

H

Who the Annas, Joannas and Carolines are, no one I suppose knows or cares to know; the... opinion in the bush is that they are the names of those kindly-disposed young ladies who so frequently call on Mr Beddome in the forenoon... by-the-by I fear that something serious has happened to one of them as I see in the Gazette of July 16 the Surveyor-General refers to the 'west part of Blanche'.

(Register, 3 August 1868, page 3c)

Habel Landing - On section 62, Hundred of Pyap and named after Wilhelm E. Habel (1856-1926) 'of Loxton Hut', who obtained the land grant of section 14B on 31 May 1911.

One of the most successful farmers in the district and 'with a generosity that characterises Germans':

Mr Habel is marking the occasion of his daughter's marriage in a manner which is causing a great flutter in riverside society. A pine hall has been specially built, capable of seating 80 people and the steamer, *Gem*, had 20 of Mr Habel's guests on board last Sunday, all the way from Duttontown [*sic*], near Kapunda.

Loxton's Hut will be the centre of much rejoicing and merry-making this week. [*See Duttonton*]

Hack Bridge - In 1850, the *Register* reported the completion of this bridge approximately one kilometre north of Mylor on a road between sections 3325-26, Hundred of Noarlunga.

More properly known as the 'Onkaparinga Bridge', it was built by Mr Pitman of Adelaide; '[it] is now finished and thrown open to the public. It is on the Macclesfield road and is the boldest bridge as to design yet built in the colony. Its length is 235 feet, breadth 20 feet...'

In an essay in *Views from the Hills*, Tom Dyster takes its history further:

There is no recorded date of construction, but by 1848 approval had been given to 'clear drift timbers from Hack's bridge and construct a causeway over the swamp.' The new bridge could not have been any sturdier than the first, since a report from the Colonial Engineer dated October 1848 confirms that it was practically destroyed by a flood in that year. Bridge builders were finding this crossing a nightmare.

There is a story about a woman named Kavanagh who tried to cross this bridge on foot before it was finished. Apparently she was something of a female Blondin, or thought she was. Horrified spectators held their breaths as she 'tight-roped' her way across on a cross beam (the planks had not yet been fitted). Incredibly she seems to have escaped a plunge bath in the fast running waters below.

On 3 April 1850 came Hack Bridge No. 3: Tenders had been called in February 1849 and local residents were to contribute £450 towards its cost. A certain Jacob Pitman was the successful tenderer and his structure featuring 'masonry abutments and piled footings with a timber deck supported on timber arches' was completed at a cost of £1,493.

Bridge No. 4 came in 1874: The opening took place on Wednesday March 11th... Miss Hough, daughter of the Chairman of the Echunga District Council, was fixed upon to perform the ceremony and at the hour appointed she christened the bridge using the words 'In the name of the Great Architect Of The Universe to whom be praise and glory I declare this bridge open for public use and to be henceforth be known by the name "The Onkaparinga Bridge near The Wheatsheaf".'

In 1918, they had to replace the structure in concrete. Hundreds of horse drawn vehicles and now not a few motor cars were using it every day... Fifty years later cracking became apparent in the two main longitudinal girders. A traffic count conducted on 5 October 1965 had already shown that about 1,000 vehicles were using the bridge every 24 hours...

It was decided to build a new crossing about 100 feet downstream from the old bridge on a realigned section of the main road. Bridge No. 5, the present one became a reality on 29 June 1970. The old one is still there [and] makes a safe spot for horse riders and an excellent place for teaching someone to drive a car.

J.B. Hack, a pioneer of the district, arrived from Tasmania, in 1837 and, after a promising start, was a heavy loser when land values depreciated in the early 1840s. He then turned his attention to whale fishing only to have his hopes dashed when his ship was wrecked. He fell upon hard times again and, by 1883, found himself as a clerk in the South Australian Railways. He died at Semaphore in 1884. (*See Chichester Gardens, Coonalpyn & Three Brothers*)

The Stirling reef was about two miles 'south of a bridge' (presumably Hack Bridge) on the Strathalbyn road and the first point where a battery was erected. It was classed, unhesitatingly, by Professor Uhlrich as a 'mullock' reef - that is, a bed of slaty material with ore between the faces of the stone.

It was floated in May 1870 and an Adelaide company worked a five-head battery for 12 months without profit, but a party of tributers followed and did so well that another five-heads were erected.

The whole mass of the formation had to be excavated in order to get the small gold-bearing veins and, as late as 1873, it was said that 'at the Stirling Reef, Echunga, the enterprising tributor is still busy quarrying out the hill and putting it through his battery.'

Hackham - Laid out on section 25, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1856, by Edward Castle, who named it after his previous home in Gloucestershire, England, where he was born in 1822.

He arrived in the *Moffatt*, in 1839, and died at Strathalbyn in 1877.

The section on which Hackham stands was purchased by him in 1850 when he was described as 'of Hackham':

The site selected [for the township]... is peculiarly adapted for its purpose, being in the centre of a large agricultural district. The land is sloping and dry in winter... There is little doubt that Hackham will supersede the town of Noarlunga, possessing as it does greater advantage as regards situation. Its elevated position ensures coolness in the summer heat and dryness in winter floods.

One of the first hotels to be erected in the country is still standing in the fast disappearing town of Hackham... This hotel is the Golden Pheasant, built in 1841 and a popular resort for the whalers who plied their trade along the coast... The capture of a whale appears to have been thirsty business back in the old times and early residents tell stories of merrymaking that lasted far into the night.

The beer went around by the barrel and wine flowed like water, until even the hardened drinkers were forced to call a halt. At the back of the old hotel there still remains traces of the old press, in which many a gallon of wine was made...

The hotel was closed in 1862 and turned into a private house by Mr George Yates... The bar fittings were removed to the... home of Edward Holley, a descendant of the builder of the Golden Pheasant.

A photograph of 'monster turnips' grown by Mr F.W. Hutchinson is in the *Chronicle*, 1 August 1908, page 32.

Hacklin Corner - Located on the southern portion of section 228, Hundred of Reynolds, it was named after Stephen Hacklin (ca.1831-1910) who purchased adjoining sections 117-18 and 122 from Robert Stuckey on 15 September 1875. During 1877, a provisional school opened at a place called 'Boree', about three miles from Spalding; it was discontinued during 1879 and 'since then, and up to a week or two ago, a female teacher had been officiating at a place about six miles from Spalding called "Hacklin's Corner".' An Editor's appended note says, 'we learn from the Inspector-General that the school at Hacklin's Corner is known in the Education Office as Spalding and that he was not aware that it is so far away from the township...' (*See Acklin Corner*)

Hackney - The 'Village of Hackney' was created, circa 1847, when the South Australian Company subdivided section 256, Hundred of Adelaide, into five-acre blocks, taking the name from its counterpart in London, England.

It derives from either the Saxon *haconey* - 'place near water' or *hackoneye* - signifying an *ey* or portion of a well-watered pasture land appropriated by a Danish chieftain, Hacon.



The SA Company's Mill on the River Torrens near modern-day Hackney

According to Rodney Cockburn, the name was applied first in Adelaide by John Bailey who came to South Australia in the *Buckinghamshire* in 1839 and established a nursery naming it after Messrs Loddiges 'celebrated gardens' at Hackney, near London, at which he was formerly employed. (*See Bailey Gardens*)

An impression of the village in the 1870s was less than complimentary:

We diverted our steps to the Company Bridge near which was an illustration of the mischievous consequences produced by the practice of building houses in defiance of all sanitary law. The cottages were built close together; the backyards were small and there was no proper provision for drainage.

It was a disgrace that, at a short distance from the Botanic Park, which we took pride in showing to visitors, there should have been habitations which were samples of the rookeries which land jobbers and others had crowded around the city and which became hotbeds of fever and other diseases.

There was, at this time, a lot of talk about the rights of property. For myself, I considered it was about time to think a little about the rights of people to live decently, and to show no consideration to those who ran up ill-built houses on a space so limited as to render cleanliness almost impossible.

An outbreak of typhoid fever was reported in July 1884, near the Company's bridge, and it furnished 'another illustration of the mischievous consequences produced by the practice of building houses in defiance of all sanitary law':

It seemed to me that it was monstrous that, although we had many acres in Adelaide and the suburbs lying vacant, the cruel greed of rapacious landlords was allowed to crowd their poorer tenants into premises devoid of every convenience for the maintenance of proper sanitary condition.

Haddon - A post office opened on 'Haddon Downs Station' in March 1882 in the Far North-East; see pastoral lease no. 2737.

Haggart Island - The eastern island of the Franklin Group; named after a warden of the Marine Board.

Haggerstone - This subdivision in the vicinity of Te Anau Avenue, Prospect, was discussed in 1926.

Hague, Hundred of - In the County of Dufferin, proclaimed on 18 May 1893.

James Hague MP (1890-1902), born in Manchester, in 1834, arrived in the *Time and Truth* in 1855, and became a storekeeper and wheat buyer at Angaston and Truro.

In 1890, when Mr M.P. F. Basedow retired from the House of Assembly many electors appealed to Mr Hague to become a candidate for the vacancy. Four times in succession he was returned... It was not often he spoke in the house, but when he did his remarks were followed with attention.

He strongly opposed household suffrage for the Legislative Council, and State encroachments upon private interests, except in those instances where such interests assumed, in his judgment, the form of monopolies... He enjoyed the full confidence of all sections of the House and his disappearance from its benches was regarded as a distinct loss to the State...

He was in favour of federation, 'but its introduction should be gradual for if unduly forced our growing industries might suffer injury.' He died in 1916 and is buried at Angaston.

Hahndorf - Named after Captain Hahn, the commander of the German emigrant ship *Zebra* that arrived at Port Adelaide on 28 December 1838. He was the guide and friend of the refugees he had transported across the seas. The captain went and inspected land owned by Mr F.H. Dutton and partners within a special survey in the Mount Lofty Ranges and was enchanted with its beauty and fertility and was asked by the owner what he thought of it.

'It seems to me as if Nature has lavished her choicest gifts on South Australia', the captain replied. Then, turning to the wealthy owners he said, 'Now I ask you, do you think it is the will of God that this beautiful land, on which so many hundred individuals could find an ample maintenance, should be destined for merely for grazing cattle?

'In such a boundless tract of land you would scarcely miss it, were you to grant my emigrants from 50 to 100 acres in some corner where they might raise a settlement.' This was on 25 January 1839. So, 150 acres were appropriated to their use and the 'people invited to come up, bag and baggage.'

Having disembarked at Port Misery, the migrants commenced their journey, carrying their belongings, or dragging them along in small, primitive handcarts. Even the first and easiest stage of their journey - from the port to Adelaide - was beset with difficulties and many of them became footsore travelling over the uneven country. They discovered Adelaide to be a collection of huts and tents and many of the houses were without fireplaces.

Then began a weary journey through the still imperfectly known and sparsely settled districts of the hills, homes of the dubious Tiersman and supposedly treacherous natives. After a few days of recuperation at the foothills the ascent of the spurs between Beaumont and Glen Osmond began. Carrying part of their burden and pulling the other on handcarts, they looked down rapturously on the glorious panorama when the crest was gained. Joy was unalloyed when they threaded fertile valleys and dales of sylvan loveliness perfumed with the scent of aromatic gums and shrubs and settled at 'Bukatilla', the native 'swimming place', to which they gave their captain's name.

After a thanksgiving service the new settlers commenced the erection of dwellings and clearing the land; but they soon discovered that the Aborigines did not altogether welcome their arrival. On the contrary, some of them showed considerable resentment as they regarded the coming of the new settlers as an unwarranted intrusion on their own sacred domain.

Nor can we blame them for their attitude if we remember that the site on which Hahndorf stands was one of their favourite meeting places. However, the new arrivals were able to assimilate the Aborigines' point of view and showed them every kindness possible. Consequently, no serious collision or act of hostility ever occurred.

In describing the Aborigines of the period at Hahndorf a resident said that 'the blacks were great, stalwart fellows, well built and well nourished, quite a contrast to the puny, spindly natives in the North-West':

On one occasion a whole tribe of them came and had a litter of boughs, upon which lay a lubra, very ill. They placed her carefully in the shade and some of the white women brought milk and other suitable food and gave her some attention. After several days they moved on, first begging a few sheaves of straw to make a soft bed for the sick lubra.

On another occasion a number of black fellows came along just as mother had taken off a large boiler of boiled wheat. They scooped it out with their hands and were laughing impudently and enjoying the feast. Mother, however, went to a neighbour who was a shoemaker and leather worker.

He had a fine whip and out he sallied using it with right good will. There was no ceremony about their departure. The stinging lash on their backs and legs was no joke and they soon vanished, no doubt finding it safer to rob the potato patches by night which they sometimes did.

By the close of 1839, the village's first hotel had been opened on Lot 80 in the main street and, appropriately, christened the 'German Arms Inn' by Gottfried Lubasch.

The Germans at Hahndorf (or German Town as the English settlers call it) occupy about three sections of land, by no means the best in the district, being rather wet and sandy, and certainly far short of the high character pronounced upon the soil when it was first selected for these honest, hard-working and contented strangers... The settlers have a mill worked by bullocks, a general store and a respectable inn... The village

supports a blacksmith, a pair of sawyers, several carpenters and shoemakers and not a few cobblers, professional and self-taught...

In November 1858 rumours were rife that a 'grand discovery' of gold had been made near Hahndorf where a Mr Carl Herberger was reported to have been digging in the district for some six weeks and, while making no effort to keep the secret to himself, he refused to divulge the locality.

On 2nd December, Mr F.R. Hunt came across him fossicking in a gully on Crown land near 'the old Cattle Company's property', about halfway between Hahndorf and Echunga and, in his presence, Herberger struck his pick into a small nugget. The news spread quickly; many men rushed there where the majority found gold in small quantities. Within a few days about 100 prospective diggers arrived and erected tents, tried the ground in many places and carted the 'stuff' to a nearby waterhole, where washing was done in tin dishes. By 13 December the number of men on the field had been reduced to eighteen.

These diggings were situated on a grassy flat traversed by a stream and bounded by lofty hills, excepting where it opened out into farm land. Over the years attempts made by the Hahndorf and National companies by way of 'puddling' were not successful and, accordingly, the digging population was attracted away to Jupiter Creek in 1868. However, they continued to be worked for many years and, in 1873, there is a report of a picnic held by the miners 'close to the present workings of the Sailor and Sawmill Gullies.'

An article titled 'Changing German Names' appeared in 1914 and said, *inter alia*:

What, for instance, has 'Hahndorf' done to deserve annihilation? What had it to do with the brutality in Belgium?... Let the name stand by all means... As an Australian who has committed the crime of allowing German blood to flow in his veins - a crime to which the whole Royal family of England and Prince Louis of Battenberg must plead guilty - allow me to assure you and all other sane and level headed Australians of the sincere loyalty of German - Australians, naturalised and natural born, to their King and country of their choice or birth. [See *Ambleside & Appendix 43*]

When 'Enemy Place Names' were being deleted from the map in 1918 the Nomenclature Committee suggested that **Hahndorf** be altered to 'Yantaringa', meaning 'big lookout', but pressure from local citizens persuaded the government of the day to choose 'Ambleside' which name persisted until 1935 when **Hahndorf** was restored.



Hahndorf College football team of the 1890s

The Headmaster, Dr Douglas Byard, is on the right.

This is proved by the experience in World War I when the fear of trouble from the German settlers proved utterly groundless. Wild tales due to the war fever - how wild we were we are just beginning to realise - brought some curious and almost laughable results. It was whispered in Adelaide that a wireless set was installed in the roof of the Hahndorf Hotel capable of sending messages to Hamburg and Berlin. The government sent up a party of soldiers and placed the town under martial law for some days.

The story proved utterly unfounded. The rumour also went around that at Hahndorf enough arms and ammunition were concealed to blow up the whole of Adelaide. The foundation of this story was that one inhabitant had been for years importing the best rifles from the continent for the Hahndorf Kingship, rifle shooting being Hahndorf's main sport. The son of the man whose loyalty was thus questioned soon afterwards went to the war to fight for the Empire. [See *Appendix 15 & Appendix 43*]



The Royal Mail at Hahndorf

In 1923, it was said that 'one walks out of the Ambleside railway station to a hard white quartz road winding through what is practically virgin forest':

There are only one or two houses at the station and the township (Hahndorf in pre-war days) is nearly two miles away over the hills. However, the townspeople cling to the old title from long habit. The settlers are still 90% German in origin and, in customs and appearance, retain many of their original characteristics, though their sentiments are over 90% Australian.

The **Hahndorf** State School opened in 1876 and became 'Ambleside' in 1918 - the name was restored in 1935. Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1883 (supp.) and a photograph in *The Critic*, 18 July 1906, page 14, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 8 October 1904, page 29, of centenary celebrations on 3 December 1936, page 31.

Haig, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, proclaimed as the 'Hundred of Homburg' on 9 July 1885 had its change of name gazetted on 10 January 1918 in honour of Field-Marshal Earl Haig of World War I.

Hailes Valley - It is contiguous to section 1842, Hundred of Kanmantoo.

Haines, Hundred of - In the County of Carnarvon, proclaimed on 10 May 1883.

[It] is a very unattractive spot and exceedingly cold. The beauty of the country, however, was a matter of no moment to our botanist, who took every opportunity of fossicking around for bugs or plants... The country is so thickly studded with yackas that nothing but good driving and a team of horses that work well together will enable one to steer successfully through the scrub...

As one approaches Mount Prospect [sic], or Lisbet as it is sometimes called, the natural features of the country undergo a complete change. The yacka and undergrowth disappear and dwarf mallee reigns supreme on a soil, still of a sandy nature, but strongly impregnated with clay and covered to a very large extent with limestone rocks...[See *Prospect Hill*]

William Haines, MP (1878-1884), born in Wiltshire, in 1831, came to South Australia with his parents in the *William Mitchell*, in 1840. He lived most of his life at Tea Tree Gully and was the 'proclaimed king' of the district. A persistent advocate, the road from Anstey Hill to the Gully was known as 'Haines Folly'.

He died in December 1902 and is buried at Houghton.

Halbury - The town, 14 km North-East of Balaklava, proclaimed on 19 August 1875, probably received its name because it is situated in the Hundred of Hall. Forty-eight ¼-acre allotments were surveyed, plus an additional area of 1,000 hectares, used in 1885 in connection with 'G.W. Cotton's Working Men's Blocks'.

The **Halbury** School opened in 1884 and closed in 1970.

In 1885, 'it was unanimously agreed that the site of the reservoir should be upon the west park lands... This was in opposition to a scheme intended to be carried out a mile by road from the township and the centre of traffic...'

A photograph of Mr E.A. Klingner, aged 80 years, driving a reaper is in the *Chronicle*, 10 March 1923, page 31, of opening a bandstand and of district pioneers in the *Observer*, 3 July 1926, page 34.

Halidon - A town in the Hundred of McPherson, 37 km North-East of Karoonda, surveyed by A. Thomas in February 1914, was proclaimed on 25 June 1914. **Halidon** School opened in 1918 and closed in 1966.

'Halidon Hill', was the site of a victory over the Scots by the army of King Edward III.

Hall - George Hall (1811-1867), who arrived in the *Fairfield* in 1839 and became secretary and son-in-law to Governor Gawler, has his name perpetuated by **Hall Bay** in the Hundred of Kiana north of Point Drummond, named by Governor Gawler probably at the request of E.J. Eyre and **Mount Hall**, north of Anxious Bay, named by E.J. Eyre on 18 September 1839.

The Hon. George Hall, MLC, 1851-1867, often confused by historians with the aforementioned gentleman, was a merchant mariner before coming to South Australia where he became a director of the Burra Mine and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The *Register* of 19 February 1842 published an account of a meeting of the South Australian Company held in London on 10 August 1841 saying that, 'he [David McLaren] engaged Captain G. Hall to command the *Guiana*...'

The **Hundred of Hall**, County of Stanley, was proclaimed on 23 February 1860; the **Hundred of Hall** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1888. Land was taken up first in the area by J. Masters, George Young and R. Jones under pastoral leases nos. 27-28 and 66, on 1 July 1851.

In 1842, he had a cattle station at **Hall Gully** in the Hundred of Moorooroo and J. Menge refers to it in his reports while, in a reminiscent mood, a resident of Port Adelaide said:

I see that Hall's Store, Fussell Street, Port Adelaide, is being made into a public house. This store, built in 1855 of imported bricks and an iron roof, is one of the oldest buildings in Port Adelaide. Captain George Hall was the master of the barque, *Guiana*, owned by the SA Company.

She arrived here in October 1840 and was the first ship to discharge cargo on the wharf. To commemorate the event the *Guiana* was made free from Port charges for all time. Captain Hall brought from India on that trip various plants among which was the prickly pear...

Hall Well is on section 310, Hundred of Waroonee and was probably named after Charles Edmund S. Hall who held mineral leases over 16 acres at Waukaringa prior to October 1881.

Halldale - Rodney Cockburn records it as being located in the Riverton district and named after Robert W. Hall (1829-1918), a member of the SA Mounted Police. Later he settled at Riverton and took up farming.

Hallett - John Hallett brought his wife and three children to South Australia in the *Africaine*, of which he was part owner with Captain John Finlay Duff.

He brought sheep with him and imported more from Tasmania and, by 1837, was farming near Magill and, in the following year, exported the first four bales of wool to England by the *Orator*. (See *Woodforde*)

During 1837, while searching for a missing flock, he discovered a geological wonder, now known as **Hallett Cove**. (See *Amphitheatre, The*)

His brother, Alfred, arrived in the colony, in 1838, as agent for a mining company with land near Morphett Vale that showed little or no promise, so he went into partnership with his brother. Some delay was occasioned by the difficulty in finding the road to Hallett Cove... Commander Walcot however, found valuable assistance from a military map made by Lieutenant Owen, formerly of the SA Militia, when the sham fight was carried out in the neighbourhood...

The first subdivision at the cove, in 1913 on part section 560, was known as **Hallett Cove Estate**.

A photograph of a beach camp is in the *Observer*, 11 January 1919, of a stranded whale in the *Chronicle*, 14 May 1927, page 42.

On 25 July 1844, John Hallett took up land known as 'Willogoleechee' on which the town of **Hallett** (offered for sale on 7 July 1870), now stands and, later, the two brothers purchased the freehold of 'Wandillah Estate'. (See *Banbury*)

With reference to the present conditions and treatment of the newly-imported labourers and their families [in 1877]... an effort has been made to meet the exigencies... For married couples galvanised iron huts with canvas roofs have been erected.

These are 24 feet by 8 feet and are divided into two rooms... The situation is open and ventilation ample... At the railway huts the cooking is done outside in the usual primitive camp oven and wood and water are provided...



Hallett School garden – circa 1917



A demonstration of Sunshine harvesters near Hallett – circa 1919

Halliday Dam - W. Halliday's 'Sufferings in the Bush' were recounted in 1877:

Through the kindness of the Rev H. Howitt, of Redruth, we are enabled to publish the following further particulars... relative to his and Mr F.T. Jones's serious experiences in the bush in the North-East during the scorching heat of December: Mr Jones and I started from my place (Baldina, near the Burra) on 9 December with a trap and a pair of horses. On Sunday we reached Halliday's camp... on Paratoo Run... [See *Cockburn*]

Halligan Bay - On Lake Eyre North and named after G.H. Halligan, the first man to be flown over the lake in 1922. In an interview with the morning press, in 1922, he said:

In the old days men had to go out not knowing what was ahead of them. Now I shall know whether there is water in Lake Eyre or not. I am planning to take up a large canoe and if there is water we shall then be the first white people to go on the lake. Others have been around it, but nobody knows what depth it is or what the conditions are. We expect to leave Adelaide about the first week in April...

Halton Gardens - A 1917 subdivision of part section 301, Hundred of Adelaide, by Frederick W. Bullock; now included in Kensington Park. A 1920 advertisement described it as being 'less than 200 yards from that suburb of beautiful homes - Tranmere.' Mr Thomas G. Waterhouse came to South Australia in the *Lysander*, in 1840, and 'for a long time conducted a grocery business in association with his brother at the intersection of King William and Rundle Streets at what is now known as Moss's Corner... Retiring from this concern in about 1860 he lived at Halton Brook, North Kensington...'

Built, circa 1845, for the solicitor Charles Fenn, it was purchased by Mr Waterhouse in 1854 and, in 1868, by John Kaines whose descendants held it until 1959. Prior to its demolition, late in 2004, it was owned by the Magarey family. The name 'Halton' occurs in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, England, where it derives from the Æ *halhtun* - 'town near a cave'. (See *Magill*)

Hambidge - C.M. Hambidge was Surveyor-General from 1937 to 1950, and the **Hundred of Hambidge**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 31 October 1957. He joined the Surveyor-General's department in 1907 as a field cadet and was licensed as a surveyor in 1911.

Point Hambidge, on Lake Eyre North, honours him, also, when, in his capacity as President of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia (SA Branch), he initiated studies of the 1949-1950 flooding of the lake.

Hamilton - The name occurs several times in South Australia, one such place being 16 km north of Kapunda, where, circa 1850, George Weighton Robertson subdivided section 1195, Hundred of Waterloo, into 88 allotments naming it after his birthplace in Scotland.

He arrived in the *Tam O'Shanter* in 1836 and died at Hamilton on 10 June 1871.

It shares the character and appearance of its neighbours and seems well contented with its lot. The blacksmith was hammering loud and fast on his anvil. The store counter was being patronised by one adult and two juvenile customers...

The village Boniface appeared in very good spirits, the dry weather having naturally increased the strain on his tap. Hamilton, having thus all the essentials of rural prosperity, is in duty bound to prosper. It is connected with Kapunda by a very good road - the only one in the North which deserves that compliment.

A meeting to consider the need for a local school was held in Mann's Hotel on 24 February 1877. The **Hallett School** opened in 1879.

Photographs of snowfalls are in the *Register*, 13 May 1926, page 10, *Observer*, 22 May 1926, page 32, *Chronicle*, 23 July 1927, page 39, of a gold rush to Twigham's Lead in the *Observer*, 3 August 1929, page 32, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 31 October 1935, page 36. There was a **Hallett Rivulet**, now known as 'Second Creek'.

The **Hundred of Hallett**, County of Burra, was proclaimed on 23 February 1860.

