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*The names of a land show the heart of the race,
They move on the tongue like the lilt of a song.*
(John Hewitt - *Ulster Names*)

Cable Bay - On Yorke Peninsula from whence a submarine cable was extended to Althorpe Islands.

Cabra Estate - On 24 January 1886 the Cabra Convent was opened by Dr Reynolds, the Roman Catholic Bishop and, in 1909, a subdivision was made of part section 1, Hundred of Adelaide by Alfred Le Messurier; now included in Cumberland Park. It is bisected by Mathias and Hill Avenues and was named after Cabra, in Ireland, from which sisters of the Dominican Order came to establish the South Australian Branch.

Cacuppa - A property South-West of Lake Gairdner; see pastoral lease no. 2125.

Cadamby Well - In the Hundred of Lucy. Corrupted from the Aboriginal *kardiamba*; meaning unknown.

Cadara Hill & Cadara Swamp - North of Cape Thomas on section 22, Hundred of Mount Benson, in the South-East. Aboriginal for 'willy wagtail lookout'. In Aboriginal mythology the willy-wagtail, by its chattering, warned the Emu people when they were about to be cut off by the rising tide during a visit to Baudin Island.

Cadbury Spring - Near the Bunyeroo Valley, east of Heysen Range in the North Flinders Ranges. In 1912, an obituary of a William Abbott mentioned 'Cadbury brothers, Wilpena station' in the 1850s, while John and Philip Cadby (*sic*) took up pastoral lease no. 620 'East of Wilpena' on 8 April 1858 - shipping records show a John and Philip Cadby arriving in the *Salsette* in 1855. The name 'Cadbury' occurs, also, in Devon and Somerset, England.

Cadelga Well - In the Far North-East. The 'Cadelga Run' was established by the Bank of NSW in 1877; see pastoral lease no. 2737A.

Cadell - Captain Francis Cadell (1822-1879), a pioneer of navigation along the River Murray, spent many years in the Merchant Navy, took part in the China War and was present at the siege of Canton and, aged 22, was a Commander. He came to South Australia in 1849 and, in later years, various honours were bestowed upon him for his feats in steam navigation. He was murdered by one of his crew when on a voyage from Ambon.

In 1884, the fruits of his labour were exemplified in a monetary grant to his sisters:

We are informed that the Chief Secretary has received the proportion promised by the Government of Victoria of the sum of £1,000 which is intended to be given to the sisters of the late Captain Cadell by the colonies of Victoria, NSW and South Australia, in recognition of his efforts in proving the navigability of the Murray...

A.T. Saunders said of him: '[He] was a red-headed, red-moustached, pompous and bombastic man who knew how to keep himself in the limelight and to reap what others had sown.'

The **Hundred of Cadell** (part of the former Hundred of Murray), County of Albert, was proclaimed on 19 April and 18 October 1860 and, later, several blocks were surveyed in 1878, the remainder being subdivided about 1892.

Photographs of the proposed irrigation area are in the *Observer*, 6 July 1918.

The town of **Cadell** was proclaimed on 29 July 1920. (*See New Era*) The **Cadell** School opened in 1922 and, in July of that year, the local hall was crowded with soldier settlers intent on discussing their liabilities:

Mr. Frankel said they were grossly overcharged for channelling and many were constructed too low in the ground, and they had to be retopped... An instance was given where 500 trees were planted on a block against the wish of the settler, as he considered it too late to plant in October.

Three trees out of 500 survived. The two nurseries established by the Irrigation Department were referred to as cemeteries because of the mortality of the trees raised there...

Without giving a location, Rodney Cockburn says that **Cadell Creek** was named by John McKinlay in 1862.

Cadibarrawirracanna, Lake - The name, recorded by E.H. Lees, in 1882, is shown in SA Museum records as Aboriginal for 'place for gum tree wooden scoops'.

Cadina - A property South-West of Lake Eyre; see pastoral lease no. 1840.

Cadney Park - A railway station on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs line. *Cadney* is an Aboriginal word relating to 'dragon lizards'.

Cadnia - An Aboriginal word for 'rock'. In 1872, 180 acres of land were resumed from pastoral lease no. 1565, ('Moolooloo' held at the time by Andrew Tennant) and, within it, the township of **Cadnia** was surveyed and proclaimed on 2 October 1873. The official name was rarely used because the name 'Sliding Rock' had been given to the locality in the 1850s. (*See Sliding Rock*)



Sliding Rock mine at Cadnia



Cadnia East in the 1870s

In 1870, copper ore was discovered there by John Holding and Joseph Hele and, at the height of production, the town had a population of 400. In 1875, a deputation of residents called for an extension of 'Cadnia or Sliding Rock Mine' and it was suggested that the 'allotments should contain one acre each in order to promote gardening operations and secure healthiness and comfort among the residents. It was likewise asked that park lands might be reserved for purposes of recreation...'

Accordingly, **Cadnia East** was proclaimed on 27 July 1876.

Rodney Cockburn records a **Lake Cadnia** in County MacDonnell and says it means 'spring water'. (*See Cadnite, Lake*)

Cadnite, Lake - On section 549, Hundred of Binnun, in the South-East. Henry and Derwas Owen Jones gave the name 'Cadnite' to a pastoral run they took up on 1 July 1851 (lease no. 161).

It is, probably, an Aboriginal word referring to 'water'.

Cadnowie Springs - (*See Algebuckina*)

Cairnbank - The name given to John Hensley's pastoral station near Lacepede Bay; he arrived in the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* in 1838. (*See Bull Island, Hensley Flat & Minecrow*)

Cairn Hill - The school, opened in 1881 by Annie Cowan, was altered to 'Hundred of Tickera' in 1901, reverting to 'Cairn Hill' in 1909; it closed circa 1920.

Calalie - Rodney Cockburn records it as 'a station property in the North East and being a word coined from the better known place names of Caltowie and Belalie, whither came two former owners of the station.'

Calca - Aboriginal for 'stars'. The name was taken from pastoral lease no. 554 held by Adam Borthwick from 10 February 1856. Originally, James Baird held the land, calling it 'Kolka'. (*See Baird Bay & Freeman Peninsula*)

Calca Peninsula is on Baird Bay and **Calca School** was opened in 1892 and closed in 1939.

In 1883, the Calca station was held by a 'gentleman who had bought it some months ago, after the government had several times refused to resume land upon it because of it being considered unfit for agriculture':

A mailman and storekeeper in the district was allowed to graze his horses upon the run, but it having been shown to the owner, by whom he was partly employed, that he was anxious to have the land resumed, he was no longer permitted to enjoy this privilege. Annoyed, he got up a 'conspiracy' to have the land surveyed and thrown open to selection.

A photograph of a cricket team is in the *Chronicle*, 30 June 1906, page 30, of **Calca Bluff** and a tank made from its granite in the *Observer*, 16 August 1924, page 35.

Calcannia - (*See Barinia*)

Caldwell, Hundred of - In the County of Hopetoun, proclaimed on 21 January 1892. Robert Caldwell, MP (1884-1902), born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1842, came to South Australia with his parents in the *Florentia* in 1849, when they settled at Mount Templeton. Leaving school at thirteen he worked in farming. Later, he resided at Woodside.

He died in November 1909 and is buried at Inverbrackie:

He was the author of some highly meritorious verses and published several volumes ... He contributed verses on topical themes to the *Register* and was a prolific writer on subjects of public concern. Among the earlier settlers in the Troubridge area on southern Yorke Peninsula were the Caldwell family.

James Caldwell, senior, hailed from Ardrossan on the west coast of Scotland. He established himself in a substantial residence at Wattle Point and some of his family are still in the district. One son, Robert, had distinct literary gifts. He lived near the chief homestead and had a family of eight boys.

He became well-known as a good adviser and a man of parts and it was no surprise to his friends that he should be nominated for a seat in parliament. No one made more discreet use of the parliamentary library. He wrote much, not only to the daily press, but for publication in book form, while poetry was the chief place of his output and over the period 1874-1903 he published nine volumes.

As a man of literary instincts, he is held in kindly and affectionate remembrance by many who appreciated his gifts and shared his friendship.

Calgara - A property 'North-West of Hundred of Stirling'; see pastoral lease no. 1851.

Caliph - A town, in the Hundred of Mantung, 48 km South-West of Loxton, proclaimed on 12 August 1926, was named after a variety of wheat grown in the district. (*See Karoonda*) **Caliph** Post Office opened as 'Hampton Well' in 1924; it closed on 13 May 1971. The **Caliph School** opened in 1925 and closed in 1942.

A photograph of the school and students is in the *Chronicle*, 6 April 1933, page 34.

Callabonna, Lake - Originally thought to be part of the 'horseshoe' configuration of Lake Torrens, but disproved by A.C. Gregory in June 1858, it was known first as 'Mulligan', a corruption of the Aboriginal *mullachan* - 'springs of water running'.

The name 'Callabonna' was suggested in 1894 by Dr Stirling who failed to record its meaning, but a pastoral station on the eastern shore carried the name and was established by J. Ragless in 1876 (lease no. 2656).

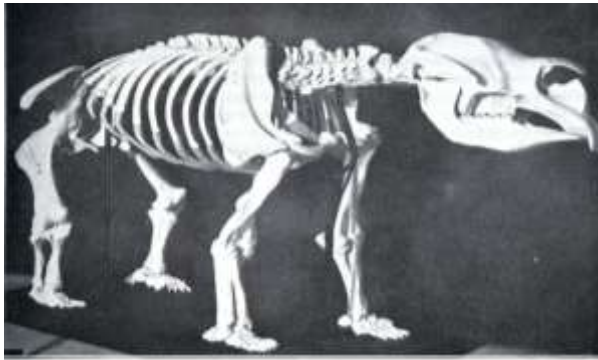
Mr. John Meldrum who arrived in Adelaide in November 1892 from Ragless's Calaburna [*sic*] station has brought with him some interesting fossiliferous specimens of the gigantic mammal, *Diprotodon Australis*...

The bones of three carcasses are exposed and lying on the surface... [*See Mulligan Springs*]

Callanna - A railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line, 14 km west of Marree, refers to an Aboriginal legend surrounding a kangaroo slaking its thirst at nearby springs. The 'Callanna Run' was held by F.A. Dutton from 1864 and small quantities of copper ore were mined there but, by 1898, no worthwhile lode had been found. A sketch of the station homestead is in the *Pictorial Australian*, February 1884, (*See Welcome Springs*)



Firewood being transported by camel to the SA Museum expedition's camp at Lake Callabonna in 1893 where the remains of a diprotodon were being excavated



Skeleton of the giant marsupial



Reconstruction from the skeleton by C.H. Angas in 1907

Callawonga Creek - In the Hundred of Waitpinga, near Victor Harbor. Aboriginal for 'burial place'.

Excitement in connection with the discovery of wolfram deposits in large deposits at Callawonga continues intense. Claims are being pegged out rapidly and much of the neighbouring country is being carefully inspected... The locality of the finds is... about 18 miles from Yankalilla...

Mr Munro, in the course of a few hours, gathered about three-parts of a sugar bagful of the mineral for which he received the handsome return of £5/10/ from Messrs Mead & Co...

Callendale - A property in the South-East; see pastoral lease no. 201.

Callington - A subdivision of section 2001, Hundreds of Kanmantoo and Monarto, 24 km west of Murray Bridge.



Explosives Hut at the Callington Mine

The Callington and Bremer mines were opened in 1850 following the discovery of the Bremer Lode by John Kiernan when driving a dray, the wheels of which broke a surface rock and revealed copper ore. The township, laid out by the Britannia Mining Company, circa 1856, took its name from a town in Cornwall, England, derived from *killiton* - 'village by the grove'.

The ruins of the town's first school stand at the back of the Uniting Church, while the present site was occupied in 1887. (*See Bremer, River*)

On 19 October 1868, a German rifle club festival was celebrated when the kingship and nine other prizes were fired for:

The Adelaide members of the club were present on the ground and amongst them the King of last year, H.W. Ehmcke... About 30 of the Callington members on horseback, in their club costume, each with a green and white banner in his right hand, rode in front of a carriage which was destined for the conveyance of the King, who was to be Mr H. Linde...

Photographs of a military camp are in the *Chronicle*, 16 May 1914, page 32, of school children in fancy dress on 3 January 1935, page 31.

Calnan Well - On section 169, Hundred of Menzies and named after Michael Calnan, who held five pastoral leases on Kangaroo Island from 1851. He arrived in the *Africaine* in 1836 and died at Edithburgh in June 1910, aged 83.

A visit to Mr Calnan's property by Dr Lewis of Gawler was recorded in 1870:

I spent over three weeks at Kingscote with Mr Michael Calnan, by whom I was received and treated with true hospitality and attention which could not have been surpassed if I had been a relative. The little community I found anything but wretched, the young people enjoying themselves in the afternoon most rationally and happily in walking, music, singing, dancing, crochet and several other kinds of needlework. Yet there is a want even there - a good school and a place for public worship...



Two houses built by Charles and Michael Calnan and called 'Hope' and 'Charity'
(See under 'Kangaroo Island')

Calperum - A railway station 6 km west of Renmark, named after the nearby pastoral head station. The name was applied, also, to a division of the Chaffey Irrigation Area on 5 June 1925; altered to 'Cooltong' on 26 June 1925. Aboriginal for 'short cut'. (See *Cooltong & Karlowan*)

Calton Hill - Between Angas Park and German (Tappa) Pass and named by Johannes Menge in 1840 when he recorded that a Mr Calton was in company with him - probably Henry Calton who kept the 'Old Spot Hotel' at Gawler in the early 1840s following his arrival in the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* in 1838.

Mr Menge died at Bendigo, Victoria, in 1852. (See *Menge*)

Caltowie - Derived from the Aboriginal *naltjawi* - 'fresh water'; another source opts for 'lizard waterhole'. The principal outstation of a local pastoral property was known as 'Redbanks', sometimes called 'Carcowie'; subsequently corrupted to 'Caltowie'.



Mr Wenham's business at Caltowie - circa 1900

A sketch of wheat stacks is in *Frearson's Weekly*, 23 November 1878, page 308.

In the late 1920s a local farmer, Gustav F. Petatz, bred a new type of wheat 'Petatz Surprise' that won the 'champion prize' at the Melbourne Royal Show, turning the bushel scales at sixty-nine pounds - a Show record.

An 1878 letter *re* a local school, opened in 1876, says that 'the principal part of us, although Protestant, have to send our children to the "Sisters" if we want them to learn anything besides marble-playing, etc...'

The **Hundred of Caltowie** School opened in 1892 and closed in 1900; **Caltowie Extension** School existed from 1893-1944 and **Caltowie North** School, 1877-1943; photographs of a picnic are in the *Chronicle*, 23 March 1933, page 34, of students on 29 June 1933, page 32.

A photograph of wool carting from Mr. Seaman's station is in the *Observer*, 3 November 1923, page 30, of the bowling green on 26 November 1927, page 37, a croquet match in the *Chronicle*, 5 April 1934, page 34.

Calomba - A railway station, 10 km North-West of Mallala, is said to be an Aboriginal name for the Australian shamrock.

The **Calomba** Post Office opened in April 1920 and closed on 19 January 1975.

Caloote - Derived from the Aboriginal *kaalut* - 'the bend'. It was the northern most camping place of the Ngaralta people.

The **Caloote** Post Office opened in April 1882 and, in 1885, the town was laid out on part section 322, Hundred of Finnis, by Carl C. Rathmann of Mannum, 6 km South-West of Mannum.

The **Caloote** School was opened in 1882 as 'Summerfeldt'; name changed in 1885 and closed in 1965.

A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 24 August 1933, page 31.

Calpatanna - A post office on section 96, Hundred of Wrenfordsley. An Aboriginal word; meaning unknown.

The **Hundred of Caltowie**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871. A town named **Caltowie**, surveyed in 1871, 13 km west of Jamestown, was offered for sale on 15 August 1872 and extended by private subdivisions in 1877 and 1878 by William Broadbent.

In 1876, it was reported that there were 'sundry evils of a very gross nature existing at present in this township':

The place of late has been, and is now, infested with a disorderly riotous lot of men, many of whom came to this town without a shilling and stay for weeks at a time without doing a stroke of work, and generally intoxicated. The scenes here, and more especially on Sundays, are most disgusting...

Cambalapien Well - Near Tintinara, derived from the Aboriginal *cambalup-in* - 'at the swampy place'.

A map of 1939 shows it as **Cambalipin**. W.G. Harding applied the name to pastoral lease no. 2095 in 1870 (2365 in 1895) and a sketch of it is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*. (See *Harding Springs*)

Cambrai - A subdivision of section 181, Hundred of Angas, 10 km south of Sedan, laid out as 'Rhine Villa' by Abel Pollard Skinner, in 1882. During 1916 the Nomenclature Committee suggested the replacement name of 'Pongaree Villa', but the government of the day opted for 'Cambrai', a World War I battleground. *Pongaree* is Aboriginal for 'shade reflection in water'. The school was opened as 'Rhine Villa' in 1888; name changed in 1918.

In 1926, the new Congregational Church 'was opened by Mr G. Arthur Payne who is in his 86th year and is the oldest resident of the district... A church for the district was established first at Black Hill in 1890 and a few years later arrangements were made for the use of the institute for church purposes...' (See *Black Hill*)

A photograph of the church is in the *Chronicle*, 8 May 1926, page 40.

Camden - According to Lands Department records, this name was never applied in its single form to a subdivision for residential purposes, although the railway station on the North Terrace to Glenelg railway (now the route of the West Side Bikeway) was, until 1916, known by the single name of **Campden**; in the ensuing year the spelling **Camden** was used.

In 1879, it was reported that 'Sir Thomas Elder has made arrangements for the erection of a town at Morphettville':

The houses and a church, also, which are to be of wood, will be made in Canada... This township which is to be known as **Campden** [sic] will extend along the Bay Road between the Morphettville station of the Holdfast Bay line of railway and the racecourse.

Further, in 1880 the townships of **Camden** and **Campden** were advertised, the latter being a subdivision of part sections 109 and 136, Hundred of Adelaide, adjoining Morphettville Racecourse. At this time neither name was recognised by the Department of Lands. **Camden** School opened in 1919 and, in 1920:

The second annual carnival organised by the Camden Progress Association with the object of raising funds to build an institute was conducted on 10 January 1920 in Morphett's Paddock, Morphettville, and proved a great success...

Camden Park was laid out by Fannie E. Aitchison on sections 109 and 136, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1911, and bounded by Morphett Road, Stonehouse Avenue and the former railway line (Creslin Terrace). Today, it extends through the former **Campden Park Estate**.

The current, rather complicated, boundaries are Morphett Road, Mooringe Avenue, Streeters Road, Whelan Avenue, Stonehouse Avenue and Paget Street to the Adelaide/Glenelg tramline.

Campden Estate was created in 1914 on section 2037 by Florence M. Mackenzie of Campden, as an extension of the **Camden Park** subdivision, to include Morphett Road, Albert Avenue, William Street (now Capper Street) and Stonehouse Avenue; now included in Camden Park; earlier the land was in possession of Reverend George Stonehouse (1808-1871). (See *Campden*)

'Camden' is a London suburb derived from the Celtic *camdin* - 'crooked hill', while *campden* means 'wooded vale with a battle site' (from the French *campus* - 'a plain'). According to Rodney Cockburn the 'old- world place was begun in 1791 on land let by Earl Camden in 1791 for the building of 1,400 houses.'

Camel Camp Waterhole - It lies about 5 km from Oodnadatta.



Camel Camp Waterhole

Camel Hump - A descriptive name given to a lofty peak about 23 km west of Burra.

Cameron - A post office 'near Percyton' opened in September 1882 and closed in October 1894. Data in the State Library says the **Hundred of Cameron**, County of Daly, proclaimed on 18 February 1869, was named after Hugh Cameron, who was born in 1796 at Braes of Rannoch, Scotland, and came to South Australia, in 1838, and managed the Hummocks Run for John Ellis, taken up under occupation licence in 1842.

He died in 1884 and is buried at Mitcham.

A hut, a few miles north of Lake Bumbunga, is marked **Cameron's Hut** on an 1866 map of pastoral leases.

The **Hundred of Cameron** School opened in 1877 and became 'Salt Lake' in 1914. (See *Nantawarra*)

Camilla Bay - Captain Bickers sailed the brigantine *Camilla* from England and, in 1849, took her to Anxious Bay in which he named **Port Camilla**.

Another source within the former Department of Lands says that a ship *Camilla* was wrecked there in 1844.

Campana Creek - (See *Marrano Creek*)

Campbell - John M. Campbell, who took up pastoral lease no. 326 South-West of Mount Eyre on 21 November 1853, arrived with his parents in the *Superb* in 1839 and died at Kent Town in 1907, aged 81.

The **Campbell Bald Hill Range**, in the North Flinders Ranges, may have been named after him.

Campbell Creek is in the Hundred of Waitpinga and the Aborigines knew it as *kowulanga* - 'he is calling', so named because the voice of the ancestral being *Ngurunderi* is believed to have been heard at the mouth of the creek ordering his fleeing wives to return from the Pages Islands. (See *Pages, The*)

Campbell Park School, 14 km WNW of Meningie, near Loveday Bay, was opened in 1940, taking its name from a local homestead; it closed in 1945.

Rodney Cockburn suggests that it was named after a former manager of a local pastoral run.

The **Hundred of Campbell**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 6 December 1888. Allan Campbell, MLC (1878-1898), born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1836, came to Adelaide in January 1867 when he entered into a medical practice. In 1876, due to his report on sanitation, he was appointed as a district health officer and, shortly thereafter, Adelaide became the first Australian capital to undertake a deep-drainage sewer system. Primarily, he was responsible for the creation of the Adelaide Children's Hospital and a training school for nurses.

A humane man, he was outspoken against the sweated labour conditions among female shirt-makers in 1889, and instrumental in founding a home nursing scheme in Bowden, one of Adelaide's poorer suburbs.

He died in October 1898 and was buried in North Road Cemetery:

The people of South Australia will be painfully startled today by the tidings of the sudden death of one of their most prominent and respected colonists... Anything like a full and worthy record of the life of Dr Allan Campbell would fill many columns... His name is unalienably associated in the Children's Hospital of which he was the founder...

Lake Campbell, north of Andamooka, was discovered and named by John and Murdoch Campbell in 1857 while exploring for new pastoral country; B.H. Babbage mentioned it in 1858. Rodney Cockburn records that a party of three men, who followed Mr Campbell to his station, had to kill their horses and drink their blood in the waterless scrub; two returned much exhausted, but Mr Coulthard, of Nuriootpa, was lost. (*See Glenorchy & Nuriootpa*)

Point Campbell, on Lake Eyre, was named after Sir Donald Campbell, whose attempts to break the world land speed record on the salt crust of Madigan Gulf during 1963-64 were crowned with success. (*See Eyre, Lake*)

Point Campbell, at the northern end of Sceale Bay, was named after the 'late warden Campbell' of the Marine Board.

There is a **Point Campbell** in the Hundred of Baker once holding an Aboriginal reserve.

Its Aboriginal name was *munumandang*, recorded first by the surveyor, Stephen King, in 1902. Derived from *munu* - 'mosquitoes' and *mandang* - 'home'.

Campbell Range, north of Bundaleer, was discovered and named by E.J. Eyre in 1839 after 'R. Campbell Esq. of Sydney.'

Campbelltown - Sections 309 and 310, Hundred of Adelaide, purchased in 1839 by S.G. Smith, were sold to Charles James Fox Campbell (1811-1859) who subdivided section 310 in 1851 naming the village **Campbell Town** after himself.

Proudly, he proclaimed 'to all parties who have knowledge of this particular locality, eulogy is superfluous':

Were some of the advantages not enumerated and made generally known an injustice would be committed in respect of the proprietor and the public... Purchasers... will avail themselves of park-like scenery, a beautiful view of the hills and an abundant supply of pure water... The soil is of the richest quality - one of the finest gardens in the colony being already situated on the sections...

He was a pastoralist and, with his brother-in-law, Philip Levi, the lessee of North-West Bend station.

His death came following blood poisoning occasioned by the bursting of a cork when drawn from a bottle.

A building intended to be used as a temporary place of worship in connection with the St Martin's Church was opened for Divine service in September 1857 by the Lord Bishop of Adelaide... The want of a church has long been felt in this thriving and populous district,

while, in 1861 it was said that 'the church has recently been fitted up as a public school at a cost of about £25, the whole amount of which was collected by the teacher, Mr. Duke...'

Campden - In 1879, it was reported that 'Sir Thomas Elder has made arrangements for the erection of a town at Morphetville':

The houses and also a church, which are to be of wood, will be made in Canada... This township which is to be known as **Campden** will extend along the Bay Road between the Morphetville station of the Holdfast Bay line of railway and the racecourse,

while in 1928 it was reported that:

The total destruction by fire of an old two-storeyed house will recall memories of the time when it, and two others similar to it, were erected at Camden, or 'Campden' as it was then called.

An American, named Stimson, owned a barque, *Clifton*, which arrived here on 11 June 1879 laden with American and Canadian goods, including three wooden, or frame houses, of Canadian manufacture.

These were sold to Sir Thomas Elder who erected them at Cam(p)den... with the idea of [them] being the nucleus of a wooden township or village, offering economical living quarters for settlers... [*See Camden*]

Camp Hill - It was named by G.W. Goyder, in May 1857, because it was near his camp on MacDonnell Creek.

Campoona, Hundred of - In the County of Jervois, proclaimed on 25 April 1895.

It is an Aboriginal name, the meaning of which has not been recorded.

Canegrass - (*See Dlorah Downs*)

Canham Reserve - A water reserve contiguous to section 24, Hundred of Tungkillo; the name recalls Joseph Canham, an early settler.

Cannan Reef - South-West of Denial Bay named by Captain B. Douglas in 1858, probably after an assistant government surveyor, who surveyed the harbour of Streaky Bay. Captain Douglas opined that it was 'placed on the

chart by that surveyor, though far from correctly in position.' Cannan was an assistant-surveyor to Colonel Light. Baudin named it *L'Etoile*, 'The Star'.

Cannatalkaninna Waterhole - East of Lake Eyre North where the 'Cannatalkaninna Run' was established by H. and E. Gartrell in 1874.

Cannawaukaninna Bore - (See *Kopperamanna*)

Cannawigara - Professor N.B. Tindale says it could be a corruption of *camiguigara* (or *kanawiakara*)-kana - 'woman's yamstick', *wia* - 'begs' and *kara* - 'a man's sharp edged club'. It is a place about 12 km North West of Bordertown, once occupied by the northern most clan of the Potaruwutj people. There is a Water Reserve (no. 24) beside section 228, Hundred of Wirrega, known today as 'Cannawigara' and of interest is that it was formerly *kanaweia* - (*weia* - 'young woman') - and this could have been corrupted to 'Cannawigara' by early settlers.

An alternative explanation from Tindale says it may derive from *kaniwirika* - *kani*, 'front part of the head' and *wirika* - 'tea-tree'; literally, 'tea-tree head' or a 'clump of tea trees on a creek'.

To add to the confusion, Cockburn opts for 'a line of gum trees' or 'a little pathway of sticks over soft ground'.

The **Cannawigara** railway station, 11 km North-West of Bordertown, had its name taken from J. and C. Scott's station established in 1846. (See *PL 149 of 1851*). The **Cannawigara** School opened in 1901 and closed in 1957.



Congregational Church at Cannawigara and used, also, for school purposes

Mr Thomas Goode, who celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth on 15 April 1925, gave an interview concerning activities on Canowie Station of which he was manager for 35 years:

I entertain some pleasant memories of the Canowie paddocks that ran up to and adjoined the Tongara run. Here grand hare shooting was obtainable... Foxes were unknown and coursing clubs not so numerous and one could make absolutely certain of a good shot at any time. In summer turkeys were plentiful but perhaps the well-watered Booborowie run was the better place than Canowie to go stalking the wily beauties.

We would leave the farm at about 2 a.m. arriving at our destination at about an hour before daybreak. At the creek we would feed the horses and give them a short rest while we boiled the billy and munched a couple of home made cakes. At dawn the turkeys would fly in from their camping grounds for a drink and then begin foraging for grasshoppers among the tussocks.

It was then all hands aboard the buggy, with the two shooters seated upon a bag of chaff roped on to the tailboard. Away we went over stones, dry water courses, stumps and anything that came in the way. When a bird was sighted we circled around it and at 80 to 90 yards the driver sent the nags in at top speed and we would, perhaps, get to within 40 or 50 yards before it took wing...

The township of **Canowie**, in the Hundred of Anne, surveyed in July 1865 by James Elder, was offered for sale on 21 September 1865 and extended in 1925. The **Canowie Belt** Post Office stood on section 474, Hundred of Whyte, 24 km west of Hallett. In 1867, two proposed schools in the Hundred of Whyte (1870-1902) and Hundred of Anne (1895-circa 1898) were discussed. In 1871, **Canowie** School was conducted by James Boddiner with 29 enrolled pupils. **Canowie Belt** School opened as 'Yongala Blocks' in 1901; it closed in 1914.

By 1894, the Canowie Pastoral Company, with Frank and Henry Rymill as principals, owned the property and, in 1910, 17,000 acres were sold at £6 per acre while, in 1912, 13,000 acres brought £8 per acre; in 1925 4,000 acres averaged £15; originally the land had been acquired for about £1 an acre.

A photograph of the flooding of the road to Gladstone is in the *Chronicle*, 14 December 1933, page 34, of tennis teams on 9 May 1935, page 34.

Cantara, Lake North & South - On sections 58 and 59, Hundred of Neville, 56 km NNW of Kingston, SE, named by Professor W.D. Williams of the University of Adelaide in 1983, after the adjoining property.

The **Hundred of Cannawigara**, County of Buckingham, was proclaimed, originally, as the 'Hundred of Paech' on 21 January 1909.

Canoola - A station near Port Lincoln; derived from the Aboriginal *kanula*, 'sheltered or warm place'.

Canopus - (See *Danggali Conservation Park*)

Canowie - Derived from the Aboriginal *kanya-owie* - 'rock waterhole' and applied to a station taken up by W.J. and J.H. Browne from 12 February 1846 'West of Mount Bryan'.

William Warwick, later to take up Holowilena station 40 km east of Hawker, was the station manager in 1850-52.

The land was resumed for closer settlement in 1870.

The 'Cantara Run' (lease no. 822A) was held by George Bunn from May 1856 while the **Cantara** Post Office opened in October 1889. (*See Gall Park*)

Capel Sound - In Encounter Bay, named in April 1837 by Captain Francis Richard M. Crozier of HMS *Victor* after his commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas B. Capel (1776-1853), who fought in the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. (*See Crozier Hill & Victor Harbor*)

Capietha - A town on Eyre Peninsula, 10 km NW of Poochera, surveyed in January 1928 by C.P. Melville, was proclaimed on 23 February 1928. Aboriginal for 'rabbit'. (*See Chandada*)

Capeedee - In February 1901 it was said that 'a visit to Capeedee [*sic*] is always interesting':

One sees a fine a robust type of the merino and the master of Capeedee is always making improvements to the estate... It will be noted that the stud was laid by the late John Murray of Mount Crawford... [*See McVittie Flat*]

Captains Head - This northern extremity of the Chace Range is shown on Sinnett's 1851 private survey map.

Caralue - Taken from an Aboriginal name given to a hill in the vicinity and bestowed by Thomas Evans, a surveyor, in 1864; it has been claimed that it refers to 'curlews', but SA Museum records prefer 'long way' or 'far off'. The 'Caralue Bluff Run' (lease no. 2588) was held by G. Standley from 1875.

The **Hundred of Caralue**, County of Buxton, was proclaimed on 26 July 1917 and the town of **Caralue**, Hundred of Pascoe, 40 km north of Rudall, on 16 December 1926. The **Caralue** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1942.

A photograph of wheat stacks at the railway station is in the *Chronicle*, 22 January 1931, page 35, of a ladies' cricket team on 21 December 1933, page 38.

Carappee - The town, proclaimed on 4 June 1914, was changed to 'Darke Peak' on 19 September 1940.

Carappee Hill is on section 33, Hundred of Pascoe.

Carawa - Taken from an Aboriginal word meaning 'creek' and adopted for pastoral lease no. 2250 by W.A. Horn, in 1872. The **Hundred of Carawa**, County of Dufferin, was proclaimed on 18 May 1893.

Driving along the mail track from Merghiny Well to Carawa three government tanks are passed, Waranda Tank being about 19 miles and Chimbigna about 29 miles from Merghiny... Carawa which has only been resumed for closer settlement during the past 8 or 9 years was formerly a sheep run and the old 'government house' wool sheds still remaining are occupied by agriculturists. At the homestead of the Potter Brothers there is a post office supplied by a fortnightly mail from Adelaide... [*See Waranda Well*]

The **Hundred of Carawa** School opened in 1928 and, in the same year, had its name changed to **Carawa East**; it closed in 1937; in 1939, its portable classroom was transferred to Mount Cooper.

The **Carawa** School operated from 1924 until 1940.

The **Carawa** Post Office, opened in 1895, stood on section 23, Hundred of Haslam, 56 km South-East of Ceduna.

A photograph of loading wheat is in the *Chronicle*, 30 June 1906, page 27.

Carclew - On 21 October 1850, Jonathan Roberts (1812-1872), who arrived in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in 1839, sold one acre out of section 7559, Hundred of Munno Para and, in 1855, a Primitive Methodist Chapel was erected thereon, becoming known as **Carclew**.

Its fourth anniversary was held on 13 March 1859 and, on the following day, there was a 'public tea provided, gratuitously, by the ladies of the congregation following which was a public meeting in respect of the finances of the chapel...' A further chapel was erected on the site and opened in 1870.

An Education Board report shows the **Carclew** School opening in 1856; in 1860 the Gawler River School was conducted in the Carclew Chapel.

Mr Roberts was born in Cornwall at Perranarworthal, near Penryn, and about three miles north of that town was the 'seat' of Carclew. Of interest is the fact that the Bonython family held the Cornish property from 1420 until 1749.

Carcuma - Taken from the Aboriginal name for a well on the former Coonalpyn run. The 'Carcuma Run' was established by H.L. Williams and J.T. Bagot, in 1860. The **Hundred of Carcuma**, County of Buccleuch, was proclaimed on 17 October 1929. **Carcuma Water** lies on section 56, Hundred of Livingstone.

Cardwell, County of - Proclaimed on 3 November 1864 in honour of Viscount Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was born in 1813, the son of a Liverpool merchant and, after a brilliant career at Oxford, entered parliament in 1842. In 1864, as Secretary for the Colonies, he reformed the system of colonial defence, refusing to keep troops in a colony during peacetime unless their expense was defrayed by the colonies. Raised to the peerage in 1874, he took no further part in politics and died in 1886.

Carew - A school of this name, near Mundulla, opened in 1890 and closed in 1962, took its name from the adjacent **Carew Well**; John Reynell held three pastoral leases (nos. 2253, 2359 and 2623) 'north of Tatiara' and he may have named it because the Christian name 'Carew' appears in that family - Carew Reynell (1883-1915), the son of Walter Reynell, was killed in World War I. In 1908, it was said that 'Mr Carew Reynell, of Reynella, has just been elected Master of the Hounds. This gentleman has always been a splendid hunting man, is an enthusiastic polo player and owns several well-known polo ponies.'

Carey Gully - Two kilometres ESE of Uraidla. The earliest reference to the name is to be found in the survey book of Corporal Young, Royal Sappers and Miners when, in 1851, he refers to the 'survey of the road between sections 30 and 31, Paddy Carey's Gully'. Patrick 'Paddy' Carey never owned any land in the gully; the grantees of sections 30 and 31, after survey, being John and Richard Cook, respectively. In 1893, it was said that 'it is named after a man called 'Paddy' Carey, a splitter of 40 years ago. He was the first to settle here. His hut was constructed of sheets

of bark propped in tent-shaped fashion against the bending stem of a sapling. His saw-pit near the hut was for many years afterwards a landmark...'



Mrs Little's store at Carey Gully – circa 1930

The cornerstone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel was laid by Mr Renfrey of Mount Charles on 4 November 1864, when a 'very appropriate address was delivered by Rev J. Read of Woodside' and, in 1866, the settlement was described as having 'a post office (opened 1865), three chapels, two stores and a population of about sixty persons.'

Careyville - An 1862 electoral roll for the district of Yatala shows John P. Buttfield, clergyman, and others, residing at this place and enrolled to 'vote at Smith's Creek'.

Carina, Hundred of - In the County of Robinson and proclaimed on 9 September 1915.

Aboriginal for 'happy, peaceful place'.

Carlet - (See *Murray Hill*)

Carlsruhe (or Karlsruhe) - Near Waterloo, took its name from the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden and means 'Charles Rest'; the name was changed to 'Kunden' in 1918 while, in Germany, it was, originally, the name given to a hunting seat built, in 1715, by Karl Willhelm, Margrave of Baden, on a spot where he had rested in the shade.

Carlton - An 1881 subdivision of part section 388, Hundred of Yatala, by William J. Magarey (ca.1840- ca.1881), William R. Cave and Alfred Jones; now included in Kilkenny.

At a sale in 1883 it was said that, '[it] promises to become a great manufacturing centre and is sure to have an important time table on completion of the new station at Port Adelaide.'

In 1921, Raymond M. McDougall gave the name **Carlton** to a subdivision of part section 853, Hundred of Davenport; now included in Port Augusta. 'Carlton' is a common place name in England and means 'serf's village'.

Carnarvon - A 1922 subdivision of section 376, Hundred of Yatala, by the State Bank of SA; now included in West Croydon. It is of Welsh origin and means the 'City of Arfon', 'Arfon' being the 'land over against the Isle of Mona'. Other sources say it derives from *caer-yu-ar-fon* - 'the fortress on the water'.

The **County of Carnarvon** comprises the whole of Kangaroo Island and was proclaimed on 13 August 1874 in honour of the Earl of Carnarvon (1831-1890), twice Secretary of State for the Colonies whose 'short period of office was memorable for a conflict on the question of personal veracity between himself and Mr Parnell as to his negotiations with the latter in respect of home rule... his career was marred by extreme sensitiveness, but he was beloved as a man of worth...'

Mount Carnarvon - (See *Sentinel Hill & Tietkins Birthday Creek*)

Carnegie Park - A 1924 subdivision of part section 442, Hundred of Yatala, by the Victor Harbour Development Company Ltd; now included in Royal Park. .

Carnes - A railway station on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs line, named after the adjoining 'Carnes' outstation.

Carnot, Cape - Near Port Lincoln. It is not shown in Baudin's log or journal but appears first on Freycinet's charts and was named after Lazare N.M. Carnot (1753-1823), a French revolutionist, known as the 'organiser of victory' and the military genius of the French Revolution.

