ℒ

Labatt, Point - West of Cape Radstock contiguous to section 23, Hundred of Rounsevell, and named after J.B. Labatt, Assistant Engineer of the Harbors Board.

> Mr J.H. [*sic*] Labatt… who has been appointed assistant-engineer of harbours, is the son of the late Mr G.A. Labatt, a well-known solicitor of this city. He was educated at St Peter's College and, after serving under articles to Mr R.P. Kickson (then Engineer of Harbours and Jetties), in the shops and drawing office at the government dockyard… he passed into the Engineer-in-Chief's Department and has remained there… under Messrs H.C. Mais and A.B. Moncreiff.

> During this time Mr Labatt has been connected with nearly every work of importance carried out…

Lacepede - Baudin named **Lacepede Bay** *Baie des Orphelins* (Bay of Orphans), while on Freycinet's published charts it appears as *B. Lacepede*. Bernard. Comte de Lacépède (1756-1825), was a French naturalist and biologist; later, he entered politics and was made Minister of Marine in 1804 and a Peer of France in 1819.

The **Hundred of Lacepede**, County of MacDonnell, was proclaimed on 18 April 1861. The **Lacepede Bay** School opened in 1863 becoming 'Kingston' in 1869. (*See under Kingston for the town of* **Lacepede**.)

At a Select Committee on the South East, Mr James Cooke, a resident of Kingston, extolled the advantages of Lacepede Bay with its wide entrance of 18 miles:

> When the lighthouse is up ships will be able to enter to enter with perfect ease on the darkest night without a pilot. The works required were very small indeed compared with the immense interests which such works would promote.

Mr G.W. Goyder, Surveyor-General, spoke highly of this location, although other witnesses preferred Guichen Bay which was agreed to be the safest harbour but, unfortunately, at a distance from the most fertile parts of the country. It was always a question whether a multiplicity of shipping places - and the constant scattering among them of expenditure which, if concentrated, would be so much more effective - was really beneficial.

By May 1869, there were three established sea ports on the coast line of the South East, and the fourth at Rivoli Bay, although once abandoned, was revived with the draining of lands in the vicinity and the coming of a railway from Mount Gambier late in the 1870s. (*See Kingston & South-East*)

In 1873, the plight of Aborigines was discussed:

> At Lacepede Bay several natives were encamped near the township and we found their wants were carefully attended to by Police Trooper Morris. 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.

Lacy Isles - Two rocky islets and a detached reef in the Nuyts Archipelago named by Matthew Flinders on 3 February 1802, after a midshipman member of his crew.

Lady Alice Mine – circa 1896

Lady - In 1873, the town of **Lady Alice**, in Hamlin Gully, was built around the Lady Alice Gold Mine where, at its peak during the 1880s, both gold and copper were mined but, by 1904, it was almost deserted and, today, the remains can be seen on the border of the Para Wirra National Park.

> Any old or even young colonist who remembers the now celebrated Humbug Scrub in the days of its untrod dreariness will be both surprised and delighted to see in the locality unmistakable evidence of a partially developed enterprise… The history of the Lady Alice mine is too well-known to need recital and it is only requisite now to say that within the last three years workings that were begun on the smallest scale are now carried on to an extent and with the result both satisfactory and surprising… Quite a township has sprung up where the kangaroo once held the freehold and the hills echo with the heavy rumble of extensive machinery and the busy hum of active labourers… [*See Hamlin*]

In mid-1870, the following report appeared in the Adelaide press in respect of **Lady Edith**:

At the same time the first meeting of shareholders in the Lady Edith Gold Mine, Mount Lofty, was held when it was advised that operations had been impeded by the want of water and, while 150 loads of wash dirt had been raised, a director… told anxious shareholders that he had no doubt 'a rich reef would be found on the property.'

Lady Blanche Lake - (*See Blanche*)

Lady Kinnaird Tanks - (*See Kinnaird*)

Laffer, Hundred of - In the County of Cardwell, proclaimed on 3 March 1921. George Richards Laffer, MP (1913-1933), born at Coromandel Valley in 1866, became a fruit grower at Belair, supervised all soldier settlement schemes on the River Murray and, under his control, South Australia became the first State to pass a Town Planning Act. Speaker of the House from 1927-1930, he was a member of a Royal Commission into alleged illegal betting and whether bookmakers should be licensed; his sincerity and tenacity were instrumental in passing a Bill that was applauded by the sporting community. He died at Belair and is buried at Mitcham.

Mr Laffer has represented the Alexandra district as a Liberal since 1913… He was a fruitgrower and a foundation member of the SA Fruitgrowers' Association… Before entering parliament he was Chairman of the Mitcham District Council for 8 years and for two years Chairman of the Advisory Board of Agriculture.

Laffin, Point - On the banks of the Goolwa Channel at the entrance to Currency Creek and named after Joshua Laffin who established a dairy there. He arrived in the *Fairlie* in 1840 and, in 1872, took up the licence of the Corio Hotel at Goolwa, after which he removed to Kadina; he died on 22 October 1900, aged 69.

In 1871, it was reported that 'on Saturday night an unoccupied house at Laffin Point, near Goolwa and recently in the occupation of Mr McFie was destroyed by fire':

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict - 'That the premises were willfully set on fire by some person or persons unknown.'

The Lakes of South Australia are recorded alphabetically under their specific name, *eg*, George, Lake.

Lake - In 1896 the **Lake Ormerod** School near Naracoorte opened; it closed in 1915. (*See Ormerord, Lake*)

Lake Plains was a descriptive name given to a subdivision of section 2113, Hundred of Bremer, 24 km South-East of Strathalbyn; the **Lake Plains** Post Office opened in 1869; **Lake Plains** School opened in 1862 and closed in 1942. A photograph of a 'Back to School' celebration is in the *Chronicle*, 14 May 1936, page 35.

Its Aboriginal name was *parankan* - 'camping place', located in the vicinity of section 16.

The Rev F. Slaney Poole said that he once 'had charge of Lake Plains [Parish], some 13 miles from Strathalbyn':

I held services regularly on alternate Sunday afternoons. We were allowed the use of the public schoolroom for the purpose… The names of some of the families [were] the Steers, two families of Adamson, Baird, Wiese and of course the ubiquitous Smith… At about this time the results of the drainage system in the South-East were beginning to show themselves with the consequence of most of the Lake Plain families folding up their tents and finding their way into fresh fields.

Lake View was a descriptive name given to a railway station 16 km north of Snowtown.

The **Lake View** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1946. (*See Collinsfield*)

In 1926, all roads between Redhill and Snowtown carried motor traffic from an early hour:

When harvesting trials were held on Mr M.M. Coffey's property at Lake View… People had come from a 100 miles to be present which was a credit to the advanced ideas held by farmers of the present day… A 70 acre crop was used for the trials… eight firms were represented by different types of harvesters…

Hundred of Lake Wangary - (*See Wangary, Lake*)

Lakes Folly - This name was given to a claypan on Youltookera Station on the North-Eastern Plains.

In 1865, two Aborigines, Moortonga alias Christopher and Wingakaroo alias King William, 'died from gunshot wounds' at the hands of William Henry Lake and Henry Maloney; an inquest decided that they had acted in self-defence (one witness was James Andrew Lake); pastoral maps of the time show the name 'Lake' as lessee of land in the Boolcoomatta area.

Lakkari - In the Hundred of Mudla Wirra. Aboriginal for 'honeysuckle'.

Prior to 1918 it was known as 'Blumenthal'.

Lalee - A property near Mount Gambier associated with Richardson Bell's pastoral lease no. 185. (*See Bell Hill*)

The name was applied first to an occupation licence held by S.G. Henty in the 1840s.

