire we used… The most sheep we ever shore were 75,000.'

As a consequence of many mines being started in the neighbourhood:

> 'Cousin Jack' must have a race meeting and one was held at the picturesque spot 10 miles from the head station on 7 July 1873.
> About 100 people were present including a few of the fair sex who graced the scene…

In 1910, Elliot Crozier and his son-in-law, Yorke Langdon, bought 'Brimbago' near Bordertown. (*See Brimbago*)

Bindana Park - In the Hundred of Solomon; derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'thunder'.

Binnie Lookout - On the former gold escort route, South-East of Wellington, recalls John Binnie who took out an occupation licence of the country as from 26 February 1846 at 'Tatiara'. He died in January 1870 when a bale of wool fell upon him; two years later his former run was incorporated with 'Nalang'. (*See Wirrega*)

Binnum - This name derives from an Aboriginal word meaning 'plenty of sheaoaks'.

The 'Binnum Run', lease no. 162 of 1851, was held by Henry and Derwas O. Jones who took up the land in the mid-1840s under occupation licence. (*See Conkar & Hynam*)

The **Hundred of Binnum**, County of MacDonnell, was proclaimed on 28 October 1869 and the land comprising it was surveyed by W.C. Gosse out of the old Kybybolite station which, at that time, was leased to James Affleck (no. 163 of July 1851) who, following its proclamation, purchased section 57, containing the head station, for £2,280.

The **Binnum** School, opened by Thomas W. Tunstill, in 1879, closed in 1912; the **Binnum** railway station lies 30 km North-East of Naracoorte. The 'Binnum Estate' was bought by the government for closer settlement in 1907:

> It was one of the old sheep runs and was selected, originally, by Messrs H. & D. Jones… In order to bring about permanent and successful settlement on that class of land it will be necessary… to allot it in large areas.

Binya Peak - On section 106, Hundred of Parachilna; Aboriginal for 'big hill'.

Bird Rock Island - In Denial Bay, named by W.A. Winton, a surveyor, in 1937, because of the bird life thereon.

Birdwood - The town was known as 'Blumberg' until 1918 when the Nomenclature Committee recommended it be rechristened 'Perroomba', the name given to wattle blossom by the Kaurna people.

The government, however, decided on **Birdwood** in honour of Sir William R. Birdwood, an English General of World War I, who commanded the Australian troops. (*See Blumberg*)

At one time it was claimed by a prospector with extensive experience that there were large quantities of ore near Birdwood that would yield gold in payable quantities.

Subsequently, in 1931, after an inspection of the field, about 52 km from Adelaide:

> Mr. Percy Russell stated that the ore values were promising and steps should be taken immediately to work the deposits… A few men were on the field working with picks and shovels…
> On the subject of the Black Snake Mine records state that it was worked in 1887. Ten years later an English company resumed operations…

Birkalla - Rodney Cockburn records it as the Adelaide headquarters of polo and coursing enthusiasts and being Aboriginal for 'a plain'. 'Gymkhana at Birkalla' is in the *Advertiser* on 12 April 1926, page 14c; Photographs in the *Observer*, 9 April 1927, page 33; 'Hockey Grounds at Birkalla' in *The News*, 15 March 1934, page 15b.

Birkenhead - In 1861, this Adelaide suburb was laid out on section 700, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Thomas Elder and John Hart because 'the difficulty of obtaining suitable and healthy sites for houses in the immediate vicinity of Port Adelaide has long been felt; but this desiratum will be supplied by the eligible situation and numerous conveniences of the land now to be offered' Its incorporation into Port Adelaide was undertaken in 1886.

> This district comprises a portion of Lefevre Peninsula and includes the townships of Bridgewater, Swansea, Newport, Bridgetown and Birkenhead West. There are about 100 houses and an estimated population of about 800. The drainage is generally defective… Water is obtained anywhere in the sand a few feet below the surface but the residents hope in a short time to have service pipes extended to all parts of the district,

while in 1915:

> The embankment at Birkenhead North from the British Imperial Company works along Elder Road was broken through in two places… The tidal water rushed round the cement company's premises and flooded the whole of the district known as Shoreham… The swamping of the southern part of Birkenhead was caused by the tide flowing over Jenkins Street and carrying the water back into Walker and Martin Streets…There is a 'Birkenhead' in Cheshire, England, derived from the Œ *bircen* - 'birch', thus, 'headland overgrown with birch'. A priory for Benedictine monks was founded there in 1150 and today its ruins stand on a peninsula rock formed by the estuary of the Mersey.

Photographs of a children's playground are in the *Chronicle*, 5 December 1929, page 7, of members of a physical culture club on 31 December 1936, page 30.

Birksgate - Arthur Hardy (1817-1909), a lawyer in Yorkshire, England, arrived in South Australia, in 1839, in the *Platina*. Returning to England, in 1848 he brought his bride back to the colony in 1850 and, the following year, built 'Birksgate', naming it after his father's home in England. In recent times the grand old home was demolished and the land subdivided into building allotments. (*See Goodwood & Hardy, Cape*)

> A hoax of a rather serious nature was perpetrated on the inhabitants of Glen Osmond on 12 April 1869. It would appear that for several days previously it had been rumoured that Mr R. Barr-Smith of Birksgate had given permission to make known to the people of the village that it was his intention to give them free gratis the grapes of one of his vineyards. The consequence was that the inhabitants - both young and old - betook themselves to the vineyard. There were no less than 49 of them provided with vessels of every description to convey the grapes to their respective homes.
>
> It continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon when a gardener, who had been in another part of the grounds, made all haste to hurry them off… The affair took a very sorry outlook, for several who took part were summoned to appear before Mr Beddome.
>
> It is to be hoped that the persons or persons who have so wickedly disposed as to spread the rumour may be brought to light and get his or their desserts…

Photographs of a garden party are in the *Observer*, 17 September 1927, page 37.

Birthday - A gold discovery on the Oulnina Run was reported, in 1885, and the 'Birthday Line' was described in *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, while the **Birthday Reef** Post Office, near Manna Hill, opened in 1886 and closed in 1887:

> The site was five miles North-West of the Manna Hill Hotel and in addition to the first claim taken out, 25 others have been pegged… The stone was decidedly rich… There is no water within four miles of the place even that which is required for domestic purposes having to be brought that distance…

Birthday Creek - (*See Tietkins, Mount*)

Birthday Well - When John Beviss was manager for W.B. Sells, on the Oakden Hills run, he struck water in a well on his birth anniversary and it was immortalised by Mr Noel Webb in a 'racy and historical poem of merit and one that has been recited on many platforms':

> *Now just as the grumbling was at its worst*
> *Jack came to his men in these regions curst,*
> *When he tells the story it runs this way,*
> *Well, yes, old man 'twas my birthday.*
>
> *I came to the well for you see I knew*
> *They were just at the point where the stream came through.*
> *I took a pick that lay on the crown,*
> *I ordered the men to lower me down.*
>
> *I found the spot where the waters flow*
> *And I broke the rock with a mighty blow.*
> *The water burst out with a rush and roar,*
> *And carried me up from the granite floor.*
>
> *It squirted me out twenty feet in the air*
> *And the force of the water held me there!*
> *There's a mulga scrub just near at hand*
> *Or my bones would be white in the thirsty land.*
>
> *They cut a pole from a mulga tree,*
> *'Twas all they could do to reach it to me,*
> *They pushed me off the top of the stream*
> *And I slid down the slide like the man in a dream.*

Biscuit Flat - It extends northward from the Hundred of Rivoli Bay to the town of Kingston SE.

The Rev J.E.T. Woods described it as where 'the ground is generally putted over with little depressions in which the remaining water collects as soon as the dry weather sets in':

> These are the last to dry up. In doing so, a small quantity of lime and pipe clay (in which soil they only occur) gets hardened into a cake at the bottom. When the summer goes on, and before they are quite dry, they curl up to some extent, becoming detached from the ground, and, when quite hardened, the atmosphere and rain during the ensuing winter give them their rounded form.
>
> That it is the whole process may be easily perceived by anyone who examines a few of the 'biscuits' where they are thickly strewn, and then every stage of the process can be seen.

The 'Biscuit Flat Run' (lease no. 219 of 1851) was held by E.J. Frederick and S.M. Crawford as executors of J. Pow. (*See Sanders Creek*) In 1925, the Reverend Slaney Pool recalled that 'to me it seemed a place of ill-omen for it lay before me, for some 5 or 6 miles, a sheet of water':

> My horse plugged along in his patient, unwearied way, and splashed the water well about him, so that my lower extremities were decidedly damp…
>
> Lest no one should in these later days be disposed to think all this is a traveller's yarn, I would remind him that I am speaking of the times before the drainage of the south-east was in operation, that the soil was unbroken by tillage and that it is possible that my introduction to Biscuit Flat occurred in a year of heavy rainfall… Conditions being the same today I wouldn't cross the flat now for a ten pound note… I crossed it several times later on but I was careful to select a dry season or a late summer…

Bishop Springs - (*See Golden Grove*)

Bismarck - A subdivision of sections 99, 160 and others, Hundred of Adelaide, by the Melbourne and Adelaide Land Company in 1903. No deposited plan exists, but it was situated between modern-day Marion Rd, and Morphett

Rd, Burbridge Rd (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), and Lyons Rd; it became 'Weeroopa', meaning 'crested parakeet' in 1918 and 'Brooklyn Park' on 23 July 1942.

The name comes from a town in Prussia, Germany, called *biscopesmark* in 1209 - 'bishop's marsh'; it claims the honour of giving the patronymic to the great German Chancellor.

The **Bismark** (*sic*) School in the Hundred of Goyder was opened by Augusta Crossland in 1873 and closed in 1880. It took its name from the local 'Bismark Valley Homestead' - Rodney Cockburn mentions a **Bismarck Gully** between Pine Hut and Balaklava.

Bitmead Waterhole - North of Lake Gregory, possibly recalls James Bitmead (1864-1904), who died at Broken Hill.

Blachford, County of - Proclaimed on 18 January 1877 in honour of Lord Blachford, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1860-1871). At Oxford University he was a contemporary of W.E. Gladstone, for two or three years wrote for *The Times* and, in 1846, helped found *The Guardian*.

Between 1847 and 1859 he was engaged in government missions abroad connected with colonial questions and, in 1860, appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He died in 1889, aged 78.

Black - The 'Village of **Black Forest**' was created by William Peacock, in 1850, when he cut up section 87 into allotments of up to two acres; this subdivision, from Wheaton Rd to the tramline, is now part of Plympton, while the present-day suburb of **Black Forest** is in the Unley Council area. The 'Township of **Black Forest**' was a further subdivision of this section by W.M. Hardy, C. Winnecke, H.T. Melville and F.E.H.W. Krichauff in 1882.

In the days of early settlement the area was thickly wooded and a favourite resort of cattle thieves.

Temperance Hostel at Black Forest - 1917

In 1954, a correspondent suggested that it was named so because of the peppermint gum trees, that once covered the area - the split bark on the trunk was a combination of brown and black. A fine remnant gum is preserved in Farnham Rd, Ashford.

The **Black Forest** School opened in 1919. Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 1 March 1919 and of an Arbor Day on 18 June 1936.

In 1909, it was reported that the records of the Unley Corporation:

> Reveal one or two resultless efforts to secure additional recreation grounds for the citizens and for some time lately it has been desirous of securing that part of the Black Forest named the Gum Paddock - about 18 acres - for a recreation and picnic ground and has been in correspondence with the Executor and Trustee Agency Company in reference to the terms upon which it could be obtained. The block forms part of the Everard Estate… [*See Kertaweeta & Kurralta*]

In 1863, W. Jenkinson wrote that 'Mr Smith, a settler at Meaford, had given a room for a school, 26 feet long, 11 broad and 13 high and the writer had made arrangements for furnishing' the **Black Hill** School that closed circa 1870. The **Black Hill** Post Office, near Nairne, opened in 1891.

A photograph of the opening of the Institute is in the *Chronicle*, 13 July 1912, page 30.

Another school of the same name was situated South-East of Cambrai and opened by Johann F. Schulz in 1894; it closed in 1945. A photograph of school students is in the *Chronicle* on 24 August 1933, page 31. (*See Cambrai*)

Records of the Primitive Methodist Church show **Black Hills** as a chapel in the Mount Barker circuit. It no doubt relates to 'Black Hill' (see above). The *Register* of 30 January 1886 at page 6e has a report of silver ore claims at **Black Hills** '16 miles south-east of Burra.' (*See Cavern, Mount*)

Black Point was a descriptive name applied to a physical feature in the Hundred of Muloowurtie, 37 km South-East of Maitland. The Aborigines knew it as *kudlaworti* - 'lonely man', and this name was adopted by Stephen Goldsworthy (ca.1826-1897) on 10 October 1854 'at Black Point' (lease no. 384), because of his isolation from fellow white men. (*See Koolywurtie & Kudla*)

In 1877, the government was indecisive as to 'adopting Black Point as a quarantine station. They have, however, taken the precaution of reserving a sufficient area of land in the neighbourhood for the purpose…', while in June of that year, 'a public meeting was held at Stansbury on 9 June 1877 to consider what action to be taken in reference to the proposal for making Black Point a quarantine station…' and 'on 25 September 1877 a deputation waited on the Commissioner of Crown Lands and asked that a township might be surveyed and laid out at Black Point, Hundred of Barunga [*sic*]…'

The town of **Black Rock**, 19 km South-East of Orroroo, laid out as 'Dalton', was proclaimed on 15 December 1881; the present name was adopted in 1940 and applied, originally, to a hill in the area by Captain E.C. Frome in 1842.

The **Hundred of Black Rock Plain**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 (its boundaries were altered in 1873). Prior to its survey the Hundred was dominated by pastoral lease no. 80, Pekina, to Price Maurice, as well as the 'Mitchelili' (a corruption of the Aboriginal *mitchylie*, a description of their country) lease no. 113 held

by John Williams (ca. 1824-1890) who arrived in the *Platina* in 1839 and established the 'Black Rock Run' in 1851 (lease no. 112). (*See Yatina*)

The children attending the **Black Rock** Public School celebrated Arbor Day in 1890 and, previously, a portion of the school ground, had been prepared by the order of the Board of Advice, and trees, consisting of peppermint and sugar gum varieties, purchased:

> To encourage the children to take some care of the trees during the coming year Mr W. Edson and the Hon. W. Copley offered some small prizes to be given to the children whose trees were the best grown on next Arbor Day. Oranges and other refreshments were provided for all present…

Black Rocks - (*See Pondalowie Bay*)

The name **Black Springs** appears five times on the map of South Australia, one being near Copley and named by William and John Jacob, who held the Paralana run from 1859. (*See Paralana Creek*)

Black Springs, in the Hundred of Stanley, was a subdivision of section 3200, about 27 km south of Burra. (*See Emu Flats & Emuville*)

Across the creek from the springs can be seen traces of the Emu Hotel built, in 1846, by Daniel Cudmore (1811-1891) where a newspaper reporter on a mission to Burra reported that 'Mr Cudmore the well-known brewer and maltster is busily employed in the erection of a tavern and brewery. The beer was new and the fare homely…'

The **Black Springs** School, opened in 1861, was conducted by Edward Newlyn when it was 'making provision for children from Karkulto mine… [and] is much needed'; it closed in 1970.

Rodney Cockburn says that this place owes its nomenclature to James Lewis, a member of Sturt's 1844 exploration party, who 'got water at these springs when the surrounding country was black from a bushfire.'

In 1887, **Black Swamp** was said to commence at Mount Compass and run into 'the Finniss which discharges into Lake Alexandrina.'

Crowd at Black Diamond Corner on 3 May 1927 awaiting departure of the Duke and Duchess of York from the Town Hall

Black Diamond Corner - At Port Adelaide, named after the 'Black Diamond Shipping Line' that shipped coal from New South Wales and had its office at the corner. The line was owned by Captain Henry Simpson (1815-1884) who arrived in South Australia as second officer of the *John Pirie* in August 1836. (*See Simpson Creek & Tenterdon*)

Blacker, Hundred of - In the County of Way, proclaimed on 18 May 1893, in honour of W.J. Blacker, MP (1892-1913). He died in 1913, aged 70, and was 'a rugged speaker and made no attempt at rhetoric, but he had a spontaneous eloquence which was always ensured a hearing and his utterances in the House were greatly enjoyed.' His obituary is in the *Register*, 24 November 1913, page 6h.

Blackfellows Creek - The location of a goldfield discovered in February 1887 'a few miles from Prospect Hill in the Hundred of Kuitpo on section 292, about 14 miles from the Blackwood Gully diggings.' Between 50 and 60 men were prospecting there in 1887 and earning up to 15 shillings a week. By 1894, operations on a large scale were under way by an English company that erected elaborate works with a view to damming back sufficient water to enable sluicing the ore for gold. Houses and buildings were erected from material cut and sawn on the property and it made three miles of road and culverts.

Fallen Gum Tree Bridge at Blackfellow's Creek Diggings

'That the country is gold bearing is beyond dispute. Not a dish of stuff from near the creek has been washed without showing colours…' By 1897, and after spending several thousands of pounds, the supply of money from England ceased and, accordingly, work stopped, but 'it was pleasing to know that another English company has been formed to carry on the enterprise.' A school was opened there in 1894 by Linda M.J. Vickery; it closed in 1924.

Its post office operated for one year from 1894.

Local historian, Reg Butler, says:

> The Josiah Oakley family, who emigrated from Kettering, Northants, aboard the *Buffalo* [had], by the 1850s, moved to Eyre's Flat and then fanned out to neighbouring areas, including Blackfellow Creek in the Meadows Special Survey… I expect that we can deduce that the creek flowed somewhere between Meadows and Prospect Hill… The [descriptions] used in land dealings refer usually to Blackfellow Creek, either 'near Meadows' or 'near Prospect Hill'.

Blackford - Eighteen kilometres North-East of Kingston SE is the **Blackford Drain**, taken from the 'Blackford Run' established by J. Baker and J. Hagen in 1851 and, later, taken over by John Gifford.

The **Blackford** School, opened by Florence M. Samwell, in 1907, closed in 1945.

The name occurs in Somerset and Shropshire, England; Baker and Gifford both hailed from that place, while the latter died there. (*See Caurnamont, Gifford Hill & Montacute*)

Blackpool - **A** subdivision of sections 765-66, Hundred of Port Adelaide, named after the English seaside resort in Lancashire, by Joseph Mellor, circa 1855; now included in Osborne.

The name comes from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'Blacca's pool'.

Blackwood - Prior to 1880, the village of **Blackwood** consisted of a few huts and a small wooden shanty hotel owned by Robert Burford (ca. 1822-1878) (or Burfield - various records spell his name both ways).

Later, he built stone additions to his premises named the 'Blackwood Inn' - the small stone portions of a few rooms and the cellar are now part of the Belair Hotel.

The name was adopted from either the Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), that grows in small clumps in the Mount Lofty Ranges or the Peppermint Box *(Eucalyptus odorata)*, that occurs locally and has a dark bark.

'An inquest was held at the Blackwood Inn, Belair, in October 1878 on the body of Robert Burfield, an old settler in the neighbourhood, … found dead under his cart in a creek…' and the sale of 'the well-known Blackwood Farm', section 875, Hundred of Adelaide, was reported in 1884,

The first subdivision to bear the name was laid out in 1882 by Harvey Eustace Astles, doctor, of Adelaide, on part sections 936 and 938, Hundred of Adelaide, when he created **Blackwood Park Estate**.

A photograph of the unveiling of a War Memorial is in the *Observer*, 18 June 1921, page 25, of a Memorial Reserve on 27 December 1924, page 34.

Blackwood General Store - 1920

The **Blackwood** School, near Macclesfield, opened by Matilda Fahey in 1862, closed in 1867.

It took its name from the local **Blackwood Gully**. (*See Knott Hill*)

In 1874, a government prospecting party commanded by Mr J.H. Biggs, the Goldfields Warden, (*see Biggs Flat*) sunk a number of holes at **Blackwood Gully**, about five miles south west of Meadows, and found gold in almost every one. Later the area was taken out as a claim and arrangements were made to work it on a large scale with a puddler or sluice. By 1886, twenty-five men were on this field and ore was being crushed at the New Era Mine at Woodside where 'consideration was being given to an erection of a battery at the gully.'

In 1888, a few small companies were operating, while in 1889:

> The newly formed South Australian Colour and Silicate Paint Company Limited made an official start with their works at Blackwood Gully (near Meadows) … The paints which are being removed are of twelve different colours and shades…

A variety of causes contributed to the fate attending the lives of most colonial mines. Want of water, or too much water, was a common cause of failure, but more often it was the paucity of proper development by experienced men and/or lack of perseverance by the owners. Until the mid-1890s, there were over 100 mining tenements in the hills surrounding Adelaide and extending to the Barossa, but 'it was safe to say that few of them [had] a man on them.'

Blackwood Flat School, in the Hundred of Caroline, opened in 1869 and closed in 1875.

Blair Athol - Mary Ann Cameron was born in 1864 in Perth, Scotland, about 50 km from Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athole (Murray family - *See Athelstone*); the Gaelic *blar* means a 'plain', 'field' or 'battlefield'; thus,

'the field of Athole'. She came to South Australia in the *City of Adelaide* in 1867 with her aunt and uncle, John and Ann Brewster, and took up residence at Kapunda.

On 10 March 1886, she married William Walter Warren 'at the house of R. Brewster, Kapunda' and, in October of the same year, purchased a house situated at what is now 11 Hewitt Avenue, Rose Park, calling it 'Blair Athol'.

In January 1905, she acquired part of section 355, Hundred of Yatala, from the executors of the late Thomas Magarey, and changed the name of the family home on that property to 'Blair Athol House'.

A photograph of Mr W.W. Warren's 'mansion', 'Blair Athol House', is in *The Critic*, 27 March 1912.

Her husband was associated, closely, with the horse racing industry and 'Aurifer', 'the winner of the 1913 Caulfield Cup, came from the stud of W.W. Warren, Blair Athol, Enfield.'

The Adelaide suburb, now carrying the name, was created by Alwyn G. Warren, stud manager, and Cedric B. Warren, clerk, in 1915 on sections 354-55, Hundred of Yatala. In 1934, an 'eight-roomed school, built to accommodate 450 children's opened. Mr. A.C. Cattle, formerly head teacher of the Kadina School', was in charge.

Blair Place - An 1862 electoral roll for the district of Yatala shows Thomas Hogarth, yeoman, residing at this place and enrolled to 'vote at Smith's Creek'. (*See Hogarth*)

Blakeney - An 1879 subdivision of section 1173, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Ottoway and laid out by William Wadham, auctioneer, bisected by Ford and Beatrice Streets. The name occurs in Norfolk and Gloucester, England where, in 1196, it was written as *blakeneia*, derived from the Œ *blac* - 'black, dark man'. In Norfolk, anciently called *smitterley,* it was the site of a Carmelite monastery founded at the close of the 13th century.

Blakeview - A Notice of Intent for the creation of this suburb was published on 18 August 1990 when it was stated that 'the Secretary advised that a telephone call had been received from an elderly lady who stated that the "Smith's" and "Blake's" had intermarried on both the male and female sides and it was therefore a good choice of suburb name because it was adjacent to "Smithfield".'

St James Church, Blakiston

Blakiston - In the 11th century a manor house in County Durham was named Blaichestun, (*tun* being Old English for 'farm'). In 1615, Blakiston Hall, as it was then called, and surrounding land, was purchased by Alexander Davison, a Newcastle merchant who was killed at the siege of Newcastle, aged 80 years, when fighting against Oliver Cromwell. A descendant, Francis Davison, emigrated to South Australia in the *Cleveland* in 1839.

Using land orders, obtained in England, he purchased two eighty-acre sections in the Mount Barker district naming them **Blakiston** which, in 1862, was applied to a subdivision of part section 4424, Hundred of Macclesfield, by Thomas O'Donoghue, who, in 1852, had leased the Blakiston Arms Hotel (opened in 1847) from James Shakes, of Nairne. . In 1852, its name was changed to 'Dublin Castle' that traded until 1870 when it became a private residence - all that remains today is a 'scattered heap of rubble'.

Blakiston Homestead – circa 1900

A race meeting took place there on 26 December 1850 and the first race was for 'a very elegant saddle, the manufacture of Mr Hooper of Mount Barker':

> The day's sports being finished a portion of the company adjourned to the Blakiston Arms to dinner. Mr Shakes took the chair which he shortly vacated in favour of Mr O'Donoghue, who did the honours with great spirit. We believe Mr Kingston, the publican, intends to get up another day's racing…

Blanche - This name, with various prefixes and suffixes, appears sixteen times on the map of South Australia, and all of them relate to the Christian name of Governor MacDonnell's wife. **Blanche Bay** lies in the County of Grey; **Cape Blanche**, Hundred of Wrenfordsley; **Blanche Caves**, Hundred of Joanna, were named by Governor Richard MacDonnell after his wife, during their visit of 11 February 1856.

Point Blanche, Hundred of Willunga; the Aborigines called it *turtotjalangga* - *turto*, 'red earth', *tjala*, 'end' and *ngga*, 'at'.

Lake Blanche is near Lake Callabonna and was discovered by B.H. Babbage in 1856. (There is another **Lake Blanche** about 38 km west of the Andamooka opal fields.)

The **Hundred of Blanche**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 1 April 1858.

Blanche Cup, a mound spring near Lake Eyre South 'is one of the wonders of the North-West and is approached across a plain and a casual observer would, at first sight, not suppose that water would be forced to such a height at the top of a hill which contains the reservoir':

Climbing to a height of nearly 150 feet up the side of the mount, a circular sheet of water 60 feet in diameter is seen which bubbles and froths at the centre of the spring as if some internal commotion was going on, while from the edge a little stream ripples and gurgles pleasantly as it wends its way to the plain below…

Lake Lady Blanche, in the Far North-East, was named by John McKinlay on 3 December 1861 (it was named Lake Lipson by Capt Charles Sturt in 1845 - *see Sir Richard, Lake*).

 Blancheport, in Streaky Bay, was named by Governor MacDonnell in May 1858 and **Blanche Tower** by W.C. Gosse, Deputy Surveyor-General, on 22 June 1873 - this feature lies in the Northern Territory.

Blanche Cave at Naracoorte - The second chamber formerly known as the Big Cave

Blanchetown was surveyed in 1855 and offered for sale first on 27 August 1857. In 1855, Governor MacDonnell was in the area and 'directed a convenient and beautifully situated rising ground about 5 miles north of Moorundie to be laid out as a township. It is his Excellency's intention to remove there the quarters of the Native Police and of the Protector of Aborigines, as the houses now inhabited by them are annually subject to inundations.'

 Because of ready access to the river from the high cliffs above, and as proposals were being considered for a rail connection between Gawler and the River Murray, Blanchetown was selected as a river port in 1856.

Although the rail connection did not eventuate, a road was built from Blanchetown through Truro and Freeling to connect with an existing road at Gawler. This route was used by the mail coach service running between Adelaide and Sydney *via* Wentworth and, in 1869, a private punt crossing was provided at Blanchetown. A government ferry service came into operation in 1879.

The **Blanchetown** School opened in 1868 and in the same year it was said that:

I don't know what the ideas are with our mail contractors of passengers' comforts, but if they blend with the state of the coaches running here they are a disgrace to a civil community. In inclement weather passengers are subject to wet and mud without intermission for 32 miles… The vehicles are well horsed and run in admirable time… they are everything for a passenger to dread…

In 1910, the SA Government authorised construction of a lock and weir across the river at Blanchetown and work commenced in 1913. In order to rationalise the use of waters of the river, the 'River Murray Agreement, 1914', was signed by the States of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales and the Commonwealth Government.
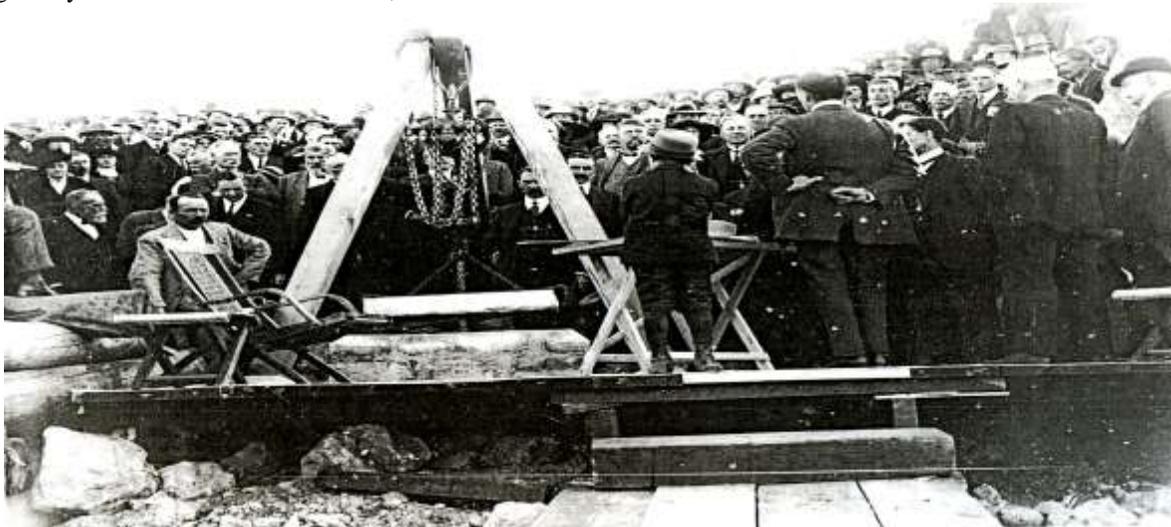
Laying the Foundation Stone of Randell Lock at Blanchetown in 1915

The agreement was ratified by the *River Murray Waters Act*, 1915, under which construction of Lock 1 at Blanchetown proceeded. The foundation stone was laid on 5 June 1915 and completed and opened on 5 April 1922. It was reported that an enterprising publican secured the hotel prior to the commencement of the Lock and, within a few years, retired with a fortune of £10,000. (*See Lock 2*)

A photograph of the unveiling of a memorial stone is in the *Chronicle*, 25 April 1925, page 35.

