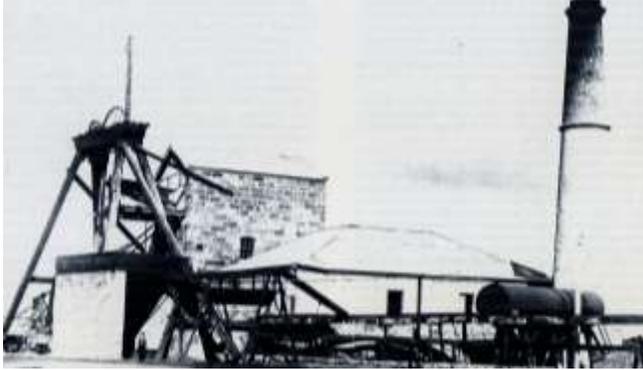


K

We can scarcely imagine that [the Governor] is solely or even mainly responsible for such preposterous and disfiguring names on our maps as Jamestown, Georgetown, Laura, Hundred of Dublin and a dozen others equally objectionable.

(Register, 10 October 1872, page 4f)

Kabininge - This name is shown thus on early maps and means 'bad water place' and on latter-day maps it appears as **Kabminye**. Situated three kilometres south of Tanunda, it was said to mean 'morning star'. Prior to 1918 it was known as 'Kronsdorf', this name, with a slight modification, was restored to the map as 'Krondorf' in 1975.



The stone building from the Cornwall Mine near Kadina, re-erected at the Elder Shaft at the Wallaroo Mines



Kadina Town Hall and Rotunda

On the following Monday it arrived in the afternoon with passengers... The coach was a heavy spring cart drawn by four horses in charge of the late Edward Rook and John Rounsevell. The passengers were transferred from this to the coach in waiting and we proceeded to the Cross Keys where another team was waiting in charge of the late Tom Terry.

This latter team were [*sic*] attached to the coach which was taken on to the GPO by the late John Rounsevell and E. Rook, leaving T. Terry and me to bring in the four greys, two for each of us, riding one and leading the other. The first of Mr Opie's driving... as far as I can remember, was in the winter of 1864 when the Kadina passengers and mails used to be taken to Salisbury by train, to proceed thence by coach to meet the Kadina coach in the 30-mile scrub... The coach running to Salisbury in winter was to avoid a swamp near Cross Keys...



Thomas Hall's Cornwall store at Kadina

A sketch of Graves Street is in the *Pictorial Australian* on January 1881, page 8, photographs in the *Observer*, 14 September 1907, page 30, 11 January 1908, page 30, 7 September 1929, page 32, of a ploughing match in the *Chronicle*, 17 October 1935, page 37, of a motor club in the *Register*, 16 September 1905, page 29, of the post office on 20 October 1906, page 29, of a horse race meeting in the *Observer*, 5 May 1906, page 29, of members of the Mendelssohn Choir in the *Chronicle*, 20 May 1911, page 30, 19 October 1912, page 31, of an 8-hour day celebration

on 21 October 1911, page 31, of a football team on 11 November 1911, page 30, of the Shell Depot on 1 August 1929, page 37, of a horse race meeting on 28 February 1935, page 31, of members of the Masonic Lodge and information on its jubilee in the *Observer*, 1 March 1913, page 30-51a, of the town band 10 January 1914, page 32, of an Australia Day pageant on 31 July 1915, page 29. A photograph and biographical details of S.J. Attiah are in *The Critic*, 18 July 1906, page 22.

Kadli Bore - On section 21, Hundred of Chesson, 8 km west of Mindarie. Aboriginal for 'dog'. (See *Cudlee Creek*)
The **Kadli Bore** School opened in 1930 and closed in 1935.

Kadliumbo - A valley at the base of Kaiserstuhl. Aboriginal for 'dingo vale'.

Kadlunga - Aboriginal for 'sweet hills'; at the time of its occupation honeysuckle abounded in the locality.



Kadlunga Homestead

In 1840, James Stein, in partnership with E.P. S. Sturt, squatted at the head of this River Wakefield tributary on Mount Horrocks and the English and Australian Copper Company owned 'Kadlunga Farm', about 2 km west of Mintaro, it being one of the company's stations of call for teams travelling from the Burra mine to Port Adelaide.

The company introduced mules into South Australia, the first of which arrived in the vessel *Malacca*, while Spanish muleteers were brought from Chile to drive the animals. (See *Burra*)

Kainton - A post office on section 438, Hundred of Clinton, 10 km south of Paskeville, named after Patrick John Kain (1852-1902), who obtained the land grant on 16 May 1877; as an alternative, Rodney Cockburn suggests either Patrick J. Kaine [*sic*], a pound keeper or John Kain, an early pastoral lessee. The **Kainton** School opened in June 1877 and closed in November 1907. Following its closure, the Hundred of Clinton School, opened in 1886, was renamed 'Kainton' in 1915. A rail-coach trip to Yorke Peninsula was described in 1903 when the coach stopped at a 'white-washed cottage, old and weather-beaten, where one pane of a 12 light house window has been replaced by a piece of unpainted deal, bearing in red ochre the word "Letters"... This is the **Kainton** Post Office.'



A bush lunch with a Dodge truck in the 1920s

In January 1923, Kainton was en fete when the celebration in connection with the opening of the new Methodist Church was carried out successfully:

The question of a new church was first mentioned several years ago when the late Mr W.R. Stephenson was a great worker in the cause... The foundation was laid in August by the Rev A.J. Finch and the building erected by Messrs A. Chandler & Co of Wallaroo. (See *Cocoanut*)

Kaiserstuhl - German for 'the Emperor's seat', and named by Johannes Menge after a hill near Brisack on the River Rhine, Germany, was changed to 'Mount Kitchener' in 1918 after the Nomenclature Committee had suggested 'Patpoori Hill', Aboriginal for 'big grass hill', but was not acted upon. **Kaiserstuhl** was restored to the map in 1975.

Kalachalpa - Aboriginal for 'creek of plenty'; now known as 'Anna Creek'. It has been suggested that Anna Creek was discovered by P. E. Warburton. However, a Mortlock Library notation says:

I can find no evidence that Warburton discovered Anna Creek (west of Lake Eyre North, where the railway siding is located). Mount Anna, however, at the termination of Anna Creek was named by John McD.

Stuart on 15 November 1859, but no reason was given for the selection of the name. Anna Creek, between Mt Goyder and Chambers Bay, was named by Stuart on 19 July 1862, but he gave no reason for the choice.

Kaladbro - A property south of Penola 'taken up by Edward John Bates and Alfred Henry Bates, coming from Geelong with horses and cattle' in 1843; see pastoral lease no. 205. (See *Breakpole Marsh*)

Kalameteri - An Aboriginal camp of the *Ngeiwatjeri* clan on the *Parangari* shore of the Coorong south of section 81, Hundred of Baker. It is the Aboriginal name for *Casurina stricta*. The ancestral being *Ngurunderi* rested here and left some spears behind a clump of sheaok trees. Literally, it means 'male sheaok tree'.

Kalamurina Waterhole – It is located North-East of Lake Eyre North.

The ‘Kalamurina Run’ was established by Messrs Jones and Moor(e)house in 1875 (lease no. 2586).

Kalamurra, Lake - East of Lake Eyre North. Aboriginal for ‘fresh water creek’.

Kalanbi - This town in the Hundred of Goode, 19 km north of Ceduna, proclaimed on 7 February 1929, ceased to exist on 10 June 1982. Aboriginal for ‘limestone’.

Kalaolok - A trap setting place for swamp fish on section 21, Hundred of Duffield, beside Reedy Creek.

Kalangadoo - Probably derived from *kalangadu* - ‘big swamp’, or *kalinerta* - ‘dog watering place’, *kelenerte* - ‘yabbie hole’, or *keliunarter* - ‘swamps of a female called *Keli*’. In 1846, James Arthur Carr Hunter and Alexander McLean Hunter took up occupation of the Kalangadoo Run that became pastoral lease no. 184 of 1851.

They sold out to John Norman McLeod who had held the Tahara Run, near Coleraine, Victoria. ‘Francis [*sic*] Hunter was killed by a bull in the Compton yards in 1854 and was the first to be buried in the pioneer cemetery at Mount Gambier while his brother died at sea in 1893.’ (*See Source Notes*)

The town, proclaimed as **Kalangadoo East** on 15 October 1891, took its present name on 20 February 1941. The addition of ‘East’ may be explained by a comment in *Corartwalla - A History of Penola, the Land and its People*:

In 1859, a town named Kalangadoo was surveyed close to the boundary of the Kalangadoo and Glencoe stations. Nothing eventuated at this stage, for the blocks were not taken up.

The **Kalangadoo School** opened in 1871 and, in 1904, it was said that:

For some years past the residents of this town and district have been agitating for a new public school as the old one was quite inadequate for the number of children attending. The government at last acceded to their request and six months ago the erection of the building commenced.

Photographs of the town and district are in the *Observer*, 5 January 1907, page 30, 4 April 1908, page 30, of a football team on 15 October 1927, page 37.

Kalarnowidinki - An important Aboriginal camping place on section 18, Hundred of Duffield; now known as Lampard Creek, derived from *kalarnowidingki* - *widingki* means ‘frog’.

It was an important place to trap frogs, swamp fish, eels and turtles.

Kalawari - An outstation near Tantanoola, recorded as *kalware* by Duncan Stewart - *kala* - ‘dog’ and *wari* - ‘track’.

Kalawi Waterhole - The Aboriginal name for ‘White Hut’, in the Hundred of Carribee, meaning ‘dog waterhole’. The name implies that this hole was kept open by the scratching of dingoes.

Sometimes, the name was recorded as **Kaliwi**. (*See White Hut for another possible derivation.*)

Kalbeeba - Aboriginal for ‘bark’. In 1959, the subdivision, 5 km east of Gawler in the Hundred of Barossa, was laid out on part sections 3054-55 by Roy F.W. Luck.

Kaloonera, Hundred of - In the County of Robinson, proclaimed on 23 October 1913, was the name given to a hill in the vicinity by the local Aboriginal people meaning ‘place of the stumpy tail lizard’.

The **Hundred of Kaloonera School** opened in 1924 and closed in 1944.

Kaldow - A railway station in the Hundred of Shannon, 21 km north of Cummins, known formerly as ‘Kilto’. Aboriginal for ‘a long time’.

Kaldukee - Near Tanunda. Aboriginal for ‘a tuft of feathers’. Prior to 1918 it was ‘Langdorf’.

Kalee - (*See Cayley Well*)

Kalkabury - Derived from the Aboriginal *karlkaburi* meaning ‘hill of sheoak’. The wood of the sheoak was often made into clubs and, at the final stage of production, burnished with gritty sandstone known as *pure*. Another report shows a hill one kilometre north of Arthurton called *karlkoburil*, meaning ‘sparrow hawk hill’. Survey maps of the 1860s show a ‘Kalkabury Homestead’ located on what is now section 38, Hundred of Tiparra, and immediately south of this section is a plan of the ‘Town of Kalkabury’. In 1872, forty sections were surveyed and thirty-three offered for sale, the other seven being reserved for a township, parklands and suburban blocks.

The forty sections were designated ‘Agricultural Area No. 21, Kalkabury’ and the township shown as **Kalkabury** on survey maps but, prior to gazettal on 25 January 1877, Governor Musgrave had other ideas and dubbed it ‘Arthurton’. The **Kalkabury Area School** opened in 1874 and, in 1875, was conducted in a chapel by Henry Jones with 30 enrolled pupils; it closed in 1875. (*See under ‘Arthur’*)

Kallakoopah Creek & Hill - North-East of Lake Eyre North where the ‘Kallakoopah Run’ was established by Messrs Whyte and Cave in 1881 (lease no. 2957).

Kallinyalla - ‘Haunt of seagulls’. The Aboriginal name for Port Lincoln.

Kallioota Spring - Aboriginal for ‘evergreen’. The ‘Kallioota Run’, east of Lake Torrens, was held by O. Horner, and others, from 1866 (lease no. 1512) when the name was written as **Kaltioota**. Originally, the land was held by E.B. Gleeson from 1 February 1856 (lease no. 462), when it was described as being located ‘West of Mount Eyre’.

In 1903, it was reported that ‘Mr R. Salmon, occupier of Kallioota, Boolcunda and Boolcumatta [*sic*] Runs, [was] a great believer in preserving the kangaroo as a friend of the pastoralists’:

He contends that where wild dogs are plentiful the kangaroos are particularly useful in diverting the attention of the vermin from the sheep. It is common knowledge that the dingo frequently kills sheep merely for sport, and the reason why the hardiest stock are often picked out as the victims is that they offer the greatest resistance. Mr Salmon says that few of his fellow pastoralists agree...

As a result of the protection afforded by Mr Salmon the kangaroos at Kallioota rapidly increased...

Kallioota is on the banks of Lake Torrens where the precious waters of Kanyaka Creek exhaust themselves to become useless brine instead of being conserved higher up for irrigation purposes...

Mr Salmon was a farmer at Boolcunda for eight years and for six years never had a bag of wheat to sell. Those were unfortunate days when a misguided parliament insisted upon the settlers rooting up a certain area of the valuable saltbush and cottonbush and cultivating purely pastoral country for wheat production. Mr Salmon's experiments in transplanting saltbush with the object of restoring the country to its former usefulness have failed, but only on account... of the dryness of the seasons...

A photograph of a shooting party is in the *Observer*, 10 June 1916, page 26.

Kallora - A railway station, 16 km ESE of Port Wakefield. Aboriginal for 'heat'.

Kalperri - A railway station, two km North-West of Sandy Creek. Aboriginal for 'duck'.

Kaltioota - (*See Kallioota Spring*)

Kalyan - The **Kalyan** School opened in 1922 and closed in 1952. A town, 29 km NNW of Karoonda in the Hundred of Vincent, was proclaimed on 10 August 1933; it is an Aboriginal word meaning 'you stop here'.

A photograph of Mrs Rosi's store is in the *Observer*, 17 February 1917, page 27.

Kalyra - Thirty-two kilometres North-East of Kingston, SE. H.C. Talbot said that it was the 'native name of Mr James Brown's station in the South-East better known as Avenue Range station.' He came to South Australia in 1839 and settled in Hindmarsh Valley before removing to the South-East. (*See Avenue Range*) In *The Coorong and Lakes of the Lower Murray* by Tom McCourt and Hans Mincham, it is said the word means 'hop bush'. SA Museum records confirm this nomenclature and say it derives from *kelaira*, but the late Norman Tindale contended it comes from *kilar*, 'a type of spear made from hardwood found at Avenue Range and traded to the Tangenekald people.'

In his quarterly report published in 1849 the Protector of Aborigines advised that Mr Brown was held in custody and committed upon a charge of shooting Aborigines. (*See under 'Avenue' where the case is discussed.*)

He died at Glen Osmond on 7 February 1890 leaving a large sum to his widow [Jessie Brown], who bequeathed it, through the Executor and Trustee Agency Company, for benevolent purposes as a memorial to her husband. This legacy has been used to provide a home for crippled children and a consumptive home, Kalyra, Belair.

In 1892, his widow died in the USA at Niagara Falls and her body was returned to Adelaide and laid alongside her late husband in the West Terrace cemetery. (*See Southend*)

A photograph of the opening of a new wing of the hospital is in the *Chronicle*, 12 April 1902, page 39.

Kambala - On western Eyre Peninsula; derived from the Aboriginal *kamala*, a species of fungus used as tinder in making a fire.

Kambanga - A lagoon and creek at Roonka on the River Murray that marked the upper limit of marine influences in pre-lock days.

Kanalla Falls - Near Edeowie; an Aboriginal word meaning 'euro' (a species of kangaroo).

Kanappa - A railway station, 8 km south of Cambrai, named after a hill and creek in the vicinity.

The Kanappa copper mine was situated on section 1836, Hundred of Angas, 37 miles ENE from Adelaide, and was 'worked five years after its discovery in 1867 [*sic*]'. In 1865, a migrant wrote home and said that he had:

Obtained a situation as an engine driver at the Kanappa Mines at £9 a month; but provisions are dreadfully dear. We have got an old hut made of logs of timber joined together and plastered up with mud and a canvas roof to keep the rain out... You have no idea of this place; if you have no shoes you must go barefooted; this is the style of the colony.

Most of the colonists have to travel with their beds upon their backs with their cooking utensils and must not grumble if they have a couple of hundred miles to travel... Mechanics and engineers are not a bit of use out here. Masons, bricklayers and general labourers are the general run. Their wages average 7 to 9 shillings a day... It is the general case out in this colony that they cannot find work for the emigrants...

Those that think they will find gold strewn under their feet will be sadly taken in...

Kanarapa - This beach, near Penguin Point, opposite section 11b, Hundred of Warrenben, was a favoured place for the Aborigines to catch butterfish.

Kanaweia - A water reserve beside section 228, Hundred of Wirrega, now known as 'Cannawigara'; derived from *weia* - 'young woman'. (*See Cannawigara*)

Kandeining - A beach at section 32, Hundred of Goolwa. In the myth of the whale and fire, the man whale entered the sea there and was transmuted into the animal because he had fled from *Kondolingara* (Mount Jagged).

'His fire flints were stolen by the shark being and the potential fire making ability then extended to rotary friction with wood.' (*See Mutabarrangga*)

Kangarilla - Mr N.B. Tindale, anthropologist, says it was 'derived from the Aboriginal word *kanggarila* that may mean "birthplace" but we have no information about the context. The root *kangga* does not mean kangaroo in any Australian language.'

The Reverend Gordon Rowe of the Aboriginal Friends' Association obtained the following information from Mr David Unaipon, an eighty-two-year-old full blood member of the Taillem Bend people. His definition of the meaning of the origin of the name was: '*Kang* means two; *Ra'mulia* means outflow or water flowing.'

When first approached on the matter 'Mr Unaipon at once asked if there were two waterholes. Upon enquiry it was found that there were two...'

The town was laid out as 'Scaldwell' on section 875, Hundred of Kuitpo, by John Bottrill (1807-1885), circa 1860; born in Scaldwell, England, he came out in the *Duke of Roxburgh* in 1838; there is no record as to when the name **Kangarilla** was adopted. **Kangarilla** School opened in 1870.

The district was known as 'Eyre Flat'; its derivation is unknown but it may relate to Edward J. Eyre; he did not hold land in the area, but depastured cattle in the district after overlanding from New South Wales. (*See Eyre Flat*)

In 1862, among the huts and cottages that constituted the town of Kangarilla there was 'one by no means the most uncomely externally':

[It was] inhabited by an Aborigine named Sam - his native name I will not offer to write, for though when spoken it has a melodious sound, on paper it would look somewhat of an orthographical phenomenon. He can read and write and cipher immeasurably better than most of his white neighbours. He is a good ploughman, fencer, digger and sawyer and has for years past earned his living by working at those trades for the settlers and by his earnings has maintained his wife and family consisting of two children...

His house is kept clean and decent...

Sam has one engrossing wish - the desire to become tenant or owner of a piece of land which he might cultivate for himself... Friends of the Aborigines - here is a man formed to your hand, he only asks to have restored ... one corner of his patrimony that we ... have wrested from him and his...

A photograph of a cricket team is in *The Critic*, 25 February 1920, page 14, 2 January 1924, page 11, of the unveiling of a war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 18 March 1922, page 30, *Observer*, 6 May 1922, page 26, of bushfires in the *Chronicle*, 12 January 1929, page 16, of a football team on 1 August 1935, page 38, of 'Kangarilla Bush Firefighters' in the *Register*, 13 January 1927, page 10.

Kangaroo - Records in the Department of Education say that the **Kangaroo Flat** School opened in October 1878, but it would appear that, in 1874, this school, about 5 km North-West of Gawler, was conducted by Joseph B. Berry with 58 enrolled pupils; it closed in 1970.

The **Kangaroo Flat** Post Office stood on section 714, Hundred of Mudla Wirra, 8 km North-West of Gawler.

Information on a Mr Jackson, a poet and 'the outcast of Kangaroo Flat', is in the *Register*, 14 January 1885.

The first verse of one of his poems reads:

*I'm fond of the mosquito,
And he is fond of me,
For ever bright and cheery
And pert and full of glee.*

*He never seems in trouble,
Though all is dark and dim,
He plumes his wings, and blithely sings
His happy evening hymn.*

In 1904, it was said that it was within the precincts of the District Council of Mudla Wirra, six miles from Reeves Plains:

Where Mr R. Hughes is the only storekeeper, acting as postmaster, also, and road contractor from Gawler twice a week. Miss E. Melville conducts the State school. The store is on the main metal road between Two Wells and Gawler. The country appears to be well adapted for wheat growing, but according to report cultivators have not had too rosy an experience in the past year or two. Two sisters, who live at the schoolhouse, were badly attacked with typhoid fever...

They all, it appears, had been using water from a tank at the school... On March 5 the tank was emptied and cleaned when it was found to be damaged and have a soakage from the direction of the closets. Since then a tank has been hired and water carted to it from Gawler...

Mr Malcolm conducted an ostrich farm there and, in 1883, he was to complain that, 'unfortunately, one fine hen, after laying six eggs, got killed by the wretched curse called greyhounds, kept in such numbers all over the colony (and mostly unregistered)...'

On 23 March 1802, Matthew Flinders named **Kangaroo Head** at the entrance to the American River on Kangaroo Island; on Freycinet's charts it is *Cap Delambre*; Jean Baptiste Delambre (1749-1822), was a famous astronomer and mathematician. 'His private character', a historian wrote, 'was as honourable as his scientific achievements were brilliant.' H.M. Cooper, in *The Unknown Coast*, argues persuasively that it is wrongly located on modern maps and charts. The correct location is most probably the present 'Hog Point' at Penneshaw.

In 1906, a cairn was erected there by the residents of Hog Bay in the supposed locality of Flinders' first landing.

A visit to the little cemetery on the rise above Kangaroo Head was interesting. It is unknown... how long it has been in use as such... The first headstone noted was that erected in the memory of Mr T. Willson, aged 80, who was in his day justly termed 'the Father of the island'. He was the first resident magistrate there and from him many sought assistance and advice in business and other matters, which were never denied them... Another stone marks the resting place of Mr Davis Weir Buick, aged 64, brother of the pioneer of American River. [*See Buicks*]

A marble slab bears the inscription that speaks for itself: 'In memory of George Bates. Born at Old St. Luke's, London, April 30 1800. Died at Adelaide. September 8, 1895... For 71 years a settler on Kangaroo Island, previous... he served in HM Navy...' The above were the principal inscriptions noted, but in the internally pretty St Columba's Church is a handsome baptismal font on which is the following - 'Erected to the glory of God and the memory of Archdeacon Moore, who started church work on Kangaroo Island...'

The Aborigines called **Kangaroo Island** *karta* - 'useless place'.

It was named by Matthew Flinders on 22 February 1802:

After coming to an anchor, some black substances were seen moving about on the shore, by some of the young gentlemen, and were thought to be animals of some kind, but the wiser ones who thought they were lumps of stone, and that imagination supplied them with motion, laughed at this, asking if they were not elephants.

The 'black substances' turned out to be kangaroos which had been so hard to identify in the dusk.

'The whole ship's company', Flinders continued:

Was employed this afternoon in skinning and cleaning the kangaroos [*sic*]; and a delightful regale they afforded, after four months privation from almost any fresh provisions. Half a hundredweight of heads, fore quarters and tails were stewed down into soup for dinner on this and the succeeding days; and as much steaks given, moreover, to both officers and men, as they could consume by day and by night. In gratitude for so seasonable a supply I named this southern land Kangaroo [*sic*] Island.



Crayfishing at Kangaroo Island

The first European settler was, apparently, Joseph Murrell, a former seaman on the *Independence* captained by O. Smith; with six companions, all former sealers, he landed in 1806 and a report in the *Sydney Gazette* on 9 April 1809 that was received from the captain of the *Eliza* said:

Their provisions were expended in three months after they landed and, having never received any supplies at all, they had for a long time of two years and nine months subsisted entirely on the flesh of wild animals.

Thomas Whalley would appear to be the next arrival when he left a whaling ship named the *General Gates* in 1816 and landed at Bews Point (now Rolls Point), 'immediately beneath where the telegraph station stands now':

Two years later he induced a man named Billy Day to leave a whaler, which anchored there, and join him in a Robinson Crusoe life. The first settler had, therefore, been twenty years upon the island when the legal colonizers landed and he had, by general consent, been elected chief man under the title of 'Governor' Whalley.

He had taken a man named George Cooper into partnership and they had managed to get some female Aborigines and established a small farm upon the Three Well River, afterwards called the 'Cygnet'.

There are some queer stories extant about how these men were treated by the new settlers - how Whalley was bullied and persecuted and almost compelled to sell out his livestock at an 'alarming sacrifice' and was afterwards refused the chance of buying back a single cock and hen and a sow pig at exorbitant prices.

Almost to the time of his death in 1895 George Bates complained that he was robbed of £200 worth of whalebone which he had stacked up on the beach at Encounter Bay, and that whilst he lived in penury those who had 'annexed' his property were rolling in wealth.

The old residents upon the island were not the lawless set of men they have been represented to be. Their ranks had been recruited at times by undesirable characters, but the example of Whalley, perhaps, and the natural honesty of the brave and reckless old salts would not allow them to associate with runaway convicts, who occasionally tried to join them - these fellows were generally glad to reshuffle upon the first opportunity.

Still, the sailors' proverbial love of rum and tobacco did lead them into some wild excesses whenever a certain old captain or other traders came around for their peltries.

It is said that it was usual to set a keg of rum upon the deck directly the anchor was dropped, knock the head out and place plenty of pannikins around. Not a word about sale of skins, *etc.*, was allowed to be spoken until every visitor had imbibed copiously, and then the captains obtained the most liberal bargains!

After the orgy was over the men generally found themselves on shore, very seedy, with splitting headaches, fevered circulation, a few groceries, perhaps a bottle or so of rum, and some tobacco, and always a good supply of twine with which to make snares to catch more wallaby. Of course, the vessel had gone, and so were all the settlers' skins.

Whalley dropped dead in Adelaide in the 1860s; he was a man of some education and abilities and sent his son to Tasmania to be educated. [See *Sutherland Shoal*]

According to a report in the *Australian* on 9 March 1826, Kangaroo Island had a population of about 200 persons comprising of 'thirty men and about forty black women, independent of numerous progeny, contrive to make themselves quite comfortable in their snug retreat.' (For early mail deliveries see under *Christies Beach*.)

In 1899, the inhabitants were not 'at all satisfied with the present facilities of transit and they are agitating in favour of a second mail in each week or, failing that, to secure competition for the passenger service':

Although Queenscliffe is only 76 miles from Port Adelaide the fare by steamer is £1.5s. return, exclusive of meals, while from Hog Bay, about 20 miles by water, the charge is 10 shillings return... The *James Comrie* [does] the Kangaroo Island trade... [and]... goes twice weekly to Ardrossan...

This article contains extensive information on shipping to and from Kangaroo Island which Baudin called *Isle Borda*, while Freycinet's charts show *L'Isle Decres*. (See *Kingscote*)



First Station on Kangaroo Island Art Gallery of SA

A photograph of three early houses - Hope, Faith and Charity - is in *The Critic*, 18 December 1907, page 46, of Mary Seymour and daughter in the *Observer* 26 January 1907, page 28, of the 'Island cable' in the *Chronicle*, 27 June 1929, page 30, of the island in the *Observer*, 25 February 1905, page 24, 4 April 1908, page 29, of a surveyors' camp in the *Chronicle*, 5 January 1907, page 30, of a traction engine on 22 February 1908, page 30, of cows being utilised for electioneering purposes in the *Observer*, 24 February 1912, page 32, 'Platypi for Flinders Chase' in the *Register*, 3 November 1928, page 10, of Flinders Chase in the *Observer*, 17 April 1920, page 24, 29 November 1924, page 33.

The 1836 Settlement on Kangaroo Island

I embarked and landed upon the shores. It only remains for me to say, which I do unfeignedly, in reference to such determination, that I not only see no reason to repent of my choice, but I feel justified in the confession that it was no false report which reached me concerning this delightful country...