Lalirra - A post office on section 57, Hundred of Wilson, 16 km WNW of Sandalwood, opened in 1927. **Lalirra** School, opened in 1928 by Mary A.C. Hastings, closed in 1948. An Aboriginal word for 'sun' or 'sunny day'.

Lamb, Point - On Flinders Island; named after 'an officer of SS *Governor Musgrave*.'

Lameroo - At a meeting of settlers, the name was suggested by J. McL. Johnston who had served in Darwin where there was a 'Lameroo Beach'. (*See Norfolk*) The Aboriginal name for the district was *wauwauwe* - 'many kangaroos'. Another opinion was expressed in 1904:

On the southern portion of the plain, dotted here and there, are the white survey pegs marking out the [Lameroo] township block… A month ago or so… the few settlers called a meeting and signed a memorial requesting that the name of Wow Wow should be changed to Lammeroo [*sic*]. Wowell, which is the proper name of the plain, as it was first called by the natives, would be a popular name. Wow Wow is a mistake and no one seems to know how it came to take the place of Wowell. [*See Wow Wow Plain*]

The first pastoralist in the area was William Butcher, who took out pastoral lease no. 2177 in 1873 when it was described as 'Winike Berick, New S-E District'. (*See Winicke Berick*)

The first settler in the district after survey was, probably, Thomas Leckie, who took up a block of 450 acres about half a mile from Lameroo in 1896. Previously, he had been employed by Henry Scott on Coonalpyn Station and, for a time, by the government as an inspector of improvements.

The town of **Lameroo**, proclaimed on 17 November 1904, was extended on 7 March 1907 and, by 1915, 'the progress made… has been truly marvellous':

> With an assured supply of particularly good bore water, it behoves the farmer to ponder the question of dairy farming, or rather mixed farming in preference to purely whea-tgrowing… One only needs to have a look at Mr Bull's farm… Maize five weeks old shows a flag and a freshness which would bring joy to any cow. Sorghum put in seven weeks ago stands 5 feet… Another fine illustration of the potentialities of the soil, stimulated by water, may be seen in the garden at the police station where MC Giles… grows vegetables and flowers of excellent quality…

Lameroo School opened in 1906.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 15 September 1906, page 30, 24 August 1907, page 29, 6 March 1909, pages 31-32, 23 May 1925, page 37, *The Critic*, 18 January 1911, page 7, 8 and 15 February 1911, pages 16 and 20, 15 and 22 March 1911, pages 3-4 and 18, 5 April 1911, pages 16 and 19, of an Arbor Day in the *Chronicle*, 15 August 1908, page 29, of the opening of the Institute on 24 July 1909, page 29, of a football team on 9 September 1911, page 32, of a Masonic temple on 11 July 1914, page 30, of dogs, the 'Willing Workers at Lameroo', on 7 May 1931, page 37, of the opening of the school in the *Observer*, 6 August 1910, page 30, of a bullock team carting wheat on 15 July 1911, page 28, of the institute on 16 May 1914, page 29, of school students dressed as grandmothers on 18 March 1916, page 26, of wheat at the railway station on 4 December 1926, page 34, of the Roman Catholic Church in the *Chronicle*, 9 September 1911, page 30, of the Catholic Church in the *Observer*, 23 December 1911, page 30, of the hospital on 6 January 1912, page 30, of a Masonic temple on 11 July 1914, page 4 (supp.), of horses yarded for military purposes on 17 October 1914, page 27, of an Australia Day celebration on 14 August 1915, page 29, of enlisted men on 21 August 1915, page 30.

Lampard Creek - (*See Kalarnowidinki*)

Lancaster - A 1910 subdivision of part section 389, Hundred of Yatala, by Alfred B. Black; now included in Allenby Gardens. The name comes from Lancashire, England, where in 1094 it was written as *lanecastrum* - 'Roman fort on the River Lune'.

Lancelot - The town, 13 km east of Peterborough, named by Lt-Governor Samuel Way, was proclaimed on 19 July 1877; the **Lancelot** Post Office opened in August 1878 and closed in May 1908. The name commemorates Sir Lancelot Stirling, MLC who, two months prior to the gazettal of the town, was appointed Lt-Governor Way's private secretary. With the advent of the railway to Broken Hill, via Peterborough and Ucolta, the town decayed gradually to ruins and ceased to exist on 22 May 1980. The **Lancelot** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1912:

> It consisted of a timber and iron building with three rooms. The outside was weatherboard and inside was matchboard painted light grey. It had no furniture, cupboards, blinds, *etc*., no verandah, laundry or laundry facilities, no stove cooking oven, fire top and bottom, and no toilet for teacher or his family. They used the school toilet for boys and girls (pits). The three rooms were in a row and formed one side of the schoolroom and shelter shed.
>
> Rabbits had a warren under this building and were able to climb up the cavity walls and reach the ceiling where they romped overhead. I saw one rabbit up a sloping mallee branch eating young leaves. Another got in the netted garden but escaped over the fence by climbing the corner netting by a post. I brought my pet cat on the scene and eventually cleared the warren. This school was closed permanently about 1914 and pulled down in sections and carted to Minvalara (between Peterborough and Orroroo) and re-erected. It is still there although now a closed school.

An article titled 'Deserted Village' appeared in 1937:

> [Its] ruins could tell a story of how it was going to become a great northern town when the railway went through it. But the railway was diverted… [It] was quite important about fifty years ago… when the railway went no further than Terowie and all the traffic to and from Broken Hill and Adelaide was along the northern stock route…
>
> [It] boasted a hotel, post office, blacksmith's shop, store, two churches, and a school. One of the church buildings is still in use - as a shearing shed and I believe the one-time vestry is the catching pen… What have we in its place? Busy and important Peterborough a few miles distant from the ruins of Lancelot…

Landseer, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 19 April 1888. Albert H. Landseer, MP (1875-1899), born in London in 1829, came to South Australia in the *Bolton* in 1848 and became a successful businessman at Milang where he died in September 1906.

Laneville - A 1909 subdivision of part section 76, Hundred of Mobilong, by Ellen Pauline Lane; now included in Murray Bridge.

Langdorf - Near Tanunda. A German word meaning 'long village'. Since 1918 it has been 'Kaldukee', Aboriginal for 'a tuft of feathers'.

Langhorne Creek - H.C. Talbot said that it took its name from 'Alfred Langhorne who brought a mob of cattle overland from Sydney in 1841':

He and his party were attacked by natives at the Rufus (River) on the Murray in July 1841… he took the cattle down to country he held and sold them, after a time and went to Victoria, generously known under the sobriquet of 'Liar' Langhorne.

Much of this information has been disputed because official records at the State Library indicate that Alfred Langhorne was in Adelaide in 1841.

In a letter dated 24 May of that year he sought protection for his brother, Charles Langhorne, who, with a party, was then on his way from New South Wales to South Australia with cattle. A volunteer expedition was organised at Adelaide to protect Langhorne and other overlanders, and, as recorded in the *SA Register* of 10 July 1841, the expedition's presence proved providential for, in an encounter with the natives, four of Langhorne's party were killed.

Upon the return of the expedition to Adelaide there was criticism about Charles Langhorne's alleged refusal to supply meat to the volunteers. An interesting account of the experience of the expedition, with particular reference to the difficulties encountered by Langhorne's party, is contained in J.C. Hawker's *Early Experience in South Australia*, pp. 76-78. Incidentally, Hawker mentions that an S.K. Langhorne was a member of the expedition.

The village of **Langhorne**, laid out on section 3552, Hundred of Bremer, by George Green in 1854, was advertised as 'Langhorne - New Township - Langhorne Bridge.'