He was Napoleon's Minister of War and, after the battle of Waterloo, exiled in Germany. (See *Fleurieu Peninsula*)

Caroline - Governor Daly is believed to have named the **Hundred of Caroline**, County of Grey, proclaimed on 12 June 1862, after his daughter who married H. H. Turton, Accountant of the Savings Bank of SA; however, of interest is the fact that his wife was, formerly, Caroline Maria Gore. The district, South-East of Mount Gambier, was the subject of a letter from a local farmer in respect of 'troubles' on the farm and damage done by kangaroos:

The new settlers, having laboured night and day to secure their wheat from the kangaroos, have met with the misfortune of having it all swept away by fire... These farmers have nothing to live on now, to say nothing of paying rent, buying flour and seed wheat and living for the next 12 months...

However, the influx continued and, on 10 April 1868, the inhabitants of Mount Gambier were somewhat astonished at the unexpected arrival of eight German waggons, filled with men, women and children, filing through the town, the rear being brought up by a herd of cattle.

They had trekked from German Town (Hahndorf) but, in consequence of their land becoming exhausted, were seeking greener fields on land in the Hundred of Caroline while, in 1880, it was said that 'it is the most South-Easterly hundred in the colony and, formerly, there was a good deal of farming tried there':

But the farms did not pay and the agriculturist has now given way to the sheep, the farms having been sold and formed into small runs, varying in size from 500 to 3,000 acres. There are, however, some Education lands for which about one shilling an acre rental per annum is being paid.

Somebody, no doubt, reaps the benefit of this; but, judging by the quality of the land we passed through, I should not think it is the lessee... [See *University Blocks*]

The **Hundred of Caroline** School operated from 1893 until 1944. The **Caroline East** School was opened in 1913 and, in the same year, had its name changed to 'Summer Hill'; it closed in 1917. (See *Summer Hill*)

The name of **Caroline Forest**, 22 km SE of Mount Gambier; was, no doubt, adopted from the Hundred.

A photograph of a forest watch tower is in the *Observer*, 23 March 1918, page 26.

Port Caroline, in the Hundred of Mount Benson within Lacepede Bay, was probably named after the ship *Caroline* that sheltered at this port; it was proclaimed as such on 26 January 1865, while in 1866:

The schooner *Gem*, Captain Lindsay, rode here in perfect security on the day the *Adelaide* was lost in MacDonnell Bay. The steamer *Ant*, when unable to reach the shelter of the southern end of Kangaroo Island, after two day's hard endeavour, during one of our most fearful gales, ran at its height into Lacepede Bay and was there preserved at the time the *Livingstone* [sic] was wrecked in Guichen Bay, where the *Alma* went to pieces a day or two before.

A passenger on the *Ant*, Robert Davenport of Battunga, said: 'I was astonished at the height of the gale at our passing into smooth water and anchoring about two miles from the shore in the open bay. It appeared that the formation of the bottom broke the force of the ocean waves and protected from a ground swell...' [See *Kingston, SE*]

Caroona - It was the name of a pastoral property, '30 miles North-East of Burra', while the 'Caroona Run', was established by John Hallett in 1851 (lease no. 109). **Caroona Creek** is north of Burra.

In 1904, it was reported that 'the station [was] the property of Bertram W. Pearce':

At every turn there is plainly stamped energy and progressiveness, backed up by heaps of enthusiasm... Around the homestead are all kind of fruit trees and vines; water is laid on throughout and is drawn by a windmill from a huge dam put down close by; all kinds of vegetables are grown... The rabbits are little troublesome now and a gang of men are digging out, trapping and dogging.

For the past month they accounted for 6,000 of the pest. Mr Pearce believes in a little recreation and has a bicycle track, a splendid cricket pitch and a nice little tennis court... The run is watered by the old Caroona and Witto Creeks and numerous large dams... [See *Dawson*]

Caroona Hill - (See *Corunna North & under Iron Knob*)

Carpa - Aboriginal for 'fighting place' The **Carpa** Post Office was opened in April 1898 by D. Beinke on section 75, Hundred of Hawker, 24 km South-West of Cowell,

The **Carpa** School, opened by Delia McEwen in 1892, closed in 1948.

A photograph of the football team is in the *Chronicle*, 4 December 1909, page 32.

Carpenter - John Carpenter (ca.1836-1908), a teamster of Booleroo, is probably remembered by **Carpenter Dam**, on section 46, Hundred of Willowie.

Carpenter Rocks, in the South-East, 16 km west of Kongorong, were named *Les Charpentiers* by Baudin and, in Peron's book of the voyage, he says that the words meant 'The Carpenters', in allusion to the fact that the rocks were 'indented like the teeth of a saw.' Rodney Cockburn suggested, albeit incorrectly, that the name honours 'Captain Pieter Carpentier, a Dutch navigator whose memory is associated with the Gulf of Carpentaria.'

On 11 April 1870, it was reported that a settler named Varcoe, living near Carpenter Rocks:

Came into Port MacDonnell and reported that a brig [*Flying Cloud*] had been wrecked about 2½ miles east from the place where the *Admella* was wrecked... The captain, his wife and child, the mate and the crew of six blacks (fine fellows) all got safely to land in the boats, three of which were saved...

Carr, Hundred of - It is part of the County of Taunton and was proclaimed on 3 May 1877:

The Commissioner of Crown Lands was asked by a number of gentlemen 'who are interested in that part of the country' to resume a strip of country from Arkaba to Blinman for selection so that feed might be provided for the horse and cattle of teamsters and travellers...

In *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*, Hans Mincham says:

This [Hundred], contrary to a commonly held view, was not really the outcome of the great wheat drive although it permitted a little wheat to be grown in that locality. For years previously the numerous teamsters in the town, surrounded by the pastoral leases of Angorichina, Oraparinna, and Moolooloo Stations, had complained that they were trespassers as soon as they unyoked their bullocks.

They wished to buy blocks in the locality on which to grow hay in particular - the 'petrol' of that age. There was in fact an 'energy crisis' and this was finally met by the survey of the Hundred and the sale of sections of land.

The Hundred, eighty-five square miles, was one of the smallest laid out in the North, due regard being paid to allowing the pastoralists to retain as much as possible of their leases.

John Carr, MP (1865-1884), born in Yorkshire, England, in September 1819, arrived in the colony in 1849 and took up land in Dashwood Gully, subsequently leasing 1,600 square miles of country on the Nullarbor Plain, before engaging in a mercantile business at Port Adelaide.

Mr Carr followed his leader and if he fell short of his pattern of verbosity, he outdid him in virulence... The most charitable view to take of Mr Carr is that when on his legs he is not responsible for his utterances. In the House he was never a brilliant speaker, but he had sound common sense and a wide knowledge of the requirements of the State which served him in good stead when he attained ministerial rank.

He died in February 1913.

Carramar - A former railway station near Belair. Aboriginal for 'shade of trees'.

Carrara Hill - Near Stockwell; marble and crystalline limestone were mined in the area and, accordingly, it may have been named after its namesake in Italy, famous for its marble mines. (See *New Carrara*)

It derives from the Latin *quadraria* - 'quarry'.

Carrawilla (sic) - A property west of Port Augusta; see pastoral lease no. 1735. (See *Tent Hill*)

Carribie, Hundred of - In the County of Fergusson, proclaimed on 24 January 1878 and derived from the Aboriginal *karibi* - 'where emus drink'. The Hundred of **Carribie** School opened in 1930 and closed in 1935.

Carrickalinga - A 1958 subdivision of part sections 1024-25, Hundred of Myponga, by George Lewis of Waterloo Corner, is a corruption of *karikalingga*, the name of a former Aboriginal camp on section 1018, meaning 'place for redgum firewood'.

In 1843, a traveller said that he 'met the Southern, late Onkaparinga hounds, hunted by Mr James':

A kangaroo was soon found in the neighbourhood of Mr Boord's station at Curry-kalinga which was killed after several runs of 20 minutes among the adjoining stony ranges...

Photographs of harvest time on James Matthews' farm are in the *Observer*, 28 December 1907, page 30.

Carrieton - The town, about 40 km north of Orroroo, proclaimed on 10 April 1879, was named by Governor Jervois after his daughter, Lucy Caroline.

There [was] scarcely a township in the northern areas that has been more shamefully treated by the government than Carrieton... To their utter dismay the railway was taken about two miles to the west of the township...

Still the residents did not grumble much; they asked for a tramway to the township and the Commissioner of Public Works promised that when the traffic of Carrieton warranted the outlay he would have a report on the matter. Now the traffic has warranted the outlay and we are anxiously awaiting the report...

When the Vermin Boards were forming we did not clamour for a Board but quite expected the appointment of an officer to destroy scalps and issue certificates, but this has not been done. Neither did we ask for a Registrar of Dogs to be appointed, but, after having that privilege for a number of years, really thought we would not now be deprived of it...

while it was reported that a public meeting was held in February 1881:

To discuss the need for a better supply of water, erection of a school and teacher's residence, the holding of a Local Court at Carrieton, etc. As for water, it was decided to petition for the provision of a better supply from the Yanyarrie Whim Well, either by deepening the well or lengthening the drive...

The **Carrieton** School opened in 1882, the year in which Miss Jervois married Reverend Purey-Cust. (*See Custon & Yanyarrie Whim*) Reports on a typhoid epidemic in the town were reported in 1885 when, 'at the government school no child, except the master's family, has answered to his name...'

The following description of the industry of the town gives some idea of its supposed importance:

Mr D. Davies, one of Carrieton's old identities, who has aided materially to build up the township during a term of sixteen years, has now launched out in one of the largest undertakings of the north. Carrieton is the largest agriculture centre in Australia, commanding as it does nine Hundreds, principally devoted to wheat-growing. Here there are located a prosperous yeomanry in a substantial producing centre. With such a population a factory like the one under notice is as essential to the place as is the ordinary reaper.

For years past Mr Davies' business was conducted in premises near the Eureka hotel, but finding the room quite inadequate for his daily increasing business, he has completed one of the finest, imposing and in every respect well-equipped buildings of its sort to be found in the North. Its situation is in the Main and Second streets, occupying one-and-a-half acres, the front portion being two-storey, of stone and brick, and the large workshops... are built of wood and iron...

A photograph of Mr Davis's [*sic*] implement works is in the *Pictorial Australian* in March 1895, page 45, of members of the district council in the *Chronicle*, 30 January 1909, page 30.

Carriewerloo - Rodney Cockburn says it was a name given to a pastoral station by James Loudon. (*See Loudon Hill*) The **Carriewerloo** School opened and closed in 1917. In 1911, with the object of tapping water, Mr R.M. Hawker arranged with Mr Porter of Maitland to try what could be done with the aid of the divining rod:

He marked out a number of likely sites... When the bore was started sand and boulders gave the contractors some little trouble... At 30 feet a small supply of water was struck. Then better sinking ground was gone through... The flow has not been properly ascertained, but up to 10,000 gallons per 24 hours is a certainty...

Carrington - An 1840 list of farms in District B shows **Carrington** as the name of a property owned by Jeremiah Morphet on sections 484/485.

The teetotallers had a grand field day at Happy Valley near the village of **Carrington** on 15 August 1843. Several warm friends of the cold water system left the town at an early hour, forming a sort of a picnic party... It appears that through the whole valley, not one habitual drunkard was to be found prior to the meeting...

Mr Cole said he was a trophy of teetotalism and therefore was warm in its cause. Moderate drinking had made him a drunkard and total abstinence had made him a sober man...

Of interest is the fact that Robert Smith (1752-1838), came from a famous banking family and, as a member of parliament, represented Nottingham in five successive parliaments and was elevated to the peerage in 1797 as 'Lord Carrington'; he was a parliamentary associate of the Duke of Wellington.

Point Carrington, North-West of Thistle Island, was named after Captain F. Carrington, a former Master of SS *Governor Musgrave*.

Carripook - A railway station 2 km west of Bridgewater. Aboriginal for 'a hill'.

Carriwillia - (*See Tent Hill*)

Carrondown - This subdivision, in the Hundred of Yatala, was laid out in 1864 between Maria Terrace and the Port Road; now included in Brompton:

A new township to be called **Carron Down** [is named] after the celebrated iron works in Scotland... it is on preliminary section (no. 370) recently purchased by Mr Patrick McCarron. The blocks are of a size most suitable for building purposes and, from the high price now put upon the land at the opposite side of the [Port] road, they present an excellent opportunity to the small capitalist or working-man. The Hindmarsh District Council Office, the Institute and the principal stores, *etc*, being built in this neighbourhood, prove that it must be the centre of the large population resident in the adjacent townships and districts.

Rodney Cockburn records that, in April 1872, Mr McCarron 'of Devenish Hall, Carrondown, near Bowden' 'would sell draught stock and farm implements and the Carrondown Estate of 118 acres. The property was passed in at £2,200.'

In 1856, Thomas McCarron, aged ten years, the youngest son of Mr. P. McCarron (ca. 1814-1878) of the Railway Hotel, Bowden, was drowned in the River Torrens:

Accompanied by two playmates he was attracted to the side of the river by the rapid torrent of water bearing on its surface branches of trees. On trying to reach one he fell head foremost into the stream which was going at about the rate of seven miles an hour. An alarm was given and the men employed at the tannery of Mr. Thomas McKay followed the course of the river for a considerable distance, but did not see anything of the body...

Carrow - The name was applied, first, to a pastoral lease by Edmund Gillett Oswald in 1867, held previously by John Tennant and Andrew Tennant (lease no. 1941 from circa 1865).



Carrow Wells

Of interest is the fact that, on John McDouall Stuart's survey of the country held by John Tennant under occupation licence from 10 February 1848, 'Tarrow Station' is shown on the northern section of the run and, no doubt, this is the origin of 'Carrow'. (See *Tallala*) In 1851, John Shepherd was charged with being an accessory to the murder of a hut keeper, Charles Crocker, on one of Mr Tennant's stations:

The prisoner is a young man about 21 years of age, of rather prepossessing exterior and appears to have belonged to a better sphere of life. He is quiet and unassuming and bears a good character. The deceased, on the contrary, seems to have been noted for violence of temper and a tendency to aggravate and annoy... The accused was committed for trial and sent to Adelaide in the *Emu*.

The town of **Carrow**, north of Tumby Bay, laid out at 'Mottled Cove' by the surveyor W.G. Evans, was proclaimed on 13 May 1909; it is an Aboriginal word relating to a soakage rock hole. In England, the name occurs in the City of Norwich and means 'a quarter' - old town lands were frequently divided into quarters, distinguished by their shape or position. The town's name was changed to 'Port Neill' on 19 September 1940. (See *Mottled Cove*)

The **Carrow** Post Office was opened in December 1911 and changed to 'Port Neill' on 1 December 1933.

The **Carrow** School opened in 1911 and became 'Port Neill' in 1941.

A photograph of the school is in the *Chronicle*, 12 January 1933, page 34, of the shipment of charcoal on 14 December 1918, page 26, of water carting on 1 February 1919, page 23.

Carruthers Hill - A trig station south of Lake Poepel in the Far North, recalls Jonathon Carruthers, a surveyor who, in 1885, completed the survey of the boundary line between the Northern Territory and Queensland to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Carswell - In 1899, Frederick Leverington (1856-1926), labourer of Port Pirie, subdivided section 47, Hundred of Pirie, and, according to Rodney Cockburn, named it after a friend, Captain George Carswell; now included in Port Pirie. The English town of 'Carswell' derives from an Old English word meaning 'water cress well'.

Cash Hill - This prominence is East of Baird Bay, on Eyre Peninsula, was reported to have been named after Thomas Patrick Cash (1861-1939) who had farming and pastoral interests in the district.

However, it is apparent that his mother should have been accorded the honour:

Mrs Mary Cash, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, died at her son's residence, Calca Station, on 9 February 1909, aged 76 years. She arrived with her parents, Mr & Mrs Ignatius O'Sullivan in the *Mary Dugdale* in 1840. In 1852 she married Patrick Cash, who had purchased land at St John's, near Kapunda.

Her husband died in 1867, but she continued to carry on the farm and remained until 1878 when, with her son in law, Mr D.T. Kenny, she selected land in the Hundred of Colton and, with her sons, commenced farming there. She remained there until 1886 when she removed to Calca... [See *Colton*]

Casoars, Ravine Des - On Kangaroo Island, named by Baudin in 1802, is French for 'ravine of cassowaries'.

Cassini - Nicolas Baudin named **Cape Cassini**, on the northern coast of Kangaroo Island, 26 km west of Emu Bay, on 4 January 1802 after Caesar F. Cassini de Thury, a French astronomer. He made a trigonometrical survey of France and compiled an elaborate map which was completed by his son and successor in office.

The **Hundred of Cassini**, County of Carnarvon, was proclaimed on 8 May 1884.

Although many years have passed since Cassini was settled and opened for settlement only lately has there been any noticeable influx of settlers. A rougher or more inaccessible district can scarcely be imagined.

Of course, parts of the track are beyond cavil and present opportunities for exhilarating drives, but the balance made up principally of ruts, roots, sand and treacherous rocks, render speedy travel utterly impossible and the seat of a four-wheeled trap like the reverse of a bed of roses...

Castambul - The name was given to a telephone office near Athelstone, 14 km ENE of Adelaide, on 23 March 1926. Prior to this the district carried the name because a flock of goats was imported into the district from Turkey in the 1870s; the local name is probably corrupted from 'Castabulum', a town in that country.

So many questions have been asked about the Angora goats belonging to Mr Price Maurice that I am induced to publish some information - The location where they are depastured is Oladdie - a hilly country abounding in shrubs... The original stock was procured from the progeny of the celebrated flock consigned by Mr Titus Salt to the late Mr J.F. Haigh of Tiatucka... The ten goats are from Castambul [*sic*] which is the most northern district in Asia Minor, situated about 80 miles from the south coast of the Black Sea...

In 1898, it was reported that 'it was Mr Haigh's father who introduced Angora goats to the colony but owing to the south-west winds [at Port Lincoln] they didn't thrive and were sold to Mr Price Maurice, who took them to Castamboul [*sic*].'

The **Castamboul** (*sic*) **Mine** stood on section 330, Hundred of Onkaparinga. The **Castambul** School opened in 1902 and closed in 1909. A photograph of a bullock team is in the *Observer*, 13 July 1929, page 47.



Settling in at the goldfield

Castine, Hundred of - In the County of Manchester, proclaimed on 21 May 1891. J.W. Castine, MP (1884-1902); born in Plymouth, Devon, in May 1846, he came to South Australia in 1862.

Possessing a fine military record, he rose to the rank of colonel over forty years of voluntary service and, for a time, was a member of the boards of the Botanic Garden and The Savings Bank of SA.

In respect of the proposed fort at Glenelg, in 1892, the House of Assembly decided, 'at the instance of Major Castine, to sell the two breech-loading guns that had lain in the sand at Glenelg since 1888':

During the discussions the opinion was expressed by the Major that the guns would fetch from £15,000 to £20,000 but all the government was able to obtain was an offer of £11,500 from the English firm headed by Sir William Armstrong. This was accepted and 'as soon as possible [the guns will] be placed f.o.b. at Port Adelaide.' They had cost over £20,000, while interest and the cost of removal from Glenelg made the charge to the colony in excess of £25,000.

The guns in question were brought out by the ill-fated *Star of Greece* which, on a return voyage, was wrecked at Port Willunga on Friday, 13 July 1888 (See *Port Willunga*):

*For we are the guns that were sent out here
To guard Australia's shore,
And they leave us to spoil in the slimy soil,
We shall never be mounted more.*

*I left those guns in their rusting place,
And I thought as I homeward went,
With a cynical smile, 'tis exactly the style
Of our sapient government.*

Castle - The foundation stone of a new Bible Christian chapel at **Castle Range**, near Port Elliot, was laid on 3 October 1859 by Mrs Baldock and Miss Harriet Yelland; in the following year **Castle Range** School was opened therein by Charles Smith; it closed in 1863.

Castle Rock is a peak, in the Yourambulla Range south of Hawker, resembling an old fortification. Several other features bear the same name in the Flinders Ranges.

Castle Springs School was known once as 'Boolcunda West'; opened in 1894 it closed in 1938.

Castleton - It was a subdivision of part section 315, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Frederick Castle (1819-1854) in 1853; now included in Port Noarlunga. He advertised it as the 'mercantile southern township consisting of 136 allotments at the mouth of the Onkaparinga.'

Casuarina Island - Known also as 'The Brothers', it lies off Kangaroo Island and is a declared a bird sanctuary. *Le Casuarina* was a schooner that sailed in company with Baudin's *Le Geographe*.

Rodney Cockburn says that 'Governor King permitted Baudin to purchase a small, locally built vessel of light draught, called the *Casuarina* because she was built of sheoak...'

In 1885, 'the steamer *Governor Musgrave* returned to Port Adelaide after having rescued the two men, W. and A. Neilson, from the **Casuarina Rocks** and landed them at Kingscote.'

Catastrophe, Cape - Near Port Lincoln. On 21 February 1802 eight crew members of the *Investigator*, under the command of Matthew Flinders, were lost when their boat was overturned by a rip-tide.

Baudin called it *Pointe du Mondrain* (Hillock Point); on Freycinet's charts it is *C.Grecourt*.

Catawarick - On section 397, Hundred of Tatiara. Derived from the Aboriginal *katawawik* - 'scorpion place'.

Cathedral Rock - On section 489, Hundred of Wongyarra, so named because of its church-like spire formation.

Catherine - A subdivision of section 640, Hundred of Noarlunga, into 27 allotments, including the Emu Hotel, by Alexander Anderson, circa 1855; as early as 1840, he was the post master at Morphett Vale.

Now included in Morphett Vale, he named it after his wife, the former Catherine Crighton;

Catt, Hundred of - In the County of Way, proclaimed on 17 January 1889. Alfred Catt, MP (1881-1902), born in Kent, England, in 1833, he came to South Australia in the *Posthumous* in 1849, when his family settled at Balhannah. He married Mary Martin in 1856 and, in 1876, shifted to Gladstone, where he conducted a grocery business. As a parliamentarian he took an active part in the passing of the Beetaloo Water Scheme and was Commissioner of Public Works. He died at Saint Peters in October 1919.

A photograph of a mission station in the Hundred is in the *Observer*, 16 September 1911, page 30.

Cauldron, The - A cave on Thistle Island is described in the book *Janie McLachlan* by H.A. Lindsay.

Caurnamont - This Aboriginal word meaning 'high cliffs' was applied to a pastoral run leased by Robert Thomson (1827-1912) in the 1860s.

The **Caurnamont** Post Office, on section 38, Hundred of Ridley, opened in 1888 while, later, the name was given to a shack location adjacent to section 309, about 33 km north of Mannum.

At Caurnamont, the pretty homestead of Messrs Day and others show results of prosperity with care for surroundings. Faulding's eucalyptus factory still supplies a quantity of oil and here and there signs of life are encouraging, but poor and unprofitable must be the description of the efforts to make a living on the river as far as Morgan... [See *Baseby*]

A photograph of a motor vessel built by Mr Wache is in the *Observer*, 17 March 1923, page 30.

Cavan - Lies on section 2244, Hundred of Yatala and derives its name from the 'The Cavan Arms' whose first licensee was B. Gillick, in 1855; he was born, circa 1826, in County Cavan, Ireland,

The name is derived from the Gaelic *cabhan* - 'a cavity'.

The Cavan Arms race meeting was held in January 1856 upon a section of land belonging to Mr James 'the landlord of that famous hostelry':

The day was beautifully fine, with the exception of a few dust storms towards the close, and the course was well attended, several hundred equestrians and pedestrians being present, including many ladies.

Cavandale - (See *Farrell Flat*)

Cavenagh - Wentworth Cavenagh, MP (1862-1873), born in Kent, England, in 1822, came to South Australia from Victoria, in 1854, and was one time Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works.

On 31 October 1878, the **Hundred of Cavenagh**, County of Herbert, was proclaimed and on New Year's Day, 1889, extraordinary floods visited the district:

The rain which fell in the Hundreds of Coglin and Morgan caused the storm waters to come down with great force and when it is known that the flat here is from a mile to a mile and a half long, it will be guessed what a body of water rushed by, carrying away fences and anything movable. Happily no lives were lost, although I have heard of several narrow escapes.

The flood entered a house occupied by a woman and her children and at once the furniture began to float about, leaving her no time to effect an escape.

The water rushed through the house, rising higher and higher every moment, till she had to pile things on the bed, and there she stationed herself with her four children. At length the bed began to float.

A neighbour started to her assistance, but was forced to turn back as the rushing water almost took him off his legs.

The **Cavenagh** Post Office, opened in October 1881, stood on section 69, 32 km NNW of Peterborough.

The **Hundred of Cavenagh** School opened in 1886 and closed in 1939; **Cavenagh West** School operated from 1890 until 1928 and **Cavenagh East** School from 1894 until 1908.

Cavenaghville School near Balaklava opened in 1885 and closed in 1958.

It may have been named after the same gentleman who assumed the name of 'Cavenagh-Mainwaring' in 1892.

Cavern, Mount - In 1977, this name was given to a prominent peak known as 'Black Hill' in Mambray Creek National Park. Local people referred to the peak by this name, also, and it was shown on British Admiralty charts dating back to 1855.

Caversham - An 1860 subdivision of section 396, Hundred of Yatala, by R.B. Colley (1819-1875); now included in Beverley. The name, imported from Oxfordshire, England, derives from the Æ *cafer-tun* - 'hall, court or mansion'.

Caveton - A town in the Hundred of Caroline, on the Mount Gambier to Nelson (in Victoria) Road, 18 km South-East of Mount Gambier, offered for sale first on 12 July 1866, it probably got its name from subterranean caves prevalent in the district.; it was diminished on 28 January 1960.

There is one 'township' on the road to the Punt [at Nelson] and it has the name of 'Caveton'. The name, however, and one house is all it has and the Arcadian simplicity of the old couple who live there may be inferred from the fact that when we burst upon their solitude they came out of the house to ask us what day

of the week it was! We informed them; they closed the gate behind us (on the high road) and we drove on into the stony and comparatively useless Hundred of Caroline..., while in 1894, there was 'one house, although there are tens of thousands of inhabitants in the vicinity; but then they are rodents and are eating out of house and home the poor squatter...'

Cayley Well - Near Tooligie, was named after a shepherd (probably William Cayley) who resided in the district following his arrival overland from Victoria, in 1846, when he became a station hand and drover.

Until 1936 it was shown on maps as 'Kalee Well'.

Ceduna - 'Ceduna Plain' and 'Ceduna Hut and Well', on Athenna Station, have been shown on Lands Department maps since May 1867, so there does not appear to be any doubt that these maps were its source.

There is an Aboriginal word *chedoona* meaning 'resting place', while Rodney Cockburn says it was the 'name of a rock water hole twenty miles from the location of the station.'

In 1958, the oldest inhabitant, Mr Troubridge, told Inspector Hansberry of the SA Police that the town was named after Trooper P. L. Hansberry's horse 'Ceduna'. Trooper Hansberry was stationed there in the 1890s, at which time local residents presented several petitions asking for a town to be surveyed at Murat Bay and this was undertaken by W.G. Evans and proclaimed as **Ceduna** on 20 June 1901; the school opened in 1914. (*See Murat Bay & Athenna*)

By 1908, the country surrounding Murat Bay was not much more than a dense scrub composed of mallee and tea tree:

But since settlement the country is becoming highly suitable for agricultural and pastoral purposes. It used to be about as waterless strip of land as you could find in South Australia. Now the settlers conserve water in cemented or other tanks some of which, when full, contain 130,000 gallons and more. The blacks in the dry weather lived on mallee root water... plentiful a few miles inland...

Ceduna South was proclaimed on 23 September 1915.

Photographs of the Methodist and Anglican Churches and the Bank of Adelaide are in the *Observer*, 26 August 1911, page 31, of a football team on 23 August 1913, page 32, of the opening of a Memorial Hall in the *Chronicle*, 27 December 1924, page 32.

Centenary Estate - A subdivision of town acres 821-22 and 831-32 by John Bentham Neales (1806-1873), circa 1842, in the provisional survey of the Hundred of Yatala; now included in North Adelaide. The name may derive from the fact that the 24th of May 1838 was the 'centenary' of the conversion of John Wesley.

In Adelaide, one year after this 'centenary', Rev Longbottom headed his people through the tangle of scrub separating them from North Adelaide and laid the foundation stone of a new chapel in Archer Street.

Centennial Park - This former suburb was so named, because the adjacent Centennial Park Cemetery was established in the State's centenary year of 1936; created by the SA Housing Trust in 1964 on part section 8, Hundred of Adelaide, it is now included in Pasadena.

Central Mount Hawker - Rodney Cockburn locates it in the Jervois Range and says it was discovered by C.G.A. Winnecke and named in honour of G.C. Hawker, MP.

Central Mount Sturt (Stuart) is in the Northern Territory. (*See Sturt*)

Centre, Mount - A trig point south of Lake Acraman named by Stephen Hack in 1857 because it lay in the middle of hills of lesser elevation.

Chace Range - South of Wilpena. The first report of William Chace, the leader of Burra teamsters, is to be found in 1848 when a strike threatened unless the directors of the Burra Burra mine increased cartage prices:

Advertisement

Gentlemen - I request you will advertise the following determination as to the rates of cartage of copper ore from the Burra Burra Mine, and which experience shows to be absolutely necessary, for general information, and I will hold myself responsible for the payment.

TO THE GENTLEMEN DIRECTORS OF THE BURRA BURRA MINE

Gentlemen - We feel dissatisfied with the present prices of cartage down at two pounds fifteen shillings per ton of 21 cwt to the ton. We beg leave to state that this price is not sufficient to meet our expenses. In the first place, the Para Plain is now nearly all private property, and we cannot expect to run our bullocks upon it. We have already been told by several parties that we should not run them on their land, so that we must purchase hay for our teams. Eight bullocks will consume one truss of hay each, at two shillings per truss, say sixteen shillings for each trip, at an average of three weeks to the trip. Then there are our own rations, which, at eight shillings per week, will come to one pound four shillings per trip, if we meet with no delay. For wear and tear per trip, we cannot reckon less than, say, eighteen shillings; our wages per trip of three weeks, at fifteen shillings per week (the same as we pay if we hire), amounts to two pounds five shillings; total expenses, five pounds three shillings, for three tons of copper ore delivered at the Port, for which the present payment is eight pounds five shillings; leaving a balance in our favour of only three pounds two shillings, if we kill no bullocks.

Last summer we lost from two to three hundred bullocks, and we may fully expect to lose more this season if we go; as the feed that is still unenclosed is much worse than it was, and the cattle more apt to stray. We wish the price to be raised to three pounds five shillings per ton down from the Mine between the 1st of October and the 1st of April; and to three pounds fifteen per ton from the 1st of April to the 1st of October; return loads to the Mines from the Port to be three pounds, winter and summer. We likewise decline to stow

any more copper ore in the sheds at the Port; we mean to stick out against this as an infringement upon our rights.

We wish to obtain those prices, Gentlemen, because nothing less will fairly pay us, and we earnestly wish you to take this into consideration and grant our requests; if not, we see but one alternative, that is, to lay our whips aside until our lawful object is obtained. In the meantime I publish this earnest application for general information, and with the advice and consent of some five hundred men. (signed) William Chace - Little Para, 13th October, 1848.

Nine days later the *Adelaide Times* described him as 'a dray lawyer' and because of these activities, anathema to the Mine's management and capitalists generally, he was referred to as 'Captain' Chace. (*See Captains Head*)

In reminiscences of his life on the Aroona Run in the North Flinders Ranges Frederick Hayward says that Chace, in 1850, 'piloted by natives pursued the course we had to abandon... and within fifteen miles of our camp found the Wilpena and Arkaba Creek... also the Aroona run 22 miles north of Wilpena.' Therefore, Hayward was most unkind when he referred to Chace as 'the notorious bullock puncher from Burra', because Chace's discoveries enabled him to retire as a wealthy man. (*See Aroona, Ayers, Hundred of, Hayward, Saint Marys Peak & Wilpena*)

Rodney Cockburn says that **Chase** (*sic*) **Range** honours 'Captain Chase who walked about that part of the country living with the blacks. Upon his representation Messrs Brown, Chambers and others took up runs in the neighbourhood.'

The *Register* of 1 December 1875 has a letter from a William Chace (*sic*) making an enquiry about Chauncey's Line and an Editor's footnote says 'I have a note of Wilpena Pound being called Chase's or Chace's Pound (*Observer*, 15 July 1854).'

Chaffey - Comment on its development after World War I was made in 1927:

The numerous bachelor cubicles or married men's three-in-one cubicles - not conspicuously ornamental - have almost disappeared. What few are left serve as landmarks which mark the transition from 'batching' to 'marriage' and, incidentally, suggests that means to marry were forthcoming. By now home making has so far progressed that sand drifts and barren spaces... have been transformed into neat flower gardens...

The **Chaffey** School opened in 1927 and closed in 1943. (*See Chowilla, Nanyah Dam & Renmark*)

Chain of Ponds - This descriptive name was applied to a subdivision of part section 6121, Hundred of Para Wirra, by the South Australian Company in 1854. Its alternative name would appear to have been 'Philp Town', the Philp family having held the licence of the Morning Star Inn for many years. (*See Millbrook*) The town no longer exists because it was purchased by the government to prevent pollution of the Millbrook reservoir.

In 1842, there was a reference to a 'chain of ponds', while, in 1856, 'for some miles the country [was] dotted at irregular intervals with small ponds, or lakes of water, having no visible connection above ground, but never dry up, even in the hottest summer.' (*See Philptown*)

A report on a proposed school appeared in 1853; the **Chain of Ponds** School opened in 1854 and closed in 1868.

In April 1856 settlers, accompanied in many instances by their wives and daughters, assembled on the invitation of the proprietors of the new steam mill to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone:

This was done in due course by Mr Francis Symonds... The mill will be situated between Houghton and the Morning Star Inn, five miles from the former and one mile from the latter. It is to be four storeys high and the engine will be larger than any attached to a similar establishment in SA...

A photograph of a bridge is in the *Observer*, 5 March 1921, page 25, of the opening of a recreation ground on 15 January 1927, page 34.

Challa Gardens - A 1950 subdivision of part section 411E, Hundred of Yatala, by J.J. Roche; now included in Kilkenny. Prior to July 1927 the district was known as 'Yatala Blocks', while its first school was opened as 'Gelland' in 1927. However, records in the Department of Education show its school opening as Woodville North in 1927 and, in the same year, adopting the names of 'Woodville East' and 'Kilkenny North', finally settling for 'Challa Gardens' in 1928. *Challa* is Aboriginal for 'good soil'.

A photograph of a pet show is in the *Observer*, 23 October 1930, page 34, of children playing cricket in the *Chronicle*, 10 September 1931, page 61.

Chambers Creek - On section 789, Hundred of Noarlunga; **Mount Chambers**, **Chambers Gorge** and **Chambers Creek**, near Lake Frome, were named after James and John Chambers. (*See Eagle Nest Hills*)



Chambers Gorge

James Chambers was a livery-stable keeper in early colonial days while his brother was a dairy farmer at Cherry Gardens. Later, they held many pastoral leases and, as early as 1846, John Chambers ventured into the wilderness surrounding Lake Bonney (Riverland).

They befriended John McD. Stuart, but James Chambers did not live to celebrate the explorer's greatest triumph (the south to north crossing of the continent), because he died on 7 August 1862, just a few months before the expedition's triumphant parade down King William Street.

In July 1853 the mail and coach establishment of Mr Chambers was purchased by Messrs Simms & Hayter for £14,000. They intend giving up their brewery and devoting their entire attention to this important undertaking. They have all the horses hitherto used on the various roads, numbering 348...

A sketch of **Chambers Pillar** is in the *Illustrated Adelaide Post*, 6 September 1871, page 8.

Mrs John Chambers (1812-1904) recalled that no time was wasted when they landed early in 1837:

[We] pitched our camp somewhere near the Patawalonga and built a rush hut - that kind of architecture was simple and not luxurious. Most of our household duties had to be performed in the open air... Oh, yes, we were happy and contented enough mixed together and did not make silly society distinctions... The country was dry when we arrived in December, but the wild flowers and green trees gave the country a park like aspect. The evenings were very pleasant.

We used to knit and chat and sing. I remember Mary Hindmarsh had a beautiful voice and she and Mr. Stephens would sing during the evenings on the bank of the river, and I would sit listening with delight... Most of the settlers had vague ideas of Australia and thought as like as not the hills and forests were full of lions and tigers, but our menfolk were real pioneers and we were not very much afraid...

Champion Hill - A school, near Booleroo Centre, opened in 1920 and closed, circa 1923.

Chance Swamp - (*See Roxby Downs*)

Chances Garden Corner - In 1881, it was described as '27 allotments on land owned by William Alfred Chance on the corner immediately fronting the Parklands and Unley Road.' 'Mr Chance... grew the first tomato in the colony [in Halifax Street]. Their son, William [Alfred] (1840-1925), afterwards carried on jam and tomato sauce making at Parkside.' The family came to South Australia in the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1839.

Louisa Ann Chance died in June 1896 in her 80th year. She came to the colony in 1839 and was one of the few remaining early settlers in Unley, having gone there in 1844... It was in the early part of 1863 that she made her first tomato sauce in a factory at Chance's Corner.

The first make was distributed among her friends, but she soon found buyers for the excellent produce. By degrees the business grew, pickles and jams, in due course, being added to the output of the factory.

When the business became extensive she sold out to her son and he, in turn, disposed of the name and trade receipts to Mr Ben Brookman and the establishment was then carried on... under the style of Chance & Co... Messrs D. & W. Murray's boot manufactory has since replaced the old establishment.

A photograph of the 'corner' is in *The Critic*, 17 February 1909, page 12.

Chandada - This name is derived from the Aboriginal *tamdada* - 'red kangaroo place'. The first official record of it is to be found in 1868 when J.G. Coulls and S. Mills took up pastoral lease no. 1719, but the land was held, originally, by James Thompson in 1860 'near Venus Bay' (lease no. 799). The **Hundred of Chandada**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 23 October 1913, while the **Chandada** Post Office was conducted at the site of the head station, 16 km west of Poochera. In March 1925 it was suggested that the name of the Chandada railway station be altered to either 'Eulabie' or 'Mount Jane' but, on 4 July 1925, the name of 'Capietha' was approved.

The first **Chandada** School was conducted in the shearing quarters on the 'Chandada Run' in 1919, the teacher being Laura A. Gunn.

The school room comprised of a building ten feet by twenty made of wood and iron; it closed in 1963.