(John Stephens, *Register*, 30 June 1847)

An ill-fated settlement was established by the South Australian Company in the vicinity of modern-day Kingscote for it intended to promote whaling in the area. One of the settlers, C.S. Hare, a passenger on the *Emma*, was less than enamoured, as expressed in correspondence to George Fife Angas, in London:

The men [brought out by the Company] have been most infamous in previous character and conduct. They have threatened Mr Stephens's, Mr Beare's and my own life since I have been here and we have been obliged to walk about with loaded pistols in our pockets. And before my arrival here things were much worse. Mr Stephens had been here, I think, two months; no such thing as a house had been erected. All were living in tents. They possessed one old boat in which they have to fetch water five miles distant; they have dug several wells in vain for water...

Nepean Bay forms a most beautiful harbor, there is never a swell breaking in it, but this serious want of water prevents vegetation here and the keeping of any stock. I think that boring 200 feet would procure water, and if so, this township of Kingscote would be invaluable to the Company as a whaling station and port of discharge... I do not despair of doing well here...

Until last Sunday we had nothing like Sabbath services here. The arrival of the *Africaine* [on 2 November] with her settlers has furnished us with some material to build a church. A grog shop supplied by Captain Nelson and kept by a Mr Wilkins... has been the prolific source of the most horrid scenes of drunkenness that I have ever beheld. Last Sunday we had a coroner's inquest on William Howlett who came out in the *Emma* - verdict found drowned; leaving it to a future enquiry whether he was drowned by accident, or intention, on the part of his drunken companion Cranfield... We get no work done through this cursed grog... My dear Sir, may I urge you to send out pious temperance men; the proportion of laborers to mechanics is too small; we want 300 laborers, at least, here.

Kangaroo Island is a place in which you were grossly deceived; there's no timber fit for houses or ships; there are not 500 acres of good land on the island; there are the most impenetrable masses of jungle here that I have ever met... With all these difficulties, I thank God to take courage. I do not fear making this a prosperous settlement and the company doing well... [See *Kingscote & Appendix 47*]

Mr Charles Powell, who came out in the *Duke of York* as its First Mate, added his personal experience that was at variance with others expressed above:

I commenced my gardening operations and soon had many kinds of seeds in the ground and the headway they made and the site attained in comparison with what would have been the case in England under similar circumstances were remarkable.

The inhabitants of the island could not consume the vegetables raised and the surplus was sent in boats to the mainland. The fruit trees and vines also did well and, from what I have heard, some of them are bearing fruit yet.

As for food we had salt pork and beef, soup and bouilli, mutton bird eggs, kangaroo, wallaby, fish and any quantity of vegetables. There was not much teetotalism in those days and rum was very cheap, only 4s. 6d. a gallon.

Had I drunk as heavily of it as some did I should not be here now. I have seen men drink pannikin after pannikin of it until they appeared to be more dead than alive... I was on the island for nearly two years...

The mention of 'bouilli' is a reminder of the origin of the term 'billy can': 'bouillon soup' was contained in half-gallon cans and, when emptied and fitted with a handle, were used for boiling water, tea making and a host of other purposes. Thus, in later times, Australian adaptability found no difficulty in transposing 'bouilli can' to 'billy can'!

*Oh, Soup and Bouilli, subject of song,
What bilious contents to thy red cans belong?
What glorious sensations it strikes to the heart,
When the soup and gravy from the red cans depart.*

Kangowirranilla - The name of Robert Davenport's property at Macclesfield was, according to H.C. Talbot, said to mean 'the place of kangaroos and water' - but see under 'Kangarilla' where this is disputed.

Kanmantoo - Derived from the Aboriginal *kungna-tuko* meaning 'different speech', the name they applied to the hill upon which copper was discovered by two Cornish miners in 1845; two groups purchased, jointly, the 20,000 acre special survey later that year; they were the South Australian Company (SAC) and the Paringa Mining Company (PMC) who subscribed £12,000 and £8,000 respectively.

Accordingly, the 20,000 acres were divided into 20 one thousand acre strips with choice of the first strip chosen by lot. This was won by the SAC who obtained the strip containing the lode that was to become Kanmantoo Mine. Mining commenced in 1846 and, by 1850, a number of other mines had been established, most bearing the names of famous Cornish counterparts including Wheal Prosper, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Mary, Wheal Harmony and Wheal Maria. The most important mines were Kanmantoo on a SAC strip, and Paringa (1846) and Bremer (1850) discovered on a strip belonging to the PMC.

The **Hundred of Kanmantoo**, County of Sturt, was proclaimed on 30 November 1847 and the town of **Kanmantoo**, 19 km east of Mount Barker, laid out in 1849 by the South Australian Company that said:

Having been laid out in two-acre blocks, parties desirous of taking any of the allotments can obtain full particulars on application to Captain Remfry at the Kanmantoo Mines or at the offices of the SA Company in Adelaide.

Its school opened as 'Staughton' in 1853; listed as 'Staughton, Kanmantoo' in 1858 and closed in 1953:

The first public examination of the scholars attending Mr Tilly's day school at Kanmantoo took place on Thursday... After the examination appropriate rewards, in the form of books, were distributed to the children who then went to a paddock in the rear of Mr Tilly's residence, where they were regaled with a plentiful supply of cakes, sweetmeats, *etc.* On the same evening Mr J. Ryder of Nairne, [read] from the *Pickwick Papers* at the Miners Arms...

In an essay in *The Lasting Hills* the author, Patricia Sumerling, says:

When copper was discovered at Kanmantoo, which is now a sleepy township, more hotels were established there than anywhere else in the Adelaide Hills, all with the purpose of surviving and thriving. But none of them did. Though four pubs were licensed in the township, only two ever operated at the same time. Three had very short lives.

They were the Black Dog 1853-1858, Britannia 1857-1861 and Miners Arms 1861-1875. Of the Kanmantoo Hotel that traded the longest from 1863 until 1929, nothing now remains. Two of the former hotels survive as very attractive private properties. One is the Black Dog, while the Britannia Hotel has grasped a new lease of life as the immensely popular lunchtime Mediterranean restaurant the Osteria Sanso.

A sketch of the bridge over the River Bremer is in both the *Pictorial Australian*, May 1875 and *Frearson's Weekly*, 8 March 1879, page 24; of an old thatched cottage in the *Observer*, 8 February 1930, page 47.

Kanni - A railway station 8 km south of Waikerie. Aboriginal for 'frilled lizard'. In 1927, the annual sports day was a record when a silver cup was donated by Messrs G. Bartlett & Son and A. Stoeckel for the principal horse race:

The winner, 'Sighter', was ridden by Miss Castle who was accorded an ovation on returning to the scales. In the evening a dance was held... Mr H. Kroehn acted as master of ceremonies and music was supplied by Messrs Stott, J. Koch, P. Francis and A. Koch... The committee... comprised Messrs F. Hoad, J. Koch, I. Hoad, A. Koch, C. Wilksch, H. Kroehn, P. Farley and L.L. Schulz...

The **Kanni West** School was opened in 1922 and closed in 1938, while the **Kanni** Post Office, opened on 6 October 1924 and closed on 31 March 1926.

Kanowna - (*See Sullivan, Mount*)

Kannu - Five kilometres north of Bordertown, near section 443, Hundred of Tatiara; derived from the Aboriginal *kan-u*, meaning 'axe stone'.

Kanowinna Channel - In the Far North-East where the 'Kanowana (*sic*) Run' was established by Thomas Elder in 1874 (lease no. 2355).

Kantarli - The Aboriginal name for Ewens Creek - 'seepage place'. (*See Ewens Ponds*)

Kanyaka - In the *Story of the Flinders Ranges*, Hans Mincham says: 'In July 1851 Hugh Proby took up three leases, two of which totalling 262 square kilometres, were the start of Kanyaka [Run]. The third... gave rise to "Coonatto" (Formerly "Mookra (*sic*) Range").' Following Proby's untimely death it was purchased by Alexander Grant who, with his brother, Frederick, bought 'Mookra (*sic*) Range'. Another brother, James, was to become manager of 'Kanyaka' but became lost on his way to the station and perished in the bush. John Randall Phillips then accepted the position and he was responsible for the erection of the homestead complex of buildings, the ruins of which are today a popular tourist attraction. It should be noted that, at a later date, (*see, for example, 'Return of Pastoral Leases during 1865'*), Mr Phillips is listed as a joint lessee with A.W.T. Grant over lease no. 118 ('Kanyaka').



Kanyaka Station in the 1870s before the run was resumed for agricultural purposes

According to Robert Bruce, who was overseer of the Arkaba run in 1858-59, the name is derived from *undenyaka* - 'the place of stone' while other sources say it is a corruption of the Aboriginal *kanjeka* - 'the boulder', from the circumstance that a waterhole on the station was marked by a large stone. (See *Arden, Mount, Coonatto & Helen, Mount*) **Kanyaka** Post Office opened in 1851 and transferred to 'Wilson' in March 1881; **Kanyaka Creek** Post Office, between Kanyaka and Willochra followed in February 1879; it was transferred to 'Gordon' in May 1880.

The town of **Kanyaka**, 26 km south of Hawker, was offered for sale on 30 April 1863 on the route via Arkaba and Wilpena:

The little township was laid out to include the eating house erected by J.R. Phillips in 1859 to drain off dray traffic from the head station. He had chosen the site hard against the track where good well-water was obtainable at a depth of only seventeen feet (five metres).

After the survey Phillips bought allotments and erected a fine two-storey hotel with twenty-two rooms.

This, the Great Northern Hotel, was commonly known as the 'Black Jack'.

In 1900, disgruntled settlers addressed the government: 'We, the undersigned landholders in the district of Kanyaka... draw your attention to the distress prevailing on account of the repeated failure of the crops...'

At a meeting at Gordon on November 3 the following resolutions were carried:

That in the opinion of the meeting the administration of the Land Act of 1898 is unsatisfactory for the country outside Goyder's line of rainfall.

That the rents in the Hundred of Kanyaka... should be reduced...

That interest and future payment of seed wheat account should not be charged and that repayments should be extended for a period of five years.

Mr W. Scott, of Moonlight, 20 miles from Quorn, one of the largest farmers in the district, said that the land was 'fit for pastoral purposes only... [it] was one of the driest spots in the colony...'

The **Hundred of Kanyaka**, County of Newcastle, was proclaimed on 6 July 1876. (See *Wilson*)

Kanyaka Creek - (See *Kallioota Spring*)

Kapinka - This Aboriginal word meaning 'spring water' was given to a property west of Tumby Bay; see pastoral lease no. 100.

Kapinnie - A railway station North-West of Cummins, named after David Green's pastoral run. **Kapinnie** School, opened in 1911 in the local hall, closed in 1951. Prior to closer settlement the district was known as 'Two Wells'.



A flooded Kapinnie railway siding



Early home in the Kapinnie district - circa 1906

Kapunda - A corruption of the Aboriginal *cappieoonda* - 'jumping water', probably related to a spring, supplying the town of **Kapunda** when it was laid out in 1844; another source asserts that it means 'place of smoke' and, in an interesting article on nomenclature in 1921, Mr N.A. Webb suggests the name is derived from the Aboriginal *kappa-unga* - 'the locality of the quail'; further, it has been recorded that Charles Hervey Bagot took up land in the area which he called *kunangga* derived from *ku* - 'shelter' and *nangga* - 'good'.

Kappakoola - Probably derived from the Aboriginal *kapikurla* - 'pig-face water' while other sources suggest 'cool water'. (See *Kirkala*)

The **Hundred of Kappakoola**, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 31 July 1913 and the name taken from pastoral lease no. 2142 held by G. Hanson from 1871.

Originally, the land was held by J. Hosking and J. Bryant from 1862 (lease no. 1079).

The **Kappakoola** School opened in 1939 and closed in 1945.

Kappawanta, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, proclaimed on 30 January 1936, was named after a homestead on a pastoral lease held by Thomas C. Horn in the early 1840s. (See *Horn, Lake*)

Kappowie - A waterhole on section 216, Hundred of Tarcowie.

It is an Aboriginal meaning 'spew (unpleasant substance) water.'



The Kapunda Mine in 1845

The discovery of copper was reminisced upon by Mr F. Dutton:

Shortly afterwards, not far from the spot, I ascended to the top of a small hill to view the surrounding country. One of our flocks of sheep had been dispersed during a thunderstorm, and I had been out nearly the whole day in drenching rain searching for them. At the place where I pulled up my horse there was a protruding mass of what appeared to be at first glance slate grey rock, but on examination I got the impression that the rock was covered with a beautiful green moss. After breaking off a piece I found that it was green carbonate of copper. To my neighbour, Captain Bagot, I confided my discovery; the place was on his sheep run. He also produced a similar specimen found by his son. The discovery was kept secret.

We applied to the government for a survey of 80 acres of land and became the purchasers of the same at the upset price of one pound per acre. At this time a few Cornish miners were quietly following other pursuits, but on hearing of the discovery they quickly resumed their mining tools and commenced to raise ore on the tribute system. At three shillings and sixpence in the pound they did very well, and in this way a quantity of rich ore was available for sale. The place at that time was a complete wilderness, the nearest water being half a mile distant, and brackish.

We soon succeeded in finding a good spring, and then erected a row of stone cottages for the miners and workmen, which were much needed. The mine was between 40 and 50 miles from Port Adelaide, and there was not a track of any kind between the places. Captain Bagot undertook to select and mark out a line. This he did by fastening a plough behind the first dray and striking a furrow for succeeding drays to follow. This line was adopted and for a long time used until more suitable roads were constructed. [See *Sheaoak Log*]



Kapunda Croquet Club - 1868

In his diary Captain Bagot recorded that 'we collected with some difficulty about 17 tons of ore which we put into porter casks and sent to England to prove its value. This parcel was sold at Swansea [and] produced 20½% copper and sold for £21-10-0 a ton.' It has been recorded that 'mining operations commenced in January 1844 and by 1846 several rows of miners' cottages had been constructed on the mining property, the first company housing in Australia':

In 1845, the first horse whim in the colony was erected to drain water from the mine but it was incapable of handling the volume and in 1848 the first Cornish beam engine in Australia was erected. By 1850 the mine employed 300 men and boys and a superb plan of the mine drawn by John Phillips, in 1852, shows the location of the miners' cottages and engine-house. To the south of the mine other copper discoveries were made and section 1284 was surveyed and purchased by Bagot at auction for £210 in 1845, rather more than the £80 paid for section 1271 two years earlier. From section 1271 copper to the value of nearly one million pounds sterling was produced up to closure in 1879; there was very little production from section 1284.

Until 1846, settlement was generally confined to the vicinity of the mine but in that year land surrounding the mine was surveyed into sections and sold by auction. The North Kapunda Mining Company paid £20,715 for 13 sections including £7,100 and £10,000 for section 1400 and 1401, respectively, gambling on discovering northern extensions of the Kapunda lodes. The company employed a Cornish mine captain and thirty miners to prospect their property, but no ore was found.



Early Kapunda

'To recover some of its investment the North Kapunda Mining Company laid out the township of **North Kapunda** (later Kapunda) on section 1400 and 1401 in 1849, and, by 1851, it contained 350 houses and had a population of about 2,000.

'The North Kapunda Mining Company was liquidated in 1853 and its remaining property sold at auction in 1856.' In its early days the town must have been a most unhealthy place for, in 1860, 'if any person will take a walk through Kapunda and its suburbs they would find... pigsties, slaughter yards, dead goats, dogs and other animals shot for trespassing':

I was not a little surprised at the remarks made by your correspondent on the sanitary condition of Kapunda... the picture he sketches of 'the violation of all sanitary laws' and of 'the inhabitants herding together like pigs in a sty', being suitable to a description to some of the worst parts of London; whereas even a stranger cannot pass through this town without remarking its neat as well as open and even straggling appearance, the houses being built chiefly of stone and most of them on separate allotments. Speaking from personal observation, I can affirm that much, if not the greater part of the sickness and mortality lately prevailing, has been among houses and among families to which your correspondent's remarks in no way apply...

A sketch of Matthews & Sons' Printing Works is in *Frearson's Weekly*, 19 October 1878, page 269, photographs of football in the *Chronicle*, 17 October 1935, page 36 of a ladies' hockey team is in the *Observer*, 3 September 1904, page 24, of a football team on 28 September 1912, page 32, of long-time residents on 20 December 1913, page 32, of an Australia Day celebration on 14 August 1915, page 29, of Boy Scouts on 14 August 1920, page 24, of a sports day on 3 February 1923, page 30, 5 February 1927, page 32, of the opening of the memorial garden in the *Chronicle*, 5 May 1923, page 31, a sketch of the school is in *Frearson's Weekly*, 18 January 1879, page 369; photographs in the *Observer*, 26 August 1911, page 31. Sketches of the mine are in the *Illustrated Post*, 22 June 1867, page 81 and *Australasian Sketcher*, 12 June 1875, page 45, of the town in the *Pictorial Australian* in February 1879, October 1879. Photographs are in the *Observer*, 5 February 1910, page 32, 17 September 1927, page 36, 24 September 1927, page 37, 1 October 1927, page 38, *Chronicle*, 16 October 1926, page 39, 30 June 1932, page 42, 17 and 24 September 1927, pages 40-52 and 41-52.

The **Hundred of Kapunda**, County of Light, was proclaimed on 7 August 1851. (*See Victoria*)

Karalta - Near Angaston. Aboriginal for 'green'. (*See Grunberg*)

Karang - A small island about 3 km from Lunberg Well was a place for making smoke fires during duck hunting drives to entice the birds to pass over a fly-way ambush place at Purung.

Karantung-ngatung - On section 342, Hundred of Baker. *Karanta* means 'star' and *ngatingi* was applied to the pointing bone used in sorcery, thus, 'star sorcery place'.

Karapang - Located at the Soldiers Memorial Reserve at Meningie, it was an important Aboriginal camp when emus were forced by drought to come into Lake Albert for water.

Karapin - At the mouth of Salt Creek in the Hundred of Santo and a favoured place for sending up smoke signals; *kara* - 'smoke' and *pina* - 'tree'.

Karapkar - A spring in the Hundred of Lewis was an important watering place for the Ngarkat people and a hill nearby of the same name served as a lookout - known, also, as 'Macs Lookout'. Aboriginal for 'emu'.

Karatta - An Aboriginal word, probably meaning 'a place where creeks meet'.

Of interest is the fact that 'Karatta House' was built at Robe by Henry Jones of Binnum Station; and a subsequent owner, Robert Stockdale (1835-1881), a South-East pastoralist, went to Kangaroo Island and took up a run he called 'Karatta' in partnership with Messrs B. and W.H. Taylor; later, the house at Robe became a Vice-regal residence. The steamer, *Karatta*, plied between Port Adelaide and Kangaroo Island for many years during the 20th century. (*See Penneshaw & Stockdale, Mount*)

The **Karatta** Post Office, 19 km west of Vivonne Bay, opened in November 1884 and closed in April 1886.

Karatta School opened in 1955 and closed in 1973. (*See Kelly Hill Caves*)

In 1897, it was said that 'Messrs Rosengarten and Borrow, who have created a sensation at Kangaroo Island on account of a reported find of gems in the interior of the island, returned to Port Adelaide by the steamer *James Comrie*':

The find has been made on the old Karatta station... A heavily timbered tract of country has to be passed through in order to reach the locality, but the old tracks are still in existence. The Stunsailboom River flows through the property and the workings are in an ancient bed of the watercourse... The samples which have been brought away include diamonds, rubies, topaz and sapphires...

Karawarra, Mount - On section 106, Hundred of Parachilna; an Aboriginal word relating to the presence of eagles.

Karcultaby - The name, Aboriginal for 'yellow pipe clay water', was taken from a local pastoral homestead, rendered 'Culcultaby' by the first lessee, James Henry Hiern, in the 1860s - see pastoral lease no. 1616. (See *Hiern Hill*) The **Hundred of Karcultaby**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 23 October 1913 and the town of **Karcultaby**, 10 km east of Poochera, on 30 April 1925. The **Karcultaby** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1943. Rodney Cockburn recalls James Hiern saying that 'I took up the country and sunk a well 170 feet and got a good supply of water':

I called it Culcutaby and sold out to a Scotsman named Crawford who changed it to Karcultaby, because that sounded more Scottish, I think. [See *Crawford Landing*]

Kareingareingar - A swamp on section 465, Hundred of Baker, meaning 'place of the dead'.

Corpses were prepared there for smoke drying on a rack.

Karinja - Near Yorketown; an Aboriginal word for 'emu place'.

Karinya, Mount - Aboriginal for 'place of rest'. Formerly 'Mount Despond', it was renamed by an adjoining landholder, Colonel E.T. Dean; his homestead of the same name stood on section 819, Hundred of Moorooroo.

The trig cairn on the Mount has a plate built into it with 'Mount Karinya - 1934' set in concrete.

The trials and tribulations of Colonel Dean when he 'locked horns' with George Fife Angas and the Editor of the *Register* (the self-acclaimed watchdog of 'democracy' in the colony) during the turbulent times of elections for the first representative parliament in 1857 are to be found in the *Register* of that year.

Karipangula, Mount - Near section 37, Hundred of Ross, was a lookout place for the Booandik people and featured a song about an emu and native companion legend of Baudin Rocks where the native companions beings tried to drown the emus by magically causing a great flood. (See *Benson, Mount, Godfrey Islands & Murraup*)

Karkarook - A railway station, 8 km north of Rudall, on Eyre Peninsula. Aboriginal for 'sand'.

Karkoar - An Aboriginal camp site on section 2061, Hundred of Nangkita, derived from *karko* - 'red ochre' and *war* - 'place'.

Karkoo - A railway station, 26 km north of Cummins. In 1915, it was said to be an Aboriginal word for 'sheaoak' while Rodney Cockburn opts for 'currant bush'.

Its school, opened as 'Hundred of Shannon' in 1909, became **Karkoo** in 1937.

Karkulto - In 1858, the Bible Christian Chapel, 'recently installed near the Karkulto Mine, was opened for divine worship on Sunday':

What added greatly to the interest of the day was the presence of the Kooringa Bible Christian Choir who in melodious strains sang Jehovah's praise to the delight of all present...

The mine was 'situated between Kapunda and the Burra about 35 miles from the first-named township.' (See *Black Springs*)

Karlatang - A camp and well for people trapping fish in a little bay North West of section 22, Hundred of Glyde.

Karlowan - The name adopted for a division of the Chaffey Irrigation Area on 26 June 1925 and believed to have been taken from an Aboriginal named 'Karlowan' who, in 1902, supplied local names to Stephen King. (See *Calperum, Cooltong & Warringee, Point*)

Karlsruhe - (See *Carlsruhe*)

Karolta - A property on the 'eastern plains'; see pastoral lease 1058A.

Karoom - A railway station at the Berri distillery, 3 km east of Glossop. Aboriginal for 'currant'.

Karoonda - This place was a former Aboriginal camp on a trade route and is derived from the Aboriginal *karunda*, meaning 'winter's camp'.



Water softener at Karoonda - 1914

The land surrounding **Karoonda** was taken up first by James Archibald Cooke under pastoral lease no. 2093 from 1 January 1871. He transferred the lease to Henry Woodcock in 1884 (cancelled in 1886) and the land was not occupied again until subdivided in 1899 as the 'Hundred of Hooper'. The town of **Karoonda** was proclaimed on 11 December 1913 and extended in 1928. The **Karoonda** School opened in 1915.

Murray mallee farmers displayed intense interest in progressive cultural methods by providing a record attendance at a district Agricultural Bureau conference at Karoonda... Mr H. Sanders... was one of the first to settle in the district 20 years ago. He told me how he at first had to cart all his stuff from Sherlock railway station, 24 miles away.

He could only do two trips in a week with a team of seven horses drawing a dray loaded with 35 cwt. of material. Since then he has succeeded in exhibiting the champion wheat (Caliph variety) at the Adelaide Royal Show... When the Veitch Experimental Farm was closed... [he] took over the soil culti-packing tests... [See *Caliph*]

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 5 September 1914, page 30, of shifting the Bank of Adelaide to another position on 7 October 1922, page 28, of the old and new council chambers on 2 July 1927, page 38, of a Queen competition on 5 September 1935, page 43, of the Karoonda Bore Progress Association's Committee in the *Observer*, 2 November 1912, page 29, of members of the district council on 29 July 1922, page 26.

Karowa - Aboriginal for 'emu'. In 1901, it was said to be the name of Mr Innes' head station near Lucindale; at this time Duncan Stewart wrote it as 'Krower'. (See *Crower & Bevilaqua Ford*)

Karpi, Lake - Near Lake Frome. Aboriginal for 'egg'.

Karrawirra - In the Hundred of Barossa. An Aboriginal word meaning 'red gums'.

The name reverted to 'Hoffnungsthal' in 1975.

Karrendi - An Aboriginal word meaning 'to fly' (as a bird) and given to a school in Parafield Gardens.

Karte - The town, 31 km North-West of Pinnaroo, was proclaimed on 8 June 1916. Aboriginal for 'low, thick scrub'. The **Karte** School opened in 1924 and closed in 1939.

Karun Nob - Near Copley. Aboriginal for 'hill'.

Prior to 1918 it was 'Wusser Knob' which name was restored to the map on 27 January 1983.

Katal - A ceremonial meeting place on section 11, Hundred of Landseer, where three tribes congregated; a sacred tree was there called *katalamalba* which 'had branches that talked and sometimes ignited.'

Katalemelba - The Aboriginal name for a lake in the Hundred of Blanche 'referring particularly to the Browns and Valley lakes, where an old man interpreted the sounds made by trees in the wind as being messages from afar.' (See *Browns (Brownes) Lake*)

Katamana - Aboriginal for 'large club'; known, also, as 'Marble Range' which was formerly 'Hawson Range' recalling Captain Hawson, of the *Abcona*, who led an exploration party on the west coast in 1839.

Katnook - The Penola historian, Peter Rymill, advised that this name was given to the southern part of the Glenroy Run in the 1840s when it was held by Duncan Cameron and Messrs Austin, who added it to their Kupmun Run. Today, 'Katnook Estate' is part of the Coonawarra grape growing district. An Aboriginal word meaning 'flat land'.

Katarapko - The name *katarpko* was applied by the Aborigines to a sandy area north of Loxton, the home of a mythical being who practised magic. It means 'rock crystal home' for it was there that Aboriginal women, and uninitiated youths, were kept from seeing the rock crystals used in magical ceremonies.

The **Hundred of Katarapko**, County of Hamley, was proclaimed on 6 April 1922, taking its name from **Katarapko Creek**, known formerly as 'Cragg's Creek' (corrupted from 'Craigie'). Margaret Craigie 'of the River Murray' took the transfer of part of pastoral lease no. 91 of 1851 from John Walker on 2 July 1853; her run was South-East of Lake Bonney (Riverland).



Katarapko Creek - 1924

Katinga Hill - This school on Eyre Peninsula opened in 1926 and closed in 1943.

Kauo Iltja Spring - North-West of Hawker. A Pangkala tribal word meaning 'water vein spring'.

Kaurna Bridge - Over the River Wakefield on the Balaklava-Halbury Road; the name was adapted from the local Aboriginal people.

Kauto, Mount - North West of Lake Gregory. Aboriginal for 'salt bush'.

Before 1918 it was 'Mount Meyer'.

Kawi-Padla - In the Hundred of Parawurlie. Aboriginal for 'dying water'.

Kayannie - A railway station 3 km North-East of Woodside. Aboriginal for 'water'.

Kay Swamp - It lies 41 km north of Penola and, probably, was named after David Kay (1842-1899) who, prior to 1894, held credit agreements numbered 20680 and 20681 over land in the Hundreds of Joanna and Robertson.

Keejara - The name proposed for a railway station between Woodville and Kilkenny in 1936. Aboriginal for 'baby'. Coincidentally, or otherwise, the former 'Mareeba Babies Hospital' was opposite the station that, today, is known as 'Woodville Park'. (See *Mareeba*)

Keelap - (See *McIntyre, Mount*)

Keeling Valley - Rodney Cockburn says it is referred to in Simpson Newland's *Band of Pioneers* and that Mrs Keeling was the mother-in-law of Rev Ridgway W. Newland. (See *Newland*)

Keilira - This school opened in 1956 and closed in 1981. (See *Kalyra*)

Keilli - Aboriginal for 'extended plain' and applied to a government town, 10 km South-West of Redhill, proclaimed on 23 September 1875 as 'Redhill', but changed to 'Keilli' *vide* CSO 1593 of 1875. Its post office, opened as 'Broughton Extension' in October 1873, was altered to **Keilli** in February 1876; it closed circa 1920.