The opening of a church and schoolroom were reported in 1857, while Education Department records show the **Hamilton** School opening in 1858 and closing in 1948. In 1851, a roving reporter said:

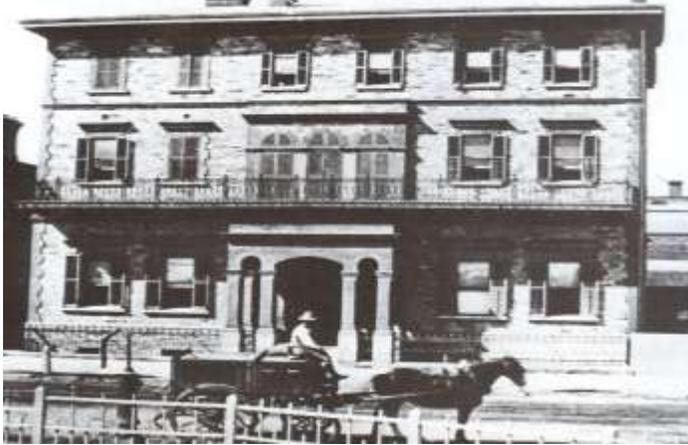
The country was an alternation of wood and low downs till we reached the Hamilton Hotel (rather a high-sounding name for a small roadside inn), in the township of the same name; which township, so far as we could make out, seemed incipient - consisting of two houses. Here we dined in a rather snug parlour, under the auspices of the landlady's sister, herself being called to Adelaide to give evidence in some affairs. The name sometimes given to this locality, 'Hamilton, near the Dirty Light', is not flattering. [*See Dirty Light*]

A photograph of the Dutton Memorial Church is in the *Observer*, 5 September 1914, page 27, of the town in *The Critic*, 3 June 1908, page 14.

The name **Hamilton** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 479, Hundred of Yatala, by Robert Hamilton and Francis McCollim in January 1840 when they advertised it in glowing terms:

Newly arrived settlers and men of business who desire most eligible residences for themselves or families at an easy distance from Adelaide, commanding at all times abundance of fresh running water and fuel, are invited to inspect this fine property.

By November 1840 the subdivision was owned by W.R.S. Cooke and in 1855, due to default in the payment of a bill of exchange, the property passed to George Fife Angas who, in ensuing years, sold the majority of the allotments; now included in Vale Park.



The Adelaide Club in 1880

George Hamilton (1812-1883), who arrived in South Australia in 1839 after overlanding cattle from Port Phillip, was Commissioner of Police from 1867 to 1882. Primarily, he was responsible for the establishment of 'The Adelaide Club', described by G.F. Loyau in 1883 as: 'an institution which has done much to impress visitors to our shores as to the importance of South Australia.' However, latter-day opinions, particularly from those whose political stance is 'left of centre', abhor the institution as a bastion of 'capitalism'! 'Indeed, there is primary source evidence that indicates high-ranking Labor politicians have been refused membership!'

His name is commemorated by **Lake Hamilton**, in the Hundred of Kiana on Eyre Peninsula, discovered by E.J. Eyre on 28 October 1840; the 'Lake Hamilton Run' was held by Price Maurice from 27 November 1857.

Near to the head station and close behind Mr Bearcroft's accommodation house, is a wondrous cave, or series of caverns... The opening, or rather shaft, through which the perpendicular descent is made, is a fissure in the earth...

Ten or twelve feet down is the entrance cave, about 150 feet in circumference and varying in height from 5 to 12 feet. From this two tunnel passages open out. We first took the left hand one, and by the light of a candle crept through on hands and knees...

This led to a magnificent hall or chamber... with high roof supported at irregular intervals by crystallised pillars, and from the roof there were tens of thousands sparkling stalactites... On other parts of this run there are chasms, shafts and openings leading to the supposition that a great part of terra here is not firma, but of a hollow construction and cavernous structure.

Mount Hamilton, in the Far North, was named by P. E. Warburton, on 24 October 1858; **Hamilton Creek**, near Lake Eyre North, was discovered by John McD. Stuart in March 1860; near Mount Fitton, in the North Flinders Ranges, is another **Hamilton Creek** christened by B.H. Babbage, in 1856, after William John Hamilton, one of the secretaries of the Geological Society of London from 1832-1854. (*See Fitton, Mount*)

Hamley - An 1877 subdivision of section 1084, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by F.J. Sanderson and James Phillips; now included in Peterhead; it lies between Whyte St and Fletcher Road and adjoined 'the section north of the South Australian Company's slips and is within five minutes walk from the Steam Ferry; also being within 15 minutes walk of the jetty about to be erected at Largs Bay.' (*See Ferryville*)

Hamley Bridge - In the late 1860s, when Major-General Francis G. Hamley, was Administrator of South Australia, a bridge was constructed over the River Light for the Adelaide to Balaklava railway and the town was laid out on part sections 223 and 332, Hundred of Alma, 29 km NNW of Gawler, by John Richardson in 1868.

In 1878, a number of German immigrants arrived to work on the railway:

There were in all about 16 families housed in galvanised iron sheds about 20 by 24 feet, partitioned in the centre... The men and their families suffered severely from the cold... An English farmer was taking a load of firewood to the railway station and he was so struck with their miserable condition that he presented them with that which he had on his dray...

Photographs of the opening of a new bridge are in the *Chronicle*, 22 March 1913, page 44c, of a school's concert on 8 January 1931, page 37 of the main street on 11 February 1911, page 29, of Black Brothers Motor and Cycle Works

in *The Critic*, 30 May 1906, page 17, of swimmers in the River Light in the *Chronicle*, 28 November 1908, page 31, of a ladies' hockey team on 15 June 1912, page 32, of a carnival on 2 March 1933, page 38, of four generations of the Schultz family in the *Observer*, 29 July 1911, page 32, of a football team on 31 August 1912, page 32, 20 September 1913, page 33.

The **County of Hamley** was proclaimed on 18 February 1869.

Hamlin - In August 1871, Mr Robert Goddard (1813-1904) and party were following up their find in Humburg Scrub when they came upon a 'rich surface patch'. Later, the property was acquired by the Hamlin Freehold Gold Sections Mining Co Ltd and the name **Hamlin** given to a village which it created for its workers when it purchased sections 3271-72, Hundred of Para Wirra in 1873, the grantee of which had been William Hamlin, a pound keeper of One Tree Hill, in 1861.

The sale of the town was advertised in 1874 when it was said to be 'situated about 14 miles South-East of Gawler Town in the centre of the Barossa diggings and is introduced to the public for the purpose of supplying a long-existing want of the large and increasing mining population of Barossa of freehold sites for building purposes...'

By 1881, it was the site of 'ruined tenements'; its glory had departed and from being a busy mining centre it became the 'very dullest of dull rural villages.'

Mr Goddard was the 'father' of the hamlet and conducted the surviving hotel and his duties were confined to opening the door in the morning, shutting it later on, and at eventide lighting the lantern which, placed over the bar door, served to show travellers, if any were to visit the Scrub, the *locale* of the place; he was to remember, fondly, that the Lady Alice mine had been the centre from which, when the gold fever was at its height, there emerged acres of other mining claims.

In 1896, a syndicate received the right to mine for gold in this district and the party included Captain Tregonning and Messrs Turner, Haycroft, Lehmann, Holden, Frost and Pearson. They secured leases over four sections, their last agreement being with Mr J.S. Harvey whose section adjoined Mr Shillabeer's on the north.

By February 1897, it was said that 'like many of the properties in South Australia, Shillabeer's mine can be looked upon as worthy of a good trial for promising indications are not wanting':

The members of the directorate are earnest in their efforts and they only want the capital now to help them.

All outside expenses such as Directors' fees are being omitted so that every penny shall be utilized on the mine.

The reef has been struck in the new sinking at the Lady Alice and 'Dame Rumour' has some startling tales to tell of the richness of the find. The working of this mine had been abandoned and the plant put up to auction, but it appears the lessees have been able to stick to their property, while there were parties on the ground prepared to 'jump' it had it been relinquished...

Hamlin Gully, in the immediate vicinity, honours William Hamlin, also. (*See Lady Alice*)

Hammersmith - An 1894 subdivision of part section 52, Hundred of Adelaide, by W.H. Hadley, R.J. Pool and W. Kither; now included in Edwardstown. It has a counterpart in London and probably had some association with Mr Kither (1843-1911), who was born in London and arrived with his parents in 1855 in the *Constance*, after which his father founded a butchering business. However, in a statutory declaration held in the General Registry Office, John Mosman Hudd declares that his grandfather, Henry Hudd, came to South Australia in 1854 and purchased portion of section 92, Hundred of Adelaide, which he named **Hammersmith** after the town in England from whence he came; this property adjoins the section containing the subdivision of **Hammersmith**.

It derives either from a Saxon word meaning 'a town with a harbour or creek', or the OE *smite* - 'a bog or morass'.

Hammond - The town in the Hundred of Coonatto, 26 km North-East of Wilmington, surveyed by G.E.H. Ayliffe, was named by Governor Jervois after his eldest son, William H. Hammond Jervois who, in turn, was named after his godfather, an army officer who was killed in the Crimean War. It was proclaimed on 10 July 1879 and allotments were offered for sale in the Land Office on 11 December 1879.

Hammond Post Office opened as 'Coonatto' in August 1878; **Hammond** School, opened in 1885, closed in 1969.

A large meeting was held at Jacka's Hotel in November 1882 to consider what measures should be adopted for those whose crops are a failure... There were selectors who had not had a crop for three or four years.

In 1884, a private subdivision named **Hammond** was created when 42 allotments were surveyed on section 21, Hundred of Coonatto:

The lots must become very valuable from the fact that of this being the only land available abutting the railway station for township purposes, the government town of Hammond being about a mile distant from the railway station.

By 1885, Hammond had seventeen houses and a population of 70 souls and the housewives' perennial complaint was the lack of a domestic water supply, obtainable only from underground tanks fed by run off from the roofs of houses - all attempts at striking subterranean water had failed. To alleviate this situation a large dam, known as the South Whim Dam on the Coonatto run, was utilised and, in August 1886, it was deepened, fenced and fitted with a pump and troughs; a resident was appointed to collect fees for water supplied. Earlier, in March 1886 artesian water, at 230 feet, was struck and it flowed up to 18,000 gallons per hour but, unfortunately, was suitable for stock only. By October 1888, the public dam was dry and recourse was made to the railway reservoir for domestic purposes; supplies for stock had to be carted as the government bore was lying idle for want of pumping appliances.

In April 1892, the citizens demanded that a reservoir be erected in the foothills to the east of Hammond but, in their wisdom, the authorities decided to increase the supply in the railway reservoir by constructing a drain to divert

stormwater from some watercourses. Finally, in 1900 the Commissioner of Public Works relented and the district council was authorised by its ratepayers to raise the necessary sum to build a catchment dam.



Farming near Hammond – circa 1900

By 1895, the embattled farmers had come to realise that a fortune was not to come their way from agriculture, so many turned to dairying; this industry reached such proportions that Mr C.H. Tuckwell erected a butter factory in Hammond; fitted with a DeLaval separator and the latest improvements in butter-making machinery, while the whole factory was driven by steam power generated from Leigh Creek coal.

However, in 1909 the cattle of the district were stricken with a disease commonly known as ‘dry bible’ - cows have four stomachs and the third was known colloquially as the ‘bible’ because it contained a great number of folds or leaves.

Local herds of cattle were all but decimated - one farmer lost 24 bullocks and steers and, on numerous farms, milch cows died by the hundreds; strangely, those within the town precincts were not affected. No cure was known and farmers resorted to ‘quack’ medicines - one owner gave an ailing cow 56 ounces of Epsom salts, two gallons of linseed oil thickened with two bars of soap, duly flaked!

At the turn of the century, it was pitiable to see the results that some ignorant farmers had inflicted upon the landscape.

Finally, from about 1910 there was a universal realisation that to continue using the land for primary industry was a sure road to bankruptcy - for some, suicide! The crippling drought of 1914 accelerated an exodus of population and slowly, but surely, the land returned to the pastoralists, albeit in a poorer condition than that which obtained in the 1870s. By the 1960s, Hammond was in its death throes; the school closed in 1969 and the hotel, licensed in 1877, ceased trading from 10 March 1972.



Reaping at Hammond – 1884

Indeed, the words of J.H. Browne who, with his brother, W.J. Browne, established the Booborowie Run in 1843, and pioneered exploration of country farther northwards, must have been a bitter pill to those who advocated the violation of Goyder’s line for agricultural purposes.

Following the resumption of the Arkaba Run and the survey of the Hundred of Arkaba Mr Browne said:

‘How much longer will it take our legislators to learn that all the country north of “Goyder’s Rainfall” line is only fit for pastoral purposes?’ Over a century later one can only conclude, simply, that the experiment of closer settlement outside Goyder’s line failed to recognise Nature’s limitations and, as such, was a costly incursion. (See *Coonatto*)

A photograph of members of the district council is in the *Chronicle*, 15 February 1908, page 31.

Hampden - A railway station, 5 km North-West of Eudunda, named after William Hampden Dutton (1805-1849).

The **Hampden** School opened in 1925 and closed in 1951.

A photograph of the railway siding is in the *Observer*, 22 June 1912, page 31.

In 1910, Henry Hampden Dutton (ca. 1879-1932) gave the name **Hampden Grange** to a subdivision of part sections 43-44, Hundred of Julia Creek, comprising 39 allotments contiguous to the Hampden railway station.

He was the son of Henry H. Dutton, who was born in Melbourne, circa 1844, to William Hampden Dutton and wife (*nee* Cameron). (See *Barker, Mount*)

Hamp Hill & Lake Hamp - Near Elliston, remember John Hamp, who held the lease of Nilkerloo station and was killed by Aborigines on 23 June 1848. Born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1799, he arrived in the *Duke of Roxburgh*, in 1838. In 1904, news was received of the death in Johannesburg of Mr John Chipp Hamp who was ‘the third son of John Chipp Hamp, now of Athelstone, but better known as a pioneer pastoralist of the Port Lincoln district.

‘The grandfather, also of the same name, was one of the first settlers on the west coast and was killed by the blacks near Elliston in 1849 [*sic*]...’ (See *Waterloo Bay*)

Hampstead - In 1854, James Philcox gave the name **Hampstead Heath** to a subdivision of section 480, Hundred of Yatala, and said to have been offered in blocks of two acres; another report stated that it comprised 24 plots from 5 to 10 acres; now included in Manningham.

The name **Hampstead** from London, England, was given to a subdivision of section 489, Hundred of Yatala, by Alfred Watts and Philip Levi, in 1865; now included in Manningham and derived from the OE *hamstede* - ‘homestead, manor’.

In 1866, it was reported that ‘the most serious case of sticking-up that has yet occurred was perpetrated on Saturday last’:

Mr George Langford, a greengrocer, was coming into town to market when he was suddenly stopped near the corner of Mr Goode’s paddock by three men and while one held his horse the others dragged him out of his cart... Two men named George Coppin and Alfred Samuel Wark, of Walkerville, are in custody...

Hampstead Gardens was a 1923 subdivision of part section 489, Hundred of Yatala, by Clearview Ltd, who purchased the land from a descendant of James Philcox, who died in Surrey, England, on 31 March 1893.

Hampton - This 1857 subdivision of part sections 480 and 2071, Hundred of Kooringa, was made by Thomas William Powell (1806-1891) who arrived in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in 1849; now included in Burra.

It contained about thirty miners' cottages and, no doubt, he named it after 'Hampton' in Middlesex, England, where his wife, the former Rebecca A. Wixen, was born in 1810. It derives from the *Æ ham-tun* - 'home town'.

Hampton Dam is South-West of Loxton where the 'Hampton Run' was established by R. Thompson in 1876.

Hampton Well - (*See Caliph*)

Hancock Lookout - We are indebted to Mrs E. Riches for the following explanation:

As a school girl in Port Augusta I had a girl friend whose parents, Mr and Mrs Hancock, owned a car, a rarity in those days. They loved the ranges and I often went picnicking with them. A favourite spot was where we could look out past the foothills and gulf.

Some time later my husband Lin Riches came to Port Augusta and he acquired a second hand car. One day I said to him 'Let's try to find Hancock's Lookout'.

William Hancock was an officer with the Commonwealth Railways.

Handyside, Hundred of - In the County of Manchester, proclaimed on 21 May 1891. Andrew D. Handyside, MP (1885-1904), born in Scotland, in 1835, came to Victoria in 1853. Settling in South Australia, in 1868, he became engaged in mail contract work in the South-East and working the overland mail route as a member of Cobb and Company, who had succeeded William Rounsevell. He then turned his attention to pastoral pursuits and purchased the 'Cannawigara Run'. As a parliamentarian 'we always knew what side he was on; he never sat on the rail':

A great raconteur, he was often encouraged to recount stories of steeplechases of long ago and revive memories of Adam Lindsay Gordon with whom he was acquainted.

Hanging Rock - The name of the Hanging Rock quarries were renowned throughout the colony and belonged to the government that leased same to Mr John Frew:

They were practically inexhaustible in extent and besides the red dolomite, so common in Mount Gambier buildings, there was, close at hand, a grey dolomite hardly less durable and white-and-grey freestone; the latter was used in the Adelaide University and was said to be like Caen stone and obtainable at about half the price. The red dolomite formed a splendid cliff, 40 to 40 feet high and about 600 yards in length. Mr Frew sent some to a Melbourne Exhibition and hoped to open a trade with both that city and Adelaide.

The railway to Rivoli Bay was within two miles of the quarry and the lessee constructed a tramway to connect with it: He complained that, hitherto, because the Tantanoola station yard was 18 inches deep in mud, he had to cart the stone to Snuggery, six miles distant.

During drainage works in the district one of the contractors had another matter to bring before the public in respect of a wine shanty at Hanging Rock:

In due time, [it] was licensed and became the Drainage Hotel. The workmen's camp was about four miles away and the first night there was the usual orgy, a drunken quarrel in the black's camp, then five or six men who had been working all the winter, and had good cheques, went on a spree, some for a week, and others longer. Drink was brought into the camp and so that within a fortnight of the opening there was more drinking amongst the men than there was for the previous three months.

Hankey Well - West of Marree, it probably recalls Robert Alers Hankey, proprietor of the 'Warcowie Run', and others, in the 1860s.

Hann Creek - Near Lake Eyre North, named by A. Woods in December 1870 after Albert Hann, one of his party.

Hannaford Hill - (*See Ninnes, Hundred of*)

Hannahville - An 1874 subdivision of section 127, Hundred of Davenport, by Thomas McTurk Gibson, merchant; now included in Port Augusta; his wife was the former Hannah Hiern. (*See Gibson Camp & Gibson Peninsula*)

Hannigan Gap - North-West of Blinman is a corruption of an Aboriginal word that, in 1853, John McKinlay wrote as 'Owieanngan'. Nine years later J.B. Austin gave it as 'Owanegan'; J.W. Bull spelt it as 'Howannigan' while, in 1859, the surveyor Parry said, 'the blacks pronounce it "Ouwanyakana".'

Originally, the Howannigan Gap run was stocked by Dr McKinlay, John McKinlay's brother, who lived on the station until it was sold to the Chambers brothers, circa 1853. Aboriginal for 'place of the rock water lizard'.

Hansborough - The town, 11 km South-West of Eudunda, surveyed in July 1865, was resumed on 13 August 1936.

The **Hansborough** School opened in 1882 and closed in 1943.

A photograph of a cricket team is in the *Chronicle*, 28 May 1936, page 35.

The name remembers Frederick Hansborough Dutton (1812-1890), founder of 'Anlaby', near Kapunda.

A pious citizen of the village proclaimed to the world his thoughts on the village whose 'greatest requirement... was a place of worship ... It would ... prevent the Sabbath breaking, which is now so prevalent.'

By way of explanation, in the fledgling colony of South Australia many spokesmen for several religious denominations demanded that the Sabbath day be observed in the time-honoured manner of Great Britain.

Boots and shoes had to be cleaned the day before and as little cooking as possible was to be done on the day - in some homes the potatoes were peeled and the peas shelled on the Saturday.

After attending church in the morning, Sunday school in the afternoon and church gain in the evening, the family gathered around the piano and sang hymns with much fervour, before bedding down no later than 10 p.m.. Sunday was, assuredly, a day of prayer and rest!

This dogmatic stance stemmed from the two most potent religious movements of the nineteenth century, namely those who adhered to the faith of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, whose followers shared a common piety, a strict church discipline and a total way of life that avoided 'frivolous entertainments and all worldly pleasures.'

Their creed included the stipulation that the Sabbath day was to be one devoted to worship and meditation and that any act, such as engaging in sporting activity, hiking or visiting public institutions, which included libraries, art galleries, museums, etc., was sinful and a direct challenge to the traditions and sacredness of the day.

An old Scottish ditty mirrored the unwritten law of the land:

*Nae birdie maun whistle - Nae lambie may play,
An' Phoebus [the sun] - Could nay travel that day.*

Hanson - The present day town, 13 km South-West of Burra, surveyed in September 1865 as 'Davies', was changed to **Hanson** in 1940. Another town of **Hanson** surveyed in 1870 has been 'Farrell Flat' since 1940.

The **Hanson** School opened in 1879 and became 'Farrell Flat' in 1891.

A photograph of a 'Back to School' celebration is in the *Chronicle*, 3 December 1936, page 38.

If a stranger had made his appearance in Hanson on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, he would not have been much taken with the moral behaviour of the people. For about an hour the railway yard was a pandemonium. Horrible oaths and yells were heard, brawny arms were moving in the noble art of self-defence, blood was flowing freely in all directions and even missiles were brought into requisition...

When the men were too much knocked out to fight they knocked off and began to pick up their clothes.

The remains of several whip handles lay about on the ground and there was a difficulty in finding out who the owners were... They then adjourned to the pub to refresh themselves...

Hon. Sir Richard Davies Hanson, MP and, later, Chief Justice (1861-1876) was the second son of a fruit merchant and importer. Born in London, in 1805, and admitted to the Bar in 1828, he took an active part in pushing E.G. Wakefield's colonisation scheme and addressed meetings to popularise the matter.

Coming to South Australia from New Zealand, in 1846, he took an interest in politics and was elected to the Legislative Council in 1851, becoming Attorney-General in 1857 and, in 1861, succeeded the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Cooper. Knighted in 1869, he died at his hills' residence on 4 March 1875 in his 71st year.

George Loyau declared he was 'one of the brightest ornaments in his day and generation.' (*See Woodhouse*)

Hanson Bay, on Kangaroo Island, was named by Captain B. Douglas in 1857 and **Lake Hanson**, North-West of Port Augusta, by B.H. Babbage on 9 July 1858.

The **Hundred of Hanson** was proclaimed on 23 February 1860 and the **County of Hanson** on 18 February 1877.

Rodney Cockburn records a **Hanson Range** as an alternative name for 'Heed's [*sic*] Range'. (*See Head Range*)

Hantken Hill - In the Hundred of Waroonee, North-West of Yunta, and probably corrupted from T.J.C. Hantke (ca.1833-1912), who was described as a pastoralist of Sliding Rock.



Construction of Happy Valley Reservoir Embankment - 1891

Happy Valley - Near Port Lincoln, named by Robert Tod in March 1839 when his party landed from the vessel *Abeona* 'on a mountain in front of a beautiful vale which we named **Happy Valley** and hoisted a British flag under a salute from the vessel...'

Happy Valley, a suburb of Adelaide, was a subdivision of section 501, Hundred of Noarlunga, by R.C. Hinton, in 1959. Its derivation was explained by the Rev. John Blacket:

Edward Burgess landed at Holdfast Bay and was present at the first Methodist service held on the mainland of South Australia, about 20 January 1837. He settled about twelve miles south of the little city of Adelaide and they called the locality **Happy Valley**.

A neat Wesleyan Chapel, 20 feet by 30, and built of stone, has recently been erected... The Chapel will seat about 120... The ground for the Chapel was given by Dr Montgomery and it was erected by the voluntary contributions of the people in the locality...

The 1923 reminiscences of Mr W.J. Cobbledick said, in respect of its nomenclature that it 'owes its name to old Mrs Cobbledick, who was struck with the beauty of the scene...' (*See Cobbledick Swamp*) The Aborigines knew the area as *warekila* - 'changing wind' because the configuration of the country caused variable wind directions.

A little local gossip was recited as follows:

There is amongst its residents a widow lady well-known as a house proprietor of long standing. Within the past few weeks she became engaged to a pensioner known as 'Doctor' Harris who also had prior experience of matrimonial life.

The wedding was fixed for Tuesday last, the breakfast was all prepared, the minister was ready to perform the ceremony, but the bridegroom came not. He had gone out in the early morning with the professed object of taking a bath...

He incontinently disappeared and has not since been heard of. So the minister was dismissed, the breakfast devoted to other uses... and the disconsolate widow congratulated on having escaped a match which after all would have been an ill-sorted one.

The construction of the reservoir commenced in the 1890s, when parts of sections 466-7, 475-6, 493-4, 502-3 and 516-17 were resumed by the Crown; photographs are in the *Pictorial Australian* in September 1891, page 152.

Harben Vale - A telephone office opened at 'Mount Barker Junction Township' in 1924.

Harbor Park - A subdivision of sections 776-77, 784, 786, 795 and 842, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Outer Harbor. J.H. Collins laid it out in 1928 taking the name from the adjacent 'Outer Harbor'. **Harbor View** was a subdivision of section 833, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by P. F. Leader in 1922; now included in Outer Harbor.

Harcourt - A burial ground in the Yankalilla district, known as **Harcourt**, was situated on section 267 of Survey C and named after the Reverend John Harcourt.

Harcourt Gardens was a subdivision of part sections 88-89, Hundred of Adelaide, by Arthur H. and Norman C. Sanders in 1922: '[Section 89 is] known as Pile's section... A recreation ground of 10 acres has been secured by local trustees on which are many natural forest trees...'

They were the grandsons of Jane and William Charles Sanders who came to South Australia from Hampshire, England, in 1856.

Its local nomenclature is somewhat of a puzzle for in the 1880s, before section 89 was subdivided, maps of the area show **Harcourt** relating to this section. In Cornwall it is said that the name derives from *war-coid* - 'above the wood' and in Adelaide, of course, the land on which it stands was 'above the Black Forest' of early colonial days; the name occurs, also, in Shropshire where it is proclaimed to derive from the OE *havekercot* - 'hawker's cottage'. Endeavours to locate descendants of the co-subdividers for a positive explanation of its nomenclature were abortive.