In 1934, during a visit to the district 'the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Blesing, was awaited upon on the roadside by settlers' wives when they expressed their opinions on the administration of the bounty paid under the Farmers Relief Act':

They complained that part of the bounty set aside to provide them and their families with clothes, blankets and other necessities were being withheld. On what they were allowed it was impossible for them to retain their self-respect or provide their children with warm blankets and clothes.

They were all dependent on the generosity of friends and relatives for what they wore and their pride was hurt... Mr Blesing said he would enquire into both matters immediately on his return to Adelaide...

Chandler - A railway station on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs line whose name was adopted from nearby **Mount Chandler**. J.W. Lewis named **Chandler Waterhole**, near Coward Springs, on 26 January 1875 after Mr J.W.C. Chandler, stationmaster at Beltana.

Chandler Hill is on section 678, Hundred of Noarlunga, 3 km NNW of Clarendon.

In 1894, Mr W.L. Beare informed Mr H.C. Talbot that 'it was named after a man of that name, who came to South Australia in the *John Pirie* in 1836 and employed as a shepherd by the South Australian Company.'

He was, no doubt, Charles Chandler (1804-1878), who was listed in an 1844 *Almanac* as 'residing at Unbunga'; a member of the Clarendon District Council in 1854, he died at Happy Valley on 24 August 1878, aged seventy-four:

He was the son of one of the very oldest colonists, his father having arrived here with Mr John deHorne in 1836 and they were the first occupiers of the allotment in King William Street on which now stands the pile of buildings extending from the Imperial Hotel to the Southern Cross...

A subdivision of sections 269-270 was given the name **Chandler Hill** in 1964 by Eric Clyde Potter and Rex Gerald Potter.

Chandos - Governor Kintore named the **County of Chandos**, proclaimed on 4 May 1893, after the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. (*See Buckingham, County of*) The town of **Chandos** was laid out on part section 49, Hundred of Parilla, by Alfred Roberts in 1911; **Chandos** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1941.

A photograph of winners of crop competitions is in the *Chronicle*, 2 October 1930, page 36.

Chantana - Rodney Cockburn says it was a railway station perpetuating 'the designation of an old out-station which existed in the locality in early pastoral days.' Its location was not recorded. (*See Chatana*)

Chapel Valley - Near Summertown, got its name from the Bible Christian Chapel built on the eastern slope containing the largest area of cleared land anywhere near Mount Lofty



Ruins of the home of an early settler in Chapel Valley

Messrs Chapman, snr, and Hampton presented seven ounces of gold at the Treasury on 23 August 1852 and the next day they escorted approximately sixty-five horse riders, led by the Colonial Secretary, B.T. Finnis... to Chapman Gully... Finnis observed the younger Chapman who, despite a few anxious moments, managed to pan a small amount of alluvial gold ... the proclamation of the Echunga goldfield temporarily halted the exodus of colonists to the Victorian goldfields.

In 1885, William Chapman, junior, claimed that he alone discovered the first gold in the area in Donkey Gully, while on 23 November 1895 it was said:

William Chapman arrived in the colony in 1849, aged eighteen. Soon after his arrival he went to Echunga and assisted his father in farming pursuits, but after a time he joined in the gold rush to Victoria, gaining experience at Forest Creek and Bendigo. Upon his return he was fortunate enough to make a gold discovery with which his name has ever since been associated, and his account is in the Adelaide press of 23 November 1895. Later, he made a trip to the New Zealand fields and, in 1865, settled at Mount Barker and established a grain and seed store. He was one of the founders of the Mount Barker Institute, of which he was the librarian in its early days. He died in 1895.

Of interest is the fact that, by the close of 1871, £500,000 worth of gold had been raised in the colony since the first rush in 1852 to Chapman Gully and this place, alone, yielded about half that total and, although embracing only an area of 40 to 50 acres, it gave permanent employment for many years to 30 or 40 diggers. (*See Echunga*)

Chapman Plains, near Kapunda, remember Sir Montague Lowther Chapman who once owned the land.

Chapman River, on Kangaroo Island, was named after Samuel Chapman, a member of the Finnis survey party. He arrived in South Australia in the *Cygnets* in 1836 and died on 13 April 1882.

Chapman Well, in the Hundred of Uley on Eyre Peninsula, was probably named after Ernest E.E. and Randolph H. Chapman, who took up section 2M and Block A in the 1920s.

Chapmanton - The town, 11 km SSE of Hawker, proclaimed on 18 December 1879, never developed beyond having a couple of houses, a blacksmith shop and store.

The name was thought to have been adopted from the nearby **Chapman Creek**, adjoining the Wonoka Creek at the site of the original settlement but, as it was named by Governor Jervois, he may have had in mind a fellow General in the Royal Engineers, Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman (1776-1851). (*See Brodrick*)

The **Chapmanton** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1906.

Mrs J.A. Lush (nee Harry) recalled that she taught at Chapmanton School in the 1880s:

At that time Hawker and its school were in the making. I went up to reside on a block of land allotted to me by the government. The parents and residents got busy, built a schoolhouse and wrote to the Education Department and secured a grant for me.

I had previously been a pupil teacher at Saddleworth, so really I was one of the pioneer teachers of the Far North... In spite of many drawbacks, including flies and bad water, we were happy in those days; mainly young people making enjoyment when they could, and no cliques!

Charcutt - In 1851, James Grant took up Pastoral Lease 175 which he named 'Morningside Station' in the area known now as Killanoola. When the Hundred was proclaimed in 1861, Alexander McLachlan acquired it and adjoining property. In due course he became known as 'Sandy' or 'Charkutt', the 'name of his holding that he had taken or had been given.'

The origin of the name is unknown but there is a 'Charcutt' in Wiltshire, England and a 'Charkutt' in India.

Charlcome - The town, in the Hundred of Uroonda, south of Cradock, was named by Governor Jervois; proclaimed on 31 March 1881 it was resumed in 1943. Hans Mincham says in *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*:

Originally, it was a swamp covered with teatree and at one time known as 'Cobbledick Swamp', while the 'land, and its surrounding cemetery, was presented by Mr James Brooks who is buried there...' (*See Cobbledick Swamp*)

Chapman - The **Chapman Bore** School, between Murray Bridge and Wynarka, opened in 1923, and closed in 1946.

Chapman Hill and **Chapman Gully**, near Echunga, were named after William Chapman, who discovered the first goldfield in South Australia.

In 1896, a claim was made that Henry Hampton was the co-discoverer:

The town never developed and so the settlers in that Hundred turned to Cradock, the nearest town for basic services while other church services were conducted by the Methodist Ministers of the Hawker Circuit and by local preachers. But for several decades the little stone building was an important local community centre serving not only as church, school and Sunday school but as the meeting place for a very active Band of Hope and for socials and concerts. In 1927 the local Methodists amalgamated with the Cradock Church but the building was still used as a school up to the end of March 1947. Today it is a roofless ruin.

There is a 'Chalcombe' (or Chacombe) in Northamptonshire and a 'Charlcombe' in Somerset.

The latter is more likely the root of South Australian nomenclature because Governor Jervois had family connections in the adjoining County of Devonshire. It means 'valley of bondsmen'. (See *Cleve, Franklyn, Hatherleigh & Snowtown for other evidence of the Devonshire 'connection'*.)

Charles, Mount - On section 165, Hundred of Onkaparinga, recalls Charles Newman (1821-1900) who arrived in the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1837. His reminiscences are held in the Mortlock Library and they say 'it was named after me as I was the first white man to tend sheep there.' He always manifested a desire to be of service to the district of his choice and, therefore 'offered his services and was elected a member of the Onkaparinga District Council for Charleston Ward in 1866 and continued almost without intermission until 1888':

His word was his bond on all occasions and when he formed a friendship it was of that genuine nature that caused it to be a great source of pleasure to his... acquaintances who were privileged to enjoy his genial society...

Charleston - A subdivision of section 5197, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by Charles Dunn (1796-1881), circa 1854, three km South-East of Lobethal, and laid out as **Charlestown**; he arrived in the *D'Auvergne* in 1839.

This newly-established but thriving township was all alive on 24 April 1856, the occasion being a tea meeting kindly furnished by Mrs W. Dunn, Mrs J. Hector and Mrs C. Newman to the children and their friends to inaugurate the new schoolhouse, a neat and commodious brick structure... The children, to the number of 50, began to assemble after three o'clock...

Charleston Creek, a tributary of the River Onkaparinga, is north of the town and was named in 2004.

Johann C.C. Meyer gave the name **Charleston** when he cut up section 2070, Hundred of Kooringa, circa 1859; now included in Burra.

The **Hundred of Charleston**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 12 December 1895 in honour of D.M. Charleston, MP, MLC (1891-1901). Born in Cornwall in 1848, he came to Adelaide in 1884, worked for his brother, a lime merchant, and the government as a supervising engineer on the Hackney Bridge. One of the first members of the United Trades and Labor Council, he was elected to Parliament as a United Labor Party member.

In 1897, he was branded as a 'traitor' by his leader Tom Price and resigned from the party. In the ensuing by-election he defeated the Labor candidate and returned to Parliament as an independent Liberal. His victory was described by the conservative *Observer* as 'a triumph for political honour and personal reputation.'

A largely self-educated man, he was praised for the 'clearness, earnestness and comprehension' shown in his speeches. In 1914, it was said that 'over Mr Charleston the United Labour Party has lost its head and its unity':

It looks as if the so called Conservative Party were about to do the ditto. Mr Charleston is a most estimable man, but the National Defence League was formed to keep men of Mr Charleston's views out of parliament... Sympathy with an ill-used politician is one thing, wholesale sacrifice of consistency and political principles is another...

He died at Mile End in June 1934.

Charlesworth Park - A subdivision of part section 278, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Campbelltown. Charles C.M. Cresdee laid it out in 1926.

The above property has been in the hands of one family for 87 years and the Adelaide Development Company has secured it. The subdivision is not in the wilds of Adelaide where most of the so-called home sites sold by mushroom land companies are situated. It is right on a tram line (not a proposed one, as you usually find). To emphasise the value, another company is selling land ... two miles from this same tram line, for the same price at which our property is being sold...

Charleys Swamp - In 1904, the government geologist 'received from Mr Oliffe, the discoverer, specimens taken from the opal locality at Charley's Swamp, Stuart's Creek... The opal shows a certain amount of "fire" although not sufficient to allow it to be classed as precious opal, but it approximates the real thing...' (See *Cooper Pedy*)

Charlotte, Mount - Records of the Primitive Methodist Church show it as a chapel in the Mintaro district, while Rodney Cockburn says there was a **Mount Charlotte** on the Bungaree run and named after Miss Charlotte Owen Bagot, who married William Henry Maturin.

Charlton - In 1844, Samuel, Frederick and Edwin White took out an occupation licence in the Wirrabara district, naming it 'Charlton Run' after their home town of Charlton Marshall, Dorset, England, which translates as 'village of the churls'. (See *Wirrabara*)

Previously, the brothers had abandoned a run near Port Lincoln because of hostile Aborigines.

North of Wirrabara can be seen the chimney of the **Charlton Mine** and, in 1854. Messrs Matthew Forster and Samuel Davenport obtained a mineral lease and floated a company to work it but, in 1858, an influx of water put a halt to mining and the Company was wound up with losses of £20,000.

In 1858, at Charlton Mine, a chapel was erected by the Primitive Methodists and a Sabbath school formed 'which is in a very prosperous state':

Charlton township might have been a thriving township as any north of Clare, but with the land dummed on both sides of the mail road, and all round, what use can it be... [Editor's note - Dummyism is rampant at Wirrabara and the government has no excuse for inaction in the matter.] [See Murray-Town]

There is a **Charlton Gully** on section 348, Hundred of Louth, and section 40, Hundred of Wanilla; probably, it honours the White brothers but a Cuthbert Charlton (ca.1819-1901) has been described as 'of Port Lincoln'.

The school in the Port Lincoln district opened in 1907 and closed in 1943. (See *Strawberry Hill*)



Charlton Mine chimney erected by Thomas Long (see 'Stone Hut')

Charra - The 'Charra Run' was established by R.B. Smith and W.R. Swan in 1864 (lease no. 1744) and corrupted from *tjara*, the name of an Aboriginal rockhole in the vicinity meaning 'dung', and referring to the droppings of emus that frequented the place during the hot weather. (See *McKenzie*)

The town of **Charra**, near Penong, proclaimed on 19 September 1889, was resumed on 16 May 1929, but the name still applies to a railway siding, about 22 km from Kevin. The **Charra** School opened in 1897 and closed in 1902:

About 16 miles from the Bagster Hall on the property of Mr James Dunnett is the Charra Hall, erected by the residents in the first place for a school... The Methodists hold a service there about once a month and the building is at the disposal, rent free, of clergymen of all denominations for the holding of services...

The **Charra Plains** School operated from 1933 until 1940, while the **Charra Woolshed** School opened in 1904; changed to 'Uworra', in 1931 it closed in 1944.

A photograph of the school is in the *Chronicle*, 15 December 1932, page 32, of the post office on 11 July 1929, page 36, of a football team on 17 August 1933, page 38.

Chase Range - (See *Chace Range*)

Chatana - The name proposed for a railway station in the Hundred of Catt, but 'Uworra' prevailed.

It was the Aboriginal name of an outstation in the early pastoral days. (See *Chantana*)

Chaunceys Line - The road, as surveyed for the government by William Snell Chauncey, a civil engineer, is defined in a Central Board of Main Roads plan of 1854. Commencing at Hahndorf it proceeded, in a more or less direct route, to Wellington and was planned for anticipated trade between the River Murray and Adelaide. The official designation of the proposed road was 'The South Eastern Road, Hahndorf to the Wellington Ferry' but, frequently, referred to in records as 'Chauncey's Line'. He came to South Australia in 1840 in the *Appoline* and surveyed the Adelaide-Port Adelaide railway in 1848. (See *Chepstow & Woodchester*)

A public meeting was held in the Bugle Inn, Bugle Ranges, in July 1856 for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Central Road Board requesting the opening and clearing of Chauncey's main line of road between the Morning Star and Mount Barker...

Chauncyville - In 1840, there was a sale of 'Chauncyville allotments - Morphett Vale... desirably situated by the high road to Encounter Bay and halfway between Adelaide and Willunga... excellent locality for tradesmen... and command a back run, two miles wide, down to the sea.'

Chellaston - A subdivision of section 43, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Edwardstown and derived from an Old English word meaning 'town of Ceolla'. Hiram Manfull, who arrived in the *Anna Robertson* in 1839, created it in 1849 when 'the prospects of both sea and mountains are extensive and romantic':

The soil is excellent for bush gardens and for agricultural purposes and a steam mill is at work within a convenient distance. Delicious water is obtained at a very short depth...

The *Register* of 25 May 1844 has the following obituary: 'Sarah Manfull died on 14 September 1843 at Chellaston Hill, Derbyshire... mother of Hiram Manfull of Adelaide.' During 1845, he wrote a letter to the *Nottingham Review* when he gave his address as 'Chellaston Grove Farm, Adelaide'. It reads:

You would learn from my former letters that I have now taken up residence entirely in the 'bush'. As harvest approached, I was much exercised in what way to get in my corn, the produce being so very low in price and wages disproportionately high, being very short of labour. I started one of Ridley's reaping machines, with which I commenced my harvest. You must understand this machine reaps and thrashes at the same time. I have got with it one hundred acres, and average six acres per day.

It requires two men to work and guide the machine, two also to winnow the corn when reaped and another to cart the wheat bagged to the barn; so that independently of myself, horses and machine, the cost per day is 13 shillings, but bear in mind for six acres. The outlay for reaping and thrashing in the old way would have been 10 shillings per acre, and 7 pence per bushel thrashing, so that the saving is immense. Besides getting in my own, my machine, men and horses got 75 acres of wheat belonging to a gentleman located seven miles from my farm. You would be amused to see some of our roads, sometimes cutting down good oak to make a drag, and fasten it to our vehicles and machines to enable us to get down the hills steadily.

You have no idea of the schemes we have to use to overcome almost insurmountable difficulties. The far south is the place to learn [*sic*] an Englishman what it is to live comfortably and independently. I also have a good portable thrashing machine of four horse power, and I can assure you it does a vast amount of work, not for myself but for others. I and my men thrash with it about two hundred bushels per day; it requires about eight men to work it effectively. I am about shipping off a large quantity of wheat. The model of my

machine is now in London taken by a gentleman, a colonist of South Australia who has gone to England, but returns in the autumn.

As a colony we are progressing very favourably, a little assistance from the colonial office would have put us on our legs long since, but we think we must work our own cure. We are thankful for our own internal resources are such that they develop themselves daily; our minerals have already begun to make a stir. I can assure you that they are not overrated; and our wool, oil, meat, bark, gum, *etc.*, astonish the most sceptical.

All we want - yes, I say, all we want is a tide of emigration to flow to our shores, so that we may get *cheap labour*. Good farm labourers, miners, *etc.*, would find constant and immediate employment; but it is useless for any to come if they do not thoroughly understand their business, remembering also every trade and calling should bring a good supply of tools.

We are obliged to Lord Stanley for the offer to supply our colony with youthful convicts from Parkhurst prison. Here they are not wanted, and here they must not come. It is contrary to the Act upon which the colony was founded. We have had public meetings against this, and Her Majesty has been petitioned, so I think it will not be carried; it will injure us much, and we are already quite near enough [to] the penal settlements. You often ask when I shall return. When, I cannot say. I enjoy here the best of health, which I did not in England; besides, our political atmosphere is different to yours.

Here we have no want, poverty, or distress. I find one thing wanting, and that is our friends to participate in our enjoyments; then gladly would we leave England with all her cares. I am fully persuaded every industrious man will meet his reward and have every encouragement given to him in this our infant state.

Cheltenham - The modern-day Adelaide suburb of Cheltenham takes its name from a town in Gloucestershire and derives from the Anglo-Saxon *celtanhom* - 'an enclosure on a brook called the Chelt'. The village was offered for sale on 12 November 1849 and, for many years, it remained very small, with only twenty wood or pise houses. Richard Day (1818-1900), who was born in that County and married there on 11 September 1837, laid it out on section 419 and extolled it as having 'an extensive frontage to the second Port Road opposite the Yatala Smelting Works, while a third government road connects the two and terminates exactly opposite a public thoroughfare leading to the North Arm. This property is unrivalled in its commercial position and is also distinguished for good land and water. Lunch at twelve precisely.' The **Cheltenham** School opened in 1866.

In his reminiscences of life in South Australia John Halliday (1827-1919) who arrived in the *Duke of Wellington* in 1849, said that, following his marriage to Martha Williams on 28 October 1850:

We rented a house for one week... I then negotiated with Mr Richard Day, of Tam O'Shanter Belt, for a piece of land in Cheltenham, fenced it off and put up two rooms, which we immediately occupied before the roof was completed nor doors or windows in. I was then working for the South Australian Company, widening and deepening the Port River and clearing the land at Portland, standing up to my knees in water, for five shillings a day, and I just did think myself in clover with that wage...

It has been said by Rodney Cockburn that John Denman owned the section and named it, but no record to substantiate the statement can be found in the General Registry Office. (Genealogical records show a John Denman living in Cheltenham, Adelaide, and having been born in Somerset.) The grant of the section to Charles William Stuart was made on 8 August 1838.



Monument to firemen killed in the fire on board the
SS *City of Singapore* at Port Adelaide on 26 April 1912

The Admiral's request was complied with by Mr Searcy who, in the days when the Admiral was a lieutenant, first became acquainted with him.

The present day Cheltenham Cemetery is comprised of 30 allotments of Richard Day's village, the transfers to the town of Port Adelaide being effected from February 1876 to September 1921. The Japanese have a profound respect for their dead and an instance of this reverence was given in a letter received from Admiral S. Tochinai, who was a lieutenant on a Japanese man-o'-war when it visited the colony in 1887:

I venture to approach you to ask your kindness and sympathy in taking the trouble to place a wreath before the grave of Cadet Y. Kawakami who lies in the cemetery at Port Adelaide. He was my class and ship mate in HMJMS *Rinjo* which called at Adelaide in May 1887. He died in the Indian Ocean and his body was taken to Port Adelaide and there buried. Subsequently his grave was visited by a number of our squadron in 1903 and since I suppose there have been no Japanese visitors...



Assembling washing machines at Cheltenham Kelvinator plant in 1951

In the 1850s., the name was given, also, to a police station near Venus Bay and the site of an Aboriginal ration station. A letter *re* the distribution of blankets to Aborigines in 1862 says that there was 'not a single article of winter clothing nor any blankets for distribution to the natives at the Police Station, Cherirroo':

The sick, the aged and the helpless are in a deplorable state... During the past week I have seen blacks in the last stage of disease, groaning in agony, crouching under a few boughs round the ashes of a half-extinguished fire, with not a rag of covering save and except a worn out flour bag and part of an old sheep skin. It is a shame and an eternal disgrace to the rulers of a Christian land and that such things should be...

[See Hayward]

Cherry Gardens - The district, 10 km South-West of Stirling, was known by the Aborigines as *pinjatjawinga* - 'sweet water place'. The Adelaide (*Kaurna*) people made excursions into the hills to gather wattle gum and soak the flowers of grass trees and honeysuckle for their sugar content. The English name was given by Isaac Jacobs, Henry Field and Edward Burgess, circa 1839, when they went into the hills to cut kangaroo grass for stock fodder and came across an abundance of native trees, with small cherry-like fruit. The first subdivision to take the name was created on part section 1505, Hundred of Noarlunga, by E.F. and I.R. Leedham in 1963.

The village, however, grew up around the Wesleyan Church, erected in March 1849, when the congregation 'assembled in public worship':

About 120 sat down to tea in celebration... The chapel which is a perfect model of neatness is capable of accommodating about 150 persons and the worthy and indefatigable superintendent has the satisfaction of knowing that not one penny of debt encumbers the building.

The **Cherry Gardens** School opened in 1859 and closed in 1970.

Records in 1844 show the name **Cherry Vale** being applied to section 783, portion being leased by W. Hooker and J. Middleton; the Wesleyan Chapel stood on this land.

A photograph of the unveiling of a memorial cross is in the *Chronicle*, 16 May 1935, page 32.

Cherryville - The district, about 33 km east of Cherry Gardens between Montacute and Basket Range, is renowned as the best cherry growing area in South Australia.



Cherryville Baptist Church – circa 1899

For years they worked, cutting down the huge trees and sawing them into planks from which most of the early houses in Adelaide were built and roofed... Roads were a luxury undreamed of and many of the hills were so steep as to be almost perpendicular. Up these hills teams of bullocks were led drawing the sledges laden with the huge planks...

This, at last, led to their buying a great section of land and building substantial wooden houses. They married and came to live in what was at that time a huge forest of trees, but what has since been transferred into one of the most important centres of fruit in the colony... After a long, successful partnership they divided their land, each making a garden for himself, and near to these two splendid horticulturists other

Chepstow - In 1850, there was a sale of the town of Chepstow 'on the Onkaparinga near the sea and situated on the Great South Road':

This property has been laid out in lots of one-and-a-half to six acres by Mr H.S. Chauncey, surveyor... A splendid quarry of stone has been found on the spot... water and wood in abundance.

The name occurs in England and derives from the Æ *ceap-stow* - 'market place'.

Cherirroo - The 'Cherirroo Run' was reported as being established by R. Love in 1871 (lease no. 728). However, the 'R' is probably a misprint in official documents and there is no doubt that it refers to John Love (1827-1905) who married Jessie A. Tennant in 1863.

settlers have pitched their camps, so that now the hills traversed so often by their weary feet are clothed in all directions with smiling orchards, the homes of happy and industrious farmers...

The name **Cherryville** was given to a post office on section 1195, Hundred of Onkaparinga. (See *Marble Hill*)

The **Cherryville** School opened as 'Marble Hill' in 1895; name changed in 1921 and closed in 1971.

Chesson, Hundred of - In the County of Albert, was proclaimed on 26 September 1912 in honour of Henry Chesson, MP (1905-1918). Born in Adelaide in 1862, at age 12 he worked in a boot factory turning, later, to masonry and bricklaying. From the mid-1880s he was an active trade unionist and a keen student of Labor questions of the day. He died in 1948.

Chesterfield - The name given by James Frew to part lot of the 'Fullarton Estate', created out of sections 265-66, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1875.

There is a town of the same name in Derbyshire, England, recorded as *cestrefeld* - 'field by a Roman station'.

Chewings Nob - West of Yunta, recalls John Chewings, who held pastoral leases on the 'Eastern Plains' from 1858, including lease no. 581 named 'Pettawuppa', having previously occupied land in the Mount Bryan district from 7 January 1847; he named it 'Woorkoongoree'. He arrived in the *John* in 1840 and died at Mintaro in 1879, aged 63, while his wife, Sarah, died in 1892, aged 71 years.

She arrived in the colony in the 1840s and, soon after, married John Chewings, who was 'well-known as the owner for years of the Mintaro Estate which he took over from the copper company and improved considerably...'

Chicago - In 1893, this name, imported from the United States of America, was applied to a suburb when William Shierlaw (ca.1839-1920), draper of Adelaide, subdivided part section 364 and section 365, Hundred of Yatala.

In 1911, an extension was made on sections 364-65 by Jane B. Matters, Charles H. Matters, Joseph L. Shierlaw and Samuel B. Shierlaw. The **Chicago** School opened in 1914 and became 'Kilburn' in 1931.

The USA city got its name either because it was frequented by skunks (*cikak*, pl. *cikakong*) or overgrown with garlic or 'skunk cabbage' (*shikagou* - 'a leek').

The **Chicago** Post Office opened on 1 August 1911 and, five days later, the Deputy Postmaster-General said that there was 'no likelihood of it causing confusion with respect to correspondence intended for Chicago, USA.'

Alas, time was to prove him wrong for, on 1 September 1930, it ceased to exist following complaints about mail going astray, while at the same time the suburb became 'Kilburn'.

In 1915, information on the Chicago Mission said that 'all its homes and its people could almost be packed into the corner of a Chicago, USA, warehouse':

At any rate that would be the standard of comparison in which an indignant Yankee would place the handful of acres in the region of the Islington workshops. It was here that I met the modern Paul, a humble follower of the Apostle... This was Mr G.H. Piening and he is the founder of the Chicago Mission. A few years ago this man was a bag merchant at Brompton and, assured of only a modest income, he has given himself, body and soul, in what he feels is God's business...

Photographs of a Progress Association Carnival are in the *Chronicle*, 10 April 1930, page 38.

Chicanabie - This school on Eyre Peninsula opened in 1914 and became 'Piednippie' in 1922; it closed in 1945.

Chichester Gardens - A subdivision of town acres 1003-9 and 1012-18, Hundred of Adelaide; by John B. Hack, bounded by Stanley, Jerningham, Melbourne and West Pallant Streets; now included in North Adelaide.

He and his brother, Stephen, formed a company in 1838, imported fruit trees and established a dairy and market garden calling it 'Chichester Gardens' after Chichester, their birthplace in England, meaning 'the fortress of Cissa', a Governor of south Saxon territory.

Chickerloo - A property 'east of Hundred of Ward'; see pastoral lease no. 1915a.

Chidda - A railway station on section 752, Hundred of Adelaide. Aboriginal for 'little bird'.

Chiddeda Hill - Adjacent to section 77, Hundred of Ripon. Aboriginal for 'sand'.

Chiddedly (or **Chidedly**) - The Aboriginal name for Gibson Peninsula.

Chieftown - In the 1870s it was described as a thriving town, population 642, near Port Lincoln.

Chillamurra - Near Port Lincoln and probably derived from the Aboriginal *tjeilamara* - 'good spring'.

Chillundie, Hundred of - In the County of Way, proclaimed on 18 May 1893. The 'Chillundie Run' was held first by W. Hosken and J. and E. Broadbent in 1864. An Aboriginal word referring to water.

A sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Chilpenunda - The 'Chilpenunda Run' was established by Messrs Coulls and Mills (lease no. 1543), in the Streaky Bay district, circa 1864. **Chilpenunda** School; opened in 1934 and closed on 30 June 1951,

This school stood on section 4, Hundred of Tarlton, and 'consisted of one main room 20 feet by 20 feet, a porch, shelter shed...' (See *Chilpuddie*)

Chilpuddie - On 17 June 1929 this name was approved for a telephone office in the Hundred of Pildappa, 16 km north of Minnipa, while, in 1931, it was given to a school that closed in 1942. An Aboriginal word; meaning unknown but it probably has a reference to 'water'. (See *Chillundie, Hundred of & Chinta*)

Chimney Creek - In the Hundred of Baroota, so named because of its steep descent.

Chimpering - South-East of Ooldea is corrupted from the Aboriginal *jimberaing*, a name applied to a rockhole.

Chinaman - Rodney Cockburn records **Chinaman Dam** as being 'six miles from Port Augusta West on the Tarcoola Road' and so named because a Chinaman was shepherding a flock of sheep on H.J. Richman's run close to the dam.

Chinaman Creek Conservation Park - (See *Winninowie, Hundred of*) **Chinaman Well** - (See *Nunan, Lake*)

Chinbingina - A railway station on Eyre Peninsula. An Aboriginal name applied to the local water supply and given, also, to a school that opened in 1928 and closed in 1946.

Chinedower - In 1853, it was advertised as being a subdivision of section 422 near the Yatala Smelting Works where 'the proposed railway passes within 100 yards of the boundary.'

Chinkford - In 1866, it was listed as a postal town 'on the right bank of the Gilbert River.'

Lands Department records show that G.W. Byerlee (ca.1822-1910), the owner of section 267, in addition to providing land for a school, sold another piece of the same section to the Church of England on 22 October 1868.

The name comes from Essex, England and, in ancient times, it was written as *caegingaford* - 'the ford of the dweller by the stumps'; excavations were made near the mouth of the River Ching in the latter 19th century which revealed the remains of stump-dwellings.

Other sources say it derives from *cingeford* - 'shingle ford', a ford across the River Lea where the soil is gravelly.

The **Chinkford** School was opened by Jessie Dutton in 1867 and, after circa 1879, listed as 'Manoora', while the **Chinkford** Post Office opened on 1 October 1864 and was renamed 'Manoora' in April 1873.

The Burton correspondent to an Adelaide newspaper said, in 1871, that '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 dictum 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.'

Chinmina - The name was taken from a local creek and given to a school, near Cummins, opened on part section 12, Hundred of Moody, by Margaret Wheaton in 1912; it closed in 1928.

Chinta - A railway station 24 km North-East of Ceduna.

James Hiern (1839-1920), a pastoralist, endeavoured in vain to obtain water by sinking a well nearby.

The **Chinta** School opened as 'Maltee' in 1917 its name being changed in 1918; it closed in 1937.

Chintawanta Well - Situated on section 21, Hundred of Bice, it is Aboriginal for 'mallee root water'.

Chintumba Well - It is North-West of Fowler Bay and corrupted from the Aboriginal *jindaldha* - 'tall mallee'.

Chiselhurst - This subdivision was advertised in 1880 as 'five-acre blocks close to the Plympton Station on section 89 [at Chiselhurst].' The name occurs in Kent, England and means 'gravel hill'.

The present-day suburb of 'Harcourt Gardens' stands on this land.

Chiton Rocks - Three kilometres west of Port Elliot takes its name from a shellfish found in waters near Granite Island and the Bluff. Its Aboriginal name was *jingeinju* - 'pubic hair'. In Ramindjeri legend, the two wives of the ancestral being *Ngurunderi*, when fleeing from the River Murray to the Pages Islands, sat there and plucked out their pubic hair; hence the rich growth of seaweeds now found there. (*See Mason & Tailem Bend*)

Chiton Rocks is perfectly safe - if you stay within the dotted line. Helter-skelter, in come the waves, each with a freight of little brown men and scarlet-clad shouting girls. The brief bit of beach facing the safety zone is covered, not to say smothered, with bathers, beach hats, beach pyjamas, sunbathers and bottles of 'sunburn cure'. Half society seems to be anointing the other half with noisome oil that sends the surfers into the sea glistening like seals... Viceroyalty may be discerned sitting in the shade of an overhanging sand hill, and all around are dotted most of the younger set, smart young matrons and their husbands...

Photographs, etc., are in the *Advertiser*, 1 January 1937, pages 13 and 16.

Chowilla - The town was laid out by Charles A. Reinecke, land agent, in 1882, on part sections 78, 88-9 and 121. Mr N.B. Tindale, anthropologist, was quoted in 1965 as saying 'the word *tjowila* was the manner in which an early explorer described the spot near the present Chowilla homestead.'

The Aboriginal word meant a 'place of spirits or ghosts' and inferred that the spot was a burial place.

Other sources say it is derived from *tuawila* (or *tjauwili*) - 'place of the spiny lizard'.

It has been suggested, also, that, as the Chaffey brothers came from California, the name may be derived from Chowchilla, a town in that state but this can be discounted because the 'Chowilla Run' was established by William Finke in 1859 on land held, originally, by A.B. Cator from July 1851.

The rabbit menace was confronted when a short advertisement appeared in the daily press signed by Messrs Robertson Brothers offering the sum of nine pence each for 1,000 cats:

The animals will be safely cooped up and sent to the Chowilla Run for the purposes of rabbit destruction. A special word of warning is due to those who have rare tortoise-shells or pet cats that they should not let their favourites stray in the highways or byways for fear of the far-reaching arm of some energetic lad who is anxious to realise a little pocket money. [*See Cooltong & Renmark*]

Christie - Christie Creek, north of Christies Beach, is known, also, as 'Tornanga Creek' and 'Anderson Creek'.

An 1866 *Gazetteer* refers to 'Anderson Creek' flowing through Morphett Vale on property belonging to a Mr Anderson. (*See Catherine*)

Mount Christie, North-West of Tarcoola reminds us of William Christie Gosse, explorer and Deputy Surveyor-General (1875-1881).

Lambert F.B. Christie, born at Cape Jervis on 12 May 1858, purchased 600 acres of land in a beach area south of Adelaide in the 1890s and, in 1923, his wife, Rosa Christie, the owner of part section 658, Hundred of Noarlunga, laid out the first subdivision to be known as **Christies Beach**. Its school opened in 1961.

In his youth Lambert Christie took mail across from Cape Jervis to Kangaroo Island, and that is how the islanders obtained their letters:

It was also the way Archdeacon Morse got across to the island on his first missionary journeys. In 1869, he notes that it was so rough that Christie and his father refused to negotiate the passage. Those were the days when the archdeacon, having gone across to the island, was carried ashore, there being no jetty or landing facilities. Bishop Kennion always rewarded the stalwart islanders who carried him ashore with half a sovereign, so needless to say he was a most popular passenger.

In January 1927, on the holiday, motor cars and charabancs conveyed a number of pleasure seekers to that part of the coast known as **Christies Beach North**:

The smooth running of the billiard-like surface of the bituminous South Road is the perfection of easy and agreeable locomotion. An interval of old macadam succeeds, followed by another stretch of bitumen. It is proposed to extend this surface to Port Victor...

The beach is rather rocky, somewhat like Marino and this is not without compensating advantages. Many little pools of deep, cool, limpid water sheltered by overhanging rock, temptingly invite to a swim in the depths... These pools, too, are the haunts of the crab; line fishing also meets with... reward...

A photograph of gathering shellfish and crayfish is in the *Observer*, 24 December 1927, page 38.

Christmas Cove - On section 103, Hundred of Dudley, may have been named after an early settler, rumoured to have lived on Kangaroo Island and near Yankalilla prior to the arrival of the *Buffalo* in 1836.

Chucka Bend - Near Bowhill. Legend has it that Walter Craven, who leased the 'Chucka Bend' run in the 1880s, had a horse prone to 'chuck' him into the river. However, this explanation must be classified as hearsay because the name predates Craven's occupation. Earlier, in 1851, S.G. Finn held pastoral lease no. 89 and a survey map of this run shows 'Chucka Bend' on the river itself while, in 1874, T.W. and H. Scott were in possession of 'Chucka Bend, River Murray' under pastoral lease no. 2037 which included the site of the present-day town of Bowhill.

Clairville - A subdivision of section 1056, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Semaphore. It was laid out in 1854 by John Lomax who advised that 'the sea breezes will attract a large portion of the city of Adelaide to Clairville as one of the summer watering places of the Province.'

The name **Clairville** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 1102, Hundred of Port Adelaide, when R.B. Colley and G.S. Kingston extended 'Farnham' in 1873.

Clanfield - The name may have come from either Hampshire or Oxfordshire, England, deriving from *clanefeld* - 'clean field' and given to **Clanfield Hill** on section 99, Hundred of Bews, 16 km north of Lamerloo.

The **Clanfield** School opened in 1912 and closed in 1923 no doubt taking its name from the hill.

Rodney Cockburn attributes the nomenclature to Mr N.G. Franklin 'who bought a piece of Cameron Bros Clan Farm, put up a store and school, and christened the centre Clanfield.'

Clapham - A subdivision of section 232, Hundred of Adelaide, by Charles Cleeve Collison in 1856. The name probably comes from London where it derived from Osgod Clappa, a Danish lord. The *Domesday Book* calls it *clopeham*; the name occurs, also, in Bedfordshire, Surrey, Sussex and Yorkshire, England.

When the suburban rail service was introduced in 1898 the terminus was at Mitcham, being extended in 1908 to Clapham. A branch line was built from Mitcham parallel to the South line to a point just north of the present Clapham station, then swinging west to follow the line of the present Price Avenue, terminating at Springbank Road.

The suburban trains were nicknamed 'Clapham Dodgers' or 'Dodgers' because they dodged in between the longer distance trains on the South line.

A railway 'bolt' and a collision with a 'Clapham Dodger' were recounted in 1911 when 'driver Carter saved our lives and his thoughtfulness in backing our train had minimised the force of the impact...'

After the suburban service was extended to Sleeps Hill, the branch line was abandoned although the tracks remained *in situ* to just north of Torrens Park station and the concrete face of the platform remained in Price Avenue for many years. The **Clapham** School opened in 1961.

Claraville - An 1879 subdivision of part section 352, Hundred of Yatala, by George Bailey, agent of Saint Johns Wood; now included in Prospect bisected by Percy Street.

The **Claraville** School in the Mount Gambier subdivision of Clareville (*sic*) was shown in 1875 as being conducted by William N. Ingham; it opened circa 1864 and closed in 1878. (*See Clareville & Appendix 17*)

Clare - On 2 December 1839, John Morphet, Peter Horrocks and others applied for a special survey of 15,000 acres on the Hutt River and, in 1841, sections 40, 42 and others were selected by Edward Burton Gleeson, who is reputed to have laid out the town in 1842, naming it after either County Clare or his home town of Clare in Armagh, Ireland.

Historical records are at variance; another source says that he was born at Inchiquin (County Clare which was, also, the name of a noted Irish family.) The name derives from the Irish *clar* - 'a board', *i.e.*, a plank bridge that crossed a stream. The name occurs, also, as a town in Suffolk, England, that arose around the vast castle of Gilbert de Clare, the last Earl of Gloucester and Hereford who died in 1313. In 1282 the name was written as *cleysore* - 'clayey slope'.