The **Langhorne Creek** Post Office, 14 km South-East of Strathalbyn, was opened by J. Knight in 1854.

Strangely, today there is no such creek in existence and the stream running through the town is the River Bremer.

At a public meeting in 1860 an opinion was sought as to whether the settlers along the banks of the Bremer and Angas Creeks could legally make use of the waters of those creeks to irrigate the adjoining lands…

The Attorney-General stated that the law would not allow the damming up or diverting of a stream of water for the purposes of irrigation…

In 1861, there was a report of 'a new schoolroom… on the plains, a short distance from here'; it opened as 'Langhorne's Bridge' in 1861 and, apparently, changed to 'Langhorne's Creek' in 1875.

In 1869, it was said that the township was situated 'about nine miles from Strathalbyn upon the Wellington Road, and upon the banks of a creek from which it derives its name':

The number of habitations which form the township is not very great, but amongst them there are several commodious and substantial looking erections. The first building which attracts attention upon approaching the township is a large and handsome private residence on the left hand side of the road, and a little further on, upon a slight rise, is the Primitive Methodist Chapel.

A substantial looking schoolroom affords the necessary accommodation for carrying out in an effective manner the scholastic duties connected with the cultivation of the minds of the rising generation of 'The Creek', and not far off Mr Stephenson's well-stocked store appears to be in every way capable of supplying the domestic requirements of the neighbourhood.

The Langhorne's Creek Hotel is a comfortable and commodious hostelry, where the enterprising proprietor, Mr J. McCallum, exercises his agreeable hospitality upon all who give him a call. Added to the other conveniences of the place is a saddlery establishment, which, though not on a very large scale, is doubtless sufficient for the requirements of the place.

On the whole, Langhorne's Creek is a very prettily situated township and as the natural beauties of the country have not all been obliterated by the hand of the agriculturalist, there are a number of spots in the vicinity of the township for a little quiet recreation for the residents and visitors. Langhorne's Creek can also boast of its local industries, for situated at a short distance from the general habitations are the extensive vineyards of Mr E.J. Hector and Mr F. Potts.

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 15 August 1935, page 38.

Langmeil - The village, on section 37, Hundred of Moorooroo, laid out on behalf of George Fife Angas, circa 1845, is a German word meaning 'long mile'; changed to 'Bilyara' in 1918, it reverted to the original name on 17 April 1975. In the first instance, the name was applied by German settlers and the Langmeil Lutheran Church was built in 1846; Pastor Kavel is buried in the adjoining cemetery - he had been on a visit to a relation in Tanunda and was attacked by apoplexy and died on 12 February 1860. 'There was a vast concourse at the funeral where some 2,000 persons followed the hearse in solemn procession.'

German missionaries leaving Langmeil on 9 October 1866

Langport - An 1872 subdivision of sections 239 to 244, Hundred of Wallaroo, suburban to Moonta Bay, by Robert Stuckey (1812-1897) and Peter D. Prankerd (1819-1902);

The latter was born at Langport, Somerset, derived from the Œ *lang-port* - 'long market place'. (*See Athelney*)

Langton, Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group named by Matthew Flinders in 1802 after a village in Lincolnshire, England, meaning 'long village'. (*See Milne Island*)

Lanky Well - Near Beachport, recalls 'Lanky Canna', the last survivor of the Boandik people; he was a police tracker and often camped at the site. (*See Appendix 46 for a photograph of the said gentleman.*)

Lannes, Cape - Baudin named it *Pointe Marbree* (Mottled Point), while on Freycinet's charts it is Cape Lannes. Marshal Jean Lannes, Duke of Montebello, a Marshal of France was one of the few men of whom Napoleon was fond; he was mortally wounded in Austria in 1809. On modern day charts it is 'Cape Buffon' while the name 'Cape Lannes' has been given to a point approximately two km south of Cape Dombey.

> The *Sultana*, 350 tons, was wrecked on 27 April 1857 and the first mate had charge, the captain of the vessel, having died on the voyage from Hong Kong. While manoeuvring into the bay she struck a reef off Cape Lannes. Anchors were let down immediately and, finding that she was making water, the mate decided that the only way to save her was to beach her where his passengers (400 Chinese) scrambled ashore without casualty.

Lanosa - The name suggested for a railway siding about two km WSW of Morgan on 24 March 1943.

A species of blue bush growing in the area has the botanical name *Kochia lanosa*.

Lapford - A town in the Hundred of Bright, 16 km north of Robertstown, proclaimed on 9 August 1877, has a namesake in Devonshire, England, with which its nomenclator, Governor Jervois, had family associations.

It ceased to exist on 13 December 1962. (*See Worlds End Creek*)

In the *Domesday Book* the name is written *eslapaforda* - 'Hlappa's ford'.

Lapstone Gorge - About 7 km from Wilpena, so called from the enormous boulders that, for ages, rolled down from the ranges.

Larelar Mound - This place is West of Lake Callabonna and is an Aboriginal word for 'round'; prior to 1918 it was known as 'Hasse's Mound'.

Largs - The *Register* of 18 June 1873 advertises the 'Township of Margate' but, on 2 July 1873, it was said that the subdivision was to be known as **Largs**.
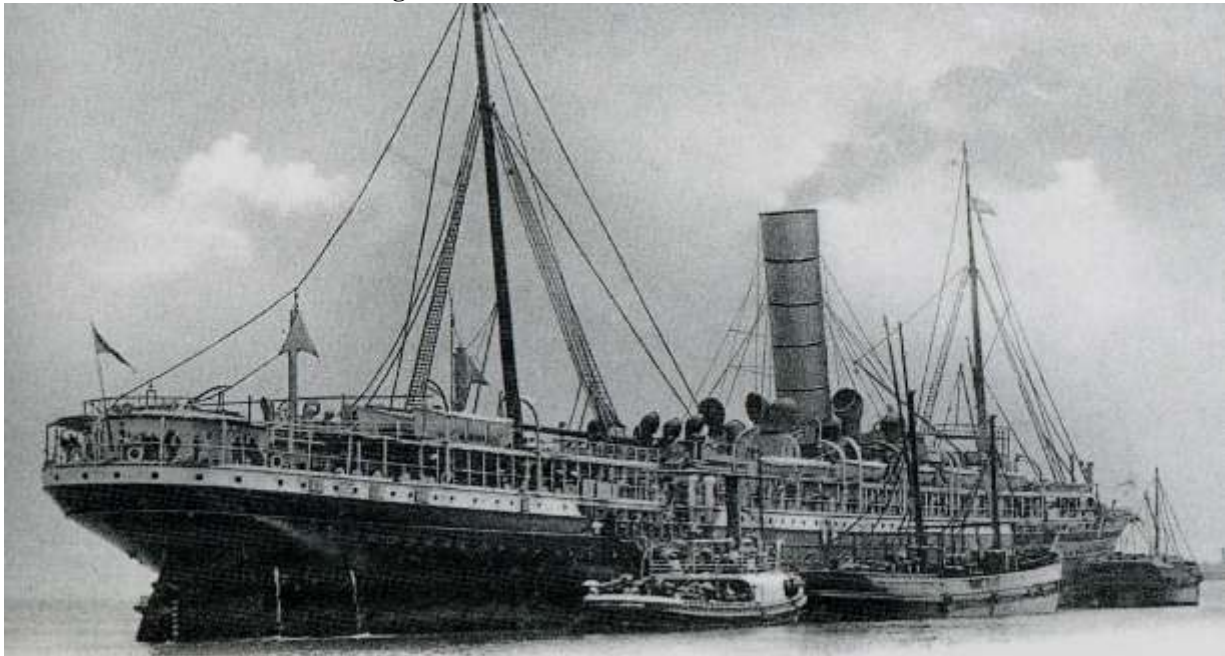
The *Omrah* anchored in Largs Bay discharging mail and passengers – circa 1905

George and Thomas Elder laid out this seaside suburb on sections 1061-62 and 1096-97, Hundred of Port Adelaide, naming it after the town of Largs in Scotland, where George Elder died in 1897, aged 81.