The name **Blanchetown** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 887, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by William Falla Clarke in 1856 and extended by A. Le Messurier, T.J. Walter, M. Wald, A.W. Brown and S. Malin in 1913; now included in Semaphore South.

Blanchewater, a canal-like waterhole in the bed of the MacDonnell Creek, was discovered by B.H. Babbage in 1856. The 'Blanchewater Run' was held by John Baker under pastoral lease no. 622 from 28 February 1858; its post office existed from circa 1865 to 1898. A photograph of the station is in the *Chronicle*, 29 March 1934, page 7.

In 1865, it was reported that the Aborigines were 'getting very troublesome':

> They have killed one of Mr Jacob's shepherds, a young man named Walter Gerald… The wild dogs have eaten the poor fellow's feet off. The only thing the natives left with him were his boots, and they were by his side… If the police don't come up here and stop their goings on there will be more mischief done by them…

Blanket Town - (*See Napper Bridge*)

Blenkinsop, Point - On section 471, Hundred of Nangkita. To be historically correct the name should be 'Blenkinsopp' - John William Dundas Blenkinsopp, whaler of Encounter Bay, provided a whaleboat and six men to Messrs Hutchinson and Strangways, in their official survey of the lakes and channels in the Murray Mouth.

He was drowned while attempting to cross the mouth in December 1837 in company with Sir John Jeffcott and others. (*See Mundoo Island*)

Blesing, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 30 January 1936 in honour of A.P. Blesing, MLC, who was born at Hamilton, South Australia.

By 1879, he was a foundation member of the Liberal and Country League, gaining ministerial rank, in 1933, as Minister of Agriculture in Sir Richard Butler's Ministry, a position he held until 1944.

Bletchley - Eight kilometres east of Strathalbyn. There is a town and parish of Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, England, which, in 1222, was written as *blecheslee* - 'Blecca's leah (meadow)'. David Jones (1825-1915), emigrated from that county in the *Caucasian* in 1852 and gave the name to a property, obtained by a land grant on 1 November 1853, namely, section 2655, Hundred of Strathalbyn. On 13 August 1856, upon receipt of ten shillings, he sold one acre on the northern side to the 'Trustees of the Methodist Connexion' (*sic*).

The corner stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel was laid on 1 September 1856 by the wives of the trustees and 'after prayer, a document was read on which were the names of the Wesleyan ministers of the colony, Trustees of the chapel, *etc*. The said paper and a copy of the Mount Barker circuit plan for the present quarter were sealed in a bottle and placed with the *Observer* newspaper under the stone…' The **Bletchley** Post Office was opened by Thomas Tapson in October 1868.

Family farewell to soldier son at Bletchley - 1916

Blewitt Springs - About 13 km North-East of Willunga and named after Mary Evans (*nee* Blewitt, *nee* Orchard), who married the surveyor, William Greig Evans, on 26 March 1878. (*See Evans Caves*)

Mr. DuBois took up a scrub block 15 years ago… Some idea of the size of the timber, he said, could be gained from the fact that one tree cut 420 vine trellis posts and provided enough material to timber a 20 feet well…

Mr Dowdell is one of the original settlers and his tobacco was equal to any seen in South Australia… The curing barn that he has erected was full of leaf…

Bligh - The town, proclaimed on 18 January 1883, was renamed 'Arno Bay' on 19 September 1940.

Its nomenclature has an interesting association with the origin of 'The Ashes' as competed for between Australian and English cricket teams. A 1924 report says the town was named in 'honour of the Hon. Ivo Bligh who came to Australia with a team of English cricketers a good many years ago'.

Sir Pelham Warner said that after the conclusion of Murdoch's tour of England in 1882:

> The Hon. Ivo Bligh - 'St. Ivo' as he was called in Australia - set forth to recover the Ashes, and winning two out of three matches was presented with an urn containing some ashes, which stands in the pavilion at Lord's today… Unfortunately, in a sense, 'St. Ivo' was persuaded to play a fourth match… which he lost, and the historians still argue as to whether he did in point of fact regain the Ashes.

The English team arrived at Glenelg on Friday, 10 November 1882, in the *Peshawar* and, that evening, Governor Jervois, patron of the South Australian Cricket Association, entertained them at a vice-regal dinner. On 17 November 1882, in respect of a recently surveyed town to be named in the Hundred of Boothby, Governor Jervois appears to have written first the word 'Darnley' on the government docket, struck that out and substituted 'Bligh'.

The Hon. Ivo Francis W. Bligh was the second son of the 6th Earl of Darnley and, in 1900 he, himself, became the 8th Earl. (*See Cobham*)

Blighton - A 1914 subdivision by William Leonard Blight, agent of Port Pirie, on section 534, Hundred of Pirie; now included in Port Pirie.

Blind Creek - On sections 380-385, Hundred of Malcolm where there is a sandy beach on the eastern shore of Lake Alexandrina; the Aborigines called it *treiwuray* and it was there that they made nets from reeds (*jalkeri*) growing along the shore.

Blinman - In 1859, Robert Blinman (*ca.*1802-1880), a shepherd on the 'Angorichina Run', while sitting on a hilltop tending his sheep, noticed signs of copper in an outcrop of rock. He interested a number of Adelaide businessmen, including Henry Martin, and the upshot was the formation of a syndicate that, in 1862, sold the lease for £70,000 to the Yudnamutana Copper Company.

The township of **Blinman** was surveyed in 1864 on land south of the mine (changed to **Blinman South** on 20 March 1986) and three years later **Blinman North** was laid out nearer the mine; changed to **Blinman** on 20 March 1986. The **Blinman Mine** School opened in 1864, while the **Blinman** School opened in 1868 and closed in 1980.

In 1863, the Queen's birthday was duly recognised as a general holiday when 'the men employed there amused themselves with a cricket match':

> After the game was over the men were provided by the kindness of Captain Anthony with a substantial dinner and spent a very pleasant evening together, enlivening their meeting with glees, songs, dancing, *etc*.

In 1870, the residents provided a 'feast' for the Aborigines at which they were:

> Regaled with bread, mutton and plum pudding… 70 Aborigines put in an appearance and speedily disposed of 16 quarters of mutton and 70-80 loaves of bread and 12 large plum puddings, the last affording about half a pound each… Mr Blood of Kapunda was on the ground with a photographic apparatus…

The Aborigines knew it as *karuna*; the name belonged, specifically, to a camping place near the town.

Photographs of the town are in the *Chronicle*, 24 November 1906, page 41, of a donkey team on its way to Blinman on 20 April 1907, page 28.

Blinman Coach ready to depart for Parachilna, circa 1900

Blinman Mine - 1907

Block East - This school, opened in 1924, was renamed 'Renmark North' in 1928.

Block Seven Creek - The name was taken from its location on Grazing and Cultivation Block 7, County of Kimberley, near 'Ironbank Hills'.

Blood Creek - In the Far North. Mr J.D. Somerville, formerly of the SA Museum, said: 'Ernest Giles refers to a Mr Blood at Peake Station on his first journey into the interior'.

Wine Shop, Store and Post Office at Blood Creek

Further, H.C. Talbot records that Mr J.H.S. Blood was stationmaster of the Peake telegraph office in 1872.

A Lands Department source says it was named by Christopher Giles, of the Telegraph Department, after a member of his party, John H.S. Blood (the son of Dr Matthew H.S. Blood (ca. 1808-1883), of Kapunda). Biographical records show the surname as 'Smyth-Blood'.

Mr. John Bailes of Blood Creek was a strong believer in the future of the Angora goat industry and, after he went there, by 1905, 'he had 140 common goats and 240 merino sheep':

> In 2½ years he increased the goats to nearly 700 and they were improved from the common goat to the third cross Angora, the bucks having been purchased from Mr. E.C. Kempe of Peake station…

Research has revealed a **Blood Range** in the Northern Territory and it may be assumed, either rightly or wrongly, that Christopher Giles named 'Blood Creek' and Ernest Giles, 'Blood Range', both gentlemen having in mind Mr J.H.S. Blood. Matthew Henry Smythe Blood was a one time mayor of Kapunda and his son, John Henry S. Blood, was born there, circa 1840. 'He died at Brighton at the age of 49 years in 1890 and was buried in the Clare cemetery. He had been telegraph master at Auburn for some years and was clerk of the local court.'

A photograph of cyclists at Blood Creek is in the *Chronicle*, 25 July 1908, page 30.

Bloomfield, Mount - Is 272 feet above sea level on the Hundred of Seddon on Kangaroo Island; named in 1857 by Captain Bloomfield Douglas, Collector of Customs from 1858 until 1870.

Blowhole Creek - Flows into Backstairs Passage south of Cape Jervis. Probably, the name was applied by whalers who frequented the area prior to 1836. The Aborigines called it *rarkang*. (*See Cobbler Hill*)

Blue - Dr Margaret Brock named **Blue Green Algal Pool**, near Tilley Swamp, because of the blue-green algae that covers it.

The **Blue Lake** is at Mount Gambier and was sighted first, in 1839, by the Portland pioneer, Stephen G. Henty. It is 266 feet deep and so named because of its deep blue colour at certain times of the year. Visited by Governor Grey in 1844 and sounded by Mr Blandowski, in 1851, it was known once as 'Lake Power' - David Power (ca.1815-1884), was a local pastoralist on the 'Mount Muirhead Run' taken up under an occupation licence on 16 April 1846.

Following a visit to the district, Governor MacDonnell suggested it should be so named as there was no name marked on charts in the survey office. The Aborigines called it *waworong* - 'the great crow', for in Buandik mythology an ancestral being journeyed down the River Darling and River Murray, along the Coorong and down to Mount Gambier. The Blue Lake was his nest, while the peak was the home of its arch enemy, the eagle.

The **Blue Mine Creek**, near Copley, dates back to the early 20th century, when corundum was discovered there.

Bluebird Island - In Lake Eyre North named in 1954 after the vehicle used by Sir Donald Campbell in his world speed record attempt. (*See Eyre, Lake*)

Bluff, The - An unofficial name for 'Rosetta Head', near Victor Harbor which was used as a lookout point for whales in the early days. (*See Rosetta Head*)

Blumberg - The following text is taken from the Torrens Valley Historical Journal No. 46 edited by B. Arnold:

> It is not recorded why the name was chosen by its pioneers. Its literal meaning is 'flower mount'. From the Oster diary we know that Blumberg was a named locality early in 1848.
>
> The area was probably investigated for its suitability in September or October 1847 at a time when there would have been a profusion of wild flowers in bloom on the slopes above the intended site. Perhaps it was then referred to as flower hill. Blumenberg, or mount of flowers, was actually a common misspelling of the name in the early years.

In April 1851, Johann Gottlob Blumel purchased section 6595, Hundred of Talunga, and, in 1854, acquired section 6587 from George Fife Angas and, two years later, sold portion of it to J.C. Handell, blacksmith, and J.G. Cloke, wheelwright. Blumel's mill stood on this land and the adjacent wheelwright and blacksmith shops were the nucleus of the town he named **Blumberg** and it should be noted that there is a town of 'Blumberg' in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, from whence he emigrated. In 1860, he subdivided a further portion of this section, comprised of nine allotments, of which he retained lots 1, 4 and 5. (*See Pflaum, Hundred of*)

Extracts from letters to the *Advertiser* on 27 and 29 November 1929 and 6 February 1929 make for interesting reading:

> My grandfather [J.G. Blumel] was one of the first (if not the first) settlers there and the place was called after him - Blumberg; in English, Bloomhill.

Cyclists assembled in front of the Blumberg Hotel – circa 1912

The second correspondent disagreed with this comment, while the third said that he was in error and if he would 'institute a search at the Land Titles Office he will find that Bluemel [*sic*] was an earlier settler than the four persons he mentions. My grandfather told me repeatedly that Bluemel had named the settlement Blumberg, or, originally, Blumenberg.'

The first Blumberg gold reef was discovered directly opposite the commencement of the Mount Pleasant branch of the North-Eastern Road, some four miles beyond Blumberg, and, by July 1870, Mr Randell's crushing battery was at work:

> Two discoveries of wonderful richness were found here last week. The first was discovered by Mr Nation on Crown land .It is the most compact gold I have seen in Australia being found through the stone in large solid lumps and seams. Many of the stones are half their weight in gold.
>
> Great excitement prevails and the ground has been taken up right through the line of the supposed reef. The second discovery was made on a section belonging to Mr Wilhelm who made arrangements with two local capitalists; men were employed and a systematic search made…
>
> Ploughmen turn up specked stones in their furrows and, when the share goes an inch or two deeper than usual, the chances are it will come against the crest of a hitherto unsuspected reef. Both hotels in the township have become regular receiving houses for specimens…
>
> Quiet plodding people who have lived here unmoved by the discoveries of the past few months now share in the excitement consequent on these last two remarkable finds.
>
> To show the value set on them, men are employed day and night to prevent the removal of any stones from the ground. It is not widely known that in the adjacent hills there is a vast quantity of low grade phosphate rock… Thousands of tons of the material have been carted to Adelaide, but the killing cost of transport has

made it unpayable… The foundation stone of the flour mill was laid in 1887 and the structure was raised on plans designed by Messrs Pflaum…

The name was changed to 'Birdwood' in 1918 (Sir William R. Birdwood, an English General of World War I who commanded the Australian troops) after the Nomenclature Committee had suggested 'Peroomba' meaning 'wattle blossom'. The **Blumberg** School opened in 1859 and became 'Birdwood' in 1918. (*See Birdwood*)

Photographs of an Arbor Day at the school are in the *Chronicle*, 8 August 1908, page 30, of the opening of the High School in the *Observer*, 22 July 1916, page 26, of the town on 20 August 1910, page 30, of the Sienna mine in *The Critic*, 20 June 1906, page 25, of a carnival in the *Chronicle*, 6 January 1906, page 27, of a football team on 3 September 1910, page 32.

Blumenthal - A German word meaning 'valley of flowers'; it has been 'Lakkari' since 1918.

No location of this place is to be found in the Department of Lands or the Mortlock Library.

Blyth - In 1839, Arthur and Neville Blyth, aged sixteen and eleven years, respectively, arrived with their parents in South Australia where they became successful businessmen and members of Parliament, the former being knighted in 1878.

The **Hundred of Blyth**, County of Stanley, proclaimed on 23 February 1860 specifically honours Arthur Blyth who died in London in 1891 while serving as the colony's Agent-General.

In 1872, it was reported that ploughing has commenced on the **Blyth Plains** which, according to Rodney Cockburn, were discovered by David Hughes, an employee of John Jacob, who occupied the land:

> It is wonderful what energy the poor farmers set to work to till the land under, in most cases, very poor and precarious circumstance. Poor because of the last miserable crop and precarious because they may be sold out by a landlord or somebody else before they reap another crop.
>
> But the landlord is the most dreaded, because it is the policy of those grasping tyrants to let a poor man go on for two years and then, if there is not a good prospect for the coming harvest, he pounces hawk-like on the unfortunate tenant and shells him out, and drives, perhaps, a helpless family to ruin…
>
> There is really a serious question for those avaricious men who seek to gain emolument and riches by crushing, scraping and scrambling to see which shall gain the topmost steps of the political ladder instead of doing their duty to their constituents and their adopted country, by looking at the requirements of the colony and try to save a rising generation from the dire necessity of seeking their fortunes in some other land… Myriads of grasshoppers can be seen busily engaged depositing their spawn all over the plain and whatever vegetation sprung up has quickly disappeared beneath their voracious appetite. Countless numbers of flies abound here too, which are a great torment to man and beast…

Harley Street, Blyth

Blyth Plains was laid out by H.M. Addison (1847-1941) on section 165, Hundred of Blyth, in 1875, while **Blyth** was created out of section 198 in the same year by Charles Burney Young and 'situated at the terminus of the Port Wakefield Extension Railway … the government having intimated their intention of constructing a loop line between Hamley Bridge and Hoyleton, Blyth will be the terminus of a through line to Adelaide. Further comment is unnecessary.'

The **Blyth Plains** Post Office existed from January 1867 until July 1881. (*See under Jacob Plains*)

A photograph of the coffee palace is in the *Observer*, 27 June 1908, page 30, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Lutheran Church in the *Chronicle*, 15 May 1909, page 29, of the opening of the Catholic Church in the *Observer*, 10 June 1911, page 31, of a ladies' hockey team on 15 November 1913, page 30, of the Blyth-Clare mail coach on 9 February 1924, page 34, of the hospital on 5 March 1927, page 32, of bowlers on 15 October 1927, page 36.

The town of Balhannah now incorporates **Blyth Town** laid out on part section 4013, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by James Blyth in 1857.

Blythville - This was an 1880 subdivision of section 60, Hundred of Adelaide, by John R.A. Oliver and probably named after a previous land owner, John James N. Blyth; now included in Clovelly Park.

Blythe Woodville - In 1862, this subdivision was laid was laid out on part section 247, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Simmons (ca.1817-1894), licensed victualler of Mitcham; resubdivided in 1917 it was renamed 'Torrens Park'. *Young's Almanac* of 1856 mentions the Blythwood (*sic*) Hotel in the vicinity.

The **Blythwood** [*sic*] railway station in this subdivision became 'Torrens Park' in 1920.

The names were, no doubt, taken from the Blythewood Hotel at Mitcham which was completely destroyed by fire in 1889 when it was the property of the SA Brewing Company and the lessee, Mr W. Pollitt.

Blythewood Estate - In 1920, this subdivision of was announced as comprising 19 allotments 'adjoining Glenburnie.' There is a 'Blythwood' (*sic*) in Scotland, recorded as *Blythiswod* in 1299 - possibly meaning 'a man named Blythe.'

Boatswain, Point - The name recalls 'Robe's famous "Tom the Bosun" who made a good amount of gold from the lucrative activity of ferrying Chinese ashore from the Tall Ships and then guiding them to the goldfields.'

In 1977, the name was given to a subdivision of part section 477, Hundred of Waterhouse, 14 km north of Robe, by Kenneth M. Milsteed and Paul D. Frampton.

Bob Nob Hill - Near Arkaroola, named by W.B. Greenwood after an Aboriginal named 'Bob'.
Bobs Nose - This physical feature is on Flinders Island and so named because Anton Schlink's horse 'Bob' stood, habitually, on the headland. (*See Flinders Island*)
Bobs Well - On Yorke Peninsula, recalls Robert Rogers, the son of William and Ann Rogers who were pastoralists.
Boggy Flat - The 'Boggy Flat Run', East of Cadell, was established by James White in 1871. (*See Taylorville*)
 In 1908, Mr. Newland moved that an address be presented to the governor 'praying His Excellency to issue a proclamation declaring **Boggy Flat** a polling place in the electoral district of Burra Burra':

> He recognised that Boggy Flat was a rather out-of-the-way place and that it was not very well-known…
> Right along the River Murray from Morgan to Renmark there were only two polling places - one at Overland Corner and the other at Renmark… At present no post office or other convenience existed there… It was centrally situated place for a polling place for the… district…

Bokarra - A suggested name resulting from changes to boundaries south of Noarlunga.
 It means 'northerly wind which indicates a storm'. (*See Bakara*)

Mount Bold Dam – circa 1960

Bold, Mount - In 1893, it was reported that 'from Kangarilla to **Mount Bold** the road lies over high and steep hills and travelling is interminably slow':

> The Onkaparinga, foaming and rushing along, had to be crossed on a sapling about 18 feet in length and about 8 inches in diameter. The bark being peeled off it was rather slippery and a rough handrail swung loosely about 2 feet above the 'bridge' at one end and 2 inches at the other… **Mount Bold** is a steep hill, rising to a height of about 400 feet on the northern bank of the river. About 40 feet above the level of the stream a small plateau, a few acres in extent, is the site of the shaft and ore floors of the mine…

The *Mount Bold Reservoir Act* was assented to on 9 December 1931 and the structure was opened by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, in November 1938 and named, officially, on 23 November 1973.

> The story told in the report on the Mount Bold Reservoir is the same old story that has to be repeated about nearly every job that is undertaken by a government - a story of long delays and of estimates greatly exceeded… Instead of costing £407,290, the reservoir will actually cost £552,660.
> Instead of being ready in March 1935 it will not be completed until August 1936 at the very earliest. Official explanations are given, of course. They spring very readily to official lips. But even a tolerant taxpayer is apt to grow weary of explanations while his nose is kept to the grindstone as it is in this State…

The **Mount Bold** School opened in 1918 and closed in 1923.
 The **Mount Bold** Post Office opened on 30 November 1933.
Boldittie - On Eyre Peninsula. Aboriginal for 'no water'.
Bolingbroke, Point - South of Tumby Bay and named by Matthew Flinders on 26 February 1802 after a village in Lincolnshire, England, derived from the Œ *bulingabroc* - 'the brook of the people Bula'.
 A castle there was the birthplace of 'proud Bolingbroke', afterwards King Henry IV.
Bolivar - The name was taken from the 'General Bolivar Hotel', built by Walter Walpole (ca.1839-1886), who arrived in South Australia with his parents in the sailing ship *Bolivar* in 1850.
 A 1904 report says that 'Bolivar' was 'really known to officialdom as Burton…' while, in 1910, it was said that the 'quiet and little known Bolivar - 10 miles north of Adelaide - does not appear to have been born to greatness, but there is some likelihood that greatness will be thrust upon it':

> In connection with the conquest of the air, Mr F.H. Jones has selected it as the place for trying his Bleriot monoplane and since none of the other states has recorded anything in aviation worthy of note, insignificant Bolivar may yet claim the honour of being the scene of the first aerial flight in the Commonwealth…
> The housing of the machine on the ground presented the greatest difficulty. The aeroplane, having been on view at the Magic Cave, and spending last week in Messrs Eyle & Crowle's garage, was transported thither on Saturday in the huge case in which it was brought from Europe… Sabbatarians whispered it! The machine was taken for its maiden run under Australian skies on Sunday… [*See Hansborough*]

The subdivision of **Bolivar** was laid out in 1956 by Para Vales Estates Ltd on part sections 2276-77, Hundred of Yatala.

Bolla Bollana Spring - Situated near Arkaroola, the name is associated with the legend of *Arkurra* and means 'where the Dreamtime culprits got up and ran' before Arkurra's fury. (*See Arkaroola & Palipalinha Spring for details of the associated myth*.)

Bolla Bollana copper mine roasting kiln

Bollard Lagoon - North-East of Lake Blanche, recalls Thomas Hyland Bollard, of Tinga, who applied for a pastoral lease in 1877 over 147 square miles 'N by E of Mullegin' (*sic*). (*See Callabonna, Lake & Mulligan Springs*)

In a report on 'The Murder at Strezlecki Creek' it was said, *inter alia*, by Mr N.E. Phillipson, 'Bollard and Edward Long [were] the two men who found the body. The former is Mr Burkett's manager and the latter… is overseer at Mulligan…'

Bolt Landing - Rodney Cockburn places it on the River Murray and says it was named after Christopher Bolt, Chairman of the Caurnamont District Council, who died in December 1928, aged 92 years; he arrived with his mother and father, Christopher Bolt , snr., (ca.1791-1877) in the *Theresa* in 1847.

Bonaparte Gulf - Is the name appearing on Freycinet's charts for the gulf, named *Golfe de la Melomanie* (Music Mania Gulf) by Baudin. Today's designation is 'Spencer Gulf'.

Bon Bon - A pastoral run near Kingoonya is a corruption of the Aboriginal *bonbonilla* - 'bell bird'.

Bon Bon Post Office opened there in 1909.

Bon Boona - (*See Boon Boona Beach & Moana*)

Bondleigh - A post office opened by H.S. Dunn in 1886 on section 2001, lot 16, Hundred of Monarto, 5 km NNE of Kanmantoo; it closed in May 1900. According to Rodney Cockburn, the name was implanted by John Dunn (1802-1894), an early settler, who came from Bondleigh, Devon, England. In 1846, William Giles subdivided section 2001 into 20 blocks of 1,000 acres; the General Registry Office has no record of John Dunn purchasing any of them. However, Charles Dunn (1786-1881), the founder of nearby 'Charleston' and a prominent landholder in the district, was also born in Bondleigh, Devon The name derives from *bolan-ieg* - Bola's island'. (*See Millbrae*)

Bonealla - A railway siding between Keith and Coombe was, in 1913, 'put in at the 151 mile post on the Adelaide-Melbourne line [and] opened for passenger, parcel and limited goods traffic…'

Bonneia - Governor Gawler, on 31 October 1839, applied the name to that territory between the southern part of the eastern boundary of the colony, the River Murray, Lake Alexandrina and the sea.

It was named after Charles Bonney. (*See Bonney*)

Bonney - Charles Bonney, MP (1857-1858) and MLC (1865-1866) is remembered by the **Hundred of Bonney**, County of Russell, proclaimed on 19 April and 18 October 1860 - it was part of the former Hundred of Murray.

The **Hundred of Bonney** School opened in 1902 becoming 'Coorong' in 1904.

Bonney Bluff, in the Far North, was named by Murdoch Campbell in 1857 and **Point Bonney**, on the eastern side of Wilpena Pound, by F. Sinnett in 1851. At that time Charles Bonney was Commissioner of Crown Lands.

In 1856, the government voted the sum of £1,000 to promote the search for gold and, for a time, he accompanied B.H. Babbage on such explorations in the Flinders Ranges.

During the 1840s, an area known as **Bonney Flat** was settled on the western side of Balhannah and a Methodist Church built there on land donated by John Camac, snr, (1799-1863) who came out on the *Planter* in 1839.

He was buried in the churchyard along with other members of his family:

> [He] settled on the north side of the river at what became known as Bonney's Flat where by 1844 he had under cultivation nine acres of barley and an acre of garden and owned 30 head of cattle, a horse and five pigs.

The church opened on 18 December 1859 when 'a public tea was held and addresses given by Messrs Botham, Lindo, Theobald, Attemborough, Brown and the Reverends J.H. Browne and J. Standrin':

> Votes of thanks were moved to J. Camac for his liberal donation and valuable services in overseeing the erection of the building; to the ladies for the supply of trays; the Nairne choir, assisted by a few friends from Woodside choir, for their efficient performance; to the public, who had… assisted…

In 1956, the little church was destroyed by a bushfire and not replaced, 'local residents electing to worship at nearby Balhannah [and] erecting an attractive stone shelter as a memorial on the site of the old church.'

There is a **Bonney Creek** in the Northern Territory, discovered and named by John McD. Stuart on 1 June 1860.

Bonney Post Office in the Cobdogla Irrigation Area was adopted on 1 September 1922.

Bonney Wells, 10 km north of Meningie and close to the shore of Lake Albert, were instrumental in saving Charles Bonney, his party and accompanying cattle, from imminent disaster through lack of water:

> I mounted the strongest horse we had got and rode off towards the natives' smoke hoping to find water there. I had to cross an extensively reedy flat, and coming to a slight hollow, saw water glistening among the reeds. I quickly got off my horse to taste the water which I found, to my great delight, was drinkable,

though a little brackish. Filling an India-rubber bag I had with me I rode to the men as soon as I could. Whilst I was away they had discovered a native well, and were engaged in making damper with some flour we had with us. Our troubles were thus ended.

Lake Bonney, near Barmera, was discovered by Joseph Hawdon on 12 March 1838. 'He set out with Charles Bonney and brought the first cattle from New South Wales. The lake was discovered by the party, when it had followed a native track, bearing north of west at a point where the Murray swept away to the south.'

The lake is connected by Chambers Creek to the River Murray and the first occupation licence in the area was granted to C.L. Trovey on 22 January 1846. The 'Lake Bonney Run' was established by John Chambers out of his 'Cobdogla Run' in 1866 (lease no. 1655). He had held the country under occupation licence from 23 April 1846 which was converted to pastoral lease no. 86 in July 1851.

In 1908, it became 'Lake Barmera' to avoid confusion with the lake in the South-East; the name was restored in 1913. To the Aborigines it was known as *nukojampko* - 'no water'; another source says it means 'lake of shining water'. (*See Nookamka*) Today, its name is **Lake Bonney, Riverland**.

> The theory of the death of fish on Lake Bonney being caused by pelicans pecking out their eyes [was] brought under the notice of Mr J.W. Mellor (President of the SA Ornithological Association), who pointed out that anyone knowing anything of these river birds would smile at such ridiculous statements…
> He could give no information respecting the untimely end of such large numbers, but he had seen many fresh water fish dead on the shores of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, caused probably by the inroad of salt water in the dry season… The idea of a pelican taking the eyes out of a perch is really too ridiculous to require further comment… I am satisfied that the destruction of the fish is due to the temperature, the water rising when it has been forced by wind onto the shallow flats. In addition to this, the decaying vegetation causes the water to become impure and discoloured…

A photograph of men fishing in the lake is in the *Observer*, 21 August 1915, page 28.

Lake Bonney in the South-East, was named by Governor Grey. (*See Benson, Mount for details of Bonney's expedition.*) In 1839, Bonney and Edward J. Eyre formed a partnership and engaged in squatting and stock dealing until dissolved in 1840 when Eyre commenced his overland journey to Western Australia.

In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee recommended that the lake be renamed 'Coonunda', the Aboriginal name of Mr T. Pether's pastoral run, but nothing eventuated. (*See Coonunda, Lake*)

From 1 July 1982 its name has been **Lake Bonney SE**.

Bonnie View - The name applied to a 1922 subdivision of part section 290, Hundred of Adelaide, by Jesse Pallant, agent and, as the name indicates, it 'commands a wonderful panorama out across the Torrens Valley and the intervening suburbs to the hills'; now included in Stonyfell.