The **Keilli** School was opened in 1877 and closed in 1909. Information on a new school in **Keilli** was recorded in 1878. (See *'Source Notes'*) Education Department records show it opening in 1877 and closing in 1943.

About a year ago the Council of Education accepted a tender for the erection of a school at Keilli... Since then, their Inspector has reported in favour of another site which would be convenient to a much larger number of children and on Monday, June 17, in spite of remonstrances of several Keilli residents, the Council resolved to build on the new site which is on section 519, Broughton Extension Area.

A meeting was held to consider the unjust steps the Council of Education have taken... Mr Bauldinstone [*sic*] was voted to the chair...

Everyone present expressed great indignation... and it was clearly shown that Keilli was not only the government township, which had been taken up by speculating men and others, with the view of making it

a home for their families, but it was also demonstrated that there were quite three to one [*sic*] children that would benefit by the school being in the township... The meeting also censured the Council for being so easily led away from their former and proper decisions by about one individual. [*See Redhill*]

Keith - Land in the area was taken up first in July 1851 when James Allen and Patrick Kelly settled near Mount Monster in terms of pastoral lease no. 224.



First house in Keith built by Mr A. McIntyre in 1894

Keith is a very progressive town. The roads and footpaths are more conspicuous by their absence than their presence, but the disability imposed in this respect will be removed as time goes on... Most of the houses and public institutions are built in modern style and there are no ramshackle or makeshift tenements to provide adverse criticism... The public buildings include two churches...

The Bank of Adelaide have [*sic*] established a branch here... while business interests are also served by the Commercial Bank, who have an agency here worked from Bordertown. Recreation for young people is afforded by a men's club, started some months ago by Rev J. Cresswell. The wants of travellers are catered for at a new hotel recently erected and managed by Mr and Mrs J.D. Barclay... Further conveniences are provided by a telephone service connected to Bordertown and a Savings Bank agency. Four wheat buyers find work at Keith during harvest time... A racing club is in the process of formation...

The town was proclaimed on 5 September 1889, when the railway siding of 'Mount Monster' was renamed **Keith** after Keith Stirling, the eldest son of Sir Lancelot Stirling. (*See below under Hundred of Keith*)

Its post office, opened as 'Mount Monster' in December 1874, was changed to **Keith** in 1904. Its school, opened as 'Mount Monster' in 1889, was changed in 1907.



W.A. Crouch's Store – opened December 1907

Photographs of the construction and opening of the Congregational Church are in the *Chronicle*, 14 May 1910, page 35, 3 September 1910, page 29, *Register*, 7 May 1910, page 15a, of the town in the *Chronicle*, 25 March 1911, page 31, of a brass band in the *Observer*, 20 February 1915, page 28, of an aeroplane crash on 28 August 1920, page 26, of the unveiling of the war memorial on 4 December 1920, page 26.

The **Hundred of Keith**, County of Kintore, was proclaimed on 8 February 1894. Department of Lands records state that it was named after Keith Kingston, the adopted son of Charles C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia from 1893 to 1899. It should be noted, however, that the Governor of the day, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Earl of Kintore, had the alternative title of 'Lord Keith of Inverurie' - Keith Hall, Inverurie, Scotland, was called after the Keith family and derives from the Celtic *chet* - 'wood'.

However, logic suggests that the former nomenclature is correct because the 'Hundred of Kevin' was proclaimed on the same day in honour of another adopted son of the Premier. Rodney Cockburn ascribes the nomenclature of the town of **Keith** to the Governor 'one of whose other titles is Lord Keith and whose seat in Aberdeenshire is called Keith Hall' and in respect of the Hundred of Keith says it honours the 'son of the Premier'.

Keiti - In 1961 it was said to be near Chain of Ponds.

Kekwick, Hundred of - In the County of Alfred, proclaimed on 26 September 1912 in honour of William Kekwick, second-in-command to John McD. Stuart in 1861-62; he died at Nuccaleena in 1872.

The **Hundred of Kekwick** School opened in 1928 and closed in 1942.

Kellidie Bay - A subdivision of part section 272, Hundred of Lake Wangary, by John J. Haggarty in 1955 and named after the bay on whose shore it lies.

Kelly - Patrick Kelly, took up pastoral lease no. 153 in July 1851 at 'Swede's Flat' (known, also, as 'Ingle's Flat') following his arrival from Ireland, circa 1850 and **Kelly Flat** is 19 km North-East of Padthaway. (*See Keith*)

Kelly Gully, on section 1675, Hundred of Para Wirra, was probably named after Patrick Kelly, who is reported as holding land in the South Gawler Special Survey.

Kelly Hill Caves are on Kangaroo Island. About 1880, when Karatta sheep station was being run by Messrs Stockdale and Taylor (lease no. 830), an employee (Frederick John Bates) went out mustering. One man lost his horse, named 'Ned Kelly', when the ground broke beneath them revealing the caves. (*See Karatta*)



Kelly Hill Caves

Rodney Cockburn lists **Kelly Hills** and said they were named after Robert Kelly, a member of the Pastoral Board - no location was given.

The **Hundred of Kelly**, County of Buxton, was proclaimed on 13 August 1896; its school opened in 1918 and closed in 1949. John Robert Kelly, MP (1890-1896), born at Yankalilla in 1850, was one of the original movers in the formation of the Yankalilla Mounted Rifle Company: 'The progressive land tax, inter-colonial free trade, protection, butter bonus, women's suffrage meet with his approval. He is opposed to land nationalisation, the single tax and elective ministers.'

In 1910, it was reported that 'an interesting event in the history of wheat production on Eyre Peninsula was marked today':

50 bags of wheat were brought in from the Hundred of Kelly, having been carted 50 miles over sand and rough roads from the farm of Mr E.J. Hoskett [*sic*] to Cowell. The owner of the wheat was proud of his effort and when arriving at Cowell had a flag flying from the waggon.

The load was drawn most of the way by 22 bullocks... Mr Hoskett's property is about 20 miles from Carrapee. Good fresh water had been obtained there from trial holes...

Kelmescott Estate - A 1912 subdivision of section 2072, Hundred of Yatala, by S.H. and I.F. Leader and William Hennessy; now included in Rosewater. The name comes from Oxfordshire, England, where, in 1279, it was written as *kelemescote* - 'Cenhelm's cot (cottage, shelter)'.
Rodney Cockburn says its nomenclature lies with the home of William Morris, an English poet and art reformer, in the Upper Thames Valley and being applied by Thomas C. Walker who was a member of a syndicate that cut it up for residential purposes.

Kelynack - An 1881 subdivision of part section 5210, Hundred of Kanmantoo, by John William Parsons who is believed to have named it after Reverend Kelynack, an itinerant preacher of his religious persuasion.
John Parsons farmed at Nairne following his arrival in the *Navarino* in 1851 and, in later years, was a real estate agent; he died at Port Pirie, in 1900, aged seventy-one.

In 1881, there was a report on a lecture by the reverend gentleman 'which could not fail to have a strong effect on the audience, for it was replete with ideas of genuine worth conveyed in the language of true earnestness.'
There is a town of the same name in Cornwall, England, meaning 'place of holly trees'.

Kemmiss Hill - The name recalls Henry Kemmiss (1812-1894), who arrived in the *Dumfries* in 1839 and, in 1842, settled about 3 km east of Yankalilla, when he established 'Manna [Manor?] Farm'.

Rodney Cockburn suggests he knew little of farming, left the work to his employees and 'before long was ruined.'

Kendall Creek - In the Hundred of Tungkillo, named after William Kendall, a district pioneer.

Kenilworth - A subdivision of part sections 240 and 254, Hundred of Adelaide, by Simon Harvey, timber merchant, shortly after he had purchased the land from Archibald Jaffrey in May 1877; now included in Parkside.

It was in the Kenilworth club that they [Vic Richardson and Sid White] first commenced their football careers... The work of the club brings back many memories to old-timers of football. From 1915 until the end of the war it was kept going under the same name in the Patriotic Association, but there were only a few of the original members left...

The name was imported from Warwickshire, England; written by William Shakespeare as 'Killingworth', an ancient hunting seat, it was thought to be a Manor of Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, but this seems to be an etymological guess; others say it comes from an Old English word meaning 'farm of Cynehild'.

Kenmare - Near Freeling, where, in 1867, it was reported that 'a destructive fire occurred in this locality [at] Mr Long's shed, adjoining his premises':

The younger ones belonging to the house left some of their matches in the place, but no more information could be elicited on the subject. Had it occurred on the arrival of His Royal Highness it would have excelled the grandest illumination in the colony... A novel scene in the shape of a ploughing match took place on a section of Mr Robinson, close to the projected railway station. Up to 20 ploughs were seen on the ground... I hear that Mr Kruger of Freeling is going to build a wheat store...

Kenmore Park - This Aboriginal School, 36 km from Ernabella, opened in 1981.

Kennedy Dam - (*See Nackara*)

Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park - In the Hundred of Onkaparinga, named in November 1986 in honour of a major donor to the preservation of native vegetation in South Australia.

Kennion, Hundred of - In the County of Grey, proclaimed on 20 September 1883. The second Bishop of Adelaide, Reverend G.W. Kennion, born in Yorkshire, in 1845, came to South Australia in 1882: 'His polished elegance serves to inculcate both from the pulpit and in private conversations, the lessons he desires to teach, and has gained

him many admirers.' He returned to England, in 1895, to take up the position of Bishop of Bath and Wells and died at Ayr, Scotland, in 1922.

It is of some interest that the Hundred was proclaimed on the same day as the 'Hundred of Short' adjoining this Hundred. (*See under 'Short, Hundred of' for the controversy over that Hundred's nomenclature.*)

Kenny, Port - In Venus Bay, named after Michael Kenny, senior (ca.1808-1892), an early landholder in the Hundred of Colton, from 1876. The town of **Port Kenny**, 8 km north of Venus Bay, was proclaimed on 20 July 1911. The construction of a causeway and jetty commenced in November 1912 and was completed in 1913.

Fourteen miles from Talia we pulled up at Kenny's landing. It is the shipping centre of a great stretch of fertile country, and yet the facilities for getting the grain to market are absurdly primitive. This would not be objectionable if the producers had not to pay for it. I was informed that the loss on every bushel of wheat was something like 6 or 7 pence. There was a stack of about 10,000 bags at the landing when we were there and pitiable evidence of exposure was manifested. The outside sacks had become bleached and worn by the sun and the grain had come out in miniature heaps.

The sequel of this was that two men were making a living at mending and somebody had to foot the bill... The stack had been there for three or four months and it was obviously a slow process carting the bags out 100 yards or so to meet the cargo boats of the paddle steamer... An expenditure of a few hundred pounds would provide a light jetty... The swirl of the tide and lack of consistently deep water probably militate against a larger scheme... There is no encouragement for the farmers to sow more grain while the absence of reasonable shipping facilities takes 6 pence odd off every bushel they reap... [*See Colton*]

A photograph of Daniel T. Kenny is in the *Chronicle*, 14 August 1909, page 31; also see *Observer*, 4 February 1911, page 28.

Kensingdale - In 1920, it was described as 38 allotments 'admirably located at 1¾ miles from the city boundary at considerable elevation, with frontages to the Magill tramway.'

Kensington - It was laid out as a village on section 289, Hundred of Adelaide, by Charles Catchlove in 1838 when the land, now occupied by the eastern suburbs, consisted of what were termed 'Sections' and the only road leading from Adelaide was that called the 'Britannia' running from Kensington and then skirting Dr Kent's section (now Kent Town) on the south-west, and that leading from Payneham fringing it on the North-West.

The footpath through it, from what is now 'The Parade', Norwood, was the occasion of a considerable amount of frustration, especially during the winter months when the creek, running at the back of where Prince Alfred College stands, proved difficult to negotiate, especially when flooded.

The *SA Gazette & Colonial Register* of 20 October 1838 contains the following advertisement:

TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND SMALL CAPITALISTS

To those who wish for a comfortable Retreat, within a short distance from their employment, the following offers a desirable opportunity. Country Section 289, within a mile from East Terrace, on each side of Hallett's Rivulet [now 'Second Creek'], through which water runs the greatest part of the year, will be immediately surveyed and divided into 114 allotments of one acre each, leaving twenty acres to be divided into streets, etc.

These acres will be sold at £12 each, including the expense of survey and deeds, to be paid for at £1 a week, or a discount allowed for prompt payment. The twenty acres for streets will be vested in trustees, to be named by the purchasers, of whom a meeting will be called when the list is full.

Its surveyed streets ran diagonally to follow the line of the creek and, as a consequence, permitted allotment holders ready access to water. The earliest homes erected were by John Roberts in Maesbury Place, a Mr Marshall in Wellington Street, while the first Archbishop of Adelaide, Augustus Short, rented a home in Bishop Court.

It must be confessed at the outset that, for the most part, Kensington has not of late years been given to sudden changes. It has an air of tranquillity, arising from the presence of old homes and old gardens. If restless critics object to a lack of a 'go-ahead spirit', the obvious reply is that the district started its career early in the history of South Australia and, accordingly, has a right to rest content while latecomers catch up. Started as a residential district, Kensington has remained so - a place interesting on the human side, rather than that of trade and hustle.

It may even be counted 'EarlyVictorian' for the Queen, from whose birthplace it took its name, had not been long on the throne when it was laid out. It was only in May 1838 that the first ballot for land by holders of preliminary land orders was held and, within six months, the history of Kensington began. It was not the earliest suburb for others preceded it.

Thus, at the outset, Kensington was a 'bush village' in heavily timbered country, which had, since time immemorial, been a hunting ground for the Aborigines.

The name is written as *Chenesitune* in the *Domesday Book* and probably means 'town of Censige'; other sources say it derives from the Saxon *kynsington* - 'king's meadow'.

In the early days of the village, the Aborigines would, occasionally, put on a special show for the newly-arrived settlers in a specialised form of possum catching as described by a Kensington villager: 'Two men examined several tree limbs for the presence of hollows and the bark for tell-tale tracks and, having chosen one for examination, the younger Aborigine threw off a piece of rug he had tied around his loins (the whole of his wardrobe), then took a stick, commonly called a cutter, about two feet long and an inch thick which had been hardened in a fire. This was flattened on one side and tapered to a point. With it he cut out a piece of bark about three inches square - this was to be the first step about three feet from the ground.'

‘The succeeding steps were all cut in the same manner, the native always standing on the highest step to cut the next. In climbing the natives used the outside of the left foot and the inside of the right so that he went up sideways, steadying himself with his right hand. The possum retired to the extreme end of a hollow broken limb and, in pulling it out, the hunter lost his cutter which fell to the base of the tree. Undaunted, he grasped the bitterly resentful possum and placed it on the bark.



This building at 52-58 Shipster Road was once the Kensington Hotel (1881-1909)

‘The animal dug its claws in and pulled upwards so the native jerked it loose and set it down again at a lower level where the foolish possum held on tight with all its claws while its captor lowered himself to a lower step. Eventually the Aborigine reached the ground safely where he retrieved his cutter and dispatched his captive.’

By 1844 native game was becoming scarce in the district and, early in January of that year, a dozen or so Aborigines made off with twenty sheep belonging to Mr Harris, a butcher. All but one was recovered while the thieves were never apprehended.

In 1864, concern was expressed at the inattention of both the Inspector of Aborigines and the Aborigines Friends’ Association to the degraded state of the Aborigines. This followed a complaint that they were to be found drinking, card playing and quarrelling among themselves in the eastern suburbs:

One blackfellow was seen to create an uproar by knocking down his wife and kicking her in the street, while others disturbed the neighbourhood by disputing and swearing in English just as people were leaving church. Further, concern was expressed of the owners of Norwood brickyards who encouraged the Aborigines to stop there every winter.

In June 1865, a lengthy report appeared in the press concerning the case of Bray & McCarty, the Kensington soap and candle makers:

Believing it to be one of great importance involving considerations affecting the rights of property, the freedom of trade and the conservation of public health and convenience... Two soap and candle factories have now been suppressed by the strong arm of the law and it is difficult to say where the process will stop.

Kensington Nose-ology

*Our legal experience the doctrine discloses,
That tho’ hearts may be hard there’s some sensitive noses
Ever chasing like beagles, each wandering smell,
And sniffing, with gluttony shocking to tell -
While yet they bewail that they’re hunted so well;
But so vague and indefinite, is each complaint,
That doctors e’en differ in gauging the taint,
For some cannot feel what would make others faint.
Now a meeting of noses, having held consultation,
Present their report to ‘assist legislation’,
And without one dissentient resolve ‘with a snort.’*

*That this vapoury grievance requires cutting short;
Thus to foster and shield all legitimate labors,
From conspirate snouts and fastidious neighbours,
While health is considered - there should be, they think,
Some legal definitive standard of stink,
So to further and aid this desirable end
A notice to all knowing noses they send,
That a prize they propose for a public ‘stinkometer’
Which can gauge every gas, and tell what effects from it
From the scent of a rose to the range of the ‘vomiter’ are.*

In 1886, a stone breaking competition for prizes given by Mr G.W. Spong took place in a paddock at Kensington:

There was a good attendance of spectators, but the entries for the contest were not large owing to many of the intending competitors having neglected to bring their tools with them.

The only condition of the match was that the metal should be of 2½ gauge and two hours of work was to decide the contest. The first prize of £2 was won by Mr J. Wickham who broke 1½ yards in the time, and the second of £1 by Mr J. Ainsworth of Parkside...

In May 1890, the health of the village’s citizens was discussed:

It is now between five and six weeks since my dustbox has been emptied and I understand many of my neighbours are in the same condition. This to me seems to be extraordinary considering there has been more than one case of typhoid fever in the immediate neighbourhood...

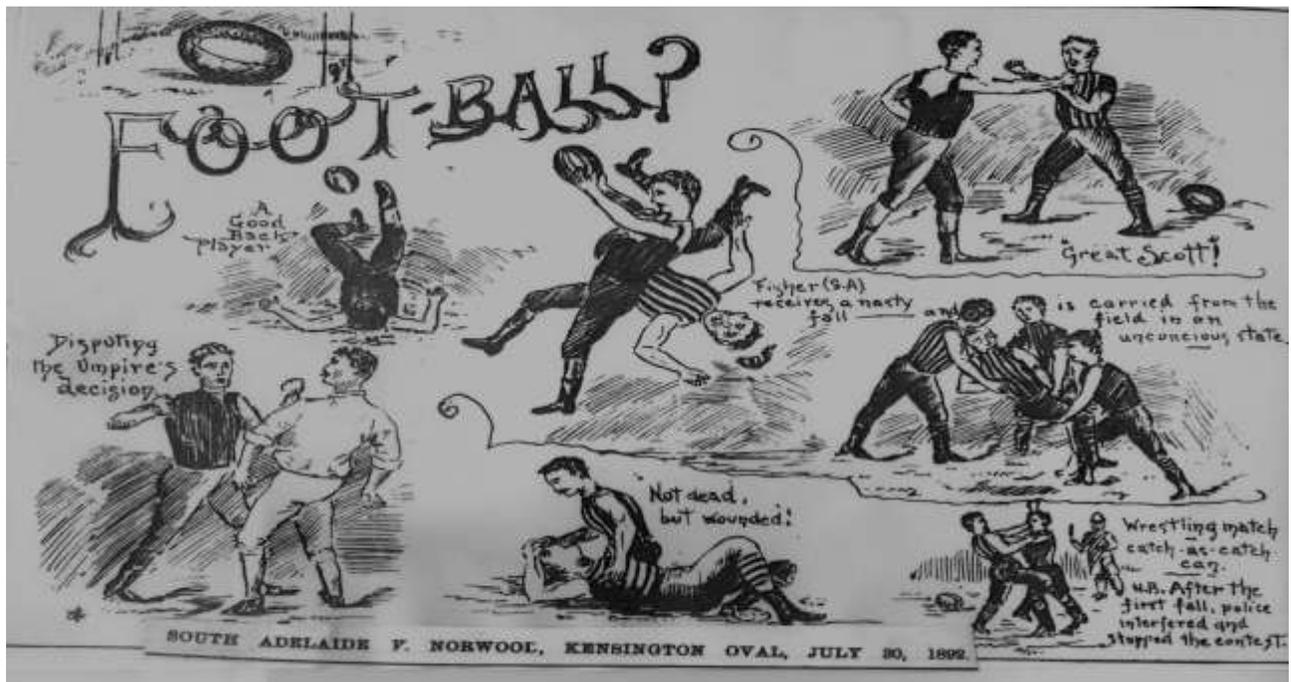
If we are to be taxed to pay a scavenger why not make him do his duty... There are several filthy drains allowed to run unheeded although I understand it is against the law... Scavenging matters seem to be left to a kind of Providence in this quarter...

‘How the Poor Live’ in the town was told in January 1903:

Some hard cases were seen... At the top end of Kensington, old houses, on what was known as the ‘devil’s half acre’ were inspected. The rent in one instance was one shilling a week; for another three shillings were paid. This was contributed to by an old man aged 82 who managed to earn it by making skewers for butchers for which he received one shilling per hundred.

He said he earned just enough to pay the rent and would not be able to subsist but for the rations he received from charitable bodies...

These and other cases of hardship drew from councillors the suggestion that steps should be taken for the building of tenements for the indigenous poor.



Kensington can boast of having the first tramway in South Australia, which means also the first in Australia, for South Australia led the way in that enterprise. A suggestion for a street railway made in 1875 failed due to the council demanding that the tramway company should lay metal on both sides of the road along which the line was to run. In the same year that the Nairne Railway Bill was going through parliament the local council sent in a petition aimed at getting the route of the railway through Norwood. This plea was ignored.

In 1877, the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company was formed and the first rail was laid in front of the Norwood Town Hall by the Governor, Sir William F.D. Jervois, on 29 October 1877; the first car ran to Norwood and Kensington along the 4½ mile track in June 1878 and, in 1896, Mr E.T. Smith recalled that he drove the first tram. Stone tram sheds and stables of galvanised iron, with a capacity to provide shelter for 120 horses, were on a triangular block of land at the north-west corner of Shipster Road and Regent Street.



Crowded Horse Tram en route to Kensington

The route from the sheds was southwards along Shipster Road, down Kensington Road into High Street to The Parade, northwards into Sydenham Road, then down Beulah Road and Rundle St. into Kent Town to Pulteney St., then to Hindmarsh Square, Grenfell St., King William Street and back to Rundle Street.

There was much opposition to the line running in Rundle Street because of its narrowness and the alleged danger that the grooves of the rails made to other vehicles.

Photographs of the laying of the foundation stone of the Josephite Convent are in the *Chronicle*, 18 November 1905, page 27, *Observer*, 30 June 1906, page 28, of the district on 19 May 1923, page 28, of the opening of Kings College on 9 February 1924, page 31, of tennis matches on 8 January 1927, page 32, of a King's College sports day on 8 May 1930, page 32, of a college football team on 10 July 1930, page 34, of a tennis club committee in the *Register*, 3 January 1928, page 10.



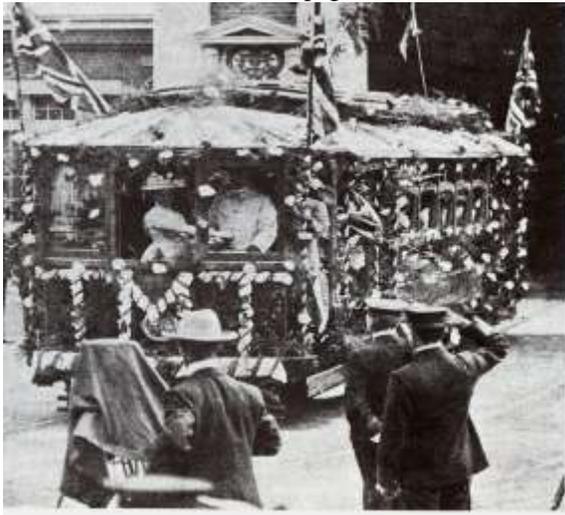
Dr Sprod and his daughter at 50 High Street, Kensington in the 1880s

Butchers' picnics, grocers' picnics and especially and particularly gardeners' picnics, with their decorated vans and bright faced country girls, found here way out to Pile's Paddock and played games and went through a successful sports programme under the grand old gums. Probably, it was the remembrance of the place this spot held as a playground of the public that prompted the idea of reserving at least part of it.

Formerly, **Kensington Gardens** was known as 'Pile's Paddock'. James Pile, born in Yorkshire, in 1800, arrived in South Australia in 1849. In 1906, the Bank of New South Wales obtained section 271 from William Pile and subdivided it in 1910. It was loved as a picnic ground and 'for big affairs of every kind it was the obvious destination'.

When the electric trams were planned, Mr H.J. Holden approached the bank which had control of the property and suggested that, on condition that the Tramways Trust (of which he was a member) ran the lines to the place, a portion of the property should be handed over for the purpose of a public recreation ground. Finally, an arrangement was entered into with the result that Kensington became endowed in perpetuity with an open space...

A photograph of a 1909 Boy Scout group is in the *Observer*, 22 January 1916, page 30, of a 'Dogs Day Out' at a carnival on 29 March 1919, page 28.



First electric tram to Kensington on 9 March 1909

In the 1870s, the name was said to have been applied to 'a small township in the electoral district of Langhorne's Creek' - this report, apparently, alludes to the village of **Kent** mentioned above.

Kent Lagoon was a name proposed for a lagoon on section 62, Hundred of Haines; the land lease was transferred from E.D. Davies to W.H. & E.B. Kent on 8 February 1965.

It was refused because of the policy not to name physical features after living persons.

Kent Reserve is at the mouth of the River Inman, named after an officer in company with Captain Collet Barker on the fatal trip to the Murray Mouth. (*See Barker Knoll*)

The suburb of **Kent Town** was named after Dr Benjamin Archer Kent who took a degree in medicine at the Edinburgh University in 1831. Born in Walsall, Staffordshire, he, later, conducted a medical practice in the region. Arriving in South Australia in 1840, together with his wife and family, he brought with him machinery and a patent for making bricks, together with a lease dated 15 November 1839, witnessed by George Morphett, solicitor of Chancery Lane, London.

This lease was from Colonel Torrens, a resident in England, one of the Commissioners of South Australia and, obviously, speculating in land although this was forbidden by Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr Kent, it appears, had the choice of leasing from Torrens, with a right to purchase, a section of land containing 134 acres where Thebarton is now, or his eventual choice where modern-day Kent Town lies.

The subsequent haggling and lawsuits that followed took nineteen years to resolve, the land having been sold in England to George Barnes and then transferred back to Torrens to satisfy Lord Glenelg's demands.

The rentals charged were excessive compared to similar land, Kent paying £200 per annum compared with the average of £40 per annum elsewhere. Numerous transfers took place before Kent, eventually, obtained a title to about 13 acres of land bounded by the present Dequetteville Terrace, Rundle Street, The Parade West and extending just across Capper Street on the north side of Prince Alfred College.

The first subdivision at **Kent Town** was of 127 quarter-acre blocks, in 1854, when a sale was conducted by Green and Wadham on the Queen's birthday of that year for Henry Ayers and James Robin, trustees of Dr Kent and Charles Robin. Colonel Torrens' son, Robert Richard Torrens, who, possibly, may have been influenced by the complicated dealings of his father's land and which he tried to resolve was, in 1856, responsible for establishing the Torrens system of land ownership registration, now adopted throughout the world. Dr Kent had many interests from brick making and flour milling to Justice of the Peace, a member of the first Medical Board, Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons and Master of the Lodge of Friendship. At a dinner given in his honour, in 1854, Dr Kent recounted the circumstances surrounding his emigration to South Australia and subsequent events:

In consequence of having suffered in my health from arduous professional duties in England, it was thought desirable that I should seek a temporary, if not a permanent suspension of them. After much anxious deliberation I determined on bringing to this Province to erect here, and to work, machinery invented by the Marquis of Tweedale, for the rapid and economical manufacture of bricks and tiles. Some friends liberally augmented the funds at my own disposal to enable me to make arrangements as completely as possible and in November 1839, accompanied by my family, I embarked for this place.