Harding Springs - These springs are located 28 km north of Bordertown along the Pinnaroo Road.



Mary and William Harding

They were named after William Harding (ca.1824-1874), an early pastoralist, in 1859. He is buried on the former Tintinara pastoral station 'purchased from Messrs T.W. and J.H. Boothby.' (*See Bunn Springs & Tintinara*)

Hardwicke - An 1877 subdivision of part section 1163, Hundred of Port Adelaide, bisected by Trinity Street; now included in Ottoway. Harold Mayo Addison, surveyor of Adelaide, laid it out on behalf of the owner, William Paddock. The name occurs in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, England, and means 'shepherd's dwelling'.

The name was applied, also, to a subdivision of part section 70, Hundred of Para Wurlie, by James Murdock in 1877. He obtained the land grant in 1872 when he was described as a butcher of Glenburn, near Rapid Bay.

Hardwicke Bay was named by Matthew Flinders on 19 March 1802 after the Earl of Hardwicke, formerly the Right Honourable Charles P. Yorke. (*See Yorke Peninsula*)

The **Hardwicke Bay** School opened in 1879 and closed circa 1886. (*See Yorke Peninsula*)

Hardy - Arthur Hardy, MP (1875-1877) arrived in the *Platina* in 1839 and 'with a shepherd who had accompanied him... purchased sheep and began farming on the Torrens at Shepley, subsequently known as Paradise... He returned to England in 1848 and when he came back he brought with him a wife... He built Birksgate at Glen Osmond and, in 1850, opened the Glen Osmond quarries.' (*See Birksgate & Piccadilly*)

He is remembered by the **Hundred of Hardy**, County of Kimberley, proclaimed on 5 August 1880 - a notation in the Department of Lands says it was proposed to be named 'Pandappa'. (*See Goodwood*)

Cape Hardy, in the South-East, near Cape Burr, was named in 1840 after Arthur Hardy while in company with the Deputy Surveyor-General, Thomas Burr. Rodney Cockburn says he took up a pastoral lease near the cape.

Hardytown was a subdivision of sections 1070 and 1277, Hundred of Adelaide, by Alfred Hardy while **Hardyville** was laid out in 1916 on section 77, Hundred of Pirie, by Arthur Hardy; now included in Port Pirie and bisected by Hardy Street.

Hareby Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group, named by Matthew Flinders after a village in Lincolnshire; it derives from *haris-by* where *haris* is an Old Norman nickname, literally, 'the hare' and *by* Old Scandinavian for 'a village'.

Harewood - In 1939, this was the name of Douglas Mawson's property south of Adelaide.



Budding geologists 'in the nude' at Douglas Mawson's 'Harewood' Reg Sprigg

Harmerville - A school opened in 1892 as 'Blyth Scrub'; name changed in 1908; closed in 1941.

Harold Hill - Near Wilpena, named by the surveyor W.G. Evans in 1895 after his son.

Harper Range - South-West of Padthaway, recalls William Harper who took out an occupation licence in the South-East at 'Granite Rocks' on 3 September 1846.

Harriet River - On Kangaroo Island, named by Captain B. Douglas in November 1857 after his eldest daughter, who married Governor Daly's nephew, Dominick Daniel Daly, a surveyor and mine manager.

The town was created on part section 26, Hundred of Newland, by Crystal Isobel M. Crabb in 1961.

Harriott Hill - In the Hundred of Freeling, and named after a sheep station on the River Bremer held by Andrew Harriott (ca.1804-1867) who was a partner with Adam Young in a mercantile business in Hindley Street during the early 1840s and held an occupation licence in the Bremer district from 25 July 1844 following his arrival from New South Wales in 1838.

Earlier, in 1843, his station near Langhorne Creek 'was visited... by a party of the Murray tribes, about 25 in number. They bound the hutkeeper hand and foot... stripped the hut of everything except a chest of tea - guns, pistols, gunpowder, blankets and six months' supply of provisions being carried off.'

Harris - This subdivision was laid out in 1879 on part section 241, Hundred of Pirie, by William Harris between Emma and Branford Streets; now included in Solomontown.

Harris Crossing is at the head of Spencer Gulf and, according to Rodney Cockburn, named after W.G. Harris, a surveyor in Babbage's exploration party. (*See Babbage*)

Lake Harris is South-West of Kingoonya, mapped by C.H. Harris in August 1874 and named by Governor Musgrave. (*See Everard, Lake*)

Controversy over its nomenclature, together with that of Harris Crossing and **Harris Bluff**, was traversed in 1921:

I would like to point out that that Lake Harris was named by Governor Musgrave after my late father,

Charles Hope Harris, who was for many years in the Survey Department... **Mount Harris**, the highest point in Blood's Range, was also named after my father by Tietkins...

Harris Range School in the Lower South-East opened in 1876 and was, in 1877, conducted in the Wylie Hall by Elizabeth P. Sheppard with an enrolment of 37 pupils. A new school was opened in 1880 and named 'Pompoon Swamp'; it closed in 1967. There is a **Harris Flat** in the near vicinity.

Harrogate - A subdivision of section 1789, Hundred of Kanmantoo, 16 km east of Woodside, by the Hon. John Baker in 1858, who named it after a town in Yorkshire, England, where, in 1512, it was recorded as *harlogate* - 'grey hill gate'.

The **Harrogate** Post Office opened in 1861 and closed on 1 January 1974.

In 1875, the **Harrogate** School was conducted by Henry E. Abell in a chapel with 51 enrolled pupils; it opened as 'Harrowgate', in 1860, becoming 'Harrogate', in 1877; it closed in 1943.

Late in December 1865, Mr Alfred Jones found a quartz deposit on the eastern slopes of the Bremer Ranges in the Hundred of Tungkillo, six miles to the east of Harrogate. Unaware of its value he gave specimens to Mr T.A. Woods who was struck with their similarity to some specimens he had in his possession from the Clunes Reef in Victoria.

After heeding advice from gentlemen, such as Mr Hargraves, the morning press in Adelaide declared that 'it would be unwise to indulge in any very extravagant notions as to the results of these discoveries. It is better to moderate our expectations. But from all we can learn the data already offered will warrant the conclusion that a new industry is about to be established amongst us...'

In 1910, a visitor recorded that 'from Monarto Siding we proceeded toward Harrogate and into a class of country that has a great name for record wheat crops':

Further on were seen the local football oval and cemetery... After turning a few times and passing some really fine paddocks we found ourselves approaching what appeared to be a small township. On closer examination it proved to be a group of buildings representing the council chamber, the post office and a German chapel and school...

Harrow - This subdivision of section 201, Hundred of Wongyarra, in 1865, was a speculative venture by Thomas William Moran (ca.1827-1904), publican, and Daniel Battams (ca.1827-1881), publican. (*See Bartagunyah*) The sale of allotments was not a success and they were forced to sell the whole town at a greatly reduced price to the

only person who was remotely interested, John Howard Angas. (*See Harrow Hill*) There is a 'Harrow' in Wexford, Ireland, and probably had associations for Mr Moran, who was born in Westmeath, Ireland.

The name of **Harrow** was applied unofficially, also, to a subdivision of section 480, Hundred of Yatala (*See Hampstead Heath*) and, in 1847, while calling for tenders for the supply of bricks, lime and sand, The Glen Osmond Union Mining Co. said, 'materials were to be delivered at the village of **Harrow** situated at the angle of the Mount Barker and Kensington [modern-day Portrush?] Roads, Glen Osmond.'

Harrow Hill was an 1860 subdivision of section 83, Hundred of Kooringa, by Thomas William Powell (1806-1891) of Kooringa, contiguous to 'Copperhouse'. He emigrated from Middlesex, England, in 1849, where there is a village called 'Harrow-on-the-Hill', derived from *hearg-weoh* - 'heathen temple' or 'shrine of an idol'.

Harrowville - This 1878 subdivision of sections 257-8 and 280, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Brodie Spence and Arthur Harvey, now included in East Adelaide, took its name from the contiguous 'Harrow Road' and was bounded by that road, 5th and 7th Avenues and St Peters Street.

Harry - Harry Franklin, one of G.W. Goyder's survey party in 1860, is remembered by **Harry Hill**, west of Lake Gregory.



Date plantation at Lake Harry Station - 1930



Lake Harry in 1925

Lake Harry, about 40 km North-East of Marree, is believed to have been named after Harry Robert Debney, born 1879, the son of George Leonard Debney (1843-1908) who was reported to be the manager of Moolooloo station in the 1870s. Rodney Cockburn says it honours Harry Franklin, mentioned earlier in respect of **Harry Hill**.

An experimental date plantation was established there in March 1895. One thing that surprised every visitor to Lake Harry is that there was no lake and a visitor recalled in 1897 that 'we were told that a sheet of water is there after a heavy rain, but it is only a few inches deep':

A beautiful mirage is to be seen there every day, but that is too common a thing in the North to arouse interest...

The government gardens are composed almost entirely of date trees... Tomatoes do well and ripe ones can be had at almost every month of the year. The bore at Lake Harry is 1,300 feet deep... [*See Marree*]

Point Harry, near Moonta, remembers. Mr A. Harry, an early resident, whose fishing boat *Harrietta* was wrecked there.

Hart - Captain John Hart (1809-1873), came to Adelaide in 1837 and, in later years, was a Member of Parliament (1857-1873); his name is perpetuated on the map of South Australia. (*See under Glanville for biographical details.*)

The town of **Hart** was advertised in 1877 as being 'laid out on portions of sections 396, 397 and 410 adjoining the Angle [*sic*] Grove Hotel [*see Angelgrove*] and situated at the junction of six roads on the main road from Clare to Port Pirie.' A perusal of relevant certificates of title suggests that the subdivision never proceeded beyond the 'advertising' stage. (*See Anama*)

In 1905, it was reported that Arbor Day was celebrated at the Hart Hall School in July 1905:

Mr. A.L. McEwin and Mr. R.W. Lyon addressed the children, after which each scholar planted a tree.

Prizes were given for each tree living from last year's Arbor Day

A photograph of pupils and teacher at the Hart School is in the *Chronicle*, 18 August 1906.

Cape Hart, on Kangaroo Island, was named by Captain B. Douglas in 1857, **Lake Hart**, North-West of Port Augusta, discovered by B.H. Babbage in 1858, **Hart Island**, in the Saint Francis group, named by Captain B. Douglas in April 1858, **Hart**, a railway station 14 km north of Blyth and the **Hundred of Hart**, County of Stanley, proclaimed on 24 November 1864 - a controversy over its proclamation was the subject of an editorial in 1864.

Hart Mine, on section 2, Hundred of Mulloowurtie, recalls the same gentleman who obtained the land grant on 14 April 1847 (sections 1 and 2 were surveyed in 1846 by W. Baker). He was a partner of Alfred Weaver and they stated publicly their intention to set up a whaling station and sheep run, but privately their interests were in copper, outcrops of which existed on the land; payable quantities of ore were not forthcoming and the mine was abandoned.

In some parts of Yorke Peninsula the scrub is impenetrable, extending from shore to shore, and there seems to a considerable extent an absence of surface water... Mr Weaver and his party skirted the coast with their stock and in their progress discovered a large deposit of copper... Messrs Weaver and Hart effected the purchase of this land and thus secured (judging from reports and assays) ... a property second only to the celebrated Burra Burra...

Hart Lagoon, near Waikerie, was named after Jacob Hart who took up pastoral lease no. 92 in July 1851, comprising land along the river front for '35 miles west of Overland Corner.'

Hart Island, near Waikerie, was 'one of the worst places on the river for skippers in low water':

Many a tale has been told of the difficulties encountered here, the heaving and breaking of lines, the hauling and block-snapping and shifting cargo must have been very tiresome...

Hartley - Reverend Hartley Williams gave this name to a subdivision of part section 240, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1879; now included in Brighton. Lands Department records show that the name **Hartley** was applied, also, to section 1801, Hundred of Strathalbyn, where a small village was set up by Methodists who emigrated on the *Hartley* in 1837.

The **Hartley** Post Office stood on section 1804, Hundred of Strathalbyn, 11 km north of Langhorne Creek; opened in 1867 by J. Cross it closed on 30 June 1981.

The **Hartley** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1970; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 9 August 1919, page 30. In 1928, it was said that 'the old Hartley Chapel stands on the main road from Callington to Woodchester and Strathalbyn...' **Hartley Bank** - (See *Claremont*)

Hartley Vale relates to sections 6178-79, Hundred of Talunga, and its Primitive Methodist Church was erected on part sections 6000 and 6199 owned, previously, by John and Susan Moore; it was burnt out in the 'Ash Wednesday' bushfires of 1983, but the walls are still standing. In October 1889 Messrs Homburg and Stirling, members for Gumeracha, presented to the Minister of Education a petition from the residents of **Hartley Vale**, requesting the establishment of a provisional school at that place. When a request was previously made it was refused on the ground that the locality was too near Gumeracha or Lobethal...

According to Education Department records the **Hartley Vale** School opened in 1890 and closed in 1904, but there is a report of one being conducted there in 1858.

Hartley is a common place name in England and means 'hart's [an animal] meadow'.

Harvey - On 7 June 1859, John McD. Stuart discovered and named **Mount Harvey**, west of Lake Eyre North, after J. Harvey, MLC (1857-1860), who was born in Wick, Scotland in 1821, came to South Australia in the *Superb*, in 1839, and took up a run that occupied land from Port Gawler to Mount Torrens.

As at that time cattle were being brought over from New South Wales, he [gave] the drovers the use of the run. They sold what stock they could and he took the remainder. Thus he stocked his land. He laid the foundations of the first stone house built in Gawler, where pine structures had been fashionable, and 'was the veteran racing man of the colony and right up to the time of his death... a regular attendant at metropolitan race meetings.

He was his own doctor and when he contracted rheumatism he claimed to have cured it by bathing in the slimy water at St Kilda. He was a member of the first parliament and the father of the District Council system of South Australia; Yatala was the first [*sic*] council and he was in it. [See *Saint Kilda & Salisbury*]

Harvey Creek, north of Riverton, recalls William Harvey who settled close to a swampy patch along the creek. The main road crossed it and, with flooding and bogging, 'there was always work to be done at "Harvey's".'

A prior name for **Harveys Return**, on Kangaroo Island, was 'Murrell Landing', named after Joseph Murrell, master of the vessel *Eliza* that visited the island prior to 1834. H.C. Talbot said that 'in 1834, two men - Whalley and Harvey were living as mates, near what is now known as Kingscote':

Harvey went off with a sealing expedition; Whalley left Kingscote and walked to Cape Borda keeping watch for the boat and signalled it by smoke. As landing at Cape Borda was impracticable, the cliffs being some 400 feet high, they were compelled to search along the coast for a landing place and discovered the spot now known as Harvey's Return.

Harveyton - In 1897, this subdivision of sections 1059 and 1060, Hundred of Port Adelaide, now included in Largs Bay, was created by William Harvey C. Lovely.

Haselgrove, Point - In the Hundred of Flinders, recalls. Mr Colin Haselgrove, OBE, a prominent yachtsman, flag officer and life member of the Royal South Australian Yacht Squadron, who charted much of the adjacent waters to assist the yachting fraternity.

Haslam - William Haslam, born on 2 April 1850 in Bolton, Lancashire, arrived in South Australia in the *Glen Osmond* in 1869 when 'he entered the employ of Messrs Donaldson, Andrews and Sharland as a warehouseman':

In later years he engaged as a storekeeper at Jamestown and, in 1899, he was elected Mayor... Being so popular he was induced to stand for the Legislative Council in 1891 when he was returned...

He ranked as an independent member but when the Kingston government was formed in 1893 his name was spoken of in connection with a proposal to appoint an extra minister... but nothing came of it... He was a fluent speaker and an earnest member...

The **Hundred of Haslam**, County of Dufferin, was proclaimed on 18 May 1893 and the town of **Haslam**, 40 km north of Streaky Bay, on 9 October 1913, was preceded by a jetty, erected in 1911-1912 by Mr James Townsend.

From as far back as 1862 Yardea, Hiltaba, Kondulka, Yarna and Lake Everard Stations regularly sent their wool and sandalwood to this nearest point on the coast, to be taken by lighter out to waiting ships. They continued to do this over eighty years until the demise of shipping after World War II. [See *Wirrulla*]



Haslam Jetty during construction in 1912

The **Haslam** School opened in 1920 and had its name changed to 'Maildaburra' in 1921; it closed on the opening of Perlubie School. In 1921, the **Haslam Township** School was opened and, when a new school was erected in 1930, it became **Haslam**. (See *Heywood Park*)

Hasse Mound - Near Copley; the name was changed in 1918 to 'Larelar Mound,' Aboriginal for 'round.'

Hastings - An 1877 subdivision of part section 206, Hundred of Noarlunga, bisected by Victoria Street, by George W. Cotton who was born at Staplehurst, Kent, in 1821; now included in Hove

He named it after a town in Sussex. (*See Cotton & Somerton*)

In 1891, the name **Hastings** was applied, also, to a subdivision of part sections 1090-93 and 1095, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by the Largs Bay Land and Investment Company Limited; now included in Largs Bay; it was an unofficial name and not recognised by the Department of Lands. Their nomenclature is explained in the following snippet of history: 'In 893 AD the Danes, in 250 ships, commanded by the pirate Hastings, landed at the mouth of the River Rother... they constructed forts and ravaged all the coast.'

Hastwell - An 1892 subdivision of section 234, Hundred of Pichi Richi, by Henry Porter, labourer of Quorn, bisected by Water Street and, today, included in Quorn. There is a 'Haswell' (*sic*) in England derived from the OE *haesel-wella* - 'hazel spring or stream'; this may account for the street's name in this subdivision.

Hatherleigh - This town is situated 16 km NNW of Millicent, Although its proclamation is below the name of Governor Jervois, the official docket, no. 1911 of 1879 shows, clearly, that it was bestowed by the Lt-Governor, Samuel Way, on 22 September 1879 during the Governor's temporary absence from the colony.

Historical records show people named 'Way' associated with Hatherleigh in 1562, 1607, 1610 and 1770 and Samuel Way attending Shebbear College in 1847-48, about 11 km North-West of Hatherleigh.

In 1193 its namesake in Devonshire, England, was called *hadreleia* - 'hawthorn wood'.

The **Hatherleigh** School opened in 1886 and closed it in 1971.

In 1914, the Hatherleigh repurchase 'comprised 602 acres of freehold in the Hundred of Rivoli Bay':

Mr Robert McDonald (Millicent) was the vendor... The Surveyor-General's report showed that more than half the area rich, peaty soil from which very large crops of potatoes had lately been obtained...

Hatherley - A 1913 subdivision of part sections 223-24 and 237, Hundred of Adelaide, by the executors of Elizabeth W.R. White; now included in Hyde Park. The name occurs in Gloucestershire, England.

Havelock, Mount - East of Wilpena Pound where the 'Mount Havelock Run' was established in 1888.

Hawarden Estate - In 1920, it was described as '15 lots in Wattlebury Road in Lower Mitcham adjacent to Grange Farm property until recently known as Mitcham Camp.' The name occurs in England and means 'high homestead'.

Hawdon - Joseph Hawdon (1813-1871), the pioneer of overlanding cattle from the eastern colonies in 1838 is remembered by **Lake Hawdon**, named by Charles Bonney on 26 March 1839; he arrived in New South Wales in the *Children* in 1834 where his brother, John, had been a settler for some six years.

We have this week the pleasing task of communicating an event perhaps the most interesting and important that has occurred since the formation of the colony, the arrival of a large herd of cattle overland from New South Wales. On Tuesday evening last Mr Hawdon arrived at Adelaide from the Onkaparinga Valley about 15 miles distant where he had left his herd of 335 bullocks, cows, heifers and horses in excellent condition after a journey of nearly 1,000 miles and occupying 10 weeks. Four bullocks only we believe have been lost and those were killed in a thunderstorm in which Mr Hawdon himself was slightly injured.

After his arrival in Adelaide, James Hurtle Fisher presided at a dinner in his honour. Later, Mr Hawdon took up pastoral country in Victoria, settling finally in New Zealand where he became a member of the Legislative Council; he is buried at Christchurch. **Hawdon Range**, in the Cambrai-Sedan district, was named by Johannes Menge.

Hawker - George Charles Hawker was born in London, in 1819, the second son of Admiral Edward Hawker (*See Ashford*) and, after his arrival in South Australia in the *Lysander* in September 1840, ran sheep in the Nuriootpa district and, in 1841, established the 'Bungaree Run' with two brothers.

Entering parliament in 1858, he became Speaker in 1860, returned to England in 1865 and, apart from a short return visit, remained there until 1874.

Upon his return to the colony he re-entered the political arena in 1875, retiring in 1883.

Hawker Hill, west of Lake Frome, was named by John McD. Stuart on 2 June 1859; **Mount Hawker** South-West of Lake Eyre South, named by John McD. Stuart on 1 July 1861.

The town of **Hawker** was proclaimed on 1 July 1880 and its sale occasioned very spirited bidding particularly for 'blocks near the railway station favourably placed for hotels and shops':

The supreme site was the large corner (Lot 470) on which the Royal Hotel was erected later, and this brought the top price of £246. Lot 473 on which William Powell erected a hotel later named the 'Wonoka' brought £147. The storekeepers H. Gadd and G. Jackson paid, respectively, £72 (Lot 415) and £100 (Lot 391) for good sites facing the railway close to the station.

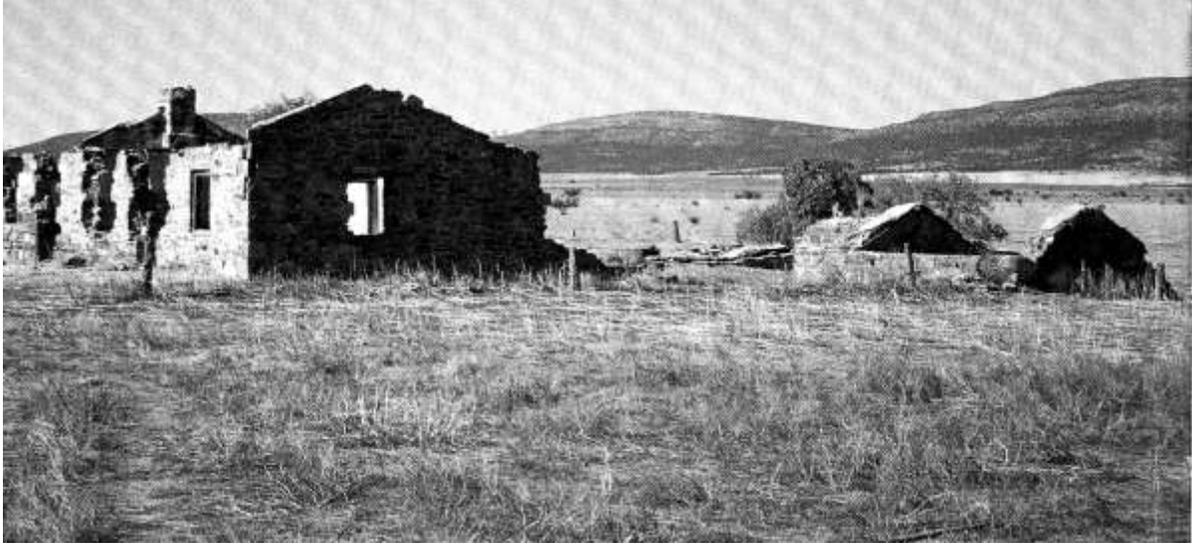
While most of Hawker remained simply pegged-out blocks of bluebush, the 'top end' of the town, where business activity was concentrated, must have been as animated as an ant colony. Hammering could be heard all day long for initially all of the buildings were of wood and iron. There was keen competition to be first with any business service to the public. Constantly teams of horses, bullocks, donkeys, and even camels converged upon, or radiated from, the town, raising the dust in that dry year of 1880.

The drought of the 1890s prompted Mr T. Laidlaw of the Royal Hotel to say that 'you should have been here yesterday to see some of the horses come in with the wool':

Most of the stock has been removed away for feed and those that remain are half dead. Not one farmer in the district has all his stock home and the charge of depasturing them ranges from one shilling to two shillings a head.

‘They can’t get anything to eat about here’ was the forlorn cry. The grasshoppers have been traversing the country in millions. One sympathetic old Irishman was heard to remark on seeing them, ‘Poor little devils, I’m sorry for you. Why don’t you go back into the ground and wait for another 12 months?’

Mr W.P. Reed, the auctioneer, who has been in the district 16 years said, ‘We have had it bad before, but never anything approaching this. In a bad drought there was feed to be had in patches, but the mischief of it then was the scarcity of water... Some people have been taking the thatch of the sheds to feed the stock, while others have been chaffing old straw stacks that have been up for years. There will be no show at Hawker this year on account of the drought.’



Ruins of home erected near Hawker by Heinrich Borgas in 1880.

A photograph of four generations of the Parsons family is in the *Observer*, 21 April 1917, page 28, of a derailed train on 28 September 1918, page 22, of ‘a new cricket field’ in the *Chronicle*, 5 March 1936, page 33.



Street Scene in Hawker in the 1880s



Hawker - 1953

The **Hundred of Hawker**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 24 January 1878.

On Monday morning Mr Older, manager of the Cowell branch of the Bank of Adelaide, kindly volunteered to act as pilot through the Hundred of Hawker, and in the height of a northerly buster we started in a southerly direction along the road to the Nob, formerly the place where mails were landed before Arno Bay became a seaport.

Fortunately the wind was almost dead aft for the first few miles, so we escaped temporarily the whirlwind of Australian snow - sand, soil and other floating missiles...

In 1906, it was reported that ‘[Mr W.S. Tilly] has a nice property at North Kilkerran, Yorke’s Peninsula but, desirous of securing land for his sons, he acquired Mr J. Elleway’s farm and is well satisfied with the bargain’:

Mr Tilly brings many years’ experience of similar country and indomitable energy together with a fair amount of capital to Eyre Peninsula and being fortunate in the assistance of his stalwart family, there is every probability that this estate will in a few years become exceedingly productive and valuable... Water is available at Point Price... [See *Gibbon, Port & Ashford*]

James C. Hawker was residing at Moorundie in 1844 when he joined Captain Charles Sturt’s exploration into the interior during which he named the channel connecting Lake Bonney and the River Murray as **Hawker Creek** after his companion, but it was never adopted, officially, and is known, today, as ‘Chambers Creek’.