Bonython - C.W. Bonython, who took a leading part in the scientific investigation of the lake during 1950-1963, is remembered by **Bonython Headland**, on Lake Eyre North.

The **Hundred of Bonython**, County of Way, was proclaimed on 18 May 1893 in honour of Sir John L. Bonython, MLC, who was born in London in 1848, came to Adelaide with his parents in 1854, employed by the *Advertiser* and, by 1879, a proprietor; he was a member of the first Commonwealth parliament and 'his munificence has left many lasting memories… outside the geographical nomenclature of his State;' he died in 1939.

The **Hundred of Bonython** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1937.

The town of **Bonython**, in the Hundred of Finniss, was proclaimed on 17 April 1890.

Mount Bonython is near Mount Lofty.

Port Bonython is in the Hundred of Cultana, east of Whyalla, and named after John Bonython, founding chairman of 'Santos'. It has the longest jetty in South Australia which was opened by the Premier, Hon. John Bannon, on 5 September 1984. In 1982, the Geographical Names Board advised the Department of Lands that it was proposed to advertise a Notice of Intent to name the facilities at Stony Point as 'Port Weeroona'. (*See Weeroona Bay*)

Later, the Board 'considered the objections and was of the opinion that because of the large public interest, as evidenced by the number of objections received, to the naming of a Port which will have not only state-wide, but international significance, thus transcending local status, therefore resolved that the notice of intent to name the Port as Port Weeroona should lapse and then necessary action be taken to name the Port as Port Bonython.'

Booborowie - Derived from an Aboriginal word *pupurawi*; *pupur*, 'springing up' and *awi*, 'water'; other sources opt for 'round waterhole'. The town, proclaimed on 29 March 1877, took its name from the 'Booborowie Run' established by W.J. and J.H. Browne in 1843 under occupation licence. (*See Aberdeen*)

In 1911, Mr W.R. Birks was placed in charge of the government farm consisting of 'one of the largest blocks surrounding the homestead and a 300 acre block, all of first class ploughable land…'

This farm at **North Booborowie**, established for the training of boys for farm work, was opened on 21 March 1912 when it was said that there 'will be room to begin with for 20 boys… A certain sum, namely, £2.10s. will be paid each half year into a Savings Bank account to the credit of the respective boys…'

A photograph of a wheat crop is in the *Observer*, 20 November 1923, page 27, of shearers and shedhands in 1895 in the *Chronicle*, 29 June 1933, page 34, of a football team on 12 September 1935, page 37.

Bookabie - An Aboriginal word for a nearby waterhole - *boogabi* or *bogabi* - 'bad water'. The town in the Hundred of Magarey, 105 km North-West of Ceduna, was surveyed by N. McIntosh in July 1890 and proclaimed on 27 August 1891 when the first sales realised £2.15s. per allotment. The first school was established in 1892 in a stone

building on lot 21. In 1951, a request was made to the Director of Education in Adelaide, on behalf of the parents of the children attending the **Bookabie** School, for a new school to be erected on another site.

The parents stated that 'the present school is rather poorly lit, ancient stone building, which is situated on an extremely stony and treeless hill. The chief reason for discontent is the latter':

> The location besides being dangerously stony and rough, affords no shelter from the heat and dust in summer or the cold winds in winter. It is impossible to grow trees for shade and the nearest tree of any kind is at least one quarter of a mile from the school. The property is unfenced and the children have to walk about 300 yards from the building to play with any degree of safety.
>
> The parents advised, also, that the Bookabie Hall Committee had indicated that it was prepared to transfer land to the Education Department free of charge. The Department was quite sympathetic to the request and advised the parents that a new portable classroom would be provided when the land was made available.
>
> However, the matter lapsed and it was not until 1956 that the question was raised again. This time written approval was obtained from the Bookabie Hall Committee and the memorandum of transfer was effected.
>
> The transfer of the land (allotments 42 and town of Bookabie, contained in Certificate of Title Volume 976 Folio 4) to the Education Department reached finality in 1957 and a portable school building was transferred from White River by the Architect in Chief's Department.
>
> As allotments 42-43 contained only two roods, and did not provide sufficient playground space for the children, action was taken to transfer this land to Her Majesty, and together with allotments 27, 28, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, dedicated the whole area as a school reserve.
>
> The dedication of these eight allotments did not eventuate when it was discovered that the school had been erected on portion of the parklands south of the town. The District Inspector, in his report of 15 August 1958 stated, 'I would not be unduly disturbed as the school is the only building in the whole area, and no doubt we will sort it out. In the meantime the school is situated in the best location, in fact… the only suitable site owing to the stony nature of the area.'

Bookaloo - An Aboriginal word referring to food and given to a railway station on the Trans-Australia line.

Rodney Cockburn records Archibald Beviss as declaring it meant 'smell of the kangaroo', while railway nomenclature says the name was applied to a swamp nearby.

Bookmark - In January 1858 and July 1859, William Finke took over pastoral leases from John Chambers and A.B. Cator (ca.1826-1864), one of which he named 'Bookmark', a corruption of the Aboriginal *pukumako* - 'flintstone axe' or 'sandstone grit hole' and this is explained by the fact that near the Bookmark country there are bands of red flintstone in the cliffs. (*See Renmark & Markaranka, Hundred of*)

Bookpurnong - The name is derived from the Aboriginal words - *bookani* - 'to swim' and *purnong* - 'the wide place'. The 'Bookpurnong Run' was established by Richard Holland in 1868, (lease no. 1658) on country held, originally, by John Chambers.

The **Hundred of Bookpurnong**, County of Alfred, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893 (*See Bonney, Lake*)

> [In 1912 it was said that] a school should be opened at Bookpurnong. A room was available for the school but the department had objected to it. There were 12 children in the district. Mr C.G. Nitschke offered a room and after harvest the residents would erect a new room. The Premier said the difficulty in the department was the shortage of teachers…

The **Bookpurnong Dam** School opened in 1914 and closed, circa 1943.

In 1874, Michael Blood, aged about 14 years, was hopelessly lost from the Hon. A.B. Murray's Bookpurnong station:

> Black trackers helped and traced for a while the weary wanderer's movements for several days while other men scoured 40 miles of country without success. He reached a spot 80 miles from Kulkyne, known formerly as Gayfield Station, near Swan Hill, and was taken into the station. His mother's name is Mrs C. Blood of South Petherton. We don't know whether to believe him or not. No white man ever crossed the country he must have crossed. He had unposted letters in his possession…

A photograph of a German Church is in the *Observer*, 10 May 1913, page 31, of the old and new church in the *Chronicle*, 11 October 1924, page 39.

Boolcoomatta Creek & **Boolcoomatta Hill** - North-East of Olary and derived from the Aboriginal *bulka* - 'kangaroo' and *mata* - 'people'. The 'Boolcoomatta Run' was established by T. and J.E. Tapley in 1857 (lease no. 572). In August 1870, Mr Lillywhite left the station with his wife and children bound for Burra:

> On the second day out five girl members of the family left the camp to gather native peaches and, after walking some distance, the youngest, Katie, was left by the other four, who told her to take charge of the peaches they had gathered whilst they proceeded into the scrub to gather some more. On their return they found Katie gone…
>
> Bushes were beaten, country examined and two black trackers did all they could towards recovering the lost one. For 13 days the search went on but the poor little innocent remained missing…

Boolcunda - The name is derived from the Aboriginal *pulkunda* - 'mouse place'.

The **Hundred of Boolcunda**, County of Newcastle, was proclaimed on 6 July 1876. (*See Moockra*)

The **Boolcunda** Post Office stood on section 73, while **Boolcunda** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1885; the **Boolcunda East** School opened in 1885 and closed in 1940; **Boolcunda West** School existed from 1892 until circa 1938, being renamed 'Castle Springs' in 1894.

Crossing **Boolcunda Creek** was a hazardous business at times because in places it was 'almost choked with sand, blown off the surrounding paddocks, [and] reaching nearly up to the buggy axles' while the plight of farmers was commented on by a traveller who 'saw a few trees once more, whose grown foliage was quite a relief to the eye':

Boolcunda School students

At Mr Finch's farm stock had been lost, including five or six milking cows, and the four that were being milked gave about half a dipper of milk per day. His sheep were in the hills at Moochra [*sic*] and dying every day. Later in the day, I saw heaps of them lying dead near the creek where, after a big drink, they had lain down and, being too weak to get up again, had perished…

Booleroo - An Aboriginal word applied to a camping place. Anthropologists differ as to its derivation; one source says it is a corruption of *bulyeroo* or *bulyaroo*, meaning 'plenty'; another says it means 'soft mud and clay'.

The 'Booleroo North Run' was established by J.H. Angas, circa 1877, out of leases held, originally, by Messrs. Tinline and Murray in 1853. Mr Geoffrey Chard of Cannonvale, Queensland, advises that his grandmother's birth was registered at 'Booleroo' in October 1863 and concludes that 'possibly, the place name was applied earlier to the leases held by Messrs Tinline and Murray.'

The **Hundred of Booleroo**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 17 June 1875 and the government town of **Booleroo**, surveyed by E.F. Belt (1854-1914), on 25 July 1878. In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee suggested that it be renamed 'Noocoona', the name of the local Aboriginal people, to avoid confusion with the town of **Booleroo Centre** that had its genesis when T.E. Rowett obtained the land grant of section 70S, Hundred of Booleroo, in July 1881. He sold portion of it to William Rowett, miller of Kapunda, in 1882, who subdivided it into 29 allotments in October 1882, the first sale being registered on 4 December 1882.

It was extended by a subdivision of section 69S, purchased by John Sanders in April 1882, the first sales of his allotments being registered in June 1885.

The Laura to Booleroo Centre railway line under construction

The **Booleroo** School opened in 1879; **Booleroo Township** School opened in 1893 having its name changed to 'Mount View' in 1894. The opening of a new school was reported in 1928.

The **Booleroo Whim** School operated from 1880 until 1941.

A photograph of children going on horseback to **Booleroo West** School is in the *Observer*, 13 May 1905, page 25.

Mr & Mrs Staude went to Booleroo Whim in 1876 - The holding taken up was covered with scrub. Scrub rolling had not yet come into operation and the work was indeed laborious, only a few acres being cleared the first year. Having no fencing wire, stray cattle and kangaroos devoured the crop, which was little enough as it was a dry season. A neighbour, who only had a small section of land, had sown several acres saved his crop by walking round it half the night and his wife took the other watch…

A post office was opened in 1881 at **Booleroo Central** [*sic*] 'on the mail line from Melrose to Old Booleroo Station.' (*See Mount View & White Cliffs)*)

Photographs of the hospital and its staff are in the *Chronicle*, 26 April 1913, page 31, of a football team in the *Observer*, 5 October 1912, page 32,

Boolgun - An Aboriginal word for 'plenty' applied to a town in the Hundred of Holder, 26 km south of Waikerie, and proclaimed on 10 February 1916. The **Boolgun** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1938.

Boolka, Lake - North-East of Lake Frome. The 'Lake Boolka Run' was established by S.S. Brown in 1872.

Bookaltaninna - (*See Killalpaninna*)

Bool Lagoon - In the South-East, 24 km south of Naracoorte. *Bool* is Aboriginal for 'sweet drink'.

The **Bool Lagoon** Post Office stood on section 89, Hundred of Robertson, and opened in 1896.

The **Bool Lagoon** School opened in 1888 and closed in 1965 - prior to 1925 it was named 'Hundred of Robertson'.

In the 1860s Bool Lagoon was without doubt Australia's greatest water fowl home. The Coorong at that time was not comparable to it. It comprised an area of many thousands of acres and round its margin was the home of the jack snipe, flocks of Cape Barren geese and magpie geese in the thousands. Early morning and late afternoon for miles the ground was blue with bald coot.

I have seen millions of duck rise until coming between me and the sun, they darkened the day… Had the government of the day only proclaimed and protected Bool Lagoon as a bird sanctuary it would have contained the greatest variety of water fowl in the world.

> Alas, all this wonderland is practically a thing of the past now. The government has partly drained the lagoon; settlers on the surrounding plains have got at the teatree and carted large quantities of it away for fencing, building and firewood. Great parties of shooters have ruthlessly destroyed the duck and other wild fowl. In that weird, wild place my eyes have seen what few men have ever observed, and what my eyes will never see again.

In 1879, an attempt was made to reclaim thousands of acres of swampy land lying useless in the Hundreds of Robertson and Naracoorte but, owing to local opposition, and some misunderstanding, the Bill was shelved.

The proposal was to drain Bool Lagoon, Garrie Swamp and other land and make them fit for agriculture and pastoral purposes. About 18,000 acres would have been reclaimed and surplus water taken off an area five times greater in size.

The plans were drawn up by Mr T. Hinckley, and the proposal to form a company favourably received, about half the required capital of £50,000 being subscribed readily. The government gave its sanction to the scheme and all went merrily for a time until opposition came from farmers around Lake Ormerod, for they had commonage rights and objected to being disturbed by the drainage company, or anybody else. They petitioned Parliament and, with support forthcoming from the squatters, the Bill was shelved, but revived in the 20th century.

Booloo Hill - In the Far North-East. Aboriginal for 'white'.

Boomerang - A subdivision of part section 114, Hundred of Finniss, named after the Aboriginal weapon and laid out by David Shearer (1850-1936) in 1911; now included in Mannum.

Boon Boona Beach - A beach near Noarlunga named in 1926 and changed to 'Moana' in 1928.

The name is a slight variation of the Aboriginal *bon boona* - 'the sea beach'. (*See Moana*)

Boonerdo, Hundred of - In the County of Jervois, proclaimed on 28 June 1928 and named from an Aboriginal word meaning 'mallee scrub'. The **Boonerdo** Telephone Office 16 km east of Lock stood on section 7.

Boongala - In the Hundred of Onkaparinga. Aboriginal for 'shade'. Prior to 1918 it was 'Schoenthal'.

Boord - In 1886, **Boord Flat** was said to be 'some four miles from Yankalilla.'

Mount Boord was named by F. Sinnett in 1851 after Septimus Boord (1819-1905), who arrived in the *Enterprise* in 1840 and pioneered the Oraparinna run (lease no. 231) in the Flinders Ranges but, during a survey in 1895, W.G. Evans renamed it 'Dorothy Peak', apparently being unaware of Sinnett's prior nomenclature.

Boorkooyanna - A school on Yorke Peninsula; opened in 1868 it closed in 1870. (*See Pearce, Point*)

Boornee - A property west of Port Augusta; see pastoral lease no. 1664.

Boorong, Mount - On section 106, Hundred of Parachilna. Aboriginal for 'big rock'.

Boor Plains - Eight kilometres South-East of Kadina and named after James Boor, a shepherd employed by Sir Walter Hughes. The **Boor Plains** School operated from 1879 until 1941.

The **Boor Plains** Post Office opened in July 1882 and closed in 1899.

Boorthanna - A railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line 64 km North-West of William Creek. Aboriginal for 'a bushy plain'.

Boothby - According to Lands Department records the **Hundred of Boothby**, County of Jervois, proclaimed on 24 January 1878, was named after Thomas W. Boothby, MP (1873-75), the son of Benjamin Boothby (1803-1868), who arrived in 1853 in the *Indemnity* after which he took up a position as a judge in the Supreme Court.

He opposed, bitterly, the land reform measures of the Torrens Act and because of his continuing and persistent opposition to the laws of the colony was removed from office in July 1867.

Rodney Cockburn opts for Josiah Boothby (1837-1916), a former Under-Secretary and Government Statist and another son of the aforementioned judge.

Sections in the Hundred were offered for sale on 21 March 1882 and John W. Cosh was recorded as the first to purchase land on 3 December 1883 (sections 133-34 for £947). In 1880, it was said that whoever possessed land there 'were not very go-ahead to judge by the way in which it has been neglected. I never saw a place in such a state of non-development. The fine river bed grows timber mostly of a perishable nature; that is, such as die absolutely when burned or chopped down, yet a fire stick has never been used to clear off the maze of low, bushy acacias that cover the ground densely in places…'

The **Hundred of Boothby** School opened in 1897 and closed in 1946; from 1913 it was called 'Twelve Mile'.

Mount Boothby is east of Magrath Flat and was named after Messrs T.W. and J.H. Boothby, who held a nearby pastoral lease no. 993 from 2 July 1860. (*See Tintinara*)

Boorthelboorthanna Well - In the Far North near Boorthanna. Aboriginal for 'black sand and ironstone'.

Booyoolie - H.B. Hughes took up land in the area under an occupation licence from 12 June 1845 and called it 'Booyoolee' (*sic*); according to some historians it means 'boiling up the smoke cloud'. However, SA Museum records say it is Aboriginal for 'foggy place'; the respective explanations appear to be synonymous, while the Aboriginal name for the original homestead site at Booyoolie Station was *pjurli* - 'fog'.

The **Hundred of Booyoolie**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 6 July 1871 and the town of **Booyoolie** on 4 March 1875, the latter name being changed to 'Gladstone' on 19 September 1940. A school operated for a short time during 1873-1874 when it was conducted by Sarah Brinkworth with 23 enrolled pupils.

On 8 October 1870 a day's sport was undertaken 'to try the mettle of a few horses belonging to the shearers, men at the meat-preserving works and the Washpool':

> The weather was favourable till the finish of the last race, the Hurry-scurry, when a heavy thunderstorm stopped sport and dispersed the crowd in all directions and athletics intended to wind up were postponed.

Mr Hughes who kindly acted as judge was, on his arrival, greeted with hearty cheers by about 150 men and youths in his employ and a few farmers who have lately settled in the neighbourhood…

Bopeechee - A railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line, 72 km west of Marree, named after a group of springs south of Lake Eyre. Aboriginal for 'springs'.

Bo-Peep - A school opened in 1919 by Mary A. Snelling and closed in 1928. Its exact location is unknown but Education Department records describe it as being in the 'Yorke Peninsula - Lower North District.'

Borda - In 1802, Nicolas Baudin named **Cape Borda**, on Kangaroo Island, in honour of Jean-Charles de Borda (1733-1799), a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer and founder of schools of naval architecture where simplified a method of finding a ship's position at sea and worked with Delambre on the reflecting circle that brought him fame. Situated at the North-West extremity of Kangaroo Island, it was the first land within the limits of the colony of South Australia generally made by ships arriving from the westward.

A lighthouse was erected there in 1858; on contemporary charts it is shown as 'Flinders Light'.

Cape Borda, situated at the North-West extremity of Kangaroo Island, is the first land within the limits of the colony of South Australia that is generally made by ships arriving from the westward. A vote of Council [in 1855] has been taken for the erection of a lighthouse at this point, the cliff on the summit of which the light will be placed being about 250 feet above the sea, the light will be visible about 25 miles…

Second and third-keeper's cottages at Cape Borda

Head-keeper's cottage at Cape Borda

The **Hundred of Borda**, County of Carnarvon, was proclaimed on 4 February 1960.

The **Cape Borda** School opened in 1887 and closed in 1891.

Modern-day lighthouse at Cape Borda

Bordertown - With the opening of the gold route from the Victorian diggings to Adelaide in 1852, and the establishment of a police camp at Scott's woolshed, with a permanent officer in charge, at a resting place on the banks of Tatiara Creek, the time was ripe for a settlement and, accordingly, **Border Town** was surveyed in July 1852, the present-day format of **Bordertown** being adopted in 1979.

Like numerous other townships, Border Town is said to have been retarded in its progress by rich men holding the land. To obviate this difficulty two suburban townships have been laid out [*see Betley and Rouse*]… We arrived here about dusk, not one of the passengers at all sorry to have gone over the rough road in such a rough vehicle, drawn by such rough horses, driven by such a rough driver; but with all the roughness the last act was the roughest when each person was asked for 7s. 6d. for his ride with all the disagreeables and dangers thrown in…

The very old inn, called the Woolshed Inn, which used to be a grand hotel in the digging days, has at last fallen into desuetude, having earned a well-deserved rest, and has given place to a new and commodious stone hotel kept by Mr J. Moon, who rises every morning sometime after the sun is up.

His hotel is threatened with an eclipse by the owner of another close by, who intends to enlarge his borders considerably…

In 1865, a disgruntled citizen of the town wrote on the subject of the tax imposed on shepherds' dogs:

A shepherd [had] to walk to Narracoorte [*sic*], a distance of 70 miles to register his dog, wait there five days until the return of the mail, to get his ticket from the Registrar, then walk home again and pay a man to look after his sheep during his absence. He offered the fee to the trooper of the district, but that officer refused to take it…

On 27 January 1882 it was reported that, 'a large portion of the government township is in the hands of foreign capitalists who will not sell save at an exorbitant price.'
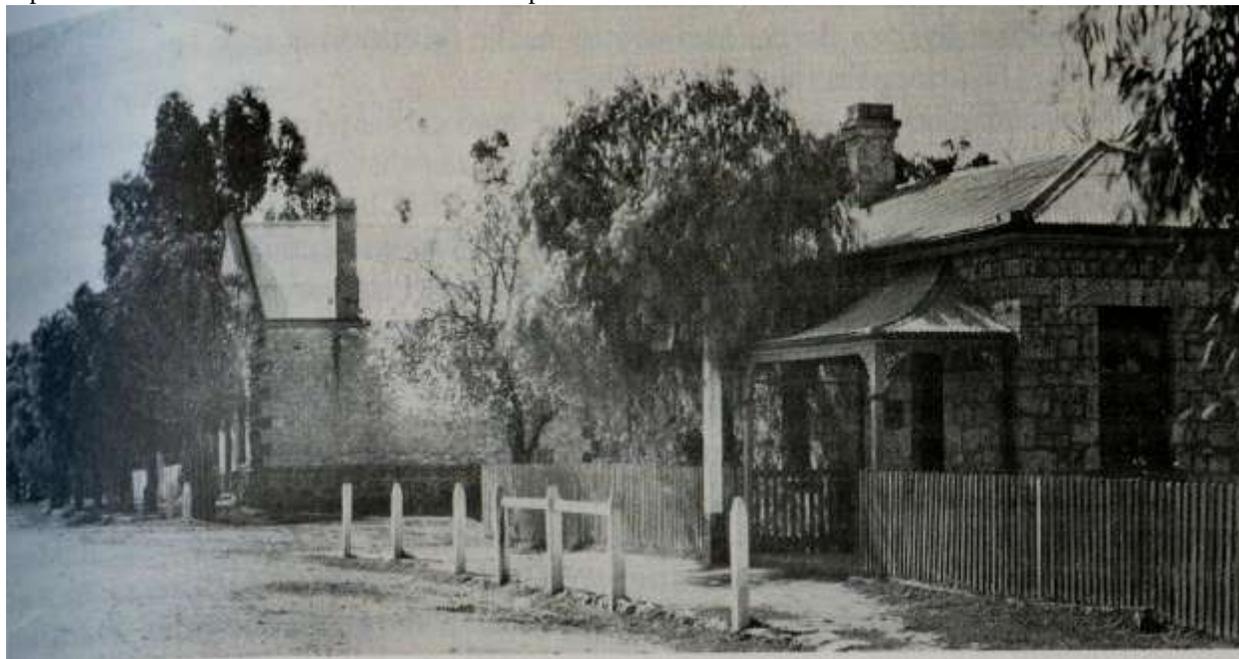
Woolshed Street in 1882 – Institute at left and Post Office at right

A year later a reporter was appalled at the sanitary condition of the town:

> Through the township there is a kind of watercourse, with here and there a hole. Into [it] all the garbage of the place finds its way, either by natural gravitation or by cartage. At the back of the Institute… is a deep hole containing sewage… A week or two before my visit a man - fond of ale - was missed, but was found, fully ripe, in this filthy pool…

Rodney Cockburn records the sale of **Bordertown Park** on 3 May 1882 and **Bordertown Grange** on 16 November 1882 when 120 allotments were sold accompanied by an assertion that 'the Bordertown of the future must be a large and flourishing centre of commerce…'
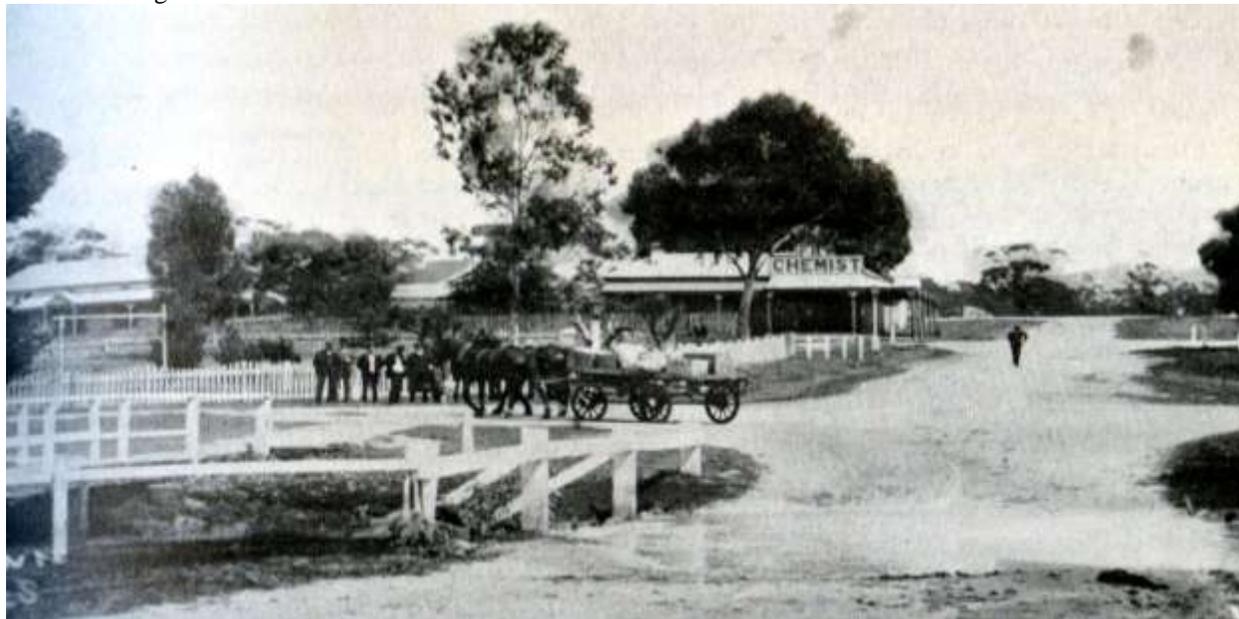
Farquhar Street showing the ford and footbridge across the creek - 1911

In the **Border Town** Public School on 22 August 1900 the ceremony known as the 'unfurling of the flag' was introduced into this colony:

> Two hundred residents of the district attended and appropriate speeches were delivered. The donor of the flag-stand, Dr E.G. Leger Erson, formerly Chairman of the Melbourne School Board… gave and address on flags, their significance and the import of the incident which had brought them together…

However, it would appear that the flag, itself, did not meet with general approval:

> The heraldic badge of South Australia is, as every school-child knows, a yellow disc, containing the unhappy-looking misrepresentation of a piping shrike, alias native (Murray) magpie, standing with outstretched legs on a red and green perch. The whole seems to be a mimicry of that scraggy fowl, the

German eagle. It may be conveniently and appropriately designated 'the magpie and stump', a name which is also attractive from its association with Pickwick. It has many faults, but few admirers.

The present emblem replaced, a few years ago, the old one wherein Britannia advanced in a dignified way towards a bronze-coloured Aborigine, who was sitting down disrespectfully and holding an un-Australian spear in his hand, while a kangaroo in the distance seemed doubtful whether it was more prudent to stay or jump away.

Boree - A school opened in 1877, 'three miles from Spalding', and closed in 1879. (*See Spalding*)

Borgas Bore - In the Hundred of Wonoka was named after either William Borgas, who held sections 20 and 415 under credit agreement in the 1890s, or Heinrich Borgas who settled in the Hundred in 1880.

Borrika - A town, 16 km North-East of Karoonda, proclaimed on 2 April 1914. Aboriginal for 'a stranger's hut'.

The **Borrika** School opened in 1915 and closed in 1941.

Photographs of a settler's home and the children of V.V. Brown are in the *Chronicle*, 7 May 1931, page 36, of the Institute on 28 April 1932, page 33, of scrub rolling by Mr H.T. Green on 28 April 1932, page 33, of a cricket team on 31 May 1934, page 34.

Borthwick Range - On Eyre Peninsula, North-East of Baird Bay, recalls Adam Borthwick, who held pastoral lease no. 554, 'Cape Radstock, Streaky Bay' from December 1857.

He arrived in the *Duchess of Northumberland* in 1839 and died in New Zealand in 1868, aged 72.

Bosanquet - Sir D.H. Bosanquet was Governor of South Australia from 1909 to 1914 and his name is remembered by **Mount Bosanquet** on section 16, Hundred of Jamieson, **Bosanquet Bay** on the far west coast and **County of Bosanquet**, proclaimed on 23 October 1913.

Governor Bosanquet and wife receiving guests at a garden party

Boskenna - An 1876 subdivision of part section 300, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Dean (1830-1896); now included in Kensington Park; it comprised 20 allotments bisected by Alpha Street, It is almost certainly of Celtic origin; *bos* means 'house' and *kenna* is adjectival of *ken*, meaning 'chief'. 'Boskenna' appears several times in Cornwall. The name occurs, also, in Scotland and derives from *bothkennarw* – 'house of the ploughman'. Rodney Cockburn attributes the nomenclature to the name of an estate

of G.W. Hawkes, SM, and says that Ferry Moore and Wilkinson, in 1881, submitted a large portion of it to auction, the best price being obtained for an allotment at the junction of The Parade and Kent Terrace, Norwood. The locations of the respective subdivisions are, apparently, unable to be reconciled on modern-day street guide maps.