The grants of the two sections were made out in the name of John Morphet to secure monies owing by Gleeson to Morphet. Gleeson became insolvent in 1842, but at later dates much of this land was reconveyed to him. Dennis Kenny, storekeeper, had a lease of twelve acres of section 40 in 1848 and his store became the first hotel in Clare.

An advertisement for his Clare Inn appeared in 1849; it includes a poem and one verse reads:

*So, lovers affianced your election make soon,
And spend with friend Kenny your sweet honeymoon,
With good cheer to enliven, good wines to regale,
And a clear, purling stream in a green grassy vale.*

No definite evidence can be found to substantiate the establishment of the village in 1842 because the earliest instrument to be found is a lease from Gleeson of twelve one-acre allotments in 1848. Gleeson was the first chairman of the District Council and became the town's first Mayor when it was raised to a municipality in 1868.

A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Clare Inn on 13 January 1849 to take into consideration the practicability of establishing a school in or near the village and 'Dr Charles Webb was requested to take the chair... A committee was formed comprising Dr Webb, Patrick Butler, John Ryan, Joseph Dodson, Gordon McKay, John Maynard and James Wright', while the *Register*, 14 January 1854 says:

An examination was held at the school... when the following children gained prizes - Misses Perkins, M. Maynard, Mary Bray, L. Owen, E. Jamblyn, M. Bowley, L. Webb, E. Bray; John Macnamara, John Nolan, Louis Victorsen, William Kelton, James Maynard and Cecil Webb. The teacher was Mrs Davies...

The largest political meeting ever held in Clare took place on 28 August 1866, there being visitors from Upper and Lower Wakefield, Undalya, Rhynie, Mintaro and Jacob's and Blyth's Plains:

Mr. Gleeson took the chair and alluded to the importance of the question whether or not there should be a tramway to the western plains... Dr Webb said of Port Wakefield that it was a mudhole, a sandhill and no port and that it was on so low ground that when the spring tides came they swept all away...

He concluded that the first care should be to get a good macadamised road to Adelaide...



Mail Coach at Clare



Heavily laden cart in Clare in the 1920s

Sketches of the town and information on its foundation, etc, are in *Frearson's Weekly*, 28 February 1880, pages 27 and 30, 17 April 1880, page 75 and *Pictorial Australian* in September 1879, March 1880. A history of the town and photographs are in the *Observer*, 27 November 1903, pages 25-26, a photograph of hay-making is in the *Observer*, 9 January 1915, page 28, of the electric light supply on 25 July 1925, page 31.

The **Hundred of Clare** was proclaimed on 14 November 1850.

Port Clare, on Eyre Peninsula remembers Captain Frederick Clare of SS *Musgrave* and, one time, HMCS *Protector*.

Clare Bay, near Fowlers Bay, was an outlet for farm produce from the Bookabie area and where a chute was erected from the top of the cliffs along which bags of wheat were transported to awaiting lighters which, in turn, put the grain on to larger ships in the bay.

Point Clare is 'the point inside Liguanea Island' and was named after a member of the Marine Board clerical staff.

Claremont - As a place name it has never been given official sanction in South Australia.

In 1842, Alfred Hardy (ca.1814-1870) built a home at Glen Osmond, calling it 'Hartley Bank'.

In 1862, Daniel Cudmore bought the property and renamed it 'Claremont', possibly after an Irish association, for he was born at Tory Hall, County Limerick, in 1811. (*See Cudmore Park & Paringa*)

Daniel Cudmore died there in 1891, aged 80 years. Possessed of indomitable energy and pluck and gifted with a physical strength above the average he was enabled to endure the many rough experiences which were the lot of early settlers... In 1864 he went to live at Claremont...

In October 1915, 'a representative of the daily press visited the camp of artillery at Mr Peter Waite's fine Claremont Estate, Glen Osmond':

There were under canvas 100 men under Captain C.T. Dean... The camp is an ideal situation for the training of field artillery and the gunners are very grateful for the kindness and hospitality shown by Mr Waite. [*See under 'Urrbrae' & 'Beaumont' for a reference to 'Claremont House'*]

Clarence - On 22 January 1892, there was a report of a meeting of citizens of Goodwood South when it was decided to seek official adoption of the name **Clarence Park** in lieu of 'Goodwood South' which, being separate from Goodwood, possessed its own post office and because it had 'one or two streets called by similar names to those in Goodwood Park the residents were constantly put to inconvenience... It was decided by a large majority to call the place Clarence Park...' The source of the suggested name was not mentioned but, at the time, **Clarence Gardens** was described as the 'fine property at the junction of the Cross Road and Forest Avenue and formerly in the estate of the late Mr William Ackland.'

The suburb of **Clarence Park** was laid out on section 9, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1920, by Caleb Macklin, the executor of the estate of Elizabeth D. Macklin. In the same year **Clarence Gardens** was created out of section 48 by William D. and Elizabeth M. Ackland-Horman. Thus, its nomenclature appears to be allied to the property once owned by William Ackland - Queen Adelaide was married to the Duke of Clarence (later King William IV)'.

Clarendon - The Aborigines knew the district as *toondilla* and the history of the town commenced on 21 October 1840 when section 801, Hundred of Noarlunga, was granted to Richard Blundell of Hooton, Chester, England.

This land was conveyed to James Philcox in 1846, and a memorial in the General Registry Office recites the sale of several allotments in 'the township of Clarendon... laid out by the said James Philcox.'



A lithograph of Early Clarendon



Early Settlers at Clarendon

*Here lies Tom Hyde.
It's a pity that he died,
We had rather
It had been his father.*

*If it had been his sister,
We had not missed her.
If the whole generation,
It had been better for the nation.*

A 1929 article by Rev John Blacket headed, 'In the Heart of the Hills', speaks of the Hyde family in England and says, 'George William F. Clarendon, an eminent statesman, born in 1800 and, probably, after whom the town... is named.'

There is a 'Clarendon Park' in Wiltshire, England where, in 1164, it appeared as *clarendonum*, corrupted later to *clae fren-dun* - 'clover covered hill' - Henry II frequently kept his Court there and, in 1164, held the council that enacted 'The Constitution of Clarendon' defining the limits of ecclesiastical authority in England. The park was enclosed by an act of parliament in the 16th year of Charles II's reign.

Of further interest is the fact that the 'Clarendon Press' was the printing office of Oxford University and, as early as 1586, was authorised to publish, a privilege not lightly bestowed when authorities were afraid of the printing press; the Earl of Clarendon gave the University the manuscript of his *History of the Rebellion* the sales of which were sufficient to defray in part the cost of a new office building, called the 'Clarendon' in deference to him.

'The Adelaide Hounds had a run at Clarendon on 13 July 1849 when those present were J. Philcox, S. Penny, Power, Cook, Spriggs, Lloyd and Vansittart':

Having settled well to the kangaroo the work now began in serious earnest; the hounds were running well together and for 45 minutes heads up and stern down was the order of the day... Perhaps the last quarter of an hour was the prettiest seen for some time in that district; the kangaroo being about 60 yards ahead of the leading hounds, each trying to go their very hardest, the one to catch, the other to be up at the death of as game a kangaroo as ever crossed a creek...

We hear that the tail of the kangaroo is to be presented for his Excellency's acceptance, as it has been one of the very best runs that ever a person need ride to, both as regards hounds doing their work and the horses keeping their places...

The **Clarendon** School was opened in 1852 by James Cowell and 'on 25 September 1859 nine persons were baptised in the River Onkaparinga by Mr Mason':

It had been arranged that a sermon should be preached at the river side by Mr Daniel and there were present on the occasion several hundreds of persons. But on account of a heavy fall of rain the sermon was postponed till the evening when a large congregation met together in the chapel. The conduct of the vast multitude assembled on the river banks to witness the ordinance of baptism was most exemplary and the entire services of the day were both solemn and interesting.

Photographs of poultry farms are in the *Observer*, 20 April 1907, page 30 of the Mount Malvern Mine in the *Chronicle*, 22 June 1918, page 25, of a Legacy Club camp on 31 January 1935, page 31, of the opening of the hospital and its committee in the *Observer*, 3 October 1925, page 32.

Clareville - An 1861 subdivision of part section 10, Hundred of Blanche, by Dr Johann D.E. Wehl (ca.1823-1876); now included in Mount Gambier. It is thought he wished to honour his wife Clara Christina M. Wehl and, if this is

The balance of section 801 was conveyed to George Morphett in March 1848 who, at a later date, subdivided it and a letter from S.H. Curnow in 1908 persuaded Rodney Cockburn that the said gentleman was the creator of the village.

The town was extended, in 1855, when Joseph Hardy cut up portion of section 800; in 1857, Richard Morphett created allotments on portion of the same section. James Philcox left no record as to why he christened the town 'Clarendon'.

The name occurs in Canada, Jamaica and the United States of America and were, no doubt, named after the aristocratic family of England one of whom was Edward Hyde, a member of the famous Long Parliament in which he, at first, supported the popular cause but, apparently, becoming afraid of anarchy or of the ruin of the church, became the leader of the royalists. On the outbreak of hostilities he took the field for the Stuarts.

When Cromwell's dragoons proved too much for the Cavaliers, Clarendon fled to the Isle of Jersey and, after Cromwell's death, arranged with General Monk for the return of Charles II to the throne; he, subsequently, became Prime Minister and was made Earl of Clarendon. Following the death of a member of the Clarendon hierarchy the following anonymous poem was circulated:

so, the surveyor erred, because deposited plan no. 66 clearly shows the name 'Clareville'. The Claraville (*sic*) School in the Mount Gambier subdivision of **Clareville** (*sic*) is shown in 1875 as being conducted by William N. Ingham; it opened, circa 1864, and closed in 1878. (*See Claraville*)

Clark - T.J. Clarke (*sic*), of Stephen Hack's 1857 party, is probably remembered by **Clark Creek**, near Lake Eyre.

Clark Hill, on section 92, Hundred of Encounter Bay, remembers John Clark (ca.1811-1853), who settled in the district and purchased section 59, 'Survey E' on 24 February 1842; he married Isabella Hockey (ca.1819-1890).

Claude Pass - East of Lyndhurst and named after the late Claude A. Sprigg, who financed the construction of a new road in the Copley area. He died at Arkaroola Village, aged eighty-five, on 12 May 1974 'after a vigorous day of trapping wild cats, foxes and rabbits.'

Clay Gully - (*See Ardrossan*)

Claypans - A descriptive name applied to land near section 44, Hundred of Forster.

Claypans School, 8 km North-East of Purnong Landing, opened in 1907 and closed in 1947.

The veteran pioneer of Claypans, William Towill, attained his 81st birthday on 9 June 1928... The place was named after a claypan at which the settlers drew water and camped their first night, five dingoes running away from the claypan at their approach.

The first season Mr Towill chopped down mallee scrub to the extent of 100 acres... He frequently conveys the Claypans mail twice weekly on horseback to Purnong Landing and return - a distance of over 12 miles - on behalf of his son, W.E. Towill, who is the Claypan's postmaster...

He arrived in the *Trevelyan* in 1866.

Claypans Bore School, North-West of Pinnaroo, opened in 1920 and closed in 1941.

Clayton - The town, 10 km SSW of Milang, named by Governor MacDonnell in 1858, was offered for sale on 3 October 1859 and, probably, honours John Clayton Freeling, father of the Surveyor-General (1849-1861), Arthur H. Freeling. Some sources claim it was named after a man who travelled as a carpenter, with Captain Sturt in 1830 - 'He was a convict who developed into a very estimable man.'

The town was diminished in 1958. Its Aboriginal name was *kandolangal*.

Clear Hills - (*See Glen View*)



PS Alexandra at Clayton on 6 April 1904

Clearview - The subdivision was laid out by Clearview Ltd in 1922 on part sections 334, 338 and sections 335-36, Hundred of Yatala, and so named because it commanded a fine view of the Adelaide plains and the River Torrens.

Cleland Hills - North of Lake Amadeus, named by W.H. Tietkins (1844-1933) on 14 May 1889 after Dr William Lennox Cleland (1847-1918), Colonial Surgeon of South Australia, who arrived in the *Waterlily* in 1852. In 1969, prehistoric rock carvings unlike any other Aboriginal art form were found there.

Clement Gap - Adjacent to section 616, Hundred of Redhill, 16 km North-West of Redhill and, according to Rodney Cockburn, was named after a shepherd. Its school, opened by John Wauchope in 1880, closed in 1942.

In 1890, a deputation waited on the Minister of Education and submitted to him a resolution requesting that the government build a school house on the three-chain road opposite the South-West corner of section 638, Hundred of Redhill. It was mentioned that if working men's blocks in the neighbourhood were settled upon a large building might be required...

The **Clement Gap** Post Office, opened in 1895 by Catherine H.M. Noyce, stood on section 643. A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 21 October 1922, page 29, of a church in the *Observer*, 10 April 1926, page 32.

Cleve - The surrounding country was held, first, by Dr James McKechnie (1810-1869) and his two brothers in 1855 under pastoral lease no. 401; in 1877, much of it was resumed by the government. The town was proclaimed on 6 March 1879 and named by Governor Jervois after a property in Devonshire, England, held by the Snow family who were related to the Governor: 'Thomas Snow, born 1791, married Charlotte Maitland, eldest daughter of William Maitland', while 'Cleve House', near Exeter in Devonshire, was described as 'commanding a fine view over Exeter' - it was still standing in 1983. (*See under 'Snowtown' for further information on the two family's association, under 'Franklyn' for further information on the 'Snow' family and 'Arno Bay' for details of Peter McKechnie's pastoral lease.*) The **Cleve** School opened in 1886.



Motor cars in front of the Cleve Hotel - circa 1920

Photographs of the town are in the *Observer*, 8 December 1906, page 29, 5 June 1926, page 34, of the Bank of Adelaide on 26 August 1911, page 31, of the opening of the Lutheran Church on 17 December 1927, page 38, of a rifle club in the *Chronicle*, 11 November 1916, page 29, of a war memorial on 22 April 1922, page 30, of harvest time on 21 January 1928, page 42, 18 December 1930, page 36, of kangaroo hunting on 14 June 1934, page 37, of a football team on 16 July 1936, page 38.

Clevedon - A subdivision of part section 90, Hundred of Yatala, into 28 allotments bisected by Flinders Street; now included in Semaphore Park. The land was subdivided into five, eight-acre blocks by Philip Levi (1822-1899) and Alfred Watts (1814-1886?) circa 1855 and, in 1874, one block was subdivided as **Clevedon** which name comes from Somerset and means 'brae-like hill'.

Clifton - The name was given to two subdivisions; in 1839 John Thomas Young cut up section 290, Hundred of Adelaide, into 253 allotments but the venture was a financial disaster as only a few lots were sold. (*See Second Creek & Slape Gully*)



Clifton House at Stonyfell

In 1872, Mary Penny subdivided section 1111, Hundred of Port Adelaide, and her village of **Clifton** is now included in Exeter. The name, taken from a fashionable watering place on the heights above the River Avon at Bristol, England, was celebrated for its beneficial influence on consumptives; it translates, simply, as 'cliff town' for it is situated on the cliffs overhanging the river.

Clifton Hills is a property in the Far North-East; see pastoral lease no. 2946; a sketch is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Clinton - Governor Daly, no doubt, named the **Hundred of Clinton**, County of Daly, proclaimed on 12 June 1862, after the Duke of Newcastle, (Henry Pelham F.P. Clinton), who was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1859 until his death in October 1864. Rodney Cockburn suggests its nomenclature lies in a Canadian town of that name for Sir Dominick Daly was the Chief Secretary of Canada from 1825 to 1845. The first pastoralist in the area was John Bowman who, in May 1853, took up lease no. 270 which he held until it was resumed for closer settlement. The town of **Clinton**, 16 km NNE of Arthurton, surveyed in 1862, was offered for auction on 14 August 1862.

In reply to a motion carried by a public meeting at Clinton [in 1884], asking the Marine Board to state whether the lessee of the local jetty was authorised to collect tolls on goods placed on the beach, the Board replied in the negative. Such action was not in their power, but rested with the Collector of Customs... the structure had been out of repair for years past and farmers and others had always shipped off the beach, finding it more convenient...

At the public meeting it was found that that rust had almost entirely destroyed many of the iron rails on which the truck used to run. All that remained in a half-sound state were the piles, a few of the rails and the wheels and axles of the truck. The rest was in an advanced state of decay...

A photograph of boring for water is in the *Observer*, 15 February 1908, page 32.

The **Clinton School** opened in 1881 and closed in 1889; the **Clinton Centre School** operated from 1886 until 1950; the **Clinton North School** opened in 1886 and had its name changed to 'Kainton' in 1915; the **Port Clinton School** opened in 1892 and closed in 1947. The **Hundred of Clinton School** opened in 1928 and, in the same year, had its name changed to 'Yararoo'. (*See Ardrossan, Arthur, Port & Newcastle, County of*)

Clive, Mount - In the Copley District named after Lord Clive by Samuel Parry, in 1858.

Clonlea - Near Gawler and named by John Reid (1795-1874), who, with his family, came from County Newry, Ireland, in the *Orleana* in 1839 and established a homestead there. (*See Arno Vale*)

There is a 'Clonlea' in County Clare, Ireland.

Clough Lookout - Near sections 1285-87, Hundred of Noarlunga; the name probably recalls Bartholomew Clough (1841-1865) who lived at Eyre Flat and Clarendon.

Clovelly Park - The Adelaide suburb, laid out on section 59, Hundred of Adelaide, by R., D.M. and P. Mitchell, in 1928, as executors of Richard Mitchell, took its name from the town of 'Clovelly' in Devon, England, built on the side of a steep rock. There was an ancient encampment situated above its All Saints Church on a lofty height called 'Clovelly Dyke' and, in the vicinity, is a mansion called 'Clovelly Court'; it derives from either the Cornish *clog* - 'a steep rock' and *velen* - 'yellow' or the Æ words *cloh* and *feleye* - 'ravine' and 'semi-circular ridge'.

Clover Hill - A school, near Georgetown, opened in 1881 by J. Miller:

A solid stone house of three rooms [was] attached to the school and shed. The walls were 18 inches thick. There was no verandah, bathroom, laundry or toilet. The teacher and family used the school buildings, which were rickety and unlined. There was no lighting in any of these residences. No mail was delivered and the nearest post office was Georgetown which was four miles away. In winter, the roads were so muddy that children rode ponies to school, one or two to each horse. I had 16 ponies tied up around the school fence. The feeding and watering was arranged by the parents. The school roll was 30-35 pupils.

It closed in 1914.

A picnic was held at Clover Hill on 26 December 1881 in connection with the local church when about 400 people were on the ground:

During the day a cricket match was played between members of the Georgetown Cricket Club and the Rifle Volunteer Company... At about 6.30 pm the affair broke up when all expressed themselves much pleased with the day's proceedings. The Georgetown Brass band was in attendance.

There are numerous farms and small places of this name in all parts of Ireland.



Rural cricket match – circa 1870

Coal Mine Creek - During 1803-4, the American brig *Union* sailed into Pelican Lagoon (now American River), where the crew built a 30 ton ship *Independence*. Many years later coal from their forge was found in the bed of the creek. The *Union*, 120 tons, was lost on a voyage to Fiji in 1804, while the *Independence*, suffered a similar fate in 1806.

Coalshed Creek - In 1891, it was reported that ‘it will be remembered that some time ago the government was asked to construct a footbridge at Coalshed Creek [at Port Adelaide] for the greater convenience of the men who have to cross from No. 1 Quay on their way to work at some of the steamers...’

Coates Hill - North-West of Tarcoola and, possibly, named after Edward (1846-1901) and Charles James [Elwood?] Coates (1843-1884?), who took up three pastoral leases comprising 292 square miles ‘North of Lake Gairdner’ and ‘East of Coober Pedy’ in 1880.

Alternatively, a Mr Coates was reported to have explored country North-West of Lake Harris in 1878.

Cobbledick Swamp - Near Summertown, recalls James Cobbledick, an early settler. (See *Chapel Valley & Uraidla*)



Robert and Mary Cobbledick and family – circa 1890

Cobbler - William Pedler, who became a cobbler, was born on 6 June 1804 at Carrmarrack, Cornwall, and arrived on 20 January 1838 in the *Royal Admiral* with his wife and children, after which he made boots and shoes at Leigh Street, Adelaide.

On 6 July 1850 he bought part section 8, Hundred of Yatala, through which ran a creek, known later as **Cobbler Creek**, and it was there that he made and sold boots to bullock teamsters who carted copper ore from Burra to Port Adelaide.

[His son] William Pedler died at Salisbury in 1909 after 60 [*sic*] years residence in the state. He was born on 12 May 1829... Mr Pedler, senior, took up the calling of shoemaking with the son, who followed it for several years.

Owing to Pedler, junior, contracting a severe illness at the age of 19, his father decided to remove to another place, for it was predicted by the doctor that the lad would not live to see 30 years of age.

So, when he was 21 years old, 279 acres of land situated at the foot of the hill overlooking Salisbury was taken up. In 1850, with five others, he went to the Victorian diggings and was fairly successful.

Upon his return he decided to farm land and was married to Martha Day in September 1857 and for over half a century they occupied Trevalsa Farm... [See *Trevalsa*]

Cobbler Hill is near Port Lincoln. The Aboriginal name is *kuli-purre*; (*purre* - ‘hill’). Another **Cobbler Hill** is situated ‘On the Blowhole Creek’ contiguous to sections 105, 119, 120 and 121, Hundred of Waitpinga.

Cobbler Sandhills, near Lake Callabonna, were named by shearers. ‘Cobbler’ is a name applied to the last of a difficult flock of sheep to be shorn - it has been claimed that it refers to the slowest shearer in the shed. However, the consensus of opinion insists it refers to the last sheep to be shorn because, like a cobbler, it ‘sticks to the last’.

Sheep were prone to losing themselves in such hills and when found with several years growth of wool, they were obviously not popular with shearers and therefore were last to be shorn.

Cobdogla - In 1846, John Chambers took up grazing land in the vicinity of Lake Bonney and, in 1867, acquired pastoral leases over 225 square miles of country, portion of which was known as the ‘Cobdogla Run’, some of which was resumed in 1910. Surveys for irrigation purposes commenced in July 1911, the first group of blocks being allotted in September 1918.

The town of **Cobdogla**, 6 km west of Barmera, was proclaimed on 1 May 1919. (See *Lone Gum*)



Ruins of the chimney of the 1840s Cobdogla Station

Edith and Elizabeth Napper, daughters of William Napper, commented on the name in 1929. (See *Napper Bridge*)

Speaking of Aborigines in the area about 1870 they said:

One day ‘Scrubber’, ‘Fisherman Jimmy’ and others came up to the [Lake Bonney] hotel leading a very old black who was quite blind. The young fellows all wanted to go hunting and asked father to take care of the old black for the day. Father told the old fellow, who had white hair, to sit down in the sun. He fed him, and the black dozed most of the day.

At night the hunters returned, and as they walked past the hotel one behind the other, a voice called ‘Cobdogla’, ‘Cobdogla’. The old black got up and joined his tribe.

In 1952, Cockburn's version was cited, and another from the Hombsch family that was favoured:

The local, and more probable version, is that when the station was being fenced, a group of blacks came down the river, which was in flood, with fish and wild fowl in abundance, and to illustrate the good living, exclaimed repeatedly to the white men, 'Cobdogla', meaning 'land of plenty'. The whites, according to the story, painted or chalked the name on the back of their cart, and it was soon transferred to the designation of the station, the 'p' being perverted to 'b'.

This story parallels Ernestine Hill's in *Water Into Gold*. Another explanation is that it was named after *Cobdoglo Rampko*, the King of the Overland Corner people 'whom I knew. The native name for that part was *Bogorampko*. There is a native legend attached to it.' (See *Ramco*)

The work of transferring the 'Deglet Nour' date palms from Lake Harry to a more congenial locality was completed during July 1915 when 26 more of them were trucked from Hergott to Morgan and thence shipped per steamer to Cobdogla... They were eventually planted in the water channels there, and the bulk of them already give promise of succeeding well... Four of them were left at the lake as they were so large that the cost of the removal would have been excessive...

Photographs of cotton growing are in the *Observer*, 22 April 1922, page 24.



Paddle steamer and rowboat at Cobdogla – circa 1910

Cobera - An Aborigine named 'Pilchera' applied this name to his waddy with which he used to beat a fellow Aborigine, 'Lotnumpie'.

The **Cobera** railway station is 10 km west of Alawoona; **Cobera** Post Office, on section 134, Hundred of Allen, opened on 1 April 1936 to serve 13 households (38 adults); it closed on 31 July 1971.

Cobera School opened as 'Minyara' and had its name changed in 1928; it closed in 1941.

Cobham - The town, in the Hundred of Bendleby, proclaimed on 9 November 1882, ceased to exist in July 1915. There are towns of the same name in Surrey and Kent, England, meaning 'home of Ceabba', but as it was named by Governor Jervois it, probably, honours a friend or acquaintance.

In 1882, there was a report of the departure of a team of cricketers from England 'under the captaincy of the Hon. Ivo Blyth'. Subsequent references to the captain indicate his name to be 'Bligh'. The Hon. Ivo Bligh (1859-1927) was a grandson of the 5th Earl of Darnley and son of the 6th Earl, from Cobham in Kent, where the family had lived for generations. Cobham is about 5 km south of the River Thames, about 24 km east of Woolwich and about 9 km west of Chatham.

Governor Jervois (1821-1897) entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1837, obtained a commission in 1839 and continued his training for nearly two years at Chatham and, after service in South Africa, returned to England and commanded a company of royal sappers and miners at Woolwich and Chatham from 1849 to 1852.

Therefore, Governor Jervois may have known the Bligh family at Cobham during his service there. Further, one of his daughters had married a cousin of Hon. Ivo Bligh, namely Reverend William Purey-Cust, a grandson of the 5th Earl of Darnley, on 14 February 1882 at St Peters Cathedral, Adelaide. (See *Bligh & Custon*)

Cobham Gardens was a 1926 subdivision of part sections 33-34, Hundred of Adelaide, by William George J. Mills; now included in Bellevue Heights.

It was named in honour of Alan Cobham, a pioneer navigator of the England-Australia route, who completed the first solo flight from England to Australia when he landed at Darwin on 5 August 1926:

The feature of Mr Cobham's contemplated trip is that he intends to undertake the return journey as well.

The necessities of Australia compel the development of air transport and we shall soon have a complete transcontinental air chain...

Cocata - The Aboriginal name for a hill in the vicinity and probably corrupted from 'Cokata', the name of the Aboriginal people who occupied the land 'between Mount Wedge and the Gawler Ranges.'

The name was applied to pastoral lease no. 1608 by W. Morgan, M. Kingsborough and G. Agars at 'Mount Southam, East of Venus Bay', circa 1867.

The land was held, originally, by J. Kelsh at 'Mount Southam' from July 1860 (leases nod. 838-839).

The **Hundred of Cocata**, County of LeHunte, was proclaimed on 9 August 1928.

Cocata School opened in 1921; changed to 'Mount Damper' in 1944.

Cochrane Well - In the Hundred of Petherick, recalls William Cochrane, who took up pastoral lease no. 376, South-West of Mount Monster in 1854.

Cockabidnie - The name was taken from the local reservoir and given to a school near Darke Peak; opened in 1926, it closed in 1949. A photograph of the school and students is in the *Chronicle*, 22 December 1932, page 32.

Cockaleechee - In 1915, it was suggested that a person in authority within the SA Railways was partial to a soup bearing this name and so passed it on to this railway station near Cummins. It is more probable, however, that it came from the 'Cockaleechee Run' (lease no. 1951) named by James Anderson - he had held this land from 2 July 1860 (lease no. 837). (*See Cummins & Wattle View*)

The Oxford dictionary defines 'cockaleechee' (*sic*) as 'a Scottish soup of cock boiled with leeks.' Thus, with the nomenclator, James Anderson, being born in Scotland the name applied to his sheep run may be a corruption of the soup's name. Mr Anderson was one of the oldest settlers in the district, having 'in conjunction with Mr Tennant arrived with the first sheep overland in 1846':

Before that time all stock was brought in vessels, oftentimes with great loss when the weather was unfavourable. Although they were the first to arrive overland from Adelaide an attempt had been made some four years previously to leave Port Lincoln by that route by Mr C.C. Dutton... [*See Dutton*]

Cockatoo - Because of the presence of red breasted cockatoos, **Cockatoo Springs**, County of Bosanquet, were named by Stephen Hack in August 1857.

Cockatoo Valley is located on section 572, Hundred of Barossa, 3 km south of Sandy Creek and named by Messrs Hill, Wood and John Oakden on 2 March 1838 because it was swarming with cockatoos. (*See Arno Vale*)

Cockatoo, Lake - (*See Keppoch*)

Cockburn - The name honours Sir John Cockburn (1850-1929), who came to South Australia in 1875, settled at Jamestown, becoming Premier of South Australia in 1889-1890 when his principal achievement was the promotion of a Bill for payment of members which was passed through the agency of his strenuous, persistent and eloquent advocacy.

The town of **Cockburn**, 49 km west of Broken Hill, proclaimed on 29 April 1886, was surveyed by E.W. Krichauff on land held as a pastoral lease by William Henry Witting, adjacent to the site of a dam known as 'Halliday Dam'.

The **Cockburn** School opened in 1889.

In 1888, the mining interest in the neighbourhood was 'seriously imperilled by the probability of the water supply on which they depended failing in the government tank. They had hitherto paid cheerfully for this water but now the tank was only two feet deep and unfit for human consumption...' Later, in 1893, it was reported that:

Much dissatisfaction [was] expressed at a report regarding the drainage of waste water, *etc.*, from locomotive sheds into a public road... There is another matter which needs to be remedied. The night soil is not taken out of the railway yard, but is simply thrown into a hole provided for that purpose in the heart of the town and under the very nose of the people...

The pit provided for the railway station is barely a stone's throw from the public school and children are frequently playing within a few feet of it and it is significant that the inmates of the house nearest to this place have suffered most from fevers and illnesses both last year and this...

In 1890, a union official described railway employees' accommodation as 'a dirty, old, abandoned third-class railway carriage, no wheels, lying on the ground in an exposed position... [Its] furniture consisted of four wooden bunks... the place was not weather-proof... [The charge is] sixpence per night for these undesirable lodgings... [The cooking facility] is an old nail-drum in the open air... and with no appliance... I do not know how they get water.'

Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in January 1888, pages 8, 9 and 12.

Cock Creek - (*See Cox Creek*)

Cockeys Crossing - This school near Crystal Brook opened in 1907 and closed in 1911. (*See Crystal Brook*)

Cocoanut - A school opened in 1897 on section 104, Hundred of Clinton, by Mary J. O'Grady; it became 'Melton' in 1915 and closed in 1942. Earlier, a school of the same name opened, circa 1881, and stood on the North-East corner of section 339, Hundred of Kulpara.

Probably, the name was taken from 'Coconut (*sic*) Station' held by Philip Levi in the mid-1860s.

On a Friday in August 1875 a son of Mr Kain was lost in the scrub... In the following afternoon one of the child's boots was found near Penang and several footprints of the little fellow were discovered. On the following Monday morning the hopes of the rescuers were raised for a dog belonging to the boy was also missing and it was premised that the animal had followed him. Guided by the barking of a dog the men hastened onward; a cry from the boy greeted their ears and to their intense gratification the men found the boy, apparently a little worse for his prolonged wanderings and exposure.

He was very cold and the first thing he asked for was for some matches to light a fire. The place where he was found was near the old Condamine mine, three miles from Penang and seven or eight miles from Coconut... The dog, which had faithfully remained with its master..., scampered off to Coconut where it arrived in a ravenously hungry condition... [*See Kainton*]

Point Cocoanut, on Yorke Peninsula, was mentioned in 1864. It was, no doubt, adjacent to the 'Cocoanut' copper discovery made 'at a small [pastoral] station near Clinton' in 1865, when ore was found upon the surface.

Coconut (*sic*) **Well** is 30 km South-East of Meningie and so named because of its shape.

Coffin - On 16 February 1802, Matthew Flinders named **Coffin Bay**, 40 km west of Port Lincoln, after Sir Isaac Coffin, Resident Naval Commissioner at Sheerness, where the *Investigator* was fitted out.

On Freycinet's charts it is shown as *Baie Delambre*.

In 1849, attention was called to this inlet by the quantities of oysters that were 'brought to Port Lincoln in drays, deposited among the rocks in beds and, as opportunity offered, shipped to Adelaide in small crafts to supply the market and there retailed at one shilling and sixpence a dozen':

Since this discovery no less than 100,000 oysters have been brought to Adelaide... I beg further to report the existence of large quantities of guano on one of the islands... It appears to be about three or four feet in depth and so far as I can judge, equal in quality to that procured from Peru... [See *Uley, Hundred of*]



'Hurrell's Slip' in the 1950s



Coffin Bay Jetty - 2004

The private town of **Coffin Bay** was laid out on section 132, Hundred of Lake Wangary, by Stanley Germain Morgan in 1957. Prior to this, in November 1952 and October 1955 government surveyors, G.M. Hughes and K.S. Green, surveyed a 'Shack Area' on Crown land after which allotments were put up for leasing. A small wharf/jetty was erected in the late 1950s by Maurice Hurrell and his two sons and known locally as 'Hurrell's Slip'; **Coffin Bay** School opened in 1960 and closed in 1963.

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 18 January 1919, page 26

Mount Coffin is in the Flinders Ranges north of Moolooloo. In 1893, H.C. Talbot said, 'in 1858, John McD. Stuart named it after a bullock driver who was with him', namely, Thomas Coffin, who was employed by Stuart's mentors, James and John Chambers.

In 1852, he was employed by Hugh Proby (*see Kanyaka*) and described as 'a Yankee, sharp nose, red hair (straight), ugly featured and brown limbs, a good workman.'

Charles Hope Harris contends it was named by Samuel Parry, in 1858, after one of his party; however, Messrs G. Bunn and J. Weatherstone held pastoral lease no. 575 'at Mount Coffin' from May 1857.

Coffin Springs and **Coffin Well** are near Parachilna where teeth and tusks from a *Diprotodon australis* were found in December 1864.

The springs, so called after the finder's name, Tom Coffin, are about 40 miles east of Wilpena Station and Pound. The spring consists of a hole in a limestone crust, now about 12 feet in circumference. About eight years back the holes in the limestone were only two or three feet across, but the cattle, *etc.*, have broken it in. This limestone crust covers about two acres...

Coghill - Mr Coghill, who owned a sheep run in Victoria, is remembered by **Coghill Bend**, on the River Murray, about 50 km above the junction of the Wakool.

The cornerstone of a Primitive Methodist Chapel was laid at **Coghill Creek**, near Saddleworth, on 2 October 1861 by Mrs E. Rees, of Butcher Gap, and opened on 10 November 1861 'when the minister for the circuit, Rev T. Braithwaite, preached three times':

The chapel is 25 feet by 18 feet inside and is amply furnished with seats and neatly plastered and ceiled. It is expected that after the harvest the erection will be quite free from debt.

William Coghill was the licensee of the first hotel in the Saddleworth district standing on section 2083 comprising of fourteen rooms. Appointed postmaster at 'Gilbert River', in 1847, he resigned in 1848 and, in 1850, accepted a similar position at Saddleworth. The **Coghill Creek** School opened in 1865 and closed in 1873; in 1871, it was conducted by Christina Smith with 41 pupils. (*See Saddleworth*)

Coglin - P. B. Coglin, MP (1860-1887) has his name commemorated by **Hundred of Coglin**, County of Herbert, proclaimed on 31 October 1878.

Coglin Creek, in the Far North, was named by John McD. Stuart on 9 February 1861.

Comment on a parliamentary speech by Mr Coglin was given in 1862:

Mr. Coglin was in his element... His eloquence may be properly described as 'the oratory of the stable'. It belongs to a new school, of which he himself is the founder. His speech on Wednesday was, therefore, racy in the extreme. But this great master of language labours under a disadvantage. He complained that the press did not do justice to his words. But whose fault is this? Reporters cannot be expected to achieve impossibilities. There are flights to which none but great geniuses are equal:

*What daring limner e'er would choose
To paint the rainbow's varying hues,*

or what shorthand writer would hope to do justice to Mr. Coglin? But with all the eloquence the preliminary motion for £100 to encouraging racing was lost and the honourable member, who certainly took the field in brilliant style, and put his hobby through its most magnificent paces, was 'Nowhere' at the end of the race...

A personal friend recalled that 'the name "Coglin" carries my memory back to a warm evening spent in a theatre':

The most striking item that night was Shute's topical song 'The Political Alphabet'. It was, no doubt sad doggerel, but it took, and some of the jingling lines stuck to me:

*C stands for Coglin, who deals in heavy wet,
D stands for Dutton, who's called a ladies' pet,
I stands for Ingleby, a lawyer shrewd and merry,
J stands for Jickling, loves Mrs Jones and sherry.*

Paddy Coglin was an early arrival. He had when I knew him the Napoleon Buonoparte Hotel and a timber yard adjoining where the Royal Exchange is now. He entered parliament and sat for some years, being noted chiefly for his love of long words.

He would never use one of two or three syllables, if he could find another eight or nine which came within coo-ee of his meaning.

He also attracted attention by his persistency in moving every session for a grant for the Queen's Cup - I have forgotten whether he ever succeeded in getting it.

Later, in an unusual obituary, it was said:

Quaint 'Old Paddy Coglin'. I do not make any apology for using that term, because Mr Coglin was known as 'Paddy Coglin' throughout the colony, and as Paddy Coglin he was recognised as a sturdy, straight-going man, who had all the Hibernian characteristics of wit, bluntness, and direct speaking on the spur of the moment. I knew him well as a man who knew a good man and a good horse at sight.

If you want to - well, I must call him 'Paddy Coglin', meaning not the slightest disrespect, but the contrary (I cannot help it, because in my estimation it sounds better in the ears of those who knew him than if he were styled *Sir* Patrick Boyce Coglin) - and if you had a trouble he was always ready to help you with advice or more practical assistance, but he wanted to know first whether you were a speculator or a loafer. If the applicant were a loafer he had no chance with such a man as P. B. Coglin, but if he were a genuine man, he might get substantial help.

P.B. Coglin was always known as a man who had a command of six-syllable words and rode a good horse. If he had not belonged to the Roman Catholic persuasion and had heard of the Comanches he would have looked forward to riding a tireless mustang over the plains of Paradise, but Coglin was a staunch adherent of the Church.