The Gaelic word *learg* means 'side or slope of a hill, beaten path'.

> Until 1880, what is now **Largs Bay** was a jumbled mass of sandhills; overseas ships called at Glenelg and one or two farmhouses were the only sign of life on what was, aided and abetted by plans for a proposed fort, to become a favourite spot for land speculators of the early 1880s.
>
> Lefevre Peninsula had been linked to Port Adelaide by the Jervois Bridge and, across it, trains ran to Semaphore - two points that that helped Largs Bay salesmen.
>
> When the land boom began buyers extended rapidly north of Semaphore jetty and the Largs Bay Land Company was formed. A private railway line was built connecting the new town with Glanville and as the company had no rolling stock, the government leased engines and carriages to it.
>
> On 21 January 1882 a ceremony was held in the new township in the sandhills, when the first pile of a jetty was driven. A campaign was commenced to have overseas liners berth at Largs Bay and a telephone line was laid down to a buoy so that ships could keep in touch with the mainland.
>
> Since the jetty was first commenced in January last wonderful improvements have been effected in the surrounding neighbourhood…

It may be of interest… to learn of the adjoining works that have been undertaken… by the Largs Bay Company… The most noticeable… is the large hotel that faces the jetty… The esplanade under construction is about three quarters of a mile in length and 100 feet wide…

In respect of mail landing facilities it was reported that there was:

Absolutely no shelter provided for the passengers [and] they are obliged to produce their luggage for examination by the customs officers on the open jetty. There are only two landing stages provided for the launches, one facing north, and the other running east; the former, during northerly and westerly gales is absolutely useless… It is not an uncommon sight to see a crowd of passengers compelled to struggle over one, two, or perhaps three launches in order to reach the jetty…

The present facilities are disgraceful in the extreme… We are informed that owing to inadequate facilities at Largs the German Line steamer did their work from the Semaphore. [*See Appendix 24*]

Largs Bay Jetty – Pier Hotel in the background

A sketch of the Largs Pier Hotel is in the *Pictorial Australian*, April 1883, page, 56; also see *Express*, 31 January 1883, page 3e, of fishing from the jetty in the *Observer*, 28 August 1909, page 31, of naval reserve cadets on 16 May 1914, page 31, of a naval camp the *Chronicle*, 8 January 1910, page 30, of a sandcastle competition on 24 January 1935, pages 33 and 34, of a military camp in *The Critic*, 9 September 1914, page 12, of the landing of mail on 19 April 1902, page 4, 29 August 1903, page 18 and a cartoon on 1 February 1905, page 15.

The name **Largs Bay** was applied first to a subdivision of sections 1092-93 by the SA Land, Mortgage & Agency Co. Ltd in 1914. **Largs Bay Estate -** (*See Portsea*)

Fort Largs

(The following essay was taken from an unpublished manuscript *The Russians are Coming* - a copy is held in the State Library)

Largs Bay fort in its present condition could easily be captured. That fact, as is pointed out by a correspondent has been conclusively proved by the recent military manoeuvres at the place.

During the latter half of the 19th century there were several proposals for the defence of Port Adelaide. A Martello tower was decided upon in the 1860s [*See under 'Onkaparinga' for an earlier suggestion*] when it was proposed that a war vessel of the Hussar class, built about 1866 for the Peruvian government, should be bought - there is an account of the great fight between the Hussar and the Chilean navy in the *Observer* on 21 May 1898.

Until 1880, what is now Largs Bay was a jumbled mass of sandhills; overseas ships called at Glenelg and one or two farmhouses were the only sign of life on what was, aided and abetted by plans for a proposed fort, to become a favourite spot for land speculators of the early 1880s. Lefevre Peninsula had been linked to Port Adelaide by the Jervois Bridge and across it trains ran to Semaphore - two points that that helped Largs Bay salesmen.

When the land boom began buyers extended rapidly north of Semaphore jetty and the Largs Bay Land Company was formed. A private railway line was built connecting the new town with Glanville and, as the company had no rolling stock, the government leased engines and carriages to it.

On 21 January 1882, a ceremony was held in the new township in the sandhills, when the first pile of a jetty was driven. A campaign was commenced to have overseas liners berth at Largs Bay and a telephone line was laid down to a buoy so that ships could keep in touch with the mainland.

The purpose of the proposed battery to the southward of Semaphore (Fort Largs) was to prevent a vessel armed with guns of long range lying to the westward and throwing shot and shell into Port Adelaide, but it was not supposed that it would be of any use in repelling a hostile force attempting to effect a landing on the coast.

Indeed, in retrospect, the castigation of an enlightened citizen many years later suggested to many that the expenditure was a blatant waste of public funds:

Largs is in the wrong position. If it were placed there to prevent cruisers entering the river then all I have to say is that the money was thrown away, as no cruiser captain would be fool enough to put his ship into such a trap where she could be blown up with torpedoes, as easy as a basket of eggs could be broken with a big stick. If the forts were placed there for defence of the shipping in the Port then again I say it was a waste of money, as a heavily armed cruiser could stand off and blow Port Adelaide to bits without being touched by the present armament of Largs or Glanville Forts… [and] could smash the two forts, bombard Adelaide… without loss of a life.

Early in April 1883, the Permanent Artillery was employed in getting the ordnance and ammunition from Port Adelaide to the site of Largs Bay fort. Although it was not to be completed for about five months, the ground where the guns were stored was required for building purposes.

Two 84-pounder guns (muzzle loading) and two 12-ton Woolwich pattern had to be conveyed, besides some 300 rounds of ammunition, platforms, carriages, etc. The work all went well until Military Road was reached when fears were entertained as to its soundness.

It was not, however, until after crossing the Largs Bay railway that any difficulty was met with the narrow road which, every hundred yards or so, was heavy with sand. The wheels of the waggon sank to the axletrees in two or three places, but the gunners soon lifted the vehicle by means of hydraulic jacks and a fresh start was made.

It was found, however, that the horses were 'done in' and about 600 yards from the fort. Accordingly, Lieutenant Gordon decided to leave off and make a fresh start the next day.

A team of horses from Messrs Graves & Co awaited them when they arrived from Fort Glanville where they had bivouacked overnight and, after proceeding about 100 yards, the horses swerved and the waggon, getting off the track, sank deeper than ever.

The horses were then sent back and the gunners took the guns off the conveyance and returned to the Port, lifted the other gun on to it and set off again but, alas, the treacherous sand defeated them again. The guns were then both left on the road and, the next day 'the permanent artillery parbuckled [them] along the road to the fort.'

The fort differed slightly from Fort Glanville in the interior arrangements, but the general outline was similar, but was to be six feet higher. The fort contractor was Mr Evans and the contract estimate £9,098-19s; the structure was begun in January 1883 and, when completed, equipped with two nine-inch guns and two 80-pounders as flank guns. The guns on the left flank commanded the river and the land approach, as well as to seaward. Those on the right flank swept the mouth of the river and commanded a good range seaward.

The fort was surrounded by a deep ditch, V-shaped, differing in respect of Fort Glanville which was flat bottomed. The sword blade grass, so plentiful thereabouts, which, by the way, an enterprising colonist once tried to turn to account as a manufacture, was laid thickly on the slope to bind the sand and was, itself, kept down by a layer of silt. In the immediate neighbourhood there were not many houses whose stock of crockery could be cracked by the thunder of the guns, but the nine-inch pieces were quite equal to rattling the cups in the Largs Bay Hotel, about a mile distant.