Boston Island - It was discovered and named by Matthew Flinders on 26 February 1802. The island was part of the 'Port Lincoln Special Survey' of 1841 and, in 1843, section 70 was subdivided into allotments and the deposited plan refers only to 'Boston Island'. Later dealings in the land refer to a town laid out as 'Kerrillyilly' (or 'Currallilla'). Baudin named it *Bruin*, while Freycinet's published charts show *I. Lagrange*.

Boston Bay from Winter Hill   Art Gallery of SA

There is a town of Boston in Lincolnshire that possibly took its name from a stone or cross at which Saint Botulf, the patron of sailors, preached Christianity to the Middle Anglicans; in 1130 it was recorded as *botuluestan*.

George Bass, a compatriot of Flinders, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire.

The first 'public holiday' recorded in South Australia was on Christmas Day 1827 and was celebrated by Captain Gould of the *Dryad* at Boston Bay, Port Lincoln. As kangaroos and fish were plentiful, he and the ship's crew doubtless enjoyed the occasion.

Bosworth - John Bosworth, born in London, in 1836, arrived with his parents in the *Hooghly* in 1848, received his education at St Peter's College, entered parliament in 1875 as a member for 'Wooroora' in the House of Assembly and died in 1917. At one time he held pastoral lease no. 612 and others called 'Willippa' near Lake Torrens for 'he left his comfortable establishment to cope personally with new difficulties and hardships in subduing a then waterless wilderness':

Failing in all trials by sinking for water he crossed Lake Torrens eastwards on foot to prove the practicability of this only means of rescuing his sheep, which he afterwards conducted over safely to a well, where a brother's life succumbed to the bad water. Three years of hardship were endured before the first well of wholesome water was obtained on the Weritabatinyana run…

The names **Bosworth Creek** and **Bosworth Well** appear on his former leases.

Bosworth Park was laid out in 1925 by William Norman on section 359, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Blair Athol. The name occurs in England and derives from the Œ *bar* - 'boar' and *worp* - 'enclosure'.

Bottle Hill - It is located North West of Port Augusta and, according to Rodney Cockburn, was a descriptive name applied by J.F. Hayward in 1855.

Bottroff Hill - In the Hundred of Tungkillo, recalls Wilhelm Bottroff, a district pioneer.

Botts Swamp - In the Hundred of Grey, near Kalangadoo and named after Thomas Bott (ca.1857-1937), grazier, who obtained the land grant of section 96, Hundred of Short, on 20 October 1910.

Boucaut - A railway station 6 km north of Brinkworth, known formerly as 'Koolunga'.

The **Hundred of Boucaut**, County of Stanley, was proclaimed on 25 July 1867. **Hundred of Boucaut** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1931; it was **Boucaut** from 1925.

Sir James P. Boucaut, MP, three times Premier of South Australia, 'has always been, and still is, to the front in all measures calculated to benefit the land of his adoption, and few men have done more to advance its interests. [To him] we owe the great strides the colony has made since 1874 in wealth and prosperity.'

Born in Cornwall, England, in October 1831 he arrived with his parents in 1846 in the *Duke of Richmond* upon which he was sent to Mr. Stephen King's farm near Gawler to learn sheep farming, but, after a few month's there, he persuaded his father to article him to Messrs Fenn & Wearing, a firm of solicitors in Adelaide. Later, he became famous as a lawyer, statesman, Attorney-General, Premier and a Judge of the Supreme Court; he died on 1 February 1916. His papers are held in the Mortlock Library and the following letter written by him to the Secretary of the Miners' Union in Moonta in 1875 is of historical interest:

> The whole State is controlled by a coterie of half a dozen men in Adelaide [who] has no love for any man who strives for fair play in the working classes. Our legislation and system of government studies entirely too much the interests of capital… It is not fair to expect the press to help you until you help yourselves. Recollect that the press, like other mercantile institutions, must consider those who principally support it…
> I have felt the truth of the sneer - 'the working man cares nothing of politics when his belly is full', consequently he is habitually deceived. I was two years a working man at weekly wages and the iron entered too deeply into my soul to be forgotten.
> I have never been unjust to capital, but I hate its assumption that capital is Lord over all. Few men have felt so much, as I, the opposition and vile slander of a clique of monopolists, who really govern South Australia and would, if they could, ruin all who stand in their way.

On his retirement from the bench he was reported as saying:

> I would rather earn my living at breaking stones on the road and live upon bread and water than dwell in the palace of the King and feast like Belshazzar, to have it said of me that on the seat of justice I was the 'sure minion of government'.

The opening of a Bible Christian Chapel at **Boucaut Plains** was reported in 1875

Boucauts Folly - Hilary Boucaut (1840-1927), in partnership with Christopher Giles, held pastoral lease no. 306, 'N-E of Mount Bryan', from circa 1864.

It was he who excavated a dam and had to wait two to three years before it contained any water:

> [It] was claimed to be the first to be sunk with the plough and scoop. During construction, eight bullocks continuously carted water ten miles to the men and four bullocks working on the job. A government party, boring for water on the pegged line route from Burra to the Barrier, marked it on the official [as] 'Boucaut's Folly'. After years of steady perseverance and great expense in procuring water, he succeeded in establishing his welfare with 10,000 sheep - a dangerous number for that country - but he had means of moving half if necessary, and the run would not pay with less.
> Then came the valuator, and charged the run as capable of carrying nearly double. After him, as Mr Boucaut no doubt expected, came the drought, and his flocks, the labour of years, dwindled away to a few hundred sheep. Nothing daunted, Mr Boucaut prepared himself for another seven years' struggle against fate and climate.
> These he could face with fortitude, and hope for the future; but there was a worse enemy lying in wait, whose deadly hostility he had left out of his calculation. The South Australian Government - the bitterest curse that ever afflicted humanity, or destroyed the energy and enterprise of a people - sent in their demand to the prostrate lessee of £600 (the new valuations), and required instant payment of one to whom 600 shillings would have been a Godsend.
> Poor Boucaut looked around the bones of his sheep, bade adieu to his once comfortable homestead, shouldered his swag, and left his run and its ruin to record the beneficial exploits of government.

Bouguer, Cape - On the south coast of Kangaroo Island, named by Baudin in 1802. Pierre Bouguer, (1698-1758), a French mathematician and hydrographer, won awards from the French Academy of Science for brilliant papers on observing the variation of the compass at sea and the altitude of the stars and was a member of the Royal Society in England.

Boundary Creek - Flows through the Coorong Channel to the Murray Mouth, east of Mundoo Island, so named because it separates portion of the Counties of Hindmarsh and Russell.

Boundary Creek Post Office opened on section 251, Hundred of Barunga, in July 1940, while **Boundary Creek** School, near Snowtown, opened in 1938 and closed in 1954.

Boundy, River - Near Callington, recalls John Boundy (ca.1793-1865) who came to South Australia from Cornwall, in 1848, in the *Constance* and was employed by the Worthing Mining Company at the Bremer Copper Mine, where one of its lodes bore his name.

Bourne, Mount - North-East of Leigh Creek, named by Samuel Parry in 1858 after Thomas Bourne, engineer and mathematician.

Bovagh Estate - A subdivision of part section 502, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Windsor Gardens. There is a town of Boveagh (*sic*) in Londonderry, Ireland, having family associations for John R.C. Knox, who laid it out in 1904. His father, Nathaniel A. Knox, born in County Antrim, Ireland, circa 1797, obtained the land grant of the section on 7 March 1839. It derives from *Boithmedhbha*, the name of a monastery founded in 557; the name occurs, also, in Cornwall where it is said to mean 'park of the ox'. (*See Knoxville*)

Bovda Hut - A school near Booleroo Centre; opened in 1907 it closed in 1920.

Bowaka, Hundred of - In the County of Robe, proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and named by Governor Fergusson after the 'Bowaka Run' held by T. Morris from 1851 (lease no. 221). Originally, the land was held under occupation licence from 1847 by John Hind and H. Morris. Probably derived from the Aboriginal *baukara*, the name of a fighting field for the Potaruwutj people near where the main road crosses Reedy Creek - 'Songs tell of the victory of a man named Wati, of Parmpari on the creek, over Kangarbalak men from Naracoorte.'

 The name was applied, also, to 'Reedy Creek'.

Bowden - The village was created in 1839 out of section 354, Hundred of Yatala, by James Hurtle Fisher (1790-1875), who named it after his native village in Northamptonshire. (*See Hillside*) The Cornish word *bawden* (*sic*) means 'a nasty place' while the Œ *bufan-dune* translates as 'the place of the dun (hill) belonging to Buga'.

 The name occurs, also, in Scotland where it is said to derive from the Gaelic *both-an-duin* - 'house on the hill'.

 Its history commenced on 9 June 1836 when John Wright, a Colonisation Commissioner, (hence Wright St., Adelaide) and James Hurtle Fisher entered into a contract, whereby John Wright would purchase two sections of land in the colony upon which Fisher could take up residence and rent it with a right of purchase.

 On 7 March 1839, John Wright got the land grant of section 354 (now Hundred of Yatala).

 Later, Fisher subdivided the land into blocks about 105 feet deep with narrow streets and the *Register* of 6 July 1839 carries an advertisement of the 'Village of Bowden' 'on which James Hurtle Fisher [is] about to sink four public wells', situated on lot 189 in Gibson Street, lot 256 in Second Street, at the intersection of Trembath Street and Park Terrace, and off Third Street (either lot 272, 273, 274, 275).

 In 1848, George Ottaway of the Norfolk Arms Hotel was 'accidentally shot while quail shooting on the plains, a little beyond Bowden… medical attendance was promptly afforded and subsequently he was removed to town where the exertions of Messrs Bayer, Knott, Kent and Davies were unremitting…'

Bowden – circa 1870

 In 1905, there was 'considerable rivalry between Bowden and Thebarton "pushes" of youths and at times it has culminated in a feudal war of some magnitude':

> One of the chief causes of the animosity appears to concern a bathing hole in the Torrens near the slaughter yards. If the Bowden youths are in possession and the Thebarton lads arrive in sufficient numbers to expel the bathers, a hurried exit has to be made from the water on the penalty of a shower of stones from the neighbouring banks.
>
> Often those participating in a wash have been compelled to flee, arrayed in only Nature's garb, leaving their clothes behind them until peace has been declared. Several times during past weeks pitched battles have been fought between the rival gangs with shanghais and stones as the weapons…

Bower - David Bower, MP (1865-1887), born in Yorkshire, England, in April 1819, arrived in South Australia in 1846, set himself up in business as a timber merchant, entered parliament in 1865 and was elected Mayor of Port Adelaide in 1877. He was a man with a charitable disposition and, while residing at Wallaroo, donated blocks of land to the community for institute building purposes and £500 for a similar venture at Port Adelaide, of which he laid the foundation stone. He died in July 1898 at Woodville where there was a property known as **Bower Estate**.

 The **Hundred of Bower**, County of Eyre, was proclaimed on 3 August 1882. The **Bower** railway station was 25 km east of Eudunda and, in 1899, the **Bower** Post Office was established on section 13; a township grew around the station the first subdivision being made in that year by Charles Winnecke on the southern side of the line.

 The **Bower** School opened in 1917 and closed in 1961.

> Mr Sutherland who is a substantial landholder in the district and has a siding about eight miles from Eudunda has been the purveyor of water for the settlers… He tried the experiment of procuring water by rail from Eudunda, thinking he might be able to get it cheaper than from Morgan… The settlers have only

used the water carted by Mr Sutherland for household purposes, having to go some eight miles to the foot of the hills to water their stock… [*See Sutherlands*]

Bowhill - Governor Kintore named the **Hundred of Bowhill**, County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 4 May 1893 after a town in Selkirkshire, Scotland, with which he, no doubt, had some affiliation; it derives from the Celtic *buachaill* - 'cow-herd'. The **Hundred of Bowhill** School existed from 1895 until 1940 and the **Bowhill East** School opened in 1939 and closed in 1948. (*See Chucka Bend*)

The first combined show was held on 29 September 1898 when the steamer *Tyro* from Mannum had a large number of people on board, while the *Saddler* brought a company from Murray Bridge:

> Notwithstanding that money prizes were not offered the exhibits were fairly numerous and in some cases were of excellent quality… The Mannum Band, which has lately been formed, enlivened the proceedings with selections throughout the day…

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 31 October 1935, page 30.

Bowillia - This name was bestowed upon a post office on section 357, Hundred of Blyth, 24 km South-West of Blyth; **Bowillia** School was opened in 1888 by Annie M. Pratt; it closed in 1951.

Bowman - North-East of Black Rock is **Bowman Dam**, named after the Bowman brothers who held the 'Minburra Run' in 1876 (lease no. 1528).

The four brothers came to the colony from Tasmania whence their father had migrated in 1829.

Lake Bowman, is south of Lake Eyre North and, in 1858, when C.F. Gregory temporarily took command of Babbage's expedition he named it after R. Bowman, 'his best stockman.'

Crystal Brook East was known locally as **Bowman Town**. (*See Crystal Brook*)

Bowmans - The **Bowmans** School opened in 1885, while the town was laid out by William Board in 1922 on part section 764, Hundred of Inkerman, 13 km east of Port Wakefield, when it was said that 'a flourishing little township is in the making and the new railway cottages are nearing completion':

> A large number of college boys were returning after the holidays and the first ride on the new railway proved novel and interesting to them… Guard Crighton, well-known on the system, was in charge… As the train steamed out, the school mistress and scholars gave three hearty cheers and residents and railway officials, who had assembled on the platform, joined in…

The name commemorates Edmund, John, Thomas and William Bowman, who held adjacent land under occupation licence from 30 January 1845. In August 1866, Edmund Bowman was drowned while crossing the River Wakefield, having slipped on tree trunks that spanned it. (*See Raglan & Werocata*)

A photograph of the school's band is in the *Chronicle*, 10 April 1930, page 36, of firefighters in Mr Manley's burning hayfield in the *Observer*, 8 December 1923, page 31.

Bowyer - In 1984, the name **Bowyer Bridge** was given to the structure crossing the Carrickalinga Creek on the main Noarlunga - Cape Jervis road. It may relate to Thomas Henry Bowyer (1810-1879), an early settler in the district, or his son George Bowyer (1850-1913); they arrived in the *Norman* in 1855.

Bowyer Corner, near Owen, recalls Henry Bowyer who bought the 'Dalkeith' property, circa 1915.

Box Flat - In the Peake District. Official plans show the route of a journey by surveyors Cannan and Winter into the Upper South-East in 1841 and beyond the end of this route at about Mount Monster the description of the country reads 'open low sandy peaked hills' and farther north 'sandy, undulating covered by low shrubs and prickly grass at the extent of vision.' (*See under 'South Australia' for an essay on the survey of the border.*)

Pastoral occupation commenced in the late 1850s and plan DR 24-11 shows numerous pastoral claims in this area dated 1859-1861 located about several wells, *viz*, Perra Peritch, Winike Berick, Pinery, Brill, *etc*., by H. Rundle, D. Gollan, R.B. Andrews, W.& J. Masson, *etc*.

Apparently, this occupation was not sustained because, in the years 1870-75, the whole of this district was applied for under pastoral occupation and leases for twenty-one years were granted to William Butcher, George Bunn, Isabella Baker, A.S.B. Baker, Henry Scott, C.S. Harding, Joseph Crompton, *etc*. After several years the various leases were held mainly by A.S.B. Baker, John Hensley and J.C. Gall, with the former holding the 'Box Flat' leases. (*See Parilla & Peebinga*)

A railway stone crushing plant at Brachina

Box Hill - It is on section 384, Hundred of Wongyarra, and has a large stand of box trees growing thereon.

Boxing Bay - In the Hundred of Menzies. It was here that two sailors settled their differences.

Brachina - Professor Tindale contends it derives from *paratjina* meaning 'place without trees', while another source says that it comes from *varatyinha*, referring to 'the place where the emu got forked feet'. This explanation is linked with an Aboriginal legend where the emu was an important food for the Aborigines and was either caught in a net, or killed with a throwing stick aimed at its neck, and the kill was always shared with everyone in the camp.

Brachina railway station is west of **Brachina Gorge** in the Flinders Ranges, 64 km north of Hawker.

Lubra Springs in Brachina Creek

Bradbury - A post office on section 328, Hundred of Noarlunga, 8 km south of Stirling, opened on 13 April 1920. The name occurs in Durham, England; it is possibly a corruption of *brimesbury* 'where King Athelstane encamped in 937 AD when he gained a decisive victory over the Danes: but it is more probable that the battle was fought at Bramby [*sic*] in Lincolnshire.'

Brady - Prior to 1923, the **Brady Creek** School was called 'Apoinga'; it closed in 1941. Origin unknown.

Brady Hill, 25 km east of Waukaringa, was named after Thomas Brady of Lancelot who, with Thomas Smith of Broughton, discovered the 'Teetulpa Goldfield' on 6 October 1886.

Braeburn - A subdivision of part section 2098, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Clovelly Park.
It is, probably, a Scottish name given by John Ragless, a previous owner. (*See Tonsley*)

Braemar - The 'Braemar Run', 64 km east of Terowie, was taken up by Thomas Elder in 1865.
The **Braemar** Post Office opened there in April 1895 when it was described as 'via Pandappa Dam.'

> On that lease (no. 1892) there is a good dam, known as Hammitt's, 110 yards by 90 yards and 12 feet deep… The sub‑lessee has enclosed a horse paddock with a substantial wire fence and put up yards and a moveable galvanized iron hut.
>
> The sheep are shepherded although within sheep‑proof fences. There is good grass, besides salt bush on some portions of the lease, owing to the floods coming down from the ranges… Faraway Hill, the easternmost rise on this country, is quite a landmark…

The subdivision of **Braemar** on part sections 51 and 2797, Hundred of Noarlunga, was made by James Smith, merchant and Thomas Giles, sheep farmer, whose son married Jean B. St. Clare Barr‑Smith; now included in Stirling and Crafers. (*See under' Stirling' for the relationship between Messrs Elder, Robert Barr-Smith & Edward Stirling*.)

'Braemar', in Aberdeenshire, no doubt, had some affiliation with Thomas Elder; it belonged to the prehistorical Earldom of Marre; hence the 'Bray of Marre', where *bray* derives from the Celtic *braigh* - 'upper part'.

The 'Castle of Mar' near Balmoral, Scotland, in the Dee Valley is called 'Braemar'.

Braendler Scrub - Near the Monarto Conservation Park and named after either Paul Braendler or his father, J.F. Braendler, who leased section 259, Hundred of Monarto, comprising 315 acres of scrub land from March 1877.
This land was retained by the Braendler family until acquired by the Monarto Development Commission in 1974.

> Mr Johann F. Braendler of Monarto died in his 95th year in 1907. Although a brewer and distiller by trade, on arrival he started farming and stuck to it through the remainder of his life.
>
> After residing at Balhannah for 10 years he took up a couple of sections at Monarto, where friends advised him against what they considered a rash and disastrous experiment, the mallee lands at that time being regarded as unfit for successful cultivation… By dint of hard work and thoughtful cultivation he was successful; particularly so, following the introduction of fertilisers.

Brahma Lodge - The name was taken from the trotting horse stud conducted by Frank Reiss, who sold his land for subdivision in 1960. The estate was developed by K.J. Powell and Company on section 2209, Hundred of Yatala. The **Bramah Lodge** School opened in 1964.

Bramfield - A town, 10 km east of Elliston, proclaimed on 25 January 1877 and named after the run (lease no. 662 of 1858) taken up by Thomas Cooper Horn who was born at Bramfield, Hertfordshire, circa 1807; in 1166 the name was written as *bramfeld* - 'broom field'.

The **Bramfield** School, opened in 1881, closed in 1951.

In 1879, it was said that 'Bramfield is on the old mail track from Port Lincoln to Streaky Bay':

> Consequently there was a post office at the Bramfield station some time before the district was resumed for agricultural purposes; the surrounding land is covered with limestone and never will be selected…
> Bramfield was out of the way of the trade and population of the district, there being only three blocks of land selected there, while there was about 20,000 acres selected within… five miles of Waterloo Bay…
> [*See Horn, Lake*]

Brandonville - In 1904, it was said to be a 'new settlement about a mile and a half north of Swan Reach.'

Brandon Well - East of Lake Torrens, probably recalls Thomas Brandon (1816-1901), who arrived in the *Lady Lilford,* in 1839, following which he was described as a shepherd.

Brankup - On the Mosquito Plains near Naracoorte where 'James Norris, a splitter employed by Mr Adam Smith at an out-station called Brankup, lost four children within three days from eating a species of fungus…'

Brassey - A town in the Hundred of Yalpara, 40 km North-East of Orroroo; proclaimed on 2 October 1879, ceased to exist on 24 February 1927. Its origin is uncertain, but, no doubt, it was the name of an associate of Governor Jervois, the most likely candidate being Thomas Brassey (1805-1870), a railway contractor and an associate of Robert Stephenson. (*See Stephenston*)

> The rapid development of railways caused an opening of which Brassey's extraordinary business faculties enabled him to take full advantage. He extended his operations until he was interested in every quarter of the globe, including the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada (1852-1859) and Australian railways (1859-1863).

A Lord Brassey attended a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society (SA Branch) on 27 May 1887.

Bray - Sir John C. Bray, MP (1871-1892) was born in Adelaide in May 1842, educated at St Peter's College and 'whilst as Chief Secretary and leader of the ministry, he has secured the confidence of the existing House and the country.' The **Hundred of Bray,** County of Robe, was proclaimed on 14 June 1877.

The **Hundred of Bray** School opened in 1893 and closed in 1902.

In 1884, it was reported that before the 'People's Court - Before His Honour, Public Opinion and Juries Consisting of the Electors of East Adelaide and Victoria':

> J.C. Bray was now charged with having ingeniously, craftily and by clever devices deluded the people into believing that he possessed qualities of statesmanship, whereas in truth, and in fact, he was destitute of any, save and except:
> (1) The quality of discerning the weak points in his fellows and adroitly turning them to his own advantage.
> (2) A quick perception of the excellencies of his opponents' policy and a magnanimous readiness to adopt it as his own.
> (3) A close attention to his formal duties, a stoical indifference to chastisement and an irrepressible desire to live at peace with all men.
> There were further counts on the indictment, setting forth that the defendant had, by divers wiles, impressed his colleagues with an overweening belief in his capacity that had wrought a distressing change in the character of the defendant.

Brayville - This subdivision of part section 112 and section 2083, Hundred of Adelaide, was made by Harry Midwinter Bray in 1914, who named it after his father Sir John C. Bray, Premier and an Agent-General in London; it is now part of Plympton Park.

Braybourne - The sale of allotments in 'The Township of Braybourne' in the Inman Valley was advertised in 1858.

Brayfield - A school, south of Port Neill, opened in 1919 by Dorothy A. Ashton; it closed in 1941.

The name was taken from a local homestead.

Breakneck Hill - Between Inglewood and Gumeracha. In 1908, a correspondent to the *Register* said that 'John Parham (ca.1821-1897), of Gawler, was driving a team of bullocks through the hills, with Mr Giles (I think of Anstey and Giles). (*See Parham*)

'They had got to the top of the hill all right when Mr Giles said, "Oh, look John what a magnificent view". Both were admiring the view, and did not notice that the bullocks had moved on down the hill. One of the polers fell and broke his neck. Hence the name…' (*See Snappers Point*)

A sketch and other information is in the *Farmers Weekly Messenger*, 25 February 1876.

Breakpole Marsh - 'Located in South Australia, just across the border from Lindsay, later to become the SA "Kaladbro" - see Wade's 1848 border survey map.'

The first occupants of contiguous land were Lachlan and Charles Mackinnon. On 8 April 1846, A.H. & J.E. Bates obtained an occupation licence to the area and split Mackinnon's holding following which Charles Mackinnon, with Andrew Watson, moved north to establish Kilbride, while Lachlan MacKinnon journeyed south to create 'Mingbool' that was acquired, subsequently, by John Meredith.

Breckan, Mount - Alexander Hay, born at Dunfermline, Scotland, on 12 January 1820, emigrated to South Australia on the barque *Planter*, leaving the United Kingdom on 25 November 1838. In 1845, he married Miss Agnes Kelly, who died in 1870. By that time, following astute land dealings in the early 1850s and investment in pastoral pursuits, he had accumulated a fortune. On 13 March 1872, aged fifty-two, he married Agnes Grant Gosse, aged thirty-four. The bride's brothers, renowned pranksters, put up a sign in front of the Christ Church, North Adelaide, on the wedding day - 'Old Hay Sold Here'. (*See Hay*)

 In 1876, he bought land in Encounter Bay, on which he built a palatial home calling it **Mount Breckan**.

 The word 'breckan' is derived from the Gaelic form of *bracken*; the fern of this name covered the site before building operations commenced. A subdivision of the same name (the plan shows 'Brecken') was laid out on part section 17 by William F. Connell, in 1912; now included in Victor Harbor.

 In 1919, it was said that, 'every allotment commands an uninterrupted view of the Southern Ocean, Granite Island, The Bluff and surrounding country… there is no more beautiful spot on the sea coast in South Australia.'

 In 1914, the proprietors of Mount Breckan House were 'about to have a nine-hole course laid on the estate and for that purpose is engaging the services of Rufus Stewart. Rushes, bracken and trees will provide suitable hazards… The present course of the Victor Harbour Golf Club is situated a little too far away from the township to be used constantly by residents and visitors…'

Workshops at Brecon

Brecon - The school, 32 km south of Keith, opened in 1940, took its name from a local homestead and was adopted for one of the AMP Society's development schemes. (*See Sherwood*)

 Brecon Park was an 1881 subdivision of part sections 345 and 346, Hundred of Yatala, by David Davies, lime merchant of Prospect; now included in Nailsworth and bounded by Davies Terrace, Thomas Street and Main North Road.

He named it after 'Brecon', in his native country of Wales, derived from *Brychan* - 'Son of Anlac' - which, in turn, means 'tartan clad' or 'a Welsh Prince'.

Bremer - In December 1837, Messrs R. Cock, W. Finlayson, A. Wyatt and G. Barton, discovered and named the modern-day **River Bremer** the 'Hindmarsh' (*see Barker, Mount*), not knowing that Messrs T.B. Strangways and Y.B. Hutchinson had named, almost simultaneously, a river by that name.

Fishermen on the River Bremer

In 1839, it was proclaimed that the one that flowed into Lake Alexandrina was to be called the 'Bremer' after Sir Gordon Bremer, who founded the settlement of Port Essington in the Northern Territory in 1837.

 The Aborigines called the river *meechi*. (*See Nixon, The*)

 By 1874, a longing felt by the inhabitants of Callington was a bridge over the River Bremer near its junction with the Mount Barker Creek:

> There is a ford at that point which in summer answers all practical purposes, but when the Bremer is flooded the river is almost impossible to cross and it has been no infrequent occurrence for drays and teams to be swept away… The erection of a bridge at this place will give much greater facilities for the conveyance of wheat and other produce to market…

 The **Hundred of Bremer**, County of Hindmarsh, was proclaimed on 7 August 1851.

 The **Bremer** Copper Mine was established at Callington following the discovery of ore in 1850; originally, it was the property of the Worthing Mining Co.

 The **Bremer Plains** were described in 1862 when 'the tract of country presents the finest field I know of in the province in which the benefits to be derived from a systematic plan of irrigation might be tested':

> Imagine 25,000 acres of land of first rate quality on a dead level, or with fall just sufficient to carry off surface water - the Angas on one side and the Bremer on the other - either of which, when a heavy fall of

rain occurs in the adjacent hills, carries off - wastes, in fact - much more water than would be sufficient to saturate the whole surface…

A gold find in the **Bremer Ranges**, Hundred of Tungkillo, was reported on 13 January 1866, when 'the original discovery of quartz… was made by Alfred Jones, but he was not aware of its value. He, however, obtained specimens, seen by Mr T.A. Woods, who was, at once, struck with their similarity to some specimens in his possession obtained from Clunes reef in Victoria…'

Bremerton - This subdivision of section 3556, Hundred of Freeling, by Thomas Harper Ward in 1853, took its name from the River Bremer, the western boundary of the section. It was advertised as possessing a 'singular eligible situation as an intermediate township between Adelaide and Melbourne.'

Concerned at lawlessness in the district in 1855 Mr Ward addressed the Colonial Secretary:

> The turbulent portion of our community, and I regret to say we have our share including several Van Diemen's Land expirees [*sic*]… trouble [is] incurred by [having] to seek redress at Mount Barker. [They] too often escape a merited punishment… I should have started this day for Victoria… but being desirous of affording protection to Mrs Ward and the rest of my family I beg to offer… one or two allotments in this township whereon to erect a police station.

His offer was refused.

Brenchley Estate - A 1922 subdivision of part section 245, Hundred of Adelaide, by the executors of Alfred Wilkinson; now included in Kingswood.

The name was taken from the name of the late Mr Wilkinson's property; there is a 'Brenchley' in Kent, England, recorded as *brancheslegh* in 1230 - 'Braenci's leah (meadow)'.

Brenda Park - In early colonial days, it was to be found about seven kilometres south of Morgan. The first white man known to have lived there was Mr Hermann von Rieben who came to South Australia in the *Princess Louise* in 1849; in 1854, he built a hotel of logs and earth and called it the 'North-West Bend Hotel':

> [It was] on the stock route from the Darling via Wentworth and Truro, en route to Adelaide… [He] died at the age of seventy and is buried in a tiny cemetery under the great gums a little north of the house. Von Rieben's Hotel is a point of essential importance to the tourist in this district.
> After leaving it no human habitation appears until within a few miles of the Burra Burra and that is only a shepherd's hut. At von Rieben's the traveller will meet with every accommodation and every comfort…
> The hostess is most attentive and obliging and the charges moderate…

Brennan - A railway station, a few kilometres north of Saddleworth, was opened about 1911 and the last consignment of wheat left there on 20 January 1960. Named after a railway employee, it probably recalls Joseph Brennan, who was born in 1865, resided at Fords and Kapunda, died in 1935 and buried at Navan.