Hawker Creek, near Glanville; since reclaimed, was named after the same gentleman.

The traffic up and down it was of considerable importance:

Mr. Gowling remembered the creek 18 years ago when there was 8 feet of water in it, but during the past 5 or 6 years silt had on several occasions been thrown on the banks by the government and consequently it had been gradually filling up.

Not only was the creek a great convenience to the surrounding inhabitants, but it was the only place where the Marine Board could dispose of its surplus silt... It was also the only place where firewood could be landed...

Hawker Creek and **Hawker Hill**, near Kapunda, were probably named after a local farmer, Richard Hawker.

Hawkeston - An 1882 subdivision of part section 233, Hundred of Adelaide, by Alexander MacGeorge, land agent of Adelaide; now included in Lower Mitcham. The name suggests the Middle English *ton*, meaning 'town', being added to a surname. If this supposition is correct it may refer to George Wright Hawkes who was, in turn, Assistant-Treasurer (1857) and Special Magistrate for twenty years from 1860.

He was associated, closely, with literary and charitable institutions such as the Belair Inebriate Retreat and The Home for the Incurables and three of the stained-glass windows in St Peter's Cathedral were given by him.

Hawklea - A 1946 subdivision of part section 80, Hundred of Mobilong, by Douglas Lind.

Hawkshaw - A town, 24 km North-West of Carrieton, proclaimed on 23 November 1882, and named by Governor Jervis after Sir John Hawkshaw (1811-1891), a prominent English engineer and, possibly, a friend of the Governor, who himself joined the Royal Engineers in 1839, aged 18, and commanded the Royal Engineer unit at Chatham and Woolwich from 1848 to 1852. He was, without doubt, one of the foremost civil engineers of the 19th century:

He gave valuable assistance to Ferdinand de Lesseps in the construction of the Suez Canal (1859-1869). At its opening de Lesseps introduced Hawkshaw to distinguished guests with the words: 'This is the gentleman to whom I owe the canal.'

Hawson - Captain H.C. Hawson of the *Abcona*, in 1839, is recalled by **Hawson Range**, in the Hundred of Warrow, known, today, as 'Marble Range'. (See *Happy Valley & Katamana*)

Hawson Swamp, in the Hundred of Lincoln, is known now as 'Little Swamp'.

Frank Hawson, the younger brother of Captain H.C. Hawson, was killed there on 5 October 1840:

Yesterday morning I was called... to attend to Mr Hawson's son who had just arrived from the bush, where Mr Hawson has a sheep station, having been speared by the natives. I found him with two spears in the chest - both of which were barbed, and one of which had passed through his back. I, of course, saw that death would instantly follow the withdrawal of them... He lies without pain, mortification having taken place several hours - and he will soon reach the period of dissolution... Mr Smith (with the police force) has gone in search of the native... This circumstance has thrown the settlement into great distress. The German missionary, Rev Schurman, has gone with Mr Smith...



Remains of Frank Hawson being prepared for burial - 1911



Frank Hawson's Monument at Kirton Point

Reminiscences of his two daughters were published in 1911.

At a meeting of the progress committee attention was drawn to the neglected state of Frank Hawson's lonely grave which was about 200 yards south of Kirton Point Jetty... The grave which is hardly recognisable and difficult to find among the low, tangled mallee scrub is marked with reverence by a few admirers of the brave young lad who, after burning off the two spear ends that had passed through his body, crawled into the house and awaited death with cheerful resignation...

It lies nearly in the centre of a surveyed street. There is a desire on the part of those interested in this old-time and strangely pathetic incident of early settlement that Frank Hawson's memory should be perpetuated by a suitable monument...

And to this end it has been decided that public subscriptions should be invited and the school children, to whom the story of the lad's end has been made known through a school publication, should be given an opportunity to contribute towards a fund to carry out this worthy object effectively.

Hawthorn - The suburb was laid out in 1880 on section 235, Hundred of Adelaide, by Edward Thornber and David Garlick. It is a common place name in England and the fact that it incorporates part of Mr Thornber's name is, perhaps, purely coincidental. Information on an Aboriginal Reserve was published, in 1883, when a deputation waited upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands and asked that the one at Hawthorn be handed over to the Unley corporation for recreation purposes (the other was at Goodwood South), but the 'residents felt that the first mentioned was more suitable for the purposes and they wished to utilise it owing to its more central position':

A population of 6,000 was already settled in the neighbourhood... At present the ground was only used for grazing purposes... The original purpose for which the reserve had been dedicated had almost passed away, because every one knew that the natives were fast dying off the face of the country...

Photographs of Price Oval are in the *Observer*, 13 May 1911, page 30, 8 September 1923, page 23, of the nursing staff of the John Scholz Hospital in the *Chronicle*, 9 August 1913, page 31, of the flooding of Cross Road in the *Observer*, 11 September 1926, page 33.

Hawthorndene - In 1947, Mr H.H. Austin of Hyde Park said his family arrived in Blackwood in June 1887 and that his father was a devotee of Sir Walter Scott, whose poem *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* contains a line - 'and seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.'

Accordingly, the name was adopted for the delightful glade, softening the 'den' to 'dene'.

The subdivision of **Hawthodene** (*sic*), created by A.E. and D.J. Hewett on part sections 871-2, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1925, was advertised as **Hawthorne Dene** and the question asked, 'why live in the congested areas of the city when such a splendid spot is available right alongside a first class railway service?'

In November 1927, it was said that it was one of the 'best known estates in our hills and for many years was a favourite picnic resort; two years ago the property was subdivided into spacious allotments after setting aside 17 acres for public recreation reserves, including an exceptionally fine oval':

At that time 100 allotments were disposed of... The whole of this estate is situated within what is known as the 'Building Area'... A free first class railway pass for three years is granted by the railway authorities where a house of a certain value is erected...

Above the hill there lies a dell,

Where the fruit and flowers luxuriant grow,

And stately gum trees, row on row,

Stand guard around a fairy well.

Here have I learned the joy of peace,

Made wise by nature's thoughts of life,

And in the interlude of strife,

Have hope of days when strife will cease.

The name 'Hawthornden' (*sic*) occurs in Scotland and translates as 'a deeply wooded valley or glen'.

Later extensions to the subdivision show **Hawthorndene**. According to the Nomenclature Committee's Minutes of 28 July 1947, **Hawthodene** was applied, originally, by the committee after **Hawthorndene**, as suggested by the then owners, had been rejected; no reason was given for the refusal.

In 1936, it was said that 'bird life is loud at this peaceful spot':

Swallows use the oval as an aerodrome. Swooping, wheeling, darting, landing, taking off again - they are ever on the move. There are kookaburras too and sometimes more magpies than you would dream of seeing in one place... From the lower end of the oval there are hawthorn bushes all the way down to the Coromandel Valley road... To attempt to describe the masses of blossom would be foolish. No brush, no pen, no camera can mirror their beauty...

The dene is worth traversing many times and finding fresh wonders every time they pass, many will wander back and forth through it for hours. In every acre of it there are a hundred delights...

Hay - Alexander Hay, MP (1857-1870), MLC (1873-1891) has several features named after him.

The **Hundred of Hay**, County of Eyre, was proclaimed on 19 April 1860 and land in the vicinity was held first under occupation licence by John Williams and Lachlan McBean 'on the road to Moorundie' from 24 July 1845. (*See Accommodation Hill & Baldon*)

Hayborough was a subdivision of part sections 19, 20, 21 and 27 Hundred of Goolwa, by the said gentleman in 1880; now included in Victor Harbor. A 1924 subdivision was advertised as 'the first available sea frontage between Victor Harbor and Port Elliot... these peerless marine sites will be placed on the market early in the New Year.' (*See Breckan, Mount for biographical details.*)

Comments upon him as a politician were made in 1871:

I can't think what makes the *Register* so cross with Mr Hay for his action on the Land Bill. For my part I think he has been highly successful in making things pleasant. He has done just what lots of farmers wanted in relaxing the residence clause, and all my neighbours are delighted with him.

They are getting old and don't see the fun of going to settle on fresh land. They prefer stopping where they are than working out a square mile or so in the North, with just the help of a 'manservant' living in any little shanty he can run up on the new land, enough to last till the time comes for throwing up their agreements.

It's no use the *Register* telling them that they won't be able to get the land at all because of more competition. They can see through that dodge, bless you! Nor is it any use telling them that my particular land shark has already given me notice that he expects me and my hands to take up at least half a dozen square miles in our names for his 'menservants' to go and live upon. No!

We folk in the bush here can see with half an eye when a thing won't suit us and we are not used to open the other half and look beyond our noses. If we did we might see too much and that would not be pleasant for some folks I know both in trade and politics.

But there's no fear! We shall go blundering on till the end of the chapter and when all the land in the North has been taken up by Mr Hay's 'menservants' we shall suddenly wake up in mortal wrath, and vow we'll desert the colony because the people's patrimony has been so wickedly made away with.

But that won't happen tomorrow; so by all means let us stick to Mr Hay's clause. It makes things pleasant now, and the future must take care of itself.

What I chiefly admire in Mr Hay's motion is the ingenious little handful of dust he throws in our eyes by limiting his privileges to residents in the colony. His folks might think it too transparent a dodge, for of course it can make no possible difference...

Reminiscences of the district **Hay Flat**, in 1916, said that 'Captain Field was living there in 1851 in his old residence, Hillside':

It was a picturesque brick structure, half underground, on the side of a hill - hence its name. His estate was grazing land known as Hay Flat. He afterwards purchased Dairy Flat, formerly the property of Mr J.B. Hack, and used for dairy farming.

On the range dividing the two flats stands the ruins of St Paul's Church. It is 45 years since services were held in it. Only one wall is now standing...

Rodney Cockburn records an extract from a letter to the *Farm & Garden* that said, *inter alia*: 'The first surveyors... found the grass so luxuriant and tall that it could be tied over a horse's back. This they mowed and made into hay.'



The Ruins of Lt. Field's home 'Hillside' built in 1844 at Hay Flat

Hay Range - The following is taken from an essay by G.H. Manning in *The Lasting Hills*:

At the turn of the 20th century, viewed from a ridge beyond Uraidla, there could be seen a well-defined valley drained by the River Onkaparinga, while visible, looking eastward, were dark patches of timber alternated with farms, gardens and a string of small townships. Beyond this line the forest was less dense and the rising ground, backed all along the horizon by a lightly-wooded range, was nearly of even height, except at one point near the central section where a high summit rose with a steep face in front.

Its back fell away eastward in a prolonged slope resembling the top of a saddle - this was the **Hay Range** of the early explorers, the high summit of which was Mount Barker.

Hay Valley was a descriptive name applied to a valley near Nairne where the first South Australian windmill was erected by John Dunn in 1842. An examination at Maria Turpin's **Hay Valley** School took place on 3 November 1859 and, 'in general, the examiners expressed their satisfaction on the intelligence of the children. About 70 children attended and, after the examination, they were rewarded with cake and tea.' Later, in 1861, the school, South-East of Lobethal, accommodated 56 pupils; opened, circa 1859, it closed in 1911.

Haycock, Point - In a *Journal of a Trip to Kangaroo Island*, in 1853, it was said that, 'about 1 a.m. the wind lulled, a strong puff of the SW wind came tearing down upon us; took timely notice, and put in at "Hanrok's" beach, about eight miles north of Yankalilla...'

In an explanatory note it was said that 'he describes a fine tidal estuary at Hanrok's [*sic*], no doubt the mouth of the Myponga Creek':

The name 'Hanrok' has not survived, possibly because it was used only by the Islanders in the days before colonisation. On the other hand, **Point Haycock** is the conical hill at Carrickalinga and a jetty called

Haycock's Landing could be found there until it was blown away by a gale in the 1930s...

Completed in 1923, the jetty was 'only used a few times during a three month period as difficulties of berthing became apparent due to constant swells and the exposed position to winds from the north and south west... The jetty which cost £25,000 was demolished. Pile stumps are still visible today as a reminder of wasteful expenditure.'



Haycock Point with Barratt Rocks in the foreground - 1924

Hayfield, Mount - On section 116, Hundred of Yankalilla, known as *wataranalan* by the Aborigines - 'twin hills' and derived from the myth of two men who became altered into the ring-tailed mouse and the swallow. (*See Yankalilla*)

Hayhurst - An 1876 subdivision of part section 88, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Harper Formby; now included in Plympton; streets included were Long Street, Chapel Street, Ashmore Avenue (now part of Plympton School), Glenburnie Terrace, Manfred Street, Owen Street, Marion Road and Anzac Highway.

Later, it embraced Bideville and Kurralta Park Extension that were part of section 2033. The name **Hayhurst** was given, also, to a railway station on the Glenelg-South Terrace railway line. The personal name 'Hayhurst' derives from *hay* - 'field' and *hurst* - 'forests or woods'.

Hayward - Hans Mincham, in *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*, says:

Unique in the nomenclature of the Flinders Ranges, Hayward's name appears four times on the map within 3 km for prominent features in the Heysen Range. Directly South-West from the ruins of his old Aroona station stands **Mount Hayward** (865 metres), the highest in the Heysen Range; south of it, each successively 11 metres lower, are **South Mount Hayward** and **False Mount Hayward**.

Finally, southern-most, there is the bold, precipitous, broad-faced **Hayward Bluff** which was apparently the first to be named for it alone was marked on J.B. Austin's map in 1863.

Hayward Creek in the North Flinders Ranges was named by John McKinlay on 3 January 1862.

The names recall J.F. Hayward who held the Aroona run (lease no. 83 of July 1851). (*See Aroona & Chace Range*)

A pastoralist recalled that his 'first meeting with Mr J.F. Hayward was at Pekina in 1850 or 1851':

He had then nearly cut off his toe while using an axe. The next meeting was at Kanyaka in 1853. He came down from Aroona to see about a dray road from Kanyaka to Port Augusta, to take some bales of wool that had been left at Kanyaka some months before..., through Pichi Richi Pass...

So Hayward with Mr Craig of Warcowie (the then owner) and drivers, Captain Chase [*sic*], James Quick and a black boy started from Kanyaka and succeeded after days of hard work in getting through the pass...

Following the murder of one of his shepherds by Aborigines:

Hayward led a vigilante group against the Yura people he alleged were responsible... [He] was never charged, let alone even named as a murderer. Nevertheless, from records that have survived, official anxiety about the episode is obvious...

Hayward claimed that his 'campaigns' against the Aborigines 'were a necessary and ordinary part of frontier life': 'In every case that I missed sheep I at once followed them, camping when no longer their traces were visible, and at dawn again at them, till I rescued my sheep or punished the thieves.' In Hayward's words, Aboriginal people had to be 'chastised' or 'terrified', otherwise there would be no end to the attacks on his stock and property...

In stark contrast to his sentiments, another colonist proffered a Christian reflection:

Shame Upon Us! We take their land and drive away their food by what we call civilization, and then deny them shelter from a storm... What comes of all the hypocrisy of our wishes to better their condition? The police drive them into the bush to murder shepherds, and then we cry out for more police... What can a maddened black think of our Christianity to deny him the sod on which he was born?

You grow hundreds of bushels of corn on his land but deny him the crumbs that fall from the table... They kill a sheep, but you drive his kangaroo away. You now drive him away from his own, his native land - out upon it; how can God's all-seeing eye approve of this?

Information on the proposed **Hayward Park** School on Yorke Peninsula was reported in 1876; opened in 1880 by Charles Stockbridge, it closed in 1930. In 1873, **Haywood** [*sic*] **Park** was said to be the site of a public well on Yorke Peninsula and named after an early settler, George Hayward, who died in 1908.

Haywards Hill School opened in 1905 and closed in 1931.

Hazelwood Park - Francis Clark, born in 1799 at Edgbaston, England, brought his wife and family to South Australia, in 1850, in the *Fatima* and purchased a property on Greenhill Road he named 'Hazelwood', after the celebrated 'Hazelwood School' in Edgbaston, Birmingham, owned by Thomas Wright Hill and, later, to become the home of Mr and Mrs Francis Clark, she being the daughter of Thomas W. Hill and sister of Sir Rowland Hill of 'Penny Postage' fame. (*See Hill Street under 'Nomenclature of the Streets of Adelaide and North Adelaide'*).

The 'Hazelwood School', opened in 1819, and it was there, in 1822, that Rowland and Matthew Hill and younger brother, Arthur, produced a most important book detailing their plans, *viz*, *Plans for the Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys in Large Numbers Drawn from Experience*.

The brothers' dream was to make Hazelwood, with its unique system of self-discipline and self-government by the boys, a model school and a sharp contrast to the harshness and cruelty so common in other schools of the day. All this was far in advance of the times and their book brought fame to Hazelwood overnight and was to have a great influence in the educational world.



Hazelwood Park - circa 1930

The suburb was laid out as **Hazelwood** by John Howard Clark, in 1877, on part section 298, Hundred of Adelaide, while the purchase of **Hazelwood Estate**, by the government as a National Park, was reported to a deputation on 20 June 1914.

Mr E.P. Auld, the secretary to the movement can claim to have started the idea of the State purchasing the land, but it was Mr Coneybeer, MP, who lifted the question from the parochial into a national matter. It was that difference that won the government's consent...

Photographs of the opening of Hazelwood Park are in the *Chronicle*, 23 April 1921, page 21.

Head Range - In the Far North, was named after Benjamin Head, a member of John McD Stuart's party in 1859.

Born in 1837, he died at Peterborough, in 1897, when an interview with him was reproduced:

I was born at Hale and came out in the old *Magdalena*, whose captain was a Yankee and I remember it was very hot weather when I arrived - somewhere about 1854 - I think it was in November. Mr J.F. Pascoe was a fellow passenger. I went to work when 14 as a moulder in Blyth Street with Mr Coulls.

After that I went into the bush with Mr John Chambers, stockkeeping at Moolooloo... was up there during the three years drought and a dreadful time it was for cattle and sheep and humans, too...

He then talks at length on events during John McDouall Stuart's treks into the interior. (See *Stuart & Hanson Range*)

Heaslip Dam - It lies about 50 km North-East of Carrieton and probably recalls James Heaslip (1837-1893) who arrived from Ireland in the *Osceola* in 1851 with his parents.

Heatherdale - In 1919, it comprised of 86 allotments '100 yards from the Ovingham railway station.'

Heatherfield - (See *Heathfield*)

Heathfield - A subdivision of part section 415, Hundred of Noarlunga, approved on 26 February 1926 in lieu of 'Heatherfield', was laid out by William N. Parsons into 31 allotments bisected by Erica Road and had its name taken from Thomas Duffield's home; he owned the land before it was subdivided.

After World War II some dubious land dealings in the district earned it the nickname of 'Swindle Town'. Its school, opened as 'Aldgate Valley' by Thomas G. Roberts in 1889, became **Heathfield** in 1914. The **Heathfield Conservation Park** was approved on 7 September 1987 in lieu of 'Loftia Recreation Park' (portion only).

Heathpool - An 1880 subdivision of part section 290, Hundred of Adelaide, by the executors of George Reed who was born at Heathpool, Northumberland, England, in 1806, arriving in the *Platina* in 1839. It was said that 'when Mr Reed first saw his section covered with forest and untouched by the hand of man, he went back to the vessel he arrived by to book his passage back to the old country':

However that may be, he settled at Heathpool and put part of it under crop... Clearing was heavy work and labour difficult to secure. Big gums and a dense growth of wattles came close to the house.

When Mr Reed was away in town and Mrs Reed was left at home with only the children, she felt nervous when the Aborigines approached through the wattle tree along the creek. A favourite place of theirs was just behind Eden Park...

Heavitree Gap - Although it is in the Northern Territory, near Alice Springs, its derivation is included here because published nomenclature is uncertain.



Heavitree Gap

Hecla Cove - Near Port Lincoln, this place is where the ketch *Hecla* sheltered from a storm in 1938.

Hector - Hector G. Brooks, with E.G. Bonython, navigated the lower part of the flooded Cooper Creek in 1950, penetrating to Lake Eyre North where **Hector Island** was named after him.

Hector Pass, in the Far North-West, was named by Ernest Giles on 26 September 1873 after Hector Wilson of Horsham, Victoria, a contributor to the expedition's funds.

Hectorville - This Adelaide suburb was laid out in 1855 by Patrick Boyce Coglein (1815-1892) on section 13, Hundred of Adelaide, naming it after John Hector, the first full time officer of the Savings Bank of SA, established on 11 March 1848. John Hector, as attorney for Jane Botting, sold the land to Mr Coglein for £750 in October 1854 and, prior to the sale of allotments, lauded the subdivision whose 'soil and water are both good and Hectorville will in these respects bear comparison with any township suburban to Adelaide... [it] has running water and fine timber.'

In 1872, the Hon. G. Stevenson read a memorial that stated that the signatures attached were from 35 residents of Hectorville who complained that 'the main pipe from Thorndon Park reservoir was only a quarter of a mile distant':

No water was to be got... [It had been reported] that there was not sufficient pressure; that the cost would be £4,000 or £5,000 and that there were only 123 residents in the neighbourhood... The people had in the past got water from wells upon Mr Mildred's grounds, but that supply was not to be depended upon...

William Whitfield Mills, who was in charge of the construction of section C of the overland telegraph line, named it after 'Heavitree School' in Wonford in Exeter, Devon.

In 1130 it was recorded as *hefatriwe* - 'Hefa's tree'.

Hebron - A 1909 subdivision of part sections 216-17 (Lot 46 of North Balaklava), by Samuel Burt, farmer of Tumby Bay; now included in Balaklava.

The name comes from Palestine where it was the place where Abraham, the Hebrew, purchased a tomb.

Hedley Park - A 1912 subdivision of part section 425, Hundred of Blanche, by James Umpherston Innes, produce merchant of Mount Gambier; now included in Mount Gambier.

The land was owned by Alexander Mitchell and, following his death on 5 April 1864, his widow, the former Helen Hedley, purchased the land from the estate of her late husband in two parcels on 10 August 1864 and 3 November 1866. On 27 October 1876 she was, for the first time, described in land dealings as 'of Hedley Park'.

She married John Frew (1840-1899) at Mount Gambier in 1877 and died in October 1881, aged 46. (John Frew was the son of James Frew.) In 1875, it was described as, 'an area of about 100 acres... surrounded by Sturt Street, the MacDonnell Road, South Terrace and the Cemetery Road... Mrs Mitchell's residence is situated in the South-West corner.' (*See Fullarton & Frewville*)

Heggaton - Percival T. Heggaton, MP (1906-1938), born at Middleton on 4 June 1869, was the third son of William Heggaton who arrived in 1851.

He followed grazing and dairy farming pursuits at Hindmarsh Island... In 1900, he erected a butter and cheese factory on the island where he now trades as 'The Hindmarsh Island Produce Company'. In 1906, he offered himself as a candidate for the district of Alexandra and was successful.

He was re-elected in 1910 and became Chairman of the Parliamentary Railways Standing Committee. In 1899, he married Miss Sarah Grundy, youngest daughter of Joseph Grundy of Second Valley and has a family of two daughters and one son.

The **Hundred of Heggaton**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 3 February 1910 and, in 1992, the name **Heggaton Conservation Park** was given to sections 10 and 11.

Heggie Range - In the Hundred of Moorooroo recalls James Heggie (1831-1907) and family, who were early settlers.

Heidelberg - In 1865, an advertisement described the town of **Heidelberg** as 'lying on section 145, County (*sic*) of Adelaide, with a frontage to the Torrens, near Moore Farm on the Reedbeds.'

The 'official' **Heidelberg**, near Klemzig, was named after the University town in Germany and laid out in 1882 by James Allison, M. Kingsborough, James Cowan and Rudolph W.E. Henning on part section 490, Hundred of Yatala; renamed 'Kobandilla' (a district of the Kaurra people) in 1918, it is now included in Klemzig.

Helbig Hill - An automatic telephone exchange on sections 247-49, Hundred of Goolwa, opened on 15 November 1957.

Helen, Mount - Near Moockra, recalls Helen Grant (nee Thorold), the mother of Frederick Augustus Grant who took over the 'Coonatto Run' from the estate of Hugh Proby, who was drowned while attempting to cross the flooded Willochra Creek on 30 August 1852. (*See Moockra*)

Helenslea - An 1880 subdivision of part sections 479-80 and 531-32, Hundred of Pirie, by Alfred Edwin Sawtell (1842-1902); now included in Port Pirie West and named after his eldest daughter, Edith Helen Sawtell (1865-1942). Today, the name is retained in Helenslea Road.

Helling Well - South of Lake Howitt, recalls August Helling (1849-1905) who held 'Cowarie' and other leases in the district with Messrs Hewer, Pulsford and Paull in the 1880s. '[He] opened in business when the mine first started in 1870 and he has such love for the place that he has returned and secured a licence for the hotel [at Cadnia] where visitors will find... every comfort...' (*See Cowarie Hill*)

Helmsdale - Laid out in 1911 on part section 182, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Williamina and Charlotte Isabella Sandison; now included in Warradale; it has its origin in County Sutherland, Scotland, from whence their ancestor, George Sandison, emigrated:

Helmsdale, better known as Sandison's Paddock adjoining East Terrace, Glenelg, and lying between the Bay Road and the railway line has been subdivided for residential purposes. The blocks, numbering 114... were offered for sale by auction on Wednesday... The values obtained were stated to be quite up to the ideas of the owners (Misses Sandison).

The name **Helmsdale** was given, also, to a railway station on the Glenelg-South Terrace railway. (*See Gollfands*)

The village of 'Helmsdale' sits at the mouth of the River Helmsdale and was founded by the Duke of Sutherland.

It derives from the Danish *hjel*m - 'helmet', thus 'valley of the helmet'.

Helston - This name derives from either the Cornish *hellas* - 'a marsh' or the OE *henlis-tun* - 'old court town' and, prior to 1850, was applied to a subdivision of section 1479, Hundred of Kapunda, by George Morphet (1811-1893); now included in Kapunda. Later, in 1874, Christopher A. Moody (ca.1845-1930), draper of Moonta, who arrived with his parents from Dorset, England, in the *Eliza*, in 1849, cut up section 887, Hundred of Wallaroo, and dubbed his creation **Helston**; now included in Wallaroo.

Hemington - An 1873 subdivision of part section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Hemingway (ca.1816-1881), butcher of Thebarton; now included in Thebarton. The boundaries were Beans Road (now Dew Street), Kintore Street, Pearson Street and George Street. He arrived in the *Harpley*, in 1848, was an active member of the West Torrens District Council and a captain in the South Australian Cavalry; he died at Hindmarsh in 1881.