On 19 April 1884, its guns were fired for the first time and a good deal of excitement was evident because the two guns used were those 'time honoured pieces' imported in 1868 and left to lie in 'solitary grandeur at the port.' The Engineer-in-Chief and Major Jervois visited the fort in March 1885 and inspected the work in progress on the barracks and other works. However, in view of the Russian scare of the time it was decided to create sandbag defences at the rear of the fort so as to prevent it being taken by a sudden attack by a hostile force of infantry.

When completed, the total force housed in the fort was 44 men, but there was not enough room for sleeping quarters under the main roof, so six tents were erected in the courtyard to accommodate twelve men. New platforms were constructed for gun replacements in 1890 in the form of six-inch breech loading Armstrong's that had been mounted in the Armament Hall of the Jubilee Exhibition in 1886. (*See Glanville & Glenelg*)

Lashmar Lagoon - On section 68, Hundred of Dudley and named after Jane Lashmar (1822-1864) and Thomas Young Lashmar (ca.1813-1860), who held two pastoral leases on Kangaroo Island in 1858.

In 1992, the name **Lashmar Conservation Park** was given to section 76, Hundred of Dudley.

Lass O'Gowrie - An 1862 electoral roll for the district of Yatala shows William Guthrie, draper, and others, residing at this place and enrolled to 'vote at Salisbury'.

Lathami Conservation Park - In the Hundred of Cassini. *Calyptorhynchus lathami* is the name of a glossy black cockatoo.

Main Street, Laura

Laura - The Aborigines called the district *wirramatya* - 'gum tree flat' while the town of **Laura**, surveyed in 1871, was named by Governor Fergusson after Herbert Bristow Hughes's widow, the former Laura White-White who died in January 1909, aged 80 years; the first lots were offered for sale on 1 August 1872.

Laura to Booleroo railway under construction

In 1874, there were 'two large stores the property of Messrs Webb and Kinrane which have recently been erected':

There are at present a good many dwellings in course of erection and there is a Primitive Methodist Chapel getting up quickly… A doctor attends here once or twice a week… Mr Walters has started grinding at his new mill… The brewery will soon be fit for use.

The **Laura** School opened in 1873; photographs are in the *Pictorial Australian*, February 1895, page 21, *Chronicle*, 24 August 1933, page 37.

Sketches of the town are in the *Pictorial Australian* in October 1886, page 157 and photographs in the *Observer*, 13 July 1907, page 32, 13 October 1923, page 30, a sketch of a mill in the *Pictorial Australian* in January 1881, page 12, of an implement factory and foundry in January 1881, page 29, *Frearson's Weekly*, 5 February 1881, page 757, photographs of flooding are in the *Chronicle*, 19 March 1910, page 31, 17 September 1910, page 31, 8 September 1917, page 23, 18 August 1932, page 33, of 'Starting for the Methodist Picnic' in the *Chronicle*, 12 September 1903, page 43, of the ladies' hockey club members on 6 July 1907, page 30, 9 September 1911, page 32, of a football team in the *Observer*, 5 October 1912, page 32, *Chronicle*, 17 October 1925, page 42, of members of a combined council on 2 June 1932, page 32, of Martin Dobrilla who, 'at Laura broke the world's club swinging record', on 23 December 1911, page 31, of the aftermath of a mice plague in the *Observer*, 8 September 1917, page 25, of the war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 24 December 1921, page 28, of horse teams on Mr J.E. Karger's property on 2

December 1922, page 32, of the bowling green on 21 November 1929, page 38, of G.E. Walter's home, 'Hamilton' in the *Register*, 16 January 1920, page 8, of a 'Back to Laura' celebration in the *Chronicle*, 7 July 1932, page 31.

Laura Bay is 21 km South-East of Ceduna on Eyre Peninsula and the Aborigines knew it as *corabinna* - 'tied up'. Mr George De Mole, draughtsman to Captain Bloomfield Douglas, informed H.C. Talbot that the Captain named it after his wife, while genealogical records show the wife's name as 'Ellen' and his second daughter, 'Laura', who died in infancy, aged five years, in 1860.

The name dates from 1858 when Captain Douglas:

> Made a survey of that portion of the coast lying between Point Fowler, near the western boundary of the province, and the western end of Kangaroo Island. Governor MacDonnell and Suite accompanied Captain Douglas [in the *Yatala*] as far as Denial Bay where the Governor landed, returning overland to Port Lincoln.

A small jetty, about 15 metres in length, was erected there in 1911 and opened by Mr Arthur Barnett, an early settler; it was dismantled in June 1937. The **Laura Bay** School opened in 1927 and closed in 1937:

> Laura Bay was about 20 miles from Ceduna and there were 12 children, one of whom was 12 years of age, and none of them were attending school. If a school could not be provided, the children should be conveyed to Ceduna by means of motor conveyances… One farmer had said that he would not send his children to school, because he wanted them to gather sticks on the land. It is a pity the need of education in the remote parts of the country should be overruled by rules and regulations. The stipulated number of 20 before a school should be supplied was too high.

MV *Excelsior* at Laura Bay jetty - 1922

A photograph of picnickers on the beach is in the *Chronicle*, 11 March 1911, page 37, of earth excavations on 1 August 1914, page 31.

Laurel Park - (*See Thowville*)

Laurence - The town, proclaimed on 24 June 1909, was named after Laurence O'Loughlin, MP. Many objections were raised to its christening and one dissenter said that 'there are already on the map O'Loughlin Bay and a Hundred of O'Loughlin and it is satisfactory to note that the gentleman thus honoured has only one Christian name.

'In the vicinity of the new township there are beautiful Aboriginal appellations such as Myalpa, Weewanda and Tallala going begging and they were all passed over for Laurence.'

The town was renamed as 'Louth Bay' on 20 February 1941. (*See O'Loughlin Bay*)

Laurie Park - A school near Naracoorte, opened in 1923 by Irene Kelly, it closed in 1961.

The name was taken from a local homestead.

Lavoisier Bay - (*See Sleaford Bay*)

Lawrie Park - At Nelshaby, was known as 'Apex Park' until May 1982, when the local council took control of it and renamed it in honour of Andrew Lawrie, who represented the Napperby Ward for 23 years.

Lawson Range - In the Hundred of Hynam recalls Robert Lawson, who held several pastoral leases in the area. Born in Scotland, in 1813, he died at Glen Osmond on 6 February 1876. (*See Padthaway*)

Leabrook - Laid out on part section 299, Hundred of Adelaide, by the South Australian Company in 1884 and named after some English association of a previous owner of the section, *viz.*, Alfred Watts, who married Jane Isabella Giles following his arrival from Gloucestershire, England, in 1838.

She was the daughter of William Giles (1791-1862), a manager of the South Australian Company. Rodney Cockburn says that, in her book *Family Life in South Australia*, Mrs Watts makes mention of the name 'Leabrook'.

Cooper's Brewery in Statenborough Street, Leabrook

Leackly - According to an 1866 *Gazetteer* it was a small agricultural village near Fulham. It appears to be a typographical error and, perhaps, should have read 'Lockleys'.

Leake - Robert R. Leake of Glencoe Station in the South-East is remembered by **Lake Leake**; the Aborigines called it *kirip* - 'box bush'; berries from it provided food for the Potaruwutj people. (*See Glencoe & Edward, Lake*) Photographs are in the *Observer*, 1 October 1910, page 28.