We had a tedious and stormy voyage of five months and arrived here in the *Warrior* in April 1840. The erection of the first steam engine set to work in this colony was successfully accomplished under my

Kensington Park was known first as 'Shipster's Paddock' because G.F. Shipster, purchased section 300 from J. Grainger in 1844; he died on 30 December 1844 at 'Kensington House' and, in 1849, his trustees, on behalf of his beneficiary and infant son, Henry Frederick Shipster, laid out the village of **Kensington Park**. In 1865, another subdivision was advertised and 'known as Shipster's section... [it] has been laid out in blocks of about 2½ acres... the omnibuses run from 8 in the morning till 11 at night to within five minutes walk of the township.' (*See Ridge Park*) **Kent** - A subdivision of part sections 3551 and 3555, Hundred of Strathalbyn, by Friend Cleggett (1811-1878), circa 1855. The name comes from England where two versions are current as to its meaning: in 55 BC it was written as *cantium*, probably meaning 'headland'; the Welsh word *caint* means 'open country'.

directions and Governor Gawler and a large number of colonists were present when the anxious moment arrived for me to test it. The other parts of the machinery were soon completed under the protection of the government which ever since my arrival had not ceased to render me assistance.

Dr Kent then related, at length, the problems that beset him following the Governor's request to turn the power of his engine into driving a flour mill and the fact that other mills 'were erected in every direction with power sufficient in the aggregate to manufacture in one season much more than the quantity of wheat that could be supplied.'

The mill commenced operations in January 1841 and the approach to it was by a fenced road leading to Payneham and Klemzig. The original building was constructed of wood and this, with a subsequent addition of a second storey, contained all the machinery, excepting the steam engine. It was of great strength, the sleeper, corner posts and the beams being made of timber 12 inches square.

In 1842, a brick building was added to the complex and contained the engine room in which were a steam engine and boiler. To the north of this, on the ground floor, were a blacksmith's shop and shed for storing wood. Above these, and approached by a flight of steps on the outside, was the head miller's residence, above which, again, and covering both it and the engine room, was a store for wheat with an opening into the upper floor of the mill-house.

Dr Kent continued:

The arrival of Captain Grey with instructions that prevented him from carrying into effect the engagements of his predecessor finally consummated my misfortunes in 1843. Then it was that my kind and valued friend, Duncan McFarlane, stepped in and by his liberality prevented the dispersion of my property by becoming the purchaser of it himself and giving me the opportunity to repossess myself of it as my means permitted me. [See *Dequetteville Terrace*]

'The flourishing and populous suburb of Kent Town, with its numerous cottages, villas and gentlemen's residences, dotted here and there with well-kept gardens, is one of the favoured spots in the municipality. The fact that it is contiguous to the city adds to its popularity, the Park Lands only dividing it from the metropolis. It has much to commend it.'

Bounded on the north by the once celebrated Bailey's Gardens, in the early days it was looked upon as one of the beauty spots of the infant settlement and it still maintains its prestige as a favoured residential locality. In 1850 Kent Town was a wedge-shaped wheat paddock, in about the centre of which was Dr Kent's residence, 'East Park Cottage', surrounded by a beautiful garden.

The country intervening between the city and the foothills was picturesque in the extreme. Gentle, well-grassed undulations of park-like and heavily timbered country; beautifully watered for a considerable amount of the year by mountain streams. Then the brooks which intersected the space between Adelaide and Kensington ran merrily and musically on their way to the River Torrens, unimpeded by the market gardener's dam or the builder's deviation walls.

At this time a fallen tree served as a bridge for pedestrians and the traveller on wheels selected the banks with the least declivity in order to ford a stream. But we live in a practical age and the beautiful landscape must give way to the demands of utilitarianism; we find now well-laid streets so effectively bridged as to almost blot out from view the beds of the watercourses which in primitive times relieved and beautified the landscape.



The Kentish Arms in 1855

The local cricket club played its first match on 1 September 1858 on a paddock contiguous to the Kent Town Hotel; of the game itself the local press ventured that 'we cannot say much on, except that Mr Chambers of the firm Chambers and Everett was incapacitated early in the game when struck by a cricket ball':

Mr J.H. Barrow was President; Mr F.B. Carling, Mayor of Kensington and Norwood, Vice-President; Mr A.M. Harris, Honorary Secretary and James Chittleborough, Treasurer; and among the early players were Robert Woods, Arnold, William Hall, Thomas and George Baker, Thomas Powell, C. Taylor, W. Ward and W.R. Boothby.

The **Kent Town** School opened in 1861 and closed in 1869.

A 'Kent Town Nuisance' was explained in September 1869:

On looking over the [Bailey] bridge you see a sight which is nauseating to behold and the stench of which is deadly to inhale, arising from stale beer, washings of barrels, and other refuse matter - solid, liquid and half-and-half - which is drained into the bed of the creek from an adjoining brewery, and which is here undergoing a second process of fermentation.

Further, a correspondent to the *Register* on 26 July 1871 expressed concern on his living conditions:

I broke up a comfortable home in Kent Town last week because the Corporation of Kensington and Norwood persisted in keeping a large liquid manure pit (always open) in a street within a few yards of my dwelling...

A further complaint about 'public nuisances' appeared on 10 December 1872:

Is it because Mr E.T. Smith is Mayor of Kensington and Norwood that the nuisance existing near his brewery is allowed to remain a fever-breeder and an abomination to all that pass by? ... Pools of vile stuff [are] lying there, the very sight of which makes one sick, while the smell is horrible in the extreme.

In November 1886, in retrospect, it was reported that 'a wealthy brewer, to the great disgust of the neighbourhood... erected [a brewery] on land partly facing this triangle... He knew money was power and boldly tore down the fences, destroyed the trees and opened a vista through which all Rundle Street might behold his signboard...'

The actual space enclosed by the Kent Town Triangle was small, but the ground in question seemed likely to cause a large amount of trouble in 1876. Indeed, 'the triangular duel fought about was almost as grotesque as that recorded by Midshipman Easy. Nor did the parties to the contest show much more wisdom than did those in Captain Marryat's amusing sketch.' (See *DeQuetteville Terrace for further information on the 'Kent Town Triangle'*.)

The facts connected with this now historical piece of land are that in the 1870s the Corporation of Kensington and Norwood, having funds in hand consisting of the balance of certain subscriptions paid by ratepayers for purposes of tree planting, determined to fence off the ground in question and to plant it with trees.



Butcher shop in Kent Town – circa 1885

It was then a bog in the winter and a dust hole in the summer and it was thought that the planting would be a decided improvement. Dr Schomburgk, curator of the Botanic Gardens, was consulted and gave the trees to the corporation.

A surveyor was instructed to fence off the enclosure and in his zeal took in a large space belonging to the Adelaide council, as well as several feet of Rundle Street. Kent Town.

The trees flourished and nobody complained that the enclosure was an obstruction to the traffic until Mr Edwin T. Smith, having become the owner of the adjacent property known as Dr Kent's garden, erected there a costly brewery. It was then that a dispute began between himself and the council, over which he had one time presided over as Mayor. While he held that office the 'triangle' was allowed to continue unchallenged.

Finally, by November 1877 the matter was settled amicably when Mr Smith 'very generously said that if the council would remove the inconvenient and altogether unnecessary obstruction, which they had placed in the public road, he, at his own expense, would replace it with a fountain.'

In the absence of Mr Smith the fountain was turned on by Miss Peacock who said she was sure it would 'prove an immense benefit to the public and a great ornament to the neighbourhood.' The fountain was mounted on a wide slate pedestal in the form of steps, the upper part of which was square, with two triangles on each side, one above the other. The water, which ran constantly, fell from lion's heads into the upper troughs and then drained into the lower, 'so that the thirst of both man and his canine followers might be satisfied. Above the fountain rose a light and elegant fluted pillar, surmounted by a spherical lamp having a three-branch burner, by which means the neighbourhood was illuminated at night.'

Local dignitaries graced the ceremony with a wealth of speeches and a quotation from one of them would, perhaps, be a fitting close to the tale of the Kent Town Triangle:

Mr Smith had been active in good works whilst among them and this latest deed showed that he had not altered. Differences had occurred about the ground on which they stood, but that was all past and gone now, and this generous gift would be the means of settling all disputes, and the fountain would, if necessary, throw cold water on any attempt that might be made to revive them.

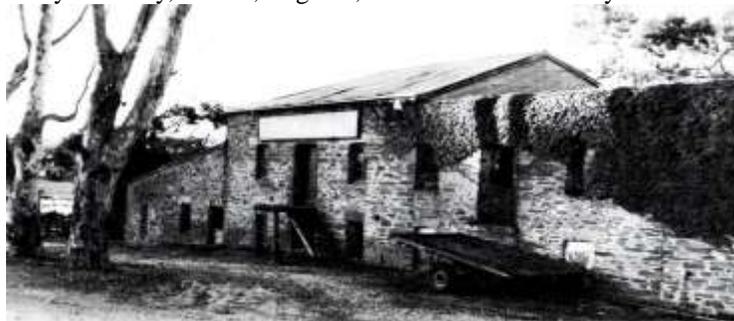
Sketches of the fountain are in the *Pictorial Australian* in March 1878 and *Frearson's Weekly*, 16 February 1878, page 1. Today, it stands in a shopping mall on The Parade, Norwood

In April 1889, heavy rains in the hills had the effect of swelling all the creeks that flowed across the Adelaide plains and form tributaries to the River Torrens. In those places where the water had a free course it did only small damage but where the watercourse became obstructed with debris washed down by the flood waters considerable damage resulted.

'Such was the case with Waterfall Creek (*sic*) which, after flowing through Burnside, enters Norwood near Sir Edwin Smith's property and then after taking its course through Norwood goes in a north-westerly direction through Kent Town, having its junction with the river at the back of the Botanic Gardens.

'The creek rose gradually until about 11 pm when it was flowing a banker. All went well until it reached Sydenham Road, Norwood. At this point the Colliver brothers had erected a carpenter's shop over the creek and underneath the shop they had stored a quantity of timber. The water coming down with irresistible force cast this adrift on the torrent and it immediately floated down the stream where it met a bridge on Kent Terrace. Here the timber added to other obstructions causing the creek to overflow its banks with water finding its way into nearby houses.'

Kenton Valley - Three kilometres south of Gumeracha, named by Mr W.B. Randell (1799-1876) who was born in Berry Pomeroy, Devon, England, where he married Mary Ann Elliott Beare in Kenton, Devon, in 1823.



Flour Mill at Kenton Valley

The South Australian Company owned much of the surrounding land and, when it sold portions of section 6036, circa 1853, one of the first recorded sales was that allotment on which stood the 'Enon Chapel'. The **Kenton Valley** Post Office opened in 1873.

In 1875, the school was conducted in a dwelling-house by Sophia S. Tuck with 64 enrolled pupils; it opened circa 1858 and closed in 1943. (See *Gumeracha*)

On 3 March 1850, the new Baptist Chapel at Kenton Valley, Gummaracka (*sic*), was opened for public worship when the Rev G. Pinkstone of Gawler preached in the morning and Rev G. Stonehouse of North Adelaide in the afternoon and evening. The pastor of the church was Rev. J.P. Buttfield, 'late missionary at Beloye, Honduras, who arrived in the colony about twelve months ago with the highest testimonials from the Baptist Missionary Society...'

Photographs of school children are in the *Chronicle*, 6 January 1917, page 30, *Observer*, 15 November 1924, page 35e.

Keppoch - The diagram of the first survey in 1870 by James Elder shows the 'Village of Cockatoo Lake', 13 km South-East of Padthaway, but it was renamed **Keppoch** by Governor Fergusson after a village in Argyll, Scotland, with the first lots being offered or sale on 24 October 1872. For many years it was misspelt as 'Keppach' until, on 25 October 1938, it was altered, officially, to **Keppoch** 'as three of the latter name and none of the former exist in Scotland'. Its school opened as **Keppach** and was altered in 1942; it closed in 1951.

In 1948, it was said that 'recently the government acquired, for war service land settlement, the greater portion remaining of the Padthaway Estate and the settlers of Keppoch look forward to the time when they will be able to welcome their ex-servicemen neighbours, and work together for the further advancement of the district.'

Kercoonda - This former vast land holding north of Gawler, allotted to Captain (later Admiral) Sir George Lambert, RN, was an Aboriginal word for 'camp near water'.

The **Kercoonda** Post Office was opened in 1848 by William Salter who held adjacent land under occupation licence from 26 March 1846. (The *Government Gazette* notice called him 'Slater'.) (See *Undalya*)

The name **Kercoonda** was given, also, to a sheep run 'at Mount Rough' in the South-East by J. Souttar circa 1865 (lease no. 2049). Originally, the country was held by H.S. Price from 1864 (lease no. 1222). (See *Tilley Swamp*)

Kerkaraboo - Memorials Nod. 122/40 and 497/38 in the General Registry Office place it near Watervale.

Kerkanya - Known as 'Jaenschton' prior to 1918, it was a subdivision of part section 482, Hundred of Mobilong; now included in Murray Bridge. Aboriginal for 'kestrel hawk', the name of the bird, derived from the ominous sound of its voice which, at night, the Aborigines took as a sign that one or more of their number would soon die, particularly children, souls of whom the bird was believed to take away.

Kerlatroaboortallinna Springs - They are situated North of Warrinna and south of Algebuckina and recognised as the longest officially recognised place name in South Australia.

Kerrillyilly - (See *Boston*)

Kersaint, Cape - On Kangaroo Island, and shown first on Freycinet's charts, recalls Armand, Comte de Kersaint (1747-1782), a 'politician and writer... accused of conspiring to restore the monarchy and executed.'



The Riflemen's Campaign at Kersbrook - May 1881

Kersbrook - In 1841, John Bowden (ca.1801-1877), who arrived in the *Royal Admiral* in 1838, took up land in the district and called his property 'Kersbrook' after his birthplace in Cornwall, England, derived from the Middle English *kerr*, 'a boggy copse'. Rodney Cockburn says that for a time he managed a dairy for the SA Company on

the River Torrens and was a pioneer sheep farmer on Yorke Peninsula 'where he had some stirring experiences with runaway convicts, which are described in Alexander Tolmer's reminiscences.' (See *Rogues Gully*)

The town, 5 km north of Chain of Ponds, laid out as 'Maidstone' in 1858, became **Kersbrook** in 1917. (See *Maidstone*)

In 1881, it comprised 'several nice cottages, two churches (Baptist and Wesleyan), a District Council chamber, a public school and what was once the Wheatsheaf Inn, but which owing to the influence of a Band of Hope has had to write 'Ichabod' over its doors. Mr J.H. Bowden has a very nice residence here and a splendid garden of some thirteen acres...'

Photographs of the opening of a memorial park are in the *Observer*, 8 October 1921, page 24.

Kerta Weeta - A corruption of the Aboriginal word *kertawita* - 'black forest' given to a 1914 subdivision of part section 43, Hundred of Adelaide, by John L. Coombe; now included in Clarence Gardens.

Mr Coombe reflected that when he first saw the place:

It was indeed a black forest, being overgrown with a mass of peppermint gum trees, very excellent firewood. The dark hue of the trunks of the trees and the thick, dark green foliage, gave it a very sombre appearance...

There is a place named Schwarzwald (Black Forest) in Germany. Seven years ago a postcard was posted in Adelaide addressed to Black Forest and it was sent direct to Germany, being returned in four months.

Keswick - This name was applied to a subdivision of section 45, Hundred of Adelaide, by Charles John Everard in 1883 when it was said that it was an 'extremely healthy position. Beautiful refreshing sea breezes continually sweep across the locality.' The name comes from Cumberland, in England, and was written as *chesuic* in the *Domesday Book*, meaning 'cheese farm'; the noted author, John Ruskin, observed that it was 'a place too beautiful to live in.'

The suburb extends from Nottingham Avenue (now Richmond Road) in the North, to South Road in the West; Everard Avenue in the South and Keswick Avenue (now Anzac Highway) in the West. English place names for the streets are evident in Surrey, Farnham, Chatham, Kent, Ashford, Croydon, Marlow, Eton and Hampton roads.

In 1886, Keswick was the scene of a coursing meeting when the wind and dust made it rather unpleasant for the spectators who numbered over 200:

Shortly after 2 pm the judge, Mr Pearce, was at his post... The dogs ran well but Charlie Brown turned and killed very sharply... The third was a good course, the rat running well, Duke giving the go-by to Brown, working his game well and killing...

The removal of the Beehive Hotel was reported in 1911 when kept by a Mr Honey and 'old residents will remember the rhyme upon the walls':

*In this hive we're all alive,
Good liquor makes us funny,
If you're dry come in and try
The flavour of the honey.*

Photographs of flood damage are in the *Observer*, 14 February 1925, page 32-33, *Chronicle*, 15 November 1934, page 34, of the 'crippled wing' of the Army hospital on 15 June 1918, page 25, of the new railway station in the *Observer*, 12 April 1913, page 30, of a military funeral in the *Chronicle*, 3 September 1931, page 32, of reaping in *Observer*, 19 February 1921, page 26.



Keswick Floodwater Scheme - 1937



Kelvinator Australia's administrative building at Keswick in 1948

Ketchowla - Governor Jervois named the **Hundred of Ketchowla**, County of Kimberley, proclaimed on 5 August 1880, after the 'Ketchowla Run' taken up by F.C. Austin in the 1850s (lease no. 1698), and purchased from Christopher Giles, Snr, who held the land from 1853 (lease no. 306).

There is a **Ketchowla Hill** marked on a survey map of 1862 and renamed 'Mount Pullen' by A. King, its surveyor.

The **Ketchowla** Post Office, 40 km North-East of Hallett, opened in 1873.

In 1880, a correspondent sent an account of a cricket match between the Terowie Club and eleven surveyors from Ketchowla when 'the trysting place was Wonna Wells':

With characteristic sagacity the surveyors had selected a good site... and having won the toss they elected to go in first... The luncheon is reported to have been one of the 'best features of the game'... A pleasant day was spent and cheers were given for Mr Austin (captain of the surveyors) and Mr Roach (of the Terowies)... [See *Wonna, Hundred of*]

Kevin - The Christian name of Charles C. Kingston's adopted son was applied to the **Hundred of Kevin**, County of Kintore, proclaimed on 8 February 1894. **Kevin** railway station is on Eyre Peninsula. (See *Keith, Hundred of*)

Kew - An 1874 subdivision of sections 884 and 895, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Dr James Phillips; now included in Semaphore, Dudley and Ansell (formerly Maude) Streets bisect it. The name was imported from England and its situation near the waterside might induce one to seek its etymology from 'key' or 'quay'. Queen Adelaide was married to the Duke of Clarence (later King William IV) in the Royal Palace at the London 'Kew'.

Keyneton - An 1878 subdivision of part sections 152 and 358, Hundred of Jellicoe, 10 km South-East of Angaston into 18 allotments by Johann F.W. Reimann.



Keyneton

It was reported that it was named after Joseph Keynes, a partner with George Fife Angus in the firm J. Keynes and Company, who was born in Dorset, England, in 1810, and came to South Australia in the *Anna Robertson* in 1839. A prominent breeder of merino sheep he was, for many years, Chairman of the District Council of Keyneton and died at Lockleys in 1883 and is buried at Keyneton.

The name occurs in England and derives from the OE *cyne-tun* - 'royal manor'.

A week or two ago I was on my way to Sedan for the first time and about two miles from Keyneton came to a building that I thought at some time or other had been used as a place of worship, but I learned... that it was the Keyneton school house... I was fairly disgusted with the whole surroundings... The closet is minus two side walls and a door and is exposed to all the winds of heaven...

The site is a very undesirable one as it is two miles out of the township. I was informed that several little children have to travel three miles to the school (from the west) through muddy roads and creek... I am confident that such a rookery would never be allowed to exist under the name of a school and escaped the notice of the heads of the department.

The **Keyneton** Post Office opened in 1851; its school opened as 'North Rhine' in 1861 making the change in 1918.

Keynes Hill and **Keynes Gap** have the same derivation.

Kiana, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, proclaimed on 18 September 1879 is, probably, a corruption of the Aboriginal *kayannie* - 'water'.

Kidman Park - Laid out on part sections 413 and 431, Hundred of Yatala, by the S.A. Housing Trust in 1954. Sir Sidney Kidman (1857-1935), the 'cattle king' once owned the land and, under the heading 'A Typical Australian', Mr Kidman was eulogised in 1902: 'He never smokes or drinks, and never swears, no matter how great the provocation.' Photographs are in the *Observer*, 30 June 1928, page 37. The **Kidman Park** School opened in 1967.

Kielpa - A town in the Hundred of Smeaton, 28 km North-West of Cleve, proclaimed on 4 June 1914. Aboriginal for 'short distance'.

The **Kielpa** School opened in 1940 and closed in 1945.

Ki Ki - The town, 48 km South-East of Tailem Bend, was proclaimed on 12 June 1913. The Tindale papers in the SA Museum say that the name derives from a nearby hill named *Kaikai* that was a sacred ceremonial place of the Ngarkat people. Another source says that it is an Aboriginal word relating to worms dug out of a soakage on section 21, Hundred of Livingston. The first pastoralist in the area was Henry Scott from 1875 (lease no. 2482).

The **Ki Ki** Post Office opened in January 1912 and **Ki Ki** School in 1913; closed in 1960; until the early 1930s it was conducted in a church.

Another portion of the South-Eastern 90-mile 'Desert', now becoming known as the Border Downs, is Ki Ki. It is prophesied that Ki Ki will be the key to the northern half, as Keith will be to the southern half of the Downs... Mr Champness is in possession of a nice section near the siding and is more than satisfied with his first crops... The soil will grow anything and vegetables should form one of the staple products in years to come... A large vote has been made towards a railway station and gangs of men are at work laying the foundations and arranging the railway yards. [See *Ninety Mile Desert*]



Land rolling at Ki Ki

Kilbride - A name applied to section 16, Hundred of Nangwarry and taken from a pastoral run held by Andrew Watson and Charles McKinnon. (See *Breakpole Marsh & Mackinnon Swamp*)

One more remarkable instance of inundation of 1853-55 was its destruction of stringy bark trees on the Kilbride station - trees fully from 70 to 100 years old. In 1845-46 Messrs Cameron, MacArthur, Doughty, Bowden and others turned up and the only water they found was in emu wells, or native wells, in the middle of the deepest and most permanent swamps. From 1846 the wet period may be put down as commencing and reaching its highest in 1854-55.

The name comes from a town in Skye, Scotland, where Charles McKinnon was born.

In 1298, it was recorded as *kirkebride* - 'Church (kirk) of Saint Brigit'.

The name occurs several times in Ireland where there is 'much bog and pasture land.'

Kilburn - The first subdivision to bear this name was created in 1915 by Messrs E.T.N. and A.T. Matters, estate agents, on part section 366, Hundred of Yatala, while its school opened as 'Chicago' in 1914 making the change in 1931. (See *Chicago*) The name occurs in Scotland where, in 1417, it was written as *caleburne*, a hybrid of the Gaelic *call* - 'a hazel' and the Scottish *burn* - 'stream'.

Of interest is an 1894 report about the 'Kilburn Sisters', a scholastic order founded for the purpose of spreading education, the members of which 'conduct large and flourishing schools in London and other parts of England... A high-class junior school is about to be opened by the sisters at St Paul's Home, North Adelaide...'

Kildalton - A school, near Poochera, opened by William E.V. Fosbery in 1930; it closed in 1944.

This Scottish name, taken from a local homestead, is derived from the Gaelic *daltain* - 'affiliated church'.

Kildare - On section 82, 'on the Sturt. The whole of the above village... immediately adjoins the flourishing village of Marion...' It was created in 1849 by Henry Watts (1797-1862) whose wife Hannah (*nee* Conway) came from Dublin and that city adjoins County Kildare.

It is a corruption of the Gaelic *cill-dara* - 'cell of the oak', under whose boughs Saint Brigit constructed her cell.

Kilkenny - Originally, it comprised portion of section 388, Hundred of Yatala, subdivided as the 'Township of Kilkenny' by Messrs Robert Miller, William A. Bryden, William Paxton and Henry Collier in 1849: '[This] spot must inevitably be adopted as a midway railway station the effect of which on the value of Kilkenny needs no allusion here.' (It was advertised as 'Edwarton' in the *Adelaide Railway Times* of 22 August 1849.)

The **Kilkenny** School opened in 1888 and, in 1889, it was reported that 'some months ago a deputation waited upon the Minister and asked that a teacher should be appointed at Kilkenny to conduct a school in a hired building':

This was done and an excellent teacher having been appointed he had opened a school at the York Rechabite Hall. There were at present 100 scholars on the roll... Admission had been refused to 20 scholars during the past few weeks... and it was estimated that at least 250 scholars would be enrolled as soon as a large school was opened at Kilkenny... [For **Kilkenny North School** see under 'Challa Gardens'.]

Photographs of a welcome home for soldiers are in the *Observer*, 5 October 1918, page 26.

When **Kilkenny East** was laid out in 1885 it was said that, 'Kilkenny will be the Sheffield of South Australia [and the] auctioneers have no hesitation in saying that well before long be the most important manufacturing town in the Colony.'

Kilkenny, in Ireland, was the birthplace of an early Archbishop of Adelaide, the Most Reverend Dr O'Reilly.

The name derives from *kyle-ken-ni* - 'the wooded hill near the river'.



Kilkerran - Governor Fergusson named the **Hundred of Kilkerran**, County of Fergusson, proclaimed on 20 June 1872, after his estate in Scotland; it derives from the Gaelic *cille-chiarain* - 'Church of Saint Kieran'.

The **Kilkerran** Post Office opened in October 1879 and closed on 30 July 1916.

Athletic sports were held on August 7 [1882] on the grounds of Mr J. Smith which were kindly lent for the occasion... The principal event was the half-hour go-as-you-please for which there were six competitors three of whom retired after a few laps and the prize fell to L. Trenaman, 5 miles and 1,420 yards, Mr M.J. Maloney being 20 yards behind him. The handicappers were D.A. Flintoff, F. Meyerhoff and F. Clift; judges, Messrs B. Moody and W.E. Jury and... secretary, Mr J.J. Maloney...

There were two **Kilkerran South** schools - one closed in 1922 while the other opened in 1880 and closed in 1928. See *Register*, 22 January 1879 for information on **North Kilkerran**.

A description of a local school and teacher's residence was made in 1882:

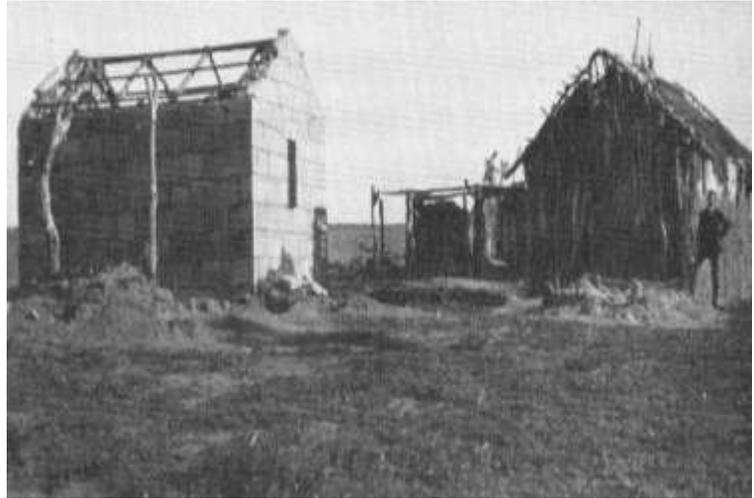
The wind blows through so that the children sitting near the wall have to keep their bonnets on; the water runs into the centre of the schoolroom in pools; if a fire be lighted the smoke is so bad the fuel has to be all carried out again... The 'dwelling-house' [consists] of two paltry rooms... bedroom 8x8; sitting-room 8x11... [See *Cunningham, Hundred of*]

A photograph of an Australia Day celebration is in the *Observer*, 7 August 1915, page 29.

Killalpaninna, Lake - North-West of Lake Gregory. The **Killalpaninna** Post Office opened in October 1889 and closed on 31 July 1916. (See *Kopperamanna*) Sketches of the mission are in the *Pictorial Australian* in November 1882, page 169. Photographs of the pastoral station are in the *Chronicle*, 1 August 1929, page 36.