Hemington West was a further subdivision to the west of Hemington and extended from Pearson Street to Taylors Road (now South Road) with George and Kintore Streets the northern and southern boundaries, respectively.

Hemming, Mount - In the North Flinders Ranges and named after a prospector, Henry S. Hemming, 'an old identity of the north and one of the pioneers of the State':

He formed one of the triggering expeditions going to the Flinders Ranges in 1862 in charge of the Surveyor-General, G. W. Goyder, and accompanied that gentleman to the Northern Territory to complete the survey

of that country. He entered into pastoral pursuits on the west coast but sold out, followed up mining and found the Mount Hemming copper mine. He had been prospecting in the Flinders Ranges for a number of years and, about 1894, prospected McKinley [*sic*] Pound.

His horse perished and he had difficult trip across country to strike the main North-East road between Italowie Gap and the Frome where he was picked up by some dog catchers and taken to Mr McConville's Frome station. On another prospecting trip he perished and his body was found in one of the steep valleys of the Italowie mountains. Only a skeleton was found all his flesh being eaten off by wild dogs whose dens were close at hand. The police buried the bones where they had been found and built a grave with rocks.

A wooden cross with 'H.H.24/5/02' was erected on it.

Henderson Creek - Named by E.C. Frome in July 1843 after James Henderson who discovered it 'near Black Rock Plain, Siccus River district.' (*See Netherby*)

Hendon - The name comes from an English airport and a suburb of London which, in turn, derives from the OE *hean-dun* - 'high hill'. Wilkinson, Sands and Wyles Limited laid out the suburb in 1921 on part section 405, purchased from Captain Henry John Butler, who had established an aerodrome there in 1920. Several streets are named after aircraft of the time - Avro, Sopwith, Farman and de Havilland. Forty-four lots were made available at six shillings per foot 'in the vicinity of the Butler-Kauper Aviation Company's Aerodrome and within easy reach by electric car of the multifarious activities of the Port.' In March 1921, Captain Butler was so impressed by the success of the sale, when the whole of the lots found ready purchasers, 'he decided to subdivide his fine 20 acre paddock...'

The aerodrome, 'about 4¼ miles from Adelaide', was controlled by Captain Harry Butler, DFC, and Mr H. Kauper, well-known aviators:

They had an aerodrome at Northfield in 1919 but in the following year decided to move to the Woodville district as the site there is handy to the train from the city and tram from Port Adelaide. The wood-blocked roadway from the city was also an important feature... Most aviation experts say that the Albert Park aerodrome is too small for the development of flying.

The recent subdivision of adjoining land for residential purposes has led the Department of Civil Aviation to open up negotiations for the sale of the land. A site east of Salisbury is... under consideration by the authorities... [*See Parafield & Bolivar*]

Photographs of the aerodrome are in the *Observer*, 4 September 1926, page 31.



Philips Electrical Industries that occupied a 78 acre site of the former World War II munitions factory at Hendon

with a passing shot at Glenelg, the site was declared to be 'free from all the noxious smells which have been cause of complaint elsewhere'. An 1866 gazetteer described it as a small village 'one mile west of Fulham'.

Later, in May 1874, the *Register* advertised the town of **Henley Beach** and 'while admitted to be one of the finest in the colony, [it] has been somewhat neglected owing to the road not being made. The District Council and private enterprise, however, have overcome this...'

The history of the two above-mentioned sections is that, on 1 November 1850, William Bartley obtained the land grant of section 448, Hundred of Yatala, and purchased section 2080 from the SA Company in 1856, both of which he sold to James MacGeorge in August 1873. In May 1877, Arthur Harvey, Henry S. Anthony and William P. Wicksteed purchased the land and laid out the 'official' town of **Henley Beach** - the relevant certificates of title do not show the land being subdivided prior to 1877; therefore, the earlier references to the 'township' suggest that improvements were made by the registered proprietor(s) and rented or leased.

Rodney Cockburn says, albeit incorrectly, that 'the original town was laid out by a syndicate consisting of Messrs Bucknall, Harvey and MacGeorge on land purchased from William Bartley.' Further, he said 'before it was settled it was a popular training course for racehorses, being used by Messrs Fisher, Blackler, Coglin, Scott and others.'

On 18 October 1877, members of the Woodville District Council visited the new township:

Mr A. Wicksteed showed the Councillors over the works and had refreshments laid out in a room erected by Mr Stewart who was building a hotel [there]... Mr Cover, of Cover and Stephens, who have taken the contract for erecting the seawall proposed success to the proprietors....

and on 8 May 1879 it was said that:

Hendreton - An 1865 subdivision of part section 7047, Hundred of Talunga, by John Hendry; now included in Mount Pleasant. Born in Scotland, circa 1827, he arrived in the *Marion* in 1854 and died at Norwood in 1906.

Henley Beach - The name was adapted from Henley-on-Thames, England where, in 1186, it was *hanlea*, derived from either the Celtic *hen* - 'old' and *ley* - 'a place' or the OE *hean-leah* - 'high meadow'. In 1860, the town of **Henley Beach** was advertised as being a subdivision of sections 2080 and 448 into blocks of from 2 to 4 acres and,

The Henley Beach township consists principally of sections which were formerly well-known as the property of Mr Bartley who for many years vainly endeavoured to impress his fellow-colonists with their importance as the nearest sea coast from the city. On the property changing hands some time ago new owners determined to take steps which they deemed likely to attract population...

The hotel and one or two cottages constitute the present representatives of the future rival to Glenelg. Access on the land side is obtained by means of an omnibus which makes two or three trips daily at a cost of a shilling each way...

A post office subsidy compels daily trips between Adelaide and Fulham, a mile or so inland, and the proprietor of the bus apparently considers that he is only doing his fair share toward developing the trade of Henley Beach, by running his conveyance over the remaining distance, even though at first it may not repay the extra outlay...



A sketch of Henley Beach – The Future ‘Ramsgate of South Australia’



Bathing at Henley Beach

The evil can be easily remedied... Carry out the same policy as adopted by the Railway Commissioner towards the Semaphore, and Henley Beach will be free from visitors.

Give them slow trams, put on some old horse cars, and do not dust them more than once a day in summer; charge 1/6 [15 cents] return, and never allow passengers to arrive at the tabulated time, and even drunks will seek fresh places for their weekly spree.

A tilt at authority was made, in 1921, and may have some significance today:

Henley possesses a very few feet of seawall, practically no promenade, yet a little square patch has recently been crowded up with another lolly stall and an ugly hoopla tent...

I am glad to see the ‘hurdy gurdy’ relegated to a back position, where it cannot offend... Have the members of the Henley Council lost all artistic taste and sense of decency in the scramble for revenue?

In 1914, ‘for a considerable distance shanties of all sizes, shapes and colour destroy[ed] the beauty of the locality... and monopolise[d] the driest part of the beach.’ In the same year bathing regulations, emanating from the local Council, were reported when ‘a dressing enclosure [was] to be used... no person shall play cards, dice or other games therein - not even marbles presumably...’ while sanitation of the town was the subject of adverse comment in 1923:

In October 1882, several subscribers of the Adelaide and Hindmarsh Tramway Company decided to erect a jetty with a view to promoting Henley Beach as a tourist resort and the first pile was driven in February 1883.

An open air theatre was established on it and it operated between 1902 and 1912.

The following report on adolescent behaviour does not require any comment because it is, assuredly, mirrored in modern-day society:

[The trams] carry dozens of larrikins to Henley Beach regularly every Sunday, who make a practice of going there purely to get drunk; and the result is they disgrace their manhood and offend women and children, not only by a grievous exhibition of intoxication, but also by resorting to the most obscene and revolting language.

[See Appendix 27]

An extension to the subdivision was made in 1883 and advertised as ‘the premier watering place on our coast or, at least, a formidable rival of Glenelg.’ A discerning citizen recommended the following remedial measure:

The sandhills facing the Esplanade are a boxthorn-grown rubbish tip and litter depot. The drains from various... houses run downhill; giving life to rank weeds, at the roots of which are held slimy and stinking typhoid-like conditions. The lavatory accommodation is a disgrace. Many patrons of the seats on band nights carry disinfected handkerchiefs.



Henley Beach Jetty - 1940

Later, the Council was lampooned in a cartoon in 1934, the caption reading 'the Henley Council has decreed that children between three years and 10 must wear a costume which covers the breast and reaches at least two inches below the crutch.' (See Appendix 23)

A panoramic sketch of the village is in the *Pictorial Australian* in 1882, pages 136-137, *Frearson's Weekly*, 21 October 1882, (supp.). (See under 'Sturt' for comment on its amalgamation with the Woodville Corporation to form the 'City of Sturt'.)

Photographs of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall are in the *Observer*, 29 October 1921, page 25, *The Critic*, 4 August 1920, page 16, of the opening of a playground in the *Observer*, 5 December 1925, page 32, of the town clock on 3 December 1927, page 36. Information on and photographs of a carnival in aid of a community centre are in the *Register*, 30 and 31 January 1928, pages 10 and 2h, of drainage works in the *Chronicle*, 28 November 1935, page 38, of the kiosk in the *Observer*, 18 January 1919, page 23, of the Jetty Pavilion on 27 March 1915, page 29, of beach scenes on 30 December 1905, page 29, 27 January 1906, page 27, of beach scenes in the *Chronicle*, 26 February 1917, page 27, *Observer*, 26 February 1921, page 26, of the opening of a swimming pool in the *Chronicle*, 18 January 1934, page 29, of fishing from the jetty in the *Observer*, 19 January 1924, page 33, of happy beach picnickers in the *Chronicle*, 3 April 1930, page 36, of an egg and spoon race on 18 December 1930, page 36, of a sand castle competition on 26 January 1933, page 34. of the opening of the tramway on 1 January 1910, page 30, of the tramway's kiosk in the *Observer*, 18 November 1911, page 29, of a boat and its crew on 19 January 1907, page 28, of life saving exercises in the *Chronicle*, 10 February 1917, page 30, of 'Captain Butler at Henley' in the *Observer*, 15 November 1919, page 27, 'On the Way to Henley Beach' in the *Chronicle*, 15 December 1906, page 9 (supp.), holiday scenes in *The Critic*, 13 December 1911, page 45, of sea bathers in the *Chronicle*, 19 October 1912, page 29, 'Broken Hill Girls' in the *Observer*, 28 February 1914, page 32, of a Garden Fair committee for the blind in *The Critic*, 6 May 1914, page 13, of the aftermath of a storm in the *Chronicle*, 22 May 1915. of the Lady Galway Clubhouse in the *Observer*, 15 January 1916, page 29, of a patriotic carnival in the *Chronicle*, 14 July 1917, page 23, of a Red Cross carnival in *The Critic*, 30 October 1918, page 12, of a Red Cross carnival in the *Observer*, 26 October 1918, page 23, of the Seaview Cafe in the *Register*, 28 August 1919, page 4, of members of the Congregational gymnasium club in the *Observer*, 29 October 1927, page 37, of a beach ambulance patrol on 16 February 1929, page 36, of the opening of recreation grounds in the *Observer*, 17 November 1923, page 30, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Methodist Church in the *Chronicle*, 27 January 1912, page 31, of a school Arbor Day on 18 June 1936, page 35.

Henley Park was an 1884 subdivision of section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, by Walter Reynell (1846-1919) and Charles A. Reinecke (1851-1918); now included in Thebarton. It adjoined 'the land on which the new handsome Thebarton Town Hall is now being erected [and] is very handy to the Henley Beach and Hindmarsh trams. The Model School is close by.'

Streets included were Taylors Road (now South Road) Walter Street, Randolph Street, Dove Street, Beans Road (now Dew Street), Neville Road, Livingstone Street, Ross Street, August Street and District Road (now George Street).

In 1885, it was reported that '300 or 400 persons gathered at the vacant block of land near the New Thebarton Town Hall at Henley Park':

The amusements for the day comprised a football match in the forenoon and sports in the afternoon. A football match had been arranged between the West Torrens and Gawler, but the latter did not put in an appearance and the South Australian Juniors tried conclusions with the West Torrens with the result that the latter, after a good contest, won by five goals against two...

Henrietta Creek - West of Lake Eyre North, named by J. Ross on 19 March 1874 after his daughter; known, also, as 'Arckaringa Creek'.

Henry, Port - Prior to 1850, this name was applied to Port Wakefield and recalls Sir Henry Fox Young, Governor of South Australia, 1848-1854. (*See Hoyleton*) Rodney Cockburn suggests that 'Port Henry' was named after Henry Ayers, Secretary of the SA Mining Association, and goes on to say that, at one time, it was proposed to call the place 'Port Young' but 'as the locality was then so unattractive in appearance... his Excellency demurred.'

Henry Creek flows from Avenue Flat into Tilley's Swamp carrying 'accumulated northern floodwaters'.

Hensley Flat - About '19 miles from Kingston' in the South-East and probably named after either Charles or John Hensley both of whom resided in the Lucindale district. John Hensley held pastoral lease no. 203 from 1 July 1851; he arrived in the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* in 1838 and left for Victoria in 1865. (*See Cairnbank & Minecrow*)

John Hensley, formerly of Cavin [*sic*] Bank near Kingston, but latterly of Geelong, by his will dated August 18, 1887... appointed his sons W.H. Hensley and J.A. Hensley and his sons-in-law, J. Sinclair and R. Fletcher, executors... He died on September 29, 1891 when his estate was sworn at £46,934 real and £1,093 personal...

Herbert - Sir Robert Herbert, son of an Under-Secretary for the Colonies, is remembered by the **County of Herbert**, proclaimed on 18 January 1877 and the town of **Herbert**, 40 km ESE of Cradock, proclaimed on 2 October 1873 that was, primarily, laid out to 'serve the Prince Alfred Mine, just east of the Hundred... [it] was practically dead by 1877.' (*See Prince Alfred Mine*)

Mount Herbert was named after Herbert Bristow Hughes of Booyoolie Station while the Aborigines called it *booyooarto* - 'hill belonging to Booyoolie'.

Mount Herbert, a spot distant about two miles from Gladstone, is beginning to attract some attention on the part of most people in Gladstone. It has, on previous occasions, been looked upon as a likely spot for the existence of gold, not only from the fact of a strong quartz reef running over it, but from other indications of a 'keen' character. This property belongs to Mr J.B. Jones, who owns Parryville, a nice compact farm at the Willows, close to the mount... [Nearby] is the Gladstone cemetery, not a very imposing spot, as nothing but wild bushes are growing in it, and I am pleased to say that few interments have been made there considering the age of the township, a fact that speaks well of the health of the place...

Well down on the base of the mount we come to the large government reservoir, a public work recently carried out, which most people believe to be in the wrong place, but its removal is not as yet mooted. During the past four years many persons from the township have been in the habit of prospecting for gold on the top of the highest point on the mount and at this spot the ground is considerably broken up... Competent judges are strongly of the opinion that there are valuable stones of precious metal yet to be unearthed in this locality... [*See Booyoolie*]

Herbertville - Rodney Cockburn reports it as being located in Unley and named after A.F. Herbert.

Herdes Beach - Near the town of Miranda, recalls G.J. Herde, a lessee of adjacent land.

Hereinien Range - It is mentioned in J. Menge's reports of 1837-1851 and, probably, relates to the low range hills between Truro and Stockwell.

Hermanns Landing - This school, opened in 1912, became 'Moramora' in 1918 and renamed 'Nildottie' in 1932.

Hermit Range - South of Lake Eyre South, named by B.H. Babbage in October 1858 on account of its apparent isolation from other features.

A letter from him in respect of **Hermit Hills** appeared in 1860 and, in following editions, he, and the Editor, expressed differing opinions in respect of the findings emanating from the Governor's expedition in the vicinity of Lake Torrens.

Hermitage - Sometimes recorded as **Hermitage Estate** it was a subdivision of sections 5551-53, 5555, 5558, 5567-8 and 5570, Hundred of Para Wirra, and takes its name from a property held by Thomas Williams and others about 1839. Mr Williams was appointed as a non-official member of the Legislative Council in 1843 but insolvency forced his resignation which, in turn, was followed by six months imprisonment.

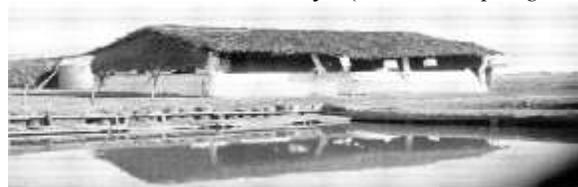
He died in England in December 1881, aged 87 years.

Eliza S. Davidson (1840-1931) was the first white girl born at 'The Hermitage', where her parents had a farm:

In honour of this she was asked to open the road cutting in Tea Tree Gully when she was 18. This was the longest road in the State at the time. In 1861, she married the late Mr George Inglis [1837-1914] who was Chairman of the State Bank...

The **Hermitage School**, East of Tea Tree Gully, was opened in 1869 by Mary A. Cole and closed in 1941.

Hermitage Creek, west of Rhynie, was named after 'Hermitage Station' owned by William Salter, the founder of the Saltram wine cellars. The name is of Scottish origin and, in turn, it comes from the Latin words *eremites* - 'a hermit' and *eremos* - 'solitary'. (*See Salter Springs & Woolshed Flat Creek*)



Herrgott Muhammadan [*sic*] Temple

Herrgott Springs - Discovered by Joseph Albert F.D. Herrgott on 11 April 1859, a botanist with John McD. Stuart, the name was changed to 'Marree Springs' in 1918, reverting to its original name on 8 February 1979.

There has been much controversy about the spelling of the name.

The springs are one of the strange freaks of nature in Australia... A natural spring bubbling up in the top of a mound upon a plain as flat as a tablecloth - a mound formed by the deposits of the spring itself, but with no trees or shrubs to mark the presence of the lifesaving waters... It is about a mile from the township...

The water tastes brackish, but it is not undrinkable... A Chinaman has managed with the patience and skill peculiar to his race to grow vegetables of the best description. This Celestial lives a hermit-like life, having no companions and no neighbours within miles...

Herrgott Springs School opened in 1884 and became 'Marree' in 1918. (*See Marree*)



Bejah Dervish, a cameleer, who worked for many years as a merchant along the Birdsville track

Hesso - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line, 48 km NNW of Port Augusta, took its name from an adjoining pastoral property and is a corruption of an Aboriginal word relating to birds. H.C. Talbot contends it was the name of a champion two-year-old racehorse.

Hesso School opened in 1965 and closed in 1983.

Hetherington Well - On section 22, Hundred of Wallis, recalls Robert Hetherington who, with Mr Bailes, held the 'Courtobie Run' from 2 May 1879 (lease no. 2724). (*See Courtobie Hill*)

Hewett - A suburb of Gawler between Willaston and the North Para River proclaimed on 2 February 1995 and named after a former landholder, William Arthur Hewett.

Heysen Range - In August 1971, the name was applied to the western range in the Flinders Ranges extending from St. Marys Peak to the vicinity of the Parachilna road and named in honour of Hans Heysen, the famous artist.

The **Heysen Trail**, a long distance walking track extending from Cape Jervis in the south to Mount Babbage in the north, was dedicated in 1970.

Heywood Park - In 1920, it was said that 'the arguments against the purchase of the Heywood property appear to be based on ignorance of facts':

A moment's reflection will show that it is at the end of the narrowest outlet from the city that exists amongst the tramway routes... Across this narrow outlet run other narrow streets and an afternoon's investigation will show that the area from Goodwood Road and Unley Road that lies between Park and Mitchell Streets to the South, and the level of Hughes Street to the North, is as thickly populated as any part of the municipality. Heywood is the natural and nearest open space for all the people living in the area...

Under the heading 'Hyde Park', Rodney Cockburn says that it was named by a later owner, William Haslam, after his birthplace near Bolton, Lancashire - biographical records show him as being born in Unsworth, Lancashire in 1843 while his brother, James, came into this world at 'Unsworth/Bolton'.

Further, under 'Unley' Cockburn says that Thomas Whistler made a home on the banks of the Brownhill Creek at the spot now known as 'Heywood' (*See Unley & Haslam*)

A photograph is in the *Observer*, 17 December 1921, page 7 (supp.).

Hickey, Point - Rodney Cockburn places it at Edithburgh and named in honour of Dennis Hickey, a district pioneer.

Hiern Hill & Hiern Well - Near Tarcoola and named after James Henry Hiern (1839-1920), who held pastoral lease no. 3032 from 1 July 1882.

He arrived with his parents in the *Cleopatra* in 1852 and died at Fullarton on 24 March 1920. Rodney Cockburn attributes its nomenclature to Phillip Hiern, brother of James, 'who died in the Northern Territory and was one of a family of eleven brought to South Australia in 1852 by their father...' (*See Philip Ponds*)

Higgins Landing - It was described as 'at the Bight, near the western boundary of the province... good port with a good anchorage.' A government party led by J.L. Higgins landed a water boring apparatus there.

One of the best known men on Eyre Peninsula is Mr J.L. Higgins, late of Talia, and there are probably few men more intimately acquainted with every corner of this vast land. A 51 year's residence on the west coast and a great part of the time travelling and exploring new country, should entitle him to speak authoritatively on the future of the comparatively unknown parts which have recently created attention.

In the early days he was associated with Mr Price Maurice and formed one of the courageous band... who, against great odds, established the first successful sheep station... [*See Talia*]

Apparently, Mr Higgins became manager of Penong Station in 1880, while Tom Brown of Nullabor Station used the landing to ship wool early in the 20th century.

Highbury - An 'unofficial' **Highbury**, laid out by John Baker, was advertised in 1851 on section 369, Hundred of Yatala, when it was said that the situation of the new township was 'unexceptionable... excellent agricultural land, while other portions contain an inexhaustible supply of limestone.'

In 1882, the 'official' subdivision of **Highbury** on the same section was made by James Phillips, Oscar Gorger and Seth Ferry; 'in the neighbourhood of the Islington workshops... it is certain that sooner or later every man working in the shops will own one or two blocks'; now included in Prospect.

In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee suggested it be changed to 'Errabenie', Aboriginal for 'all together', so as to avoid confusion with another subdivision named **Highbury**, near Paradise, adopted, possibly, from the name of the home of Stephen George Dordoy (1810-1880) who arrived in the *Trafalgar* in 1849.

He bought land in the area in 1850 in the vicinity of modern-day Highbury Hotel upon which, in 1872, 'a concourse of people assembled, numbering about 500, a fair proportion being of the gentle sex':

At 3 p.m. the first event took place - a one mile race open to all competitors who had not previously won public money - first prize, Charles Klapper in 4 minutes 49 seconds... The sports over, hearty cheers were given for the judges and committee...

The name comes from a suburban district of London and supposed to derive from a small Roman camp (*bury*); other sources say it means 'high burgh (fort)'.

High Eden Ridge - On section 3112, Hundred of Barossa and taken from 'Wynn's High Eden Estate' owned by Mr D. Wynn.

Highercombe Estate - A subdivision of sections 3237-38 and others, Hundred of Yatala, takes its name from a property owned by George A. Anstey (1814-1895), in 1840, and laid out by Lorenzo C. Goodwin, vigneron of Houghton, in 1917. The name comes from Devonshire, England.

To old colonists it will be familiar under the name of Anstey's Garden, having been originated and largely stocked by Mr G.A. Anstey... Mr G.M. Waterhouse purchased the property in 1857 and it remained in his possession until 1866 when it became the property of Mr R.D. Ross... A more beautiful spot in which to reside it would be difficult to imagine...

At a time when nothing more ornamental than a cabbage plant was procurable in Adelaide beyond the product of our native forests, Mr Anstey was receiving packages by the best means available from Europe and elsewhere and raising around him in his mountain home the choicest ornamental plants from England and warmer climes... [See *Anstey Hill*]

Highgate - F.J. Botting (1819-1906) laid it out as **Highgate-on-the-Hill** in September 1881 on part section 251, Hundred of Adelaide, naming it after the English town where he was born and expressive of a village that sprang up around the toll gate established on the highway from Barnet to Gray's Inn Road, London, circa 1400.

In 1915, when Mr Crawford Vaughan was Premier, the Mayor and Alderman Williams waited upon him with a request for a school. They were then 'assured that if a petition bearing 50 signatures was presented the school would be built':

The new government had to review the situation. The matter was consequently hung up and for eight years they 'pegged away' until now they had the school... Local residents gathered in large numbers on 20 July 1923 for the official opening...

Photographs of the school are in *The Critic*, 25 July 1923, page 12, *Observer*, 28 July 1923, page 29.

Memorials Nod. 253/152 and 154/100 in the General Registry Office show the name **Highgate** near North Adelaide and Bowden, respectively.

Hilderowie Well - On Yorke Peninsula; derived from the Aboriginal *ilarawi* - 'waterhole of the dwarfs' - *ila* - 'dwarfs' and *awi* - 'water'.

In Narrangga mythology the *Ilara*, a dwarf people, were supposed to live on Yorke Peninsula. They made their camps of mud, traces of which as mounds are supposed to be present in the scrub country.

Hildesheim - The name, taken from a town in Hanover, Germany, near the battlefield where Arminius defeated Varus in 9 AD (it derives from *hilti* - 'battle'), was given to a post office in the Hundred of Finnis; opened as 'Finniss Vale' in July 1891, changed to 'Hildesheim' in October 1891; it has been 'Punthari' (Aboriginal for 'scrub') since 1918. (*For information on its school see under Finnis Vale.*)

Rodney Cockburn says that the name 'Hildesheim' was suggested by the local school teacher, 'a French lady.'

Hiles Lagoon - Near Terowie, recalls George Hiles who, with John Chewings, held the Munjibbi [*sic*] station (lease no. 64 of July 1851).

Born at North Petherton, Somerset, in 1817, he arrived in the *John* in 1840 and died at Hallett on 15 May 1902.

A boating fatality occurred on the lagoon in February 1889 when 'a young man named Statton, employed at the telegraph office, together with Mr Lihou and Benjamin and Mark Cook went out in a flat bottomed boat. Benjamin Cook, employed as an ironworker with Messrs Williams and Brady, was drowned and a seven hour search by the police failed to find his body...'

Hill - Lionel Laughton Hill, MP (1915-1933) became Premier in 1930 'but the Depression had already deepened dramatically and the government was in a parlous financial position':

He was guided by leading Adelaide businessmen and the Governor rather than by party advisors. Within six months of being elected the government was at loggerheads with the Trades and Labor Council and the party... [It] staggered from crisis to crisis... In August 1931 the ALP State Council expelled him and his cabinet from the party...