Leake Lookout on section 66, Hundred of Dutton; is probably associated with R.R. and E.J. Leake, who held land near Burra before moving to Glencoe in the South-East. (*See Pleasant, Mount*)

Rodney Cockburn says that during World War I, Edward Leake's daughter and her husband, placed their home, Harefield Park, in England, at the disposal of the Commonwealth Government and, in four years, 4,000 soldiers passed through it. *(See Glencoe)*

Leamington - An 1873 subdivision of sections 450-51, 453-54, 458 and 526-27, Hundred of Belalie, by Robert Hall, storekeeper, and suburban to Jamestown. The city of 'Leamington' is in Warwickshire, England, and stands on the River Leam, hence 'the town of the River Leam people'.

Leasingham - An 1850 subdivision of part sections 202, Hundred of Upper Wakefield, 18 km south of Clare, by Euvidale S.N. Campbell, a former Major of the 90th Regiment Horse Guards:

> [It is] in the centre of a productive agricultural district and will ensure a fortune to those who may be first to establish within its boundaries a steam flour mill, a brewery and other business establishments.

The **Leasingham** Post Office was opened by Stephen Hicks in 1863; it closed on 3 January 1920.

In 1914, it was reported that 'some time ago the government purchased 873 acres adjoining the town of Leasingham in the Clare district for the purpose of closer settlement. The land which will adjoin the railway from Riverton to Spalding is well watered and is the centre of one of the most fertile fruit districts…'

The name comes from Lincolnshire, where it was known as *levesingehamin* in 1190 - 'the town (*ham*) of Leofsige's people'.

East Leasingham was a subdivision of part section 201, Hundred of Upper Wakefield.

Leawood Gardens - It has been recorded that 'George Stevenson JP (1799-1856) rendered considerable service to South Australian horticulture by his patronage':

> At great expense he enclosed four town acres, built a residence and procured a wide variety of fruit trees, vines, trees and shrubs, having the ulterior motive of acclimatising them for general gardens. He employed people as gardeners/nurserymen and chose only those with considerable talent.
> There appeared to be considerable rivalry between Stevenson and John Bailey, so that when Bailey commenced his enterprise at Hackney, Stevenson started a new garden at the bottom of 'Breakneck Hill' ('Devil's Elbow' as the site is now known), on the Mount Barker Road. The property was commonly known as 'Stevenson's Garden' although named **Leawood**. A nursery was developed there but did not operate commercially until it came into the hands of Edwin Smith in 1874.

The name comes from Devon, England, and was applied by the original owner of the land, Margaret Gorton, who arrived in the *Buffalo,* in 1836; she was George Stevenson's mother-in-law. (*See Warrimoo & Snappers Point*)

In March 1870, a discovery was made of native quicksilver in a gully to the eastward of Stevenson's Garden:

> It appears that nearly a score of years ago an amateur sportsman named Othams picked up a piece of cinnabar upon the property, but either could not or would not disclose the locality of the land.

Ledgard Bridge - Built in 1871, near Cudlee Creek, it was opened, formally, by a Miss Kelly who broke a bottle of wine over the structure. It was to be named the 'Union Bridge' because it formed the junction between the District Councils of Para Wirra and Talunga but, as she was about to proclaim the name, Dr Ledgard, who owned an adjoining property, waved his hat in the air and shouted 'Ledgard's Bridge'.

Thereafter, the bridge has been known by two names; it stood until 1914 when it was renewed after breaking down under the load of a heavy waggon.

Leech, Lake - On section 13, Hundred of Wells, named by Prof. W.D. Williams on 6 October 1983 because of the large number of leeches found in the lake.

Lefevre Peninsula - Named by Governor Hindmarsh on 3 June 1837 after Sir John G. Shaw-Lefevre, one of the SA Colonisation Commissioners. The Aborigines knew it as *mudlanga* - 'the nose'. (*See Mudlinga*)

> The first people, being true antipodeans, navigated by the Southern Cross. Consequently, unlike the newcomers who navigated by the Pole Star, they were in the habit of viewing their country from the north to the south. When thus viewed on a map, the striking likeness of the peninsula to a hooked and flattened nose is at once the vindication of the name and a tribute to the powers of observation of the Kaurna.

In 1860, a complaint was made about the destruction of trees when attention was drawn to the 'nightly spoliation committed on Lefevre Peninsula… Night after night the sound of the saw and the axe is heard resounding to the great vexation of those who wish to preserve the place…' while in 1871:

> Amongst the older inhabitants… some remember the locality being so thickly timbered that the boats' crews from the station were engaged to cut a lane through [so] that the signalman might have an uninterrupted view from the pilot station to the Port.
> Many acts of vandalism have since [been] perpetrated, and the whole face of the plain entirely denuded of trees… The want of fuel caused the lot to be destroyed…

Later, it was said that it was 'gradually being transformed from drifting sandhills and unproductive plains… and extensive gardens are to be seen…' while, in 1870, it was remembered that 'in the early days of this colony [it] presented a very different aspect to that which it now wears':

> From the river bank, which was covered with mangroves, to the beach itself it was an extensive bush, consisting of wattle, sheaoak, honeysuckle and other trees indigenous to the soil; but now, through the wholesale destruction of the trees, and even the rushes, the soil has become exposed, and being of a sandy nature, has drifted, to the great detriment of the place.
> Even the mangroves have been nearly destroyed for the sake of firewood and in consequence the soil has slowly but surely at every receding tide, drifted into the river channel.

Leg of Mutton Lake - At Mount Gambier; its Aboriginal name was *jatangula* meaning 'twin lakes'.

A Forestry Board was formed in Adelaide in 1875 and, a year later, a nursery was established at Mount Gambier when Mr Beale, ranger, laid it out:

> In the valley close to the Leg-of-Mutton Lake and forming a pathway to the top of the bank down to it… A neat, commodious and well-appointed residence will be erected for the caretaker on the top of the bank, south east of the hospital… [It] will contain four rooms and will be provided with an underground tank… Mr T. Haig is the contractor…

It was situated on the southern slope of the extinct volcano in a 'nice sheltered valley' where indigenous and exotic trees were propagated.

In 1884, 1,000 plants were put out; they were *Pinus insignus* with a few eucalypts, but only 700 survived.

The following year the whole reserve was planted with about 63,000 eucalypts of various kinds, 11,000 oaks, 8,000 pines and a miscellaneous lot of catalpas, planes, Queensland box, ash, cork elms, *etc*. The ravages of opossums, hares, wallabies and kangaroos necessitated regular plantings each year to offset the losses.

At this time the forest was in charge of Mr Charles Reade, well-known formerly as a gardener to Mr G.S. Fowler. His residence was perched on the top of a rise above the lake and regular visitors were members of the local gun club seeking permission to hunt game and animals within the forest and, considering that in one year Mr Reade killed 300 opossums, 200 hares and 50 kangaroos they 'always had a fair chance for sport.' (*See Appendix 17*)

Le Hunte - Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, Governor of South Australia (1903-1909), is remembered by the **County of Le Hunte**, proclaimed on 5 November 1908 and **Port Le Hunte**, near Point Sinclair, which is shown as 'Port Irvine' on old pastoral plans.

A photograph of the Governor, his wife and daughter is in the *Chronicle,* 27 February 1904, page 41.

In 1911, a party left Clare Bay at noon and anchored in **Port Le Hunte**, the port of Penong, at 2 p.m.:

> The port, including the jetty, landing and shed, which were completed for the present harvest at a cost of £8,000 are capitally illustrated in this week's issue of the *Observer*… Wagons loaded with wheat and drawn by 11 horses were coming down the sandy decline to the landing… The first young fellow I spoke too was Jasper Sticant who had brought his wheat 30 miles from the Hundred of Bagster…

Today, the jetty, 190 metres in length, is used as a recreational asset by the residents of Penong and contiguous areas; a photograph is in the *Observer*, 9 February 1924, page 33.