Killalpaninna Station



Ruins of Bookaltaninna where the Mission was established

Killanoola, Hundred of - In the County of Robe, proclaimed on 29 August 1861 was, according to H.C. Talbot, an Aboriginal word meaning 'magpie's nest'. The name was taken from Henry Seymour's 'Killanoola Run', (lease no. 172 of 1851) - he had held the land under occupation licence from 18 March 1846.

He died in 1869 at his Mount Benson property and was buried in the Robe cemetery.

In 1866, a traveller said:

We travelled by way of Mr Dixon's [*sic*] station and reached Killanoola (Mr Seymour's) about noon. Mr Seymour gave me a hearty welcome, such as the squatters are accustomed to give to persons travelling in the bush who know how to behave themselves... [His] house is pleasantly situated on rising ground from which you look over a vast expanse of flat country, much of it unfortunately being swampy...

The land was rather poor, only suitable for pastoral purposes. Around the house there were some portions of soil of superior quality which had been diligently cultivated. But the whole of the Mosquito [Plains] country is comparatively poor. The choice land is undoubtedly around Mount Gambier and Penola.

A bush fire swept over the district and consumed thousands of acres of grass, about 2,000 sheep, several haystacks, a large amount of crop and a number of huts and outbuildings on Mr Seymour's station. The fire also penetrated into Glenroy, Maaoope, The Plains and Limestone Ridge.

Mr Golding, a struggling farmer was burnt out and lost 150 acres of crop and two valuable horses - they were lost while he was ploughing and were scorched severely before he could release them. The principal sufferers were Messrs Seymour, J. Robertson, D. McArthur, McLachlan, McGillivray, McKenzie, A.

McDonald, A. Robertson, M. Clarke, Murphy and Golding. [*See Maaoope & Seymour, Lake*]

Killarney - An 1880 subdivision of part sections 277 and 282, Hundred of Caltowie, into 15 allotments by James Kildea; now included in Caltowie. Born in Galway, Ireland, in 1834, he arrived with his parents in the *Confiance* in 1854. This Irish word means 'church among the sloe trees'. (*See Abbeville*)

Killtallie-oola - (*See Kopperamanna, Lake*)

Kilpalie - A railway station 26 km North-East of Karoonda. Aboriginal for 'cold'.

Kilroo - On section 48, Hundred of Smeaton, 32 km North-West of Rudall, was a place where people met to hunt and kill kangaroos. The **Kilroo** School, opened as 'West Smeaton' by Allen R. Ramsey in 1932, shortly thereafter became 'Kilroo'; it closed in 1946; a photograph of students is in the *Chronicle*, 1 November 1934, page 35.

The **Kilroo** Post Office opened on 1 December 1928 and closed on 12 February 1955.

Kilsby - Six kilometres North-West of Tailem Bend, it has a namesake in Northamptonshire, England, where, in 1050, it was written as *kyldeby*, from the *Æ cild* - 'young nobleman'.

Kilto - Aboriginal for 'grassy'. Until 1918, the **Kilto** Post Office, in the Hundred of Baldina, was known as 'Klaebes'. (*See Kaldow*)

Kimba - Is a corruption of the Aboriginal *kimbar* - 'bark house' and, following European settlement, the district was known as 'Curtinye Station' held by J. Sinclair from 1872 (lease no. 2181). The agricultural development of the district began in 1908, when the Haskett brothers settled on an abandoned sheep run. (*See Hundred of Kelly*)

The town, 96 km North-West of Cowell, surveyed by J.B. Calder in 1915, was proclaimed on 29 April 1915. Allotments were offered for sale by auction on 22 July 1915 when twelve blocks were sold at a price ranging from £5-5-0 to £38 each. The **Kimba** School opened in 1920.

The railway line from Cummins to Kimba was constructed in 1913. The original idea was to have its terminus at Darke Peak, but while that work was being carried out, settlers who were taking up land in the Hundred of Kelly approached the government and were successful in securing the extension to Kimba. Settlers in the Kimba district in those days had to suffer many hardships as there was no post office within 60 miles.

These conditions continued until November 1913 when Mr E.C. Palmer opened a post office at Kimba... The beginnings of agricultural pursuits dates back to 1914 when a few settlers took up land, the pioneers of that district being A.B. and M. Grund, J. and E.J. Haskett, L.E. Martin and the late F. Jackson...

[At first a local] hall was used for school purposes [but] the attendance grew so rapidly that the department realised that an up-to-date school was necessary and a beautiful building of dressed limestone - obtained from Duck Ponds near Port Lincoln - has been erected...

Town buildings comprise five general stores, hall, school, bakery, two blacksmith's shops, police station, bank premises, billiard saloon, station buildings, garage, other shops and numerous private residences... Hotel accommodation is in the hands of Messrs Matulich and Broad, proprietors of the Kimba Hotel... A tender has been let for the construction of a public hospital...

The opening of Palmer's pioneer store marked the commencement of business life in Kimba. The proprietor had to cut tracks through dense scrub from the railway station to reach his store. In those days the nearest neighbour lived a mile away. Mr Palmer then supplied bread... he also acted as a wheat buyer...

A photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of the Methodist Church is in the *Chronicle*, 13 October 1923, page 35, of the town and the school on 23 August 1924, page 36, of cattle branding on Mr Whyte's property on 19 April 1934, page 32, of 'Brownies' on 7 June 1934, page 36, of tractors excavating a dam in the *Observer*, 6 December 1924, page 34.

Kimberley, County of - It was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and named after the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Kinchina - The former name of this railway station, 6 km west of Murray Bridge, was 'Rocky Gully' and, in 1927:

A small party of members of the Field Naturalists' Society journeyed to Kinchina, a little siding five miles this side of Murray Bridge. Mr E.H Ising drew attention to the limits of different species of eucalypts...

Kinchina was reached at about 11 a.m. - said to mean 'rocky gully' in the native dialect - the natural features of the spot amply justify the appellation...

It is derived from the Aboriginal word *kintjina* meaning 'a rocky place'.

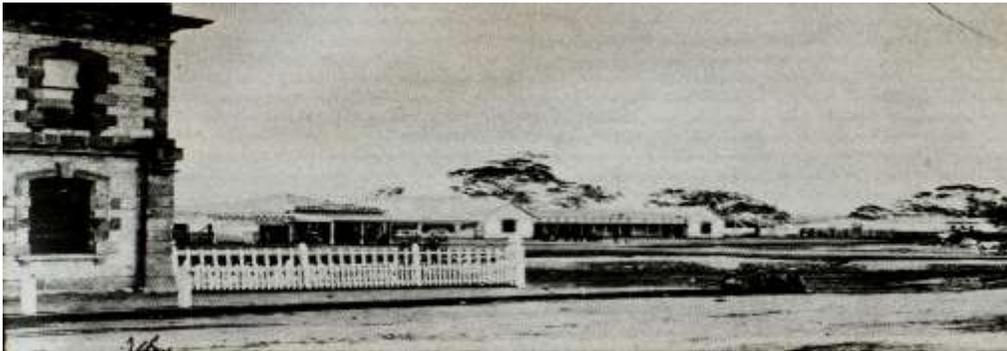
Kincraig - A subdivision of part sections 4, 5 and 6, Hundred of Naracoorte, by William McIntosh in 1860; now included in Naracoorte; the name comes from the Gaelic *creag* - 'at the head of the rock'. (See *Naracoorte*)

The first sale of allotments was made on 28 January 1861 to Aitchison Grieve, blacksmith (Lots 27 & 28) and Henry Smith & Thomas Agars, storekeepers (Lot 43 & Pt. Lot 44). A document dated 24 December 1862 recites the purchase of the unsold allotments by George Ormerod for £500. (See *Naracoorte & Appendix 18*)

A contributor to the Adelaide press had this to say:

The Highland Lairds (the Messrs MacKintosh [*sic*]), the founders of the village, are blessed with a happy, contented and prosperous tenantry... [and] I can testify to the healthful appearance of their amiable wives and their well behaved children... The temperance and generally good conduct of the tenantry reflect the greatest credit on the young Gaelic pastor who officiates there...

William McIntosh was born at Kincraig, on the River Spey, Inverness, Scotland, in 1819 and died at Naracoorte in October 1905.



Smith Street in the 1860s showing the Bank of South Australia and McIntosh's general store

At one time he was the owner of a great part of the Hundred and, at various periods in his life, there passed through his possession a few of the richest squatting properties in the colony, including Moy Hall which, by 1880, carried 20,000 sheep on 20,000 acres and part of the Naracoorte station shearing 25,000 sheep annually. (See *Moy Hall*)

The village was once famous for whisky and wool but 'the temperance people put a stop to that and, by 1879, it was pronounced to be the soberest village in the South-East where four temperance societies were progressing well' and it struck one observer that 'if every soul in the township was a teetotalter, fewer would be an advantage.'

In 1861, an examination of children attending Mr Watson's School at Kincraig, Mosquito Plains, was held on 21st December and the prize list was as follows:

First Form, J.R. Beauchamp, J. Matthews, Eliza J. Agar; *Second Form*, Agnes Morris, Dugald MacLauchlan, Margaret Campbell, Wm. Watkins, W. Barrett; *Third Form*, Flora McFayden, Agnes McNeil, Mary Nicholson, J. Macinnesy, C. MacInnes; *Fifth Form*, Catherine Mackay, Malcolm MacDougall, Donald Campbell, Alexander Mackay.

Kincraig Extension was laid out by Thomas Magarey on part section 4 and 5 which had been purchased from William McIntosh on 11 July 1861, the first sale being registered for Lot 79 to Robert George on 14 December 1866.

Kindilin - A railway station in the Hundred of Monarto. Aboriginal for 'joyful'.

Kinedana - A 1926 subdivision of part section 35, Hundred of Adelaide, by Alfred C. Branson; now included in Eden Hills. Aboriginal for 'to laugh'.

King - In March 1881 the **King** Post Office opened, near Klaebes; it closed in April 1890.

King Beach is on section 189, Hundred of Waitpinga and recalls Eli King (ca.1826-1912), who arrived from Yardley, Northamptonshire, in the *Hydaspes* in 1851, when he purchased sections 189 and 190 on the coast near the Bluff.

King Belt was a public pound near Shea-oak Log Post Office and named after Stephen King, who purchased land at the junction of the North and South Para Rivers, in 1842, and held occupation licences in the district from November 1845. (See *Gawler & Kingsford*)

King Bluff, near Olary, was, according to Rodney Cockburn, named after Fielder King (ca.1839-1885), son-in-law of A. McCulloch, of Princess Royal Station. Margaret McCulloch, born 1844, married Fielder King and, after his death, was wedded to Charles Peel.

King Dam, near Mingary, was named after Stephen King (1841-1915), of Kingsford, who held 'Moldorky' and 'King's Bluff' runs in the 1870s. **King Well**, north East of Burra, honours the same gentleman who held adjacent pastoral leases in 1864. (See *Kingsford*)

King Hill, in the Hundred of Willunga; remind us of Charles King who purchased land in 'District B' in 1843.

Hundred of King, County of Burra, was proclaimed on 31 October 1878. Thomas King, MP (1876-1885), born in Buckinghamshire in 1833, came to South Australia in 1852 and, later, was associated with the *Advertiser*, finally becoming a joint proprietor. He became Minister of Education in the Morgan Ministry but resigned in 1881 because of ill health. Following a visit to England he re-entered Parliament in 1883, but ill health once again forced his resignation. 'He bound people to him by ties of friendship rather than by ties of political interest.' He died in England in 1886. **King John Creek** - (See *Foot Creek*)

Kingoonya - The name refers to a nomadic way of life practised by local Aboriginal people who dispensed with wurlies, slept on the ground and, in cold weather, covered their bodies with hot sand. The 'Kingoonya Run' (lease no. 2806) was held by Messrs Green and Short from 1878 while the **Kingoonya** Post Office opened in September 1884 and closed on 30 June 1982. **Kingoonya** School opened in 1916 and closed in 1982, while the town of **Kingoonya**, 288 km NW of Port Augusta, was proclaimed on 7 June 1928.

In 1882, a correspondent said 'will you kindly insert the following in your columns on behalf of a much abused and downtrodden portion of our community, viz, the Aboriginal tribes North-West of Port Augusta?':

Their country is being opened up very rapidly by the pastoral lessees, necessarily; the vermin and game are destroyed. All that the government provides is flour, tea, and sugar for the aged and infirm, together with a few blankets... At the present time mobs of these blacks visit the different stations and for the sake of a little tobacco, damper, or an old shirt, the lubras are with the consent of their blackfellows prostituted by the station hands. Numbers of them are suffering from venereal diseases...

Why should not a reservation be set aside for them where water could be obtained and the same be stocked for their use? ... I might add that these blacks are a quiet, harmless lot, but if pressed by hunger, and when by association with the whites they begin to understand the unfair way in which they are treated, we can but expect to hear of thefts being committed and perhaps worse crimes.

Then the indignation of the whites will be aroused and we shall hear of similar acts as those which occurred in a neighbouring colony...

Photographs of a horse race meeting are in the *Chronicle*, 18 May 1933, page 38, 26 April 1934, page 32, of a race committee on 30 May 1935, page 31, of a wooden surveyors' trig on 7 February 1935, page 35.

Kings Bluff - (See *King Bluff*)

Kings Park - In 1905, it was laid out on part section 224, Hundred of Adelaide, by Arthur White and probably commemorates King Edward VII.

Earlier, in 1904, a debate on the proposal to alter the name of 'North Unley' to 'Kings Park', 'adjourned from the last meeting of the Unley Corporation, was resumed... The motion was rejected.'

A suggestion as to its nomenclature is in *The News*, 27 July 1936.

Kingscote - On 1 February 1894, William L. Beare (ca.1825-1910), who came to South Australia in the *Duke of York* in 1836, informed Mr H.C. Talbot that '[the port] was named after Henry Kingscote one of the trustees of the South Australian Company [and a director of the South Australian Banking Company]' while Rodney Cockburn says that on 2 January 1838:

He carried a motion that it was especially desirable that any future Governor should thoroughly understand and advocate the sound principles of colonisation upon which the colony was established.

The name was decided upon in London and instructions were given to Samuel Stephens, the first manager of the South Australian Company, to name it **Kingscote**. This he did in July 1836. [See *Kangaroo Island*]

In his journal Captain Morgan wrote the following on the first Sunday after the ship's arrival:

In the forenoon had prayers in the cabin, with a sermon from Hebrews viii, verse 5. In the afternoon instructed the children. In the evening we had a service on the quarter-deck... read a sermon and exhorted the people. We commenced and ended with prayer and song. So concluded the first Sunday in this port.

The new settlers found a very wild place at Kingscote, namely, 'a thick forest, with a thicker scrub':

Some of the trees were of large size, but they have long since been cut down. There was no water at

Kingscote and boats were sent across the bay to Point Marsden for it, or else to Frenchman's Spring at Hog

Bay. It was not until a long time afterwards that an abundance of fresh water was found in the sand at the spit close beside them.

The first things the emigrants had to do was to cut down the trees to form a township. The South Australian Company was the only employer of labour and there was, of course, a good deal of discontent amongst a certain class of employees.

They had to depend upon the Company's stores for all they wanted; the kangaroos that were so plentiful when Flinders called at the same place in 1802 - being so tame the sailors knocked them on the heads with sticks - were now almost extinct; emus were not found anywhere and even wallabies, which to this day are numerous, could not be found or caught by the inexperienced new chums.

There was, really, no grass at Kingscote and very little on the Three Well River, so that the settlers could not keep goats, sheep or cows. On one occasion the captain of a vessel offered to send a nanny goat ashore to supply milk for a young child, but he was asked also to send hay wherewith to feed her.

It was about nine miles through a dense scrub to Whalley and Cooper's farm [*see Kangaroo Island*] and these men had not provided for so large an influx of customers, so that their scanty supply of fresh vegetables was soon exhausted.

The place was a wilderness; no water; no communication with the civilised world and everything the settlers wanted was brought by ships from distant countries. They had nothing but limestone on the surface, but sent to Tasmania for lime.

Close by there was a bank of kaolin clay, but they sent to England for bricks. There was wood without end within reach of their tent flaps, but timber for houses, for door frames, window sashes, floor joists, *etc.*, were brought from the uttermost ends of the earth. Cedar came from Sydney, deals from the Baltic.

Mr Stephens had a commodious house built on the brow of a hill overlooking the Bay of Shoals; Dr Menge, the Company's geologist, built himself a kind of Kaffir hovel at the bottom of the hill, where he made himself a garden by carrying down bags full of rich soil from the hills above. The Company sent out a number of fruit trees, including almonds, mulberries, date palm and carob. Four or five immense almond trees still remain on the site of the Company's garden, but are terribly ill-treated.

Later, Mr Stephens had some of the trees sent to Adelaide and there are a fine oak and a date palm in the 'Governor Kitchener's garden' just by the rotunda on the City Bridge Road, and until July 1886 there was a carob tree upon North Terrace, at the corner of Stephens Place, which was destroyed ruthlessly by sawing it off close to the ground. Among the first passengers were two fishermen engaged by the company at Liverpool at £100 a year each, with two assistants at lower salaries.

These men ruined the nets during the first week or two and, somehow, never caught any fish. This was, doubtless, owing to laziness of the most pronounced character, because there are multitudes of fish on the grounds close by, and at the time the seals existed in great numbers about the island, and they would not have congregated there unless there had been food for them.

The emigrants included men of all sorts, from agricultural labourers to University scholars. Those who had been brought up to hardships were often the most difficult to please. Everybody had to take whatever employment the manager could offer them and it was not an uncommon thing to hear a hodsman quoting Latin or woodcutters addressing each other in Greek.

One young gentleman, who had been educated for the Church in England, was proud to get a billet to sort rotten potatoes at Kingscote, and his brother, who had been a gentleman in England, filled a situation as valet in the same locality.

Amongst the multitude of goods and chattels brought to the island were a sawmill, a corn mill, a patent slip capable of accommodating a vessel of 500 tons and a steam engine of 20-horsepower. Warehouses and dwelling houses built in sections and called 'Manning houses' also formed part of the equipment.

It was soon realised that the prospects for worthwhile rural occupation of the land would be all but impossible and the words of one departing settler mirrored the view of the majority: 'I embarked on my way to Sydney, having, by this time, become most heartily tired of my residence and I can safely say I left not one soul behind me who would not have joyfully returned with me.'

William Giles, the Manager of the South Australian Company, was, in some respects, a little more optimistic when he reported to his superiors in London that:

Water is still very scarce. In this dry season it cost me about 9s. 4d. per week for water for my family alone: it is such immense labour to clear the land.

There are now several acres prepared, but at present no plough will touch it. We have just gathered in our little harvest, of wheat, barley, oats, and maize, which have proved of the best quality, and amazingly productive.

From a settler's letter, a further picture of the settlement is given at a later time:

Before us were the hills on the slope of which lies the town of Kingscote... A little patch has been cleared at the slope of one of the hills and there stood a solitary white cottage, the property of Samuel Stephens. On the brow of the hill, looking down a steep precipice into the sea were some half-dozen wooden huts of former immigrants. On the beach was a skeleton of a storehouse, then under erection, round which were four or five huts built of bushes. In one of them they were performing Divine worship, the summons to attend which was given by means of a bell, hung up in a tree.

With the failure of this settlement, during November 1836 the South Australian Company turned its sights upon the mainland at Holdfast Bay in the Gulf of St Vincent and it is this location that, today, is declared, albeit erroneously, to be 'Historic Glenelg - The Birthplace of South Australia.'



A Manning house imported in early colonial days

[They] tinkettled and banged at the door and roof and made such a row that his cat was actually frightened to death. The tinkettlers fastened his doors so that Turner could not get out, but he crawled through a window and invited them inside to tea and cake to get rid of them and see who they were.

[For an essay on 'Tin-kettling' - see Geoffrey H Manning, *A Colonial Experience*].

The port of **Kingscote** was proclaimed on 30 June 1838 while the town was laid out by the South Australian Company in 1910; its school had opened, previously, in 1870. The name occurs in Gloucestershire, England, where in 1191 it was written as *kingescota* - 'the King's cot (manor)'. (See *Queenscliffe*)

At the Kingscote Court in June 1904:

John Levering, William Hamilton, Basil Airy, Reginald Airy, Charles Buck, David Buck, John Fraser, Ernest Thomas and Richard Hall were charged with having disturbed the peace of William John Turner (a newly-married man) by 'knocking at the house of the informant...'



Kingscote's jetties - circa 1930



Loading sheep at Kingscote - circa 1930

A history of the town and photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 2 and 9 March 1933, pages 33-46 and 33, a photograph of a fishing competition from the jetty in the *Chronicle*, 3 August 1912, page 32, of a baptism in the sea on 28 October 1905, page 29, of the harbour on 3 August 1907, page 29, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Methodist Church on 23 November 1907, page 32, the opening of a rifle range on 18 February 1911, page 30, of the Ozone Hotel on 26 October 1907, page 30, 5 December 1908, page 29, *Observer*, 7 September 1918, page 24, of the opening of the jetty in the *Chronicle*, 3 December 1910, page 42b, of a Show on 25 November 1911, page 31, of the opening of the golf links in the *Chronicle*, 9 February 1929, page 39, of the hospital on 17 April 1930, page 50, of shark-proof baths on 11 April 1935, page 34, of an historical pageant on 6 August 1936, page 31.

Kingsford - The name honours Stephen King, senior, who came to South Australia in 1839 and died at Kensington in 1883. He built the Victoria steam flour mill at Gawler, which he named after his second daughter, and the family home in the district was called **Kingsford**.

His son, Stephen King, was born there in 1841 and, in 1861-1862, a member of John McD. Stuart's exploration party; he died at Beulah Park in 1915. He is remembered by the **Hundred of Kingsford**, County of Chandos, proclaimed on 26 September 1912. Land in the Hundred was taken up first under pastoral lease no. 2506 by James White in 1875.



'Kingsford' built in 1856

Kingsholme Estate - In 1927, it was advertised as comprising 30 allotments fronting Murray and Westall Streets, Lower Mitcham.

Kingsley - In 1863, it was reported that 'a new little place of worship, called Kingsley Chapel, has been erected on section 247, near Allendale, the land for which has been kindly given by Mr P. D. Pranker, of Adelaide. This chapel was built and neatly fitted up by... the farmers in the vicinity...' (See *Allendale*)

Kingsley School, taking its name from a local homestead, was opened in 1864 by Louisa Morse and changed to 'Allendale East' in 1924 and 'Allendale East' in 1937; it closed in 1953.

Kingston - In 1858, there is a report on Mr A. Cooke and his departure for Lacepede Bay 'with a number of mechanics, labourers, *etc*, and all the requisite stores for commencing a new township on his property at Maria Creek to be called Kingston...' In 1858, the South-East town, known as **Kingston SE** since 1940, was laid out first as a private town by G.S. Kingston, who subdivided part of section 508, Hundred of Lacepede.

He came to the colony in the *Cygnets* as Deputy-Surveyor to Colonel Light and returned to England in June 1837 for the purpose of soliciting money and material for the survey department.

Upon his return in June 1838 he became Acting Surveyor-General, but his term was of short duration because the new Governor, Colonel Gawler, elected to act in that position. Resigning his post, he became prominent in the public life of the colony, sat in the first Legislative Council, elected on a representative basis in 1851 for the seat of Burra, and was Speaker in the House of Assembly in the first Parliament in 1857.

Elected Speaker again in 1865, he held office until 1880 and, for services rendered, was knighted by Queen Victoria. (*See under Adelaide, Newhaven and Appendix 54 for opinions upon Mr Kingston as a surveyor.*)

Earlier, a constituent of Mr Kingston castigated him on his parliamentary performance:

The honourable gentleman has been accustomed to be very warmly welcomed on the few occasions on which he has condescended to visit the district he misrepresents... I scarcely think it would be safe for him to venture up here now unless he brought the whole volunteer force...

In November 1861, the government surveyed a town of **Kingston** and, in 1867, Messrs J. and A. Cooke subdivided portion of section 511 into the town of 'Lacepede' while, in April 1877, the government laid out 'Rosetown'.

Thus, the Kingston of today is a conglomerate of those four towns. (*See Queenstown*)

Kingston was a township peculiar in its composition and history for there were four townships rolled into one, or two Kingston's proper and two suburban towns all within a few yards of one another. One of the causes for this strange combination was that George Kingston, who owned the original township, wanted very high prices for allotments. His town was laid out in 1859 [*sic*] and three years later the government pegged out and sold a strip between this block and the sea and it was here that the Post Office, Customs Office and wholesale stores were erected. Kingston rejoiced in a plurality of names - sometimes Lacepede Bay, sometimes Maria Creek and sometimes Port Caroline. [*See Caroline, Port*]

Archibald Cooke described the town in 1865:

[It] is a central Post Office where the South-East mails are made up twice a week. There are two public houses or hotels, three or four stores and about 20 or 30 Aborigines often in a state of drunkenness and not a single policeman...

Information on a proposed school appeared in June 1861:

On Friday evening a meeting was held at the Kingston Arms to take steps necessary for the building of a school... It was announced that Messrs Cook in addition to a subscription would give one acre of freehold land as a site.



Drovers' camp at Kingston

Kingston was founded in 1858 as a private town on the shores of Lacepede Bay. From the beginning it was meant to be a port, but it did not receive official sanction as such until 1865. It was then called Port Caroline. The town was founded by George Kingston as the smaller part of a speculative plunge... The leaders in the speculation were James and Archibald Cooke who planned to found a port... and purchased about 13 square miles around the coast from their Maria Creek lease. Although there is no known statement of their aims and plans in 1855, James Cooke made them abundantly clear in the advertisements and letters which he published between 1864 and 1868 and in his petitions to Parliament...

It is not clear how far Sir George Kingston was involved in the original planning...

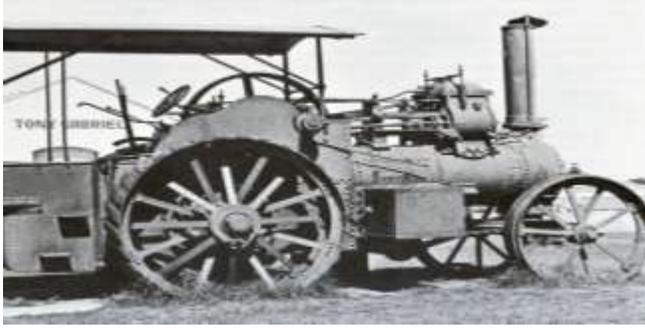
It is possible the Cooke brothers enlisted his support because they needed his patronage to promote confidence in their scheme and attract investment in it... However, he did not play a very active part in the subsequent history of his town. He remained its absentee landlord. James and Archibald Cooke were the real founders of Kingston when they established a merchant and shipping business there and Archibald Cooke took a company of men to Lacepede Bay in 1858 to clear the land and start building. Messrs Cooke and Wark were in the area as early as 1851 when they took up pastoral lease no. 65 'at Maria Creek'.

When built, church services were held there:

[It] was small and uncomfortable and the attendances were big enough to crowd it. It was all very primitive; no organ, no piano, no choir. For what music we had we depended on some one being able to start a tune that all would be likely to know...

The school opened as 'Lacepede Bay' in 1863 the change being made in 1869.

In her history of Kingston, *A Man's Reach* (1969), Marie Dunn says:



A traction engine used in the district's development

A jetty was erected in the 1860s but a very serious error was made when it was fixed, for it was carried out diagonally from the shore to a distance of three quarters of a mile from the shore into shallow water, so that produce had to be conveyed by lighters a mile further out to an anchorage, where big ships were forced to anchor. It was opened on 13 January 1863 in the absence of the Commissioner for Public Works, by Mrs Archibald Cooke who broke a bottle of 'some generous liquid' on the planks.

Mr Cooke then made a few remarks, following which a luncheon was held in a marquee:

First a long weary interval of waiting, the arrangements of the *chef de cuisine* not being complete; then it was discovered that the sharp sea air - let us be charitable - had proved too much for one or two of the company... The toast of Her Majesty, the Queen was given... But this was a last despairing effort; nothing but rival voices could be heard, the chair was vacated and discord reigns supreme, amidst which most of the quietly-disposed left the tent and soon a regular row ensued reminding one irresistibly of what we have read of famed Donnybrook. At last the 'shades of evening' put an end to the various conflicts raging and the combatants withdrew to have their wounds attended to - and to talk over the valiant deeds they had done... Let us hope this will be the last time we shall have to record such doings.