He remained as Premier and leader of a minority government supported by the Opposition and resigned in August 1934; he died in 1963, aged 82.

The Hundred of Hill, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 24 November 1927.

Mount Hill, in the Hundred of Butler, was named by Governor Gawler in May 1840 probably after Rowland Hill. (*See Hazelwood Park*) Its Aboriginal name was *korti - purre*; *purre* means 'hill'.

The name was given, also, to a railway station between Butler and Wharminda. (*See Moody, Hundred of*)

Hill River, in the Clare district; was discovered by William Hill in 1838 and named, in 1839, by Edward John Eyre: 'I named it the Hill, after the gentleman who discovered [it]...' (*See Hilltown*)

A photograph of a coursing event is in the *Chronicle*, 20 August 1910, page 30.

The **Hill River North** School opened in 1885 and closed in 1896; the **Hill River South** School closed in 1886. (*For information on the school of this name on Kangaroo Island see under 'Dudley'.*)

The acquaintance with Hill River began in the early months of 1857. The name of Fisher was at that time well-known in connection with the magnificent run and its beautiful head station. Squatters have been accused of 'picking out the eyes' of the country. What else could they be expected to do? ...

It is easy after half a century of development, when most of the early difficulties have passed away, to criticise the courageous and farseeing men who ventured everything in the endeavour to open up a new land for the benefit of... coming generations... To quote C.J. Dennis:

*No heritage for cowards or for slaves, Win ye to strength and wisdom while ye may,
Here is a mission for the brave, the strong, For he who fears the burden and the heat
Guard ye the treasure if the gift be meet, Shall gain the wages of a squandered day.*

Hill View - (*See under 'Eurelia, Hundred of' for information on the school.*)

Hill View Park was a subdivision of sections 152-53, Hundred of Davenport, by C.H. Matters and J.P. Roberts in 1881; now included in Port Augusta. **Hill View Slopes** was a subdivision of part section 174, Hundred of Pinnaroo, by M. Robinson in 1922; now included in Pinnaroo.

Hillbank - In 1961, the executors of Alice Elizabeth Scammell subdivided part sections 2154 and 3122, Hundred of Munno Para, and applied this descriptive name.

In 1987, it was extended to 'encompass all that land from the Little Para River on the south to the Hills Face Zone on the east up to the southern boundary of Craigmores to the north, including the present suburb of Elizabeth Heights and sections 3096 and 3089 Hundred of Munno Para. The western boundary of the enlarged suburb of **Hillbank** [is] to be adjusted to the existing Council boundary.' However, during the preparation of definitions for this proposal, it became apparent that several adjoining suburbs boundaries would require to be altered to comply with the Board's suggestion that the suburb boundaries be aligned with those of the Council:

The cost of such advertising was not justified by the benefits to be gained and it was therefore recommended that the prior decision be rescinded.

The North-Western boundary of **Hillbank** (and its extension) should therefore remain the centre of Blackburn Road and the centre of the former Adams Road (now closed).

Hillcrest - A descriptive name given to a subdivision of part section 495, Hundred of Yatala, by Joseph H. O'Flynn and Isabel D. O'Flynn in 1954.

Hillier - In 1990, following the construction of the Gawler Bypass, the name was given to a suburb of the corporate town of Gawler. Probably, the name recalls George Hillier (ca.1826-1902) who arrived in the *Eliza* in 1840 and settled in the district.

Hillmanville - On 12 June 1922, the name was given to a railway station, 6 km south of Maggea, in honour of Gilbert Hillman, an early settler. (*See Allwah*)

Hillside - This subdivision on part section 49, Hundred of Yongala, owned by Thomas Thredgold, was surveyed by L. Thrupp in 1881; now included in Yongala. Born at Clarendon, circa 1849, he died at Crystal Brook in 1916. Probably descriptive, but the name occurs frequently in England and Scotland. In 1929, the Corporation of Hindmarsh sought, unsuccessfully, to have the name **Hillside** adopted in lieu of Bowden.

Hillsley - Five kilometres North-East of Myponga; it has a counterpart in Gloucestershire, England, translating as 'Hild's leah (meadow)'. The historian, Rob Linn, said, 'the road wound its way tightly up the Willunga scarp passing Myponga [*sic*] (Hillsley) station opened up by the Everard's in the early 1840s...'

Thus, the Gloucestershire link is explained, for the Everard family hailed from that English county.

Hillsvie - (*See Sturt*)

Hilltown - In the Hundred of Milne, 18 km north of Clare, was surveyed by George Moore in 1865 and named after William Hill, the discoverer of the Hill and Hutt Rivers; the town was diminished on 4 July 1929.

The **Hilltown** School opened in 1915 and closed in 1980. A local waterhole was known as 'Yakkalo' and this name was proposed for Hilltown in 1916, so as to avoid confusion with Hilton. (*See Milne*)

Hilra - A railway station on section 3056, Hundred of Munno Para. Aboriginal for 'wind'.

Hiltaba - A property west of Lake Acraman; see pastoral lease no. 1783. (*See Haslam*)

Hilton - On 1 April 1839, Matthew Davenport Hill received the land grant of section 49, Hundred of Adelaide, and the village of **Hilton** (as spelt in early conveyancing documents) was laid out by his attorney, George Milner Stephen, circa 1849. Rodney Cockburn suggests that its correct name is **Hilton** and further, that Sir Rowland Hill, secretary to the original SA Commissioners, was the brother of the section's grantee.

Donald McLean is reputed to be the first to grow wheat in South Australia on section 50 in the immediate vicinity and a plaque, near the South-West corner of Richmond Rd and South Rd, commemorates this alleged event.

In 1852, 'a match came off between Mr James Dewhurst, "The Crack Thebartonian" and Mr John Hardy, less known to colonial fame and described as "A Green Yorkshireman".'

The spot selected for the cricket ground was between the Hilton Hotel and Richmond... The score was as follows - Dewhurst, 1st innings, 2 notches; 2nd innings, none. Hardy, 1st innings, 29 notches..., while, in 1862, the crown of Hilton Road was 'full of ruts big enough to bury a wheelbarrow and large water channels are on either side sufficiently large to float a small boat, in addition to which persons are now using the footpaths for their horses and in a few days, if not attended to, will be quite useless for pedestrians... Dr Bayer broke his trap the other night...'

A further subdivision was made in November 1911 involving 20 allotments bounded by Rowland Road, (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), Milner Road and Davenport Terrace.

It included, also, Kingscote Avenue, that survives as Ruddock Avenue. Advertising for it said that it was:

Only a quarter of an hour's walk from West Terrace, along which the electric trams constantly run, and which, in the near future, will probably be running along the Hilton Road. The government is erecting an Overway Bridge on the Hilton Road, for the convenience of public traffic, which is bound to increase to a very great extent... Hilton is a beautiful and healthy locality.

A photograph of the opening of the tramway is in the *Chronicle*, 3 February 1917, page 30, *Observer*, 3 February 1917, page 26, of a Princess competition is in the *Chronicle*, 26 December 1935, page 30.

West Hilton was a subdivision of part section 2030, Hundred of Adelaide, in the early 1900s. The boundaries were Torrens Street, Neill Road, Marion Road and Rankine Road/Bagot Avenue. Some of the earlier street names have disappeared, namely, Turner Street (it did not eventuate, so it was given to a street further east), and Norman Street (now Wilton Terrace); it is now part of Torrensville and Cowandilla.

Hilton Blocks - (See *Richmond Blocks*).

Hilton Estate was a small subdivision fronting Fisher Terrace (now South Road) with Davenport Terrace on the north and incorporating portion of Frederick and Albert Streets and **Hilton Park**, a subdivision of Block 11 with allotments on both sides of Verran Avenue (opposite Caldicott's Store), from Rowland Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive) to Davenport Road (now Terrace) 'immediately west of Mile End Goods Sheds, J.S. Bagshaw & Sons, Ltd., and others - 'Regular Bus Service - Eight Minutes from Electric Car.'

Hiltonia - In 1911, this subdivision of section 4, Hundred of Adelaide, was made by the South Australian Company, 'a few minutes walk from West Terrace... Hilton railway station adjacent on the east.' Its boundaries were Hilton Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), Fisher Terrace (now South Road) and the North Terrace to Glenelg Railway and incorporating Rosslyn Street and William Street; now included in Mile End.

The name occurs in Derbyshire and Dorsetshire, England and in 1208 it was recorded as *hiltune* - 'town on a hill'.

Hincks, Hundred of - In the County of Jervois, proclaimed on 31 October 1957. C.S. Hincks, MP (1941-1963), served in the original 10th Battalion, was at the landing at Gallipoli in 1915 and, later, severely wounded in France resulting in the loss of a leg. As Minister of Irrigation he was responsible for the development of a new settlement at Loxton and the administration of irrigation areas, generally.

Hincks Conservation Park comprises approximately 16,500 acres of land in the Hundreds of Hincks, Murlong and Nicholls and section 365, 'north out of Hundreds'.

Hindmarsh - The first private town laid out in the colony on land owned by Governor Hindmarsh; in 1838, it was sold to a company, the members of which appear to have been related to the Governor who, it seems, acquired a dubious reputation by prohibiting squatting in the Park Lands, thus forcing people to acquire land in the subdivision.

In 1838, it was reported that 'a deserved, and we should think a gratifying, compliment was paid to our late Governor on Wednesday by the body of the proprietors whom the country section on the road to the harbour belongs, and which is now laid out as a town, by giving his name to it.' Two hundred proprietors were present; and on the votes being taken, there appeared, for Hindmarsh 162, Victoria 33, Wakefield 4, Dawlish, 1.

The village was called *karraundo-ngga* by the Aborigines. In 1868, it was reported that 'Mr G.T. Bean, an ex-oracle of the Industrial League, has determined to try what honour a prophet can gain in his own country':

'Hindmarsh', he says, 'will one day or another become the principal manufacturing place in the colony', and to Hindmarsh, therefore, is due the honour of hearing the revised edition of the protectionist revelation... Our old correspondent GTB has, like Pancho, always been a little sanguine for our comprehension, but perhaps some of his brethren in the trade will explain to us...

The 'Homes of the Poor' in Hindmarsh were the subject of an informative and heart-rending letter published in 1868:

There are scores of large families that exist and transact all the mysteries of cooking, washing, sleeping, *etc*, in two small rooms - In these two aromatic rooms where sick and healthy, not forgetting pigs, goats and poultry, are squeezed together, and quarrelling in heat, rum and dirt, a large number of infants are brought crying into the world.

No wonder they weep, poor little things, but few remain long to enjoy life under such disadvantages - their little lights are soon put out like candles down foul wells - they soon find themselves in West Terrace Cemetery... It is a custom on Christmas Day for the rich to wake up and remember the poor and hungry, just as some people think of religion that, like fine clothes, must be put on only on Sundays or, as we were only Christians, on Christmas Day...

The same correspondent wrote on the subject, with further insight and compassion, on 5 June 1869. The comment he makes on 'wealth' is more than appropriate today when one considers the plundering of the nation by irresponsible, greedy and predatory 'entrepreneurs', including banks, during the 1980s.

The poor and underprivileged, of course, still remain in our society in spite of statements emanating from politicians in rash and ill-considered pre-election promises.

Indeed, there would appear to be no argument against the proposition that, over the decade of the 1980s, social mores were abandoned and the pursuit of profit put before the long-established precept of accountability:

If the poor had clean healthy houses to live in there would be less sickness, misery, drunkenness and crime, better morals and consequent increased happiness and prosperity...



Crawford's Brewery – 1848

All wealth is wasted that does not honour God and benefit man [*author's emphasis*]... but no real good can be accomplished until the poor have improved houses to dwell in; for as a clean soul cannot exist in a vicious body, neither can religion or morality thrive in filthy hovels. Home is, as it were, a sacred well, whose waters give life and happiness...

Building grand churches or recklessly giving alms does little good, because so many of the poor make the public house their church...



Hindmarsh Volunteer Fire Brigade - 1885

Photographs of flooding are in the *Observer*, 29 September 1923, page 29, of W.H. Burford's soap factory and other information is in the *Chronicle*, 26 September 1896 (supp.), 28 December 1907, page 38b, of both the fire and ambulance brigades in the *Observer*, 2 July 1921, page 25 and 18 August 1928, page 28 of town councillors in the *Chronicle*, 4 February 1905, page 25, *The Critic*, 4 August 1909, page 7, of a soccer team in the *Observer*, 11 September 1909, page 31, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Rechabite Hall in the *Chronicle*, 16 July 1910, page 29, *Register*, 11 July 1910, page 10b, of cadet officers in *The Critic*, 22 May 1912, of a patriotic carnival on 20 September 1916, page 14, of Australia Day celebrations on 17 October 1917, page 12, of an Australia Day celebration in the *Observer*, 20 October 1917, page 25, of a Repatriation Carnival on 2 November 1918, page 23, of a children's playground in *The Critic*, 30 November 1921, page 5, *Chronicle*, 3 December 1921, page 28, *Observer*, 3 December 1921, page 23, of the laying of its foundation stone of the Institute in the *Chronicle*, 25 February 1922, page 29, of a Gala Day in aid of the District Trained Nurses' Society in the *Observer*, 5 December 1925, page 32, 4 December 1926, page 34, of the society's motor car on 9 April 1927, page 34, of the Baby Health Centre on 24 December 1927, page 37, of members of the Hindmarsh Traders' Association in the *Register*, 7 October 1927, page 10, of a Gala Day are in the *Observer*, 31 March 1928, page 36, of a 'Back to Hindmarsh' in the *Chronicle*, 6 October 1928, page 41, of the opening of a tower on Mr R.B. Scarfe's residence in *The Critic*, 18 March 1908, page 13, of a soccer team in the *Observer*, 11 September 1909, page 31.

(For information on the tramway see Appendix 30.) (For a subdivision of 'Hindmarsh' see under Encounter Bay.)

The **County of Hindmarsh** was proclaimed on 2 June 1842.

Hindmarsh Island was named by Messrs T.B. Strangways and Y.B. Hutchinson on 6 December 1837; its Aboriginal name was reported to be *kumarangk* - 'the points', while Professor Tindale opts for *rawaldaran* - 'ancient place'. A proposed school was discussed in 1859; **Hindmarsh Island** School opened in 1876 and closed in 1954. In 1856, it was reported that 'the Aborigines habitually pass over from the island to the peninsula and Lake Albert by a series of islands and shallow intervening channels':

We consider it of great public importance that the practicability of improving this means of communication... should be ascertained as early as convenient... We believe that the aforesaid channels are capable of... being filled up by earthen embankments...

In respect of the **River Hindmarsh**, a correspondent to the Adelaide press said that its 'native' name was 'not *Mootaparinga*, but *Yalla-Doola* and the river has only a secondary, if any claim, to be called Hindmarsh':

The 'Moorta Peringa' of Dr Wyatt is the upper part of what is now Hindmarsh Valley and to this district Meyer, probably the best authority of all, gives the heavier sounding name of 'Mootabarringar'. Mann (1838), in describing the coast from the Bluff to the Murray, certainly refers to the 'Mootaparinga River' but this is qualified by Stephens (1839)...



Boating on the River Hindmarsh – circa 1910

A photograph titled 'On the Hindmarsh River' is in the *Chronicle*, 8 March 1902, page 40.

The **Hindmarsh Valley** School was opened in 1867 by William Hamlyn; it closed in 1946, while **Hindmarsh Valley** Post Office followed in 1873 with W.P. Phillips in charge.

The name **Hindmarsh Valley** was given to a subdivision in the Hundred of Encounter Bay, in 1959, in lieu of 'Victor Harbor North'.

The valley itself was known to the Aborigines as *nangawooka* - 'a place of springs'. A photograph of the waterfalls is in the *Chronicle*, 5 October 1912, page 32, of a sports committee on 4 February 1928, page 42.

The **Hundred of Hindmarsh**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 1 April 1858; its school opened in 1876 and closed in 1880. **Hindmarsh Tiers** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1938.

Hinton - A 1919 subdivision of part sections 877 and 878, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Sarah Connor; now included in Wallaroo and bisected by Martin Street.

There is a town of Hinton in Gloucestershire, England, derived from the OE *hina-tun*- hind's [servant's] place'; other nomenclators suggest *hea-tun* - 'town on high land' or *higna-tun* - 'the monks' or nuns' town'.

Hoad Hill - In the Hundred of Tungkillo, recalls William T. (1806-1872) and Alfred Hoad (ca.1817-1873), early settlers in the district.

The former got the land grant of section 75 of 'Western Sources of the Torrens' on 5 April 1845. (*See Prairie*)

Hoadville - This school, in the Murray Bridge district, was named after Mr F. Hoad the owner of the land on which it stood; opened in 1930, it closed in 1943.

Hobbs Estate - In 1923, it was described as allotments with frontages to Grange and Crittenden Roads and that 'electric trams have revolutionised other suburbs. They will do so for this.'

Hodgkinson, Lake - Named after William Oswald Hodgkinson, the second in command of John McKinlay's 1861 expedition. Primarily, a journalist, his nomadic tendencies found him away often from home. Residing in Queensland in later life, he assisted the government in opening up large tracts of land for pastoral purposes.

Hoffnungsthal - In the Barossa district is a German word meaning 'valley of hope'. In 1918 it became 'Karrawirra', Aboriginal for 'red gums'; it reverted to 'Hoffnungsthal' in 1975. Department of Lands records show that it stood on section 761, Hundred of Barossa, granted to Gottlieb Miebus on 14 November 1862, when he was described as of 'Hoffnungstahl'. The original village died on a hot and sultry October day in 1853:

There had been a week of daily thunder storms. On Saturday came the climax with terrific thunder and lightning, and rain that continued without intermission all day and through the succeeding night. The first intimation of the catastrophe that awaited the village came when a family, including a mother with a child a few weeks old, found their home flooded, and had to seek shelter behind a large rock until daybreak.

A bright and cloudless Sunday morning revealed a scene of tragic desolation. Low-lying land was submerged. Crops and gardens were largely under water. Cattle had to be freed hastily from their pens.

The water continued to rise until it reached a depth of eight feet in the deepest part. The fair valley had become a lake. The possibility of draining the valley was considered but rejected as too expensive a project. The lake lay eighteen feet too low. Draining would have required a tunnel at least a mile long. government assistance was not available, and the South Australian Company did not command sufficient finance.

In addition certain other settlers objected to the plan, maintaining that their own land would be flooded if the lake were to be drained. The [South Australian] Company sympathised with the unfortunate people and offered them a new lease about two miles west of the original settlement. The offer was accepted by about thirty families. Others moved to more distant areas of the State which were being opened up at the time.

Still others joined friends from Rosedale who had gone to the Western district of Victoria. A few even emigrated to America. Thus the little settlement gradually dispersed. For fourteen more years the Church continued to be used. However, it became less and less suitable as a centre of worship.

Eventually, another site had to be sought. The old church stood unused for many years. Then it began to crumble and the materials were carted away. Today only the traces of the foundations remain visible on which the memorial now stands. Years later the cemetery was swept by a fire which destroyed most of the head-plates. Today very little of it remains, though a few graves can still be seen.

A village has died. Hoffnungsthal is gone. But its story is not ended. Descendants of those villagers still worship in the churches of St Jacobi, St John and Trinity nearby.

The Hindmarsh River has every right to be known by its present cognomen. It was not discovered by Cock, Finlayson, Wyatt and Barton as stated by your correspondent. The stream those four pioneers came across was that which is now known as the Bremer and which they named Hindmarsh as it was discovered on the day before the anniversary of the first governor's arrival in the province.

A little earlier T.B. Strangways and Y.B. Hutchinson made their way to Encounter Bay when, on 1 December 1837, they discovered the stream which flows into the sea at Victor Harbour and they named it the River Hindmarsh, as it is known today...

The native name of that stream as stated by Simpson Newland is *Yalla-doola*... [*See Mootaparinga & Bremer, River*]

Hogarth - Thomas Hogarth, MLC, (1866-1885), who took up nine pastoral leases, near Strangways Springs from 1876 has his name remembered by **Hogarth Dam** and **Mount Hogarth**, North-East of Lake Eyre North, the latter being named by J. W Lewis, on 28 January 1875. Following his arrival from Scotland in the *Delhi*, in 1839, aged 14, he farmed at Black Forest and, about 1848, removed to Gawler Plains near Smithfield where, with John Smith, Robert Paterson and Mr Adamson, senior, he built a flour mill on Smith's Creek.

When Thomas Hogarth first settled on his present farm, Smith's Creek flowed passed his door giving him a plentiful supply of running water throughout the year. After a few years, either in consequence of the dry seasons, or that the creek had been dammed up and the water diverted to turn a water mill, the creek dried up and the water had to be carted from the springhead, at a distance of two miles from the house... He was one of the first to use Ridley's reaping machines...

He died in September 1893 and an obituary says:

He was connected with the political history of the colony for nearly 20 years and although not remarkable for his oratorical powers he was always able to express his opinion on any subject which came before the Council... He went back to Scotland for a visit 'and ere he arrived at his native place he was determined to give his [former] schoolmaster a thrashing for some cruelty (real or fancied) he had been guilty of to Mr Hogarth as a lad. Upon seeing the unfortunate pedagogue, however, he was so surprised to think that such a person of such insignificant appearance had actually thrashed [him] he altered his mind... and took him into an ale-house and treated him liberally.'

Hog Bay - Two kilometres east of Penneshaw and 'reported to be so called from pigs found there by sealers, supposed to have been left by the French navigator [Baudin], who left a rock marked at this place.' (See *Frenchman Rock*) Rodney Cockburn quotes E.H. Hallack as saying, 'in the early days, when the island was inhabited by whalers, pigs were introduced from Sydney and Van Diemen's Land and being allowed to roam at large they increased and multiplied...'

In 1855, it was said that its alternative name was 'Freshwater Bay' and at the bay was 'a small settlement of islanders, who cultivate some 200 acres of fertile land ... It was at this place that the French surveying ship, *La Geographe*, obtained water... in 1803.' Since 12 January 1882 it has been 'Penneshaw'. An early pastoralist at the bay was W. Walker who took up lease no. 542 in May 1857.

[In 1865], after the unsuccessful attempts made to open a school on Kangaroo Island it is pleasing to report that a painstaking master has at length succeeded in collecting about twenty children at **Hog Bay** and the school is giving much satisfaction to the parents.



Beach Scene at Hog Bay

This small, but interesting locality has been the scene of great excitement lately in consequence of a squatter having leased it for a sheep run and given notice to residents to quit. Now there are some dozen families who are residing here. Their doing so is unlawful but repeated applications have been made to the government to survey and offer the land for sale, but the settlers cannot get them to do so...

On the island there are upwards of 200 residents, but no minister of religion of any denomination, no doctor and no schoolmaster. The first and last are much wanted; the other, on account of the healthiness of the climate, would have very little to do, as illness and casualties are few and far between.



Extension to the jetty at Hog Bay in 1908

In 1870, the Head Master was Stephen Carter and there was an average attendance of twenty. **Hog River** School was opened as a half-time school, with Wisanger School, in 1893; the Head Teacher was Sabina A. Sanders. In 1894, it was a half-time school with Antechamber Bay, with Sabina A. Sanders still as Head Teacher; it closed in 1895. A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 30 September 1911, page 33.

A photograph of 'the old landing place' is in the *Observer*, 22 August 1903, page 26, *Chronicle*, 15 August 1903, page 42, of Ephraim Bates in the *Observer*, 25 February 1905, page 24, of members of a bachelors' club in the *Observer*, 6 July 1907, page 32, of the firebrick industry on 23 January 1909, page 30.

Hog Point - (See *Kangaroo Head*)

Hogden Springs - (See *Algebuckina*)

Hogshead Hill - South of Orroroo, named by J.F. Hayward in 1846 during his term as manager of the Pekina run; its northern end resembled a barrel. (See *Aroona & Hayward*)

Holden - In 1924, Holden Motor Body Builders Limited created **Holden Gardens** as a subdivision of part section 417, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Woodville, and advertised as ‘**Holden Park** - on the direct route of the future tramway extension, close to the Woodville shopping centre...’ The name commemorates Henry J. Holden, the founder of the company. The local railway station was named **Holdens** on 3 October 1932.

On 30 January 1926 Mount Barker was visited by between 7,000 and 8,000 picnickers, the occasion being the first annual picnic arranged by the employees of Holden’s Limited. Five special trains loaded to their full capacity, conveyed the men with their wives and families to Mount Barker where the show grounds were secured...



Holden Motor Works – circa 1928



Holden’s assembly workshop in the 1920s



Assembly plant for anti-aircraft guns at Holdens – circa 1943

The name **Holden Hill** was corrupted from the surname of Robert Halden who arrived in the *Hooghly*, in 1839, and acquired land in the Dry Creek area in the 1840s; as late as 1935 the area was referred to in the district council minutes as **Halden Hill**. (See *Ardtornish*)

Mrs Halden, the widow of the late Robert Halden, died at Blackwood on 31 October 1896. They came to the colony... under engagement of the late Mr Gooch in whose service they remained for six years.

Subsequently, they took a farm near Modbury...

It has been suggested that it derived its name from William Holden, a member of the literary staff of the *Register* but this assumption can be disregarded. (See *Hope Valley*) The suburb of **Holden Hill** was laid out by Wakefield Land Company Pty Ltd in 1954 on part sections 504-7, Hundred of Yatala.

Holder - Section 12, Hundred of Holder, 16 km south of Waikerie, was proclaimed as the village of **Holder** on 26 July 1894. The rent to be paid for the land was two pence per acre; the villagers numbered 71 and the trustees were P.J. Conway, Charles Anderson, John Price, Frederick Slater and Walter R. Parker. Occupancy by the Holder Village Association was determined on 27 August 1903. The **Holder Village Settlement** School opened in 1894 and closed in 1904. **Holder** School opened in 1925 and closed in 1951; **Holder Siding** School operated from 1929 until 1938. (See *Ramco*) The **Hundred of Holder**, County of Albert, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893.

Sir Frederick W. Holder, MP (1887-1901), born at Happy Valley in 1850, became manager of a store at Burra, in 1877, and Town Clerk and first Managing Director of the *Burra Record*, later becoming its proprietor.