Leigh Creek - There are two versions as to its nomenclature - it recalls either Harry Leigh, who was employed by Alexander Glen, an associate of George H. Davenport and William Fowler, on an adjacent sheep run, or 'George Leigh, a stockman who was located for some years at Patay Springs, an outstation of Moolooloo.'

On 14 May 1857, this country (in the vicinity of what is now the town of Copley) was taken up by Messrs Bunn and Weatherstone, who, later, declared it stocked with 600 head of cattle.

The old Leigh Creek Head Station was situated on the bank of the creek and George Bunn, writing to the Commissioner of Crown Lands on 15 July 1858, in relation to stocking, dated his letter from 'Leigh Creek'.

Later, when Bunn and Weatherstone surrendered this country, it was offered at auction on 10 March 1859, with no bid and, on 10 June, the same country was applied for and taken up by George Henry Davenport, of Beaumont, and William Fowler, of Yorke Peninsula. (*See Copley & Watherston, Lake.*)

According to the *Australian Encyclopaedia*, 'Aboriginal legends refer to Leigh Creek in such a way that it has been suggested that the Aborigines knew of the existence of combustible material there.' In 1888, carbonaceous shale was discovered at the railway tank near Leigh Creek railway station (about half a mile South-West of the present Copley siding) and at Glen's Gums about five miles South-West of Mount Telford.

The Government Geologist, Henry Yorke Lyell Brown, visited the area in February 1889:

> [He] expressed his opinion that the shales were probably of Mesozoic age, that there were more good grounds for assuming the presence of coal in them, and that it was desirable to test the question of the presence or absence of coal in workable quantities by boring or sinking shafts.

An alleged coal discovery was discussed in 1889:

> The evidence for the presence of coal in the neighbourhood, from which the specimens have been brought, must at present be regarded as somewhat slight, but there is sufficient to awaken much interest in the subject, and in the furtherance of both commercial and scientific objects it would be well to prove what underlies these plant-bearing shales of Leigh's Creek.
>
> A private company was then organised [the Leigh Creek Mining Company], and they sank a shaft 70 feet, at which depth the great influx of water prevented further sinking. Subsequently, this company, on the recommendation of the Government Geologist, received assistance from the government, who provided a diamond drill and undertook the payment of two-thirds of the cost of boring. The bore was started at Glen's Gums on 7 February 1890. [*See under 'Hammond' where Leigh Creek Coal was used in a butter factory.*]

Coal trucks at Leigh Creek in 1948

Open-cut mine at Leigh Creek – circa 1960

Leigh Creek South in 1982

Intermittent mining took place in subsequent years but was of little importance until the 1940s when a coal shortage during World War II prompted the South Australian Government to begin a search for workable deposits, commencing in August 1941 at Glen's Gums, now known as 'Telford'. The **Leigh Creek** School opened in 1895; name altered to 'Leigh Creek South Area' in 1980.

The original town was moved south to enable mining operations to continue and the new town was named **Leigh Creek South** on 5 October 1979. In 1982, in view of the international recognition of the names of Leigh Creek and Leigh Creek South and the strong opposition by the Electricity Trust of South Australia to the proposed change of name of the town of Leigh Creek South, the Geographical Names Board rejected the proposal to commemorate the discoverer of coal in the region by changing the name of the town of Leigh Creek South to Reid.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 10 September 1910, page 29.

Leighton - A post office opened in 1877 by J. Burden on section 442, Hundred of Ayers, 13 km west of Burra. **Leighton** School, opened by Bridget Corcoran in 1880, was listed, officially, as 'Leighton (Baldry)'. It derives from the Œ *lehtune* - 'a herb garden' or *leactun* - 'an enclosure for leeks'. (*See Baldry*)

Members of Leighton Methodist Church in 1892

Leisler Hills - North of Ooldea. According to Rodney Cockburn they were named after Louis Leisler, a benefactor of Mr Tietkins, when he endeavoured to open up adjoining country.

Lenswood - Five kilometres west of Lobethal. The name, in existence since 1917, was taken from the coal mining town of Lens, Pas-de-Calais, France, which was on the front line for most of World War I and suffered enormous damage. In 1917, there is a report of a meeting held at the eastern end of Forest Range to discuss whether a post office could be provided in that part of the district, and a deputation was arranged to wait on the Deputy Postmaster-General. Several names for the post office were suggested (including **Lensdale**) and, with the concurrence of the Surveyor-General, the name **Lenswood** was chosen. The area was known, originally, as 'Mitchell Flat'; Thomas Neilson Mitchell obtained the grant of section 5144 in 1850. (*See Mitchell Flat*)

Lenswood - 1984

Leonaville - (*See Schuetze Landing*)

Lesleyville - An unofficial name given to sections 71-72, Hundred of Pirie, each of which contains nine acres. In 1949, the 'Port Football Club' purchased one of them; now included in Port Pirie South.

Although there is no official plan lodged of this subdivision, records show it was bounded by Bellevue Terrace and Westmoreland, Kildare and Leonard Streets.

Lester - A 1901 subdivision of sections 145-46, 154 and 156, Hundred of Pirie, by Mary Ann Petty; now included in Port Pirie South. Rodney Cockburn says it was named after R.W.J. Lester, an early resident.

Level Post Bay - In Lake Eyre North, named by Mr C.W. Bonython, who erected a water level gauge post in the lake bed.

Levels, The - Near Dry Creek. The name, taken from an old homestead, standing on part lots 101 and 103, section 2185, Hundred of Yatala., that, today, is on the State Heritage List.

In 1909, **Levels Estate** was laid out by James Hurtle Morphett; now included in the suburbs of Wingfield, Dry Creek, Parafield, Green Fields, The Levels, Pooraka and Cross Keys. (*See Mawson*)

> There are few if any men in South Australia who have gone in for raising one particular breed of sheep, either so practically or so successfully, as Mr E.W. Pitts of the stock farm, appropriately called 'The Levels', at Dry Creek…
>
> Originally, the place was part of the extensive sheep-breeding properties of Mr C.B. Fisher, of Hill River fame, some 17 years ago, and Mr Pitts, who was his able manager, purchased the sections…

The name **The Levels** was given, also, to a subdivision of part of 'Firle', in 1881, by George W. Cotton and Edward A.D. Opie; later, a 1919 subdivision was described as being situated in a 'healthy, elevated and progressive neighbourhood fronting Shelley and Gwynne Streets' in Firle.

Levens - Thomas and William Laidlaw Davidson were lessees of nearby sections they called **Levens** on Yorke Peninsula. The family came from Perth, in Scotland, and the town of Leven is 37 km from that city and derives from either the Gaelic *leamham* - 'an elm wood' or *lean* - 'swampy place'. **Leven Beach Conservation Park** was named in September 1984 and comprises section 161, Hundred of Para Wurlie; the **Levens** Post Office existed from August 1879 to May 1883 while **Levens** School was opened in 1882 and closed in 1943.

In 1889, it was said that Mr T. Davidson 'like many of his neighbours who have gone over the Border':

> Discovered that this part of the district is not fit for agriculture, and that it is not suitable for sheep and cattle, unless in conjunction with land further from the sea owing to the prevalence of coast disease. He has, however, found it eminently adapted for horses… (*See Scab, Mount*)
>
> Some of the land which would not grow wheat has been turned to account by the planting of wattles. One plantation of about 100 acres was started about five years ago and was found to be in such good condition as to earn the warm approval of the Conservator…

Levenger Creek - Near the Musgrave Ranges, named by Ernest Giles on 7 September 1873 after Bernhard Levenger of Melbourne, a subscriber to the expedition's funds. Some records show his name as 'Levinger'.