Previously, it was known as **Brennan Crossing**.

Brentwood - A post office opened in December 1878 on section 10, Hundred of Minlacowie, 11 km SSW of Minlaton; the **Brentwood** school was opened in 1879 by Daniel Aitken.

An Arbor Day was celebrated on 6 August 1897 but, 'as no trees could be obtained from the board of advice, Mr Twartz kindly supplied some pepper and almond trees which were planted in the school ground by the children…'

According to Mr R.C. Sprigg, of Arkaroola, the name was bestowed by the Sprigg family who, having been forced off their pastoral lease at Oulnina because of drought, settled on Yorke Peninsula:

> Just why our people seem to have set up or been associated with the setting up of 'Brentwood Villages' in Australia since about 1870 respectively [in] South Australia, Wimmera, Victoria (ca.1870) and near Wagin (ca.1890) and perhaps in Queensland is a puzzle to us.

Another fact that may have a bearing on its nomenclature is that, in 1910, it was reported that Mrs Julia Wurm, born at Mountmeeting Hall near Brentwood, Essex, England, was, apparently, settled at Port Julia, with her husband, prior to the establishment of the Brentwood Post Office.

In Essex, the town was referred to first in 1176 and related to an outlaw, one 'Reginald of the Burntwood'. The sheriff of Essex reported to the Exchequer the profits of the sale of the possessions of outlaws - those of Reginald being valued at eight shillings. In 1200 the district was described as the 'Forest of Brentwood'.

Rodney Cockburn says that it was named by a pioneer who came from a market so called in the Chelmsford division of Essex and concluded: 'the Parkside Mental Hospital was modelled on the exact plans of the Brentwood Asylum in Essex. During the war the English town was bombed by Zeppelins.'

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle* on 10 October 1903, page 44, of members of a RAOB Lodge on 3 November 1923, page 38, of a tennis team on 22 July 1931, page 31; also see *Observer*, 6 October 1906, page 30, 1 October 1927, page 38 (football teams), of a women's football team in the R*egister*, 4 September 1928, page 10.

Briars, The - A 1913 subdivision of part section 460, Hundred of Yatala, by the executors of James W. Cowell; now included in Medindie.

The land was purchased in 1839 by Samuel Stephens who died, aged thirty-one, in January 1840, when his horse fell and crushed him during the return trip of an exploration to the River Murray with John Morphett.

In 1856, George C. Hawker bought the property and, at a cost of £33,000, extended an existing one-storey house into a two-storey mansion, naming it 'The Briars'. The old home became the property of the Salvation Army and renamed 'The McBride Maternity Hospital', after Robert McBride, who made the purchase possible:

> For many years the Salvation Army Maternity Home had been established in Carrington Street, but the work has now outgrown the accommodation… Through the generosity of Mr J.M. McBride of Kooringa

the cash problem was settled as that gentleman on the representation of Commissioner Hay was convinced of the necessity of such an institution. It will be known as the Salvation Army McBride Maternity Hospital.

Bridgeport - An 1883 subdivision of part section 72, Hundred of Mobilong, near the newly-erected bridge at Edwards Crossing (Mobilong), by James McH. Clark and Charles T. Cowle; now included in Murray Bridge.

 They advertised it as 'the most important town on the Murray… for the most part is a tableland overlooking the whole neighbourhood and that prince of rivers… from which at a trifling cost the whole of the inhabitants of Bridgeport could be supplied with water.' (*See Murray Bridge*)

Bridgeport Hotel – 1883

Evidence in the Lands Titles Office suggests that 'Bridgeport' was the first subdivision in the present-day town which comprises Murray Bridge, the sale of the first allotment being registered on 10 August 1883. The Government town of Mobilong was surveyed in November 1883 and first offered for sale on 20 March 1884, while in respect of the private subdivision of Mobilong the sale of its first allotment was registered on 16 April 1884.

Bridgetown - An 1854 subdivision of section 702, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Henry Gilbert, now included in Birkenhead, and 'admirably situated alongside the [SA] Company's Fresh Water section and adjacent to the Old Powder Magazine… [it] is also near the River and within gun shot of the shipping… having the ships full in view. It is also close to the contemplated New Bridge…'

Bridge View Estate - Laid out in 1925 by Berthold Hugo Ruge on section 12, Hundred of Burdett; now included in Murray Bridge. It is a descriptive name as it overlooks a bridge spanning the River Murray.

Bridgewater - In Port Adelaide, it was an 1855 subdivision of sections 700, 701 and 703, Hundred of Port Adelaide, laid out by Alfred Watts (1814-*ca*.1885); now included in Birkenhead. (*See 'Bridgetown' for its derivation.*)

 It was claimed to be 'the nearest high ground to the Port, [it] possesses an unlimited supply of fresh water [and is] in close proximity to the railway station.' (*See Freshwater*)

 Mr Watts came to South Australia in 1838 and was employed by Philip Levi in his company, entered parliament in 1855 as the representative for Flinders in the Legislative Council and assisted in framing the colony's constitution prior to 1857; also, he was a local director of the Bank of Australasia.

Bridgewater, in the Mount Lofty Ranges, comprising 32 allotments, was laid out in 1859 on part section 89, by John Dunn, senior and junior. Both the Radford and Dunn families have claimed the honour of naming the town.

It is true, also, that Mr Radford was primarily responsible for changing the name of the post office (apparently for sentimental reasons, because he came from Bridgewater, in England). (*See Cox Creek*)

>Another interesting fact is that James Addison called the local hotel 'Bridgewater', four years before the town was laid out. James Addison (ca.1819-1870), subdivided section 1141, and one allotment was conveyed to J. and J. Dunn of Mount Barker in 1855 with a right to erect a flour mill.

The **Bridgewater** School opened in 1882. A photograph of students, who were the recipients of service medals, is in the *Observer*, 5 January 1918, page 22.

The name occurs in Somerset, England, and derives from *burgh-walter*, *i.e.*, a castle of Walter of Dovay, who obtained the manor from William the Conqueror. (*See Mount Stanley & Yosemite Park*)

The following was taken from a pamphlet circulated in California, USA:

>South Australia offers many attractions. As a health spot Adelaide hills, with wild floral fragrance, pure air, water, and eucalyptus are unrivalled. People eat, sleep and enjoy life better, live longer there than in many parts of California. Nature seems to have made it a disease-resisting land… no rank vegetation, no malaria, no alkali, no poison oak, no catarrh, no rattlesnakes to disturb the day's outing…

In 1927, the postmaster at Bridgewater received the following letter signed by the Mayor of Bridgewater, England:

>A pageant of nine episodes setting forth various scenes in the history of the ancient town is to be held here this year. The council, feeling that the love of their old home town which urged the pioneer founders of the newer Bridgewaters to perpetuate the honored old name should be made manifest on the occasion of this pageant, and therefore invite you to give your sympathy and help to further the idea.
>
>We are addressing a copy of this invitation to the fourteen Bridgewaters overseas, situated in the United States of America, Canada and Australia.
>
>And we would be glad to receive from such a letter giving, if possible, the following information:
>
>>The name of the founder of your town and its past and present industries.
>>Present population and rateable value.
>>The name of the river, hill, or mountain on which it stands.
>>Name of the present mayor.
>>This letter would be carefully filed in our town library or the Admiral Binke Museum. Further, for the purposes of our pageant, perhaps the ladies of your town would make a banner which will be carried during the pageant and afterwards be presented to our town… If by fortunate chance any of your townsmen should be in England at the time, the Mayor would be delighted to give them welcome and invite them to enjoy the spectacle with him…

This letter was delivered to the local progress Association and the following reply sent:

>On the upper tributaries of Cox's Creek, amidst stalwart gums and weeping willows, is the fine old residence of Sir R.D. Hanson, a former Chief Justice of South Australia. This property known as Nord House Estate, with an area of one square mile, has long since been cut up into smaller productive holdings having an ingress and egress with Mount Barker and Greenhill Roads.
>
>Immediately adjoining this homestead downstream was erected the Tiers sawmills for the purpose of cutting the local timber into suitable material for buildings in the city of Adelaide and elsewhere. Later, this property was utilised as one of the largest market gardening properties in the district. Then it was converted into a scent farm with a factory to treat its own product and now it is the site of up-to-date golf links.
>
>Next to this property comes a section owned and occupied by a pioneering family, with the residence at the foot of a rugged elevation, rising some hundreds of feet above the creek, known as Mount George. Next comes another beauty spot, with stately gums and weeping willows on either side of the creek. On this property a pioneer home, with a bakehouse, was built, and at this time the price of flour ranged from £4 to £5 per 200 lb. bag.
>
>Later, just below, a large dam was built across the creek for water conservation, covering some 10 to 12 acres, which at that time was considered a large sheet of water. This dam, however, was not of long duration, having met with its fate when the creek was in flood, the sluice pipes being altogether inadequate to cope with the inrush of water in flood time. The whole structure collapsed, carrying everything before it. So great was the volume of water it flooded the Mount Barker road which goes through the Bridgewater township.
>
>Immediately below this dam some more settlers' homes were built on a tributary running through one of the most picturesque valleys. The narrow roads and woodbine hedges, it is said by some, have a striking resemblance to old English scenery. In this valley one of the first pioneer holdings has been converted into the well-known 'Karkoo' sweet pea garden.
>
>Farther up stream can be seen the old wine cellars and relics of the first vineyards in South Australia. Owing to the climatic conditions, the fruit was prevented from maturing properly and this venture was not a lucrative one.
>
>This tributary, then on a government reserve, received its name from Mr Robert Cock who, with a party of five others, was endeavouring to find a suitable track from Adelaide to Mount Barker in 1838.

On this reserve was built a public house called 'The Deanery'. Opposite this hotel, on the other side of the creek, another pioneer's cottage was erected and which afterwards became the Bridgewater Institute. Still further down another dam was built to force water round the side of the hill on to a large wheel imported and assembled there in the early sixties to drive one of two mills which worked day and night to grind the corn grown in Mount Barker, Strathalbyn and surrounding districts. Next to this dam, another tributary is met with on which is still standing one of the two flour mills, and is known as the Old Lion Mill. Farther down the creek another residence and butcher's shop combined and a miller's residence was erected. Then came the Bridgewater Hotel.

Perhaps one of the most noted events in the history of this hotel was when, owing to some dispute with the men engaged in constructing the interstate railway, a total number of 700 met there to air their grievances. On the left, next to the hotel, the large wheel may be seen. Then there came the government water reserve and at the eastern side of it was another pioneer's residence, boot factory and Cock's Creek Post Office, owned and carried on by the late Mr William Radford, were erected.

Some years after, Mr Radford being desirous of altering the postal address from Cock's Creek to Bridgewater, in order to perpetuate the name of his birthplace in Somerset, England, got up a petition which was signed by a majority of residents.

This was presented to the authorities, with the desired result... In the sixties the land on either side of the creek could have been purchased for £1 per acre, but is now commanding a much greater price.
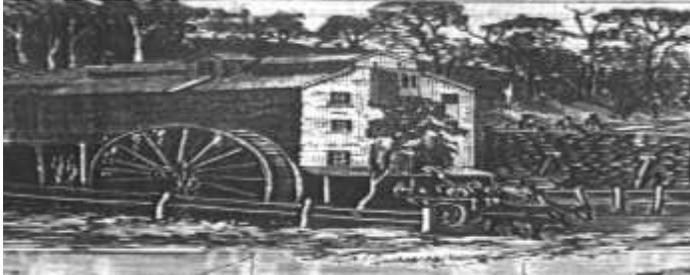
A lithograph of the Mill at Bridgewater

Some of the resident pioneers were Messrs. Morley, Scott, Ashurst, Russell, Bunce, Batt, Thurston, Woods, Johns, Ellis, Young, J.J. Rudd, Easter, Barton, Welfare, Ware, Curnow, Sisson, Humby, John, Clark, Fife, Wills and Collins.

The following year a history of the town appeared in the Adelaide press:

It might well be called the 'golden valley' with its gullies in the springtime a golden bowers of our national flower - the wattle… Having a delightful climate, coupled with a heavy rainfall during most of the year, excellent fruit and vegetable crops are the rule.

Bridgewater Mill

Blackberries, which grow luxuriantly in the valleys, are at this time of the year in great demand, people from the city visiting the place every weekend to gather them. Bridgewater possesses one hotel conducted by Mr. M.C. Crane, an excellent guest house, Rosa, one of the finest institutes in the hills districts and a number of progressive business establishments.

The environs of Bridgewater are full of interest to the visitor. The natural flora, varied bird life and mountain scenery are features as attractive as those of any district in the State. Its importance from a suburban residential point of viewpoint has been greatly enhanced by the recent provision of electric lighting and power services, an improved railway service and a 'better road' programme…

Finally, during 1937 the Head Teacher of the State School, Mr C.A. Walters, undertook some research on the history of the town and the following appeared in the *Advertiser*:

One rather interesting fact is that the licence of the Bridgewater Hotel goes back to 1841. The first licence was issued to Benjamin Dean for 'the Rural Deanery' at Cox's Creek. The licence was transferred later to James Addison and he changed the name to 'The Bridgewater Hotel' in 1855.

Rather curious don't you think that three towns so close together - Crafers, Aldgate and Bridgewater - all should take their names from hotels? The inscription on a tablet to be unveiled at Bridgewater on January 1 reads as follows:

Cox's Creek, originally Cock's Creek, was named after Robert Cock who led the first party from Adelaide to reach Lake Alexandrina. They camped hereabouts on Christmas Day, 1837.

The old village at Cox's Creek was half a mile upstream where the bullock tracks crossed. The township of Bridgewater was laid out by John Dunn on the new carriage road in 1859.

Bright, Hundred of - In the County of Burra, proclaimed on 17 June 1875, recalls H.E. Bright, MP (1865-1884). The name was given, also, to a post office on section 28 in 1891 and a school opened in 1898 and closed in 1955. Born in London, in 1819, he came to South Australia in 1850 and turned his attention to farming, but soon abandoned it in favour of stock-dealing and butchering at Gawler. From 1873, he was Commissioner of Public Works in Sir Arthur Blyth's ministry and his administration was notable for a large number of Railway Bills introduced and he turned the first sod of the Port Pirie line. He died at Willaston in February 1904.

In 1868, the proprietor of the Gawler *Bunyip,* William Barnet, was charged that he 'unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously wrote and published a false, malicious and defamatory libel of and concerning Henry Edward Bright.' Subsequently, the editor was found 'not guilty'.

Brighton Road showing rails of a horse tramway that ceased to run in 1915

Brighton - In 1839, sections 237-39 of 'District B' (Hundred of Noarlunga) were subdivided into twenty 12-acre blocks on behalf of the registered proprietors, including Matthew Smith (ca.1793-1858), a solicitor, who handled all the necessary conveyancing in respect of what was described in 1839 as the village of **Brighton.**

In 1843, it was reported that 'if the township has not has not yet substantiated its claim to be a considered and fashionable watering place by providing its quota of bathing machines and other useful appendages, it challenges consideration by number and respectability of its actual and intended resident proprietary':

> The present residences are within the seaward ridge which seems destined to be its future esplanade; they are surrounded by well-stocked gardens and verdant crops… Water is found at such moderate depth that the simplest mechanical contrivances may suffice to supply the wants of the largest households… The balmy air and cooling sea breezes give promise of health and longevity…

The foundation stone of the Union Chapel was laid by Reverend T.Q. Stow in October 1843 and 'the solemnities of the day were commenced by Mr. Jacob Abbott with singing and prayer':

> Messrs Calton and Featherstone, both of which gentlemen have taken a great interest in this new erection, hospitably entertained all parties from a distance and not one was found regretting the journey from town…

The earliest recorded plan of subdivided land referring to Brighton is dated 23 June 1848, the surveyor being R. Loveday. In the 1840s, two of Brighton's main 'industries' were whaling and smuggling, comprising tobacco and spirits landed by American whaling ships at Kangaroo Island and, when a suitable opportunity offered, transferred to bays along the coast from Glenelg to the mouth of the Onkaparinga River.

North Brighton was a subdivision of section 208, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1848. At sections 239 and 240 a swamp and Aboriginal camp was situated a little inland from the shore and called *wituwatangk* - *witu*, 'reeds'; *wate*, 'midst' and the place name suffix *angk*.

A roving reporter described the village in 1851:

> Brighton, sometimes distinguished as Old and New, in the Hundred of Adelaide, contains 160 houses of various materials, some of bricks, more of brick and stone and a few of pise, exclusive of some erections in embryo, and more than 600 inhabitants, as well as we could calculate.
>
> Its situation, near the sea, commands increasing attention and the attractions which its air, bathing and exercise, will further ensure its success. There are three inns - one at each end of the village on the high road; the third and principal is Calton's Hotel, or, as it is now called, the Grace Darling, whose adventure is represented on a window-blind in the inn.
>
> This hotel is at some distance from the road and near the beach, to which a way has been made through the sandhills. The drag is heavy, though quite practicable for man, beast and vehicle.

The inn itself may be termed comfortable, having every convenience which might be expected in a watering-place, with civility and moderate charges; these two last items, however desirable, but not always found, having added… to our estimate of its merits. There is a handsome bathing machine on the beach belonging to the hotel.

Brighton School opened in 1859. Approval was given for the erection of a jetty in February 1885 and work commenced in October of that year; the last pile was driven by the contractor, Richard Honey, on 24 February 1886 and it was opened by the Mayor of Brighton on 30 April 1886.

The name comes from either the seaside resort in Sussex or New Brighton in Liverpool. The Sussex name is derived, probably, from either 'Brightelm', a Saxon bishop who lived there or *beorhthelm-ton* - 'the town of Beorhthelm'.

It was anciently a fortified town and is supposed to have been the place where Julius Caesar landed on his invasion of Britain; a quantity of Roman coins found in the town and traces of lines and entrenchments in the immediate vicinity bear strong marks of Roman construction.

The name **Brighton** was given, also, to an 1875 subdivision of section 233, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Francis Mitchell; it is suburban to Port Moonta.

Bright Outlook - In the Balaklava district. It was said that, as bullock drivers reached the top of the sandhill, marking the end of the Devil's Garden, the most treacherous part of their journey to Port Wakefield was over and the outlook from thereon was bright. A school in the district was called **Brightwood**; opened in 1882, 'it was isolated in a lake of water in 1889 and was closed for nearly a year.' It closed in 1943. (*See Devils Garden*)

Brimbago - A railway station in the Hundred of Wirrega, 13 km South-East of Keith, derived from the Aboriginal *parimpako* - 'big swamp'. The 'Brimbago Run' (lease no. 2189) was established by C. Chambers in 1872 on country held, originally, by James Foot from 22 June 1860 in the 'Tatiara District' (lease no. 797).

Rodney Cockburn says that Theodore Hull applied the name to his run in 1860. (*See Tatiara*)

Brimpton, Lake - In the Hundred of Mitchell, 10 km north of Kapinnie; a post office was opened there in 1911 on section 19, while its school opened in 1916 in the home of Mr and Mrs Bishop on section 25, the teacher being Edith Hepenstall; it closed in 1975.

There is a 'Brimpton' in Berkshire, England, which, in 1240, was written as *bryning-tune,* referring to an estate associated with a person named 'Bryni', while in Somerset 'Brimpton House' is a seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Brine Shrimp, Lake - Near Tilley Swamp. Dr Margaret Brock suggested the name in 1981 because a new species of brine shrimp was found there.

Brinkley - John McD. Stuart named **Brinkley Bluff**, in the MacDonnell Ranges, on 12 April 1860 'after Captain Brinkley of Adelaide.' **Hundred of Brinkley**, County of Sturt, proclaimed on 19 April 1860, was named after the same gentleman who was clerk of the Executive Council and private secretary to Governor MacDonnell; he departed for England in 1863. The **Hundred of Brinkley** School opened in 1911 and closed in 1947.

Brinkley Landing, on section 711, Hundred of Younghusband, North-West of Bruillon was owned by William H. and Alfred E. Brinkley. In the early days produce was carted to the landing from the surrounding district for onward transportation by river boats to Milang.

The Aborigines knew it as *wilawar* - said to mean 'persisting' because fishing nets set at the place were invariably found broken and the damage was ascribed to a mythical creature that hunted platypus.

Brinkworth - Section 392, on which the town stands in the Hundred of Hart, was granted to James White in 1866. By 1892, part of it was owned by Frederick Belling and Peter Brinkworth (1842-1907), as executors of Thomas Brinkworth, who died at Gulnare in 1892, aged 81; he 'settled first at Nailsworth and was lucky at the Victorian gold diggings in the 1850s.

'In 1855, he made application to the Lands Office for a survey of land on the Lower Light. Later, he sold out and removed to Chinkford…' His family consisted of seven sons and two daughters. (*See Booyoolie*) The town was extended by a subdivision of section 219, Hundred of Boucaut, by William Verran (ca.1851-1936) in 1894.

The **Brinkworth** School opened in 1895; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 28 March 1914, page 31.

In 1910, it was said that 'the only drawback [it] possesses is its muddy roads':

> The place has the reputation of being the boggiest town in the world. The mud is deep, rich and adhesive…
> For a considerable distance the street is innocent of the slightest vestige of a footpath,

and in 1932, it consisted of 'one main street about half a mile long, set in the centre of a vast wheat plain. I am certain it will be a big place one day.'

A photograph of residents of the town is in the *Observer*, 24 August 1907, page 32, of wheat stacks in the *Chronicle*, 21 January 1905, page 28, of bringing in the hay on 29 December 1923, page 23, of a football team on 12 September 1935, page 37, 21 November 1935, page 32, of a tennis team on 16 April 1936, page 33, of a new post office on 14 August 1909, page 29, of the Catholic Church in the *Observer*, 6 August 1910, page 29, of entraining wheat on 25 January 1913, page 32.

Brinkworth Range, in the Hundred of Tungkillo, was named after Colin Brinkworth, an early settler.

Bristol - An 1877 subdivision of part sections 89 and 951, Hundred of Yatala, laid out by Arthur Hardy bisected by Dunstone Road and Fifth Avenue; now included in Semaphore Park.

The name is corrupted from the Œ *bricgstow*, 'the meeting place at the bridge' on the River Avon.

Britten-Jones Creek - Enters South Australia from the Northern Territory, near Cave Hill. It recalls Edward Britten-Jones, who carried out triangulation surveys in the area about 1888. Born at Glenelg in 1858 he died in 1933.

> For 41 years he has stepped upwards through the grades of the State land and survey service and, today, when almost the highest honours await him, he holds that unique record set forth in my opening line - This is a tale of the one man who knows South Australia better than any other in the world; the tale of one who has been in every town and hamlet from the Territory border to our southernmost corners, east and west…

Broad Creek - North-East of Burra, recalls Thomas Henry Broad (ca.1826-1904) who arrived in the *Lysander,* in 1851, and took up pastoral lease no. 591 on 14 October 1857 'North of Burra Creek' comprising twenty square miles. The Telowie Post Office was renamed 'Broad Creek' in November 1878, while the **Broad Creek** School, near Port Germein, was opened by Sarah Pascoe in 1895; it closed in 1961.

Another **Broad Creek** is near the North Arm at Port Adelaide where a small wharf was built in 1906 to service a two kilometre narrow gauge railway used to transport explosives from the Dry Creek Magazine.

Broadbent Gully - The name recalls Luke Broadbent (1791-1856), who settled at Upper Sturt, in 1846, when he obtained the land grant of section 786. He arrived in the *Buffalo* in 1836 and died at Cherry Gardens.

Broadmeadows - A railway station in the Elizabeth District. Prior to 1960 it was 'Elizabeth North'.

The **Broadmeadows** School opened in 1960.

Broadview - This Adelaide suburb was laid out by C.H. Angas and K.D. Bowman in 1915 on six sections in the Hundred of Yatala. Later housing development has all but obliterated the once panoramic views - the name may relate to **Broadview Estate**, in the Hundred of Bundaleer, which was surveyed in 1911 on land held by the estate of the late J.H. Angas. (*See Abbeville*) A photograph of the Adelaide suburb's basketball team is in the *Chronicle*, 19 September 1935, page 40. The **Broadview** School on Eyre Peninsula opened in 1928 and closed in 1941.

Broadway Estate - In 1922, Edith Mabel R. Coppin gave this name to a subdivision of sections 212-13, Hundred of Noarlunga, 'situated on the Brighton Road opposite "The Broadway"… There have been numerous houses built on this estate, costing up to £400 to build…'; now included in Glenelg South.

'The Broadway' (a street), still exists in the area. 'Broadway' occurs as towns in England and Ireland.

Brockley - In 1840, this subdivision, near Payneham, was advertised as 'section 275 to be sold… some desirable acre allotments beautifully situated on the Third Creek. This is one of the most improved and populated neighbourhoods in the vicinity of Adelaide…' The name occurs in Kent, England, and in the *Domesday Book* it was written as *brochelee* - 'leah (wood) on the brook'.

Brockman Reef - In Kangaroo Island waters and discovered by Captain John Brockman in 1831 while sailing from Van Diemen's Land to Swan River.

Brodrick - This town (now 'Newland'), named by Governor Jervois and proclaimed on 11 December 1879, probably recalls John Brodrick (1765-1842), an army general and governor of the island of Martinique from 10 June 1809. Coincidentally, or otherwise, the town was proclaimed one week before that of 'Chapmanton'; Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman was governor of Bermuda from 23 April 1831.

Bromley Estate - This subdivision of nine allotments in Maturin Street, Glenelg, was created in 1918, the name being taken from Mr E.B. Hughes' home, once standing on the land.

Brompton - This suburb was created by William Sanders and William Paxton in June 1849 when they subdivided section 355, Hundred of Yatala:

> This singularly valuable property [has been subdivided] in consequence of numerous applications by parties anxious for frontages to the most busy roads of the province or desirous of obtaining access to the inexhaustible stores of incomparable brick-clay with which the more remote acres abound…

In October 1849, they were to proclaim that 'two thirds of this singularly valuable township which three months since was a bare common ground':

> [They] are now covered with *substantial and genteel cottages*, thriving shops and wells of excellent water. NB. As old colonists and new are alike expected to throng this really unreserved sale, lunch will be provided as adequate to the gastronomic capacities of the whole community…

The **Brompton** School opened in 1863 and an examination was 'conducted by Mrs and Miss Aston in December 1865 and presided over by the Rev S.L. Harris. Prizes were awarded to Misses Burnell, Wyatt, Enoch. H. Poore, E. Smith, Sarah Smith, Leaney, Denney, Cubley, Wood, Green and Vawser. 'A photograph of the unveiling of an Honour Roll at the State School is in the *Observer*, 26 November 1927, page 35.

The name comes from Yorkshire, England, where William Paxton was born and derives from the Œ *bromtun* - 'a village where broom grew'.

The Saxon Kings of Northumberland had a residence there and on an eminence called 'Castle Hill' are the foundations of an ancient castle, about half a mile from which is 'Gallows Hill', being the place of execution for criminals within the Barony.

Brompton Park was created by Patrick Boyce Coglin (1815-1892), a Mayor of Hindmarsh, who subdivided the area in January 1875; now included in Brompton.

'Late arrivals from England in connection with the newly-established manufactories will find these allotments specially adapted to their requirements.' His name is perpetuated by a street in that suburb, the Hundred of Coglin and several streets in the metropolitan area.

In 1877, Brompton Park's water supply was a matter of concern because the inhabitants had to 'trudge the distance of the Bowden railway station and there have to wait to have the water supplied to them by the turncock… They have to be there between the hours of 8 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. at which no working man can be in attendance…' (*See Coglin, Whitby & Willaston*)

Second Street, Brompton

Brook Dam - North of Renmark, recalls Henry Brook (1836-1895) who arrived with his parents in the *Stebonheath* in 1849 and took up the 'Postmark Run' of fifty square miles in 1875 (lease no. 2462) (*See Postmark*)

Brooker - T.H. Brooker, MP (1890-1905), born in London in 1850, came to Adelaide with his parents in the *Caroline* in 1855 and spent the greater part of his life in the West Torrens District.

For fifteen years he worked for Thomas Hardy, vigneron, at Bankside. Later, he conducted his own wood merchant business at Ridleyton and became Mayor of Hindmarsh in 1891.

In parliament, he was Liberal Government Whip and Minister of Education and Industry.

He died in July 1927 and is buried at Hindmarsh.

SA Glass factory at Brompton

Elected to the House of Assembly on 9 April 1890 as a member for West Torrens, he was a warm supporter of what were then regarded as radical reforms and until his retirement from the House in 1895 [*sic*], he was a consistent and earnest advocate of the wage earners' and small producers' interests. There was no more ardent champion of the scheme for settling working men on small blocks, which was fathered in a session in the Legislative Council by the Hon. George W. Cotton. His concern for the welfare of the State school system was rewarded by his appointment to the portfolio of Education.

He could probably have remained in parliament… if he had been willing to subscribe to the Caucus platform, but he relinquished active politics rather than sacrifice his independence of mind and action.

The **Hundred of Brooker**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 26 November 1903 while the **Hundred of Brooker** School opened in 1912 and closed in 1947; the **Brooker** School existed from 1958 until 1966.

Brookesville - The City of Port Adelaide's Mayor's Report of 1944/45 shows it as a subdivision of sections 1157 and 1158, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Ottoway. Records in the Department of Lands show it being laid out by George Howell, Robert Sellar and Henry Peel, in 1910.

Brooklyn - Alfred Jones, a hay and corn merchant of Port Adelaide, applied this name to a subdivision of section 207, Hundred of Port Adelaide, in 1878, while, in 1881, James Gartrell (1846-1925) and William Osborne created **Brooklyn** out of sections 751 and 754, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Wingfield and Osborne respectively.