By 1865, the population of 'Port Caroline, Kingston, Lacedpede Bay' was about 150 souls, besides an additional 50 men employed by the government in drainage and, as for the port itself, a local correspondent sung its praises in 1866:

The schooner *Gem*, Captain Lindsay, rode here in perfect security on the day the *Adelaide* was lost in MacDonnell Bay. The steamer *Ant*, when unable to reach the shelter of the southern end of Kangaroo Island, after two day's hard endeavour, during one of our most fearful gales, ran at its height into Lacedpede Bay and was there preserved at the time the *Livingstone* was wrecked in Guichen Bay, where the *Alma* went to pieces a day or two before. A passenger on the *Ant*, Robert Davenport of Battunga, said: 'I was astonished at the height of the gale at our passing into smooth water and anchoring about two miles from the shore in the open bay. It appeared to me that the formation of the bottom broke the force of the ocean waves and protected from a ground swell...'

In 1873, several natives were encamped near the township where 'their wants were carefully attended to by Police Trooper Morris':



Kingston Jetty - circa 1890

There were a few sick and infirm ones among them, who require daily rations, but the others can obtain fish generally for their support, and some are employed by the settlers.

A school for native children is established at Kingston and is supported by private contributions, the inmates receiving the ordinary rations from the government.

The average number attending is twelve, and those I examined appeared to be carefully instructed. This is the only depot where I found a place for keeping the stores exposed to the weather, but a trifling outlay on the building will put it in a proper state.

The gradual demise of Kingston as a seaport, and the reasons underlying its stagnation, was ably expressed in a letter written by a resident in 1888:

In this part of the colony we are languishing in all sorts of ways, a state of things which I am afraid is too readily traced to government mismanagement and neglect and as we have grievances it is right they should be ventilated... It is well known that Kingston has become a thriving town. But all things must pass away and so have those happy days for us. Now let us review the cause and suggest, if we can, a remedy.

Following the completion of the railway line wheat and wool flowed in bountifully and our port was a busy one as all the goods from the two capital cities used to pour in by steamers and coasters.

The government erected a pier... But at such a point that it would have perhaps been better to have thrown the money overboard, for the structure is simply a standing monument of departmental incapacity. Mr James Cooke... had from the outset set his face against this structure and had his advice been taken no doubt our port would not be in its present deplorable position... Erected at a cost of [£68,000], a narrow structure exists on screw piles running for a distance of three quarters of a mile in a WNW direction and terminating at a point where at high tide only about 14 feet of water is available...

Frequently when steamers have endeavoured to reach the outer end they have grounded and been unable to proceed either way for hours... Had the chart in existence been consulted a point might have been fixed upon at about four miles south of the existing white elephant...

The heavy handicap caused by lightering goods to and from the ship's side is the difficulty we labour under and it is by degrees driving the trade that naturally belongs to us through other channels... There are already some 10,000 bags of wheat stored at Messrs Grice & Co's and large quantities are coming forward every day. What would not the trade amount to if were only favoured by a wise policy... [See *South East*]

By the turn of the 20th century Kingston had not, as envisaged, become the 'Liverpool of Australia' for, the coming of the railway to the lower South East crushed it and, in ensuing years, the advent of motor transport made it a backwater. However, a little trade was conducted by sea for, in 1899, the town had two bark mills conducted by Messrs Wilke and Wight of Mount Benson and Messrs J. Grice & Co.

Fishing was the main industry and Messrs Watson & Co exported assorted fish to the Melbourne market, while the rabbit industry still prospered. (See *Riddoch, Hundred of*)

A sketch is in *Frearson's Weekly*, 2 October 1880, page 467, photographs in the *Observer*, 20 January 1906, page 27, of the main street in 1881 in the *Chronicle*, 7 March 1925, page 37, of a Show on 29 October 1904, page 29, of a rifle club on 1 October 1904, page 29, of a drovers' camp in the *Chronicle*, 18 May 1907, page 29, of local Aborigines on 29 January 1910, page 30.

The Kingston to Naracoorte Railway

In placing their Port Caroline Railway Bill before the house, the government has distinctly declared that they intend it as a complement to the mangled scheme of the previous session. However, Mr Riddoch, the mover of the original scheme, headed the attack on the ministerial revision, while Mr Hay and Mr Colton, who resisted the thin of the wedge when it stopped at Naracoorte, encouraged the ministry to drive it home when it has taken the direction of Lacedpede Bay.

(*Register*, 26 August 1868)

In the 1860s, settlers in this area contended that the 45 or 50 miles that separated the sea from Naracoorte formed a barrier which seriously compromised the interests of agriculturists and paralysed the trade of that infant village. Wheat was all but unsaleable and, by 1872, it was clear that farmers would be hard pressed to meet their periodical payments to the government in respect of land taken up. At that time the rate of cartage to Lacedpede Bay was about 13 pence a bushel.

One of the first proponents for a railway to Kingston was a resident of that town, Mr John D. Cave who, in a lengthy letter to the Editor of the *Register* in 1868, stated, *inter alia*, that:

Some time since I obtained from a friend on the Victorian side of the border an estimate of the number of sheep depasturing in Victoria within a radius of 50 miles from the proposed terminus of the railway at Lake Cadnite... The estimate gave the number as 1,000,000... Many people have attempted but failed to prove that the proposed railway is an insane project. Mr Riddoch, for instance, said in one of his election speeches that 'there would be so little traffic that a staff of men would be required to keep down the grass-trees growing on the line.'

Then we were told it 'was the subject of general mirth at the Apsley Show.' Of course the Mount Gambierites - editors as well as others - cannot believe in any expenditure in the South East that does not find its way to the Mount; the Robe people are afraid of being left out in the cold and Penola, led by its MP, cannot think of playing second fiddle to Naracoorte. The Victorians, however, if we are to believe their newspapers, view the matter in a different light...

The Kingston to Naracoorte railway was not authorised until a considerable amount of time was occupied in discussing the necessity for its construction and probable utility. Respecting these points there was some difference of opinion; the then members for the district, Messrs J.P.D. Laurie and N. Blyth strongly opposed the project as involving an unnecessary expense of public money.

The surveys were undertaken in January 1872 and the contracts signed in April 1873 and the pleasure of the residents contiguous to the line was self evident:

For thirty years past we have been accustomed to hear tales of travellers 'by flood and field' in the South East, driving for 20 miles to a stretch through water from one foot to three feet deep; of coaches bogged, poles or harness broken, horses knocked up and sometimes the roads lost and many hours delay full of perils being incurred on this most uncomfortable journey.

But now this model of communication is a thing of the past; the railway has superseded the coach and speed and comfort are ensured to the travellers, at least for 52 miles of the route.

Two surveys of the line were made, the first with the intention of carrying it by way of Clay Lake through the Morambro Creek Gap on to Lake Cadnite so as to tap the extensive Wimmera district nearly in the centre. However, that direction possessed the disadvantage that it would avoid Naracoorte and to be out of course of centres of population. It was, therefore, wisely abandoned in favour of the route laid out with the view to ultimately extending it towards the Victorian trunk line which, by early 1873, was nearing the border by way of Horsham.

However, the Surveyor-General, following the completion of the relevant surveys of the rival routes between Naracoorte and the seaboard, declared in favour of one terminating at Rivoli Bay and 'the unfortunate Kingston, although in no way disparaged [was] coldly ignored and new disgrace heaped upon that horrible middle passage between it and the land of promise at Naracoorte':

The distance is 62 miles one half of which is over sandy and stony rises and open flats, liable to inundation during the wet season and at best of an inferior grazing character. The ridges are steep and will be costly in their formation for rail or tramway purposes. The permanent way across the flats will require to be raised and the provision necessary to carry away the water during the winter will materially increase the cost of the line, whilst there will be no intermediate traffic except during the wool season and the yield from the agricultural portion of the country will be but small until land upon the Mosquito Plains have been efficiently drained.

Unmoved by these protestations, in the session of 1870-71 nothing was done on the subject except that, in September 1871, a move was made to establish a horse railway from Lacepede Bay but, eventually, a railway received Royal assent on 23 November 1871.

By 1875, the Naracoorte traffic was, principally, by way of MacDonnell Bay, but it was envisaged that railway line would diminish the trade of that 'wretched apology for a harbour' and send it to Lacepede Bay and this would be the case as much for passengers as with goods - arriving at Kingston the former would then take either the steamer or coach and the overland journey from the metropolis to Naracoorte would then be accomplished in about 28 hours.

The line was opened temporarily for traffic on 17 July 1876, goods being taken in a truck hired under certain regulations by those using them, while mail and passengers were conveyed under a separate contract by Mr William Lucas. It was formally opened by Commissioner of Public Works on 16 January 1877.

At first, it was intended that two trains should be despatched from Kingston - one with the government party leaving a 9 o'clock and another for the general public starting half an hour later. However, it was finally decided to run three trains - one at 7.30 a.m., one at 9.30 a.m., with the government carriage following an hour later. In a latter-day display of racism, at the suggestion of Mrs E.J. Stuart, a carriage for Aborigines was attached to one of the earlier trains. The first train for public traffic left Naracoorte on 17 January 1877 at 10 p.m., the usual mail time, with 26 passengers reaching Kingston about 2 a.m. the following morning and it was reported that 'a few sheep and kangaroos were killed on the journey showing that it was imperatively necessary that the line should be fenced.'

At the Kingston end, the railway ran through a small range of sandhills dividing the old township from that laid out by the government and there were two distinct railway yards - one on the seaward side of the sand bank and the other on the eastern side, while at Naracoorte the yard was 26 acres in extent.

The two towns of Naracoorte and Kincaig were divided by a creek and Kincaig joined Naracoorte on its south eastern side, so that the two townships formed two sides of a square and the railway station was fixed in the reentering angle between the two.

Following the opening of this line, 4,675 tons of goods and 5,002 passengers were carried in 1878, the revenue being £5,992 - the following year 5,710 tons and 5,349 passengers realised £6,837. In 1880, the revenue was increased by only £217 and at this time it was announced that the railway did not pay at all for, by the end of June 1879, it had cost £11,211 beyond interest on the original outlay of £190,212 and, accordingly, steps were taken to improve this situation when Sunday trains were abolished, for a saving of about £1,000 per annum.

It was never expected, of course, that the line would be profitable and its warmest advocates only looked upon it as a means of bridging the swampy ground between Naracoorte and the seaboard and as a trunk line from which would extend a branch into the Tatiara country, and perhaps another one southward.

It was quite a moot point whether the comfort of passengers, the saving of time in the conveyance of mails and passengers, and the opening up of the land compensated for the £11,000 loss incurred by the close of 1879. As far as the settlers contiguous to the railway were concerned it gave Naracoorte a push forward and to raise it, by 1880, to a town with 200 houses and about 1,200 inhabitants.

At the time all the land for many miles north and south was in the hands of the squatters and it was not until 1880 that this country was cut up. It was true that Baker's Range had been occupied by farmers for three seasons, and a considerable quantity of wheat sent from Lucindale, but during the first six months of 1880 thousands of acres were thrown open for selection north and south of the line. (*See Naracoorte & Riddoch, Hundred of*)

On 24 September 1896 sections 14 and 15, Hundred of Moorook, were proclaimed as the **Kingston Village Association**, but the first settlers had arrived, previously, in March 1894 when they camped on and around the old Thurk station house and, by April 1894, a provisional school had been established in the shearing shed. The name remembers Charles C. Kingston, Premier of South Australia and son of George S. Kingston.

The next move was to the cliffs, called 'Top Landing', where a shanty village was established and a post office opened in October 1895. (*See Ramco*)

In 1894, it was reported that:

This morning at 9 o'clock the members of the Kingston Village Settlement will leave Port Adelaide for the city, where they will join the Pyap Reach settlers. Both parties will go by special train for the Murray at 9.50. The Kingston settlers have withdrawn their application for Block 10, adjoining the Waikerie Settlement, and have been granted a block of land at Overland Corner.

They comprise 30 families. Already large numbers have found their way to a longed for 'Paradise' through the timely assistance of a paternal government...

The numbers who were with each settlement were as follows: Kingston 30 men, 85 women and children;

Pyap 111 men, 70 women, 220 children. [A list of settlers follows.]

On 21 November 1918 the government proclaimed the 'Town of Thurk' that was changed to **Kingston OM** on 19 September 1940.

In 1945, the Nomenclature Committee recommended that the name 'Derrick' be adopted, 'to perpetuate the memory of the gallant service of the late Victoria Cross winner.' Photographs of the lock are in the *Observer*, 15 July 1922, page 23, 30 December 1922, page 29, of the unveiling of a memorial cairn on 25 January 1930, page 32, of the opening of the Congregational Church in the *Chronicle*, 23 April 1936, page 35.

Sir George Strickland Kingston's name is commemorated, also, by the **Hundred of Kingston**, in the County of Burra, proclaimed on 23 February 1860; **Mount Kingston**, west of Lake Eyre North and **Kingston Park**, an Adelaide suburb, laid out by Lucy Kingston in 1921 on part sections 244-5, Hundred of Noarlunga, when it was described as 'the pick of the western coastline for natural beauty, elevation and scenic perfection...'; now included in Marino. (*See Marino*) Its Aboriginal name was *tulukudangk*.

A request was made that the government should purchase the estate of the late Rt. Hon. C.C. Kingston for the purpose of a model suburb and for a soldier settlement. An alternative scheme was suggested for the purchase of the foreshore portion as a public reserve and a recreation park...

There was no fresh water in the vicinity for visitors, except the spring which ran through this land, and which was highly mineralised and possibly of medicinal value. The whole property was exceedingly valuable and included the best quarry in the district.

The Portland Cement Company negotiated for this quarry some years ago and was unable to obtain it... The corporation did not merely want a park for Brighton, they wanted a national park...

At the time of the Vaughan Government the town-planner had drawn up designs for a model suburb to take in the whole of the Kingston Estate and the plans could still be utilised...

The official opening of Kingston Park was reported in 1929. A sketch is in *The Lantern*, 15 May 1875, page 7; see *Chronicle*, 19 February 1927, pages 39 and 48. (*See Marino*)

A photograph of the funeral cortege of Charles C. Kingston is in *The Critic*, 20 May 1908, page 16.

The name of **Kingston** was applied, also, to three other subdivisions - section 1184, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Alfred Watts, circa 1855; now included in Rosewater; section 69, Hundred of Willunga, by Richard Couche in 1854; now included in Old Noarlunga: '[It] abuts immediately upon the river and consequently presents a series of admirable sites for wharf frontages', and, finally, sections 549-550, Hundred of Pirie, by Broken Hill Associated Smelters Limited in 1918.

In the Hundred of Pirie, also, are **Kingston East** (sections 547-48), laid out by A.E. Sawtell and A. & E. Le Messurier in 1900 and **Kingston North** (section 579) created by A. & E. Le Messurier in 1917; now included in Port Pirie.

In London the name 'Kingston' was designated after a King's stone, now preserved within railings near the Town Hall, upon which the Saxon monarchs sat to be anointed.

Application No. 498 in the General Registry Office shows **Kingston on the Hill** as a subdivision of section 1184, Hundred of Port Adelaide.

Kings Town - An 1855 subdivision of section 902, Hundred of Yatala, by Joseph Mellor (1808-1880) who arrived in the *Fairlie* in 1840; now included in Seaton. He left no reason for so naming it, but suggested that it possessed 'every facet for the successful operation of a market gardener and fresh water at 12 feet from the surface.'

He created 13 allotments ranging from three to ten acres. Lots 1 to 6, containing in excess of 60 acres, were acquired by the government in 1917 and, following a fiasco surrounding the soldier settlement scheme, it remained undeveloped until leased/purchased by the Grange Golf Club.

Thus, the majority of the former village is, today, part of the East Course, while the remaining land was acquired by ABC Developments Ltd for subdivisinal purposes in the 1970s.

During the 19th century the land was subjected to periodic pillaging:

For years past the Pineries situated in the district of Woodville have received severe treatment at the approach of Christmas through persons cutting numerous trees for the purpose of disposing of the branches to shopkeepers for the customary decorations.

This year three men were arrested while they were in the act of carting away large branches from these grounds and on being questioned replied that they were unaware that they were committing any offence...

Kingsville - The City of Port Adelaide's Mayor's Report of 1944/45 shows it as a subdivision of section 1156; now included in Ottoway; it was laid out by George Howell.

Kingswood - This Adelaide suburb, laid out by the executors of the estate of J.M. Phillipson in 1905, probably honours King Edward VII; however, the name occurs as a town in six counties in England.

It comprised six allotments of approximately five acres cut up out of part section 244, Hundred of Adelaide; Balham Ave bisected the subdivision.

The coming of a tramway was prophesied in 1881, to a contiguous 'New Parkside', when it was said:

We shall soon be able to say that Rotten Row carriage drive will shortly be down Hutt Street across the Park Lands and through George and Duthy Streets to this township to the magnificent cricket ground and oval ...

In 1916, the task of laying the tram line from Hutt Street to Kingswood was started late in November and expected to be completed within six weeks:

The contractors (Messrs Burt and Timms) are now busy on similar undertakings in other parts of the metropolitan area... [It] caused a controversy some months ago owing to the objection raised in certain quarters to the granting of a strip of the east park lands...



Students assisting in the landscaping of the Mitcham School grounds in 1979



Mitcham School grounds at Kingswood – Brown Hill at the right

Photographs of the tram line are in the *Chronicle*, 31 March 1917, page 30, of the flooding of Cross Road in the *Observer*, 11 September 1926, page 33.

In 1916, the **Kingswood** railway station, in the Hundred of Palmer, was recommended to be changed to 'Bundalkie', the Aboriginal name of a local well; Day's *Railways Nomenclature* says it had its origin in Gloucestershire, England. The name was given, also, to a railway station on the Peterborough-Quorn line in the Hundred of Willochra, 14 km South-East of Quorn, and the Nomenclature Committee's recommendation of 6 November 1916 to alter it to 'Itali Itali', the name of the adjacent pastoral run, was not acted upon. Its post office opened in January 1878 and was renamed 'Richman Creek' in March 1879; it reverted to **Kingswood** in 1887.



Kinnaird Hall and School

Kinnaird - This Scottish word derives from the Celtic *cinn-aird* - 'high point'.

On 21 January 1880 it was reported that 'the *Lady Kinnaird*, barque, 680 tons, A. Laws, Master, which left Port Pirie... went ashore... on the rocks off Cape Burr':

The vessel had 8,000 bags of wheat on board... The captain and crew were saved, though with much difficulty, and many of them are suffering from severe bruises. On Saturday they were discovered camped on the shore, sufficient provisions having been washed on to the beach from the wreck to sustain them for a moderate time. The Captain left for Adelaide by the *Kangaroo* on Saturday

In 1924, the **Kinnaird** School, north of Port Neill, was opened by Marjorie O. Tiver; it closed in 1953.

Its post office, opened as **Kinnaird Tanks** in April 1910, was changed to 'Kinnaird' in July 1910; it closed in 1916.

Lady Kinnaird Tanks are on section 89, Hundred of Dixon.

Kinnora - This school, near Naracoorte, opened in 1914 and closed in 1922, taking its name from a local homestead.

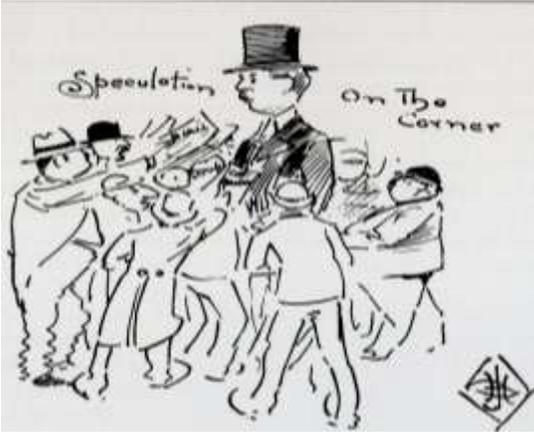
Kintore - The Right Hon. Earl of Kintore, Governor of South Australia (1889-1895) has his name commemorated by the **County of Kintore**, proclaimed on 23 August 1890; **Mount Kintore**, in the Far North-West, and **Kintore**, an 1894 subdivision of part section 422, Hundred of Yatala, by William Rendall Cave (ca.1842-?), merchant, and Charles Tobin Cowle, bank manager; now included in Rosewater.

The name comes from the Gaelic *torr* - 'at the head of the hill'.

Evidently his lordship has not mastered the rudiments of the duties of a constitutional Governor of a colony having the freest constitution in the world. These duties consist briefly of drawing his salary thankfully like every other civil servant on the 1st of each month; to submit gracefully to retrenchment at perhaps no

distant date...; to give his assent on behalf of her Majesty to local Acts of Parliament and, finally, to assume in all other matters the attitude of a lay figure.

Certainly, it is no part of his duty to sneer by implication at the loyalty of South Australian Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. He will find the spirit of Republicanism rampant amongst other portions of the rising generation... Lord Kintore says he 'will eschew politics in future'. Pity he did not arrive at that decision before and not during his after-dinner oration. He took care by anticipation to transmit the seed of the apple of discord...



Governor Kintore, well known for his 'speculations' –
Cartoon by J.H. Chinner

Moving on again we reached Piednippie with its little schoolhouse on the top of a rise. I was told this was called the 'Moseley' school. It is 30 years since I was at Piednippie and my thoughts go back to the time when this country was part of the old Kirkala station, the well on which was equipped with an overhead whim... (See *Crawford Landing, Jane, Mount & Piednippie*)

Kirkby Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group, named by Matthew Flinders on 26 February 1802 after a village in Lincolnshire.

Kirkcaldy - Rodney Cockburn says that, on 3rd September 1858, the *Register* reported as follows:

The proprietors of land and the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the main line of road from Adelaide to the Reedbeds have secured the erection of a bridge over a creek which crosses the road half a mile from the beach. It was opened on Friday (12 September 1858) and christened Kirkcaldy Bridge by Miss Lines, daughter of Mr Oscar Lines.

The name was a compliment to Mr J. Reddie who intends to form a marine township on his section near to it of that name in remembrance of the old country and the neighbourhood whence he came (Scotland).

Apparently, Mr Reddie's plans were delayed for, in 1877, he sold part of section 449, Hundred of Yatala, to Messrs H.S. Anthony, L.S. Wicksteed, W.P. Wicksteed and A. McIntyre, who laid out **Kirkcaldy** in 1879; now included in Henley Beach. Mr Reddie hailed from Fifeshire, where there is a town of the same name. He died in July 1878.

Kirkcaldy railway station was situated on the former Woodville-Henley Beach line. In 1870, 'the Hindmarsh District Council celebrated the completion of the Leason Road by a picnic at Kirkcaldy Beach':

It will be remembered that the formal opening of this approach to the beach took place on the 9th November last. It has been constructed by private subscription and the merit of its success is exclusively due to the unremitting efforts of Mr James Leason, in compliment to whom the thoroughfare has been named after...

It derives from either the Anglo-Saxon *cyric* - 'church' and 'Keledie' - a prominent Scottish family who controlled the district or the Gaelic *cala-dion-ait* - 'harbour of refuge'.

A photograph of the landing of a seaplane is in the *Observer*, 15 September 1923, page 33.

Kirkpatrick - A.A. Kirkpatrick, MLC (1891-1909, 1918-1928), MP (1915-1918), born in London, in 1848, came to South Australia with his widowed mother in 1860 and became an apprentice printer. Later, he founded his own firm and, in 1884, helped form the United Trades and Labor Council. 'As a pioneer Labor Parliamentarian he set a high standard and provided a model for those who followed.'

He resigned from Parliament in 1909 and became the State's first Agent-General in London.

[He] is one of the oldest and best known of the Labor members... [and] has taken a prominent part in any movement for the improvement of the condition of the people, especially the producing and working classes... Throughout the district his name is a household word and when he retires next year he should be re-elected by an overwhelming majority...

Mr Kirkpatrick is a sound and capable adviser and his efforts are highly appreciated by his constituents and the important Party with which he is so intimately connected.

He died in 1928 and was given a State funeral. The **Hundred of Kirkpatrick**, County of Buccleuch, was proclaimed on 11 January 1906. **Point Kirkpatrick**, on Kangaroo Island, honours the same gentleman.

Kirton, Point - Near Port Lincoln and named by Matthew Flinders on 26 February 1802 after a village in Lincolnshire, written in 1285 as *kirke-ton* - 'church village'. The Aborigines called it *punnumudla* - 'lagoon point'.

In the 1890s, the name **Kintore** was applied, also, to a copper mine '7 miles SE of Yunta Railway Station.'

Kirip - This Aboriginal name for a bush, the berries from which provided food for the Potaruwutj people, was given to a railway station near Mount Gambier.

Kirkala - An Aboriginal name for the pig-face plant. (See *Kappakoola, Hundred of*) The land comprising 'Kirkala Run' was held by Hugh A. Crawford (ca.1824-1881) (lease no. 675) from 29 July 1858 and named by J.M. Linklater (lease no. 1514). They established the run near Streaky Bay in 1862, when they took out pastoral lease no. 1090 and 'Crawford Landing' is on section 19, Hundred of Scott, and **Kirkala Well** on section 17.

The **Kirkala** School opened in 1895 and closed in 1911.



SS Musgrave at Kirton Point – circa 1900



Kirton Point Jetty – circa 1915



Klein Point Jetty - 2004

Kitchener, Mount - Five kilometres South-East of Tanunda, recalls Field Marshal, Lord Kitchener, of World War I, who drowned as a result of the foundering of HMS *Hampshire*. (See *Kaiserstuhl*)

Kitjanning - It was the Aboriginal name for granite boulders in the sea, about 20 km North West of Kingston and, when applied to the larger, meant ‘old woman’.

Klaebes - A post office in the Hundred of Baldina named after Richard Klaebe, an early settler was known as ‘Kilto’ from 1918, Aboriginal for ‘grassy’. (See *Kilto*)

Klein, Point - Near Stansbury. August Klein, an early settler and a native of Germany, ran away to sea to escape military service, jumped ship at Port Adelaide and lived at Yankalilla before removing to Yorke Peninsula. The first reinforced concrete jetty in South Australia was built there and completed in 1920.

Klemzig - The village, consisting of about 30 houses and a church, was established in 1838 when a group of persecuted Lutherans and their pastor, August Ludwig Christian Kavel, were offered the use of two sections of land belonging to their supposed benefactor, George Fife Angas, on the banks of the Torrens. (See *Appendix 46*) It was named after their home town and from here some, eventually, went to G.F. Angas’ land in the Barossa Valley and established that now famous region.

These Lutheran refugees had, for many years, suffered severe hardships because the King of Prussia, Frederick William III, had tried, forcibly, to impose on them a form of worship believed to violate the Holy Scriptures. Despairing of their future, they requested their minister, who was in charge of the Klemzig parish in Brandenburg (now part of Poland), to go to England and discuss with the Baptist philanthropist, G.F. Angas, the possibility of emigration to the newly-formed colony of South Australia.

Angas was impressed by the sincerity of Kavel and the plight of the persecuted Lutherans and, in due course, made arrangements for the *Prince George* to take a complement of 200 men, women and children to South Australia. The old German cemetery still exists and a memorial has been erected, but no grave sites are visible.

The Aborigines called it *warkowodliwodli* - *wodli* refers to a ‘house’ or a ‘hut’.

In September 1839 a citizen of Adelaide named Watson rode some three miles up the River Torrens with his two sons to inspect the village:

So delighted was he with what he found, that he returned home and wrote of his experiences in a letter to his family in England, remarking, ‘I have ridden today with the two boys up the river to the German village, Klemzig. It is a beautiful place. It is situated upon a fertile spot on the bank of the river. The village is nearly a quarter of a mile in length on both sides of a straight street.

‘The homes are of pise work, thatched, and are good, substantial buildings. Around the houses and extending to the banks of the river are many acres of gardens in high cultivation - they seem prospering most favourably.’

At about the same time a new arrival recalled her arrival in South Australia:

When we arrived at the pier after disembarking from the *Alfred* there were no steps to descend and we had to be hauled up about ten feet. Now another form of transport awaited us - a large dray drawn by oxen on which our belongings were packed, with our families on top. In this way we travelled a distance of eight to ten miles to a German settlement called Klemzig. Arriving in the dark shortly before midnight, we had no idea of our surroundings.