As a man of many syllables he was a terror to phonographers, for when loaded with words he proved a perfect verbal mitrailleuse [*sic*], and fired off his multiplied charges so rapidly that no man living could follow him except by electricity.

For instance, on one occasion I heard him say, 'the sesquipedalian adjective promiscuously promulgated by the indescribable intellectual advocates of an incomprehensible conglomeration of impracticable ideas are enough to create a volcanic disturbance in the cerebral region.'

I left then. However, taking him for all in all, Mr Coglin - I can hardly bring myself to speak of him as 'the late Mr Coglin' - was a genuine whole-souled man, who thought no ill of his fellow-man, and did no ill to him if he knew it. Mr Coglin was in his element... [*See Brompton & Dawson*]

Cohen, Hundred of - In the County of Kintore, proclaimed on 23 October 1890; the **Hundred of Cohen** School opened in 1933 and closed in 1940. Lewis Cohen, MP (1887-1906), born in 1849, came to Adelaide from Sydney, in 1876, when he opened a branch of the Melbourne-based London Loan and Discount Bank. He became Mayor of Adelaide in 1889 and, by 1911, had occupied that position six more times.

'He feared that federation would threaten local industry, thought that government expenditure for work should be placed with private firms and opposed coloured immigration.' He died in 1933.

Colbert, Cape - Named in 1913 following a visit to South Australia by Count de Fleurieu. (*See Fleurieu Peninsula*) A Mortlock Library note says 'Mr Cockburn traces it to Comte de Colbert, a rather obscure French admiral, but the name may have been given in honour of any one of several famous Frenchmen, the most distinguished of whom was, probably, the 17th century statesman, Jean Baptiste Colbert.'

Colcallat Creek - (*See Poolna*)

Cold and Wet - This descriptive name was given to a pastoral station near Coonalpyn; a manganese deposit was reported to have been found there. Its aboriginal name was *purarrung*, meaning 'salt water'.

In March 1876 it was said to be between Murray Bridge and Taillem Bend:

Thousands of pines, which a few years ago were not observable from the train, now raise their crests above the tops of the low-lying mallee and... diversify the landscape. We ran into rain as we approached the station once known as Cold and Wet, but now rejoicing in the more euphonious cognomen, 'Coonalpyn'.

The **Cold and Wet** School opened in 1940.

Colebatch, Hundred of - In the County of Cardwell, proclaimed on 10 February 1938 in honour of Walter John Colebatch, BSc, MRCVS, Assistant Director of Lands and Chairman of the Land Board.

Colemanton - George Coleman of Port Pirie perpetuated his name in 1891 when he subdivided section 238, Hundred of Pirie; now included in Port Pirie.

Coles - Sir Jenkin Coles, MP (1875-1911), born in New South Wales in 1843, came to South Australia in 1854, entered the police force in 1861, when he was stationed at Overland Corner, and three years later was established at Kapunda as an auctioneer and stock agent with a popular 'trick of repartee'.

In 1876, it was said that 'for some time past vague rumours affecting the character of three members of the Legislature in connection with a certain government land sale have been whispered about in such a way as to lead to the impression that they had a distinct foundation in fact':

So far as Mr Coles in concerned we are authorised by him to give the story an absolute and complete denial... So far as we are concerned we do not believe that he ever tried to extort money from Mr Hay by threatening to oppose him in the auction room...

He was elected Speaker in 1889 when the *Register* proclaimed 'the best prize fighter makes the fairest referee.' Knighted in 1894, by 1910 he had achieved a record term in that position. He died at Glenelg in December 1911.

The **Hundred of Coles**, County of Robe, was proclaimed on 12 March 1885.

Photographs of his Adelaide residence and of both himself and Lady Coles are in the *Chronicle*, 24 January 1903, page 41.

Point Coles, South-West of Mount Greenly on Eyre Peninsula, was probably named after Corporal Coles, a member of E.J. Eyre's expedition of July to December 1840 and, previously, of Captain George Grey's North-West Australia expedition.

College Town - An 1849 subdivision of section 256, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Randall, at which time construction of Saint Peter's College had commenced.

It comprised twenty-four Villa allotments 'nearly adjoining the Company's Mill, commanding an extensive view of the Park Land and North Adelaide and being closely adjacent to the college':

In the same soil Mr Bailey has naturalised the productions of Pomona and Flora from all quarters of the globe. There was not a hovel in College Town, the cottages being large, handsome and new. [See *Bailey Gardens*]

Every house was built back on its allotment and nearly every one had a garden. Here and there Buffalo grass had been planted and, when mowed regularly, a neat clean space was to be had at the front door. Among the prettiest gardens was that of Mr & Mrs A.W. Dobbie - it was laid out with a central circular bed, with circular paths and geometric beds around it, whilst at each side there was a straight path, bounded by a long, straight bed adjoining the fence. On the north side was a carriage drive leading to the back of the house.

The memorial stone of a new Congregational Church was laid on 17 November 1879 when 'Mr. John Wark, of Eastwood, has the contract for the first portion of the building... Messrs James Cumming and E. Davies [were] the architects...'

College Park was an 1874 subdivision of section 257, Hundred of Adelaide, by Henry S. Anthony (1850-1907) and William Dixon (ca.1837-1893).

In December 1913, the neighbourhood of Baliol Street was disturbed 'by the occurrence of sensational episodes embracing the exchange of revolver shots between a police constable and two suspected criminals':

With bandaged forehead - an eloquent testimony to the severity of his struggle with Constable Rowney - George Palmer, a young man, appeared at the Adelaide court and charged as having been in the unlawful possession of certain instruments for housebreaking.

Colley - R.B. Colley, who held an adjacent pastoral lease, is remembered by **Colley Hill** standing on section 19, Hundred of Witera, on Eyre Peninsula.

Inexplicably, the **Colley School** was opened as **Collie** by John J. Naughton in 1912; it closed in 1939.

The two recently established half-time schools, Conglima and Collie [*sic*], are in the midst of a dense scrub where the settler has much to do in the way of clearing...

At Collie the school had only been opened five days and the children, not having attended school before, had all been placed in the junior class. A bright girl of 17 years and 10 months, who was picked out as the best, attempted to read, but failed to do so.

The school was held in a hall, a galvanized iron building lined with matchboard, jarrah floor, but there again the jarrah has shrunk and as this was a particularly hot and windy day with a temperature of 102 and, with the wind blowing over sandy country blew dust up from under the floor, we swept up 26 shovelful of dust at the end of the day, but worse still was the day when a party of parliamentarians on an election tour called at ten o'clock to tell us that they were having a meeting in the hall.

School children in those days were not allowed to hear public speeches so that the teacher and the children had to leave the hall while the farmers and others with their politicians went into the hall and spent two hours speaking and then left without even saying thank you, even for the dust that was there, and left us to go back and do the work for the rest of the day.

In 1876, the sea frontage at Glenelg extending northward from the jetty was named **Colley Reserve** in honour of R.B. Colley, the town's first Mayor, and at that time it was levelled and planted with couch grass, the expense being borne mainly by the owners of land in Victoria and Althorpe Places. In this regard the Hon. Thomas Elder contributed £50. In September 1879, a newly-arrived migrant from the United Kingdom fell foul of the corporation's officialdom and was so incensed he wrote to the Editor of the *Register*. In his preamble he pointed out that he had been fined £1 for riding upon the footpath of Colley Reserve while, on the same day, an habitually drunken woman was fined to the extent of 10 shillings in the Port Adelaide Court. He continued:

Deeply penitent and certainly determined that, though I might commit great matricide, I will never again ride across Colley Reserve, let me confess freely that on Monday morning, having been to the baths, and having

found it uncomfortable riding on the beach owing to the high tide, I determined to go home by the road, the direct and, as I thought, usual approach to which seemed to be across Colley Reserve.

May I not say the melan-choly reserve? There are no flower beds there; not even a colley-flower grows on it. I did no harm, and I did not know I infringed any law in going that way. Not being able to get through the turnstiles, I went round by the road at the back of the Post Office and thence home. It was 7 o'clock a.m. and at that time I felt no sense of guilt, but one Mr Overseer Kerr saw me...

I will not lose the opportunity of thanking Mr Kerr for the welcome to hospitable, free Australia which he gave to me, a newcomer from England, the land of game laws, and where every inch of the country is owned by a haughty aristocracy, and there is liberty to roam about at will.

By 1911, this fine recreation reserve ground was useless, owing to some absurd by-law formulated by a previous council, while the object for which it was devoted was defeated. The local football team had to play at Plympton and the lacrosse club played two teams upon the one area - the Glenelg Oval - each Saturday.

To the council of the day thanks were due for attempting to put Wigley Reserve in a fit playing condition, but it was suggested that it '[would] be many years before that [was] a success.'

The Glenelg gymnasium adjoined the reserve and the paucity of support obtained by this excellent institution was owing, mainly, to the suppression of all manly games on Colley Reserve. Senior cricket was the only sport that could have involved the slightest danger to passers-by.

In January 1936, on its green turf, old-time runners gathered to watch modern athletes dash over the sprint distance that would have been considered phenomenal in their day. In the 1880s, several of them were competitors in the Bay Sheffield, run on the same spot, but under different conditions, for the track was pegged out on sandhill country and Aborigines were among the competitors.

One of the veterans who saw this race was Mr A. ('Andy') Wight. He was 'run out' in his first Sheffield and, two years later, made another attempt when the race was won by George Webb who, in 1936, was a trainer with the Norwood Football Club. Among his contemporaries was S. Allister who trained for long distance events by running alongside the Hill & Company's mail coach from Two Wells to Adelaide.

A new theatre in Althorpe Place and fronting Colley Reserve was opened on 23 August 1917 when a first class programme of pictures was screened on 3 September, the principal film being a 5,000 feet production featuring Ethel Clayton and entitled 'Man's Woman'. The matter of providing suitable music caused the management much concern and, after exhaustive enquiries, they decided to install an American 'fotoplayer' specially imported by the Pianola Company. It had a combination of instruments equal to a full orchestra and no fewer than 30 stops to control the various combinations, which were all worked electrically.



Colley Reserve with the 'Buffalo' guns and Townsend Fountain in 1905

The name **Colleys** was applied to two subdivisions by Richard B. Colley (1819-1875), viz., section 377, Hundred of Blanche, which he cut up into 24 allotments in 1854 and section 2402, Hundred of Goolwa, subdivided into 21 allotments in 1854. (*See Corio*)

On 25 April 1868, **Colleytown** was mentioned in the *Border Watch* in respect of incendiarism at Thomas Burgess's farm and being located at Mount Gambier.



Collingrove

Collingrove - John Howard Angas arrived in South Australia in 1843 and returned to England in 1854 when he married Suzanne Collins, the only daughter of a mill owner of Bowden, Cheshire. His father, George Fife Angas, advanced him the sum of £500 and, about 1856, he built a home on his father's land, 6 km South-East of Angaston,

naming it 'Collingrove' as a tribute to his wife. A little distance away on the Angaston-Eden Valley Road is the Collingrove Chapel built in 1874; today it is known as St Faith's. (See *Tarrawatta*)

A photograph of the house is in *The Critic*, 11 August 1900, page 25.

Collins Cave - On section 255, Hundred of Blanche, recalls George Gillet Collins (ca.1830-1901), who purchased sections 213 and 256 from George Randell on 20 December 1861; he died on 21 October 1901 and is buried at Mount Gambier.

Collinsfield - A subdivision of section 63, Hundred of Redhill, 8 km south of Redhill, laid out by Joseph Collins in 1875.

The storekeeper there has been forced into affording accommodation for travellers and the demand is so great as to exhaust all his rude appliances to meet the requirements of the road... Fancy a little pine hut divided into kitchen and three bedrooms, the cob a great deal broken away from between the slabs and the chimney so persistently smoky as to decline to draw at all unless all the doors are open. No woman's face brightens the scene - no woman's hands do battle with the dirt... Those who are the most impudent get the beds; those who are modest get the floor. A large hotel is in the course of erection...

The name **Collinsfield** was applied, also, to a post office on section 691, Hundred of Barunga; opened in 1873 it closed in May 1906. An alternative name of 'Inchiquin' was suggested and vetoed by the Nomenclature Committee in 1923; it was altered to 'Lake View' in 1928. The **Collinsfield** School opened in 1879 and closed in 1910.

A photograph of wheat stacks at the railway station is in the *Chronicle*, 31 January 1925, page 36.

Collinson, Point - A headland of Streaky Bay named after Edward Gascoigne Collinson, MP (1858-1860).

Collinsville - A post office opened, circa 1895, on section 278, Hundred of Tomkinson, 26 km ENE of Hallett, recalls Henry Collins (1833-1929), an early settler who arrived from Cornwall, England in the *Isabella Watson* in 1846. In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee recommended it be changed to 'Metiappa', an abridgement of 'Piltimetiappa', the Aboriginal name for a local creek and so avoid postal confusion with 'Collinsfield'.

Mr John Collins' residence is a veritable oasis, with its acres of lucerne looking brilliantly green and cool...

Like his brother, Mr H.A.W. Collins, at Mallett, 3 miles north, the owner of Collinsville chose for his station the country over which flow the flood waters from Ulooloo Creek...

A photograph of the homestead is in *The Critic*, 13 December 1911.



Collinsville - 1930

Collinswood - An 1880 subdivision of part section 474, Hundred of Yatala, by the executors of the estate of George F. Angas and 'divided into large-sized blocks eminently adapted for gentlemen's residences, etc':

To make this sale's success the subdividers have fixed the reserve as low as possible. The allotments are large and so arranged that the blocks can be secured of any frontage, with a depth of up to 400 feet, with 60 feet roads. This beautiful property overlooks Adelaide, Kensington and Norwood and commands most extensive views of the Torrens Valley and the hills. Easy access to the city by means of the Walkerville tramway on one side and the Enfield tramway on the other. Water is laid on... and it is so highly elevated that there is always a current of air and the leading doctors are recommending the neighbourhood as the healthiest near Adelaide... [See *Collingrove* for a possible source of its nomenclature]

Colona Hill - Near Fowlers Bay where the 'Colona Run' was established by R.B. Smith in 1865.

A photograph of the station is in the *Observer*, 24 June 1911, page 32.

Colonel - At the beginning of 1931, workers in Port Adelaide were in a desperate position and, to some of these men, the farming life appeared to offer a brighter future than the dole. Fifteen men approached the government and were offered 1,200 acres of forestry land near Willunga. The settlement, thus created, was named 'Hope Forest' and, within two years, the **Colonel Light Colony** at Echunga and the Church of Christ's 'Enterprise Colony' at Mount Compass were established by groups of unemployed men.

In 1915, Charles C. Reade was appointed by the SA Government to advise on town planning and, unimpressed with the haphazard development of Adelaide's suburbs, he decided to win support by planning a model suburb, known

later as **Colonel Light Gardens**, with proper provision for schools, recreation areas, public buildings, *etc.* Impressed by his ideas, in June 1915 the Vaughan Labor Government bought the Mortlock Park Estate of nearly 300 acres but, because of the war and lack of finance, the plans were shelved for some time.

Later, in 1920, it was said that 'what shall be the name of the garden suburb to be established at Mitcham on the site of the old military camp?':

It was designated the Mitcham Garden suburb, but the title was only one of convenience. The Attorney-General said two had been made, either Gallipoli or Allenby. Mr. Denny, MC, rose at once and said he hoped that it would not be adopted. The name of Allenby would not be at all attractive to a returned soldier...

General Allenby was no doubt a brilliant cavalry officer, but he had used derogatory and insulting words about the Australian light horsemen.

It has been practically decided to apply the name of Cavell to the proposed garden suburb near Mitcham in honour of Miss Edith Cavell, the British war heroine... There is a suggestion to name the streets after battlefields where the Australian troops distinguished themselves.

Further complications were encountered in 1924, when the whole course of development was altered by the sale to the State Bank of all the southern part of the suburb.

The **Colonel Light Gardens** Primary School opened in 1927. (*See Allenby*)



Road Making near Bedford Square, Colonel Light Gardens – 1920s

A photograph of the opening of a schoolroom at St Teresa's Church is in the *Observer*, 22 May 1926, page 34, of a brass band on 14 August 1926, page 34, of the Institute committee on 25 June 1927, page 31, of tree planting on the site of the former military camp in the *Chronicle*, 4 September 1930, page 34.

Colonel Range, in the Far North, was named by Ernest Giles in November 1873 after Colonel P. E. Warburton; it is known, also, as 'Warburton Range'.

Colpa - A property near Streaky Bay; see pastoral lease no. 1998.

Colton - The name was given first to a post office, 19 km north of Elliston, on section 59 of the **Hundred of Colton**, County of Musgrave, which was proclaimed on 22 June 1876. The name honours Sir John Colton, MP (1862-1887) who was born in Devonshire in 1828 and came to South Australia in the *Duchess of Northumberland*, in 1839, when his parents settled at McLaren Vale on a property they called 'Daringa'; later, a son, Thomas, lived nearby at 'Sylvan Park'.

Upon arrival it was found that John Colton, the eldest of four sons, had pleurisy and, upon return to health, he remained in the city and, later, founded a business in Hindley Street that became Harrold, Colton and Co. Eventually, he was knighted for his services to the State.

In 1876, the Editor of the *Register* castigated Mr Colton:

To say that he spoke with a consciousness of his sayings of last session is to charge him not only with inconsistency but with a grave dereliction of principle. It is charitable to believe that... when he soared into the butterfly life of the Premiership, and was free to flit here and there sipping the intoxicating sweets of power, he lost all knowledge of what belonged to that lower and grublike state of existence when he was simply Treasurer... What a fortuitous thing it is for SA that at this momentous crisis her fortunes are guided by him of such accurate information, sound judgement and comprehensive views!

Continuing his attack on 17 March 1877 the lamenting editor delivered another broadside:

The Premier has now grown so accustomed to the habit of political inconsistency that it has long ceased to be matter of surprise to us that he should unsay at one time what he has most emphatically asserted on a previous occasion.

Further, it was said he had 'suddenly discovered a new mission for himself - the censorship of the Press... colonial editors... should pass through a course of moral lectures under Mr John Colton...'

However, upon his retirement from politics an editor printed the following eulogy on 27 January 1887:

In spite of stubbornness and that absence of conciliatory spirit which has alienated support, he has never ceased to command respect in parliament... We have never ceased to recognise the fact that he has in him stuff of which statesmen are made [and] that his influence upon legislation has been for good and not evil...



'Sylvan Park' at McLaren Vale – Early residence of Thomas Colton

In respect of the settlement of **Colton**, on Eyre Peninsula, the following is a brief history of the Kenny family who, primarily, were responsible for its foundation. Michael Kenny, born in County Clare, Ireland, on 24 December 1809, sailed in the *Brakenmoor* for Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) where he arrived on 6 April 1842.

After many adventures on the island, and in the Gippsland district on the mainland, he was enticed to South Australia by his brother who was farming at Morphett Vale. In the years that followed he 'brought all [his] relations from unfortunate, famine stricken Ireland and assisted to build... the first Catholic Church that was built with stone and mortar in the colony.'

By 1855, he had purchased 500 acres of land near Shea-oak Log where he remained for twenty years and, during that period, he and John Barrow of Ashwell started the Light Farmers' Club which played an important part in bringing a reform Land Bill into public notice. (*See Ashwell*)

In 1871, he went to Yorke Peninsula where he 'secured' farms for several of his sons; late in 1876 he sailed from Oyster Bay (Stansbury) in the *Selector* for Port Lincoln, whence he trekked overland to the Hundred of Colton, where he established 'Balla McKenny', a property of some 9,000 acres.

Other land in the Hundred was taken up eagerly by selectors and numbers of 'cockies' made their homes and 'flourished within its limits.'

In 1879, a local correspondent reported that 'our wheat has to be taken in small boats to vessels in Waterloo Bay and they moor nearly a mile from the landing places which is not only a loss and inconvenience to the farmers by the grain getting wet, but also to the masters of such vessels', while in 1881:

We farmers of Colton must have grievously sinned, or we must have come to this western coast under an unfavourable planet, for it seems the fates are against us. I was at Waterloo Bay a few days ago and any man looking at what is made of the jetty would say it is going towards the land in place of facing deep water... Our good government is liberal. But not always where the shoe most pinches, for we of Colton have been looking for a jetty this past four years... Squatters do not want jetties; they can roll a bag of wool down any cliff, when we farmers must carry our bags of wheat on our backs...

We were promised a weekly mail when this mail contract was gone into two years ago, and we only got the smallest half of it, for the mail from Streaky Bay passes through Colton every Thursday morning for Port Lincoln and the mail from Adelaide passes the same evening, bringing newspapers and letters.

No matter what importance the letters are they must remain unanswered until the Streaky Bay mail calls the following Thursday.

Indeed, by 1906 it was a district of large families, totals of '19, 16, 15 and 12 giving point to the local saying that no family [was] worthy of the name until it had obtained double figures.' In this respect Michael Kenny's son, Michael Stephen White Kenny (1852-1934), fathered in excess of 15 children from 1877 to 1908!

Bad times came to the farmers in the 1880s when rabbits and kangaroos became plentiful; consequently, many of the settlers lacked the labour and capital to 'fence out the pests'. However, one ingenious selector 'captured a big old man kangaroo, strapped a cattle bell around its neck, dressed him up in a red shirt and let him go':

The old man in endeavouring to come up to his mates, gave them such a scare that for days he was seen and heard chasing in the rear. For months the locality was entirely free from kangaroos, and the old man was found dead on the cliffs with his funeral bell and red shroud around him.

At this time the government bonus for rabbit scalps, coupled with the high price for kangaroo skins, brought many hunters to the district; many of them made up to twenty pounds a week but, in time, the scalp money was discontinued, hides fell in value and a closed season was proclaimed for marsupials.

On 21 December 1880, Daniel Thomas Kenny (1849-1934), Michael Kelly's eldest son, entered into an agreement with the Department of Lands to purchase sections 43W and 59, Hundred of Colton, comprising 97 and 274 acres respectively - this land adjoined the junction of five roads and, as such, was a prime sight for a hotel to cater for

travellers in an area being opened up, gradually, for closer settlement. His brother, Michael S.W. Kenny, took over the land on 12 April 1887 and completed the purchase of same in 1902.

During this period he was active in alienating portion of it, which, in 1901, was described as a 'private township' - his contribution was providing land for a showground in 1894, a hall in 1903 and, with the cooperation of his brother, the erection of a hotel that opened for business in 1884; at other times he was described as a 'banker', postmaster and poundkeeper.

Adjacent to the Kenny land, the government reserved, for a school, a small portion of section 57 - it opened in 1885 and closed in 1956 while, in 1886, the Catholic Church purchased section 76c (two acres); in 1904, the Church of England followed with section 57c (two acres).

The nucleus of the settlement was all but completed with the opening of a general store together with a blacksmith's shop on section 60b (later renumbered 192). (*See Cash Hill*)

A photograph of 'pioneer selectors' is in the *Chronicle*, 4 August 1906, page 29, of pioneers on 12 February 1910, page 29, of a Show committee in the *Observer*, 27 October 1906, page 29, of Mr M.S.W. Kenny driving a horse and buggy on 22 August 1908, page 31, of the town on 11 November 1911, page 32, of Michael Kenny, junior, on 14 July 1928, page 22a.

Comaum - A corruption of the Aboriginal *kuman* - 'sheep washing place'. The Penola historian, Peter Rymill says that 'Comaum can claim to be amongst the earliest stations settled in the Penola district':

Pioneered in July 1843, and originally known as Barongarong, it was initially thought to be located within New South Wales. However, when the run was bisected by the border survey of 1847 the South Australian portion became known as **Comaum**. Its founders, the Highland cousins John Smith and John MacNicol, were closely associated with the former's brother-in-law William Wallace, who had recently established two similar stations immediately to the north: Elderslie (NSW) and Wrattenbullie [*sic*] (SA).

Records within the South Australian Lands Department show John MacNicol and John Smith (1827-1861) being granted an occupation licence from 4 February 1845. Mr Rymill commented on the life and times of John MacNicol, who died on 2 February 1903, aged 84, at Minden, Albany Road, Toorak, Victoria as an 'indomitable young Highlander from Glen Nevis who survived the ravages of a plague ship and then courageously set about pioneering three nascent Australian colonies' and that his exploits would be 'hard to match in the annals of any new country.'

The **Hundred of Comaum**, County of Robe, was proclaimed on 29 August 1861; its school opened in 1888 and changed its name to **Comaum** in 1955.

The **Comaum** School had its name changed to 'Durr' in 1941; it closed in 1955.

Commodore - A railway siding 80 km north of Hawker, named after a private land holding served by the siding. Until 6 May 1937 it was known as 'Meadows'.

Point Commodore is at the eastern end of Horseshoe Bay at Port Elliot where, in 1856, the schooner *Commodore*, 60 tons, Smith, master, became 'a total wreck, having parted her cable and struck against a reef of rocks outside the entrance of the harbour known as "Rocky Point"...'.

Commonwealth Hill - The name was applied to a rural school in 1975; it closed in 1978.

Company - A subdivision of section 282, Hundred of Adelaide, was given the name **Company Section** by Henry Woodcock (1851-1924) in 1894; now included in Magill. The section was granted to the South Australian Company on 12 February 1839 and, in the late 1870s, owned by the Paradise and Payneham Tramway Co.

Company Square is situated on section 423, Hundred of Adelaide, in the suburb of Alberton, and named by Messrs Angas, Kingscote and Todd, officers of the S.A. Company, circa 1847.

The **Company Tiers** School, in the Mount Lofty Ranges near Adelaide, was conducted in the 1860s by William Smith; at one time it had 30 scholars on the roll; it closed circa 1877.

Compass, Mount - On a journey to Encounter Bay in 1840 Governor Gawler lost his compass in the vicinity. The district's name was 'Square Waterhole' while the waterhole, itself, was placed under the control and management of the District Council of Goolwa and Port Elliot in 1867. The land where the town is situated now was surveyed in October 1880 and, in March 1893, the area was resurveyed into Workmen's Blocks.

The **Mount Compass** Post Office was opened in November 1897 by William Wright and the school in 1899.

Up to about nine years ago, with one slight exception, the land has remained in its wild and primitive condition - a quaking, spongy, sour swamp, overgrown with reeds, wire grass, swamp willow, silver wattle and other useless vegetation. It was then considered by most people who had seen it to be utterly useless...

About 30 years ago Thomas Callaghan, the road station man, cleared a few rods on the edge of the swamp on slightly rising ground... Here he grew splendid potatoes and other vegetables... His successor, George Wayne, increased the plot...

Photographs of the district are in the *Chronicle*, 2 September 1911, page 31, of polling day in the *Observer*, 2 August 1911, page 31.

The first recorded subdivision named **Mount Compass** for residential purposes was in 1948, when the S.A. Housing Trust subdivided part section 318, Hundred of Nangkita.

Compton - A railway siding, 13 km NW of Mount Gambier, received its name from Evelyn P. S. Sturt's station taken up under occupation licence on 6 March 1844. H.C. Talbot said, 'Sturt came from Dorsetshire and Hampshire; there is a Compton in both these counties and Evelyn Sturt, in naming his homestead, doubtless had in his mind the home of his youth - or perhaps his birthplace.' (He was born at Blackheath, Dorset, circa 1815 and the places mentioned are derived from the OE *cumb-tun* - 'valley village'.) (*See 'Source Notes' under 'Kalangadoo'*)

Another clue, and one favoured as being closer to the truth of its nomenclature, was given in 1925: 'One of Sturt's best friends was Compton S. Ferrers who was a steward of what is now called the Victorian Racing Club away back in the 1850s.'

Three streets in Mount Gambier, laid out circa 1849, commemorate his associations with the district - 'Evelyn', 'Sturt' and 'Compton' (today, there is a 'Ferrers Street', also). (*See Gambier, Mount*).

Sturt held the property for eight years before taking up an appointment as Chief Inspector of Police in Melbourne. In 1862, a new school room was commenced at **Compton Downs** where 'Mr. Straube is carrying on his scholastic duties, lately occupied by Mr Cooper,' while, in 1887, it was conducted by Alexander McDougall with 71 enrolled pupils; it had its name changed to 'Compton' in 1947. (*See Moorak*)

Concord - A school near Loxton; opened in 1929 it closed in 1953.

Concordia - A subdivision of section 465, Hundred of Barossa, 5 km ENE of Gawler; was undertaken by L. Simon, F.A. Oehm and L. Belling in 1877, when part of it was sold to the government for education purposes. Earlier, in 1861, Frederick Sickovich had opened **Concordia** School where 'his pupils, mainly Germans, are making fair progress in English language...'

On 10 April 1863, an examination took place at a school kept by Mr Sikovich at Concordia, Barossa West, where '70 visitors were present who appeared to take great interest in the progress of the scholars.'

The **Concordia** Government School closed in 1886. 'Concordia' is the Roman Goddess of Peace and Harmony.

In March 1898, a tennis match against Hamley Bridge was held there when 'afternoon tea was provided by the ladies and partaken of in Mr Bakerfield's garden... Members of the... team were Messrs J. and E. Doyle, R. Hoepner, Mrs Hoepner, Miss Doyle...'

Since 1982, the Concordia Pioneer Cemetery Trust has installed a number of informative bronze plaques.

Condada - The name was taken from the Aboriginal name for a hill in the area and given to the **Hundred of Condada**, County of Robinson, proclaimed on 23 October 1913.

The **Condada** railway siding is North-West of Minnipa.

Condooringie Well - Aboriginal for 'place of swollen or choked water' and given to a school on Eyre Peninsula, in 1919, adjacent to the well by Elizabeth Noble; it closed at the end of that year. (*See Inkster*)

Condowie - Aboriginal for 'good water' and applied to the **Condowie Plains** whose post office stood on section 148, Hundred of Boucaut, 10 km east of Snowtown. The **Condowie** School existed from 1885 until 1895; **Condowie South** School from 1877 until 1940 and **Condowie North** School from 1877 until 1884.

The annual festival of the Condowie Band of Hope was held on 22 October 1879 in a paddock 'kindly lent for the occasion by Mr W. Freebairn':

The children met at the store and at 10 o'clock a start was made for the scene of the day's sports in a pretty part of the scrub about two miles away... Games of all kinds were engaged in by the ladies such as croquet, drop-the-handkerchief and various other games. The athletic sports were under the supervision of Messrs W.H. Johns, J. Oats and T. Morton. At the conclusion of the sports a start was made for the chapel where a meeting was held.

A photograph of the Wesleyan Church is in the *Chronicle*, 29 July 1911, page 31.

Cone Estate, Mount - Laid out on sections 13-15, 18-23 and 37-51, Hundred of Kingston, in 1920 by Robert Oliver Robinson. **Mount Cone**, near Mount Bryan, rises 790 metres above sea level. (*See Pewsey Vale Peak*)

Coneybeer, Hundred of - In the County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 12 December 1895. Its school opened in 1933 and closed in 1942. F.W. Coneybeer, MP (1893-1930), born near Bristol, England, in 1859, came to New South Wales in 1865 where, following his school days, he learned horse collar making in his father's shop at Orange. Coming to Adelaide, in 1881, he became Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1915, a position he held until 1921. In 1917, he was expelled from the Labor Party for supporting conscription and transferred his allegiance to the National Labor Party. He was noted for his presence as a master of ceremonies and humorous singer at countless smoke socials and concerts.

His copious diaries from 1881 are held in the Mortlock Library. He died in 1950 and was buried at Mitcham.

Conglima - A school near Elliston opened by Edna B. Brown in 1912; it closed in 1925.

It took its name from a local homestead.

Conkar - Near Binnum in the South-East is a corruption of the Aboriginal *konogor* - 'swan lake' and given to pastoral lease no. 160 of 1851 by H. and D.O. Jones.

It has been suggested that it derives from *konkoro* - 'crayfish lagoon', while Rodney Cockburn opts for 'the croak of a frog'. (*See Kongorong*)

Conmurra - An Aboriginal word for 'stony hill' and applied to pastoral lease no. 219A of 1851 founded by Andrew Dunn (1819-1901), who held it until 1880 when it was resumed for agricultural purposes.

Rodney Cockburn says that it was held first by Frederick Vaughan who became a police magistrate in Queensland.

The **Hundred of Conmurra**, County of Robe, was proclaimed on 11 April 1878. Later, the name **Conmurra** was given to telephone exchanges South-West of Lucindale on sections 5 and 41N and **Conmurra** Post Office on section 23 which opened in July 1887.

The **Conmurra** School opened in 1888 and closed in 1946. (*See Dunn, Lake & Woolmit*)

Connieton - In 1906, William Henry Cottle gave this name in honour of his daughter Constance (Connie) Mary to a subdivision of section 74, Hundred of Pirie; now included in Port Pirie.

Constance - Bailliere's 1866 *Gazetteer* shows it as a small settlement near Mount Barker.

Constance Bay is north of Cape Spencer on Yorke Peninsula. Advice received by the Department of Lands from a grandson of the surveyor, William Greig Evans, says it was named after Mr Evans' daughter, Ella Constance Margaret Evans. (*See Margaret, Point*) The Aborigines called it *kundawari* - 'bad water'. Rodney Cockburn attributes its nomenclature to the Rogers' family, pioneer pastoralists on Yorke Peninsula. (*See Deberg, Point*)

Conway Town - An 1881 subdivision of sections 22 and 24, Hundred of Davenport, by John Nixon Conway, mail contractor of Port Augusta; it comprised 15 allotments bisected by Dunn Street and is now included in Port Augusta. (*See Davenport*)

In 1883, there was 'a horrible stretch of black mud near Conway Town which is uncovered at low tide every day and which gives off an abominable stench right into the town, the wind nearly always setting that way every afternoon and evening...'

Coalinga Creek - Runs through section 131, Hundred of Waitpinga. Aboriginal for 'crow place'.

Cooper Pedy - A corruption of the Aboriginal *kupa-piti* - 'boys' waterhole' - Rodney Cockburn opts for 'hole in the ground'. In 1915, James Hutchinson, his son William and Messrs Winch and McKenzie, while on a gold search, discovered opal there and the first claim was pegged on 9 February.

In 1919, it was reported that 'many men [were] preparing to go to the Stuart Range opal field, 150 miles north of Tarcoola and 90 miles west of William Creek. Such glowing reports have been given of the opal, "sticking out of the ground" and "being dug out with knives" that the man in the street thinks he has only to go there and make his fortune...'

The **Cooper Pedy** Post Office was opened on 18 August 1920 as 'Stuart's Range Opal Fields' and, in 1927, 'we first noticed the striking sign, "The Commonwealth Bank", and found it just a small hole burrowed in the hill, a real strongroom on three sides and requiring only a front door to make it burglar proof.'

The **Cooper Pedy** School opened in 1960, while the town of **Cooper Pedy**, 288 km north of Kingoonya, was proclaimed on 27 March 1969; prior to this the land was occupied under licence. (*See Charleys Swamp & Mintabie*)

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 10 December 1921, page 23, 11 July 1925, page 34, *Chronicle*, 25 July 1935, page 33.

Coobowie - Aboriginal for 'wild fowl water'. It has been suggested it derives from *ku-bawi* - 'ghost water'.

The town of **Coobowie**, 11 km east of Yorketown, was proclaimed on 7 January 1875.

At this port, Coobowie, better known as Salt Creek, Coobowie township was laid out by the government and nothing has been done here by the government for us in the matter of jetties or anything else... Vested interests in other places unite to snuff us out of existence if possible; and as that cannot be done then to get us taxed for what we have not got...

I may say that I have sent some thousands of pounds worth of salt to the other colonies and the colony has benefited by the cash coming back and being spent here; and also that 40 or 50 men are engaged in the work and we want to increase the number and not seeing them leave the colony while we are interviewing our members of parliament and asking for grants-in-aid.

In his notes held in the Lands Department, H.C. Talbot says, 'the Surveyor-General (Mr Strawbridge) and myself own an allotment there - we both wish we didn't!' (*See Salt Creek*)

The **Coobowie** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1971.

The bay on which the town stands was known once as 'Deception Bay' for, in 1838, Messrs Robert Cock and R.G. Jamison explored the area they described as 'surrounding a beautiful bay', but after penetrating forty kilometres inland without finding fresh water they felt they had been deceived by the beautiful country - hence the name, 'Deception Bay'. (*See Aldinga & Victoria, Port*)

A causeway and jetty were completed and opened on 14 August 1925 and demolished in 1953.

A photograph of a 'big load' of wheat is in the *Chronicle*, 4 February 1922, page 30, of the Coobowie causeway on 12 February 1931, page 36.

Coodlie - This school was opened in 1901 in the Hundred of Wright.

Cooley Swamp - On section 526, Hundred of Binnun; the name was taken from the Aboriginal *cooeemoolta* - 'fishing place'.

Cooleyana Well - Reminiscences by Samuel Dixon of life on Cooleyana Station are in the *Register*, 19, 20, 23 and 27 July 1912, 3 August 1912. (*See Gibson Peninsula, Mount Mary & Streaky Bay*)

Cook - A railway station 403 km west of Tarcoola, named after Sir Joseph Cook, a former Prime Minister and High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London.

Established in 1917, it became known, facetiously, as 'the Queen City of the Nullarbor'.

To supply the steam engines with water, a large wood-fired condenser was built to reduce the salt content of water taken from artesian bores.

The **Cook** School opened in 1919; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 29 August 1935, page 34. (*See Barton*)

Cooke - In the Hundred of Jutland, Eden Valley district, are **Cooke Creek** and **Cooke Hill**, probably named after James and Archibald Cooke who held section 2682 of the Angas Special Survey.

Cooke Plains was a subdivision of section 262, Hundred of Seymour and named after Archibald Cooke, an early pastoralist, who arrived in the *Navarino* in 1837 and died at Strathalbyn in 1883, aged 76; 'he was the discoverer of water on the plains at East Wellington which bear his name...' (*See Kingston, SE*).

The opening of a Bible Christian Chapel was reported in October 1869 and, in 1874, the **Cooke Plains** School was conducted therein by Anna M. Chapman with 29 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1873 and closed in 1960.

This district has been, for a lengthened period, without any facilities for educating a rapidly increasing youthful population. Some months ago this deficiency was remedied and the service of an efficient teacher was procured, who has been maintained without any State aid... Saturday sports were a genuine success...

Besides the Misses Anderson and Hender, whose aid was indispensable in looking after the comfort of visitors from Murray Bridge, Ashville, Meningie and elsewhere, the following gentlemen were engaged in superintending the sports - James Hender, Archibald Anderson, Thomas Anderson, H.G. Allengame, Patrick O'Leary, James Clancy, W. Bray and others. Mr John McFarlane of Wellington Lodge, accompanied by several friends, visited the grounds during the afternoon...