Hardly ever before has he given such a brilliantly successful performance in his well-known role of political contortionist; and this is saying a great deal in allusion to Mr Holder whom the House has known since he lost the celebrated free trade backbone... What can one do with such a man? Argue with him?

Surely not. One might as well try to pick up a handful of quicksilver.

As a parliamentarian he ‘described himself as a Free Trader, opposed to selling Crown lands in order to remove the deficit and was against a property tax.’ At all hazards, and at any price, he was a ‘warm federalist’ and elected to the 1897 Federal Convention. The campaign and the establishment of a new parliament took its toll because ‘about 6 a.m. on 23 July 1909, after a stormy all night sitting, [he] confided to his friends his distress at the bitter feelings between parties... and fell insensible to the floor of the house [in Melbourne] ... The Town Hall bells were tolled when the news [of his death] was received.’

Holdfast Bay - Named by Colonel William Light 'from the fact of our having ridden out two very severe gales there, 7 and 8 September 1836.'

The name occurs in Worcestershire, England, where in 1204 it was written as *holefast* - 'a strong hold'.

Hollandville - Laid out by the executors of David Crisp Holland in 1924 on part section 557, Hundred of Mount Muirhead, suburban to Millicent.

Holloway - A railway station 24 km west of Mount Gambier and, probably, named after Charles Holloway who arrived in the *Magdalena*, in 1855, and became the lessee of section 311, Hundred of Blanche, in the 1850s.

Hollywood - This was 'the euphonious name given to the northern forty acres of Baulderstone's farm on the Goodwood Road Tramway which has recently been acquired by A.W. Ellis, of Parsons and Wilcox ... It is ideal non-cracking building land and perfect garden soil.' The entrepreneurs gave no reason for their choice of name but there appears to be no doubt that it is of American origin; however, the name occurs in Leinster, Ireland.

Holmes Creek - The name remembers Thomas Holmes of Mundoo Island, who held pastoral lease no. 60 of 1851. (See *Goorley*)

Ram Island, a small island separating the Holmes Creek and Goolwa channel... The waters heading sharply around under the influence of Holmes Creek and the Coorong channels, run out in a South-Westerly direction to the sea...

Holmesdale - An 1881 subdivision of part section 302, Hundred of Adelaide, by James Taylor Holmes and John Holmes; now included in Saint Morris. They were the sons of John Holmes (ca.1821-1895), who arrived in the *Emily* in 1849 and settled in the Payneham district where he developed an orchard and vineyard as indicated by the advertisement announcing the subdivision: 'The whole of the land is planted with choice vines and other fruit trees.'

Earlier, it was reported that 'the Westley Nursery and Vineyard belonging to Mr John Holmes is situated on the north of the Magill road about one quarter of a mile nearer Adelaide than Mr Williams's':

Here there are two acres of vines in full bearing and three acres planted with cuttings last winter... Mr Holmes makes red wine from the Black Hambro and Grand Turk and a white wine from the Sweetwater and Muscat, mixed with other sorts in smaller proportions.

He has recently built a very convenient cellar and he anticipates that he will make this season about 1,000 gallons of wine from the two acres, besides having sold a considerable quantity of grapes. He has four acres of orchard and nursery containing fruit trees of almost every variety...

Holmwood - The original owner of the property at North Walkerville was William Austin Horn and, on a visit to the United Kingdom, was so impressed with an estate named 'Holmwood' at Cathcart, Renfrewshire, Scotland, he decided to duplicate it in Adelaide. (See *Horn, Hundred of*)

Holowilena Creek & Holowilena Spring - In the North Flinders Ranges and derived from *ulawalana* - 'stick rat mound'. On 22 October 1853, William Warwick (ca.1809-1864) took out pastoral lease no. 318, 'South-East of Chace Range' and followed with lease no. 342, 'East of Chace Range'.

On 10 April 1854 these leases were consolidated into lease no. 1621, 'North-East of Kanyaka', held by J. Warwick and D. Lithgow (ca.1823-1889) and named 'Holowilena'. In 1868, the lease was taken over by John (1835-1911) and James Warwick. Biographical records show Francis Warwick (1844-1928) as residing at Holowilena.

In the Department of Lands the name of the creek is rendered as 'Holowiliena' but the official spelling of the name is 'Holowilena' and, according to pastoral records, adopted for the run held by Messrs Warwick and Lithgow.

The approach to Holowiliena is very picturesque for the country is studded with pine and redgum. You pass a new woolshed - made from pine - on the top of a rise, go down a dip and follow a creek for a few hundred yards until you come to the old homestead in a wealth of big timber - at the top of the world it would seem.

There, in that peaceful retreat, we spent the night with a most interesting trio of pastoral veteran - Messrs Frank, Robert and Tom Warwick...

Photographs of the family and station are in the *Observer*, 2 August 1924, page 34, of the homestead in the *Chronicle*, 31 March 1932, page 33.

Holsworthy - A town, proclaimed on 19 April 1883, was named by Governor Jervis who had a family affiliation with Devonshire, where there is a town of that name. It became 'Sheringa' in August 1883.

It derives from the OE *heald-worpig* and, in 1308, was recorded as *holdesworthe*; *heald* - 'bent' and *worpig* - 'homestead'. (See *Franklyn, Hatherleigh & Snowtown*)

Holyrood - In 1876, sections 310-311, Hundred of Bundaleer, were subdivided as a township by John Darling (1831-1905), suburban to Georgetown. His son became a famous test cricketer. The name has its origin in Wales; the OE *rod* means 'pole, cross'; thus 'holy cross'. (See *Darling, Hundred of*)

Homburg - Robert Homburg, born in Germany, in 1848, came to South Australia with his parents in 1856, when they settled at Tanunda. He was Attorney-General in the Playford Ministry of 1892-93 and, being a good speaker, 'his views shifted gradually to the right as he shook off the radicalism of his youth.' He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1905 and brought to the bench 'the incorruptible integrity, impartiality and compassion that had marked him as a politician.' However, some contrary opinions were expressed, for example:

Mr Homburg ought to have known better than to hold the judges up to public opprobrium in the absence of any reasonable ground for his complaints against them... Mr Homburg was, in fact, in the predicament of being unable to establish his original assertions and had no alternative but to back down with as little loss of dignity as special pleading could secure. His sad experience should be a useful lesson to all parliamentary economists whose zeal has a tendency to outrun their discretion.

He died in March 1912; the family declined a State funeral and so he was buried at North Road Cemetery.

The **Hundred of Homburg** was proclaimed on 9 and 16 July 1885 and, in 1918, the Nomenclature Committee suggested that it be renamed 'Poondulta', the Aboriginal name for a well in the Hundred but the government decided on 'Haig' in honour of Marshal Earl Haig of World War I.

Point Homburg, on Venus Bay, was named in 1910 and, apparently, escaped the notice of the Committee appointed to erase German names from the South Australian landscape during World War I.

Home Park - A subdivision of section 343, Hundred of Adelaide, by its owner, Patrick Auld (1811-1886) circa 1855; now included in Magill. In 1845, Mr Auld leased this land to William Randall (*See Burnside*), whose house thereon was called 'Home Park'. In 1857, it was described as 'a valuable property situated on section 343 on the rise of hills immediately above Magill. The principal line of road from Adelaide to Lobethal skirts the property...'

Honeysuckle Flat - A school, within the District Council of Upper Wakefield, opened in 1866 and closed the following year.

Honeyton - In 1856, Peter Roberts, licensed victualler and farmer of Guichen Bay, purchased sections 220-221, Hundred of Waterhouse and, in the following year, laid out portion of it as **Honeyton**, named after his father-in-law, Richard Honey; now included in Robe.

In 1874, **Honey Town School** was conducted in a dwelling-house by Betsey Ekers with 44 enrolled pupils.

Hong Kong Well - On section 83, Hundred of Pearce, South-East of Elliston, so named because a Chinese shepherd was employed on a local pastoral run. The name comes from the Chinese *heang-kiang* - 'sweet water' or 'fragrant waterway' which denoted, originally, not the island but the channel separating it from the mainland, whose water is sweetened by fresh water brought down by the River Canton.

Honiton - A town, 11 km SSE of Yorketown in the Hundred of Melville, proclaimed on 27 April 1876, has a namesake in Devonshire derived from the OE *onnen-y-din* - 'town of ash trees'. It was surveyed on section 376, Hundred of Melville, by James W. Jones in 1874. From 1876 to 1968, 14 allotments, only, were sold, while lots 415-17 were granted to the Minister Controlling Education. It ceased to exist on 26 September 1982.

The township, known, generally, in the surrounding locality as 'Diamond Lake', was situated in the agricultural area of Troubridge about six miles west of Edithburgh and the road thither from the latter place is over about a bad a piece of road as can, in all probability, be found in any part of South Australia.

Limestone boulders crop up in all directions and although portions of the road have been recently metalled and put in a fair state, there is enough left to cause more than the average amount of profanity on the part of those whose ill-luck leads them to drive much in that direction... [*See Diamond, Lake*]

Its school opened as 'Diamond Lake' in 1874, changing to 'Honiton' in 1891; it closed in 1942.

A photograph of school students is in the *Observer*, 4 May 1907, page 29.



Picnic Party at Hookeys Hole



E. Blinman, T. Donnellan and T. Ah Chee at Hookeys Hole

Hookeys Hole - It is located about seven kilometres from Oodnadatta and was used primarily by 'Ned' Chong as the site for a market garden. (*See Oodnadatta*)

Hookina - A corruption of the Aboriginal *jukena* - 'black place' - the **Hookina Creek**, south of the railway station, flows across slaty, black rocks. The town of **Hookina**, 24 km North-West of Hawker, was surveyed in 1862, offered for sale on 30 April 1863, and surrounded a hotel built, in 1861, by William Taylor on what promised to be a main dray route. (*See Wonoka*)

The hotel survived until 1897 when the licensee, George Glass, 'removed the iron from the roof and erected a store at Wonoka.' (*See Glass Gorge*)

The **Hookina School** opened in 1885, closed in 1923; the **Hookina Railway School** operated from 1885 until 1886.

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

The most northerly wheat town established in South Australia and one of the very last born of the wheat drive was laid out just beyond the bridge across Hookina Creek in 1883. A row of settlers' cottages (today in ruins) and a railway siding named **Hookina Siding** preceded the town.

The siding served the old Hookina township 8 kilometres down the creek and a number of farmers who had recently settled in the locality. It was the farmers who petitioned the government to erect a goods shed and lay out a town on the siding.

The government responded and gave the new town the old name of Wonoka which the locals rarely used. For them there was old Hookina and new Hookina and, with the decline and death of the old the new, became simply Hookina. The most imposing building ever erected there was a Catholic church, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1885 with great ceremony. It was an outstanding landmark close to the Main North Road until demolished in 1966. The last mass was celebrated there in 1960.

The boundary of actual wheat growing country lies a little north of Hookina and west of the railway line, where an average of eight bushels is reported with patches of land giving fifteen... The overland telegraph line is visible here as it runs off to Old Hookina on its way through the western plain... Cottages for the line repairers and a few stray tents are all that constitute this incipient township...



Ruins of Hookina Hotel

Photographs of a rabbit catch are in the *Chronicle*, 16 February 1933, page 36.

Hooper, Hundred of - In the County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 30 March 1899.

Surveys were not carried out within the Hundred until 1910-11:

Richard Hooper, MP (1891-1902), born in Cornwall in 1846, came to South Australia with his parents in 1858, when they settled at Burra.

He worked in the Moonta Mines until he entered Parliament as the first Labor member of the House of Assembly and, although he attended Caucus meetings, he never joined the Labor Party. Known as the 'silent member', he only made one speech during his political life and then moved to Perth, where he died in poverty in July 1909.

On Sunday, 8 October 1911, the first service held in the new Hundred was conducted by Reverend John Blacket who was on a visit from the city. There was a good muster - 18 men and two little lads, the sons of Mr Richards. Neither preacher nor congregation had a hymn book but old familiar hymns were sung. The service was held in the open air as no building has yet been erected at the bore.

The preacher took his stand behind a cartload of chaff for shelter from the wind. The congregation stood before him among the mallee. It was a novel and interesting sight... As yet there is little social organisation in the Hundred. We get our mails or letters as best we can. Settlers visiting Moorlands or Tailem Bend bring out letters for others. Steps are being taken to arrange for the establishment of a school.

Hope - An 1879 subdivision of part sections 394-5, Hundred of Pichi Richi, by William Charles Greenslade, publican of Quorn; suburban to Quorn. His wife was, formerly, Amelia Hope Badcock.

Hope Downs, in the Hundred of Karcultaby, was named by Stephen Hack in June 1857 because it was a 'considerable extent of fine grazing country, running into bold, bald downs.'

The 'Hope Downs Run' (lease no. 1516) was held by J.M. Linklater from 1867. However, in December 1862, H.A. Crawford is recorded as taking up lease no. 1109 at 'Hope Downs' near Streaky Bay.

Hope Forest School, 5 km ESE of Willunga, was opened in 1932 and closed in 1970. (*See Colonel Light Colony*) A photograph of students is in the *Chronicle*, 9 August 1934, page 32.

Eighteen months ago **Hope Forest** was a nameless stretch of virgin soil. At Port Adelaide six men were out of work and forming a great scheme among themselves. They had rations but wanted to work for them. So they approached the Minister of Crown Lands and asked for a piece of land at a peppercorn rental... 15 months ago it was born to the crash of the axe and flash of a mattock...

Lake Hope, in the Far North-East was 'discovered by the Stuckey brothers... [they said that they "hoped for better fortune in the future"] If we retained the native name we should call it Lake Pando', corrupted from *pando-penunie* - 'great lake'.

Mount Hope, on Eyre Peninsula, was named by E.J. Eyre in 1839.

Mount Hope Post Office, 43 km North-West of Cummins, opened in July 1866 and closed in 1868. The town of **Mount Hope** in the Hundred of Kiana, was proclaimed on 30 November 1916; The **Mount Hope School** opened in 1911 and closed in 1974; a photograph is in the *Observer*, 14 August 1926, page 34.

Mount Hope, as a stopping pace for the weary traveller, has more than external appearance to commend it, and if the mail coach has the misfortune to arrive there at midnight and the determination to leave before daylight, solace of no mean order is to be found inside the building, under the homely roof of the Bishop family. The recent allotment of the Hundred of Mitchell, which lies slightly north of east from this point, found Mr Bishop one of the successful applicants for more land...

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 30 March 1912, page 31, of McArthur Brother's potato farm in the *Observer*, 11 May 1912, page 32, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 4 October 1934, page 32.

Mount Hope, near Rendelsham, was named after the Hope Brothers, early pastoralists, who took out an occupation licence in the South-East on 22 January 1846. Rodney Cockburn recorded the following:

Captain Lipson in the *Yatala* was instructed to survey Rivoli Bay and finding, I conjecture, that none of the inland mountains was visible from his ship's deck, erected the substantial trig that still distinguishes the rise, he doubtlessly then named Mount Hope.

In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee recommended the name be changed to 'Mount Woakwine' to avoid confusion with its counterpart on Eyre Peninsula.

Many years ago a newspaper correspondent accompanying a ministerial tour of the district said:

We drew up for a few minutes under Mount Hope. No one seems to know why this disgraceful little ant heap had been called a mountain. It stands today as an undersized monument to someone's follies. On 8 June 1893, Mr G. Riddoch, MP, arrived at Millicent with the object of making an inspection of the route of the proposed Mount Hope drain and the country that it would affect...

He was favourably impressed with the plan of the proposed dam and thought it would be a wise undertaking if the water in the drains was more utilised by means of dams...

Hope Town was a subdivision of section 306, Hundred of Yatala, by Robert Stuckey (1821-1897), circa 1855, probably took its name from the nearby village of Hope Valley.

He arrived in South Australia with his wife and family on 19 December 1839, following which he established a successful drapery and grocery business in Rundle Street; after nine years he sold out and removed to Gilbert Street.

In later years, he was a partner in a land agency business with P. D. Pranker, a director of Moonta and Hamley mines and, for a time, held a proprietary interest in the *Advertiser*. He won the highest respect in business and, on account of his integrity, was esteemed by all who knew him.

Hope Valley emerged as a township in 1842 when named by William Holden, a butcher and storekeeper, who cut up section 824 into blocks of four acres. His store was burned to the ground but, far from feeling downcast by the loss, he felt 'inspired by hope', hence the name. He left the district when his wife was killed in an accident in 1851 and, later, worked as a journalist on the *Register*.

In 1850, it was described as 'about five miles from town, embracing along the whole line of road, and in the locality itself, scenery which for beauty would defy the pencil of the artist to portray...'

The opening of a new schoolroom was reported in 1849 and of a school in 1851, while Education Department records show a school opening in 1866 and closing in 1980 when it was replaced by Ardtornish Primary School.

In 1866, it was reported that 'a number of our German riflemen assembled yesterday for a day's sport and decided to go stag shooting':

A venerable fourteen-ender was selected for the occasion and taken to the shooting ground of the German Rifle Club... After their day's fielding the company enjoyed a capital dinner provided by Host Bothe, Bremen Hotel.

In 1915, the suburb was laid out on part section 824, Hundred of Yatala, by the executors of Caroline H.F. Klopfer.

Hopeful - Hopeful Hills are near Coober Pedy were, no doubt, named because they appeared to be a good opal prospect.

Mount Hopeful is near Mount Serle in the North Flinders Ranges. (*See Babbage, Mount*)

Hopeless, Mount - In the North Flinders Ranges, it was named by E.J. Eyre on 2 September 1840 even before he climbed to the summit, because he was sure of the type of country he would see. (*See Jacob Creek*)

A description of the country by a pastoralist in 1861, in direct contrast to that of Edward Eyre, said:

The springs are of a very peculiar formation, and within five miles of Mount Hopeless (which Mr Eyre describes as an utterly worthless arid country) there are innumerable springs of this kind calculated to water any number of stock that the country is capable of bearing.

They rise up in mound and some appear to be a mere cluster of reeds; others having no vegetation, but on getting on them you find, on making a hole with a stick, a jet of water rises and an artesian well is formed. I have never known one of them to fail.

Within a few miles of Mount Hopeless there is a large cluster of these, many acres in extent; the water is perfectly fresh, but is so impregnated with sulphur or some mineral quality... [it] has a most abominable smell... But on boiling it, or even exposing it to the air for the night, it becomes perfectly sweet...

A photograph of the Mount Hopeless outstation is in the *Observer*, 19 February 1921, page 26.

Hopetoun - The name honours Lord Hopetoun who, in 1901, became the first Governor-General of Australia, is remembered by the **County of Hopetoun**, proclaimed on 21 January 1892; at the time of the christening of the town of **Hopetoun** and the County, he was Governor of Victoria.

Although a township has only just been proclaimed... Innamincka, the native name of the site, has been a prominent place for some years, and can already boast of a good hotel, store and a depot for the South Australian police. Close to the site stands the celebrated tree where Brahe planted the rations and the body of poor Burke was found by Howitt's party...

There is no doubt the SA Government will ultimately extend their Far North railway system in this direction...

Captain Sturt says 'wool will never grow up here...' Yet not only does wool grow splendidly, as witness the flocks on Tinga Tingana and Durham Downs, but the stations further up are replacing cattle on the runs with sheep...

From its geographical position **Hopetoun** is certain to become an important part of central Australia... [*See Innamincka*]

In 1900, **Hopetoun** was suggested, also, for a subdivision of sections 726-28, Hundred of Wallaroo, in 1900 but a Lands Department note in 1939 says - 'Not to be used'.

Hopkins Island - Near Thistle Island, named by Matthew Flinders after a crew member drowned at Cape Catastrophe.

Horatios Nob - On Whittata Station and named after Horatio Raymond who worked there in the 1870s and is buried at its base.

Hore-Ruthven, County of - Proclaimed on 30 November 1933 and named after Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, a former Governor of South Australia; later, he became Lord Gowrie. (*See Glengowrie*)

Horn - William A. Horn, MP (1887-1893), born in New South Wales in 1841, came to South Australia with his parents in 1852 and became a pastoralist, in 1863, when he purchased what was to become 'Maryvale Station' on Eyre Peninsula. (*See Maryvale*)

Later, he became a mining speculator and, with others, was instrumental in building the Silverton Tramway. In parliament, 'his caustic sarcasm enlivened debates until he retired [while] in the smoking room he was known, also, to have a faculty for turning off neat rhythmical epigrams, usually at the expense of some folly or some man. Since that time he has travelled extensively and been mostly an absentee South Australian.'

At the time of his death in December 1922 he was described as 'one of the most generous public men' in South Australian history.

The **Hundred of Horn**, in the County of Way, was proclaimed on 17 January 1889.

Mr Horn [was] an intrepid horseman and, many years ago, the hero in South Australia following a marathon ride on horseback of 264 km to Adelaide when he was instrumental in Walter Hughes gaining a mineral lease over the Wallaroo Copper mine.

The news of his ride startled the average proficient horsey man in the old country; and nearly all his verse is reminiscent of the station and field of sport. There is a homely touch in the *Adieux of the Ruined Squatter* to his station and to his horse. In the former, after certain half-satirical, semi-pathetic allusions, Mr Horn, assuming for the moment the role of a man completely undone by bad pastoral land laws and an arid run, proceeds:

<i>Crown tenant of a saltbush plain,</i>	<i>I tried to net the beggars out;</i>
<i>A desert lone and drear,</i>	<i>It ran me into debt;</i>
<i>I tried to make it carry stock,</i>	<i>And when my banker balanced up</i>
<i>The effort cost me dear.</i>	<i>Well - I was in the net.</i>

<i>I made some costly reservoirs,</i>	<i>Then South Australia's Government,</i>
<i>And still some costly drains,</i>	<i>A witless motley crew,</i>
<i>But found them useless in a land</i>	<i>They charged me Goyder's racking rent</i>
<i>In which it never rains.</i>	<i>For grass that never grew.</i>

<i>A desiccated desert, where</i>	<i>They charged me for the sheep I'd shorn</i>
<i>No useful plant would grow;</i>	<i>So many pence per head,</i>
<i>It wouldn't keep a lizard, and</i>	<i>Though half of them were dying and</i>
<i>Would starve a farmer's crow.</i>	<i>The other half were dead.</i>

<i>The horrors of that solitude</i>	<i>They said I ate the 'people's grass',</i>
<i>No mortal tongue could tell;</i>	<i>Whatever that might mean;</i>
<i>The locusts nearly ruined me,</i>	<i>The Thistles for the Ministers</i>
<i>The rabbits came as well.</i>	<i>Perhaps it may have been.</i>

In another mood as a poetical scene painter, he turned out some pretty pieces that helped to redeem his sardonic humour; this occurred in a description of Ayers Rock, 'five miles in circumference, 1,200 feet high in the centre of a vast, sandy plain':

*The vaulted blue above it, and the blooded sand below;
A picture set in burnished gold amidst the evening glow.*

Other parts of the same poem contain specimens of vivid realism that all bushmen, as well as literary critics, understood and appreciated, just as the latter would enter objection to such false rhymes as 'Force' with 'Cross' which, however, occurs rarely. 'Yarding a Warrigal' is a spirited poem, with Gordonian ring and metre.

What could appeal more strongly to the Australian bushman than the opening stanza?

*There is one source of joy unmixed with alloy,
One pleasure untinged with remorse,
When the running is sound and you follow the hound
On the back of a favourite horse.*

The closing verse is suggestively descriptive:

<i>So ended the run.</i>	<i>Such a thirst who would miss?</i>
<i>We were thoroughly done,</i>	<i>I could hear the drink hiss</i>
<i>For a drink we unitedly vote.</i>	<i>As it moistened my drought-stricken throat</i>

Lake Horn, near Elliston, was named after Thomas Cooper Horn, who took up the Kappawanta run in the early 1840s. **Horn Bay** is known now as 'Waterloo Bay'.

On 27 May 1849 an attack was made upon the station of Mr Horn(e) by a party of natives, who succeeded in carrying off his stores and other articles in the hut, which were, however, recovered by Mr Horn(e) and his servants, after a conflict that ended in the death of two natives and the capture of the party.

The opportune presence of an increased police force in the district and their zeal in the pursuit, have resulted in the apprehension of eight prisoners, besides those taken by Mr Horne's party. Eleven of these natives have been committed for trial at the ensuing sessions...

I beg to observe that their committal to Adelaide has arisen from a conviction of the moral effects likely to be produced by their contact with civilisation, and the Aboriginal establishment in Adelaide, than from any participation in the crimes with which they are charged.

The tribes who have been for a longer period in communication with Europeans continues as usual on the most amicable terms, and are of considerable service to the settlers, and I have no doubt that the examples now before them will have the most beneficial effects upon the tranquillity of the remoter districts. [See *Elliston*]

Horncastle - The name comes from an Old English word referring to a castle built on the 'horn' or spit of land at the junction of the Rivers Bane and Waring and was given to a 1921 subdivision of part section 442, Hundred of Adelaide, fronting Anzac Highway, between Maple Avenue and Leader Street, by the State Bank of South Australia; now included in Forestville.

The name given is that of... the Governor's electorate in England and... the family names of the Governor and Lady Weigall [have] been used in naming the streets...'

In 1922, the Governor made an inspection of the soldiers' homes erected by the State Bank:

They first went to Horncastle, named after the division of Lincolnshire and formerly represented in the House of Commons by Sir Archibald Weigall. In this suburb there are fifty soldiers' homes... The Governor said that Horncastle, in England, was also a market town and it was there that Oliver Cromwell slept before the battle of Winceby...

Horndale - Named after Percival A. Horn, a pioneer viticulturist and winemaker.

The men who laid it out, planted, built cellars in and formed homes among those modern vineyards which are such a feature of the Happy Valley and O'Halloran Hill district have, up to date, done better for others than for themselves. None can accuse even the most successful of having yet gathered in that pile of wealth which some 14 years ago predicted as a certainty awaiting the venturesome...

Enterprise must ever excite admiration and enterprise of such a character as is evident on all sides at Horndale, is particularly provocative of that sentiment... The property consists of 320 acres ... of which 195 acres are under grapes...



Horndale Wine Cellar and Distillery

This small settlement stood at the junction of six roads in the South-East corner of the Hundred and was known first as 'Tarcowie East', becoming **Hornesdale** in June 1881; subsequently corrupted to **Hornsdale**.

Its school opened as 'Tarcowie East' in 1878 and changed its name in 1881; it closed in 1959. (See *Tarcowie*)



Caltowie Council headquarters in Hornsdale - 1895-1896

Hornsey Park - A 1921 subdivision of part section 78, Hundred of Mobilong, by Richard Sidney Bell, storekeeper of Murray Bridge; now included in Murray Bridge.