The men had all stayed on the ship, waiting to see our heavier luggage unloaded. This took a long time, so that it was a week before they reached Klemzig. Here we women and children were all alone in a strange colony and among strange people. Next morning when we arose we found we were in the middle of a paddock with high, dry grass around us.

The little house, which we four families were to occupy, consisted of two rooms. There was a fireplace in one room but who would think of lighting a fire there in such weather?

We looked around and found a brick oven in which we lit a fire. We had scarcely done this when several of the neighbours rushed up and begged us to be most careful not to let the fire escape, otherwise there was a strong possibility of everyone, our goods and chattels, also being burnt.

Accordingly, we were most careful. Mother stood behind the oven with a bucket of water and poured some when ever a flame appeared. Another woman did the same at the front and after that we never again ventured to light a fire in the open oven whilst we were there.

The Torrens River, being only five minutes walk from our house, supplied us with the necessary water.



The German village of Klemzig – circa 1845

We felt very relieved when after five or six days waggons arrived and took us to Langmeil, near Tanunda.

Father and the other men were still away seeing to the unloading of our belongings.

By 1862, the village and environs had deteriorated and it was said that ‘the most appropriated appellation given to any village in that locality is **Klemzig**, a name that would, from its derivation, at once indicate a row of dirty, ill contrived, lumbering cottages’:

Gable ends, on to the single thoroughfare, embedded in mud, surrounded by pigsties and dungheaps, every hovel ornamented with peculiarly fitted windows, here a dab of paper, there an unmentionable garment stuffed in the aperture, or occasionally an old hat or wisp of straw...

In 1900, when small areas were sold by the government on perpetual lease, ‘the old German settlement’ was renamed ‘Powell’, in memory of Lt. Powell, the first South Australian to fall in battle in the Boer War.

Later, it was reported that ‘the settlers at Powell wish to revert to the old order of things’:

The general consensus being that popular sentiment should not be pandered to the extent of altering an old name around which many associations cling... They are, however, in accord with a suggestion that some of the street names should bear tribute to the fame of the famous commanders at the front.

In 1918, the Nomenclature Committee suggested it be changed to the Aboriginal *Yaralin* - ‘flowing or running’ but, because of the patriotic fervour in World War I, ‘Klemzig’ was changed to ‘Gaza’ on 10 January 1918, reverting to ‘Klemzig’ by Act of Parliament in 1935.

A further move to change that name back to ‘Gaza’ in 1941 during World War II was defeated in Parliament.

The name ‘Gaza’, of course, was chosen because of the action seen in that area near Palestine by Australian troops in World War I. Today, Klemzig consists of the area bounded by the Main North East Road, Windsor Grove, the River Torrens and Fife Street and it includes sections 490, 491, 493 and part sections 479, 494, Hundred of Yatala, County of Adelaide. (*See Gaza, Powell & Appendix 15*)

Photographs of a Show are in the *Chronicle*, 20 February 1915, page 28, *The Critic*, 1 March 1916, page 15, 21 February 1917, page 13, 27 February 1918, page 23

The Germans in South Australia

Wherever they cast their lot they bestowed on their new home a name which suggested German associations. Mr Angas was full of praise for the achievements of these people in promoting the welfare of the land of their adoption, and his sentiments were those of most people in the halcyon days. But war destroys sentiment...

(*Register*, 12 June 1916, page 4.)

Today, down near the gum-shaded banks of the River Torrens close to Felixstow Road, can be found age-stained headstones beneath which former Klemzig villagers sleep while, in earlier days, ruins of solidly built, shingle-roofed cottages were evident and standing as a memorial of the forgotten hamlet of Klemzig, symbol of an area that stood for much in the development of the agricultural lands of the colony.

The colony has known many infiltrations of the foreign element, but none can compare with its first experiment in engrafting on to a stock, predominantly British in character and outlook, a new life represented by the migration of the Prussians during the first decade of settlement.

From the material aspect the strangers moulded, profoundly, the fortune of the land of their adoption. More subtly, the infusion of new customs and practices, new aspirations and a new religion, had advantages which should have been their own warrant for, isolated as colonists were, there was a danger of parochialism and loss of contact with a wider world beyond, ‘had we but our fathers’ codes and institutions.’ Against such insulation the foreign element was a salutary check.

Klemzig's associations were rich in the courage which braved unknown dangers for conscience sake, and in the benevolence that prompted noble deeds. They lie deep in the religious soil of Prussia, that nurtured a zeal among peasants and townsfolk and which even the fires of persecution could not destroy.

Their welcome was not enthusiastic, for memory was still fresh of the unsatisfactory behaviour of a handful of Germans in the original settlement; but opinion soon changed. Charles Flaxman, George Fife Angas's attorney, with pecuniary interests alert, settled the first band of immigrants on his employer's land lying near the Torrens, leasing them blocks, which had cost 12 shillings an acre, at five shillings a year and advancing £1,200 for seed and stock at 15 per cent.

There they built the village of Klemzig, its naming pregnant with nostalgia for their native parish. Their first thought was a church and a home for their pastor, then came humble cottages built at right angles to the street and shaded by wide, overhanging eaves; indeed, an air of serenity pervaded the spot.

'Only four or five months have elapsed since the hands of man began to efface the features of the wilderness', said a visitor, 'yet nearly 30 houses have been erected.

'All are neat and comfortable and mostly built of pise or unburned bricks that have been hardened by the sun. The more humble are of brushwood and thatch.'

While other farm labourers idled and grumbled, life passed tranquilly in this Arcadia. From daylight until dark, the men worked earnestly at reaping the corn and tilling the plots. When the kine came home the watering of gardens began, with water drawn from the river. Never were they idle.

At any hour women might be seen in their foreign dress trudging back and forth to town with enormous bundles of clothes on their shoulders, for they were the chief laundresses of the town, and seemed as strong and muscular as the men. On Sundays, and often during the week, the bell in the chapel called them to worship - men, women and children.

Kavel, if not Moses, the law-giver, was mediator of this colonial flock, for the veneration given him made his authority as strong as the law. With a skill of a political economist, he cut through the land jobbing centralisation and agricultural stultification, which threatened to bring ruin the South Australia, and saw the prime cause of the evil to be lack of capital. To Angas and the South Australian Company he furnished valuable reports.

Until their first crops were harvested the newcomers suffered considerably from hunger and found it necessary to subsist on kangaroo soup and stew and to prepare dishes from the flesh of parrots and opossums, which they called 'wild cats', their vegetable dietary consisting of native herbs and roots which, though edible and wholesome, had a bitter taste. A few of them, following the example of the Aborigines, tried baked snake and lizard and declared it to be an agreeable dish to the palate. As a vegetable, the pickled leaves of a plant called 'pig face' were also used. But it was not long before they grew their own vegetables and even helped to supply the market in the city.

Countrymen followed them out and, at the end of 1838, the Prussians numbered 500, a tenth of the population. In 1841, Pastor Fritschke brought out a flock and founded Lobethal in the beautiful 'Valley of Praise'. The Silesians made their mark. Though they maintained, strenuously, the identity of their congregations, they met in front of Government House on the Queen's birthday of 1839 as an act of grace and swore allegiance to the British Crown.

Despite their struggle, and diminution of capital, there were few repudiations of the debt due to Angas. Many made it their first charge and the curious custom arose of a husband, instead of receiving a dowry with his wife, making himself responsible for her 'ship's debt'. Women shore sheep - an observer was pleased to see 'how tenderly the sheep were handled' - and hitched themselves to the plough.

Strict abstemiousness helped them to independence. Each family had a plot of land on lease, upon which they cultivated vegetables, wheat, maize and potatoes. Almost every family had also a few cows and thus the villagers enjoyed a happy, independent life and, by their sobriety and general exemplary conduct, held out a good example to all other colonists.

During the first year or two the German settlers dug up the ground with forks and spades and sowed as much barley and wheat as they could, the seed being all hand sown. A forked branch of a tree, with wooden teeth, was dragged over the land to harrow the seed into the soil, while two or more persons pulled the makeshift instrument by hand. Later on Angas's representatives provided bullocks from its herds.

The life of these pioneers was simple and laborious in the extreme. Clinging to their religious freedom, they were very devout and regular attendants at church.

Year by year the flow of Prussians and Silesians continued, reaching a peak of more than a thousand in 1849, 1850, 1854 and 1855, while the total immigration between 1846 and 1860 exceeded 10,000.

The Prussian infiltration gave South Australia more than their excellence in agriculture, for it left its mark on our nomenclature, bestowed a heritage of musical appreciation evident in the Liedertafel and the string orchestra of Adelaide, and passed down to following generations a solidity of character and thoroughness of endeavour which have borne fruit in scientific and medical achievement. (*See Appendix 43*)

Klingberg Hill - In the Hundred of Jutland; it recalls Christian B. Klingberg (1817-1904), a district pioneer.

Knightsbridge - In 1849, section 298, Hundred of Adelaide, owned by George Hall, was subdivided into building allotments; now included in Leabrook and Hazelwood Park.

On 23 March 1891, an annual general meeting of the Knightsbridge Lacrosse Club was held at the Burnside Hotel: When Mr P. Wood presided over a good attendance of members... Election of officers resulted as follows: President, H.F. Peacock; Captain, W.G. Auld; Secretary, Mr W.D. Henderson; Vice-Captain, E.E. Cleland; Committee, G.H. Cossins and R.H. Adamson...



Knightsbridge Lacrosse Club - 1889

The name comes from a London suburb where knights on their way to receive a blessing from the Bishop of London at Fulham engaged in a deadly combat on the bridge that spanned the River Westbourne, exactly on the spot where Albert Gate now stands. (*See Hall, Hundred of & Westbourne Park*)

A photograph of members of a tennis team is in *The Critic*, 15 May 1907, page 36.

Knight Well - On section 36, Hundred of Chesson, 10 km north of Mindarie, recalls George Knight (1860-1950), a pioneer farmer in the Hundred. A telephone office of the same name was opened on 27 May 1929 on section 112.

A plea for a school was made in 1922; it opened in 1923 and closed in 1936:

I think it is about time something was done for the outback mallee pioneers' children in the way of schools. Knight's Well is one of many places in the mallee without a school... The nearest is over nine miles away and you cannot expect children of six years and even 10 years to drive that distance, even if they were capable of doing so over bad roads... The land in this district is some of the best... The Postmaster General has been good enough to give us a mail service twice weekly from Wanbi...

Knott Hill - Near Kangarilla, recalls Dr John Knott, a Justice of the Peace in the area in 1848, an associate of John Barton Hack and pioneer of the old coach road traversing Mount Panorama, south of Kangarilla.

The **Knott Hill** School in this vicinity (known once as Blackwood Gully) opened in 1899 and closed in 1909.

Knott Hill, in the Hundred of Koppio, is the site of a pumping station of the Tod River water system, and probably honours the same gentleman, an early landholder in the Port Lincoln district and a former surgeon on the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* that brought Governor Gawler to South Australia in 1838. (*See Tod, River*)

Knowles Cave - On the Nullarbor Plain and named by Capt J. Maitland Thompson after a friend who assisted in equipping caving trips.

Knoxville - Nathaniel Knox, born on Saint Patrick's Day 1837 at Aghdowry, Ireland, arrived in South Australia in 1850 with his father, N.A. Knox, who took up land, naming it **Knoxville**.

Knox, senior, returned to Ireland after a few years but Nathaniel stayed and studied law, becoming a partner in the firm of Knox, Gwynne and Hargrave. In 1872, he purchased the imposing home 'Clifton' from Mr G.D. Sismey, a successful flour miller. It was an attractive gothic-style building and a replica of an English hunting lodge to which he added a battlement tower, with the Knox coat of arms in stone above its mullion window. Carved into the stone was the family motto - *Aut Caesar aut nullus* - freely translated as 'For King or no one.' He died in 1908.

The suburb of **Knoxville**, laid out on part sections 272-73, Hundred of Adelaide, by William B. Knox in 1882, is now included in Glenside and Glenunga. The auctioneers proclaimed its virtues when they said:

It is indisputably a lovely spot, the atmosphere is essentially pure, a soft wind continually blows from the blue heavens and fills the air around with freshness, the picture brown heath, the native hedges, the natural slopes, the green turf, the surrounding scenery, the noble evergreen trees each contain a shade for a distance from them... [*See Bovagh Estate & Glenside*]

In 1909, it was reported that 'a test of Caldwell Brothers' motor plough was made on Monday in a paddock at the rear of the Knoxville Congregational Church':

About 80 farmers were taken to the spot by the inventors in two charabancs and watched the machine...

The plough was carried in the centre of a framework built by May Brothers & Co Ltd and a 35 hp. engine was made by Mort's Dock Company, Sydney... The plough did satisfactory work at a rate of four miles an hour and the farmers present were satisfied...

Knuckey Gully - In the Far North-West, named by W.C. Gosse on 27 August 1873 after R.R. Knuckey of the Telegraph Department. (*See Dalhousie Springs & under Secomd Creek for a reference to another Knuckey Gully.*)

Kobandilla - A subdivision of part section 490, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Klemzig.

It was a district of the Kaurna (Adelaide) people. Prior to 1918 it was 'Heidelberg'.

Kokatha - A property between Lakes Gairdner and Everard; see pastoral lease no. 2302.

Kolay - A property in the Gawler Ranges; see pastoral lease no. 1594.

Kolballa Hill - Near Minnipa, is a corruption of the Aboriginal *curbla*; meaning unknown.

Kolballa Telephone Office, 16 km North-East of Talia, was opened on section 9, Hundred of Wallis, in 1929.

Kolekarlaia - A water reserve in the Hundred of Tatiara near Scott's Woolshed. Aboriginal for 'many sheaoks'.

Kollyowha - Records of the Primitive Methodist Church show it as a Chapel near Mintaro.

It stood on section 189 at Tothill Creek and the only reminder of the church is two headstones in the cemetery dated 1863 and 1866. (*See Horsham*)

Konanda - A town in the Hundred of Smeaton, 6 km south of Darke Peak, proclaimed on 31 January 1935. Aboriginal for 'north'. It ceased to exist on 22 October 1981.

Information on its school was recalled in 1923:

[It was] long conducted by Mrs Hubbe, who had before that been a teacher at the Advanced School for Girls. Together with Miss Cook, and later with Mrs Hubbe's daughters, the school was carried on from 1886 until the end of 1921.

In 1922 the school was taken over by Misses Jones and Wells, who are employing the Dalton and Montessori methods...

Kondolingarra - On section 85, Hundred of Goolwa, derived from *kondolin* - 'whale' and *nggarrin* - 'to assault or wound'. A being named *Kallibali* of the magpie lark totem contested with a whale being named *Kondoli* and wounded him. (See *Kondolonang*)

Kondolonang - A hill on section 120, Hundred of Goolwa. In the fire myth the whale, being wounded by *karilbali*, the magpie lark being, set fire to the country, hiding first at this place. He then fled to *Kandaining* where he entered the sea as a whale when a shark being stole his fire flints. The name is derived from *kondoli* - 'whale' and *nanare* - 'refuge' or 'shelter'. (See *Kondolingarra & Mutabarrangga*)

Kondoolka - A property South-West of Lake Acraman; see pastoral lease no. 1782.

Kondoparinga - Derived from the Aboriginal word *kundoparingga* - *kundo* - 'moving or twisting' and *pari* - 'river'. The **Hundred of Kondoparinga**, County of Hindmarsh, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846.

In 1894, the local factory 'had obtained a first prize in Melbourne last year, besides the first prize at the last agricultural show in Adelaide':

The directors had purchased several new machines in Victoria and were trying to work out a system of paying the producer for the cream value of the milk... Under the present no inducement was offered for rich milk...

The **Kondoparinga** School, mentioned in 1854, was renamed 'Meadows' in 1864. A report of the Kondoparinga District School's public examinations appeared in 1863; earlier, in 1861, Isaac Prior was in charge of 44 students; in 1864 there were 47 children on the roll with John Jones as teacher. (See *Finniss, River*)

Konetta - The name was taken from pastoral lease held first by Alexander Cameron (see *PL 356*). **Konetta** Post Office was opened in May 1905 on section 54, Hundred of Smith, 32 km ESE of Robe.



Kongal Post Office

Kongal - It is a corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'water mallee'. Cockburn says it comes from *koorungal* - 'laughing jackass'. (See *Darwent Waterhole*)

Kongal Post Office, on section 284, Hundred of Wirrega, 24 km west of Bordertown, contiguous to Darwent Waterhole, was opened in November 1883 by John Paterson; it closed on 31 January 1963.

Kongal school opened in 1930 and closed in 1944.

Kongolia - An Aboriginal word for 'gum tree blossom'.

Prior to 1918 it was known as 'Rhine Park'. (See *Parlko*) **Kongolia** Post Office, in the Hundred of Angas, was 10 km east of Cambrai.

Kongorong - It was the name of Donald Black's run in 1846 and is Aboriginal for 'place for swans' (See *Conkar*); also, it was said that 'Donald Black held the adjoining run of 45 square miles calling it Kongorong, corrupted from the native name *koongernoong*, meaning "the corner of it".'

Another report says it derives from *kongarang* - *kong* - 'rush' and *ngarang* - 'hole in the rocks'. (See *Warreanga*)

The town, 33 km west of Mount Gambier, was proclaimed on 30 March 1922 and comprises the western part of Mount Schank station, bought by the Peake Government in 1909 from W.J.T. Clarke.

Kongorong School opened in 1873.

A photograph of a Show committee is in the *Chronicle*, 3 December 1936, page 38.

The **Hundred of Kongorong**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 12 June 1862

Koninderie - An Aboriginal word for 'rainbow'.

Koninderie railway station on the Morgan line was five kilometres South-West of Eudunda.

Kondulka - (See *Haslam*)

Koolena - A railway station near Taperoo. Aboriginal for 'sandy place'. Formerly it was 'Silicate'. (See *Kooraka*)

Koolgera, Hundred of - In the County of Dufferin was proclaimed on 9 March 1916 and named by Governor Galway, who left no record of its meaning.

Koolidie - A property east of Lake Hamilton; see pastoral lease no. 2493.

Koolkana - A school South-East of Streaky Bay; opened in 1918 it closed in 1919.

Kooloola - A pastoral run situated on the western bank of the River Murray, near Swan Reach, where a private school was conducted from circa 1895-1903. (See *Swan Reach*)

Kooloomoobooka Cave - East of Eucla. Aboriginal for 'rotten'.

Koolunga - Aboriginal for 'by a water course'. The 'Koolunga Run' was held by John Hope (1808-1880) under occupation licence from 1846 following his arrival from Western Australia in 1839. (See *Wolta Wolta*)

The **Hundred of Koolunga**, County of Stanley, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869 and the town, 13 km North-West of Brinkworth, on 16 September 1875:

At a meeting in the schoolroom it was resolved that Mr Mann be desired to ask in the House of Assembly why the township of Koolunga had not been surveyed, or when the government intend to do so, as promises on the subject were made 12 months ago and several times since...

Many teamsters going north prefer the circuitous route to the eastward, called the 'back track', rather than trust the 'sloughs of despond' on the Mount Bryan road... [See *Devils Garden*]

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 23 November 1907, page 32, of the Institute committee in the *Chronicle*, 8 June 1907, page 29, of a cricket team on 11 February 1905, page 27, of a ladies' sports team on 8 February 1934, page

32, of a football team in the *Observer*, 18 October 1913, page 31, of members of the Koolunga Literary and Mutual Improvement Society in the *Chronicle*, 3 October 1908, page 32.

The **Koolunga** School opened in 1877; a photograph is in the *Observer*, 23 November 1907, page 32.

Koolunga Hills School opened in 1902, closed in 1913; **Koolunga Station** School operated from 1892 until 1898.

In 1883, excitement reigned in the district following the sighting of a bunyip when an attempt was made:

On Wednesday 21 February to capture the bunyip, which was last seen in the waterhole near to Mr Freeman's farm. Dynamite will be used... Our friend described the bunyip as much like a seal... The farmer's daughter, who saw it... about a week ago, describes it like a dog minus a tail...

Koolymilka, Lake - North-East of Lake Gairdner. Aboriginal for 'abundance of pine trees'.

Koolywurtie - The Aborigines knew the district as *kudlaworti* - 'lonely man'. (See *Black Point*)

Rodney Cockburn quotes a correspondent as saying:

The natives declare that this name should not have been applied to the nice country which it now represents. It properly belongs to a rugged, rocky point jutting into the sea, the local meaning of the word being 'dirty tail'.

He then quotes from J. Howard Johnson who recorded the word *kuliwurtie* as a corruption of *coolgarry* - 'a waterhole where emus come to drink'. (See *Curramulka*)

The **Hundred of Koolywurtie**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874 and the town of **Koolywurtie**, 16 km north of Minlaton, on 1 March 1877; it ceased to exist on 28 March 1979. Mr Wallis set up a blacksmith's shop there but the town never grew and, today, the only evidence that one was intended is the presence of St Raphael's Church.

In 1880, a deputation comprising of Messrs E. Crozier, G.D. Dowling and J.C. Tonkin waited upon the Minister of Education on July 12 to ask that a school might be erected in the Hundred of Koolywurtie. 'The nearest school was at Mount Rat... A public meeting had been held and it was suggested that a school might be erected at the SE corner of section 53, known as the Two-Mile-Hut Section...'

The **Koolywurtie** School opened circa 1882 in the Croser (*sic*) family residence and closed in 1942.

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 23 April 1936, page 32.

Koomooloo - A property 'North-West of Hundred of Stuart'; see pastoral lease no. 1891. According to Rodney Cockburn it was a word 'made-up' by Thomas Warnes. (See *Gebhardt Hills*)

Photographs of the station are in the *Observer*, 16 October 1920, page 26.

Koonalda - A property in the Gawler Ranges; see pastoral lease no. 1780.

Koonalda - The **Koonalda Cave** is situated between Nullarbor and Cook and it was Roy and Cyril Gurney who pumped water from it and built the heritage listed Koonalda homestead from disused railway sleepers conveyed from the Trans-Australian railway, 100 km to the north. Aboriginal rock engravings inside the cave are some of the oldest evidence of human occupation in Australia.

In 1989, the pastoral leases were acquired by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and added to the Nullarbor National Park.

Koonamore - This pastoral station (lease no. 1697) north of Yunta was described in 1924:

There is a fine war memorial which was erected six years ago by Mr Sidney Wilcox (a director). It takes the form of a stone base with a steel flag pole 45 feet high. Affixed to the base are three beautiful brass plates designed by Mr W.H. Bagot. One plate is dedicated to employees who served in the Great War and bears the names of C. Begley, M. Howley, W. Callaghan, G. Dalrymple, P.T. Howley, H.J. Kraig and J. Osborne. The first named three made the supreme sacrifice...

A photograph of the war memorial is in the *Observer*, 30 December 1922, page 28, of the station on 26 July 1924, page 33.

Koondoona - A school south of Burra; opened in 1894, it closed in 1915.

Koongarra Park - An Aboriginal word appertaining to 'a noise of birds when rising from the ground' given to a 1923 subdivision of part section 341, Hundred of Adelaide, by Cheltenham Gardens Ltd; now included in Unley.



Opening of Koongawa Hall - 1960

Koongawa - Derived from *kungawa*, an Aboriginal watering place in a grove of pines near a granite outcrop where Charles Darke was speared in October 1844. (See *Darke Peak*) A photograph of a basketball team is in the *Chronicle*, 19 November 1936, page 38.

The **Hundred of Koongawa**, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 4 November 1926.

The town of **Koongawa**, 50 km north of Lock, followed on 7 August 1930 and, on 9 November 1944, a request to change the town's name to 'Waddikee Rocks' was refused. The **Koongawa** School, opened in 1929, closed in 1976.

Koongoora - A salt lake near Stansbury derived from *kunguira* - 'a place of froth' with an implication of bad smells from decaying organisms after the lake dried out.

Koonibba - A corruption of the Aboriginal *koorhibla* - 'centre of the eye'. The name was applied to a rockhole on top of an adjacent hill. The **Koonibba** Post Office opened in January 1911 and the town of **Koonibba** in the Hundreds of Moule and Catt, 32 km North-West of Ceduna, was proclaimed on 7 February 1929.

In August 1929, the Minister of Education approved the establishment of a subsidised school at Koonibba:

Miss G. Koch will be the teacher. A subsidised school is one that is provided in a sparsely populated district where a teacher is engaged by two or more families in combination, and a subsidy towards the cost of paying the teacher is made by the department.

Koonibba Aboriginal School opened in 1952.

The mission reflects the greatest credit on Pastor Wiebach and the farm manager, Mr Rudolph, the respective trainers of the natives... [The Aborigines] are well housed, clothed and fed and the men, who are paid fair wages, are good farm hands and general labourers.

I had some of them working under me as masons' labourers and they gave me entire satisfaction during the erection of a large building for the purpose of bringing up the native children under exactly the same conditions that apply to white children. The mission is doing noble work among the natives, turning them from a wandering useless life into a good and useful one...

Photographs of an Aboriginal Mission are in the *Chronicle*, 11 August 1906, page 29, *Observer*, 13 January 1912, page 31, *Chronicle*, 12 September 1914, page 32, 17 May 1919, page 28, 26 November 1931, page 32, of mission school children in the *Observer*, 25 November 1911, page 30, of the mission on 29 May 1926, page 31, of a bridal party in the *Chronicle*, 27 July 1933, page 38.

Kooninderie - A railway station on the Morgan line. Aboriginal for 'rainbow'.

Koonoona - The school, about 17 km south of Burra, opened in 1894 and closed in 1915. A local tragedy was reported in 1915: 'Rarely have the towns of Burra, Redruth and Koorunga and of the north been so excited as by the news of the brutal murder of Mr William Escott... a wealthy grazier, of Koonoona, near Black Springs...'



Cookhouse at Koonoona Station

Koonoona Estate was a 1929 subdivision of several sections in the Hundred of Apoinga, by Kenneth Duffield, taken from the pastoral run established by Walter Duffield and T.S. Porter.

A photograph of shearers in 1898 is in the *Chronicle*, 4 May 1933, page 36.

Koonowla - The name of a property in the Lower-North between Auburn and Saddleworth.

In 1907, 'a fire occurred last night and destroyed the greater part of the wine cellars... Mr Henry Dutton (the proprietor) arrived from Anlaby shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon.'

Koonunga - Taken from an Aboriginal word *kunangga* meaning 'good shelter' - *ku* - 'shelter', *nangga* - 'good' and applied by Charles H. Bagot to a property of 800 acres comprising one fifth of a special survey claimed by Sir Montague Lowther Chapman, in 1840.

The **Koonunga** Post Office stood on section 329, Hundred of Belvidere, 8 km South-East of Kapunda, while the **Koonunga** School, opened in 1881 by Mary Potter, closed in 1948.

In 1879, it was pointed out that 'there were 500 or 600 inhabitants of the district, which was a good farming locality, There had been a private school teacher there, but the arrangement had been unsatisfactory. There were 35 children within a radius of one mile of Koonunga and fully 50 within a radius of two miles...'

Koo-owie Estate - A 1921 subdivision of eight sections in the Hundred of Apoinga by Thomas Sandland, stock agent of Koorunga. An Aboriginal word referring to water.

Koop Creek - Runs through section 454, Hundred of Jutland and recalls Wilhelm Koop, an early settler.

Koora - A railway station near Paringa derived from the Aboriginal for 'plenty'.

The name was changed to 'Wonuarra' on 16 May 1917.

Kooraka - The name suggested in 1920 to replace 'Koolena', a railway station near Taperoo. Aboriginal for 'near'. (See *Yombo & Taperoo*)

Kooramo - A railway station on the Riverton-Spalding line, 6 km north of Clare. Aboriginal for 'opossum'.

Koorine - Three kilometres North-West of Kalangadoo. In a letter dated 23 May 1908, Duncan Stewart of Rendelsham said it was a corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'my daughter' while Professor Tindale says the root word was *kurina*. George Riddoch, born at Turriff in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on 10 August 1842, arrived in Victoria with his parents in 1851 and was educated at the Geelong Seminary. At the age of 19 he came to South Australia where he became connected with the pastoral industry. (See Peter Rymill, *George Riddoch of Koorine*)

He entered parliament in 1893 and, in 1901, was returned to the Legislative Council, retiring in 1909. 'He was not a "wordy" member who spoke on every subject that was brought forward, but his speeches were always marked by a thorough knowledge of his subject gained by personal experience, particularly when dealing with pastoral and agricultural matters, irrigation and reclamation schemes.'