In the evening an entertainment was held in Mr Anderson's Assembly Rooms which was well patronised... Miss Emily Tauber presided at the pianoforte; a duet by Katie and Bessie Thomas evoked considerable applause and Miss Clara Tauber sang 'The Sailor's Farewell' and was heartily encored. A song, the composition of John McMahon, containing... local allusions, was immensely appreciated...

A photograph of a stump-jump plough in action is in the *Observer*, 2 March 1907, page 31.



Planting saltbush at Cooke Plains

Coolanie - The name was taken from a local homestead and given to a school, 15 km North-West of Cowell, opened in 1922 by William H.H. Connor; it closed in 1942; a photograph of the school and students is in the *Chronicle*, 28 July 1932, page 32.

Coolatoo - The 'Coolatoo Run' was established by J. Rankine and J. Walker in 1851 (lease no. 226C), while Professor Tindale says that 'Coolatoo' was an early attempt by Europeans to write the place name that was *nguluthung*, while other clans of Aborigines knew it as *kulatam* - 'native cat place'.

The **Coolatoo** Post Office, 51 km north of Kingston, opened in 1863 and closed in May 1880.

Sometimes recorded as 'Coolertung', an eating house was conducted there by C. Bates at Rankine's head station where, in 1863, a weary traveller, who had lodged there previously, said 'we passed without calling, to show our appreciation of the dirty character of the house.'

A contrary opinion was given at a later date:

Tea is provided at Coolatoo and the traveller certainly need not complain of deficient provision ... the place is left behind a little before nightfall and at 11 o'clock the mail arrives at Lacepede Bay...

Opened as a sly grog shanty in 1847, it was licensed in 1867.

Coolcha - A post office on section 59, Hundred of Younghusband, 3 km South-West of Bowhill.

Coolindawera Lagoon - The site of an Aboriginal camp in the Hundred of Baker derived from *kulindawar*, meaning 'bursting baskets'.

Baskets were used as fish traps and the creek from Loveday Bay was a favourite fishing place.

Coolinga - In 1846, the directors of the SA Mining Association, who had determined on giving the name 'Truro' to a township at the Burra Burra mine 'have since resolved to adopt the very euphonious name of a locality and the town of 'Coolinga' is now duly laid out. Mr Crawford of the Hindmarsh Brewery has contracted to erect an inn there on a scale of magnitude not yet attempted in the colony... he will attach a brewery to the new establishment.'

Coolinong, Hundred of - In the County of Russell, proclaimed on 20 June 1872 and taken from the Aboriginal *kulinong*, the name of a place in the vicinity of section 44.

Cooltong - Aboriginal for 'lizard place' and applied to a division of the Chaffey Irrigation Area on 5 June 1925, 13 km NNW of Renmark and altered to 'Karlowan' on 26 June 1925, while the town of **Cooltong** was proclaimed on 1 March 1951. (*See Calperum & Karlowan*)

Coomaba - The name of an Aboriginal waterhole given to a railway siding, 32 km north of Cummins.

Coomandook - The 'Coomandook Run' (lease no. 1869) was held by John Whyte from 1869 and is an Aboriginal word that H.M. Cooper said means 'place of different speech', *i.e.*, a name applied by the natives of one area to an adjoining tribal area, where a different language was spoken.

Rodney Cockburn records its meaning as 'place of strife', 'enemies' country'.

A disastrous bushfire took place in March 1899, destroying about a third of the property of the government survey party and was 'alleged to have been started by a boy for the purpose of burning scrub. Mr Krichauff, who is in charge of the party, was luckily at home at the time and he saw that nothing but prompt measures could save anything of the camp':

Accordingly, with the assistance of the cook, he set to work to pull the tents down and convey them with all dispatch to a place of safety... When the remainder of the party returned that evening a scene of desolation met their eyes.

Some of them had lost their clothes, some their beds, and all had suffered some loss. Some sheep that had been grazing in the open were roasted and a heap of pumpkins close by was similarly treated, so that there was no difficulty in preparing a meal that night...

The town of **Coomandook**, 32 km South-East of Tailem Bend, was laid out in 1912 into 19 allotments by Thomas Dart on part block X6, Hundred of Roby. The **Coomandook** School opened in 1911, while the **Coomandook Siding** School, opened in 1913, had its name changed to 'Coomandook' in 1945.

A photograph of Parkin Hall is in the *Observer* on 11 March 1911, page 30b, of the Congregational manse on 19 February 1927, page 32. (See *Parkin Hall*)



Railway cottages at Coombe – 1927

Coombe - E.H. Coombe, MP (1901-1917), born at Gawler in 1858, became a *Hansard* reporter for the *Register* in 1888 and, two years later, Editor of the Gawler *Bunyip*; he left in 1914 to edit the Labor Party's *Daily Herald*, where he was seen as being 'rigidly truthful, singularly just and transparently honest.'

He spoke out strongly against the closure of German schools in 1916 (see *Australia Plains*) and led public campaigns against conscription. He died at Semaphore, in April 1917, while addressing a United Labor Party meeting. In 1930, a commemorative marble monument was erected in his honour at Tanunda

. The **Coombe** railway station is South-East of Tailem Bend and the **Hundred of Coombe**, County of Cardwell, was proclaimed on 22 March 1906

Coomooroo - Aboriginal for 'small food seeds'. The **Hundred of Coomooroo**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 8 July 1875 while the **Coomooroo** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1917.

On the whole, this hundred was 'regarded as but thinly timbered':

The pine, and in some parts wattle, may be found growing in clumps. I noticed that a very large number of fencing posts were composed of native pine... The soil is well adapted for wheat growing purposes and is composed of both light and dark loam... The most formidable evil is the scarcity of water.

Of course, every farmer has made one or more dams to conserve water and many selectors have gone to the heavy expense of sinking wells... At present water carting is a daily occurrence carried on at a frightful sacrifice of precious time... It can only boast of one small township, which is Morchard situated near the St Peter's boiling down works and about 8 miles west of Orroroo...

Coomunga - The Aboriginal name of a swamp given to a railway station, 16 km west of Port Lincoln.

Coonalpyn - The 'Coonalpyn Run' was established by M. Ormerod in 1876 (lease no. 1879). SA Museum records say it is derived from the Aboriginal *konangalpun* (or *kunalpin*) - 'place of mice excreta' - *kuna*, 'dung', recalling that this area has always been subject to periodical mice plagues. Another explanation says it derives from *kunangalpe* meaning 'crow track, line of travel' while Rodney Cockburn opts for 'barren woman'.



Surveyors' camp at Coonalpyn Station - 1898

An early pastoralist in the Coonalpyn district was John Barton Hack who arrived in South Australia in 1837 and Rodney Cockburn attributes its nomenclature to him but, strangely, Hack makes no mention of the name in his reminiscences that were published in the *Observer* in 1884, when he said that he continued as an accountant until December 1858 when his eyesight became impaired:

I was obliged to give up office-work. I had now the offer of a run on the Coorong opposite McGrath's Flat [*sic*] which I purchased for £200, and leaving North Adelaide we removed there and commenced dairy operations. There was no sort of improvements on the run; everything had to be done. I took with me doors and windows for a house and managed by degrees to make a home.

A part of the deck of a vessel was washed ashore near our camp and we broke it up and found deal battens enough for the framework of a house of five or six rooms, filled in with bush materials, and thatched with bog grass. We were successful in making excellent cheese, but found it very difficult to get it to market, our route being via Goolwa. The great trouble was that the run was unsuitable for a dairy, and after some years trial it appeared that the balance of expenditure over receipts was too great to be overcome.

We took up scrub country about forty miles inward from the Coorong, and sank several wells, finding good water 60 to 100 feet deep. I purchased, in partnership with Mr G.M. Smith, 3,000 ewes at Mount Gambier from Dr Browne. These were aged and troubled with footrot, and did not turn out well. As more recent experience has proved, it is necessary to fence-in lands in the scrub.

The travelling of the sheep to and from the water is too harassing for them, especially in our case as respects the Mount Gambier sheep.

The sheep speculation was discouraging and the dairy business altogether unsuccessful, so the end came; and at the close of 1862 we determined to return to Adelaide, which I reached with my family in July 1863. [See *Alfred Flat & Tintinara*]

The town of **Coonalpyn**, 60 km South-East of Tailem Bend, was proclaimed on 25 November 1909 and **Coonalpyn** School opened in 1889 and closed in 1927 following a diphtheria epidemic.

Coonalpyn Downs was known, formerly, as the 'Ninety Mile Desert'.

In 1949, after considering objections to this name by several branches of the agricultural bureau, Cabinet decided that the name was to stand. The objectors desired the name to be '90 Miles Downs'. (*See Cold and Wet*)

By 1913, it was noted that 'one of the great obstacles in the way of development in this country has been the want of sufficient capital on the part of those who settled here':

It is necessary under Coonalpyn conditions for a settler to have more capital to start with than is required in both the Pinnaroo and Loxton districts. The Coonalpyn rainfall is greater, the climate is colder, the land is sour and covered with a deal of surface growth not found in the mallee country further north and east...



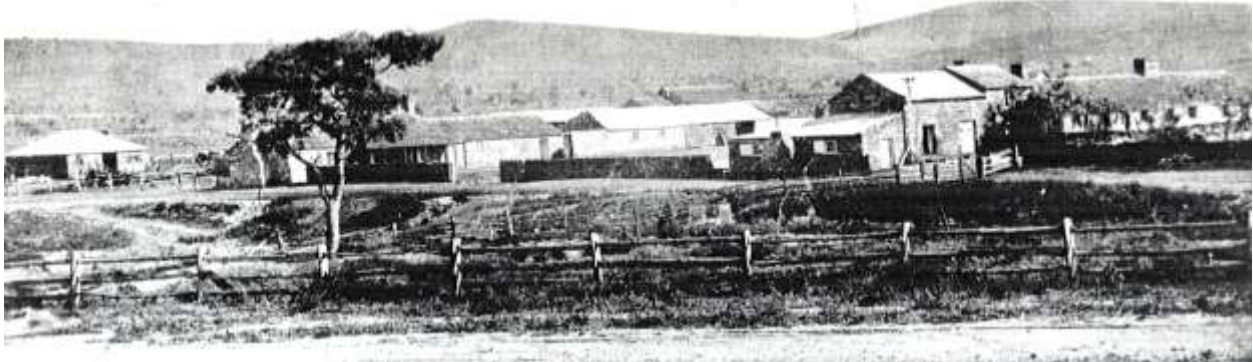
Old Coonalpyn Homestead

Coonamia - Professor Tindale suggests that this name was brought forward 'as a low joke' and applied to a railway station, 3 km south of Port Pirie for it is derived from the Aboriginal *kunameia* - 'to wipe dung or faeces' - *kuna* - 'dung'. Rodney Cockburn said it meant 'cold'. (*See Coonatto*)

Coonarie, Hundred of - In the County of Fergusson, proclaimed on 24 January 1878. Aboriginal for 'hollow tree'.

Coonatto - It is derived from *kunatu* the Aboriginal name for false sandalwood (*Myoporum platycarpum*) and so named from its yellow wood resembling *kuna* (dung). The 'Coonatto Run' (lease no. 74), formerly 'Mookra (*sic*) Range Run', was held by Hugh Proby from July 1851. Later, a traveller 'called upon the manager of Coonatto, Mr Stokes and... upon Mr Grant at the home. It is a very orderly station; everything connected with it bears the token of cleanliness and care...' (*See Helen, Mount & Kanyaka*)

A school was conducted on the Coonatto run by Andrew Heron with 24 enrolled pupils in 1873; it closed in 1877.



Coonatto Station - circa 1860

The **Hundred of Coonatto**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 23 March 1876 when land was cut up into holdings of between 100-300 acres and, as the years progressed, it was cultivated far too heavily and fallowing was practised rarely.

Thus, excessive ploughing caused the land to drift, fences were covered and dams silted up. Dust storms were prevalent and, on occasions, it was necessary to light house lanterns during the day. There were good seasons but many of them were offset by four or five unproductive ones.

A good season enticed the discouraged toiler in whose breast 'hope sprang eternal' to take the course of a gambler in an attempt to alleviate his plight.

While government gave tangible sympathy to the farmers' struggles in the form of rent relief and seed wheat supplies, in a good year they did not participate in the general bounty because their monetary returns were offset by the repayment of past concessions.

The town of **Coonatto**, proclaimed on 7 February 1884, was altered to 'Mooockra' on 20 February 1941. (*See Hammond & Mooockra*)

Coonawarra - SA Museum records say it is derived from the Aboriginal *kuneia-warama* - 'to light a fire'; other sources opt for 'honeysuckle rise'. (See under 'Krongart' & Waramawanap' where the former nomenclature is supported.)

Coonawarra School was opened as 'Penola Fruit Colony' by Estelle M.C. Senior in 1895 and closed in 1945.

The Penola Fruit Colony was established in the late 1880s on the Yallum Estate by Mr John Riddoch, the well known proprietor of Katanook [*sic*] and Yallum estates when 12,000 acres were surveyed into 10 blocks and 600 acres sold to the public at £10 per acre and, in 1892, 300 acres of trees and vines were added to 11,000 fruit trees and 48,000 rooted vines, already existing. By the close of that year 56 blocks had been selected by 29 persons who took up areas up to 40 acres - the maximum allowed to any one settler - and among the holders were people of various nationalities, including an Anglo-Indian and a Chinaman.

The genesis of the colony lies with a Scotsman, William Wilson, who, after being moderately successful at the Victorian goldfields came to Penola in the 1870s and purchased two acres of land upon which he planted and nurtured fruit trees and vines.

With its underlying terra rosa soil, the progress of the plantings was astonishing to both himself and John Riddoch, the 'feudal lord' of the district.

An all but impossible partnership between these two men was the forerunner of the Coonawarra district we know today and it has been recorded that it was Wilson who prompted Riddoch to establish the Penola Fruit Colony which came to pass in June 1890.

Some of the settlers went into the enterprise with insufficient capital and the period of waiting for fruit trees to bear proved too much for them and the inevitable happened. By the close of the century there were 18 families settled there.

Wine cellars were an adjunct to the colony and managed by Mr McBain, a former assistant viticulturist at Roseworthy College and, in 1901, 53,000 gallons of wine, practically all claret, was made, thus doubling the vintage of the previous season. The wine secured a good reputation and a consignment sent to London realised a price of 3s. 9d. per gallon.

It was at this time that Thomas Hardy and J.H. Foureur, a native of Epernay, paid a visit to the colony and said that the nature of the soil, subsoil and climate were all in favour of the production of champagne and recommended that Mr Riddoch plant Pinot Noir grapes.

This advice was followed by the planting of 30 acres but the growth was most disappointing and they were [all] nearly uprooted.

In 1931, and 'indicating the increased interest being taken in tobacco culture, 150 people seeking information [had] either interviewed or written the Department of Agriculture officials during the last few weeks...' 'A very satisfactory leaf was being grown here and it would be in keen demand for many years...'

This report includes a photograph of an experimental plot on Redman Brothers property - 'They have filled their curing barn with leaf and intend to extend the area next year.' Several sections in the Hundred of Comaum, 10 km north of Penola, were subdivided about 1890 and designated as the 'Coonawarra Fruit Colony' in the survey of Yallum Estate in 1906. (See *Penola, Yallum* & Peter Rymill, *George Riddoch of Koorine*.)

Information on and a photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of the Methodist Church is in the *Observer*, 27 August 1910, page 15a, 3 September 1910, page 31, of a Queen competition in the *Chronicle*, 9 August 1934, page 36.



Coondambo Head Station – circa 1900

Coondambo - It is an Aboriginal word having reference to kangaroo rats. The lessee of Coondambo Station, Robert Bruce, wrote the following poem titled 'To a Duststorm' (See Bruce Well):

*Outrageous thing, detestable and vast -
A very thing, that fain would choke us all -
On rushing wings of burning northern blast
Your victim hunts, and on them fiercely fall.
Where shall we crouch? O! Where securely hide?
Where? Where indeed! With you upon our tracks;
For though usurping all the countryside,
You deftly swarm through mouse-defying cracks.*

*When first the surface of the earth you raise,
And hurl it high, then whirl it round in glee,
We waste few moments in a mute amaze,
But breathe a prayer, and from your onslaught flee.
And if a hut should happily be nigh
We to it bolt and promptly bang the door,
While through the roof vindictively you fly,
And shake the building with resounding roar!*

*Why hurry so? You've little more to do,
The hut is full, and so am I about.
Thus spite the efforts of your gusty crew,
Like surplus freight, and will soon be crowded out.
Don't lift the roof! You enter fast enough;
And have missiles far too great a store
A flying rafter might come rather rough,
Though not as sand so liable to score.*

*You'll spare the roof because you've come to stay
And make things lively till the sun goes down.
At mud pie mixing you will, childlike, play
With sweat and grime upon my visage brown;
Would you were mortal and were forced to eat
Those dust pies vile and all your filthy store;
For then hence forward I might, clean and neat,
Sincerely dwell, pursued by you no more.*

The **Coondambo** railway siding is on the Trans-Australia line, 54 km east of Kingyoona, and **Coondambo** Post Office opened in November 1882 and closed in October 1884.

A photograph of the first consignment of wool on the railway is in the *Chronicle*, 25 December 1915, page 28.

Coondappie - A property South-East of Lake Frome; see pastoral lease no. 1824.

Coongie - The 'Coongie Run' was established by H. and N. Wilson in 1875 (lease no. 2529). **Lake Coongie** is in the Far North-East and the **Coongie** Post Office opened in November 1882 and closed in October 1884.

A photograph of an Aborigines' camp is in the *Chronicle*, 3 July 1926, page 40.



Lake Coongie at Sunset

Coontapoo - A post office about 10 km from Little Swamp opened on 18 October 1922 and changed to 'Big Swamp' on 1 January 1943. Meaning unknown

Coonunda, Lake - In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee suggested this name, derived from the Aboriginal *kanunda*, relating to a rare species of butterfly frequenting the lake, as a replacement for 'Lake Bonney, SE'.

The name was given, also, to a sheep run founded by T. Pether (lease no. 195A) - some records ascribe its foundation to Peter Begg in 1851. (See *Geltwood Beach & Pether Rock*)

Coo-owie Springs - They are situated on section 119, Hundred of Mannanarie.

Rodney Cockburn says it is an Aboriginal word meaning 'crow's waterhole'.



Cooper Creek near Innamincka

Cooper - Justice Sir Charles Cooper has his name commemorated by **Mount Cooper**, north of Venus Bay, named by E.J. Eyre on 18 September 1839; **Mount Cooper** School opened in 1939 and closed in 1965.

In respect of **Cooper Creek**, its naming has long been a matter of controversy:

It was discovered by Charles Sturt. He found that the Strzelecki Creek flowed from another river and, in the course of his return from his second expedition from Fort Grey towards the northern regions in October and November 1845, he followed the stream until he came to a point where it diverged into many channels, and

was forced back. On 9 November 1845 he wrote, 'I gave the name Cooper's Creek to the water-course we had so anxiously traced, as a proof of my respect for Mr Cooper.'

By 1878, the settlers in the outside districts of the colony had, hitherto, had little to thank the government for 'in this part of the Far North something like 50,000 square miles of new country have been taken up under lease during the past three years'.

With regard to postal communication it was shown in a petition by the inhabitants to the Postmaster General that a fortnightly mail could be provided at a small cost from the nearest point of the mail route between Blanchetown [*sic* – Blamchewater?] and Kopperamanna to Innamincka (Burke's grave), the terminus of the Queensland mail service... Perhaps it may not be treasonable to hint that the fact of one station on Salt Creek being the property of a member of parliament had some little influence with authorities in favouring it more than others...

Mr Cooper, later Sir Charles Cooper, the first Chief Justice of South Australia, retired from office in 1862, returned to England and died at Bath, Somerset, on 24 May 1887.

Sturt encountered incredible hardships in his struggle to reach the central regions of the continent and those farther north. Shortly afterwards, T.L. Mitchell, accompanied by E.B. Kennedy, made a further attempt to reach Sturt's goal but, on reaching Queensland, he turned back and to his delight discovered the Barcoo River, seemingly flowing northwards. Later, Kennedy found that it turned southwards gradually and that, in fact, it was the upper reaches of the Cooper.

In 1848, A.C. Gregory proved that the Barcoo, the stream named the Victoria by Mitchell, and the Cooper were one river, and that, as Sturt's discovery preceded that of Mitchell, the Victoria was again named the Cooper.



Cobb & Co Camel Coach near Cooper Creek - 1927

By 1860, the Secretary of State for the Colonies ruled that the whole length of the river should be known as the Barcoo, and this name, together with that of the Cooper as an alternative, was recorded on the map. After many years it was agreed that the name 'Barcoo' should be confined to that part of the river above its junction with the 'Thompson'.

The **Hundred of Cooper**, County Albert, proclaimed on 19 April 1860, was deleted from the map on 30 June 1870.

Coorabie - Aboriginal for 'magpie water'. The **Coorabie** School opened in 1897, while the town, in the Hundred of Sturdee, 18 km North-West of Fowlers Bay, came into existence as the result of a petition by the local branch of the Agricultural Bureau of SA. Surveyed by A.D. Smith, in December 1914, it was proclaimed on 25 February 1915.

A photograph of the **Coorabie** Post Office is in the *Chronicle*, 11 July 1929, page 36.

Coorara - A railway siding on the former Willunga line; today, it is the name of a primary school in the district, that opened as 'Yetto East' in 1980. Aboriginal for 'cloud'. (See *Yetto*)

Coorong, The - In 1851, James and Thomas Dodd named their pastoral lease 'Coorong', said to be a corruption of the Aboriginal name *kurangk* given to a channel south east of the mouth of the River Murray to the sea. Its literal meaning is 'neck of winding river', but see under 'Goolwa' where the Tindale papers at the SA Museum assert that an Aboriginal word *kurank*, meaning 'salt water', and is the source of the name. Another regional name for the Coorong was *tenggi*, an estuarine stretch from the Murray mouth to near Kingston, SE.

In Aboriginal legend the Coorong and its lagoons were formed by an ancestral being *Taldamatarang* and it was he who replaced the spearing of ducks by developing nets. His camp was at sections 26 and 28, Hundred of Smith. (See *Dodd Peninsula, Taldamatarang & Tintinara*)

The Coorong, extending South-Easterly from the River Murray mouth for almost 100 km, is a long, narrow lake that tapers out in a string of clay pans. The name, however, is often used regionally to include the marginal stretch of sandhills on the seaward side, known as Younghusband Peninsula, and the eastern, marginal mainland strip traversed by Princes Highway.

The hazards of swamp lands encountered in the district on the overland route to the Victorian goldfields in the 1850s were recounted by Richard Clode:

On 20 October 1851 I left Adelaide on foot with a blanket on my back and my faithful dog Tiger by my side. We were heading for the diggings. As you know we had just had the wettest winter since the foundation of the Colony and, consequently, I was prepared to encounter many difficulties with swamps. These were known to exist on the road - a term not really applicable for there was, in fact, no road after crossing the River Murray. After 100 miles [*sic*] I came to the first swamp which I forded in about two hours. Knee deep in mud and slime I then crawled out onto the bank to find not a track in sight. It appeared that the heavy growth after the winter rain had obliterated them.

Fortunately, I fell in with a few friendly natives who put me on the right scent. When the sun had set I lit a fire and, having cooked and consumed my damper, I wrapped myself up in my blanket and was soon asleep. Next morning I trudged on, admiring the luxuriant shrubs which grew in profusion around many salt water lakes.

They were covered with black swans, geese and ducks. I finally came to a most formidable swamp about four miles across and in places chin deep. The name of the place is Tilley's Flat and it was here that I had the misfortune to lose my dog.

Tiger could have swum the distance but would not go ahead and kept swimming back to me, for I could not keep up with him. It took me six hours to get out of that infernal swamp but, alas, I found myself quite alone. My poor dog had drowned. On and on I went, swamp after swamp. I waded for ten miles meeting occasionally a shepherd or stockman.

The natives I encountered were very civil and of great assistance, supplying me with fish they caught in the Coorong. Our conversation was on a limited scale. On the whole I do not think I could have done without them and, with one solitary exception, I was glad to meet them. One tribe I feel in was very warlike. They understood no English and I did not comprehend their dialect.

From what I could gather they were on a war expedition against another tribe. They were painted in red, white, blue and yellow, each male with about four spears, war clubs and boomerangs. I felt much more at ease when I was out of their reach... I was quite worn out as I had travelled the last 100 miles barefooted.

My boots were hard as iron after continual wetting and drying in the sun. I availed myself of a rest at a shepherd's hut and within a few days my raw feet were recovered. I then found it necessary to replenish my pockets to complete my journey and have the means of procuring a licence, tools, *etc.*, at the diggings, so I started for the head station where I engaged to work during the shearing season for thirty shillings a week, plus keep.



A Surveyors' Camp in the Coorong

In 1883, a traveller said that he discovered that 'the road along the Coorong was frightfully rough going over boulders for miles, the stone being up to nearly two feet in height':

I occasionally got a nasty bump on the back of my head through the top rail of the coach coming violently forward whenever we went into a rut across the track. The most disagreeable thing on the whole journey was the flights of 'midges', as the driver called them, which every now and then assailed us in myriads. These did not sting, though they made a noise like the singing of mosquitoes, but they were so thick I could catch a dozen by simply making a grasp through the air, and they settled in hundreds on my hair, got into my eyes, nose and ears and made me generally miserable.

I tried to wrap my head in a pocket handkerchief, but was very glad to get it untied again, for they began to crowd in thicker than before. The other nuisance proceeded from the carcasses of 3,000 sheep scattered along the road, portion of a huge flock of 10,000 which was being most indiscreetly travelled in one mob. There was scarcely any feed for the poor animals and water was even more scarce and the driver... unacquainted with the locality... drove the famished animals past the wells.



Traversing the Coorong in 1926



Tree branches laid to ease the crossing of the Coorong track – 1920s

A find of 'petroleum' was reported in 1886 and it was said to burn 'with great readiness and considerable brilliancy and emit comparatively little smoke.' The discovery was, in fact, 'coorongite'; for an interesting history of this substance see Tom McCourt and Hans Mincham, *The Coorong and Lakes of the River Murray*.

Coorongite inspired the first oil drilling in Australia; inspired, too, much learned discourse, much avaricious dreaming, much shrewd beguiling - and much plain nonsense about petroleum geology... the outbreak lasted for forty or fifty years, finally subsiding with the onset of the depression in the early 1930s without producing a barrel of oil.

For information on the **Coorong** School see note under 'Bonney, Hundred of'; it closed in 1925. (See *Alfred Flat*)

Photographs of hauling Mr Bowman's vessel *Dora Bassett* from the beach are in the *Observer*, 9 April 1927, page 32.

Cooryanna Creek - Near Lake Gregory where, in 1875, the 'Cooryanna Run' was held by J. Crozier.

Cootenoorina - A property west of Lake Eyre North; see pastoral lease no. 2909.

Cootes, Mount - A hill on Yorke Peninsula, 91 feet above sea level.

Probably corrupted from James Coutts, who came in the *Oriana* in 1837 and held the Tucocow Cowie, Port Davenport and Oyster Bay runs in the 1850s. (See *Coutts Lagoons*)

Cootra - An Aboriginal name for a rockhole in the district applied to a telegraph office, 16 km east of Warramboo, on section 31, **Hundred of Cootra**, County of Le Hunte, proclaimed on 4 November 1926. The **Cootra East** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1946; **Cootra Centre** in 1930 - closed in 1941; **Cootra West** in 1930 - closed in 1942. A photograph of students is in the *Chronicle*, 19 March 1936, page 32.

Copeville - The town in the Hundred of Bandon, 37 km north of Karoonda, was proclaimed on 1 May 1919 and named after Henry Spencer Cope, an early settler in the district. He came from Victoria and, according to Rodney Cockburn, 'made valuable research into the subject of Australian eucalypts and their worth.'

Prior to its proclamation, the settlement was known as 'Glencope' and that name was given to a school that opened in 1914 (changed in 1919) and closed in 1966. Its post office opened as 'Glencope Siding' on 29 September 1915 and was, at first, conducted on the property of a Mr Evans, section 16, Hundred of Bandon. (See *Walsh Bore*)

Copley - The **Hundred of Copley**, County of Manchester, was proclaimed on 21 May 1891 and the town of **Copley**, 37 km north of Beltana, on 27 August 1891. The latter was surveyed by Edward Copley Playford (an uncle to Sir Thomas Playford), and both were named after William Copley (1845-1925), Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The **Copley** School opened in 1945 and closed in 1961.

The Leigh Creek railway station was in the middle of the town and its hotel known as the 'Leigh Creek Hotel'.

In 1916, Lachlan McTaggart was successful in having the railway station renamed Copley. He is reported to have said, 'in telegraphing I have to use the name Leigh Creek and it costs 2d, whereas it should be 1d.'

In 1928, Mr E. (Ted) Temple, contractor and mail carrier, was well-known and 'his two ton truck was brought into commission before Easter of this year and by August it had recorded more than 13,000 miles without stop or repairs':

Not only does he manage two mail contracts, one to Mooloolwurtana and the adjoining sand dune country of Yandana, but between the weekly mail service he spends his days and portion of his nights in freighting the horse feed and wool bales to and from the pastoral stations within a 100 miles of Copley...

A photograph of an Aboriginal camp is in the *Observer*, 23 November 1929, page 33, of a prospector's hut in the *Chronicle*, 28 June 1934, page 33.

Copper Hill - A company to work the **Copper Hill Mine** 'situated about nine miles east of Kadina and two miles from Green's Plains was floated in September 1872... There are only about 18 proprietors and the shares allotted are already at a premium.' (See *Kulpara*) The **Copper Hill** School, near Moonta, opened in 1885 and closed in 1946.

Copperhouse - This village contiguous to Lostwithiel, 3 km west of Burra, was laid out on section 52, Hundred of Kooringa, by William Oliver, licensed victualler of Redruth, in 1858.

In 1873, **Copperhouse** School was conducted in a chapel by Robert Z. Jones with 22 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1865 and closed in 1949. (See *Westbury*)



Copperhouse School students - circa 1910

At this place, in 1861, 'a few friends of temperance [were] actively at work... and their labours have been greatly blessed; drunkards have been reclaimed, moderate drinkers arrested and the sober preserved', while in 1892: '[It was] the first halting stage of the mule caravans which carried the copper ore of the Burra to Port Wakefield before the iron horse appeared on the scene and took the wind out of them.'

'These mules were imported from South America and fulfilled their purpose for a time, but as they do not procreate amongst themselves they have, I presume, by this time nearly all died out.'

Copper Mine Creek - It runs through section 53, Hundred of Cassini, on Kangaroo Island and was, no doubt, named after the Bonaventura copper mine, once worked there. Another creek of the same name is about '20 miles from Renmark' and it was 'not so named because there is any copper near, but owing to the fact that it is the nearest approach the pioneer whites could make to the native name.' (See *Advertiser*, 13 August 1921 where a variation to this proposition is to be found.)

Coppitalta - A property south of Wudinna; see pastoral lease no. 1673.

Coralbignie Hut - South of Lake Gairdner where the 'Coralbignie Run' was established by C.H. Leycester in 1865 (lease no. 1637). In 1872, a man was lost in the Gawler Ranges and 'Mr Stokes, the overseer of the station, dispatched one of his men, accompanied by an Aboriginal, in a buggy to bring the wanderer back':

They followed a track for 40 miles from the station but had to turn back because the buggy could not cope with the dense scrub. The next day Mr Lyons, the owner of the station, and two others, made a search on horseback but nothing was seen of the missing man who was described as a traveller, known as 'Jack' and 'not quite right in the mind'.

Coralite - (See *Burnda*)

Corcondo - An 1875 subdivision of section 248, Hundred of Alma, by Joachim Heinrich Hoepner (1816-1882), five km north of Hamley Bridge; he arrived in the *George Washington* in 1846. The land, now reverted to broad acres, was, in 1986, part of a property called 'Corcondo' by the owner, H.G.R. Branson.

The **Corcondo** Post Office was opened by F. Bohnsack in 1901; it closed in July 1939.

Cordillo Downs - A photograph of a camel mail coach is in the *Observer*, 23 June 1928, page 36, of dogs being destroyed in an Aboriginal camp on 21 July 1928, page 36, of Aborigines on 30 March 1929, page 35.



Sandhill on Cordillo Downs in springtime

The steamer *Corio* ran aground at the mouth of the River Murray on 16 October 1857. It was purchased by the Murray Navigation Company who attempted to refloat the vessel but was unsuccessful. In January 1858 it was purchased by two men from Port Adelaide who sent a number of sailors in the paddle tug *Young Australian* through the mouth of the Murray. They refloated it, towed it to Port Adelaide where it was sold to an interested party from New South Wales. (See *Colley*)

Corn Hill - Near Normanville. 'This newly-erected and elegant place of worship was rededicated to its sacred and appropriate use in February 1862... The chapel is finished after the Gothic order the front gable being surmounted with a corresponding cupola and flanked by ornamental buttresses. It occupies a conspicuous position and forms a great convenience to the settlers...'

Cornflower Hill - Is referred to in Johann Menge's reports of 1837-1851 and assumed to be near section 950, Hundred of Barossa. Menge reported an outcrop of the mineral kyanite in the vicinity.

Rodney Cockburn said that 'the cornflower is the German national bloom.'

Cornish - Rodney Cockburn places **Mount Cornish** near Jervois Range and says it was named after W.H. Cornish (*sic*), a government surveyor, and described by C.G.A. Winnecke as 'a magnificent sight, reaching apparently to the clouds.'

Cornish Well is near Lake Acraman and probably honours W.D. Cornish, 'explorer' (government surveyor?), who traversed the country from Fowlers Bay to Ooldea in 1876.



Corny Point Lighthouse - 1930



Lightering wheat at Corny Point

Corny, Point - The physical feature was named by Matthew Flinders on 18 March 1802:

The howling of the dogs was heard during the night and at daylight the shore was found to be distant two or three miles and was woody, rising land but not of much elevation. A remarkable point, which I named Corny Point was the furthest land to westward.

Baudin called it *Pointe des Soupirs* (Point of Sighs).

The 'Corney (*sic*) Point Run' was established by Ann Rogers in 1855 (lease no. 423).

The **Corny Point** School opened in 1888.

The new school building is nearly completed... A night school has been started for two evenings a week with an attendance of nine, and promises of five more after seeding. This is a boon to the older members of the community and is greatly appreciated. Altogether the advent of the new teacher, Mr Bradley, has caused the social status of Corny Point to look much brighter [in 1911].

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 17 March 1928, page 36, of the lighthouse in *The Critic*, 25 April 1903, page 6.

The name was given to a subdivision of block A, Hundred of Carribee, by Gladys B. Sterling, in 1950.

Coromandel Valley - 'Coromandel' is a name given to part of the Indian coast and is a corruption of the Portuguese *chora-mandala* - 'the realm of Chora', the Tamil title of a dynasty reigning in Tanjore.

The town of Coromandel, from which the name of the Coromandel coast was formerly derived, is a corruption of *kareimanal* - 'the sandy coast'. The ship *Coromandel* arrived at Port Adelaide on 12 January 1837, when ten of the crew deserted and found refuge in a valley in the Mount Lofty Range.

The following are extracts from a letter dated 'Coromandel, Holdfast Bay, 14 February 1837', and addressed by Captain Chesser to Robert Gouger:

I beg to report to you that in consequence of the desertion and illness of my crew, the ship under my control is unmanageable. On arriving at Holdfast Bay on 17 January last, I submit that I had the option of protesting against the anchorage of the Bay and the delivery of the cargo of the ship there, and that I should have been justified in putting back to Nepean Bay and there discharging it. Anxious however to prevent the loss which must thus have been sustained... I determined to use my best endeavours to discharge my cargo on the beach at Holdfast Bay.

The difficulty and delay incident to the discharge of a cargo so large as that of the *Coromandel* would alone have occasioned considerable loss to the owners of the ship but independent of this I have to acquaint you that ten of my men have deserted at this place.

I have to add that two men left the ship at Kangaroo Island and five others are now sick in consequence of the additional labour which the desertion... imposed upon those who have adhered to their duty.

I am thus left with only 15 men to work a ship which requires at least 30 men to ensure her safety. I have therefore to request that five marines and a corporal be put at the disposal of the Chief Constable for the purpose of capturing the deserters...

There is the more reason for this as I have reason to believe that the deserters are armed and have committed depredations which will make their existence in the colony as dangerous as their absence from the ship is of serious import to me.

The above letter was endorsed by the Governor: 'Captain Chesser deserves well to have his case attended to. As to his deserters he suspected that they were employed at Port Adelaide, but if they are in the bush they must be taken...'

Four days after Captain Chesser had written to the Colonial Secretary, Mr Williams, the constable stationed at Glenelg, asked for 10 men, as he had private information as to where he was likely to find the deserters and 'to take the parties into custody immediately'.

On 31 January 1837, Captain Chesser was granted warrants to apprehend the following for having absconded from the *Coromandel* without his leave or consent: James Barrett, Edward Read, John Conend, James Marshall, John Parsons, John Williams, Richard Jones, James Powell, Robert Cranson, Cameron.

On 13 March 1837 the above men, with the exception of Cranson, having surrendered themselves, were remanded until Thursday 16 March and when they appeared and in consequence of there being no prosecutor, were all discharged.

The following are extracts from an article by Charles Hope Harris published in the *Blackwood Magazine* in 1914 - in some respects his account of events is in contradiction to known facts:

The crew of the *Coromandel* were so attracted by the accounts they heard of this new Land of Promise that when the time was approaching for the departure of the vessel, some of them resolved to abscond and hide in the bush until after it had sailed ... they proceeded in a body to the hills above Brownhill Creek where they formed a camp... just west of National Park.

Probably they moved camp after a while to Chambers Creek, on the south side of the River Sturt and near the place since called Cherry Gardens, for the description given by one of them states that their camp was at the foot of a high hill, the summit of which commanded a fine view of the gulf and from which a few weeks later they had the satisfaction of witnessing the *Coromandel* pass out on her return voyage.

Search had been made for the missing men but the only trace found was some flour which had been spilt before they reached Brownhill Creek. How many of these sailors ultimately settled in the beautiful valley which they had romantically named after the ship they had deserted is not known to the writer.

The village of **Coromandel Valley** emerged in 1851 when section 860 was cut up by Thomas Matthews.

On 18 December 1850 a new place of worship was opened in the Coromandel Valley, Sturt Vale, about 10 miles from Adelaide, in connection with a church under the pastoral care of Mr Samuel Gill, composed principally of persons holding the doctrine of Believers Baptism... The services were opened by Mr Playford and were continued in the afternoon by Mr James Allen...