The first subdivision to bear the name **Brooklyn Park** was created in 1881 by Oscar Gorger and Edward Lipsett on part sections 99, 161-2 and 2062. Today, it is bordered by Henley Beach Road, May Tce, Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Clifford St, Keswick Creek Drain (Lyons St) and Marion Rd. Incorporated within this area were several former suburbs. (*See Meldreth Park, Bismarck, Bullington, Welwyn, Weeroopa & Garfield*)

It has been suggested that the name may have related to Brooklyn in USA., where it is the English form of the Dutch word *breukelyn* meaning 'broken ground' or 'a marsh' and, coincidentally or otherwise, the 'Adelaide' Brooklyn Park at the time of its subdivision would have aptly fitted this description.

However, recent research by Mr John Andrewartha revealed that one of Lipsett's sons had the Christian names of 'Beecher Brooklyn', while Lipsett used other family names (Clifford, Gertrude and Lipsett) as street names in the subdivision. 'Oscar' and 'Gorger' were street names, also; later, 'Gorger' was renamed 'Lewis'.

In 1898, the operations of the Home for Catholic Boys 'was extended through the transference there of boys from the Magill reformatory, towards the maintenance of whom the government pays a subsidy. Father Healy was in charge of the home and he said the boys had no chance on the streets and in vicious homes, and the institution endeavoured to teach them how to earn honest livelihoods and how to behave like honourable men…'

A photograph of the erection of a broadcasting tower is in the *Chronicle*, 15 August 1925, page 40.

Brooklyn Park Extension, a later subdivision, extended the subdivision to the west. It encompassed Henley Beach Road, Gertrude and Elston Streets, Morphett Road (May Tce) and Lipsett Tce; now included in Brooklyn Park. Lockleys Primary School was situated in Brooklyn Park Extension, but was always known as Lockleys School.

Early settler's cottage in the Adelaide hills – pine and daub walls, thatched roof with an extension at the rear

Brooks - William Brooks took up land 'in the stringy bark forest' near Mount Lofty in the 1850s and **Brooks Gully**, on section 947, Hundred of Adelaide, recalls his name.

Brooks Island, the largest island in Lake Eyre North, was visited by a party comprised of E.A. and M.E. Brooks and E. Price at the height of the 1950 flood.

Mount Brooks is west of Lake Callabonna and remembers James Brooks, a member of a survey party.

Brothers Islands - In Coffin Bay, 'about half a mile from Horse Peninsula' have 'every appearance of having been at one time a cave… fossil bones are in a good state of preservation… bones of the giant kangaroo have been obtained':

They consist of two small islands. The lowest visible rock is a yellow coloured granular limestone and the surface rock consists of marine limestone in which numerous holes, cavities and crevices occur. On the western end of the larger island a small deposit of fossil bones is showing…

Brougham Gate - A border gate, 130 km north of Cockburn, recalls J.W. Brougham, the holder of pastoral lease no. 638, circa 1900.

Broughton - In 1839, the **River Broughton** was named after Rev. William Grant Broughton by Edward J. Eyre who spent some time in New South Wales in the 1830s and was associated with Broughton who, from 1836 to 1847, was Bishop of Australia from 1836, and the only man to hold that office and title; he died in 1853 and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. It does not enter the sea at any point of the coast line, as it loses its identity in the vicinity of sections 846-7, Hundred of Pirie. The water, for the remainder of its journey of about six miles to the sea, flows from Deep Creek and Port Davis Creek to enter Spencer Gulf. Land in the vicinity was all leased by 1851 and the names Ellis, Browne, Bowman, Younghusband and Hope appear among early pastoralists.

Port Broughton, itself, opened as a result of a petition to parliament from local settlers when the matter was debated in the House of Assembly on 30 August 1871 and decisions taken to beacon the Mundoora Channel, erect a jetty, lay out a town and sink wells. A tramway was opened from the port to Mundoora on 11 March 1876 and the tram car was known locally as 'The Piecart'; it had been used, originally, on the Goolwa to Port Elliot line.

The port was named by Captain Henry D. Dale, in 1871, and 'the first large wheat cargo laden there was that of the iron ship *John Rennie*, in 1873':

> Captain Dale sent his oldest son, James D. Dale, to open and manage a business there while, at Port
> Adelaide, the captain built a wooden steamer for the Broughton trade. Her engines were a failure and she
> was put up at auction…

The town of **Port Broughton**, surveyed in November 1871, was offered for sale on 14 March 1872, while **Port Broughton** School opened in 1879; a jetty was erected there in 1873. The town of **Broughton**, surveyed in August 1869, was offered for sale by public auction. (*See North Broughton & Redhill*)

Port Broughton in 1913 – The background shows the town jetty - in the foreground is one used by the Australian Marine Fibre Works

A photograph of a football carnival is in the *Chronicle*, 23 July 1910, page 29, of a stranded whale in the *Observer*, 8 February 1913, page 30, of the marine fibre industry in the *Chronicle*, 23 August 1913, page 31, of Whittaker brothers' farm in the *Observer*, 23 January 1926, page 31, of district pioneers on 9 February 1929, page 38.

TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST RECORDED
ASCENT OF MT. BROWN ON MARCH 10TH 1802
BY ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM WESTALL AND
FERDINAND BAUER OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR.

MATTHEW FLINDERS, CAPTAIN
OF H.M.S. INVESTIGATOR NAMED THIS PEAK
IN HONOUR OF ROBERT BROWN, BOTANIST
ON THE FAMOUS VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

ERECTED IN MAY 1986
BY ADELAIDE BUSHWALKERS
DURING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FOUNDATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Brown - The Aborigines called **Mount Brown** *wetiarto*. It is located in the Hundred of Woolundunga and was named by Matthew Flinders on 9 March 1802 after the *Investigator's* botanist, Robert Brown.

Hans Mincham in *The Story of the Flinders Ranges* says:

> Brown lived to be eighty-five, devoting his long life to botany. Acknowledged as one of the greatest
> botanists of the nineteenth century he was first to observe the nucleus of the plant cell, and first to note the

ceaseless movement of fine particles suspended in liquid, known to scientists as Brownian movement. His comprehensive surveys of plant species (discovered, named and described) wherever he set foot in Australia has won the admiration of all students of the flora of this continent.

   A glance through Black's *Flora of South Australia* reveals a surprising number of species marked by the abbreviation *R.Br.* indicating… they were named and described by him.

 The 'Mount Brown Run' was established by A. Scott in 1864 (lease no. 1665). An instance of how misleading hearsay can be is exemplified when J.W. Bull said it was named after three brothers called Brown, one of whom was killed at a hut on a station near the mount (page 98). (*See under 'Quorn' for the fatality to which Mr Bull alluded.*)

 The **Mount Brown** School opened in 1903 and closed in 1954.

In 1931, it was recalled that 'in respect of the cairn on the summit, we do not get any light on our problem from Flinders. Some local people say that shepherds may have built it':

   They cannot tell us, however, exactly who did the building, nor even when it was done. Even if they were shepherds one can hardly imagine them as holding some sort of corroboree on the topmost height of the landscape and observing the very strange ritual of hurling 20 pound stones about until by some strange miracle they formed a cairn. Through the courtesy of Dr Fenner, of the Department of Lands, we gained the information that the cairn was not erected by Robert Brown, but by a man equally famous in South Australian history, namely, G.W. Goyder. The cairn was erected in December 1859.

Mount Brown Creek in Flood - 1974

Point Brown was a subdivision of part section 185, Hundred of Koolywurtie, by Frank H. Swincer in 1958. There is a **Brown Point** opposite Port Augusta and a **Point Brown** on the western most edge of Streaky Bay, the latter probably named by Matthew Flinders in 1802. The 'Point Brown Run' was established by T. Elder and R.B. Smith in 1867; lease no. 1702 'near Streaky Bay.' A sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Brown Hill - Near Kaiserstuhl in the Barossa Range is referred to in reports of Johann Menge and is probably a descriptive name as was **Brown Hill Creek**, near Mitcham, applied by Colonel William Light as **Brown Hill Rivulet**. The Aborigines knew it as *wirraparinga* - 'scrubby place by the river' or *willawilla* - 'meandering or turning around':

   The latter name was applied, more specifically, to the vicinity of the Torrens Arms Hotel and was, probably, the name of a specific place rather than the creek itself. The immediate area was used as a sheep run by the South Australian Company in the early days of settlement.

    A proposal to form a company to supply Adelaide with water from the creek was reported in 1847… the land in question, it appears, was reserved by Colonel Gawler some years ago when it was thought Adelaide might be supplied with water from the Brownhill Creek…

and, in 1875:

   Although the water mains connected with the existing water works extended to Glen Osmond Road, supplying Parkside, Fullarton, Unley and Goodwood, the pressure to these places was feeble and it would be totally insufficient in connection with an extension of mains to Mitcham.

 A provision should be made for constructing a dam on the creek capable of storing 25 to 30 million gallons of water from which Mitcham, Springbank, Edwardstown, St Mary's, Brighton and intermediate townships might be supplied with water…

The deputation referred to the report of Colonel Freeling, G.E. Hamilton and W. Hanson who, in 1856, made an examination of the creek and stated that 'very minute surveys and sections were made to ascertain the means of storage in the Brownhill Creek, but after the most careful investigation it was found that at the best point which

could be selected for a damhead 64 feet high would only form a reservoir capable of containing about 49 million gallons…'

At the same time a religious ceremony of baptism by immersion was performed in the presence of more than 250 persons. Mr. Prince and Mr. Kither assisted in the baptismal rites and Mr. Playford subsequently addressed the assembly on the origin, design and Divine sanction of baptism.

Three cottages built, circa 1871, on Brown Hill Creek for Mrs Mary Ann Fisher
Painting by James Ashton – Kindly provided by Mrs Cynthia Bannister

The suburb of **Brown Hill Creek** was named on 14 March 1991.
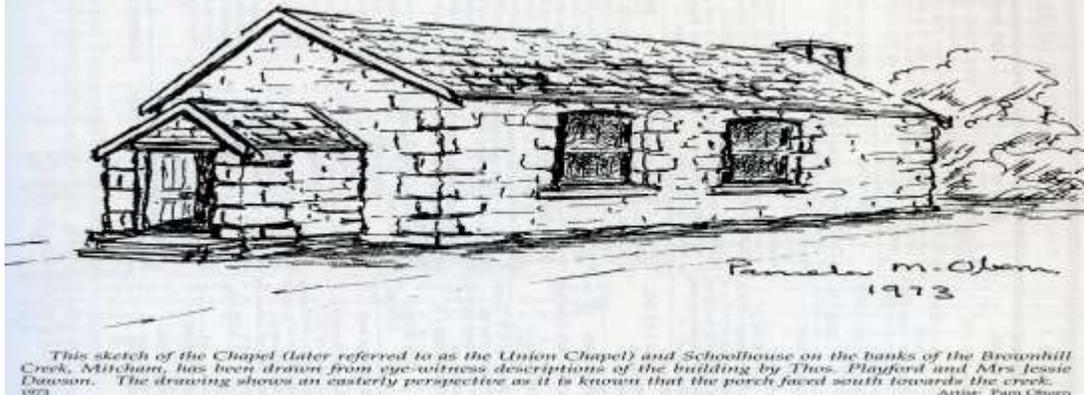
(Taken from *Mitcham School* by Charles Cornwall)

Browne Creek - Runs into Lake Coongie in the Far North; named by John McKinlay, after Dr W.J. Browne, a pioneer pastoralist. (*See Arkaba*)

Brownes Flat - A school near Mount Jagged opened in 1883 and closed in 1892 and named after John Brown (*sic*) who owned 'Exmouth Farm' on section 3603, Hundred of Kuitpo.

Brownlow - This town on Kangaroo Island, in the Hundred of Menzies, 3 km South-West of Kingscote, and proclaimed on 1 June 1882, was named by Governor Jervois, whose daughter married Rev. W.A. Purey-Cust, a cousin of Earl Brownlow. The **Hundred of Brownlow**, County of Eyre, proclaimed on 15 February 1883, honours the same gentleman, the former Field Marshal Sir Charles Henry Brownlow (*See Belton & Custon*)

By 1884, the town had 'only one plucky tradesman to boast of':

The streets are full of thick, low scrub, principally prickly bush, and persons going to reside in it had better provide themselves with bearskin coverings from head to foot or in crossing the street they will lose flesh, besides coming out tattered and torn. One redeeming quality is that splendid water can be obtained by sinking about ten feet. A hotel is to go up shortly. What is wanted by the settlers is a blacksmith, carpenter,

saddler, mason and butcher. Teams are badly wanted for carting, but feed is scarce… There is a private township being surveyed called Queenscliff [*sic*]. It can boast of stone in abundance, but no good water…

The **Brownlow** School opened in 1910 and closed in 1946.

Brownlow Centre School operated from 1923 until 1935. (*See Queenscliffe*)

The **Brownlow** Post Office 'at the end of the Eudunda-Brownlow mail route', 14 km North-West of Eudunda, opened in 1894 in the home of Friedrich Schmidt; it closed in December 1966.

Its first school was opened by the Lutheran Church in 1895 and conducted in the church vestry.

Browns Beach - A shack site of this designation occupies part section 89, Hundred of Warrenben. The beach is thought to have been named from Jim Brown Well, near Royston Head; the Aboriginal name for the beach was *wilibadla* meaning 'pelican beach' - *wili* - 'pelican' and *badla* - 'creek', while the Well's name was *wananawi* derived from *wana* - 'boomerang' and *awi* - 'water'; another source suggests it means 'shrub water'.

Browns (Brownes) Lake - At Mount Gambier. The Aborigines called it *karowaratware* - 'emu track', while it and the Valley Lake were, collectively, *katalemelba*, referring to an 'old man interpreting the sound made by trees in the wind as messages from afar.'

Some reports link the name with Dr W.J. Browne of Moorak and the *Border Watch* of 26 February 1879 reported that 'the first settlers made their camp at the Valley Lake which was then of smaller dimensions than it is now':

> At that time there was no lake to the west of it and their first stockyard was made in what has since become Dr Browne's Lake and the remains of it may still be seen, for aught we know, many feet under water. It will take several dry years to dry up this lake.

In 1873, it was said that 'the crater on the South-East side of the Mount is the only one dry and is known as the Devil's Punchbowl':

> Separated from it by a saddle is a second crater in whose bosom - or rather I should say bottom - the Valley Lake smiles upon you from a depth of two or three hundred feet. Properly speaking there are two lakes in this crater, a narrow strip of land dividing from the main lake a sheet of water about half a mile in circumference, now known as Mrs McDonald's Lake, from the circumstance of a lady of that name having committed the 'happy dispatch' therein. [*See Katalemelba*]

Browns Well, is south of Meribah in the Hundred of McGorrery. In January 1876 a pastoral lease was issued to James Angus Johnson, John O. Carlisle and John Whyte, a part of a bigger property called 'Thurk'.

The well was sunk in 1882 under the supervision of Mr J. Brown, an employee of Bookpurnong Station.

The fifth annual show of the Brown's Well A.H. and F. Society was held on the Paruna showgrounds on 13 October 1928 when 'a new set of fowl coops had been erected and the sheep pens considerably enlarged. Ideal weather prevailed and a record show was the result. The Loxton Brass Band played selections…'

The **Browns Well** Area School opened in 1966. Photographs of railway survey camps are in the *Chronicle*, 19 February 1910, page 32; also see 2 March 1912, page 29.

Bruce - A town, 23 km South-East of Quorn, in the Hundred of Willochra, proclaimed on 19 May 1881, was named by Governor Jervois who, almost without exception, chose the names of family and friends when exercising his nomenclatorial authority.

In this instance, he may have had in mind the Hon. Robert Bruce who, at one time, was a colonel in the Grenadier Guards and served as military secretary to the Governor-General of Canada. His sister, Lady Augusta Stanley, was an intimate friend of Queen Victoria.

The **Bruce** Post Office, opened in August 1882, closed on 30 September 1976.

Bruce School existed from 1882 until 1962.

A photograph of an artesian bore on Mr Ratke's property is in the *Chronicle*, 10 May 1913, page 31.

In 1926, there was 'no doubt that dairying has received a severe blow. In the neighbourhood several farmers gave up wheat growing and went in for dairying and were fairly started. They were making as much as £5 and £6 per week, but the drought has killed all their cattle.'

Mount Bruce School in the South-East opened in 1954 and closed in 1962.

Bruce Well, near Lake Torrens, remembers Robert Bruce, who took up the 'Wallerberdina Run' in May 1860.

Born in 1835, he arrived in the *Gypsy*, in 1853, and died at North Adelaide on 4 November 1908.

Another well of the same name lies North-West of Port Augusta; Robert Bruce and partners took up the 'Coondambo Run', north of Lake Gairdner, in 1876 (lease no. 2613). (*See Condambo & Wallerberdina*)

A poem by Robert Bruce commemorating John McD. Stuart was published in 1897; the first stanza reads:

> O! careless dwellers in the southern clime,   Say! shall the man who, in a desert land,
> Come! Answer me! Shall heroes' hard earned fame   Vast trackless wilds, through weary lengths explored
> Soon pass away upon the wings of time?   Then safe brought back his brave devoted band,
> And 'Stuart', sound an all no meaning name!   Now find his claim to gratitude ignored?

Brucefield - Its Post Office stood on section 58, Hundred of Tickera, 5 km west of Alford, and was named after Henry Bruce, an early settler, who arrived in the *Lord Raglan* in 1854.

His wife, Letitia C. Bruce, was local postmistress from 1884 until 1919.

Its school opened as 'Tickera West' in 1883 by K.D. Starr; changed to **Brucefield** in 1885; closed in 1886.

> Mr. Henry Bruce died at Wallaroo in 1895. Arriving in the colony as a boy he was educated at the Norwood Collegiate Schools and, at age 32 years, went farming in the Hundred of Tickera and was an authority on the subject… His wife, Letitia Carol Bruce, died in 1924. She was born at Redruth in Cornwall

in 1842, arrived in the colony in 1859 when she became a governess at Woodside and, in the 1860s, went to Wallaroo where she met and married Henry Bruce in 1869.

 Nine years later he took up land between Alford and Tickera at what subsequently became known as Brucefield, Mr Bruce being the first settler. Upon her husband's death she carried on the farm with the help of her sons. With the advent of superphosphate an era of prosperity came along and the settlers were rewarded for their tenacity and courage in sticking to the land. Mrs Bruce, in earlier times, became the postmistress… and held that position for [over] 34 years …

Bruillon - Lies about 4 km west of Bowhill on the River Murray and was known as 'Piggy Flat' until 1920 when a petition by local residents persuaded the authorities to remove it from the map; of Irish origin it means 'the house on the bank'.

Brukunga - The name, adopted in 1953 for a settlement at the Nairne pyrites mine on section 5279, Hundred of Kanmantoo, 5 km north of Nairne, was laid out by the SA Housing Trust.

 The name is probably derived from an Aboriginal word *barukungga* meaning 'place of firestone'.

 It was a source of ironstone 'used by many tribes in making fires with flints and the home of the ancestral being *Baruki* who, under the guidance of Ngurrenderi, created the homelands of the lower River Murray people.'

Brunskill-Town - A village laid out in 1857 by George Brunskill (ca.1799-1866) on section 1672, Hundred of Nuriootpa; now included in Greenock.

 In 1860 and 1861, Isabella and Catherine Brunskill were teachers at Greenock School. (*See Marryatville*)

Brutus - The name **Brutus Castle Well** appears on early pastoral lease maps and, today, it lies on sections 272 and 274, Hundred of Para Wurlie. The **Brutus** School, opened in 1892 by John Hastwell, closed in 1960. (*See Orrie Cowie*) Rodney Cockburn attributes the placement of the name to 'shepherds and boundary riders [who] often gave high-sounding names of the kind to their primitive habitations.'

Bryan - An official plan predating 1860, shows Mount Bryant Creek rising near Mt Bryant (*sic*) but this feature does not appear on modern-day maps, while in 1978 the Department of Lands renamed **Bryant Creek**, near Morgan, flowing on section 427, Hundred of Stuart, as **Bryan Creek**. (*See under Mount Bryan*)

 We are indebted to Mr K.J. Mack, of Loxton, for raising this issue and informing us of Mr August Fettke's book titled *My Life, My Home, My Story*, where he says:

> **Bryant Creek** (near Morgan) was named after a horse-tailer who hanged himself from a box tree before the land was cut up for closer settlement. The tree in question stood to the west of the old golf clubhouse, where the little creek crosses under the north road some distance toward Morgan from the Burra Creek bridge.

The name predates 1880 for, in 1879, 'during a squall on Monday a very serious accident took place on the sheet of water known as **Bryant's Creek Lagoon** near the North-West Bend Station…'

 A map, reproduced in 1916, shows 'Bryan's Creek'. Information from the Geographical Names Board in 1991 indicated that the name of **Bryant Creek**, near Morgan, had been restored to the map.

Mount Bryan School Drum and Fife Band - circa 1895

Governor Gawler bestowed the name **Mount Bryan** on 12 December 1839 after a member of his exploration party who was lost. A letter from Gov. Gawler to Henry Cox headed 'Great South-West Bend of the Murray, December 20, 1839' was reproduced in 1902; it was completed in Adelaide on 5 January 1840 and says, *inter alia*:

> Henry Bryan begged earnestly to be allowed to lead one of the packhorses… The next morning, on coming in sight of a very high mountain, before unknown to Europeans, I called it after him…

The private town of **Mount Bryan** was laid out on part section 75, a Hundred of Kingston, 16 km north of Burra, by Alfred France in May 1878, having purchased the land from William Ullmann in March 1878; previously the **Mount Bryan** School had opened in 1873; the government town was proclaimed as **Mount Bryan East** on 30 May 1907 and became **Mount Bryan** on 20 February 1941.

 Mount Bryan East School opened in 1882 and closed in 1947.

 Mount Bryan Flat School existed from 1872 until 1873.

A meeting was held in 1878 with a view to forming a company for the preserving of rabbits:

> The committee comprised Messrs W. Gilbert, J. Warwick, G. Harry, W. Watts, W. Cockrum, J. Craig, W.R. Ridgway, W. Tralaggan, James Thomas and James Waters…

A photograph of Miss Alice Collins, a prize winner at a rifle shooting contest, is in the *Chronicle*, 31 August 1907, page 27, of the Mount Bryan East cricket team on 18 June 1936, page 32.

Bryant Plain - In the Hundred of Pygery on Eyre Peninsula was named after James Bryant, who held pastoral leases in the area from July 1856 following his arrival from Victoria in the *Bandicoot* in 1853. (*See under Bryan*)

Brynn Estate - A 1923 subdivision of part section 312, Hundred of Adelaide, by Albert Oswald Pike, fruit grower of Hectorville; now included in Campbelltown. The name 'Brynn' occurs in Wales - *bryn* - 'hill, mound'.

Bubbracowie (or **Bublacowie**) - Aboriginal for 'brackish water'. The **Bubbracowie Well** is on section 433, Hundred of Dalrymple, on Yorke Peninsula. The **Bublacowie** (*sic*) School was opened in 1912 and closed in 1948, while the **Bubracowie** (*sic*) Post Office opened in April 1883.

Buccleuch - The railway station on the Tailem Bend-Pinnaroo line 8 km west of Peake, and the **County of Buccleuch** proclaimed on 4 May 1893, were named after the Duke of Buccleuch who, it was claimed, rose 'superior to the claims of party in serving his country'; he died in 1884, aged 78 years.

The name **Buccleuh** was given, also, to a subdivision of part section 17, Hundred of Sherlock, by Ernest Reynolds, farmer at Peake, in 1911.

Buccleuch Township

House building in the Mallee

A photograph of boring for water on Mr A. Mathinson's property is in the *Chronicle*, 16 April 1927, page 39.

The **Buccleuh** School was opened in 1912 by Miss Mary Kennedy in a wooden-framed building attached to stables; it closed in 1942. The name comes from the Œ *buc* - 'fallow deer' and the Celtic *cleugh* - 'cliff' or 'ravine'.

Buchan Creek - Runs through section 249, Hundred of Hindmarsh, near Tantanoola, and probably honours the Buchan family, early settlers in the district.

On 12 April 1872, William Haigh Buchan and others obtained the land grant for part section 181 for school purposes; it was opened, eventually, by Rhoda A. Wright in 1915; it closed in 1943.

Buchanan - On 18 October 1861, John McKinlay named **Lake Buchanan**, near Lake Perrigundi, in the Far North-East, after Alexander Buchanan (1810-1865), manager of Anlaby Station, near Kapunda.

He overlanded sheep from Sydney for Mr F.H. Dutton of Anlaby.

> In early life Alexander Buchanan entered a merchant's office and lived for several years in the West Indies. Later, he emigrated to New South Wales and made the acquaintance of Mr F.H. Dutton whom he accompanied overland with stock in the 1840s and until his death in 1865 remained in Mr Dutton's service. He had the rare art of attaching to himself faithful servants by his kindly disposition and liberal character, for few of them ever quitted his employment…

Buchanan School, 14 km NW of Eudunda, was opened in 1926 by Mary Kennedy; it closed in 1946.

Buchfelde - In 1850, a German company purchased a section 'about four miles from Gawler Town on the Gawler River, which it is proposed to lay out as a township to be called **Buchfelde**, after a celebrated professor of that name. A subscription has been raised among several German families in the neighbourhood for the erection of a church and school and application has been made to the government for a grant in aid.'

During the European revolution of 1848, the brothers Richard (1811-1891) and Otto von Schomburgk (1809-1857) took part in projects of the Liberals and, when the reactionary waves swept over Germany, they were on the black list. Through the intervention of their exalted friend, Baron von Humboldt, they escaped from the resentment of the King and his reactionary advisers. The two brothers received generous aid, in money, from the German geologist, Leopold von Buch, and they fled from their native land and embarked for Australia.

They landed at Adelaide and purchased land at Gawler River and made a farm and a large vineyard they called **Buchfelde** in honour of their generous friend and benefactor. The vineyard, of five acres on a bank of the Gawler River, produced red wine from the mataro and white wine from Madeira and verdelho, both of which were considered excellent for they continued to enjoy a splendid reputation but, after ten years in the colony,

After Otto's death, Richard managed the vineyard alone and, later, became curator of the Gawler Museum.

In 1865, he was appointed to the directorship of the Botanic Garden where he introduced the sultana grape to South Australia.

The **Buchfelde** School, west of Nuriootpa, opened in 1852 and closed in 1967. Pursuant to Section 2 of the *Nomenclature Act*, 1917, the name of **Buchfelde**, located on section 44 in the Hundred of Mudla Wirra, was altered to 'Loos'. Initially, the name 'Matturi' (Aboriginal for 'liberality') was intended, but this was altered to 'Loos', a locality in France, and the scene of battles in World War I.

Buck - In 1947, John James Plate, carpenter of Mount Gambier, gave the name **Buck Bay** to a subdivision of part section 408, fronting Lake Bonney in the Hundred of Kongorong.

Buck Flat was an unofficial name given to the property upon which the Port Adelaide Football Club played its first match in 1870. Mr Robert Buck and his father, the late Captain Buck of Port Adelaide, came out with Colonel Light in the *Rapid* and, in December 1839, Robert Buck's mother arrived bringing with her the remainder of the family - two sons and two daughters. 'Buck's Flat, where the races used to be held, [was] approached by a well-made embankment, forming a thoroughfare for [the villagers].'

However, northwards and opposite North Parade the area 'appears literally cursed by sand':

> At one time the thick scrub to a great extent prevented the drift but of late years the timber has been cut
> down and scrub destroyed to such an extent that the whole place resembles a sandy desert… [*See Glanville*]

Buckingham - A post office was opened in April 1882 by David Jones, the selector of sections 260 and 279, Hundred of Wirrega, following the resumption of Wirrega Station. He and his wife, Mary, arrived in South Australia from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1852 in the *Caucasian*, and named the new farm 'Buckingham', taken from his home county. The **Buckingham** Post Office closed on 28 February 1906.

Buckingham Church

Across the road from his home, on the southern side of section 260, he gave one acre of land for a church in which the **Buckingham** School opened on 16 February 1885; it closed on 27 July 1928.

They were pioneers in the 'early settlement of farmers, first at Mount Barker, afterwards on the River Bremer and then in 1872 when they removed to Buckingham and succeeded in getting a new hundred [*sic*] named after the old shire in England, whence they came.'

The **County of Buckingham**, proclaimed on 18 February 1869, was named after the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1823-1889), Secretary of State for the Colonies who, after succeeding to the dukedom in 1861, became Lord President of the Council and, subsequently, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1866-68. From 1875-1880 he was Governor of Madras and, in 1886, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords.

Buckinna Hill - North-East of Lake Eyre North. A corruption of the Aboriginal *bukkianna* - 'ancient, old'.

Buckland Park - A subdivision of section 49 and others, Hundreds of Port Gawler and Port Adelaide and taken from a property in the area established by Messrs William Allen and John Ellis (1803-1873) and named by subsequent owners, J.H. and W.J. Browne - Dr W.J. Browne's obituary, in 1894, says his Devonshire property was known as 'Buckland Filleigh'; derived from the Œ *bocland* - 'land held by charter'.