There is a 'Hornsey' in Middlesex, England, derived from the OE *hornesse* - 'isle, peninsula or horn'; other sources opt for the OE *haering-gehaeg* - 'an enclosure in a grey wood'. (See *Horncastle*)

Horrocks, Mount & Horrocks Pass - These features were discovered by, and named after, John Ainsworth Horrocks (1818-1846), pastoralist and explorer. In respect of the Pass, on 21 September 1946, a cairn and tablet were unveiled following erection by the District Councils of Wilmington and Port Germein. Earlier, it was said that:

This wonderful natural road through the barrier-like Flinders Ranges was discovered in 1846 by J.A.

Horrocks... The gradient on the eastward is comparatively easy, but that down the western slope is much more steep and winds through the bottom of a very deep and narrow gully along side the bed of an old

Horner Bridge - At Coromandel Valley and constructed, in 1866, by S. Saunders and Henry Horner across the River Sturt.

Hornsdale - On 18 May 1874, William Horne (1841-1925) selected sections 193 and 195, Hundred of Tarcowie, and on 25 June 1880 purchased section 195, 19 km NNW of Jamestown.

He was the first postmaster in June 1881 and the office is shown to stand on section 195B.

A public meeting in respect of school accommodation was held on 18 November 1882 when 'Mr William Horne presided and said that an amount of £300 had been voted for a school':

A motion was carried that the Education Department be asked to spend the £300 formerly granted on a stone building and remove the present structure to a part of the Hundred of Tarcowie where it was more needed...

watercourse which was the original road. The only water on the road for many miles is found of all unlikely places in a well about 30 feet deep on the very saddle of the pass. This well is a private one and is very easily exhausted, so that when, as is often the case, many teamsters are waiting for water, much delay and suffering to the animals are caused... [See *Penwortham*]

Horsham - A subdivision of part section 1079, Hundred of Waterloo, by Joseph Downing in 1866 - Rodney Cockburn locates it at Tothill Creek. Lands Department records show the name **Horsham** being applied, also, to a village on section 3465, Hundred of Kuitpo, while in 1849 mention was made of a proposal to establish a village of **Horsham**, 5 km South-West of Meadows, but nothing survives, although it was lauded as follows: 'From its populous, respectable neighbourhood it must become a leading market town of the province.'

The section reverted to the Crown for forest purposes in 1916.

The name comes from Sussex, England and, in 950 AD, was recorded as *horham* - 'dirty or muddy town;' in 1461, it was granted the right to hold two fairs annually and one of these coincided with the Assizes, held there first in 1306. Because of the number of executions carried out at the then County gaol it came to be known as the 'Hang Fair' and as recently as 1850 the sign 'Wives for Sale' could be seen there in Market Square. Other sources say it derives from *hurst-ham* - 'village in the wood'.

Horsnell Gully - John Horsnell (1812-1895) arrived in South Australia in the *Lysander* in 1839 and took up residence there in 1842. For a time he was Governor Gawler's coachman.

Horseshoe - A school opened in 1901 and closed in 1920 was known, also, as 'Moockra Horseshoe'. (See *Moockra*)

Hoskin Creek - South-South-East of Balaklava, probably recalls William Hoskin who held land in the 'Lower Wakefield Special Survey'.

Houghton - The name derives from either the OE *haug-r* - 'cairn, mound' or *hoh* - 'a high place'.

Coincidentally, or otherwise, a Prime Minister of England, Sir Robert Walpole, applied the name 'Houghton' to his palatial home in East Anglia, England.

It was laid out as a village in 1841 on section 5519, Hundred of Yatala, by John Richardson (ca.1808-1886), a land agent and surveyor, who arrived in the colony, in 1838, when he bought land from J.B. Hack and placed Joseph Barritt in charge of his property called 'Houghton Lodge'. The Travellers' Rest hotel was licensed in 1842:

[It] had a monopoly of passing trade for fifteen years but lost much of it when the worst thing to happen to a publican - a road diversion - by-passed Houghton altogether in 1857.

The more attractive route to Kersbrook created an attractive opportunity for Firmin Deacon, a city publican, to establish the Inglewood Hotel in March 1858... the Houghton pub ceased trading in the Great Depression in 1934 and no longer exists.

The **Houghton** School was conducted first in the Union Chapel, in 1847, the government school being built in 1878.

In 1856, a traveller from Anstey's Hill to Houghton was met with:

Nothing either new or wonderful, except, we instance, a few 'new' roads and a few 'wonderful' pinches which we were assured had been ascended and descended by the cat-footed bullocks of former days. Marvellous bullocks! ... Our swifter footed steeds soon brought us within view of a village, at first lost in dust, but upon on closer inspection proved to be Houghton...

An annual report of the 'Village Sunday School' was made in April 1851:

Our anticipations have been fully realized from the first Sabbath we commenced our labours; we saw the destitute state of the children, and the evils to which they were exposed by neglect; we saw the fields ripe for the harvest... and in the name of God we raised our banners, and our success has been according to our desires and labours.

In 1887, gold fossicking was undertaken on Sir R. Ross's ground where 50 men were at work and another 50 'mooching about watching others pan off.' Very little gold was obtained and that available was in such minute quantities that 'several old Teetulpians expressed their most profound contempt for the place':

The sanitary arrangements observed are confined to keeping anything objectionable out of the bed of the river. Every precaution is taken against the spread of fire. It is about two or three miles above the weir, to find which one must follow a tortuous foot track and have the skill of a wallaby...

But take my advice and don't go at all. It is a frightful road. You cannot get a cart within a mile and a half one way and three miles the other. There is no store for miles.

Hounslow - A telephone office opened on 20 September 1928 on section 22, Hundred of McPherson.

Hove - This seaside suburb, laid out on part section 206, Hundred of Noarlunga, by the Savings Bank of South Australia, in 1945, took its name from the local railway station, known prior to 1920 as 'Middle Brighton'. 'Hove', in England is a town next to Brighton and derives from the OE *hufe* - 'shed, shelter'. There is an 'Adelaide Crescent' in the English town and Governor Hindmarsh is buried there within the grounds of the St Andrew's Church.

Howagie Well - On section 4, Hundred of Warrenben; derived from the Aboriginal *awatji* - 'catfish place'.

Howard Rock - On southern Eyre Peninsula and named after Commander Howard, RN, who surveyed part of the coast.

Howe - The name of J.H. Howe, MP (1881-1896), MLC (1897-1918) is remembered by **Hundred of Howe**, County of Victoria, proclaimed on 29 January 1891; its school opened in 1895 and became 'Hughes Gap' in 1942, it closed in 1946. Born in Wales, in 1839, he came to South Australia in 1855, when he joined the Mounted Police.

Four times a Cabinet Minister and known as a capable administrator, from the part he played in the Australasian Federation Convention, in 1897-98, he is considered to be one of the fathers of the Australian Constitution.

The town of **Howe** in the Hundred of Clinton, on Yorke Peninsula, proclaimed on 9 June 1887 was, after a life of seventy-two years, declared to cease to exist on 2 April 1959, when it was added to adjoining Crown land and renumbered as section 103.

Howellton - An 1891 subdivision of section 27, Hundred of Pirie, by Thomas Scarman, who named it after its surveyor Frederick A. Howell; now included in Port Pirie West and bounded by Senate and Goode Roads and Falconer St.

Howitt, Lake - North-East of Lake Eyre North. H.C. Talbot contends that it was discovered by P. E. Warburton on 31 August 1866, but his journal of that date merely states that he and his party 'arrived at Lake Howitt'. On 26 June 1861, A.W. Howitt signed a contract with David Walker, the treasurer of the Burke and Wills expedition, to search for the long overdue explorers - this story has been well documented and needs no repetition here.

However, during the search he trekked to Mount Hopeless Station and, as far as possible, followed the course of Cooper's Creek, 'this having permanent waters [most] of the way':

This route took him nowhere near the lake. However, he returned to the area in mid-1862 to bring back the remains of Burke and Wills and, in July 1862, for 17 days... traversed this flooded country [near Sturt's Stony Desert] finding everywhere lakes, water channels and lagoons... with wide extent of earthly plains.

It may be assumed that the lake was discovered at that time. A.C. Gregory and John McKinlay had been in the general area in 1858 but there is no evidence of either of them naming it. Indeed, at that time Howitt was a nonentity and, no doubt, unknown to them, although Howitt was in South Australia, in 1859, when he searched for pastoral country in the north; the limit of this exploration was the Davenport Ranges, west of Lake Eyre North.

Hoyleton - The first recorded land settlement in the area was in 1851 when James Masters, George Young and Richard Jones applied for pastoral leases. The name may be derived from a Mr John Hoiles, who was the licensee of the Port Henry Arms Hotel in 1850-51. William Cawthorne visited this establishment in 1851 and recorded that he met 'a drunken mob of bullock drivers playing cards, swearing and fighting':

So little are they trusted that the landlord holds the nobbler in one hand while he takes money with the other... So much is the publican in the hands of these ruffians that they insist upon his rising at any hour of the night and satisfying their insatiable desire for drink.

The hotel was built by Mr T.H. Williams, the manager of the Burra mine and, in the *Government Gazette* of this time, the locality is recorded as 'Pleasant Hill', Port Henry Road - on the corner of section 345, Hundred of Upper Wakefield.

In a debate on a Railway Bill, *Hansard* printed the name as 'Hoileton'.

On 28 August 1866, the largest political meeting ever held in Clare took place when 'the subject for discussion was "a tramway on the Western Plains".' During the debate **Hoyle's Hill** was mentioned 'where there was no house and where no one lives...' (*See Hurd Hill*)

On 1 June 1869, the formal opening of the road through a range of hills leading to **Hoyle's Plains**, known as Hurd's Hill, took place and, in the same year, Leonard William Thrupp and Nathaniel Alexander Knox established the town of **Hoyleton** on part sections 102-3, Hundred of Hall, 19 km North-East of Balaklava. When unsold lots were advertised for sale in 1871 it was said that 'from its position at the terminus of the only railway (under government) showing a profit [it] must command an extensive trade with a very large area of settled country...'

Examinations at **Hoyle Plains** School were reported in 1873, while in 1874 it was conducted in a chapel by Charles F. Otto with 25 enrolled pupils; the **Hoyleton** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1971.

Hudd, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, proclaimed on 30 January 1936. Sir Herbert Sydney Hudd, MC, MP (1912-1948), Commissioner of Public Works and secretary of the Parliamentary Liberal Party and Government Whip in 1927-30. In the Butler Government of 1933-38 he held the portfolios of public works, railways and marine and 'regarded as one of the ablest debaters in public life in South Australia, although at least one contemporary was critical of his administration ability.' He died in 1948, aged 67.

Huddleston - A town in the Hundred of Narridy, 13 km South-West of Gladstone, surveyed by E.J. Elder, proclaimed on 29 March 1877, and named by Governor Jervois after Sir John W. Huddleston, an eminent jurist, who was called to the Bar in 1839, becoming a Judge in 1880.

Hughes - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line 490 km west of Tarcoola and named after William Morris Hughes, a former Prime Minister of Australia. (*See Barton*)

Hughes Gap was a school North-East of Crystal Brook opened in 1890 as 'Napperby South', changed to 'Milcowie' in 1895 and 'Hughes Gap' in 1942; it closed in 1946. Probably, the physical feature took its name from 'John Bristow Hughes of Booyoolie (*sic*) Station who, before the advent of the railway from Gladstone and Port Pirie in 1877, carted his wool overland to that port by bullock waggon.' (*See Booyoolie*)

Port Hughes, near Moonta, honours Sir Walter Watson Hughes, one of the founders of the University of Adelaide. The town, surveyed in April 1863, was offered for sale on 4 June 1863.

There was a township surveyed there so long ago as 1862 but, as the facilities for the landing of goods required to be improved by the building of jetty or wharf, the place has never been made use of as a port.

The inhabitants of Moonta have recently communicated with the government respecting the availability of Port Hughes as a shipping place for their township and have represented its closer proximity to Moonta than the Port of Wallaroo...

It was not until 1911 that the first pile for a jetty was driven by the wife of the Premier, Hon. John Verran; it was opened on 21 May 1913. (*See Wallaroo*)



Constructing Port Hughes Jetty

We have received a communication from Mr H.S. Hulkes of Sandhurst, Victoria, with reference to the country lying to the North-West of Lake Torrens... It will be seen that Mr Hulkes prefers certain claims against the government and people of South Australia on account of discoveries made by himself and Mr Oakden some years ago... [See *Oakden Hills*]

Hull - An 1877 subdivision of sections 215-16, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by John Wallace, solicitor of Port Adelaide; now included in Wingfield, south of Wing Street to Leeds Street. The name comes from Yorkshire and derives from the OE *hol* - 'hollow' or the Middle English *hule* - 'hut, hovel'.

Humanity Seat - Near Copley. In the 1880s gold fossickers on the eastern plains named this prominence because it resembled an upside down human posterior.

Humbug - Humbug Reach is on the Port River 'just below Luff Point and was so called because the wind headed the vessels beating up to the Port more in the "Reach" than at any other part in the stream...'

Humbug Scrub, in the Hundred of Para Wirra, 5 km North-East of One Tree Hill was, according to Rodney Cockburn, derived from a comment made by a Mrs Gavan, who suggested that to live at such a place was a 'humbug'. Mary Gavan was the wife of 'Paddy' Gavan described as 'a squatter at Humbug Scrub'; apparently, they settled in the district about 1847. Charles Hope Harris contends that it was named by Colonel Light because 'after the battle [Barrosa] they were annoyed by the guerrilla [humbug] warfare of their opponents.' Another version says 'when the Cornish miners settled in the gully they kept goats [that] strayed... and became lost in surrounding scrub':

When the miners or members of their families went out in search of the goats they in turn became lost, and so in exasperation named the locality Humbug Scrub.

[It] nestles in a hollow between the ranges and partly creeps up their sides. It straggles over a good deal of ground and covers very little and it consists as much, or nearly as much, of ruined as of habitable tenements. In fact, its glory has departed and from being a busy mining centre, it has become the very dullest of dull rural villages. It has about thirty houses... The hotel, in fact, must be a losing concern...

The **Humbug Scrub** Post Office stood on section 1705 and opened in October 1873 while, in 1875, **Humbug Scrub** School was conducted by George C. Fead with 36 enrolled pupils; it opened circa 1874 and closed in 1894.

In 1875, larrikinism appeared there when, 'on Saturday night, several residents were awakened from their slumbers by showers of stones upon the roofs of their houses and through their windows':

Besides stone throwing the visitors indulged in upsetting people's water barrels and running spring carts up against houses and in one instance ran a cart into the Try Again dam. The population numbers about 200 and is daily increasing.

Beyond the limits of Lady Alice, Try Again and Lady Edith nothing new is being undertaken... with the exception of Goddard's Amalgamated Claims... [See *Hamlin & Lady Alice*]

In the following year, a cricket match against a Lyndoch Valley team was played at Lyndoch on and was won by the visitors by an innings and 95 runs. The Humbug Scrub team comprised Messrs H. Wickham, G. Davis, Dunston, W. Clarke, W. Hall, T. Hall, T. Curtis, A. Curtis, A. Hicks, B. Pope and G. Davis, junior.

Humbug Town was laid out by William Square on sections 247-48, Hundred of Pirie, in 1877, when he was described as a clerk of Norwood; now included in Solomontown. Previously, in 1876, he laid out 'Squaretown' when superintendent of the local water supply. Did the circumstances of his change of employment prompt him to castigate Port Pirie citizens with this derogatory name?

Hummock - Hummock Hill is near Whyalla and, in his journal of 9 March 1802, Flinders said, 'we steered for the outermost of the northern hummocks' but makes no mention of naming the hill; however, it appears as such on his charts. The **Hummock Hill** School was opened in 1905, becoming 'Whyalla' in 1919.

Hummocks [*sic*] Hill is situated on the western side of Spencer Gulf... [They] are a small contented community consisting almost entirely of workmen employed in connection with the BHP company's ironstone quarries at Iron Knob...

A provisional school conducted by a young lady and consisting of about 20 scholars is one of the institutions of the place... On Empire Day the school was visited by a couple of residents who delivered suitable addresses...

Hulkes Hills - North-West of Port Augusta, named by B.H. Babbage, in 1858, after H.S. Hulkes who, with John Oakden, set out from the head of Spencer Gulf in 1851 to explore westward of Lake Torrens.

They applied for a run in their explored area but did not take it up because they left for the Victorian goldfields.

Mount Hummock is on section 482, Hundred of Kulpara and, on 29 March 1802, the *Investigator* was near the present day site of Ardrossan sailing to the head of the gulf where its anchor was dropped. Flinders and Robert Brown went ashore to inspect the 'mountains' he referred to as **Hummock Mount**. A map drawn for the first Annual Report of the SA Colonisation Commissioners shows it as 'Hummock Mt.'

Generally, the name **Hummocks** was applied to the area, the first record of which is to be found in 1847 when H.J. Richman held the area under occupation licence. In July 1851 E.B. Gleeson applied the name 'Hummocks' to pastoral lease no. 116, while John Ellis's lease no. 124 was described as being located at 'Hummocks'. (*See South Hummocks*) In October 1868 information appeared on Mr W.V. Brown's pastoral lease and a dispute over the provision of water to farmers: '... If Brown is allowed to reign much longer the consequence will be that farmers will have to leave their farms or sell their working stock.'

Humphrey Springs - In the Hundred of Alma, 3 km east of Alma, recalls James Humphrey (ca.1811-1862), who held the country under occupation licence from 15 August 1844. (*See Barabba*)

Hungry - A band of marooned sealers lived on Kangaroo Island for about three years subsisting on the flesh of wild animals and the place became known as **Hungry Beach**.

About 2 km north of Murray Bridge on the Mannum Road, **Hungry Hill** was named so because, one day, men working in the area only had one lunch between them; it is known, officially, as 'Paradise Hill'.

Hungry Swamp, in the Hundred of Goolwa, got its name because it was the place 'where travellers stop to have a snack.' 'Good crops of vegetables have been grown on the Hungry Swamp... which is the source of Currency Creek...'

Hunt Peninsula - On Lake Eyre North, traversed and mapped by G.W. Hunt in 1897.

Hurd Hill & Lake Hurd - East of Olary, recall W. Hurd, a partner with Messrs Duffield and Harrold in an adjacent pastoral lease no. 1092 from 11 July 1862.

The opening of a **Hurd Hill Road**, near Hoyleton, was reported in 1869:

On Tuesday, 1 June 1869 the formal opening of the road through the range of hills leading to Hoyle's Hills, known as Hurd's Hill took place...

About four o'clock the party dispersed after spending a pleasant day, for although the roads were heavy with the previous day's rain, the weather turned out fine and bracing...

Hurd Hill, east of Coromandel Valley, recalls Thomas Hurd Matthews, who got the land grants of sections 1100-1 on 25 March 1847.

Hurtle Vale - East of Morphett Vale was 'visited by a party of gentlemen, including David McLaren, and named after the first Commissioner of Crown Lands, James Hurtle Fisher.'

Its Aboriginal name was *kowie-munilla*. In respect of its nomenclature David Elder, author of *William Light's Brief Journal and Australian Diaries*, in correspondence with the author, said:

As I understand it McLaren arrived at Kangaroo Island on 21 April 1837... and the *SA Gazette & Colonial Register* for 8 July 1837 included a paragraph or two welcoming McLaren to Adelaide... This makes me wonder if Talbot was right in thinking that McLaren led an expedition to this area so soon after his arrival in Adelaide... I have noticed in the notebook which Light used on his trip to Encounter Bay in 1837 that there are two sketches of Hurtle Vale.

One is captioned 'Hurtle Vale, June 18, 1837' and the other is 'Part of Hurtle Valley', but is not dated. His diary entries as given in the *Brief Journal*, however, simply describe the spot as 'a beautiful valley' without giving its name. Is it possible that the name was given then? Fisher, of course, was in the party. M. Colwell in *The History of the Noarlunga District* (1972) says it was on this trip that Morphett Vale was named.

The name **Hurtle Vale** was applied to a subdivision of section 501, Hundred of Noarlunga, when John Wauchope cut it up into sixteen allotments, circa 1853.

Hurtle Vale contains a number of cottage vineyards of from one to five acres each. On 10 September 1864 about 60 of the residents were treated to a supper at the house of Mr James Bishop, Vine Cottage, to celebrate the event of his having sold all his wine - about 60 gallons of this year's vintage - among his neighbours...

Hutchinson Town - Part of section 2205, Hundred of Goolwa, subdivided by Young Bingham Hutchinson (1806-1870) in 1856. Its official name is 'Goolwa Extension'.

Hutchison, Hundred of - In the County of Flinders, proclaimed on 24 October 1867. No official record can be found as to why this name was chosen but it is likely that it honours Commander John H. Hutchison, RN, who was in charge of the Admiralty survey of the seaboard of the colony in the 1860s.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain in January 1869 and died the same year.

Hutley Estate - A 1915 subdivision of section 973, Hundred of Davenport, by Walter Hutley (1858-1931); now included in Port Augusta.

Hutton - Stephen Hutton (1853-1935), obtained the land grant of section 87, Hundred of Gumbowie, on 29 December 1882 and **Hutton Lagoon** probably recalled his name; it is known, today, as 'Deep Well Swamp'.

The lagoon is on the west side of the farm... Mr Hutton has had a large mill erected by Messrs Tuck Brothers of Terowie and when the water is required the pump is capable of sending a big flow of the precious liquid over a large area of the country... The water was in the lagoon on the last occasion a little over two years and it is expected that it will remain full for fully three years yet, as since the floodwaters found their way over the country in January there have been heavy rains ...

Mount Hutton, near Copley, was named by Samuel Parry on 22 March 1858 after 'the first true geologist', who is presumed to be James Hutton (1726-1797).

Hutton Vale, 8 km east of Angaston, recalls Zaccheus Joseph Hutton who is recorded as holding allotments in Greenock in 1858, while the name occurs in Scotland where, in 1098, it was recorded as *hotun* 'village on the Hoe'.

The name **Hutton Vale** was given, also, to a property owned by the Angas family, south of Moculta and 'an area to the north of this property, sections near 370-325 Moorooroo, is known locally as Hutton Vale.'

This establishment, which is devoted to the breeding of pure Hereford and shorthorn cattle, is the property of Mr J.H. Angas. It is prettily situated on the western slope of the range of hills which divides the sources of the Rhine and Gawler rivers... [It] comprises about 1,500 acres...

Hutt River - In the Clare district, discovered by William Hill, in 1838, and named after William Hutt of the South Australian Association; the Aborigines called it *parriworta* where *parri* refers to a river and *worta* - 'that which is behind', e.g., 'a horse cart'.

The 'Hutt River Run' was established by W. Robinson, the name being applied first to pastoral lease no. 132 of 1851. (See *Robinson Park*)

Hyde Park - Section 237, Hundred of Adelaide, on which the suburb stands, was granted to Thomas Whistler, the founder of Unley and, by 1867, portion it was owned by Archibald Jaffrey when he subdivided it into residential allotments, *vide* an unnamed plan.

In 1877, Samuel Chiles laid out the first subdivision to be named **Hyde Park**; he was born in Essex, England, in 1825. In a letter to the Town Clerk of Unley in 1933 his son, A.W. Chiles (ca.1876-1954), said:

Jasper Street was named after my father's mother, maiden name M.J. Jasper. Oxford Street, Westall Street and what used to be Bayswater Road, from Hyde Park hotel to Jasper Street, were named after streets in Hyde Park, England.

A search at the General Registry Office discounts Rodney Cockburn's suggestion that it was named after John Hyde, as this gentleman settled in the Willunga district. Of the additional nineteen land holders in South Australia between 1836 and 1857 with the surname 'Hyde' none are recorded as having held land in the vicinity of the present day suburb.

London's 'Hyde Park' is derived from the OE *higid* or *hyde* - 'a measure of land', that is as much as would 'support one family and dependants'.

Mr Samuel Chiles's cultivation of the banana palm was reported in 1895:

That bananas can be grown in South Australia and on the plains is proved by an inspection of the garden of Mr Samuel Chiles of Bayswater Road who has a Fijian banana in blossom the tree having been planted four years ago. The fruit is now about 2 ½ inches long. In another spot are to be seen seventeen Chinese bananas...

A photograph of Mr G. Legoe's experimental poultry farm is in the *Observer*, 13 April 1907, page 29, of a tennis team on 14 February 1914, page 31, of local tennis teams on 29 May 1926, page 32.

The name **Hyde Park** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 424, Hundred of Yatala by John Stuart Duncan in 1882; now included in Albert Park.

Hynam - A pastoral lease taken up on 22 July 1847 by Adam Smith and partners who, according to Rodney Cockburn, gave it the name from some past Scottish association; from July 1851 he held the lease in partnership with James Oliver.

Adam Smith was a partner of Messrs [John] Oliver and [William] Brown but he did not come to the property until the murder of the latter by Aborigines. Mr Oliver sold out to him in the 1850s when he became the sole possessor. He was a shrewd, intelligent man and his home was ever an hospitable one.

The **Hundred of Hynam**, County of MacDonnell, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869. The town, 11 km east of Naracoorte, was named by Governor Bosanquet on 10 June 1909 as **Hynam East**; changed to **Hynam** on 20 April 1941. Its school opened in 1879 and closed in 1968; a photograph of the school building being shifted to another location is in the *Chronicle*, 16 February 1918, page 26, of the opening of a new school on 2 January 1936, page 27.

Hynam South School opened in 1896 and was changed to 'Burnbrae' in 1911; it closed in 1938. (See *Burnbrae*)

By 1880, Hynam Head Station, comprising 37,000 acres of purchased land, was owned by W. Smith & Co. and carried about 20,000 sheep, while Mr Gideon Smith had 15,000 acres of freehold at Binnum, beside 6,000 acres leased from the Council of Education upon which he ran about 22,000 sheep.

In 1886, a traveller recorded that after arrival at Hynam:

We were met by a buggy and at once started for the sawmills... The nearest is about 10 miles from the Hynam station and although about 180,000 sleepers have been cut and removed, there are still large tracts where there is no appearance of work having been done. There is probably enough good timber still existing for the construction of five or six similar railways...

Hypurna - (See *Danggali Conservation Park*)