Murray's Jam and Biscuit Factory at Coromandel Valley

The principal buildings are a public school, an institute hall, three places of worship, a post office and store, butcher's and baker's premises and a disused jam and biscuit factory. Besides, there are two gardens and orchards sustaining... 272 persons... [See *Craiglee*]

A photograph of the school band is in the *Observer*, 4 June 1921, page 26, of the unveiling of a war memorial in the *Observer*, 4 June 1921, page 26.

Corraberra - A property near Port Augusta; see pastoral lease no. 1204.

Corratum - The 'Corratum Run' was taken up by Archibald Johnson (1808-1881) of Mount Muirhead under occupation licence from 7 January 1847, 20 km North-West of Mount Schank while, today, the name **Corratum** is applied, particularly, to section 559, Hundred of Kongorong, and said to derive from an Aboriginal word meaning 'crooked tree'.

John Livingston and Duncan McCallum held Curratum [*sic*], consisting of 40 square miles... Mr Livingston sold it to J.T. Clarke and bought Ardno on the Victorian border. They started the station with 500 cows, 20 mares and a stallion which they brought from what is now known as Canberra, the journey occupying several months. This was about 1850.

Corrobinie Hill Conservation Park - This name was approved in January 1980 for section 23, Hundred of Hill.

Corryton - An 1877 subdivision of part section 272, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Dean and George A. Farr; now included in Kensington Gardens. Possibly, the name was taken from 'Corryton Park', a property owned by the Rounsevell family at Mount Crawford. (See *Randell*)

Several children of John Rounsevell's (jnr) fourth marriage to Sarah Coombs were given 'Corryton' as a second Christian name while other sources suggest that 'Corryton' was the name of a Cornish family having some affiliation with the Rounsevell's. The Rounsevell family hailed from Cornwall, England and in the adjoining County of Devon there is a town named 'Coryton' (*sic*).

Cortlinye - Aboriginal for 'black oak' and given to the 'Cortlinye Run' held by John Bascombe in the 1870s (lease no. 1853). The **Hundred of Cortlinye**, County of Buxton, was proclaimed on 1 October 1914.

The **Cortlinye** School opened in 1922 and closed in 1946; **Cortlinye East** School existed from 1929 until 1942, while **Cortlinye South** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1941.

Corunna North - A mountain North-West of Iron Knob where the 'Coroona (*sic*) Run' (lease no. 369) was established by James Paterson in 1854.

The battle of Corunna was fought in 1808 and as Baxter, Eyre's companion, after whom the adjacent hills were named, seems unlikely to have had an association with the Peninsular War, there can be little doubt that Corunna was the spelling used by Eyre for the native name of the place, which to other ears sounded more like Coroona.

Caroona [*sic*] **Hill** is about 45 miles west of Port Augusta and about 12 miles from Lake Gillies. It has always been an important point to explorers as being the only surface water between Port Augusta and Uno.

It is an Aboriginal name for a crane or heron... (See *Caroona Creek & Iron Knob*)

A photograph of shearers is in the *Chronicle*, 5 October 1933, page 38.

Corvisart Bay - East of Streaky Bay township. In 1802, Baudin named it *Ance aux Lezards* (Lizards' Cove) and on Freycinet's charts it appears as *Baie Corvisart*. Jean Nicolas, Baron de Corvisart-Desmarets (1755-1821), a French medical writer and doctor of medicine; 'he attended Josephine, Napoleon's Empress'.

Cotabena, Hundred of - In the County of Blachford, proclaimed on 6 December 1888. An Aboriginal name taken from the sheep run held by R.B. Smith in the 1860s (lease no. 1659) at 'Warrakimbo, Mount Eyre'.

Originally, the land was held by Samuel Sleep from July 1851.

Cottar Swamp - A water reserve on section 90, Hundred of Carribe and known to the Aborigines as *wintanja* - *winta* is the name of an owl that flies only at night and also that of a type of javelin or spear, used only in the hand and most useful for killing a sleeping enemy in the dark.

It is delightfully situated in a romantic valley and in the midst of a thriving and daily increasing population.

The church has only been formed about twelve months and it now numbers about 40 members, but the accommodation provided is for double that number...

A Sunday school already exists in connection with the branch church at Clarendon and one is to be established forthwith at Sturt Vale...,

while in 1914 it was said that:

The Coromandel Valley of today is a small, scattered settlement situated on the River Sturt about 12 miles from Adelaide...

Cotton - George W. Cotton, MLC (1882-1892) was 'a great friend to the men who advocated the establishment of working-men's blocks in our midst.' He arrived in the colony in 1849 and, after entering parliament:

Was secretary of the Homestead League, which had for its object the placing of the working man on blocks which they could eventually call their own. In his place in the Legislative Council Chamber he never let an opportunity pass, but persistently kept before the minds of the legislators that question which with him was most important.

To that persistency may be given a deal of the credit for the great consideration which working-men's blocks have received at the hands of the law-makers of this colony. Anything which tended to benefit the working classes received most serious attention from the deceased gentleman, and while all classes will regret his sudden death the 'blockers' especially will mourn over the loss of one who was at once their friend and protector...

His motto 'was to legislate so that the welfare of all parties might be equally promoted and even those who differed in opinion from him will cheerfully admit that he was most earnest in his advocacy of any cause which he took up.'

He was born in Kent, England, in 1821, 'in which country his maternal ancestry had ranked among the sturdy yeomanry since time immemorial':

His father, (early in life left as an orphan of both parents) belonged to a west of England family of distinction... There has been no man who has been more straight forward and endeavoured to do good in the community...

The good acts of some men are far above their failings and [his] little faults could well be overlooked...

The working men's block system [has] been a moral lesson to all the world... The tide of wealth had been heaped against him, but he had never shrunk from his duties.

At his funeral, reported in 1892, a wreath from 'blockers' bearing the inscription: 'In loving gratitude to [our] father, friend and champion' was laid upon the grave.

The **Hundred of Cotton**, County of Chandos, was proclaimed on 4 January 1894 and its school opened in 1914 and closed in 1945. The name **Cotton** was applied, also, to a town south of Aldgate on 4 May 1893; it had a very short life as it ceased to exist on 19 April 1894.

In 1909, the name was applied to a post office in 'the township of **Cotton**' (sometimes recorded as **Cotton Bore** - now Wilkawatt).

Data in the Department of Lands shows **Cottonville** being laid out, first, as 'homestead blocks' but not gazetted.

The suburb of **Cottonville**, now included in Westbourne Park, was laid out on section 255, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Hamilton Sampson and Jessie Sanders in 1921. **Glen Cotton** - (See *Mylor*)

Coubert Creek - Application No. 2106 in the General Registry Office shows this watercourse running through a property at West Nairne owned by James Nicholls (1821-1881) in the 1860s. In 1865, it was recorded as 'Cobourg'.



Modern-day lighthouse at Cape du Couedic

Couedic, Cape du - On the South-West coast of Kangaroo Island and named by Baudin in 1803 after Le Chevalier du Couëdic (1739-1780), a French Navy Captain who went to sea, aged 16. His first command was the frigate *La Surveillante* and, in her, he captured an English privateersman after a vigorous engagement, but it was his battle against the frigate *Quebec* which brought him immortal fame as one of France's foremost naval heroes.

Du Couedic is struck twice in the head and once in the body. He does not leave his post. Suddenly, all three masts of *La Surveillante*, cut to pieces by cannonballs, fell with an awful noise; at the same time all the masts and spars of the Englishman crashed down... The *Quebec* blew up, hurling debris far and wide which the sea engulfed...

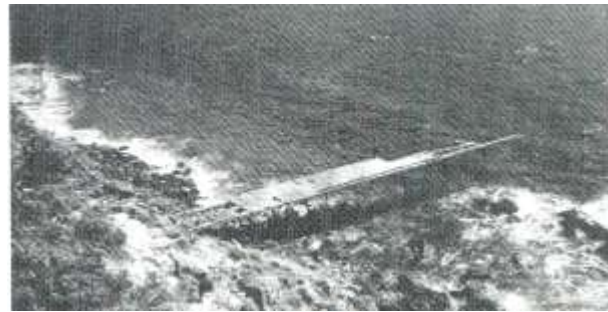
Her brave captain perished gloriously; he did not desert his post... Help arrived from Brest; the survivors, maimed, disfigured and blackened by powder and fire were towed there amid pomp and cheering. Of her complement of 270 men the French ship lost 150 in killed and wounded. Du Couedic died of his wounds and Louis XVI erected a monument to his memory in the Church of St Louis.

At a meeting of the Marine Board in December 1905, it was decided to erect a new lighthouse at the cape and it was envisaged to be a 'first order light', and visible for 21 miles. Construction commenced in 1907 and it was lit, officially, on 27 June 1909; it became automatic in 1957. At the same time a jetty was constructed to the south of the lighthouse in Weir Cove.

A photograph of a shed erected for 'shipwrecked sailors' is in the *Chronicle*, 27 August 1936, page 34.



Caves at Cape du Couedic – circa 1910 (see *Admiral Arch*)



Jetty at Weir Cove, Cape du Couedic

Coulta - A corruption of the Aboriginal *koolto*, applied to a spring near the town of **Coulta** in the Hundred of Warrow, 32 km South-West of Cummins, surveyed by Thomas Evans and proclaimed on 18 October 1877.

In 1908, C. Burton Evan advised that he could testify to the fact that:

The name is derived from 'Koolto', a spring and shepherd's hut close to where the township now is. The blacks called it 'Koolto' as did all connected with the station, and it was so written in the station books, but the government surveyor converted it to 'Coulta'.

Its school opened as 'Warrow' in 1880; name changed in 1906 and closed in 1966.

In 1887, Coulta was 'a central position and is a government township, whereas Wangary is but a wayside public house':

How then does the Returning Officer report unfavourably. Coulta would have something like 30 names on the roll and, if it were a declared polling place... [many] in the adjoining hundreds would register there...'

Coulthard Lookout - In the Copley District, named in honour of a Adnyamathanha tribal chief, Andy Coulthard, when he last visited it before his death. A cairn and plaque are on the site.

Courela - Twenty-four kilometres east of Haslam; is an Aboriginal name for a well in the vicinity.

Courela School opened in 1920 and closed in 1943

Courtabie Well - South-West of Warramboe where the 'Courtabie Run' was established by W. Morgan, G. Agars and M. Kingsborough in 1869 (lease no. 1609). (See *Agars, Lake & Hetherington Well*)

A sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Coutts Lagoon - On section 207, Hundred of Para Wurlie, on Yorke Peninsula., recalls James Coutts, who held pastoral lease no. 261 and others from 1853; he arrived in the *Oriana* in 1837. (See *Cootes, Mount*)

A fatal collision between some shepherds and the natives occurred in 1852. It appears the latter had seized a flock of sheep and, when attempting repossession, a determined resistance was made. The natives had already destroyed many of the sheep and had divided the remainder into two flocks...

The natives attacked the white men in the first instance by throwing their spears and these having been broken by the overseer, they attempted to overpower them by closing on them and pelting them with stones. The Europeans fired in self-defence and several of the natives were killed...

Cowan - John Cowan, MLC (1910-1944), born at Gawler, in 1866, took an early interest in irrigation and 'urged the construction of locks and weirs on the River Murray.'

His main contribution in parliament was related to the drainage of the South-East and afforestation.

He died at Murray Bridge in 1953 and was buried in the local cemetery.

The **Hundred of Cowan**, County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 4 July 1929 in his honour.

Cowan Vale, near Port Lincoln, was named by Robert Tod in March 1839. The Tod River rises there. (See *Tod River*)

An 1866 *Gazetteer* describes **Cowandale** as a small settlement near Mount Barker.

Cowandilla - Edwin C. Gwynne (1811-1888), who arrived in the *Lord Goderich* in 1838, gave this name to a subdivision of section 92, Hundred of Adelaide.

An 1840 advertisement suggested that it was a 'privilege to buy into this new development' claimed to be 'the cheapest in... Adelaide.'

The proprietors of this beautiful section, and in accordance with the wishes of the applicants, and in order to encourage the location of industrious and deserving persons, such as market gardeners, small farmers, and other productive classes, have determined upon laying it out in 112 one-acre allotments, for sale or to be let, on moderate terms, the residue of the section to be reserved for terraces, streets, places of worship, etc.

For this purpose the land is admirably adapted, as well from its cheapness, as from the richness of its soil, as also from the facility of obtaining water- its proximity of the town - the circumstances of the road from Adelaide to Glenelg passing through the village, and other advantages too numerous to mention in an advertisement...

A few acres on the lagoon are still unappropriated. NB. All persons found cutting down trees and shrubs in this village will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

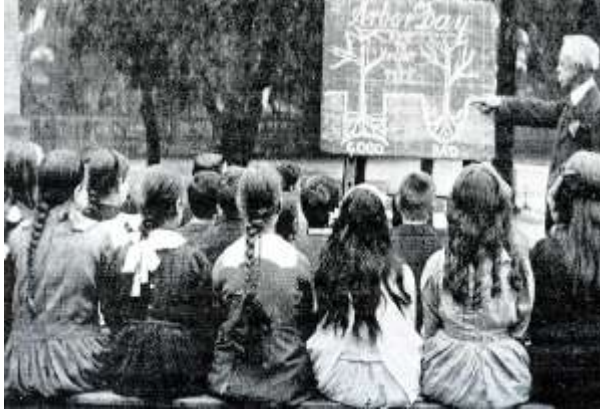
This notice is headed: 'Cowandillah [sic] - so called on account of the great facilities of obtaining water', while a State Library reference says it is derived from the Aboriginal *kaunenna-dlla* - 'the locality of the waters', which name related, specifically, to the Glenelg district.

The lagoons, as they are called, were then full [November 1836] and in some places several feet deep, though all derived the water from the last winter's rains. As the summer advanced they dried up and we could scarcely obtain sufficient water sometimes even for drinking.

The suburb boundaries are Marion Rd, Hounslow Ave, Brooker Tce and the Keswick Creek drain. A small detached area off Marion Rd, and including Ross St and Keith St, was known as **Cowandillah**; it is now part of Torrensville.

The spelling 'Cowandillah' was used in the late 1800s and then again in street directories in the mid-1950s. However, the official spelling has always been 'Cowandilla'.

A photograph of a working-bee is in the *Observer*, 29 July 1916, page 23, of school teachers taking lessons in woodwork at a local school in the *Chronicle*, 27 January 1917, page 30, of a school bank day on 8 November 1934, page 38, of an Arbor Day on 18 July 1935, page 32, 15 July 1937, page 32



Children being instructed in the finer points of tree planting



Coward Springs in the 1920s

Coward - A school near Oodnadatta that existed from 1894 to 1895.

The government bore at **Coward Springs** was 400 feet deep and 'the rush of water is so strong it shoots nearly 15 feet into the air, falling in a shower of spray and forming a most exquisite fountain':

The supply is unending and never varies... A large pool of water, quite 40 feet long, lies at the foot of the fountain and the overflow fills a drain about six feet wide with a depth ranging from six inches to one foot. The inhabitants of **Coward** are justly proud of their beautiful fountain and talk enthusiastically of the delights of bathing under it in the summer...



Coward Springs – circa 1940

The name commemorates Corporal Thomas Coward (1834-1905) who arrived in the *Fairlie* in 1840 and was a member of P. E. Warburton's exploration party in 1858.

Previously, he was engaged in Tolmer's gold escort from the Victorian diggings.

In 1905, it was said that when Inspector Tolmer organised the gold escort: 'Young Coward joined it and rode to and from in four successive escorts under the commands of Inspectors Tolmer, Alford, Rose and Stuart.' He was subsequently ordered to Port Augusta to 'civilise the blacks'.

A police officer of this name was dismissed from the service in February 1859 because of 'disobedience of orders and gross ill treatment of a horse entrusted to his care'; an obituary in 1905 says he departed South Australia for Queensland in 1860 and, upon his return, conducted hotels in Adelaide.

The **Coward Springs** Post Office, 136 km west of Marree, opened in 1888.

Cowarie - An Aboriginal word for a marsupial rat given to **Cowarie Hill** on the Marree-Birdsville track; the name was applied, also, to a pastoral lease no. 2568 by William B. Rounsevell, when he took up 400 square miles in the area on 31 December 1875.

Cowarie Post Office opened in April 1877 and closed in August 1902. A sketch of the pastoral station is in the *Pictorial Australian* in February 1884, page 25, and of a native camp in August 1884, page 124. (See *Helling Well*)



Trouble on the Birdsville Track - 1964

Cowell - The town, 112 km south of Whyalla, proclaimed on 28 October 1880, was named by Governor Jervois after Sir John Clayton Cowell, PC, KCB, Master of the Household of Queen Victoria, Lieut-Governor of Windsor Castle and member of Governor Jervois' corps, the Royal Engineers. He died in 1894. (See *Franklin Harbor*) The **Cowell** School opened in 1892.



Causeway leading to the Cowell jetty in the early 1900s



Mining at the Cowell jade deposit in the mid-1980s

Right across the harbour stands the township named **Cowell**, containing five dwellings, including the hotel, a new post and telegraph office, a blacksmith and carpenter's shop and a store. The post and telegraph office is built of faced-up stone with red brick coigns and would have been a very pretty place but someone with execrable bad taste has whitewashed the whole, to the disgust of the inhabitants and all visitors.

In connection with this building is a Savings Bank agency and it is to be hoped that the people of this district may in future be able to make use of it.

By all accounts they have been losing 'hand over fist' in the past. There is a jetty at Cowell with a long embankment leading out to it. The end was carried away a short time ago by the cargo steamer bumping it too heavily... The steamer comes in once a fortnight.

It is possible that by natural usage in the district, prior to surveys, the settlers avoided the swampy areas and established a landing place where a woolshed was erected. If this supposition is correct the situation would then have influenced any surveyor in locating a town in the vicinity. Because of the lack of reasonable areas of firm ground free of swamps along the coastline, surveyors were left with little choice.

The town's water supply was commented upon in 1895:

We are obliged to rely on the supply of water from a government tank for household purposes. The catchment area of this tank being the main road, the droppings of animals are swept into it thus rendering it unfit for human consumption ...

A photograph of a waterfall is in the *Chronicle*, 8 January 1910, page 32. of a regatta committee on 2 April 1910, page 30, of rifle shooting competitions on 24 June 1916, page 29, of a stingray catch on 5 February 1931, page 36, of a race meeting on 26 March 1931, page 38, of mail cars on 3 December 1931, page 34, of a carnival on 4 August 1932, page 32, of a brass band on 2 February 1933, page 34, of a motor car bogged on the Arno Bay road on 2 February 1933, page 38, of sand castle builders and a 'treasure hunt' on 17 January 1935, page 36.



Shipping wheat at Cowell

Cowiewalunga - The yearly examination of the school at Cowiewalunga (commonly known as Myponga Jetty) took place on 8 September 1870 when prizes were awarded as follows:

C.R. Hepworth, E.E. Boys, John J. Vanstone, Horace Hewett, Eliza A. Boys, Annie F. Hewett, Frederick Boys and Charles Hewett... [Later] there was a soiree in aid of prizes for the children...

Cowirra - Corrupted from the Aboriginal *kauwira* - *kau* relates to large grubs, whose root feeding larvae live under the river red gum trees and were gathered with two-metre long hooked lignum canes. Another source says that in Jarelde dialect the name was rendered as *gauware* - 'deep water'. The town of **Cowirra**, 3 km west of Mannum, was proclaimed on 20 June 1901 and the reclamation of the area commenced, in 1915, when the total acreage was 2,369 acres of which 581 acres were 'classed as irrigable... The irrigable blocks vary in area from 31 to 47 acres and the successful applicants should be able to keep from 25 to 30 cows in milk...' (*See Ponde*)

Cox Creek - Near Bridgewater. 'Cox's Creek, originally **Cock's Creek**, was named after Robert Cock who camped hereabouts on Christmas Day, 1837, while leading the first party from Adelaide to reach Lake Alexandrina.

'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.'

Robert Cock (ca.1801-1871), born in Fifeshire, Scotland, arrived in South Australia in the *Buffalo* in 1836.

A licensed establishment named 'The Deanery Inn' was opened in 1841 but closed when a 'new hotel downstream opened in 1855' and after the route of the main road had been changed. (*See Bridgewater*)

In 1894, H.C. Talbot said, 'Cock, with five others, made the first attempt to find a passable track from the Tiers to Mount Barker in June 1838 - From a letter written by Mr Robert Rankine, who was one of the party.' For an unknown reason it has been mapped as 'Cox Creek'. (*See under Mount Barker, where the date quoted by H.C. Talbot is disputed; the correct date is December 1837.*) On 1 January 1930, the residents of Bridgewater erected a tablet in his memory. The **Cox Creek** Post Office, opened in 1851, changed to 'Bridgewater' in April 1873.

Originally the convicts of South Australia were confined to Her Majesty's Gaol at Adelaide, but in the latter part of 1851, or the earlier portion of 1852, an establishment was formed for the discipline of criminals sentenced to long periods of servitude at Cox's Creek under the management of Mr A.J. Murray. This establishment was continued for a very short space of time and, on its discontinuance, the convicts were returned to the Gaol...

Mr Murray's comments on the prison camp make for interesting reading:

When the 12 convicts set out to establish Cox's Camp the general body of men asked what advantage it would be for them to go. They were told it was not a fitting time to speak to them upon indulgences and it was their duty to obey orders and submit to regulations...

We proceeded to the Mounted Police Barracks where the Commissioner of Police drew out his men to front them, that they might again be known to the Force - this appeared to have a marked effect upon the prisoners. We proceeded on our march, taking the least frequented road out of town.

When their minds appeared to be in a measure settled down, I spoke to one of the prisoners and told him to communicate what I said to the rest, and by doing so changing his place in the party on the march. In effect, I told the men I could make no definite promises of indulgences as settled by regulations, but referred to the power broached by His Excellency to remit portion of sentences for good conduct.

The spirit which prevailed the whole body seemed completely changed. Good behaviour and cheerful obedience of orders marked the rest of their conduct. I have very great pleasure in stating that their conduct on the whole cannot but be looked upon as highly satisfactory...

However, a short time later 'three convicts effected their escape... a more extensive search was made - without success - believed the men making in the direction of Mount Barker and police informed' and, following another escape, he 'requisitioned for six pairs of leg irons!'

Tom Dyster in *Views from the Hills* says:

Cox's Creek rises near Mount Lofty and curves its way across the Piccadilly Valley and through the Mount Lofty Golf Links to Bridgewater where its waters used to be dammed up to turn the wheel of Mr John Dunn's old flour mill established in 1860.

Coxiella, Lake - On section 18, Hundred of Duffield, named by Professor W.D. Williams on 6 October 1983 because of the abundance of *coxiella* snail shells found there.

Crabb Reservoir - On section 211, Hundred of Anna, recalls William Crabb (1824-1905), sheepfarmer, hotelier of Blanchetown and extensive land holder in the Hundreds of Anna and Skurray; he arrived in the *Java* in 1840.

Cradock - A town, 25 km SSE of Hawker, proclaimed on 6 March 1879 and named by Governor Jervois probably after Sir John Cradock, Governor-General of South Africa (1811-1814), where he spent the years 1842 to 1848 and was, no doubt, familiar with the local town of Cradock. (*See Beaufort*)

Further, there is a village of Craddock (*sic*) in Devonshire, a county in which Governor Jervois had close associations; it is derived from *cradocumba*, originally the name of a brook. (*See Cleve, Franklyn, Hatherleigh & Snowtown*)

Cradock was laid out 'on a grassy flat' of 'strong red loam' within the Travelling Stock Route just south of the Wirreanda Creek and close to the old Wirreanda head station. The town arose as the result of a meeting of local settlers on Saturday 20 July 1878.

It was chaired by Mr Soward, Manager of Yednalue and P. Gillick proposed and J. Smythe seconded 'that the government be asked to survey a township on the Travelling Stock Reserve which runs through the University Reserve [*see University Blocks*] at Wirreanda at the junction of the Port Augusta three-chain road with the stock road.

Within a month of its birth, a correspondent said that 'our township Cradock is making a start. Two blacksmiths are about to commence operations, and of course the orthodox "pub" will not be far in the rear. Our storekeeper has just been appointed postmaster and this will be a very great boon to all' but, by 1883, the initial euphoria had died:

Our farmers have nearly all finished harvesting and the results for the main part have been anything but satisfactory. Many will hardly have sufficient for seed purposes this year. A great deal of discontent is openly expressed. Men have been cropping for four years and each crop has been a failure.

A large and representative meeting of settlers in the districts of Arkaba, Cudlamudla, Wirreanda and Uroonda was held at Cradock in January 1882 to take into consideration the best means of getting some concessions from government owing to the failure of crops for the past three years...

Mr Mitchell thought it hardly fair to throw the odium on the selection in this area on the government as Mr Goyder had drawn a line of rainfall and farmers selected beyond that at their own risk...

A public meeting was held in May 1880 at 'Mr. Anderson's to initiate steps for obtaining a school.'

The **Cradock** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1949; in 1887, it was said to be 'only 20 feet by 15 feet and frequently girls fainted during school hours owing to its general state of dilapidation and the crowded condition it was in.'

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 30 April 1936, page 31.

Crafers - The name is associated with David Crafer (ca.1796-1842) who came from Buxton, near Norwich, in Norfolk in the *Lord Goderich* in 1838 and took out a licence for the 'Sawyer's Arms' in the Mount Lofty range on 22 March 1839. Following accusations alleging that he was a cattle rustler or, perhaps, a receiver of stolen cattle, on 17 July 1839 he placed the following rebuttal in an advertisement in the local press:

Some impudent insinuations having been made respecting my having slaughtered a bullock at my house in The Tiers, I beg to leave to inform the public that I have done so and that the hide may be inspected by any inquisitive person who desires it. And I further give notice that I am just about to slaughter another and will be happy to furnish any persons with such portions of it as he may require, for adequate remuneration.

His new hotel which he named the 'Norfolk', received due publicity when, on 6 October 1840, he stated in the *Southern Australian* that:

David Crafer of the Norfolk Hotel, Stringy Bark Forest, Mount Barker road, begs to inform his friends that his opening dinner will take place on Wednesday, the 21st instant at 5 o'clock, when every luxury that the colony affords will be provided, Tickets (not transferable) two guineas each, including two bottles of wine.

A report published later says the dinner came off 'in a style of great elegance. The greatest hilarity prevailed throughout the evening and no one seemed to have regretted his trip from town. A full length picture of Admiral Lord Nelson was exhibited at the dinner.'

At the same time it was said that: 'Mr. Crafers Norfolk Hotel is a very commodious one... This, be it remembered, is in the heart of a dense forest where the foot of a white man little more than three years ago never trod' and the following opinion was given of his establishment and near environs:

The tiers were inhabited by a number of lawless and broken men, mostly runaways from the other colonies or from ships, who make a large sum of money by sawing and splitting wood... But, unfortunately, for themselves they spend it as fast as they receive. It seems Crafers is making £1,000 a year out of them and by traffic in mountain timber. He sells to them and pays in rum. The best man, in [his] opinion, is he who drinks most.

In his recollections published by the local branch of the Royal Geographical Society, Thomas Hardeman says:

Crafers made a lot of money fairly fast. Many [tiersmen] worked at high wages for three or four months and then came to Crafers to knock it down.

The Tiers at the time were inhabited by a low class of men, mostly old hands from New South Wales and Tasmania and some of them [were] arrant thieves who robbed the teams that stayed there for one night laden with food.

Hardeman went on to say that Mr Crafer was much annoyed by the existence of sly grog shanties and did all he could to suppress them. In his recollections of early days J.W. Bull relates how he arrived at Crafer's 'old bush pub' to find it in possession of bushrangers who had bailed up Mrs Crafer and the servants and were 'treating themselves and a bar full of tiersmen to the best in the house.'

Mounted police were sent for and on arrival found the lawbreakers helplessly drunk. They were easily handcuffed and two were executed later on a more serious charge. David Crafer at one time was also licensee of the South Australian Arms Hotel in Hindley Street. He died on 15 August 1842 after 'a lingering illness'.

A few months before his death his hotel and near environs were described as 'a stone house containing large and commodious sitting rooms and a row of neat beds above':

Here everything requisite may be obtained at a moderate charge, which will be thought the more so, when the distance that everything has to be brought is considered and which cleanliness and civility render doubly acceptable. On the opposite side of the road is the first house here built for the accommodation of passengers, a low wooden building, its proprietor erecting the present one as soon afterwards as possible...

Among the early settlers in the immediate area were the Cobbledick family in 1845 when they commenced to grow potatoes raised from seed obtained from Brown's River, Tasmania, and their yield was as high as eight tons per acre. As a boy William Cobbledick, who was born at O'Halloran Hill in 1841, hawked potatoes about Adelaide and Norwood and recalled the times when men and women could be seen carrying baskets of produce on their backs to the Adelaide market. (*See Basket Range*) In July 1862, Mr Cobbledick ploughed the first 20 acres for Messrs Clark and Crompton's vineyard at Stonyfell.

With the exodus of the male population to the Victorian goldfields, the Postmaster-General, John Watts, saw fit to sack all letter carriers. Among the upset populace were the 'women of Crafers anxiously awaiting letters and remittances from their husbands on the goldfields.' After three days of confusion Sir Henry Young ordered the reinstatement of the carriers.

By the closing months of 1856, the idea of a railway through the 'Eastern Hills' was not exactly a new one in the minds of the government and some private citizens, but prior to that time the suggestions made on this subject were not characterised by much practicability. In October 1856 the Editor of the *SA Register* addressed the subject:

Everybody is acquainted with the nature of the road to Crafers; a road presenting a rich variety of scenery, scarcely to be equaled in any of the Australian colonies... A large amount of money has already been expended between Glen Osmond gate and the summit of the adjacent ranges; but, were twenty times as much expended, the road through the district referred to would always be toilsome and laborious in the extreme...

The Eastern ranges are a formidable barrier to that free interchange which would so greatly benefit the interests of town and country; and to many people that barrier appears both impenetrable and insurmountable. But, on the contrary, there are others who maintain the practicability of carrying our traffic either through or over the interposing ranges...

We are informed that a gentleman in Adelaide has so far convinced himself of the practicability of the idea that he would, at his own personal risk, undertake to carry it out for a very moderate sum. He would construct three series of levels, or gradients of an easy application, and the termination of each would be prepared for the ascent of the carriages. At the top of this incline a drum would be fixed, around which would pass the cable used for connecting the ascending and descending trains. Of course, the trains would both ascend and descend upon the same face of the inclined platform, a double set of rails being laid, with the revolving drum in the centre at the summit.

The descending trains would be laden with wheat and country produce, or with stone and firewood. In some places, where there is no down traffic, the descending force consists of water tanks, which are fixed on carriages and descend full, the water being let off at the bottom of the incline, and the goods taken out of the truck at the top. The water tank being lighter than the goods' truck, the latter descends by gravity, bringing up the former.

The gentleman to whom we refer professes his readiness to contract for the execution for a railway of this description for £3,000 per mile, with £3,000 extra for each lift... Considering the cost of constructing and repairing macadamised roads and considering the utter impossibility of ever having an easy road with such gradients as prevail between Glen Osmond and the top of the south-eastern ranges, we think the suggestion herein advanced may not be unworthy of attention...

In 1856, an 'Adelaide capitalist' started a Flower Farm Company and took up land at Crafers for the purpose of growing flowers and establishing a manufactory for the extraction of essential oils and the making of various scents. At an industrial exhibition in 1891 the company displayed everything in the way of perfumery.

Besides lavender, eau de cologne and the ordinary handkerchief scents, there were hair washes, pomades, vaseline and perfume cases and sachets. All were put up in elegantly labeled bottles and reflected great credit upon the manager, Monsieur D.M. Renaud, who also had on view, of his own manufacture, fruit syrups, preserved fruits and milk preserved for export.

In October 1894, the farm's proprietors, Mrs James Cowan and W.J. Magarey, the trustees of the late Mr Cowan's estate, invited members of the Chambers of Manufactures to inspect the flower farm. About 14 acres were under cultivation, the allotment being approximately roses, eight acres; mignonette, half an acre; lilac, two acres; native peppermint, three-quarters of an acre; violets, half an acre; tuberose, half an acre; and small beds of jessamine, wall-flower and fruit trees. There were 250 acres in the farm property and the land was of the richest description. Samples of scents manufactured were handed around and the visitors were full of admiration for the quality of production.

The first annual show of the Crafers Horticultural and Floricultural Association took place on 14 March 1878 in a marquee erected at the foot of the hill opposite the Crafers Inn:

The gullies in the neighbourhood are the homes of the market gardeners whose produce forms so often not only a considerable bulk but also much of the attraction of exhibitions in other places, and it was very reasonable that they should to prove what they could do on their own ground, and consequently form an association with that object. They must certainly be congratulated on the success of their first attempt...

The first subdivisions to take the name were **Crafers Summit** laid out in 1880 on section 402, Hundred of Noarlunga, by R.A. Patterson and **Crafers Park** on section 48-49 by Richard Searle and Edward M. Ashwin.

In 1922, much concern was caused to the parents at the **Crafers School** by the outbreak of diphtheria among the children. In a report to the Central Board Health it was said that the spread of infection was favoured:

- (a) by the nature of the building, overcrowding and lack of ventilation;
- (b) to lack of knowledge or neglect of the instructions on the part of departmental officers regarding disinfection, exclusion of contacts and inspection of children;
- (c) by apathy and indifference on the part of the local boards of health regarding their powers and obligations under the Health Act, etc.



Crafers Primary School - 1935

A damning report concluded by stating that the school was 'overcrowded, the building inhabitable, the playground unsuitable and dangerous and the closets unsanitary and it was impracticable to reconstruct the existing building or to erect a new building on the same site in such a fashion to meet the requirements of the current attendance.'

A photograph of vehicles passing through the town on their way to Oakbank is in the *Chronicle*, 13 April 1912, page 30, of a draught horse team in the *Observer*, 14 December 1929, page 3 (supp.).

Craggs Creek - The creek was described, and a proposed weir on it discussed, in 1894; its modern day name is 'Katarapko Creek'. (See *Katarapko*)

Just above Bookpurnong is the upper end of Craigie's [sic] Creek which apparently flows out of the river at Pyap Reach. When the river is up several of the small boats have gone up the creek thereby shortening the course around the river by about 13 miles...

Craig - South-West of Hawker is **Mount Craig**, named after James Craig, the manager for the Browne brothers of Warcowie Station in which he had an interest. (See *Aroona Creek & Warcowie, Hundred of*)

Of his untimely death in 1855, it was reported that during a heavy thunderstorm:

He and his brother were covering up a stack of wool with tarpaulins, and to weight one from being blown off he had taken up a bullock-yoke... his brother having hold of one end. A flash of lightning struck them both to the ground, attracted by the iron gear on the yoke. The brother was himself again in five minutes; James Craig was dead. No man was more respected in the North or more deeply lamented... I had lost a true friend.

The Mount Craig mine was 'opened in April 1860 by eight gentlemen who, together, subscribed money sufficient to test the land':

The report of the Captain being very favourable they were induced to enlarge the company to 12, each of whom gave 100 shillings towards the further development of the country. The mine was about 78 miles from Port Augusta...

Craig Springs, near Farina, were named by John McD. Stuart on 29 August 1861 'after James Craig of Edinburgh.'

Craigburn - In the 1980s, it was an unofficial name applied by land developers to a subdivision of portion section 897, held previously by Minda Home Inc., south of the Sturt River in the suburb of Flagstaff Hill.

The **Craigburn School** opened in 1982.

The name was taken from a property owned by Peter Cumming (ca.1796-1881), who obtained the land grant of section 897 in 1847.

Craigburn Estate was offered for sale in 1868, being situated at Coromandel Valley and comprising 16 sections containing in all 1350 acres. There are two good dwelling houses on the estate and a vineyard of seven acres, good wine cellars, storeroom, etc...

G.C. Gooch purchased it in 1869 and, in the same year, sold it to Walter Watson Hughes. Peter Cumming was born in Scotland where the name occurs; in 1266 it was recorded as *cragyn*; derived from the Gaelic *creag* - 'at the crag'.

Rodney Cockburn says that it was 'disposed of in 120 blocks on the first Saturday after the opening of the Nairne railway. It was described as "the Seaview heights of Blackwood".'

Craigdarroch - The name was applied to a property on section 5234 and others, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by the Murdoch family (sometimes recorded as 'Murdock'). (See *Murdock Hill*)

On Wednesday, 29 October 1862 the Oakbank, Manxton, Charleston and Lobethal schools met at Woodside in the morning when they formed in procession to proceed along the road to Craigdarroch Park, the domain of Mrs Murdoch, about two miles from the township of Woodside.

Many of the vehicles were tastefully decorated and had many colours flying. The smiling faces of both children and friends gave strong indication that there was a design of a day's enjoyment... The cavalcade numbered at least 50 waggons, double-bodied gigs and horse drays, headed by about a score of equestrians. So general was the desire to intermingle in this gala that I believe a total stop to the business of the day in connection with the township took place, Whole families... turned out in many instances to enjoy themselves in this very novel way...

Early in 1880, at Craigdarroch Farm, between Woodside and Nairne, the owner, Mr Mitchell, was engaged in removing trees to extend the area for the plough and he used explosives to remove the large stumps. One day he found that he had laid bare a glittering tangle of quartz and gold worth £300.

He was not one to cry his luck from his housetop so, after removing gold worth about £700, passed the further prosecution of the venture to a syndicate of twelve persons who included the two copper kings - Sir Thomas Elder and Mr Barr Smith; Sir John Colton was also a member.

It was named the Woodside Goldmining Company and its first meeting was held on 16 July 1881 and a few weeks later Mr A. Johnston, of Oakbank, volunteered to superintend mining operations (his brother, James Johnston, was a director).

Craigholme - Laid out on part section 95, Hundred of Adelaide, by Howard Alison Shierlaw in 1917 'within easy walking distance of the Hilton tramway terminus and close to the public school' and described as 'the natural residential area for the extensive new industrial centre of Mile End'; now included in Richmond and probably named after his father, Joseph Craig Shierlaw (1852-1925).

The small suburb comprised allotments on both sides of Craig Street, west from Brooker Terrace.

Craigie Creek - (See *Katarapko*)

Craiglee - An 1866 *Gazetteer* describes it as an agricultural settlement a few miles from Adelaide, famous for its orchards and excellence of the jam manufactured there. (See *Coromandel Valley*)

In the midst of the present agitation respecting the encouragement and fostering of native industries, it is pleasing to find an illustration of what has been accomplished by an old and respected colonist, Mr Alexander Murray...

His business at Coromandel Valley, though conducted very quietly, has been steadily increasing... During the past year his factory turned out nearly 3,000 worth of biscuits of various kinds... There are 10 hands at present employed...