The **Buckland Park School** closed in 1944; until 1925 it was known as 'Port Gawler'. (*See Allendale North*)

> [In July 1901] a little relaxation was offered to the Royal visitors on Friday in the shape of a shooting
> excursion to Buckland Park. At Salisbury the Duke stepped from the train in shooting costume, consisting
> of a rough grey knickerbocker suit, with light gaiters, stout boots and a grey pine hat, with dark band…
> He drove off amid the cheers of several hundreds who lined the road and the waving of Union Jacks by the
> school children. A guard of honour consisting of 12 men of the Mounted Rifles under Lieutenant Connor
> accompanied him and four troopers under Sergeant Kelly cleared the way…

Photographs of field shooters are in the *Observer*, 28 November 1925, page 33, of a fox hunt in the *Chronicle*, 12 June 1930, page 38, of shearing in the *Observer*, 9 October 1930, page 31.
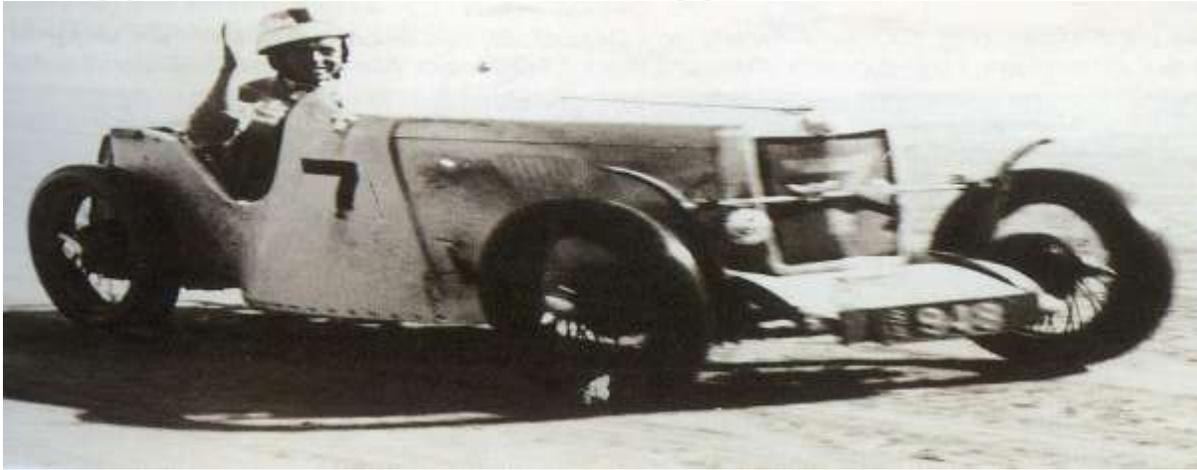
Warren Bonython winning a 50-mile handicap event at Buckland Park in 1935

Fox hunting at Buckland Park in 1933

Buckleboo - This town at the end of the Port Lincoln-Buckleboo railway line, 35 km North-West of Kimba, was proclaimed on 17 December 1925. The **Buckelboo** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1949.

The **Hundred of Buckleboo**, County of Buxton, proclaimed on 1 June 1922, was adopted from an adjacent pastoral run held by John Love (1827-1905) and R. Love from 1864 (lease no. 1722 at 'Peterlumbo, Gawler Ranges').

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 14 November 1935, page 35.

Bucks Camp Well - North of Keith. 'Bucks Camp Run' was established by J. Suding in 1872.

Buddville - A 1910 subdivision of part section 579, Hundred of Crystal Brook, by William Alfred Budd, farmer; now included in Crystal Brook.

Budla (or Budlu) - An alternative name of Lipson Cove.

Buffalo Row - Following settlement in 1837 a row of shanties and tents continued on from the end of Hindley Street into the Parklands; known also as 'Emigration Square' or 'The Location'; the Aborigines called it *tambawodli* - 'plain wurley', thus, 'a house on the plain'.

The following is taken from G.H. Manning, *A Colonial Experience*:

> Brought from the discomforts of shipboard, we were lodged in a square of not exceeding ten feet, exposed to wind, water, heat and cold. During our sojourn in these quarters it often occurred that in the same small square were crammed two families, evincing the great regard paid by the authorities to decency and general comfort, 'sadly destroying morality and engendering in the *habitus* from many steaming carcasses, diseases, miseries and death.'
>
> The square, situated in the Park Lands in the vicinity of the modern-day railway yards and north of the Newmarket Hotel, consisted of a good number of weatherboard houses which had been brought from England in framework. They were fixed on brick, about a foot from the ground, and had strong board floors and gabled ends, with the door and window facing west and east.
>
> Interspersed with these structures were ramshackle huts each comprised of two rooms, each compartment being 16 feet square, with sapling sides, the roofs being thatched and filled with reeds gathered from the banks of the River Torrens.
>
> The hospital, the dispensary and the resident doctor's quarters were in the centre of the square. There were twenty or more of these houses forming the square, but only one or two had a fireplace, the fuel consisting of green bushes brought by the Aborigines.
>
> To kindle a fire required a certain expertise because safety and/or lucifer matches were not in common use. Accordingly, the following method was utilised - In one hand a piece of flint was held, and in the other a piece of steel and these had to be struck against each other until the sparks went down on to the tinder.
>
> Shortly after our arrival the miserable sheds forming the Emigration Depot were declared to be incapable of affording that comfortable and healthy shelter that persons coming off so long a voyage require.
>
> I recall, vividly, a mother lying on a bed and groaning with dysentery, while in the same room two hulking fellows narrated past adventures with flippant indecency of tongue. Diseases gained strength in the foul air

and the great number of beings congregated in such confined spaces should have called for remedial action by the authorities.

But, alas, during our period of occupation, no positive action was undertaken. Further, the medical attention supplied to the emigrants was exceedingly defective and it was believed, generally, by the inmates that the necessity for cool, pure water could have been alleviated at a moderate cost by sinking wells.

I might add that the first general store in South Australia was established here in 1837 when John B. Hack and his brother, Stephen, brought to the colony a quantity of groceries and drapery. A Mrs Chittleborough purchased some of the stock and opened a shop in 'Buffalo Row' but, unfortunately, the family's reed hut and store caught fire in the middle of the night and was razed to the ground.

One event I recall was a banquet prepared by John Adams for about a dozen colonists at a cost of a half-a-crown per head. A special fire was made in the open air as there were no fireplaces. Two forked sticks were put in the ground on each side of the fire and a cross piece on the top. A bullock's heart was suspended before the fire and kept revolving, a dish underneath being utilised to catch every drop which, I assumed, was to be combined with some flour to make a 'piquant' gravy.

It was no sooner pronounced as being ready for the table when it was attacked with gusto and 'there was none wasted'

From these surroundings my father ventured forth each day in search of work and, as soon as our finances permitted, newspapers were scanned, land agents consulted and the task of providing some form of permanent shelter for the family proceeded.

Buffon, Cape - Named *Cap Bourro* (Gloomy Cape) by Baudin in 1802; Freycinet's published charts show it as *C. Buffon*. George Louis LeClerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788), a French naturalist and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Its name on modern charts is 'Cape Banks'.

Bugle - In 1918, Elsa B. Gibson opened **Bugle Hut** School, east of Loxton in the Hundred of Gordon, in a privately owned hall for which the Education Department paid an annual rental; it closed in 1957. The name **Bugle Paddock** appears on early pastoral maps of the area, while modern day maps show **Bugle** as a small settlement due west of the Ingalta railway siding and **Bugle Hut Ruin** about 500 metres from **Bugle**.

The name occurs in Cornwall, England, where it derives from the Cornish *bugel* - 'shepherd'.

Charles Newman (1821-1900), whose reminiscences are held in the Mortlock Library, knew the **Bugle Ranges** area from the time of first settlement and said it was named after a bullock called 'Bugle' that wandered often into the ranges. In 1849, this was confirmed in the *Adelaide Times* that said:

It is rather a singular name, and is said to have originated in the fact of a bullock named 'Bugle' having many years ago taken possession as his own special 'run' or feeding ground, long before there was any dread of his being driven to Mount Barker pound or molested by the now numerous inhabitants of that beautiful part of the country.
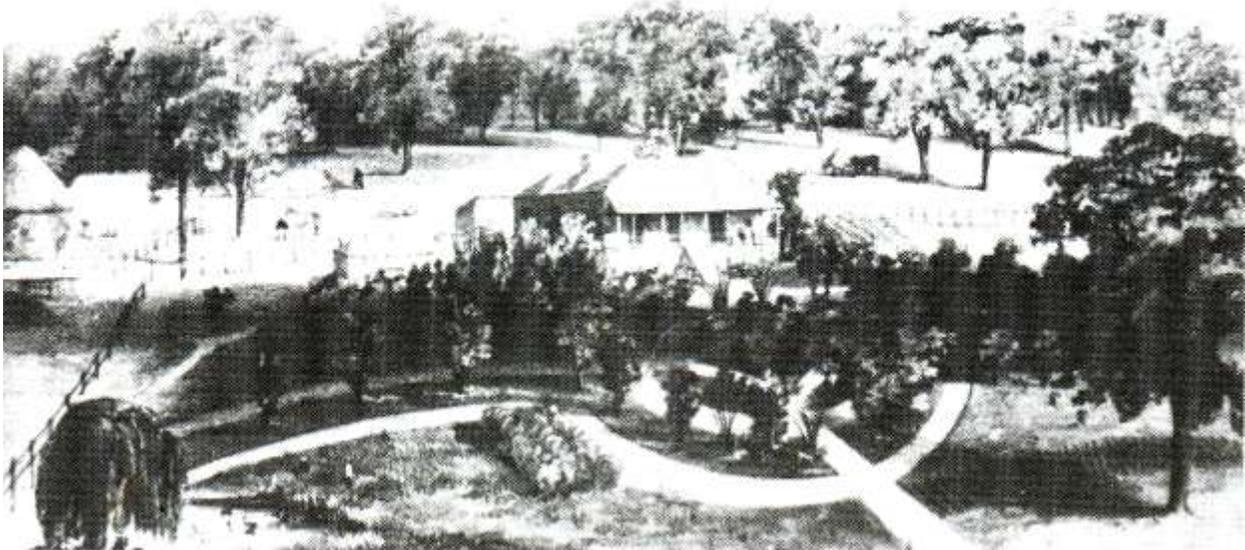
'Lashbrook' the home of Rev J.B. Austin in the Bugle Ranges

Rodney Cockburn supports this nomenclature and adds that 'a bullock belonging to the Mount Barker Company's Station strayed from captivity and was captured in that part of the country.'

In 1908, S.H. Treloar, of Redhill, said that 'the name was given because a very early settler, a German, used to make the gullies ring during the summer evenings with the notes of his bugle. I never heard any other explanation although living in the district more than 50 years ago. My father once showed me an old ruin, said to be the German's residence.'

The **Bugle Ranges** Post Office opened in 1851 and **Bugle Ranges** School in 1856; closed in 1910.

In August 1855, a public meeting was held at the Bugle Inn to take into 'consideration the propriety of erecting a school. The committee formed comprised of Messrs H. Saltmarsh, F. Krichauff, T. Hall, H. Cuming, T. Callaby and J. Brady.' In 1862, it was reported that:

> A public tea meeting was held in August 1862 to raise funds for erecting a school house. The meeting was held in Mr R. Shipp's large room where upwards of 120 sat down to tea which was followed by a concert. The entertainment was arranged by the teacher, Mr Hutto[n]…

In 1883, the town of **Bugle Ranges** was laid out by Beaumont A. Moulden (1849-1926), solicitor of Adelaide, on part section 2857 when he informed prospective buyers that they could 'secure a site for summer residences at a tenth of the cost of a block at Mount Barker.'

Buicks - In the Hundred of Haines on Kangaroo Island, recalls John Buick, who held pastoral lease no. 959 from 1871; he arrived in the *Malcolm* in 1846 and died on Kangaroo Island in March 1914, aged 93.

Point Buick, on section 271, Hundred of Haines, was named in his honour on 9 April 1987. (*See Pennington Bay*)

> Mr Buick went to Kangaroo Island in 1854 following his arrival in 1844 [*sic*]. He was accompanied by his wife and, after landing, they built a brush house which, with a tent, formed their abode in the first instance. Then a wooden dwelling was built and, finding his wife… in delicate health, was so much benefited by the climate, he decided upon making the island his home.
>
> Life on the island in the early days was exceedingly rough and the mails contained in mailbags, and consisting mainly of newspapers, were delivered only once in six months. Being a shipwright by trade he was, two years after arrival, commissioned to build a cutter which was named the *Kangaroo*, of 36 tons. The timber used for the frame of the craft was cut by him from the shores of the river… the cutter may well be remembered by old Portonians as a regular trader to Yankalilla and Second Valley.

Bulgara - A trig point north of Lake Cadibarrawirracanna. Aboriginal for 'sandalwood tree'.

Bull - John W. Bull (1804-1886), author and early colonist**,** is remembered by **Bull Creek**, 8 km south of Meadows. He farmed at Macclesfield, Cheshire, came to South Australia in the *Canton* in 1838, when he set up business as a land agent and cattle and sheep dealer. Later, he farmed in the Bull Creek district but was all but ruined in the economic crisis of 1841-45. Following successful gold digging in Victoria, he returned and established a vineyard on the property of Osmond Gilles. In some quarters he was credited as the inventor of the revolutionary thrashing machine and, in 1882, Parliament voted him £250. (*See Ridleyton & Appendix 53)*)

In the early 1840s, land in the area was held by W.G. Field (1807-1850) and Alfred Barker (1812-1880) under occupation licence. The **Bull Creek** Post Office opened circa 1863 and closed on 30 November 1973.

The **Bull Creek** School opened in 1866 and closed in 1922.

On 23 May 1872 examinations were held there when 'the chair was aptly filled by Mr J. Wills who, with Messrs J. Clatworthy, J.P. Ashton and the teacher, Mr Gold, conducted a most rigorous examination':

> Prizes were awarded to J. Gold, M.J. Gold, D. Shaughnessy, C. Malone, W. Condon, E. Phillips, C.H. Dunn, D. Malone, M. O'Loughlin, E. Condon and E. Fitzgerald. In the evening a variety of amusements were provided…

Bull Island railway station is on section 71, Hundred of Townsend, 18 km west of Lucindale.

A bull, owned by John Hensley of Cairnbank station, was once stranded on the highest part of the island during a flood. (*See Hensley Flat*)

Bullaparinga - An elevation in the hills 5 km SSW of Second Valley is a corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'near the dark river'. '… Two roads branch off from this township to the Talisker mines… the road from the Wheal Coglin mine joins the main South Road close to the said township…'

A meeting was held in the Bullaparinga Council room in October 1867 to 'discuss the advisability of striking out or suspending the item for a police station until the best situation be more positively decided upon…'

Bullington - A 1911 subdivision of part section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, by Herbert Bulling; now included in Brooklyn Park; it comprised 24 allotments bisected by Lysle Street.

Bulloo Creek - North-West of Olary. The 'Bulloo Creek Run' was established by George Hiles in 1863 (lease no. 1170A).

Bully Acre - A school near Orroroo, known as 'Hundred of Pekina' until 1932; it closed in 1955.

It took its name from a local homestead.

Bulpanie, Lake - Discovered by John McKinlay on 15 October 1861. An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Bultawilta - In the County of Light. In 1918, the name was changed from 'Siegersdorf' and restored in 1975. Aboriginal for 'fearless, bold or brave'.

Bumbunga - A railway station on the line to Long Plains, 16 km south of Snowtown. H.C. Talbot records that it was an Aboriginal name of a salt lake in the vicinity.

In 1967, H.M. Cooper of the SA Museum said it meant 'by, near or at the lake', while N.B. Tindale, anthropologist, said the name was derived from *parnpangka* **-** 'rain water lake'.

> The salt works at Bumbunga Lake, or more commonly known as Salt Lake, Lochiel, are now suffering from the effects of blundering… The eastern end of the lake is either rising or silting up and, consequently, is almost always dry. The company, finding they could not get a sufficient quantity of the liquid had a large dam excavated; but it is not the success anticipated the great deposit of salt being at the Lochiel end. The result is that men are now engaged collecting the salt and conveying it six miles to the works…

Bunawunda - A subdivision of part sections 1673 and 1676, Hundred of Nuriootpa, surveyed by George Sheppard in 1858 for Johann D. Koncke; now included in Greenock. He lauded it as 'the shortest and principal road from Angaston, Angas Park, Tanunda, *etc*, to Nain and to the station of the Gawler and Kapunda Railroad [that] passes through the 100 acres now advanced for sale':

> The soil [is] particularly adapted for superior vineyards. Both German and English residents have applied for choice undulations with which the sections abound for wine growing purposes, but Mr Koncke prefers to offer the whole subdivision by public auction to prevent jealousies among those who for a long time have coveted certain portions of this favoured spot…
>
> Mr Koncke… anxious to encourage the making of good wines, has prevailed upon Messrs Lehmann and Schomburgk, before they retire from business, to make a splendid medal without regard to cost…
>
> This medal, with ten guineas added, to be presented to the first exhibitor of Bunawunda wine who gets the first premium at any yearly show in Adelaide…

The Aboriginal word *wunda* refers to a 'white person'; H.M. Cooper records it as meaning 'shield'.

Bunbury - A property once held by James W.D. Dening (1842-1930) west of Keith; see pastoral lease no. 2267. He came out with his parents in the *Louisa Baillie* in 1849.

Bunda Cliffs & **Bunda Plateau** - The plateau on the Nullarbor Plain was named in 1879 by Prof Ralph Tate, a geologist, who chose the name in keeping with the Aboriginal name for the cliffs. The cliffs extend from the Head of the Bight to Wilson Bluff and range from 50 to 80 metres in height. Where the Nullarbor Plain meets the Southern Ocean at Bunda Cliffs, the scenery is spectacular and whales may be seen during the winter months.

North Bundaleer Homestead

Carting jetty piles from the Bundaleer Plantation

Bundaleer - It has been said that it is an Aboriginal word for 'among the hills' but Professor Tindale contends it derives from *pandali* - 'stony place'. The 'Bundaleer Run' was established by John Bristow Hughes from 29 August 1844 when he took out an occupation licence 'on the Gulnare Plains'.

The **Hundred of Bundaleer**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869.

A comment on working conditions at the Bundaleer works was made by the resident engineer, C.S. Mann in 1903:

> I insist on every man receiving fair play and in return insist that every man should do a fair day's work. I would not keep a ganger who was unduly harsh to his men, and if those who have a grievance do not refer to me for redress it is entirely their own fault.
>
> I am quite aware that Bundaleer is not a popular locality to work in, being isolated from the many comforts which apply to other works; still, I maintain that I never have any trouble with good workers. It is principally the duffers and agitators who cause discontent…

The **Bundaleer Springs** School opened in 1895 and closed in 1946; **Bundaleer Waterworks** School operated from 1899 until 1902 and **Bundaleer North** School from 1913 until 1968.

Bundera Dam - West of Cockburn. The 'Bundera Run' was established in the area in 1888; see pastoral lease no. 1107.

Bundey, Hundred of - In the County of Burra, proclaimed on 21 November 1878. Alleged cases of dummyism and fraud by land selectors were reported in 1885, when 'the officials in the Lands Department… had occasion to suspect that Robert James Martin McBride, senior, former owner of the Gums station, situated 30 miles east of Burra, and his family had committed a breach of the Act under which they had selected sections of land in the Hundred':

> The government, from enquiries made, doubted whether the sons and daughters were bona fide selectors, or whether the land was taken up in the interests of the father and not in their own; the second charge being that McBride, senior, sold all the selections with the station to his oldest son, who subsequently sold them to Messrs Cockrum & Pearse, the present proprietors of the station…

W.H. Bundey, MP (1871-1888); born in Hampshire in 1838, arrived in South Australia in 1849 and, in due course, became a lawyer, politician and Judge of the Supreme Court. A keen yachtsman he was, for a time, Commodore of the South Australian Yacht Club.

Bungala, River - In the Hundred of Yankalilla, derived from the Aboriginal *bungalaparingga* - *bungala* - 'kangaroo' and *pari* - 'river', and adopted for 'Bungala House' built in the 1860s on section 1171 by Eli Butterworth (1828-1886) who came out in the *Baboo* in 1840 with his parents. The house has been restored and, today, is a gracious home of 16 rooms. Upon his death the mill passed to John Butterworth 'who jogged up and down every day to Yankalilla to confer with his faithful clerk, J. Woodcock, who had the oversight of the mill.' Later, the house was owned by E.M. Graham, the son of John Benjamin Graham, one of the first directors of the Burra mine.

> When the first settlers arrived in the district in 1838 the river was nothing but a chain of surface water holes which could be easily stepped across. The furrow of a plough is accountable in the first place for the tremendous chasm that now exists.
>
> Beneath the banks and imbedded therein are half-washed away gum trees which hang over the river more and more as the earth is removed from their roots at every successive winter flood. The banks of the river were favourite burial places for the natives who were able to turn over the soft earth with sharp sticks.

In 1866, there occurred 'the severest flood ever remembered in this part of the colony':

> At the mouth of the Bungala the stream runs parallel to the jetty, sweeping away thousands of tons of sand and washing the piles of the jetty down to a depth of eight feet, thus exposing the whole of the hull work, rendering this great accommodation useless.

Bungama - A railway station 7 km ESE of Pirie. Aboriginal for 'good'.

Bungaree - In 1893, H.C. Talbot was informed by an old colonist, Mr Beare that, 'in 1841 James Hawker camped with sheep at a waterhole in their country, which they called "Bungaree".'

St Michael's Church, Bungaree

The Aborigines knew the district as *watchenappee*. In an unsubstantiated anecdote the author says:

> On Christmas Day 1841 they [the Hawker brothers] sank a hole which yielded plenty of good water. They decided this was the place to squat. 'What you callum this place', asked James Hawker of an Aboriginal. 'Him Bungaree' (my country), was the reply. 'Well him mine now', replied James.

Another source says it means 'hut' or 'tent'. In 1925, section 276 and others in the Hundred of Hart were subdivided into six blocks by the executors of Henry C. Hawker and named **Bungaree**.

The **Bungaree** School opened in 1868 and closed in 1931.

Bungawarrina - In the Far North. Aboriginal for 'white ribs' **-** the adjacent hills resemble in one aspect the ribs of a camel.

Bungung - It has been recorded that it was the Aboriginal name for 'Currency Creek'. Professor Tindale says its name was *panggangk* meaning 'the false river'. (*See Currency Creek*)

Bunn Springs - North**-**East of Keith, recalls George Bunn who, with William Harding, held a pastoral lease north of Mount Monster from 31 May 1860 (lease no. 782). (*See Harding Springs*)

Bunora - Aboriginal for 'long distance' or 'far away' and applied to a railway station on the Cummins**-**Buckleboo line, in the Hundred of Solomon, South**-**West of Kimba.

The **Bunora** School was opened in 1925 and closed in 1931.

A photograph of water tanks at the railway siding is in the *Chronicle*, 5 May 1923, page 31.

Bunyaroo Hill - East of Lake Torrens. Probably derived from the Aboriginal *bunyarra* **-** 'good'.

Bunyeroo - The name was probably taken from the Aboriginal *panjoru* meaning 'salt bush' and applied to pastoral lease no. 392 established by Messrs Burnett and Fotheringham in 1855.

The **Hundred of Bunyeroo**, County of Taunton, was proclaimed on 1 December 1881.

Bunyip Reach - On the River Murray, Hundred of Murtho, about 46 km above the present**-**day site of Renmark. The paddle**-**steamer *Bunyip* was burnt there on 9 December 1863; Edward Bate Scott was in partnership with William Randell in the vessel and was on it when it caught fire:

> He saved three of the women passengers but could not reach another woman and her child who perished in the flames. Two of the crew died… others on board were injured, and the steamer and two barges loaded with 500 bales of wool were destroyed.

It was William Randell's third steamer, launched at Mannum, in 1857, and, in 1864, he recorded that he stopped to work on the wreck every time he came to it.

In later years Mr Scott recalled that 'ten miles above the Chowilla Station the alarm of fire was given':

> The captain and crew were cut off from the stern of the ship, the man at the wheel bolted, and the ship was left without guidance…
>
> As I ran through the saloon the fire was following me closely and as I passed the engine room the engineer asked me for God's sake to save him.
>
> I told him to seize a plank and jump overboard. I attempted so save several women and placed a burned one in a boat and went back for the fourth female, but she and a little one were burnt to death and I had to make a lightning retreat, for the flames were all around me.
>
> I jumped into the boat and picked up two of the crew and rowed to the left bank of the river where I met Captain Randell and some of the crew and after a short consultation I went down in the boat to Chowilla Station with the women.
>
> It was a pitiable sight as we floated downstream to witness the sufferings of the poor burnt women, whose sores I was not able to cover for want of clothing, for our usual garments were burnt… After a short stay a mail cart came along and I took a seat on it and thus reached Adelaide, bootless, and with scanty garments.
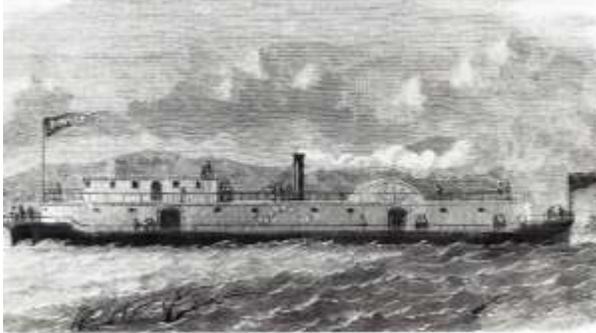
On 14 March 1864 he reported: 'Succeeding in recovering engines. Boat very much burned.' He took the remains of the vessel down to Mannum and, in July 1864, the hull broke away from its moorings and floated downstream for more than 65 km, grounding on reefs above Wellington, where it lay for three years before being bought by Captain 'Ned' Creamer, who built the remains up into a schooner, the *Water Lily*, in which he traded on the lakes until 1903, when it sank off Point Malcolm in Lake Alexandrina.

Paddle Steamer *Bunyip*

Burakruwa - On, or adjacent to, section 289, Hundred of Comaum, in the South**-**East. Aboriginal for 'burak grass country'. The grass was used for mat making.

Burando - A railway station on the Trans**-**Australia line. Aboriginal for 'windy'.

Burdett, Hundred of - In the County of Russell, was proclaimed on 19 April and 18 October 1860 and named after Baroness Burdett**-**Coutts. When aged 23, she inherited immense wealth (almost £2m) from the estate of her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, a prominent banker.

The Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) described her as 'after my mother, the most remarkable woman in the kingdom.' 'Though she made no special distinction of creed in her charities, she was a notable benefactor of the Church of England, among which she endowed the Bishopric of Adelaide in 1847.'

In 1901, the difficulty of obtaining building stone of a superior class was a problem facing the building trade in Adelaide, when any large contracts had to be fulfilled and, accordingly, Mr Walter C. Torode endeavoured to overcome the difficulty:

> I accompanied him to the Burdett Quarry about 11 miles from Murray Bridge… The *Tyro* was easily swung alongside the massive and well-built stone jetty at Burdett Quarry… There are 25 men engaged there and the white tents in which they live have the appearance of a military encampment.
>
> Mr Torode has removed thither his entire quarrying plant from Stirling West and is preparing actively to get out the stone required for the spires of St Peter's Cathedral and also the supply for the Woodville Post Office which will be the first Federal post office to be erected in this state…

The **Hundred of Burdett** School opened in 1902 and closed in 1935.

Burford Gardens - A 1922 subdivision of part section 1001, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by W.H. Burford & Sons Ltd, 'for the benefit of employees and others who desire to reside close to their work in a great industrial centre…' Today, it is included in Dry Creek.

> Among our South Australian industries few take higher rank than which the late William H. Burford established in Adelaide some 56 years ago for the purpose of local candle making and which now embraces the production of tallow, soaps, candles, oils, glycerine, starch, blue, blacking and black lead…

William Burford (1807-1895), the founder of the Company, arrived in 1838 in the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* after which he started soap-making, but he overreached himself and became bankrupt in 1841.

> His second start was less spectacular. Competition was fierce and his business was not safe until he landed the contract for supplying candles to the Burra copper mine. After that he never looked back. Prosperity smiled on all his enterprises. Yet Burford was no money grubber. A friendly Cockney, he loved good company and hated loneliness. He had a passion for singing and his quartet was always in popular demand. Wealth brought him no snobbish conceits though it left him socially stranded… Radical in politics and religion, he became a leader in unpopular minority groups.

Photographs of the company's exhibits at a Chamber of Manufactures Exhibition are in the *Chronicle*, 15 April 1905, page 28, of the Dry Creek factory on 25 November 1922, page 32, of the Burford brothers in the *Observer,* 1 September 1917, pages 25-28b.

Burgess Corner - (*See Menzies, Hundred of*) **Burgess Lagoon**, on Kangaroo Island was named after Alfred Charles Burgess who obtained the transfer of pastoral lease no. 1296 from William Baker on 14 March 1876.

Burgoyne - Thomas Burgoyne, born in June 1827, in Wales, came to South Australia in 1849 in the *Royal Sovereign* and, after an unsuccessful jaunt to the Victorian goldfields, went to Port Augusta, in 1856, where he erected its first permanent building. The drought years of the 1860s left him with uncollected debts of £10,000, so he sold his building business and worked as an auctioneer and correspondent for the *Register.*

In 1877, he founded the *Port Augusta Dispatch* and edited it for three years.

'Dignified and respected', he was a founder and first President of the SA Institutes' Association, sat in the House of Assembly from 1884 until 1915, died on 23 March 1920 and is buried at the Magill Cemetery.

His name is remembered by **Burgoyne Ridge** west of Lake Torrens where he held 'Whittata' pastoral lease no. 2185 from 1876. In his reminiscences he said that when he entered Parliament agricultural lands were sold by auction. 'Men without capital had no chance of success. The land agents dominated the situation and those who wanted land had to purchase it second-hand. There was a "ring" and I set out to destroy it.'

The **Hundred of Burgoyne**, County of Kintore, was proclaimed on 23 October 1890.

The **Hundred of Burgoyne** School opened in 1926 and was changed to 'Kowulka' in 1928; it closed in 1940.

Burgoyne was a 1915 subdivision of sections 82 and 85 and part section 102, Hundred of Davenport, by A.W. Burgoyne and S.A. Wills; now included in Port Augusta and bounded by Moyle Street, Paringa Road and Railway Terrace.

Burke Creek & **Burke Hill** - Near Eden Valley, were probably named after Michael Burke, an early settler.