At his station, **Koorine**, near Kalangadoo, he was a successful breeder of stud stock and his merino sheep and Hereford cattle won for him a high reputation throughout Australia. He also participated in dairy farming and agriculture and at one period had no less than 8,000 acres under cultivation on the share system. He was bountiful for he gave the grandstand of the Mount Gambier showground, a large sum of money to the Caledonian Hall and a picture 'Jersey Beauties' to the National Art Gallery. He died on 23 April 1919.

The sale of Koorine Estate for soldier settlement was reported in 1919:

As a result of negotiations... with the executors of the late Mr George Riddoch... this property has been acquired primarily for soldier settlement... It will be subdivided into blocks varying in size from dairy farms on the richer portions to grazing blocks of 1,000 acres or more where the land is poorer...

Kooringa - The town, laid out by the SA Mining Association in 1846, was situated near the Burra mine, where cottages were constructed by the company for miners and their families.

Because it did not grant freehold titles until the 1870s other townships developed adjacent to the northern boundary of the company's property:

[It] is principally composed of substantially built houses constructed of stone quarried within the township and flagged with an excellent material raised (we believe) upon the property of the Association...

[However, some] of its houses, if such they can be called, are among the most squalid in the British Empire.

At first sight the paucity of wood and the lack of a visible water supply appeared to militate against domestic comfort but when we learned that the employees of the Association were supplied with water at sixpence per week and wood at the like easy rate, we became convinced that in these, as well as other respects, there was more than met the eye.

Offal heads, and skeletons of dead cattle mix with refuse water and rubbish of every description, have been thrown in heaps interspersed through the town, as if it were for no other purpose but to engender sickness, to which the confined and damp habitations dug into the banks of the creek must have already reduced a portion of the inhabitants more susceptible than if placed in more favourable circumstances.

A Cornish sermon, said to have been preached in the 1850s, was reproduced in full in 1912; a portion of it reads:

As I do spaik from memory because I caant read narry good I arn't quite certain where my tex be to...

However, the words are as follow - 'Et ees better to be on a house top than in a brawlin' house with a wide wummin' or rather I shud say 'in a wide house with a big wummin...'

A photograph of a cattle sale is in the *Chronicle*, 4 July 1914, page 30, of the Kooringa Ladies Cheer-Up Band on 31 March 1917, page 30, of a ladies' hockey club team in *The Critic*, 7 August 1918, page 13, of a ladies' hockey club team on 7 August 1918, page 13, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 4 November 1937, page 35.



Kooringa in the 1880s

The **Hundred of Kooringa**, County of Burra, was proclaimed on 7 August 1851.

The name may derive from the Aboriginal *kuri-ngga* - 'in the circle'; the *kuri* was 'a dance amongst the northern tribes, at which the men, ornamented with white stripes or dots on the face and chest, and green leaves round their knees, first form a circle, then stamp with their feet alternately on the ground, while the women sit down and sing.' (See *Mount Anderson*)

Rodney Cockburn suggests the name translates as 'locality of the sheaok'. (See *Burra*)

Kooringibbie - Aboriginal for 'lizard water'. **Kooringibbie Well** is near Fowlers Bay while **Kooringibbie School**, opened in 1895 by Jessie McD. Caldwell, closed in 1945.

On 29 June 1899, a cricket match was played at Yalata Station 'by teams representing Kooringibbie and Fowlers Bay and was won by the former... The principal scorers were Johns, 40 and Wheadon 23 for Kooringibbie; F. Smart 10 and 11, J. Thomas 14 and Mellor 14 for Fowlers Bay...'

Koorka, Lake - Near Lake Frome. Aboriginal for 'stone axe' or 'tomahawk'.

Koorooma - In 1862 and 1863, it was said that 'a public meeting of the subscribers and others interested in the canal and shipping place at Koorooma, Langhorne's Creek was held':

The proposed plan had been favourably reported by Mr Hanson and accepted by the government as satisfactory. The new shipping place on Lake Alexandrina, about five miles from Milang, long talked of, is now becoming a fact...

In a short time we will see Koorooma a small but thriving township... The canal - which is formed by the estuary of Langhorne's Creek - is being dug out to a uniform depth...

Later, a visitor reported that 'I happened to be in Milang last week and [saw] a paragraph in the *Register* under the heading "Fifty Years Ago" relating to preparations in progress at Koorooma in 1863 when it was expected that the latter place was on the eve of becoming a centre of considerable importance, but which, today, is completely deserted.'

Koowa - A railway station on the Wanbi-Moorook line south of Wunkar. Aboriginal for 'plenty'.

Kooyong - Near Wirrega. Aboriginal for 'camp'.

Kopanopintar - In the Hundred of Neville. An Aboriginal word meaning 'a stone axe' - *kopan* - 'one' and *pintar* - 'stone axe'.

Kopi - A government town, 27 km north of Lock, proclaimed on 27 October 1932, closed on 5 January 1989. Cyril and Haviland Streets were recommended for inclusion in the township in honour of Cyril Haviland, who surveyed adjoining country in 1927. Aboriginal for 'gypsum'.

Kopje - In the Rendelsham district, named by John Henry Stuckey, is a Dutch word meaning 'small hill', being familiar to many soldiers who fought in the Boer War.

Koppamurra - A telephone office opened in 1927 on section 455, Hundred of Joanna, 22 km South-East of Naracoorte. The Aboriginal *murra* means 'stone'. (See *Messemurray*)

Kopperamanna - Mr Scobie, the lessee of Mulka Station, advised that 'most of the names on the Birdsville track are part of a big legend up to Cannuwaukaninna': (See *Mulka*)



First Police Station at Koppermanna

They deal with the search by a Moora (or tribal god) for two dogs that got away from him at Beltana. He followed them and got on to their tracks at Dulkaninna, then on to Tidnacoodaninna, where he got bogged in the mud of the waterhole (*tidna*, 'foot'; *unda* or *coordna*, 'sticky mud'); the concluding word should be *ana*, the local word for water.

The Moora then went on to Cannuwaukaninna, where he complained that his legs were too tired, and that is the meaning of Cannuwaukaninna; then on to Ethaduna which means 'turn back'.

He was told here that the dogs had doubled back South-East, so he followed on and found them at *Kiltallie-Oola* ('two dogs') - but this is off the Birdsville track. Going north from Ethaduna we come to **Kopperamanna** (properly *Koppara Murra* - *koppara*, 'root', *murra*, 'hand').

This was a great trading centre and all tracks led to it (as all the fingers come together in the root of the hand, so all tracks lead to Koppamurra). Killalpaninna was left away to the west; this got its name from an intrigue that the sun Moora had... and we must avoid scandal.

The **Kopperamanna** Post Office opened in October 1868, while the 'Kopperamanna Run' was established by a Mr Rechner and others in 1878 (lease no. 2842). A visitor recalled that he spent a merry Christmas at the Lutheran Mission Station where Rev E. Hormann was in charge:

I have never met with such hospitable people... They have two fine dwellings and a large school for the natives. Independent of the station they have 1,500 sheep, 40 horses and six dairy cows...

An 1895 photograph of the Mission Church is in the *Observer*, 26 May 1928, page 36.

Koppio - A corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'water' and, coincidentally or otherwise, the River Tod rises in the **Hundred of Koppio**, County of Flinders, proclaimed on 24 October 1867.

Henry Price held adjacent land under occupation licence from 12 March 1846 and called it 'Kappoyo'.

In 1902, it was reported that 'the Koppio has [recently been] purchased by the government for closer settlement purposes':

Men experienced in horticulture, viticulture and dairying, as well as wool growing, are required. The rainfall at the head station has been over 17 inches, so Mr Telfer, the manager, informed me, the average being considerably over 20 inches...

Photographs of 'flourishing gardens' are in the *Chronicle*, 13 April 1933, page 32.

The **Koppio** School, 24 km South-West of Tumby Bay, opened in rented premises on section 49 in 1905, was changed to 'Yallunda Flat' in 1906 and closed on 19 May 1951 when it was consolidated to Cummins Area School;

Koppio South School opened in 1905 and closed in 1909. The **Koppio** Post Office opened in April 1886.



Thomas Brennan's 'Smithy' at Koppio - circa 1905

Korra - A former railway station on the Willunga Line. Aboriginal for 'grass'.

Koppitucka Well - Near Denial Bay. A corruption of the Aboriginal *kapitarkala* - 'water containing salt'.

Koromaranggul - An Aboriginal camp on Rabbit Island, section 21, Hundred of Glyde, a mile west of Magrath Flat. It was the home of the woman *Koromorange* and her grand daughter *Koakangi* whose blind sister was feared to be a cannibal and in legend burned up by a great meteoric fire. It was known, also, as *Kurumarangk*.

Korunye - A railway station 10 km north of Two Wells; the **Korunye** Post Office, opened by Mrs Maria Verner on 1 June 1918, closed on 3 March 1971. Aboriginal for 'rainbow'. Its earlier name was 'Paddy's Station'.

The **Korunye** School opened as 'Paddy's Bridge' in 1897 the change being made in 1921; it closed in 1966.

Kowulka - A railway station 16 km east of Penong. Aboriginal for 'crow'. Its school opened as 'Hundred of Burgoyne' in 1926, became **Kowulka** in 1928 and closed in 1936. (*See Thevenard*)

Photographs of grain elevators at the railway siding are in the *Observer*, 30 October 1926, page 34.

Kramm Hill - Gottlieb Kramm, the grantee of section 112, Hundred of Moorooroo.

Krause Rock - South-West of Point Drummond near Coffin Bay.

Since 1918 it has been known as 'Marti Rock', but this name never appeared on hydrographic maps.

Accordingly, in 2004 it was given the dual name of Krause/Marti Rock.

Krichauff - The town of **Krichauff**, proclaimed on 24 January 1884 and **Hundred of Krichauff** were named in honour of F.E.H.W. Krichauff. Born in Germany in 1824 he came to South Australia in 1848, was Commissioner of Public Works in 1870 and is credited as the originator of the SA Forests Department. Both names were wiped off the map in 1918 and changed to 'Beatty' after the Nomenclature Committee had suggested the name 'Mundawora', meaning 'native blackberry'. (*See Beatty & Mary, Mount*)

He was 'credited with walking from Bugle Ranges to the city to attend meetings of the Assembly. Payment of members was not then in force... In those distant days the State Parliament did include a few men of principle among its members', while in 1868:

The electors of Onkaparinga entertained Mr Krichauff at a public dinner at The Rising Sun Inn, Lobethal...

The Chairman... briefly touched on his public career, instancing his activity in getting the Scrub Lands Act passed...

[The guest] said he claimed a little credit for assisting to carry the Real Property Act... He believed a new a new Land Bill was now much needed but as the House was... constituted, he feared no great change would be effected...

The **Krichauff** School opened in 1886 and became 'Mount Mary' in 1902; the **Hundred of Krichauff** School opened in 1901 and closed in 1903.

Krichauff Creek and **Krichauff Range**, in the Far North-West, were discovered by Ernest Giles on 19 August 1873 and 5 September 1873 and named after the same gentleman whom Giles described as 'an old university friend of Baron Mueller.'

Apparently, these two features escaped the notice of the Nomenclature Committee in 1916 when it was charged with the task of tracking down German names for obliteration from the map.

Kringin - A government town 40 km NNW of Pinnaroo proclaimed on 25 September 1924.

It is an Aboriginal word meaning 'growing'.

The **Kringin** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1945.

In 1991, there was a report indicating that, with the backing of the Vietnam Veterans' Association, members were planning to buy the land on which the town stands. It was intended to use it as 'a bush retreat and a place to retire, with accommodation for disabled veterans.'

Kroehn Landing - On the River Murray in the Hundred of Nildottie, recalls J.G. Kroehn (1830-1914) who arrived in the *La Rochelle* in 1855 and, on 9 May 1900, obtained the land grant of sections 333 and 347, Hundred of Finnis. One of his sons who took up land in the Hundred, *viz.*, Johann C.A. Kroehn (1865-1939), bought sections 47 and 82-84 in 1912.

Earlier, he obtained the underlease of sections 45-46 from Edwin Rogers of Portee, Blanchetown, on 21 July 1903.

The name is applied, also, to a shack site near section 121.

Kroemer Crossing - On section 49, Hundred of Moorooroo, was named after Stephen Kroemer who purchased the section from William J. Brind on 25 September 1873. Born in Silesia, Germany, circa 1820, he came here from Victoria in 1848, died on 27 August 1895 and is buried at Tanunda.

Kromelite - A railway station 11 km east of Mount Gambier. Aboriginal for 'red'. (*See Red Camp*)

In 1917, it was feared that 'the Victorian authorities intended to suspend operations upon it at Kromelite (formerly Red Camp) nine miles from Mount Gambier until some date in the future when the war was finished and money again abundant. That apparently was the intention judging by the length of platform laid down at Kromelite...'

Krongart - Eleven kilometres SSW of Penola. It has been recorded that 'Mr David Skene owned Krongart... named, it would seem, in honour of the Prince Consort, so much in the public eye when this land was taken up by Dr Laing [*sic*] and another. Krongart means "Crown Garden", a tribute to its fertile soil.'

Official records reveal that, on 5 February 1846, Thomas, Gideon and William Lang (Dr Laing and another?) obtained an occupation licence 'eight miles west of Lake Mundy', *i.e.*, near the present day 'Krongart', the name applied to pastoral lease no. 181 of 1851 by David F. Minnitt, who held the land until August 1855 when he assigned the residue of his lease to William Tilley who, in turn, sold out to Ewen Cameron. (*See Kronsdorf*)

Cockburn says the name is similar to an Aboriginal word meaning 'bullfrog swamp' while another source suggests that it is derived from an 'Aboriginal word describing honeysuckle, a small *Banksia*, that is still evident on the property.' (See *Coonawarra & Pastoral Lease 181*)

Kronsdorf - In May 1850 the village of Kronsdorf was created on sections 634-652, Hundred of Moorooroo by Alfred Reynell and William Koch who held the land as trustees for Johann C. Nicolai, Johann M. Henschke, August Schulz and Johann C. Henschke. It became 'Kabminye' in 1918 and **Krondorf** in 1975.

This German word means 'crown village'.

Kroonilla Rockholes - North of the Hundred of Magarey.

The name was taken from the 'Kroonilla Run', established in 1888.

Kudla - An Aboriginal word for 'level ground', 'open', 'remote' and applied to an Adelaide suburb proclaimed on 8 November 1984. Earlier, the names 'Kudla' and 'Stebonheath' were discussed by the Geographical Names Board when it was recorded that 'Kudla was considered to be a name invented in 1947 by Professor Tindale at the request of the South Australian Railways who were seeking names for new railway sidings.'

It was a word from the dialect of the Adelaide plains Kaurna Tribe meaning 'level or open ground'.

'Stebonheath' had considerable historical association with the region, being the name of a ship that brought many settlers to Adelaide in 1849. One such passenger eventually settled in the subject region and his original pug home built in 1861, following renovation by a descendant, was named Stebonheath in 1917-18. This home still remains and a road in the area is also named Stebonheath Road.

The Board therefore recommended the adoption of the name 'Stebonheath', because of significant historical association with the area when compared with the invented name Kudla, thus overruling the objections received to the name 'Stebonheath'.

Local residents were at variance with this decision when, at a poll, 'Kudla' was favoured by 88 votes to 33. (See *Andrews Farm*)

Kudna Rockhole - North-West of Nullarbor roadhouse, on the track to Cook, it was discovered by E.A. Delisser and visited by other explorers including J.W. Jones in 1880. (See *Nullarbor Plain*)



Shed on Kuitpo Colony

Kuitpo - A corruption of the Aboriginal *kaijepo* - 'grass place'. The **Hundred of Kuitpo**, County of Adelaide, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846. The **Kuitpo** School opened in 1921 and closed in 1943.

The *Register* of 9 February 1922 talks of the **Kuitpo Forest** School: 'The first school of this kind was opened on December 1 and continued until December 10, and 25 lads from Adelaide High School were invited to attend.'

During the depression years of the 1930s the Rev Samuel Forsyth established **Kuitpo Colony**:

An industrial colony where unemployed men and boys may earn their keep while they are looking for employment. The colony will cost £5,000 to establish and the Minister of Agriculture (Mr Cowan) has granted 460 acres in the Hundred of Kuitpo at a nominal rental for 10 years with the right of renewal... It is proposed to carry on primary industries such as dairying, sheep, pig and poultry farming and to supply firewood... The aim will be to make the colony self-supporting...

while, in 1932, it was said that 'two years ago the [colony] literally carved a way into 1,100 acres of virgin bush land... Those who expected to see simply a model farm received an eye-opener'; a lengthy description follows.

Photographs of fire fighting are in the *Chronicle*, 9 March 1933, page 31, of a gala day on 3 September 1936, page 32.

Kujabidni, Lake - Aboriginal for 'fishing place'. Today, it is known as 'Sleaford Mere'

A photograph of wheat trucks at the railway siding is in the *Chronicle*, 16 February 1929, page 42.

Kulde - A railway station 32 km east of Murray Bridge.

The **Kulde** School opened in 1930 and closed in 1940. Aboriginal for 'brothers'.

Kulkami - A town in the Hundred of Cotton, 42 km east of Karoonda, proclaimed on 13 November 1919. Aboriginal for 'to wait'.

The **Kulkami** School opened in 1923 and closed in 1945; a photograph of students is in the *Chronicle*, 17 December 1931, page 32.

Kulkawi - Aboriginal for 'dingo water.' Located on section 10, Hundred of Warrenben, it was a place where dingoes scratched away sand revealing water that helped to preserve bird life.

Kulkawurra - A railway station 11 km east of Karoonda. A school of the same name was opened by Violet L.D. Coates in 1930; it closed in 1940. Aboriginal for 'day'.

Kulliparu Conservation Park - In the Hundreds of Addison and Travers, is an Aboriginal name for a bird that builds a nest about a metre high.

Kulpara - An Aboriginal word *kulapara* means 'mallee eucalyptus tree place' (*kula* - 'eucalyptus') while Rodney Cockburn says it means 'water in head - coconut'.

The **Hundred of Kulpara**, County of Daly, was proclaimed on 12 June 1862 and the town of **Kulpara**, 19 km North-West of Port Wakefield, on 15 February 1934.

The **Kulpara** School was conducted in a chapel by Josiah Polkinghorne from 1874, while the **Kulpara** Post Office opened in November 1861 and closed on 31 December 1977.

In 1879, it was reported that 'the government had and were at present receiving large sums of money from the district. Mr Fowler and others were paying heavy sums as rental for their properties, but notwithstanding... [the government] laid out but very little for its particular benefit...'

A photograph of the Methodist Church is in the *Observer*, 24 August 1929, page 8c.

The **Kulpara Mine** (known, also, as 'Copper Hill Mine') was '4 miles from Green's Plains Railway Station and about 12 from Kadina.'

Kultanaby - A railway station 32 km ESE of Kingoonya. Aboriginal for 'place of mulga'.

Kumbertoo - A property west of Lake Gairdner; see pastoral lease no. 2087.

Kumorna - A railway station 10 km SE of Tintinara. Aboriginal for 'a single barbed spear'.

Kunangalpe - A hill in the Hundred of Lewis derived from *kuna* - 'hill' and *kalpe* - 'track' or 'line'.

Kunden - Near Waterloo. Aboriginal for 'resting'. Until 1918 it was known as 'Carlsruhe'.

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 1 August 1935, page 35.

Kundulka - (See *Paney Bluff*)

Kunlara - A school north of Karoonda opened in 1930 by Garfield C. Clapp; it closed in 1937; the **Kunlara** Post Office opened on 29 September 1915 and closed on 30 June 1937.

The name, Aboriginal for 'native companion' (a bird), was applied, also, to a railway station, 16 km south of Mercunda, and adopted from a local homestead.

Kunoth Shoal - In Lake Eyre North, is a salt free area, about one foot higher than the lake bed, crossed by C.T. Madigan and C. Kunoth in 1929.

Kupmun - The Penola historian, Peter Rymill, says that:

Within three months of his arrival Dickson [at Maaoupe] was in dispute with his southern neighbours, the Austin brothers of Limestone Flats (later Kupmun, then Yallum) concerning their mutual boundary and claiming that their superintendent, John Bowden, had trespassed on Maaoupe [*sic*] with two flocks of sheep for six weeks in September 1846.

The Austins had applied for their run in March 1846, three months before Dickson, and such early disputes were quite frequent, at least until they were resolved by the well-respected Commissioner of Crown Lands, Charles Bonney, who visited the South East during the winter of 1846.

Kuragi - Rodney Cockburn places in the Fowlers Bay district and says it translates as 'rockhole and creek'.

Kurawala - A Pangkala tribal word referring to the 'magpie man', *i.e.*, the man who performs subincision rites. Today, it is known as 'Mount Liverpool'.

Kurdlidni Conservation Park - Aboriginal for 'place of sheaooks'.

Kurdnatta - The Aboriginal name for Port Augusta - 'place of drifting sand'.

Kurilla - In 1862, 'an unpretending but comfortable little Wesleyan Chapel, put up on the Kurilla mine, Wallaroo, by the activity of a few friends in the neighbourhood, was opened for public worship...'

Kurlana - A telephone office opened on section 328, Hundred of Moorook. Aboriginal for 'recent' or 'modern'.

Kurralta - The name was mentioned first in 1849 when it was announced that Mr J.W. Cole, an agent on the 'Black Forest road', was offering for sale 3 to 4 acres of section 52, Hundred of Adelaide.

In 1894, the name was applied, officially, to a subdivision of section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, by Henry Aldridge; now included in Marleston.

In respect of **Kurralta Park**, Dr William Wyatt arrived in South Australia in 1837, aged 33, and agreed to take up the position of Protector of Aborigines; later, he became City Coroner, Magistrate and Inspector of Schools and built a home at Burnside calling it 'Kurralta', meaning 'on the hill'.

Dr Wyatt bought Kurralta Estate in 1843. Section 908 was taken up, originally, on a land grant by James Hutchinson in 1841, sold by him to George Tinline in the same year, and by Mr Tinline to Dr Wyatt two years later.

The property now owned by Mr Percy Ifould consists of more than 90 acres and is one of the few large estates near Adelaide still intact... The dwelling was built about 1846 on the model of an English manor house... George Kingston was the architect...

The suburb of **Kurralta Park** was laid out on part sections 52 and 93, Hundred of Adelaide, by Henry Allchurch in 1918; portion of the land was once owned by Dr Wyatt.

In advertising the subdivision it was said that 'the proprietors have determined to establish a modern garden suburb':

In order to carry this into effect they have laid out the estate with wide roads and spacious garden plots...

The Glenelg railway runs through the estate and arrangements are being made for a stopping place on the land.

Rodney Cockburn says that Galway Park was suggested, 'after Governor Galway, but was vetoed on account of duplication. H.C. Talbot of the Survey Department suggested Kurralta.'

Kuturu, Lake - Near Lake Frome. Aboriginal for 'swan'.

Kuum - On section 643, Hundred of Binnum; Aboriginal for 'fresh water'.



Goldsworthy's Store at Kyancutta – 1920

Kyancutta - The town, 96 km west of Kimba, was proclaimed on 31 May 1917.

The **Kyancutta** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1945.

The name may derive from the Aboriginal *kanjakatari*; *kanja* - 'stone' and *katari* - 'surface water' - Cockburn suggests *kuttakutta* - 'little night hawks'.

Kyancutta... has South Australia's only country museum - a flourishing institution housed in its own building. The little township has only a school, a hostel and store combined, a boarding-house and the District Hall on one side of the railway line, the Catholic Church on the other with an odd house or two, the Post Office - general store and the Museum Institute - all in two narrow rows, facing the little siding on a lowering background of thick scrub...

[The museum] owes its origin to the enthusiasm of its curator-founder, Mr R. Bedford, who is in charge of the district postal branch... We learnt that Mr Bedford, an Oxford man, settled in the district 22 years ago...

Kybunga - An 1880 subdivision of part section 85, Hundred of Blyth, 8 km south of Blyth, by Richard Roberts, farmer of Blyth Plains.

Rodney Cockburn quotes Mr Roberts as saying, 'I bestowed the name without a meaning.' **Kybunga** Post Office opened in December 1881 and closed 30 June 1982; **Kybunga** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1988.

It was very hard [after settlers] had gone to considerable expense to supply themselves with permanent water, that they should be required to pay a tax. He had no objections to farmers in the scrub having the pipes extended, provided they were willing to pay for it, but to ask the people of Kybunga to pay a water tax would be an act of injustice; in fact, it would be robbery and they should protest against it...

A photograph of a new hall is in the *Observer*, 23 August 1913, page 32, of a football team on 16 October 1930, page 34, of a cricket team in the *Chronicle*, 23 May 1935, page 33.

Kybybolite - The Boandik people of the South-East had a word *kiap-ba-bolite* meaning 'four' (in number); another source says *kyby* means - 'three' and *bolite* - 'trees'. Rodney Cockburn says that Mr Kiddle, a former owner of the pastoral property, said that it meant 'place of spirits'; he also said that the name is 'popularly supposed to have reference to "runaway hole" although controversy arises periodically in regard to the meaning of the word.'

Further, a local historian, Ms Judy Murdoch, in a letter to the author said:

In word lists in an old book about Aborigines (I haven't access to it at the moment to quote a reference) *bolite* is said to mean 'two' in the language of the Mount Gambier Aborigines. Using this clue, and seeking two of something memorable in the area now called Kybybolite I am led to 'runaway holes'.

There are several in the district but of these, one at what is now the Research Centre was known to be an object of dread to the Aborigines, as air movements caused sighs and moans noises to be produced at times. There is another about a kilometre away in the Euromina Swamp... I wonder if these are significant features referred to? I would lay odds on the one at the Research Centre contributing to the area's name.

The first occupation licence in the immediate vicinity was allotted to Edward Townsend on 11 March 1847 at 'Cadnite Creek' and records show the name changed from 'Townsend's Run' to 'Kybybolite' in 1849.

In a letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated 2 August 1856, Mr Heighway Jones, who held an occupation licence at 'Lake Cadnight' (*sic*) from 19 February 1846 spelt the name as 'Keibybolite'.

The town, 21 km ENE of Naracoorte, was proclaimed on 31 August 1905; its school opened in 1907.

In 1926, Mrs Cumming said her father came out from Shrewsbury, England, in 1842 in the *Lightning*, with his brother Derwas.

Harry held an important post in his father's privately owned Bank of Shrewsbury, but he tired of such a cut-and-dried business and pined for adventure... Having taken up land in Victoria, father put up against new climatic conditions, almost impenetrable forests, menacing Aborigines and primitive living facilities. To two 'gently' nurtured Englishmen such experiences must have been awful and they won through and decided, eventually, to widen their horizons by exploring the western district of Victoria.

This brought them across the border into South Australia. In Victoria they were absolutely the first white men to hew a clearing in the Kilmore district and founded a station there, successfully breeding stock... Mrs Cumming said that the expedition came out into territory now known as Frances, but in those times Cadnite, on account of its lake.

The present name of Frances was bestowed by the present owner, in honour of his fiancée, Frances Caton, in England. In 1857 Mr Jones returned to his homeland and married her. They at once returned to Australia and landed at Melbourne where Mrs Cumming was born. When she was three months old they journeyed in stages to Binnun... Both my parents were very fond of the natives and whenever they were ill they went to Mother for help... Kybybolite Station was founded by my uncle, Heighway Jones...

Photographs of a 'Farmers' Day' are in the *Chronicle*, 7 December 1912, page 31, of a carnival on 6 June 1935, page 35.

Kychering Hill - Near Tarcoola. Aboriginal for 'waterhole'.

Kyeema - Aboriginal for 'stopping place' and given to a railway station on the Nuriootpa line, known locally as 'Plush's Corner'. In 1932, the name **Kyeema** was given to a prisoners' reform institute in the Hundred of Kuitpo, when Rodney Cockburn said it meant 'dawn'.

In 1937, South Australia's prison camp at Kyeema:

A model of its kind, drew praise from the acting Premier... recently. For five years an average of 12 prisoners a day have been kept at this pleasant little spot in the country...

The **Kyeema Conservation Park** is 12 km east of Willunga.