Craigmore - A subdivision of sections 4147 and 4171-72, Hundred of Munno Para, by the SA Land Commission in 1977. The name was taken from an early homestead in the district and imported from Scotland where it means 'big crag'; Gaelic *mor* - 'big'. The **Craigmore South School** opened in 1979.

Craike Lea - Laid out in 1917 on part section 376, Hundred of Blanche, by the executors of John Frew; now included in Mount Gambier. The name comes from Scotland whence John Frew's parents, of Glasgow, emigrated in the *Lady Bute* in 1839. (See *Frewville & Hedley Park*)

Cranbourne - A subdivision of part section 288, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Wattle Park and Beulah Park. Frederick Tarver Smith created it, circa 1851, taking the name from his native County of Berkshire, England, meaning 'brook (burn) frequented by cranes'.

Rodney Cockburn says that the 'original holders' of the land were R. Cock and W. Fergusson.

Cranbrook - Two schools of this name existed near Curramulka, viz., 1892-1906 and 1916-1957, taking their names from a local homestead. (See *Curramulka*)

Cranbrook Estate was a subdivision of sections 516-19, Hundred of Encounter Bay, by William Taylor Rofe and Horace Henry Skewes in 1924; now included in Victor Harbor. James Rofe, an ancestor of W.T. Rofe, born at Cranbrook, Kent, circa 1825, arrived in the *Charles Kerr* in 1840. It means 'haunt of cranes'.

Craneferd - An 1865 subdivision of part section 505, Hundreds of Moorooroo and Jutland by Charles S. Crane, farmer of Flaxman Valley; now included in Tanunda. It was advertised as being 'on the main road from Mount Pleasant to Angaston situated in the centre of a most fertile district, with... fine garden soil, magnificent timber and superior building material...'

Mr. C.S. Crane, 'of Craneferd', died in October 1914. He arrived in the *Gloucester* in 1852 and, after returning from the Victorian diggings, went to Coromandel Valley for two years. Later, he went to South Rhine with Mr James Ackland and, in 1855, to Collingrove for about 18 months. In 1857, he married a Miss Ackland, from William Angus's house, and took up a block of land near Eden Valley, where he resided until his death.

Crawfish Creek - It is contiguous to section 152, Hundred of Goolwa.

Crawford - The land comprising 'Kirkala Run' was held by Hugh A. Crawford (ca.1824-1881) (lease no. 675) from 29 July 1858 and named by J.M. Linklater (lease no. 1514). They established the run near Streaky Bay in 1862, when they took out pastoral lease no. 1090 and **Crawford Landing** is on section 19, Hundred of Scott, on Eyre Peninsula. (See *Karcultaby*)

Mount Crawford, 6 km east of Williamstown, carries the name of James Coutts Crawford; he overlanded from Sydney in 1838-1839 and said it was named by Captain Charles Sturt (he does not say whether it was named in his honour). 'Mr Crawford first squatted there', while James. C. Hawker talks of 'a temporary station formed by Mr Crawford near the mount now bearing his name.'

He and two brothers, T.G.T (ca.1825-1911) and E.J.F. Crawford (1809-1880), settled in the area in early colonial days, the latter becoming a brewer at Hindmarsh. **Mount Crawford School** opened in 1909 and closed in 1949.

A stone's throw from the busy Mount Crawford gold fields stands a house that was built years ago, while the first gold rush was on. In the house lives the woman who built it, Mrs Anna Maria Watts, widow of a man who picked up the first 22 ounce nugget in Watts' Gully... [See Watts Gully]



Mount Crawford Polo Club – April 1888

A.J. and W.A. Murray, H. Barritt, C.H. Angas, F. Barritt

Rodney Cockburn relates a tale of bushrangers at a 'temporary station' where an overlander of that name brought cattle from New South Wales and made his camp on the South Para at the foot of a hill that now bears that name:

The bushrangers who robbed Crawford's hut were Henry Curran, George Hughes and James Fox. The last named was sentenced to transportation for life and the other two were hanged. Hughes created a terrible scene at the execution... The identity of Crawford has never been established definitely. The author's vote goes to James Coutts Crawford who overlanded from Sydney to Adelaide with stock in 1838-39.

Crayford - A subdivision of section 41, Hundred of Moorooroo, one kilometre south of Tanunda by Wiles Peacock (ca.1817-1889), circa 1856, and named after a town in Kent, England, meaning 'ford of the River Craye'. It was there in 457 AD that a battle raged between the British Prince, Vortigern and the Saxon, Hengest.

The name occurs, also, in Wales where it derives from *cray* - 'fresh, raw water'.

Crecy - In 1912, adjoining the town of Mindarie, the **Crecy Bore** was sunk by the E&WS Department and a good supply of water was established at 225 feet, the drilling cost amounting to £452-4-3; it was named after a battle fought in France by the English army of Henry V. (*See Agincourt Bore*) The **Crecy** Post Office, opened by F.J. Weber in 1913, was changed to 'Mindarie' on 1 January 1915. (*See Mindarie*)

Creecoona - In the Tatiara district. Aboriginal for 'dung and urine water'.

Cress Creek - Near Port MacDonnell. 'There was a small tannery on Cress Creek, a fine fresh water stream near the port, and two wool-washing establishments owned by Embury & Co. and Mr James Orchard.'

Crest Alta - In July 1880, Robert C. Patterson purchased part section 1142, Hundred of Adelaide; he sold to Henry D. O'Halloran and William Denning Glyde in February 1882, who subdivided it, the first lots being auctioned in May 1882; now included in Belair. In the Italian language, *alta* means 'a high point'.

It was advertised in most glowing terms:

Nothing in fact can be more picturesque than the surrounding landscape; below the fertile fields dotted with handsome villas and highly cultivated gardens: our fair metropolis and the other thriving cities of the plains, the Torrens Lake, *etc*, striking evidence of the growing prosperity of the colony; and beyond to the horizon the blue expanse of ocean from Brighton to the Semaphore; all combine to form a graceful scene of beauty and abundance. [*See Alta Mira*]

Creswell, Point - On Flinders Island; an announcement in 1910 said that it was named after the 'late Mr John Creswell' (1858-1909) who, until recent times, had his name honoured, also, by a grandstand at the Adelaide Oval. He represented South Australia on the Australian Cricket Council during the 1890s and was a long-time administrator of the game. (*See Plympton*)

Crittenden Park - A name proposed for a housing development east of the Main North Road. Samuel Crittenden (sometimes the family name is spelt 'Crettenden') was a pioneer of the Smithfield district and a founding councillor of the District Council of Munno Para when formed in 1854.

The name would appear to be inappropriate for the 'property owned by the Crettenden family is located on the western side of the Main North Road.' (*See Smithfield for a reference to Samuel Crittenden.*)

Crewmore - An 1866 *Gazetteer* describes it as an agricultural settlement near Willunga.

Crinogle Lagoon - Near Frances, derived from the Aboriginal *karinakal* - 'cutting grass water'; gahnia tussocks grow there and the Aborigines used them in basket making. Other sources suggest it derives from the Aboriginal *karingal* - a place where the dead were exposed on frames over water and were forbidden places other than to male elders.

Crispinville - In 1897, Sarah Crispin (ca.1844-1897), subdivided part section 56, Hundred of Pirie, between Short Street and The Terrace. After the sale of one allotment she died and the remainder of the village (17 lots) passed to her husband, Silas Crispin, who sold it and retired to Adelaide and married Mrs Jemima Wickham (1846-1928); now included in Port Pirie.

Crocker Well - North-West of Manna Hill, named after the Crocker family, pioneers of the Parnaroo district. Two descendants became outstanding citizens; Dr R.L. Crocker was known for his exploratory work with Dr C.T. Madigan and Sir Walter R. Crocker, who served first in the British Colonial Service in Africa then at the United Nations and the Australian University. He was, for 19 years, Australian Ambassador in several countries and, in later life, Lt-Governor of South Australia.

Crockery Bay - At Port Elliot. The *Blair Athol* was wrecked there in 1864 and crockery was washed ashore.

Cromer - Fourteen kilometres South-West of Williamstown, has a namesake in Kent and Norfolk, England, derived from the OE *crawa* - 'the crow's lake'; it was the scene of an alluvial gold rush at 'Bonney's Flat', in 1870, near the boundary of the Hundreds of Talunga and Para Wirra. The school opened as 'Para Wirra' in 1898, name changed in 1899 and closed in 1950, while **Cromer** Post Office opened on 4 October 1910 and closed on 31 December 1944.

Cropley - In 1887, the name was given to a railway siding 15 miles from Peterborough and named after a farmer 'residing in a natural scrub about a mile from the yard...'

Cross Fell - An 1881 subdivision of part section 49, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Arthur Hardy; now included in Stirling. The name comes from a mountain peak in Cumberland, England.

<p style="text-align: center;">FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS and to GOOD BROAD STREETS that have been already made by the proprietors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CROSSFELL is one of the SWEETEST SPOTS IN THE HILLS for a SUMMER RESIDENCE.</p> <p>It has an unmatched view of tree-clad heights and fern-filled hollows of hill and dale, fell and flat, of Mount Barker and the distant Lakes Alexandrina and Albert.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CROSSFELL</p> <p>has a cool eastern aspect, and is never troubled with "gully winds."</p> <p>The native birds, contrary to common report, have here found their song, and the sweet liquid melody of a magpie chorus welcomes the birth of each day, while from the redgy margin of some laughing creeklet the tiny reedbirds' rich warble is heard far into the day. Tree thrushes pipe from leafy coverets, the impudent minah chatters and quarrels, while the laughing jackass from the loftiest treetop sits and laughs at the world. Native flowers in richest profusion bloom in season, scarlet, purple, and white Kennedias, crimson, pink, and white ericas, and the pretty wild hyacinths grow on the hillsides and in the gullies. The soil is simply the perfection of garden ground. The dear old English flowers and her full-flavoured fruits grow to the greatest perfection. The neighbourhood is a great strawberry garden, while in sheltered spots the golden orange, glowing amid its dusky green leaves, graces the landscape. Water flows in every dell</p>	<p>in perennial plenitude, while building stone of finest quality is everywhere obtainable. This Eden will shortly, when the railway is completed, become better known, and when known appreciated at its true worth. These Allotments, which may now be purchased at so many shillings per foot, will be valued at pounds, so that speculators as well as settlers on the land will find it to their advantage to buy while they may do so with advantage. The land is within easy distance of Town, either by road or rail, and on either route the scenery is simply superb. Summer is again upon us; smothering nights and sweltering days for months to come. Dust and disease, mosquitoes and misery, await the victims of our climate in the city. A chance is, however, offered "out of the hurly-burly," out from the city's heat and town's tumultuous roar, to the breezy summits of the swelling hills, with their spicy-odoured forests, whose every breath is pregnant with health-giving ether. The Auctioneers have carefully inspected Crossfell, and can assure intending purchasers that every Allotment forms a complete site for a dwelling-house. The Orafers Summit Station is on the adjoining Section, and the property has a double frontage to Government roads, and is also near to the main road from Adelaide to Mount Barker. Plans on application. Title—R.F.A. Terms and all particulars may be obtained from Messrs. A. Hardy & Son, Solicitors, Waymouth-street; or</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FERRY, MOORE, & WILKINSON.</p>
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Cross Keys - Laid out on part section 2245, Hundred of Yatala, by Lion Brewing and Malting Company Limited in 1912. The name comes from Ireland and, in 1849, given to a hotel in the district licensed by Daniel Brady who was financed by E.H. Crawford, brewer of Hindmarsh. Mr Brady, born in Cavan, Ireland, circa 1797, died near Snowtown in 1889. (See *Crawford, Mount & Virginia*)



James & William Peak with a load of hay at Cross Roads homestead

A photograph of the opening of a Lutheran Church is in the *Chronicle*, 17 December 1927, page 41, of the school and students on 22 December 1932, page 32.

Crower - The town, 24 km SSW of Lucindale, was proclaimed on 17 April 1890, taking its name from an Aboriginal word meaning 'much water', but see under 'Karowa' where another explanation is discussed.

Cross Roads - Two schools had this name, viz., on the Murray Flats (1901-1950) and south of Wallaroo (1871-1878). In 1872, the latter was conducted by John Penalurick with 97 pupils. The name also occurs in the Burra district.

Crossville - A school, 11 km east of Cleve, named after a local homestead; opened in 1909 it closed in 1947.

As an early pastoral lease it was an interesting link between the era of occupation licences and that of new pastoral leases, issued from 1 July 1851, when Francis Cole showed it as the name of his lease no. 217.

The homestead is a palatial structure and the run is... a splendid one... Some of the land on the run and around it is hopelessly poor. In parts the limestone crops up above the surface, in others standing water never leaves it, but there is in fertile spots recompense for this...

A photograph of the homestead is in the *Chronicle*, 26 December 1929, page 34. (See *Karowa*)

Crown Hill - (See *Desire*, *Mount*)

Crown Point Station - Rodney Cockburn places it north of Oodnadatta, and says it got its name from a crown-shaped hill in the vicinity.

Croydon - In June 1853, Alfred Watts and Philip Levi purchased section 374, Hundred of Yatala, and, in 1855, laid out the village of Croydon. It comprised of 'Croydon Farm' of 40 acres, the remainder being subdivided into lots of up to five acres. Philip Levi was born at Brixton Hill, Surrey, England, in 1822, and as a 'Croydon' lies in that county the genesis of the present day suburb, no doubt, is explained thereby.

The name was recorded first in 809 AD as *crogedena*; *craw* - 'crow' and *dena* - 'wooded valley'; hence 'wooded vale of the crow'. By the 12th century it was *croindun* (*crog* - a 'bottle' or 'pitcher' - hence 'a bottle-shaped valley'). Other sources say it is a combination of the French word *craye* - 'chalk' and the Saxon *dun* - 'hill', i.e., 'a town near a chalk hill'.

In 1865, a mowing match with scythes was held in the section attached to Croydon Hall, the property of William Crane:

There were in all 10 competitors who were each required to complete half an acre in two hours... The names of the mowers were R. Miller, James Wilson, Henry Lack, George Smith, William Wilson, Daniel Lilly, Miles McNamara, James Smith, Joseph Simpson and Patrick Cadey. The first to complete his work was McNamara in the time of one hour and 37 minutes...

In 1890, in consequence of a difficulty experienced in putting down the iron casing in the artesian bore at Croydon, work was suspended:

Considerable interest has been taken by many of the public in the progress of the bore as various theories have been propounded as to what is below the surface and some people of a sanguine disposition are of the opinion that coal will be struck.

Photographs of the Adelaide Rope and Nail Company are in the *Observer*, 7 September 1912, page 31, of a school's pet show in the *Chronicle*, 6 November 1930, page 37, of an Arbor Day on 13 August 1931, page 77, of a fete on 26 November 1931, page 34, of a domestic arts class on 5 October 1933, page 36, of the opening of the Baptist Church in the *Observer*, 12 July 1924, page 32, of the opening of the soldiers' memorial club rooms on 15 October 1927, page 37.

Crozier - John Crozier, MLC (1867-1887), born in Scotland in 1814, came to South Australia in 1858 and, later, was eulogised by G.F. Loyau as 'possessing many virtues and few faults.' He died in April 1887.

The **Hundred of Crozier**, County of Newcastle, was proclaimed on 5 August 1880 and **Crozier Well** and **Crozier Dam** are near Lake Callabonna. In 1868, the said gentleman obtained the lease of the 'Bimbowrie Run' (841 square miles) for the use of his sons. (See *Bimbowrie Hill*)

Crozier Hill, at Victor Harbor, remembers Captain Francis Richard M. Crozier, of the vessel HMS *Victor*, who surveyed Encounter Bay in 1837. He met his death in company with Sir John Franklin in the Arctic region.

Crystal Brook - On 18 June 1840, Edward J. Eyre and his party left Adelaide and headed north, avoiding the hills as much as possible and, no doubt, was pleasantly surprised to discover a creek with clear running water he named 'Chrystal (*sic*) Brook'. By a strange coincidence the Aborigines called it *mercowie*, reported to mean 'clear water'.

Some doubt is attached to this proposition because a poem entitled 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native' appearing in 1893 says:

*Then murka-cowie, that denotes
A dry and thirsty ground.*

Possibly, this suggestion is confirmed by Professor Tindale who says it derives from *murkawadi* - 'slate stone place'. SA Museum records show *merkawi* - *mer* meaning 'eye' and *kawi*, 'water'.

Originally, the land was held under occupation licence from 10 April 1845 by William Younghusband, who sold out to John, William Charles and Thomas Richard Bowman on 1 July 1859. A sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

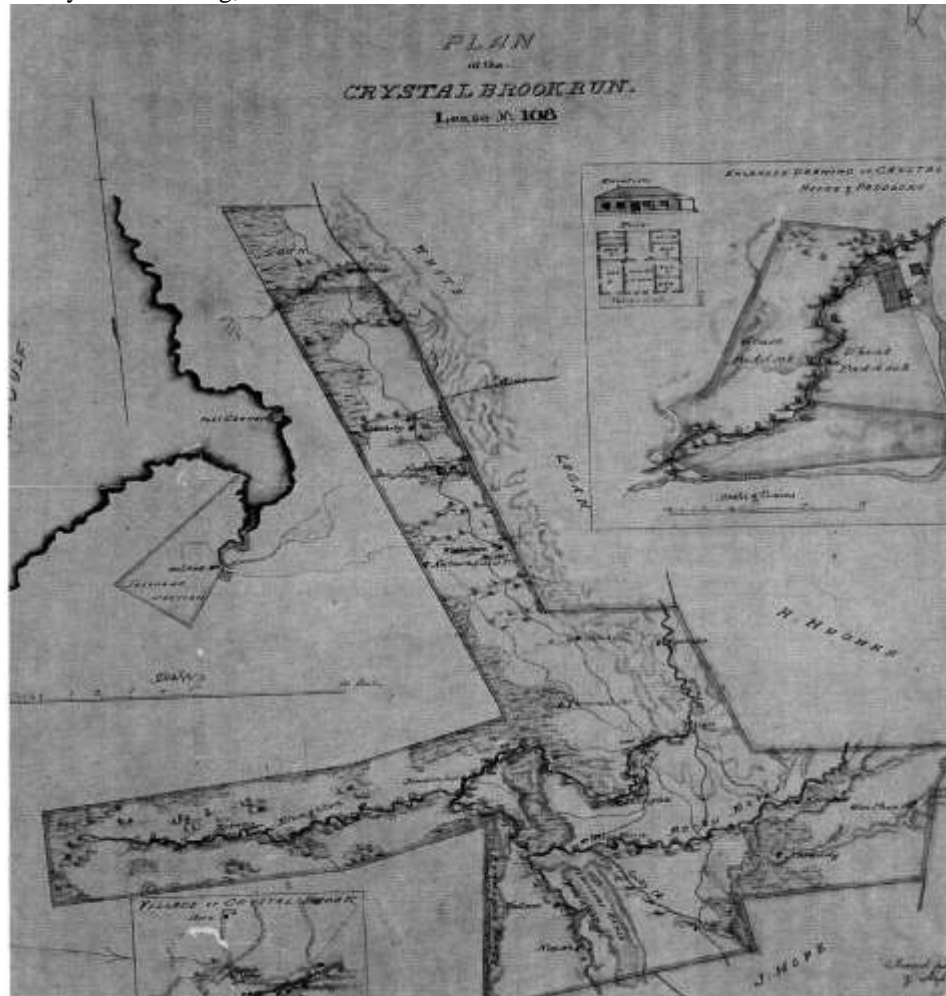
The 'wooing of a native female' by Thomas Adams, a shepherd employed by Mr Ferguson, was reported in 1847:

Thomas Adams, a shepherd in the employ of Mr Ferguson at his station at Crystal Brook has wooed and won a native female named Kudnarto, aged about 17... Having resolved to make her his lawful wife, he placed her under the charge of one of the mistresses of the Native School for the purpose of four months initiation into the art of domestic life... (See *Ferguson*)

The Bowman brothers spent about 20 years of their lives on the Crystal Brook Run and Thomas wrote the following account of that period:

For many years the work was hard, as up to that time very little had been done in the way of improvements. Wells had to be sunk and several dams put in the Broughton to spread the water over the Lower Broughton plains. These dams proved a great success, as the Lower Broughton land before the dams were put in was fearfully rotten and treacherous ground, and many were the good falls we had riding after the cattle, some

of which were wild and took to the scrub kindly. After a few floods had spread the mud sediment over the sand for 8 or 9 years following, the land became more consolidated.



Plan of waste lands of the Crown, Lease No 108, traced from Messrs Drummond and Stephenson's plan, in 1852. (Note Solomon's Section).

Some years later I saw that the river had made quite a new creek on the south side of the upper dam at Cokey's [*sic*] Crossing. This allows the greater body of the water to flow out on the south side of the old river, so that the water is not equally divided as it was in the first years. This is, I think, a mistake, as the water does not spread over nearly as much land as on the south side of the old river as it does on the north side. Settlers later on were able to get fresh water in wells or bores a distance back from the old river. This could not be done before the dams were put in the river, as we, ourselves, put down over 30 bores, and all the water, excepting three wells that were fairly good, was more or less salt.

The **Hundred of Crystal Brook**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and the town of **Crystal Brook** on 12 November 1874. The first private subdivision was made by John, William C. and Thomas R. Bowman as **Crystal Brook East** in 1875, known locally as 'Bowman Town'.

Crystalville was a subdivision of part sections 575-76 and 580, Hundred of Crystal Brook, in 1911, by J.C. and G.V. Gilbert; now included in Crystal Brook. The Crystal Brook School opened in 1877.

Crystal Brook South School existed from, circa 1876, until 1911; **Crystal Brook West** School opened in 1885 and had its name changed to 'Nurom' in 1948 - closed in 1971. Information on Mr McKinlay's private school appeared in 1892; photographs of public school students are in the *Chronicle*, 17 August 1933, page 36.

Photographs of harvesting scenes are in the *Chronicle*, 4 February 1905, page 27, of members of the lawn tennis club on 31 August 1907, page 29, of wheat stacks on 22 February 1908, page 31, of a lacrosse team in the *Observer*, 10 July 1909, page 32, of district pioneers on 15 September 1923, page 34, of the opening of a bowling club on 27 November 1926, page 32, of a female hockey team in the *Chronicle*, 8 October 1936, page 34.

Cudlamudla, Hundred of - In the County of Newcastle, proclaimed on 18 January 1877. An Aboriginal word *cudla* of the Narrinyeri people means 'kangaroo'.

Cudlee Creek - SA Museum records say it is a corruption of *kadlipari* - 'dingo river' or 'native dog river'.

The **Cudlee Creek** School was opened in 1857 by Alfred Barrand.

By 1866, it was considered that 'a bridge over the Torrens had been required for years and in consequence of them not having one they had been unable to cart their produce to Lobethal, Woodside and Mount Barker... The river during many parts of the year was exceedingly dangerous to cross with a light load and almost impossible with a heavy one...'

The first record in the Lands Department relative to a subdivision in this name was in 1954 when Francis F. Redden cut up part section 6400, Hundred of Talunga.

When the name 'Piggy Flat' was changed the following verse appeared in *The Mail*:

Now p'raps the watchful wowsers will

A deadly vengeance wreak,

And substitute a sinless name

For naughty Cudlee Creek,

They're out to wage a ruthless war

With little Danny Cupid;

Now there is a chance to make a move -

And choose a title stupid.

A photograph of members of the Coodla Knitting Club is in the *Observer*, 4 September 1915, page 30.

Cudmore - South of Mount Brown is **Cudmore Hill**, named after Daniel Cudmore who came from Tasmania to South Australia in 1837 and 10 years later, when becoming the beneficiary of a large estate in Ireland, proceeded to buy land in South Australia becoming the first holder of the pastoral property he called 'Yongala'. In July 1851, he took up pastoral lease no. 110 along the 'Beautiful Valley Creek.'

Cudmore Park was a 1925 subdivision of part section 42, Hundred of Adelaide, by Daniel Cashiel Cudmore; now included in Edwardstown 'at the North-East intersection of Daw's Road.' The subdivision was advertised as being 'formerly known as Jordan Park, the old pony racecourse.' (See *Paringa*)

Cudnia Creek - On section 47, Hundred of Winninowie; derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'bad water'.

Culburra - An Aboriginal word meaning 'plenty of sand'. In 1908, 16 petitioners asked the Commissioner of Railways to create a railway siding at this place because there was 'no siding for a distance of 18 miles and the soil being of a loose sandy nature carting is very heavy.' This came to pass in 1910 when it was named 'Dewson' but after its opening on 30 August 1911 its name was changed to avoid confusion with 'Dawson', near Peterborough. Interestingly, in notices emanating from the Railways department at this time, the name of the siding was stated to be both 'Culburra' and "Dewson, formerly Culburra". (See *Dewson*)

Two of the petitioners were Thomas Roberts and Elliot Aitchison and, in 1914, the town of **Culburra**, 11 km North-West of Tintinara, was laid out by the latter gentleman into 17 allotments on part section R1; **Culburra** Post Office was opened on 30 August 1911, with Fannie E. Aitchison in charge, and the **Culburra** School followed in 1919 when it was conducted in the Methodist Church building with Annie H. Nicholson, aged 19, as teacher; it closed in 1927 following a diphtheria epidemic following which the local children attended the Tintinara School.



Stump Carting at Culburra in 1950

Culford - A 1917 subdivision of part section 493, Hundred of Yatala, by Alexander McCulloch; now included in Klemzig and bisected by Culford Avenue.

Cultana, Hundred of - In the County of York, proclaimed on 28 November 1940; it was the Aboriginal name for a hill in the district. The 'Cultana Run' was established by Messrs Wilsdon and Brook in 1888 (lease no. 1476).

Cumberland - A subdivision of part section 2, Hundred of Adelaide, by Ernest T. Saunders and Edwin Ashby in 1913; now included in Cumberland Park. The name, imported from Wales, means 'land of the Cymry', i.e., 'compatriots' or 'fellow country men', which is what the Britons called themselves in their time of disaster when driven into the mountains of the west. **Cumberland Park** was laid out on part section 3, Hundred of Adelaide, by Thomas Baulderstone, in 1929, and all allotments were sold by the Executor, Trustee and Agency Company Limited under a court order authorising it to execute transfers on his behalf.

Cummins - William P. Cummins, MP, was an agriculturist all his life and represented the district of Stanley in the House of Assembly from 1896 to 1907. He was born at Virginia on 12 April 1855 and, as far as can be ascertained, did not have any direct association with the Cummins district.

His funeral at Redhill, in March 1907, was attended by about 1,000 persons:

Of all shades of political opinion and religious belief - a sufficient proof of the esteem in which this gentleman was held. [He] was thoroughly conversant with the land laws and favoured a liberal pastoral legislation [but] did not address the House frequently; whenever he did, however, his utterances were attentively followed ...

Shortly after the land was opened for closer settlement the railway was begun at Port Lincoln and, by November 1907, it had reached Cummins which became a trading centre; rapid expansion followed. One of the first names to be connected with the district was James Anderson who settled on Eyre Peninsula where he succeeded the White brothers at White River, north of Port Lincoln, taking up seven occupation licences from 24 September 1846.

He collected sheep from the Barossa district and drove them via Port Augusta down Eyre Peninsula, when he became the occupier of runs near present day Wanilla, his country extending from White River to Yallunda; his sheep grazed over what is now the town of Cummins.

Mr Anderson showed enterprise by importing rams and ewes of the famous 'Steiger' breed from Germany and achieved a great reputation as a breeder. A study of material available in his letters reveals that F.S. Dutton, Agent-General for South Australia in London, wrote intimating that White River wool had been awarded a medal at an International Exhibition. (See *Cockaleechie*)



Flood at Cummins - 1916

Later, the town was reported to be 'beginning to assume a business-like appearance, leaving behind the blacksmith shop and church characteristic of early settlement':

The land on which the town is built is owned by Mr C.L. Burden and is part of a large holding. So far no government town has been surveyed and at present uncertainty exists just where the chosen site will be. In the meantime business places are being erected about a quarter of a mile from the railway station...

The **Cummins** School opened in 1912.

Photographs of the town are in the *Observer*, 23 January 1909, page 29, 19 June 1915, page 28, of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 4 September 1909, page 30, of the Methodist Church and its trustees on 21 December 1912, page 32, of the railway yards on 5 May 1923, page 31, of a flour mill on 19 November 1931, page 32, of a football team on 17 October 1935, page 36.



John Gunson farewelling guests after his wedding at Cummins in 1908

Cummins was listed, also, as a suburb in early South Australian directories, it does not seem to have been adopted officially.

The former historic home of the Morphett family in Sheoak Ave, Novar Gardens, was named 'Cummins' and the area surrounding it was known as such in the early days. (See *Morphett Vale*)



Francis Lawler in his tent on Lawlers block in the New England area north of Cungena. Photograph is excellent example of mode of living throughout country areas during depression years of 1930s. Basic tent with surround of pine logs over brush, front tent post removed and ridge pole extended to rest on front surround. Outside tall kero stove standing on cupboard made from packing case. Table standing on tins containing water to keep ants and mice away. Meat safe hanging on rear tent pole. Shell kero cases used as seats. Extreme left, handle bars of Indian motor bike with carbide generator for lights on handle bars. Bed would be at left behind Lawler.

Cungena - An Aboriginal word for 'rock holes' and applied to the 'Cungena Run' established by Anton Schlink, circa 1864 (lease no. 1689) upon land he had held since December 1861 (lease no 976). The **Hundred of Cungena**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 23 October 1913 and the town of **Cungena**, 52 km North-East of Streaky Bay, surveyed in December 1917 by C.M. Hambidge, was proclaimed on 14 March 1918; **Cungena** School, opened in 1920 by Margaret Guidera, closed in 1964 after which the children were driven to either Wirrulla or Poochera.

A photograph of scrub burning is in the *Observer*, 19 March 1927, page 34.

Cunliffe - A town, 14 km south of Kadina, proclaimed on 1 May 1879, was named by Governor Jervois, probably after a friend or acquaintance, the most likely candidate being Henry Charles Cunliffe-Owen. (*See under 'Owen'; proclaimed on the same day.*)

Another possible candidate in respect of its nomenclature was mentioned in 1881 where it is reported that 'His Excellency the Governor [Jervois] kindly promised to telegraph to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, London...'; he was a younger brother of Henry Charles Cunliffe-Owen. The **Cunliffe** School opened in 1882 and closed in 1971.

A photograph of a plough drawn by a bull is in the *Chronicle*, 13 May 1916, page 28.

Cunningham - In a letter dated 30 October 1971, Mr James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, a descendant of Governor Fergusson, said:

Maitland, Cunningham and Dalrymple were all surnames of ancestors and with Fergusson, the four names are recorded in the four quarters of our coat of arms... Cunningham is also the name of one of the three ancient districts of this County...

The **Hundred of Cunningham**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 19 June 1873 and from a series of confusing records it would appear that the **Cunningham** School opened in 1880 and changed to 'Petersville' in 1885 - this school closed in 1961. In 1909 another **Cunningham** School opened and closed in 1943. (*See Balgowan*) A photograph of the opening of a Congregational church is in the *Observer*, 24 December 1921, page 26.

Cunyarie - An Aboriginal name for rockholes in the vicinity.

The **Hundred of Cunyarie**, County of Buxton, was proclaimed on 1 June 1922 and, four years later, the land produced its first wheat crop when more than 1,000 acres were under crop:

Those that have a crop in are W. Nicholas, an old resident, Mr Fitzgerald from Quorn, Ralph Gluyas from Telowie, A. and W. Johns from Nuriootpa, Mr Holder from Reeves Plains, Mr Wittwer who has some on share with Mr Noll from Quorn and Mr Berriman from Rufus River, New South Wales... [*See Gluyas*]

The town of **Cunyarie**, 6 km south of Buckleboo, was proclaimed on 16 February 1928.

The **Cunyarie** School opened in 1927 and closed in 1936.

Curdimurka - The word was applied by the Aborigines to mythical monsters supposed to inhabit Lake Eyre.

The **Curdimurka** railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line, 104 km west of Marree, was known, formerly, as 'Stuart Creek'.

Curnamona - This pastoral property is described in the *Observer*, 28 September 1907.



Wool carting from Curnamona - circa 1893

Started with Bob for a guide for Curry Murka Cowey [Curramulka], the place where the caverns were to be found. Penton overtook us on horse back and lent us a couple of candles. We went into the cave leaving Bob outside. He wouldn't go in, alleging [*sic*] as a reason that 'Muldappy' [Muldarbie?] (the devil I suppose) plenty sit down there...

Sketches of the cave in 1850 are on pages 140, 141 and 142 and page 148 contains a vocabulary of some local native language and, of interest, are the words *curra* - 'grass' and *molka* - 'to cry'. A sketch map of the country he traversed appears on page 150 where he shows the 'Curramulka Cave' as *currie murka* - an official map attached to *Parliamentary Paper* 21/1872 shows the area as *currymurka* with Currymurka Hill lying to the east.

A description of a 'remarkable cave' near Mr Talbot's 'about one-and-a-half miles out of the town' was described in 1886, when the first intimation of it was 'a basin about 20 yards wide on the top of the hill. At the bottom of this is the mouth of the cave, triangular in shape':

The whole cave is a perfect labyrinth of passages and chambers of various sizes. Opossums have left traces of being far into these subterranean passages... some ugly stones had fallen and some hang overhead menacingly.

The **Hundred of Curramulka**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874 and the town of **Curramulka**, 14 km North-East of Minlaton, was surveyed by C.H. Harris in 1878 and allotments auctioned on 10 October 1878, following proclamation on 12 September 1878 when 17 lots were purchased by James M. Stone, ten by Richard Casserly Jones and ten by Kennedy Kappler, all of Curramulka.

The **Curramulka** School opened in 1879; The **Hundred of Curramulka** School opened in 1901 and the name was changed to 'Cranbrook' in 1916; closed in 1957.

Curratum - A photograph of the homestead is in the *Chronicle*, 15 August 1929, page 35. (*See Corratum*)

Currency Creek - Its Aboriginal name was *panggangk* meaning 'the false river'. (*See Bungung*) At the head of tidal influence on section E, Hundred of Nangkita it was called *joltung* and at the junction with Goolwa channel at section 2198, Hundred of Goolwa - *malkoar*. Early in 1838, Messrs Y.B. Hutchinson and T.B. Strangways reported that they had named the creek after a whaleboat the *Currency Lass*, in which they entered it. (*See Hungry Swamp*)

The town, 6 km North of Goolwa, was laid out into blocks of two roods when the 'Currency Creek Special Survey' was undertaken in 1840.

In December 1843 the shepherd in charge of one of Dr Wark's flocks of sheep depasturing with Mr Wakefield was attacked by two natives who, after waddying him down, covered him with a bag and forcibly held him till nearly smothered. On being released and recovered he found the sheep awaiting. He immediately repaired to the house and gave the alarm... Petty aggressions are becoming more and more frequent of late...

There are no means of bringing the offenders to summary justice and thus they escape, as no one will be at the trouble and expense of going to Adelaide to prefer charges... Dr Wark had at least 200 bushels of maize stolen last season and now, unless something is done promptly to strike terror among offenders, the same havoc will certainly occur... Mayfield's hut has been four times robbed of late and the whole furniture, flour, sugar, blankets, *etc.*, have been carried off...

Charles H. Hussey opened **Currency Creek** School in 1859 and, a few months later, an inspector reported that '[it] has been, owing to differences between the teacher and the inhabitants, abandoned by the former.' It was reopened by Mary Fidock in 1861 and closed in 1963.

Photographs of the Institute and its committee are in the *Chronicle*, 3 May 1913, page 29.

Curtinye Hill - South of Lakes Gilles where the 'Curtinye Run' was established by J. Sinclair in 1872 (lease no. 2181). (*See Kimba*)

Cussen Lookout - On section 12, Hundred of Geegeela, recalls Bryan and C.M. Cussen, pastoralists in the district from 1857. (*See Bangham*)

Custon - The town in the Hundred of Tatiara, 8 km south of Wolseley, proclaimed on 8 December 1881, was named by Governor Jervois after Rev William A. Purey-Cust, the elder son of the Dean of York, who married his daughter, Lucy Caroline. They settled in England where he was engaged in church work at Belton, Lincolnshire, at the behest of a cousin Earl Brownlow. He then became vicar of Saint Peter's Eastgate and a Canon of Lincoln Cathedral.

Prior to the proclamation of the town the local railway station was known as 'University Blocks'.

The place is quite lively from the influx of people connected with the Tatiara and Border Town railway, the construction of which was commenced last week... This place possesses no less than three separate names and the best known is 'University Blocks'.

The railway people call the railway station 'Tatiara' while the post office, in the same building, is 'Custon', after the adjoining government township, which was sold a few months ago...

The **Custon** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1956. (*See Belton & University Blocks*)

Cutana - A railway station between Olary and Cockburn, 48 km WSW of Broken Hill. Mr H.M. Cooper, formerly of the SA Museum, said it meant 'women's digging stick place'.

The 'Cutana Run' was established in 1888 (lease no. 1170C).

Cutculier Hill - In the Hundred of Carribee. A corruption of the Aboriginal word *katkalkalia* meaning 'sparrow-hawk hill'.

Cuthbert, Mount - (*See Duguid, Mount*)

Cut Hill - A Scottish name derived from the Welsh *cuddig*, 'a retreat, a private place', it is located 10km North-West of Port Elliot. When the road to Victor Harbor was being constructed in 1866 metal was obtained from the hill.

Cutter Flat - Near Yankalilla. The cutter *O.G.* was wrecked nearby. (*See Pool Flat*)

Cuttlefish Bay - A school on Kangaroo Island; opened in 1895 by Ethel M. Brown, it closed in 1939. (*See DeMole, Point*)

Cygnets, River - It was named after the vessel *Cygnets*, the second ship to arrive in South Australia in 1836.

The 'Cygnets River Run' was established by C. Thompson in 1851 (lease no. 16).

On the Three Well or Cygnets River, close to the site of the place known formerly as the SA Company's Farm, Mr Goodiar has erected a steam mill and employs a great number of workmen in the expectation of supplying the Adelaide market with good timber of colonial growth...

The 1869 Report of the Central Board of Education stated that:

The residents of Cygnets River and Kingscote [were] contemplating the engagement of a competent teacher for these places. The island has hitherto been much neglected, so far as education is concerned; and it is hoped that steps now taken to instruct the children in this isolated portion of the Colony will be successful.

Cygnets River School is listed as being opened in 1870 and being a half-time school with Kingscote. Robert R. Newton was head teacher of both

. The **Cygnets River Conservation Park** at the mouth of the river was named in 1992.

A photograph of the river is in the *Chronicle*, 6 July 1907, page 30, of an old log hut in the *Observer*, 9 July 1921, page 25.