Burkitt Hill - Near Lake Gilles on Eyre Peninsula was named after William Christopher Burkitt, who took up two pastoral leases from circa 1874.

A hill of the same name lies near Lake Torrens and, probably, was named after the same gentleman, who held pastoral lease no. 2146 'East of Lake Torrens', known as 'Ediacara' from 1871. (*See Ediacara*)

Burleeyung Cave - In January 1861, it was reported that it was to be found 'about 16 miles south of Burra between Mr McDonald's station and the Adelaide Road':

> The mouth of the cave is a hole, oval in shape, about five feet long, 2½ feet wide and twenty feet deep. Descending this shaft we found ourselves in a tolerably wide chamber…
>
> Having rested ourselves, and procured some of the most beautiful specimens of stalactite, we proceeded through small apertures into other chambers… the further we penetrated the more beautiful did they appear…

Burleigh Estate - In 1920, it was advertised as comprising 78 allotments 'opposite Cheltenham Racecourse.' The name occurs in England and in the *Domesday Book* it was written as *burglea* - 'wood belonging to the burg (fort)'.

Burnalta - A 1921 subdivision of part sections 903 and 904, Hundred of Adelaide; by William Norman, merchant of Adelaide; now included in Burnside: it was 'picturesquely located on the green-clad slopes of the Burnside foothills and set amidst glorious woodland scenery…'

The name is derived from 'Burnside' and the Italian *alta* - 'high point'. (*See Alta Mira*)

Burnbank - In 1861, 'a public meeting was held in the school room at **Burnbank** [near Mt Barker Springs] to consider what steps should be taken towards the erection of a school room and teacher's residence.'

Burnbrae - A school known formerly as 'Hynam South'; it closed in 1938.

Burnda - A railway station 8 km west of Mount Gambier. Aboriginal for 'stony place'; freestone for building purposes is found in the area. Its former name was 'Coralite'.

Burners Beach - On section 258, Hundred of Para Wurlie, on Yorke Peninsula and named after the Burner family who settled in the area in 1915.

Burnett - Charles Burnett, with A. Fotheringham, held pastoral lease no. 508 from 25 October 1856 and **Burnett Hill**, North-East of Port Augusta, remembers the former's name.

Mount Burnett, on section 4, Hundred of Cotabena, was named after a Mr Burnett who, with Messrs Trebilcock and Deeble, took out pastoral lease no. 634 on 31 March 1872.

Burnsfield - A railway station 10 km north of Snowtown named after Mrs Margaret Burns, a widow who, on 20 July 1875, selected section 287, Hundred of Barunga.

Burnside - The area was known as *karrayerta* by the Aborigines - 'gum trees on margin of a stream'.

It has been recorded that Peter Anderson (1808-1880) arrived in South Australia in 1839 'with a letter of introduction from Sir James Fergusson of Archerfield, Scotland. He had a land grant and selected a block with the Second Creek running through it and built a house - this he called Burnside.'

A search at the General Registry Office revealed that he leased section 320, Hundred of Adelaide, from the SA Company and, on 27 January 1848, assigned his lease in respect of sixty-seven acres to William Randall (1820-1898) who, on 27 October 1850, registered the purchase of the freehold of section 320 from the SA Company and, on the same day, sold Lot 25 to F.A. McPherson for £56.

This memorial recites 'which section has been subdivided by William Randall and laid out as the village of **Burnside**.'

Earlier, on 25 August 1849, Nathaniel Hailes, land agent, advertised it as 'Burnside the Beautiful':

> [I] feel real pleasure in introducing to the notice of all who value *health, fertility and beauty* preliminary section 320 situated one mile above Kensington at the foot of the most *picturesque mountain* of the whole magnificent range nearest Adelaide.
>
> A *limpid and everflowing stream* meanders through it producing luxuriant, diversified and *perennial verdure…* the sea views are only bounded by the shores of the gulf or the horizon and the neighbouring walks are romantic in the extreme.

A few days later he, again, went into raptures over the village:

> Amid the wattle and other native flowering shrubs appear the gorgeous rose, the clinging honeysuckle, the flowering currant, the fragrant brier, geraniums in profusion, nasturtions [*sic*], sweet peas, garden herbs of every species, a forest of Cape gooseberries, the wayward strawberry, figs, peaches, nectarines, vines of choicest varieties, apples, oranges, plums, almonds, pomegranates and even the weeping willow inclines its graceful form and extends its valedictory arms over the stream which has nurtured it since the foundation of the colony.

Finally, on 12 October 1850 he advertised 'Burnside the Beautiful for the Last Time': 'Citizens! for one day exchange noise, dust and heat for fresh air, shady groves and rippling streams…'

About 30 years later, William Wadham, in announcing the sale into small allotments of a portion of the land, republished Haile's advertisement and a friend recalled hearing Mr Hailes deliver a lecture on Hood in a building in Chapel Street, Norwood.

He read with intense appreciation 'The Ballad of Sally Brown' and 'Ben the Carpenter' and in the last line of the verse he, irresistibly, broke into laughter:

> *His death, which happened in his berth,*
> *At forty odd befell;*
> *They went and told the sexton, and*
> *The Sexton tolled the bell,*

He said that it was a strange thing that, in two different selections from Hood's poems he had seen the first line printed, 'His death, which happened in his birth', thus destroying both the sense and the humour. I am reminded of a riddle which was asked me by an auctioneer who is still in business – 'Which is the most docile, the church bell or the organ?' Answer - 'The bell, because it will sound when it is tolled; the organ will be blowed first.'

On 28 November 1850, W. Randall disposed of the remaining unsold allotments in the village to Robert MacGeorge for £420. From documents held in the General Registry Office it is indisputable that William Randall laid out and named **Burnside** and this primary source evidence is supported by a letter to the *Register* in 1908 when W.G. Randall (W. Randall's son) said, 'my father purchased a property at the foot of the hills and called it Burnside after my grandfather's estates in Northamptonshire.'

Support for the above primary source evidence appeared in the *Express* of 4 January 1898:

Mr William Randall was the first to occupy land now known as Burnside which he purchased as an 80-acre section and gave it its present name. He took up several other properties among which was the beautiful estate of Randalsea at Second Valley. Later, he was appointed clerk of the local courts at Port Pirie and Redhill…

The above exposition is not intended to dispute the fact that Mr Peter Anderson named his property 'Burnside'.

The **Burnside** School opened in 1869. (*See Randalsea*)

In his earlier work on nomenclature in 1908, Rodney Cockburn suggested that Colonel Light, through Colonel Finniss, suggested the name because the former's sister lived in Burnside, Surrey.

Photographs of the unveiling of a roll of honour are in the *Observer*, 22 March 1919, page 28, of a memorial on 23 April 1921, page 24, of dog catchers in the *Chronicle*, 2 April 1936, page 37.

Burr - This name appears six times on the map of South Australia. **Cape Burr** near Port Neill and **Burr Creek** in the North Flinders Ranges were named by E.J. Eyre, the latter being discovered on 25 August 1840; Thomas Burr was the Deputy Surveyor-General from 26 June 1839. He resigned from government service on 12 October 1847 to accept a position of General Superintendent of the Burra Mines. His services were terminated in September 1848 because of 'negligence and inattention' to general superintendence, the 'unsatisfactory manner' in which assays had been conducted and 'inattention' shown to the dressing and cleaning of ore.
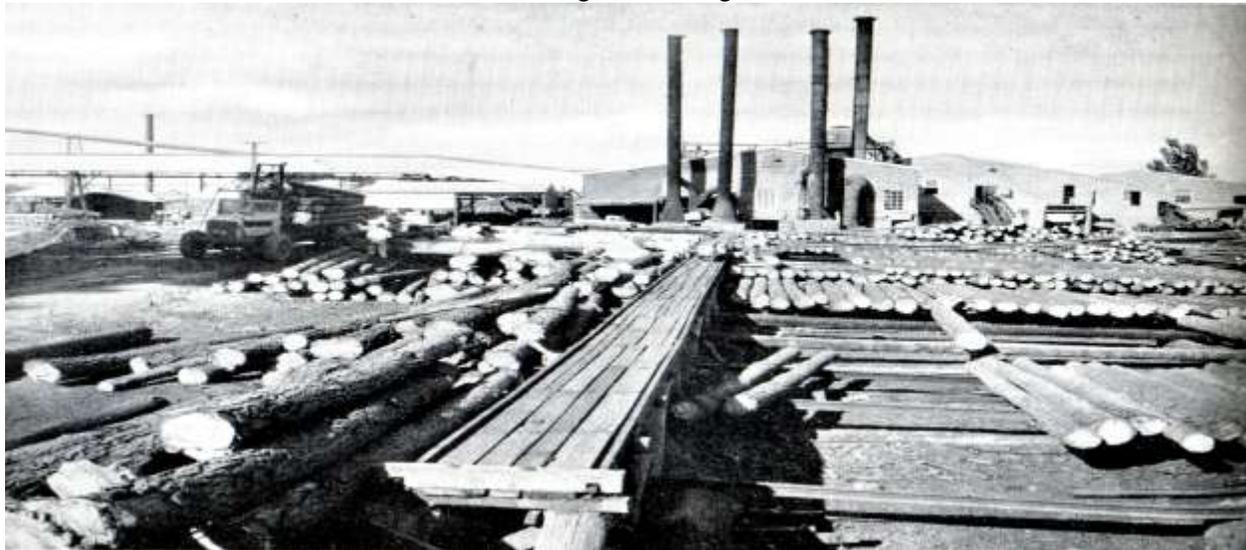
Timber Mill at Mount Burr

Mount Burr, with an altitude of 789 feet, is the highest point on the Limestone Coast – Mount Gambier is 621 feet, was named by Governor Grey in 1844 on a trip to Rivoli Bay. He was accompanied by Thomas Burr, who gave an account of the expedition: '… we made the summit of the range, the principal summit of which His Excellency has done me the honour to call after my father.' It is apparent that there could have been a close connection between Governor Grey's and Thomas Burr's fathers. George Grey was born at Lisbon on 14 April 1812, a week after his father, Lieut-Colonel George Grey, was killed at Badajoz and, as George Dominicus Burr prepared a plan of Salamanca, it is possible that he knew Colonel Grey.

In 1826, aged 14, George Grey entered Sandhurst where G.D. Burr was one of his professors.

The following obituary appeared in *The Times* on 2 April 1855:

On the 23rd ult., at Wokingham, Berks, aged 69, George Dominicus Burr, Esq., late Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, where for 40 years he zealously performed his arduous duties.

Thomas Burr was baptized at Sandhurst, Berkshire, on 26 March 1814 and, later, employed by the Tithe Commission in England – a tithe, literally, 'one-tenth' – relates to payments made in kind to the church. In 1836, the Tithe Commission was established to create a new system of rent charges and, between 1835 and 1852, it appointed surveyors to make large-scale maps and schedules listing all landowners/ tenants and field names in a parish.

He arrived at Port Misery (later to be Port Adelaide) with his wife on the *Cleveland* in December 1839 and, apart from his exploits mentioned elsewhere in this book, he was at the Eureka Stockade in 1854 when he provided a witness statement and, later, was unsuccessful in obtaining a position with the Burke and Wills expedition.

The town of **Mount Burr**, 13 km NE of Millicent, was proclaimed on 27 May 1976; its school opened in 1934.

In 1868, an itinerant worker complained that when he arrived at the drainage works:

We had to join in gangs, some six men and some three. Then we got our work, when we had to make wurleys to sleep in, until we got tents. So many men coming up, there were no tents nor tools for the men. Barrows and planks were also short. We were working for two weeks, and I saw that I could make fair wages; but the rain coming on flooded us all out and we had to wait for a few days till we got shifted…The water is running like the River Torrens. All the men are idle…

Burra - The story of **Burra** began in 1845 when section 1 of the Burra survey was granted to William Allen and Samuel Stocks. At that time a shepherd named Pickett found copper ore on the banks of the Burra Creek and the

comedy of the struggle between two rival groups, the 'Nobs' and 'Snobs', to get possession of the ore-bearing country is to be found in history books

In respect of the demise of Thomas Pickett, it was reported that:

> He was last seen alive on Tuesday the 18th. inst. about 2 o'clock… he was then standing at the door of an old vacant hut in the creek at Hallett's Spring, about 3 miles from Kooringa… he was drunk. Nothing further was heard or known of poor Pickett until about 3 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 20th. inst., when a little boy… casually entered the hut to seek a piece of twine for some childish purpose and saw the deceased lying dead on the floor…, nearly naked and severely burnt…
>
> It was clear that the deceased had met his death by falling into the fire while in a state of intoxication and the jury returned a verdict to that effect…
>
> It was left to a private individual to make an appeal to the mine directors. Mr C.J. Ware, licensee of the 'Miners' Arms Hotel'… wrote to them [and its secretary Henry Ayers replied] '…I have to inform you that the directors have authorised the payment of funeral expenses… for the amount of £5-5-0.'

Pickett was buried in the local cemetery in the old section on the western bank of the Burra Creek and has a memorial erected in his memory close to the site of the old shepherd's hut. In 1846, Thomas Burr surveyed the town of Kooringa, followed by Redruth and Aberdeen. These three villages, together with Graham, Llwchwr and other smaller subdivisions (*See, e.g, Millerton*), now comprise the town of **Burra**, proclaimed on 19 September 1940.

A proposal by James Chambers to run a weekly conveyance to and from the Burra Burra mines was reported in 1846 when 'the return journey will commence on Friday morning at 10 a.m. and will be completed by an early arrival in Adelaide on Saturday night.'

> On 24 June 1849 a convivial party, consisting of some 30 or 40 carpenters employed at the 'Monster Mine' met at the Burra Burra Hotel to partake of a sumptuous entertainment provided through the liberality of their employer.
>
> Suitable toasts and hilarious songs contributed to enliven the recreative scene in the spacious hall, followed by like convivialists, agreeably enchanted the captain's and officials of the Association's establishment, for whom the best parlour was set apart.
>
> At that late hour, when the pot-valiant are wont to 'call spirits from the vasty deep', the 'Demon Alcohol' appeared to have been invoked; for:
>
> *Utensils then lay strewn about,*
> *And all was racket, noise and rout,*
> *And swaggering to and fro*
>
> *To give the gen'rous treats a seat,*
> *The Worthy Host, who'd done his best*
> *Was curs'd like the bitter foe.*

The editor commented further that 'in the issue some leading men ceased to be exemplary':

> Although (to our knowledge) there was no Cock-Robin funeral enacted for living men, we are credibly informed that a sympathising *Wren* dropped the curtain upon more than one bacchanal and many an *outré* scene.
>
> On 25 June 1849 the friends of the total abstinence in Kooringa held a public tea meeting in the Wesleyan Sunday and day school room.
>
> The Reverend William Lowe in a short address mentioned among the evils incurred by drunkenness, no fewer than 42 diseases of the body…
>
> Mr. Osborne from his heart thanked God that he was a teetotaler. True were the principles of teetotalism and they must prevail… He had been robbed of an education through the drinking habits of his father, but he rejoiced that teetotalism had reclaimed his parent, who subsequently became a humble Christian and who was now, he trusted, in Heaven.
>
> Mr Jeffery upbraided those of the Cornish at the Burra Burra who hesitated to become teetotalers, and could not those of his countrymen, who were now in the land of 'milk and honey' [*see Ayers, Hundred of*] who had plenty of meat, abstain - This last speaker was loudly cheered…

An informative article headed 'A Trip to Kooringa' was reported in 1850; it includes a description of miners' huts in the banks of a creek:

> For a distance of more than two miles the banks of a ravine are perforated with vaulted chambers, in which a populous community is living in apparent health and comfort. From above these dwellings, to which some future etymologist… will trace the name of Burra (Burrow), present a squalid but exceedingly diversified and picturesque appearance.
>
> Some are quite cottage-like in their exterior, having stone fronts, well-proportioned doors, and fences guarding the approach. Accidents… happen to night-walkers, who fall down the chimneys…

H.C. Talbot said that the name Burra was of Indian origin:

> As far back as 1839 James Stein held pastoral country there under occupation licence. He had a number of coolies in his employ as shepherds and hut keepers, who called the creek, which ran through the run, 'Burra Burra', Hindoostanee for 'great-great'.

However, the following facts cast some doubts on this nomenclature. Stein was born in Scotland and his father was a member of the House of Commons and his sister Ann, the Countess of Fife.

This Scottish affiliation creates an interesting situation because the name 'Burra' occurs in the Shetland Islands, off Scotland, and in 1299 it was written as *borgarfiord* - Old Norman for 'a fort, stronghold, a fortified hill', where *borg* means 'a fort'.

In the early days of his pastoral pursuits in South Australia his log hut would, no doubt, have been built with loopholes to protect himself against attacks from Aborigines and, as an educated man, it is not beyond comprehension that he was aware of the origin of the Scottish 'Burra' and, because of his 'fortifications', named the place accordingly.

A photograph of the Burra mine – circa 1850

A miner's dugout at Burra

For a time Stein (ca.1804-1877) was in partnership with E.P.S. Sturt (*see Kadlunga*). The first school in the town was under the control of Mr and Mrs Francis Jolly in 1847; the government public school was opened in 1878.

The **County of Burra** was proclaimed on 7 August 1851. (*See Stein Hill*)

Burra Hill was a property South-East of Eudunda. (*See Neale Flat*)

Burrawing Creek - In 1868, William Lakin discovered copper on what is now section 403, Hundred of Yaranyacka, near Tumby Bay and, in 1871, sold his mineral lease to the Burrawing Copper Mining Company which, eventually, was liquidated in 1875.

A settlement grew adjacent to the mine and a licence to conduct a school was granted to Thomas Sweetman in 1873; it closed in 1878. The former Burrawing Hotel was once the head station of War(r)atta Vale.

The Burrawing Mine was 'about seven miles by road from Tumby Bay and was opened several years ago.

Till recently it was worked by Mr Carlin and the ore raised is sent to… Port Adelaide, the stuff averaging over 30% of pure copper. Later, a company was formed and the engine and plant of the Kanappa mine were purchased and fixed at Burrawing…

Burridge Well - On section 33, Hundred of Warrenben, on Yorke Peninsula; probably corrupted from William Burrage, who took up pastoral lease no. 314 at Cape Spencer on 3 October 1853.

Burruna, Lake - Near Lake Callabonna; derived from the Aboriginal *burrana* - 'to fly' (as a bird).

Burrundi - Rodney Cockburn places it on the East-West railway and says it is an Aboriginal word meaning 'kangaroo'.

Burrungule - West of Mount Gambier. The **Burrungule** Post Office opened in January 1893 and closed on 26 January 1927. The **Burrungule** School opened as 'Benara' in 1894; name changed in 1896; closed in 1970.

The Tindale papers at the SA Museum records the name of *baringial* in the vicinity of section 369, Hundred of Benara, as being 'a memorial to an ancestral being of the same name who killed an evil being *Tenateona* and applied as **Burrungule** to the railway station.' (*See Benara*)

Burslem Hill - On section 1800, Hundred of Kondoparinga, recalls Francis Henry Burslem, a surveyor, who was responsible for the 'Green-Hills Special Survey' in the Macclesfield district in 1841:

F.H. Burslem, formerly of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and late an officer in the 9th and 40th regiments of foot, begs to announce that in a consequence of a reduction in the Survey Department [in 1841], in which he was engaged, he has accepted the management of the Royal Hotel and Bush Club House, Franklin Street… Mr F.G. Andrews store on the acre will afford country settlers a great facility for obtaining provisions and every requisite for the supply of their stations…

and later:

Mr. Burslem begs to announce that he has purchased the property lately occupied by Mr Bristow, on the beach, three miles below Glenelg, consisting of a hotel and boarding house known by the name of Marino… He has a cart which will be in Adelaide every day for fresh meat, *etc*.

Milk will be supplied from his own cows and the garden is well stocked with vegetables and fruit. Excellent fish are constantly obtained and game of most kinds is abundant in the neighbourhood… A laundress who resides within a short distance will call for linen twice a week. [*See Marino*]

Burt Hill - North-East of Beltana, recalls J. Burt(t) who held mineral claim 1681 near Mount Fitton.

Burton - An 1870 subdivision of part section 261, Hundred of Saddleworth, by John Charles, farmer of Saddleworth; now included in Manoora.

> It seems strange that the railway station should retain the name of Manoora when it is patent to all observers that the leading and most thriving township is Burton, which is only separated from the station by the length of a chain…

To this dicta the Editor offered a few sage words of advice: '… Chinkford, Manoora and Burton will do well to stop their sparring and adopt one name… they are sufficiently near to be considered by outsiders as one township.'

The name **Burton** was given, also, to a subdivision of part sections 4243 and 4236, Hundred of Munno Para, by Reid Murray Developments (SA) Ltd in 1960 and, in earlier days, 'there [was] a little Methodist Church and cemetery known as Burton… halfway down the eastern side of section 3229.'

The **Burton** School was opened in 1860 and closed in 1950.

The annual public examination of the school, near Salisbury, conducted by Mr and Mrs Tupper came off in 1862. The following was the prize list: 'Edward Carslake, W. Short, Martha Barton, Albert Short, Alfred Short, Anne Harper, Georgina White and George Laming.'

Its origin is uncertain; however, the first licensee of the nearby 'Bolivar Hotel' came from 'Burton Latimer' in Northamptonshire, England, while its second licensee was H.W. Burton. (*See Bolivar*)

The name derives from the Anglo-Saxon *bureton* or *buryton* - words used to denote places of Roman origin.

Burtt Crossing - Near Lake Torrens, named by B.H. Babbage in 1858 'from the name of the person who pointed it out to me' - probably William Burtt of Mt Arden station, to the south of Lake Torrens, adjacent to the crossing.

> The stages immediately before him [B.H. Babbage] are easy and the advance of his camp will be unattended with risk of difficulty - namely from the Elizabeth to the new station forming by Mr Smith, where there is plenty of water… thence to a water hole lying northward… That is the most distant point which Mr Burtt has visited, but the blacks have assured him of water at similar stages for 200 miles further.

William Burtt married the daughter of Malcolm Gillies, a prominent pastoralist, who, from 1851, held many leases in northern areas.

Burwood - A 1908 subdivision of part section 347, Hundred of Yatala, by David William Freestun; now included in Nailsworth. The name, retained in 'Burwood Street', Nailsworth, that bisected the 47 allotments of the subdivision, comes from Surrey, England, and translates as 'a wood near a fort (burgh)'. (*See Burra*)

Bushy Island - A descriptive name for an island off Kangaroo Island given by Matthew Flinders, in 1802; known, also, as **Busby Islet**.

Butcher - The Saddleworth to Marrabel Road passes through **Butcher Gap** in the Belvidere Range; its origin is unknown but it dates back to 1855 and probably honours Thomas Butcher (1813-1888), who settled in the area circa 1846. (*See Coghill Creek*)

Butcher Soak was named after William Butcher, pastoralist. Its Aboriginal name was *pichinga*.

The **Butcher Soak** School opened in 1922 and changed its name to 'Peebinga' in 1927. (*See Peebinga*)

In 1912, to determine the supply of water in the rockhole, Mr Redman of the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, made an inspection of the locality when 'he found the water in the rockhole to be a soakage and not connected with underground streams':

> Mr Redman, who is an authority on Aboriginal nomenclature, took the liberty of altering the name Butcher's Soak to Pichinga, the native name for the place of pines. The new title was written on a board and nailed to a tree close by. He was struck with the numbers and the remarkable variety of parrots, as well as the extreme tameness of the birds…

Bute - The town, surveyed by H. Jacob in September 1883, was proclaimed on 13 March 1884, deriving its name from 'Bute Island' in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, and probably coming from either an Old Irish word *bot* - 'beacon fire' or the Swedish *bod* - 'hut'; there is a 'Buteland' in Northumberland, England.

The **Bute** School opened in 1886 and, in 1927, 'a crowd assembled at the power house of the Border Electric Company, Bute, to take part in the opening ceremony of electric light for the town. Just after eight o'clock the light was switched on by the Chairman of the Ninnes District Council, W.H. Sharman…'

RAA road service depot at Bute – circa 1935

Buthera Rock - On the beach at Point Pearce was said to be a memorial of an ancestral being who threw it to its position as a club, the handle of which was supposed to be under the ground.

Butler - Sir Richard Butler, MP (1890-1924) was born in Oxfordshire, in 1850, and came to South Australia with his parents in 1854.

In Parliament, he received the nickname of 'Dismal Dick' but earned a high reputation for financial ability. Becoming Premier in March 1905, he was defeated when Parliament met on 20 July while, in May 1919, his political career suffered a severe reversal when, as Minister of Agriculture, irregularities were found in the bulk wheat handling scheme.

Later, a Royal Commission found he had used his position to gain minor electoral advantages but, in 1920, another enquiry, apparently, vindicated him for he was elected speaker in 1921. He died at Croydon on 28 April 1925.

Butler Bridge School was opened as 'Pirie South' in 1906 by Clara B. McIntyre. It changed its name in 1916 and closed in 1948 The **Hundred of Butler**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 25 April 1895. The **Butler** School, opened in 1905, closed in 1968. **Butler Tanks**, is in the Hundred of Butler, 32 km north of Tumby Bay. Prior to 1920 it was known as 'Wilbertam'.

> At the terminus of the Port Lincoln railway - that first stage of forty miles - the government has put down a tank of no mean proportions. This is the largest artificial reservoir on the whole of the West Coast… Sunk to a depth of 20 feet in the solid clay, the reservoir, with its surrounding heaped-up embankments, concrete water chute and extensive and elaborate system of drains, was [soon] filled to the brim…

Butler Bay, 'westward of Scott's Bay', was named in 1910.

Butler Lagoon recalls Mr J. Butler, a boundary rider on Koonoona station. **Lake Butler**, in the Hundred of Waterhouse, near Robe, was named after Captain Gerald V. Butler, commander of a company of the 96th regiment; in 1846 he was appointed as Government Resident at Robe. The Aborigines knew it as *moorakyne*.

Buttamuck Hill - North-West of Peterborough. The 'Buttamuck Run' was established by M.A. Short in 1868. It comprised pastoral leases nod. 1580 and 1581, the former being a consolidation of leases 305, 373 and 602, taken up, originally, by P. Levi and J. Williams from 1853. Pastoral records state that lease 305 was known as 'Buttermuke', while the *Record of the Mines of South Australia* (fourth edition) has a description of the 'Buttamuk' silver-lead lode in the Hundred of Coglin and, in 1891, the Inspector of Mines reported that 'prospects were not encouraging.' A more optimistic report on the 'mine' was made later that year.

Buxton, County of - Proclaimed on 13 August 1896 in honour of Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Governor of South Australia from 29 October 1895 to 29 March 1899. He was a descendant of Thomas Fowell Buxton, GCMG, an activist against the slave trade. (*See Buxton Street*)

Byass Hill - On section 58, Hundred of Blanche, recalls George A. Byass who obtained the land grant of the adjoining section 55 on 19 November 1919.

Byethorne - John Clezy (1790-1864) laid out the village, circa 1851, on section 5293, Hundred of Kanmantoo, taking the name of the local residence of William Milne, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1822. (*See Milne*) John Clezy emigrated with his wife and children from Selkirkshire, Scotland, and died at Byethorne.

Speculation was rife when the Hills railway opened and one venturer, Thomas Magarey, purchased land in 1879 in the Hundred of Noarlunga adjacent to the Mount Lofty Railway Station and created the subdivision of 'Montrose' out of which William Milne, junior, purchased an allotment that comprised in excess of four acres; on it, he built a house naming it 'Byethorne'.

> According to Mr Barry Finn the stone for the arches was cut in Scotland and came out on the same ship to Australia as did the commissioned stone mason. There is also an unsubstantiated story that the name 'Byethorne' came from the family home in Glasgow and that William Milne jnr had the architect design the house from an etching of the old home. Sisters from the Dominicans who purchased the property say that the original etching was hanging on the wall when they took it over and the etching was presented to the State Art Gallery. The Art Gallery has no record of the acquisition.

In an auction notice in 1946, the Milne residence, with grounds of over 5¾ acres [*sic*], was described as follows:

> This fine old house, of mellowed stone and dignified character, contains, on two floors, drawing, dining and smoking rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, and self-contained domestic offices and quarters comprising kitchen, scullery, large pantry-servery, cellar, 3 staff bed rooms, sitting room and bathroom…
> Out offices include entrance lodge (a nice little cottage of 5 rooms), excellent stabling garage for several cars, man's room, workshops, tool and engine sheds, storage space, etc, large stone ironing room and laundry with separate storage …

The property was auctioned in six lots and the 'main house' was purchased by the Dominican Sisters and renamed 'Mount St Catherine' in 'honour of Mother Mary Kavanagh who came from Ireland in 1875 to help establish the Dominican Order in Adelaide.'

A school was conducted there until 1981 when 'the main house and surrounding gardens were divided into four strata title units' while 'the lodge at the gate was given its own title and the former orchard near Laurel Road divided into three separate house blocks.'

Byngville - In 1882, it was described as adjoining Hayhurst. No further information has come to light but, because the suburb of Bideville adjoined Hayhurst, it is probably a corruption of the suburb's name.

Byre Homestead Blocks - Laid out on part sections 177, 178, 209 and 210, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Ellis and Downer Dairies Ltd in 1914; *byre* is a Scottish word meaning 'barn'.

Byrne Bay - Near Port Neill, recalls Mr E. Byrne who took up section 15, Hundred of Dixson, in 1907.

Bywaters, Lake - Near Walker Flat, named in 1965 after G.A. Bywaters MP, Minister of Lands.

Bywell - Created by William Whinham (1842-1925) in 1898 out of part sections 374-75, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Prospect. The town in Northumberland, England, derives from the Œ *byge-wella* 'spring in the bend' of the River Tyne. (*See Ovingham*)