Levi Creek - About 10 km North-East of Truro and **Levi Hill**, on section 467, Hundred of Ayers, recall Philip Levi, pastoralist. (*See Vale Park*)

Levisham - In 1868, it was described as a subdivision of part section 295, at Glen Osmond, into 40 allotments and 'being distinguished for its salubrity, the soil being good and the water excellent.'

Lewis - John Lewis, MLC (1898-1923), born at Brighton in 1842, ran away from home in 1856 and worked on country properties, where he became an expert bushman. 'He was sometimes brusque, always brief and forthright in his political stance… work, not talk, was his philosophy.' He died in Adelaide in August 1923 and is buried at Burra. The **Hundred of Lewis**, County of Buccleuch, was proclaimed on 18 September 1902. (*See Benacre*)

Lewis Bay, in Lake Eyre North, was named after J.W. Lewis, a Government Surveyor, who explored and surveyed the lake in 1874-75; earlier, he had accompanied Messrs Elder and Hughes' exploration party under P. E. Warburton in 1873. He died in Western Australia in 1881.

Lewis Island, near Thistle Island, was named by Matthew Flinders after one of his crew, who was drowned at Cape Catastrophe.

Lewiston - This name **w**as given to a subdivision of part section 130, Hundred of Port Gawler, by Henry Hornhardt, circa 1855, when the only recorded sale was the transfer of one acre of land to the District Council of Mudla Wirra. In 1866, it was described as having a post office, chapel and public school. Official records show the post office opening in January 1868 with Elizabeth Mitchell in charge; it closed on 29 December 1922.

 Its nomenclature is lost in the mists of time; however, the most likely candidate for the honour is the Reverend John Milbourne Lewis, the local Congregational Church minister from 10 April 1853 until his death on 29 September 1855 when he 'was taken to his rest':

> He was laid aside from his ministry duties by illness for about three months prior to his death… while he lived he earned by his intelligence, amiability and catholic spirit the esteem and love of all who knew him and now is fulfilled the saying 'The memory of the just is blessed.'

After his death it was said that 'he was characterised by a force and activity of mind, a clearness of conception, and a power of discrimination rarely equalled':

> His judgement was sound, his imagination vivid, though always restrained by a taste highly refined, and severe almost to a fault. He had an intense love of the beautiful in nature. His knowledge of general literature, which was considerable, was remarkably accurate, and his acquaintance with mental science profound… As he kept away from the 'metropolis' he was not so well-known…

Further information on him was recorded in 1909 when 'an interesting ceremony took place in the graveyard of the Gawler River Methodist Church, namely the unveiling of a memorial stone erected over the remains of the Rev J.M. Lewis who was the minister of the Gawler Congregational Church for two and a half years in the fifties. He was closely connected with friends of Gawler River and expressed a wish to be buried [there]…'

 Congregational Church records of the Gawler River parish do not show Henry Hornhardt as a member of the congregation, but he was a councillor of the District Council of Mudla Wirra when he sold a lot in 'Lewiston' to that council in 1855 and, coincidentally or otherwise, a fellow member of the council was Walter Duffield, a trustee of the Gawler River Congregational Church. The fact that the date of the subdivision all but coincides with the death of Rev. Lewis places him high on a list of people or places considered by Henry Hornhardt before bestowing the name.
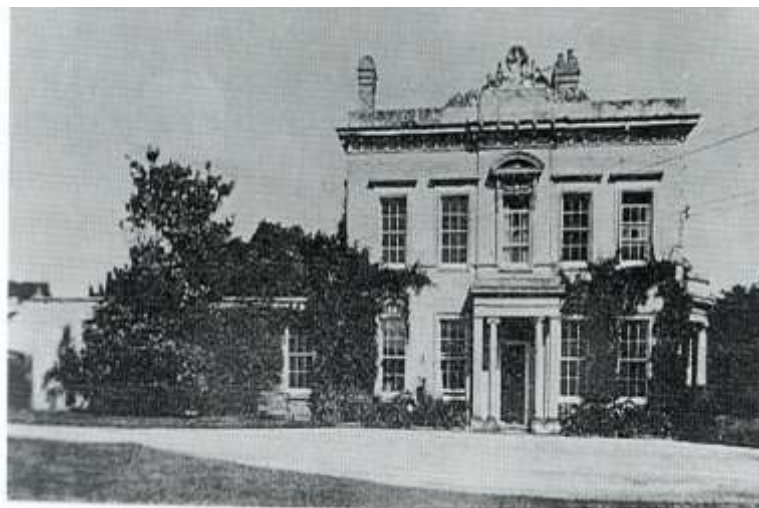
 Rodney Cockburn says it was 'probably christened after James Lewis who came out with Colonel Light in the *Rapid*' and concludes with the perplexing comment that 'if this is not the derivation, it is a coincidence that Lewiston and Light follow one another in the officially prepared list of private townships.'

Liebelt Hill - On section 3700, Hundred of Macclesfield, recalls Johann Christoph Liebelt (1825-1910) and Johann Gottlieb Liebelt (1823-1893), early landholders in the district following their arrival in the *Zebra* in 1838.

Light - Colonel William Light, the first Surveyor-General, has his name commemorated by **County of Light**, proclaimed on 2 June 1842 and **Hundred of Light** on 7 August 1851; its school opened in 1903 and became 'Freeling North' in 1907. (*See Adelaide, Thebarton & Appendix 54)*

Colonel Light – A self-portrait   Theberton House, England

Light Pass, a railway station near Nuriootpa was known formerly as 'Minkie'; its post office opened on 1 May 1906 and closed on 30 June 1960; its school opened in 1917.

 The name appeared first in connection with Flaxman Special Surveys of 1839 and, in a letter written by Colonel Light to Charles Flaxman on 29 July 1839, he said that 'the flat and finely wooded country near the foot of that part of the low range you have been pleased to call "Light's Pass" is I think, one of the most valuable and eligible I have yet seen.'

 In the same paper a copy of the letter from Light, Finniss & Co. to Charles Flaxman, under the same date, contains the following:

> The River Gawler that, forms the main drain of the northern district and which from its never-failing supply of good water and the available nature of the country on its banks, will in time become dotted with villages and hamlets from the Town of Gawler situated on Murray Pass to Light Pass.

Light Pass is described in these letters and other reports and it is clear it refers to the opening of the hills through which the Gawler River flows. From the above extracts it is clear that Flaxman named Light Pass and it would appear that he did it at the time of selecting his areas for a Special Survey.

In 1919, it was reported that 'on Friday last the *Register* reported a speech by Mr S. Plush, a returned soldier, alleging that the German language was being taught in the Light's Pass School on Saturdays, and that the German teacher had been retained at his old salary':

> A meeting of the Light's Pass residents was called… Mr Schwarzkopf, who was teacher at the Light's Pass Lutheran School before the building was taken over by the Education Department, and who conducts the classes complained of, said that nothing but religion was taught… the children being prepared for their confirmation classes… Mr Schulz pointed out that the government allowed these classes, and had no objection to the young being taught religion in the German language… It was resolved to send to the Premier a protest and an assurance that the statement made by Mr Plush was incorrect and misleading…

Light Passage is near Port Adelaide; **Light Range**, in the vicinity of the boundary between the Hundreds of Light and Kapunda is sometimes called 'Bethel Range'; in the early days **River Light**, which the Aborigines called *Yarralinka*, was known, commonly, as 'The Dirty Light' (*See Dirty Light & Hamilton*):

> A resident of Fords wrote complaining of the pollution of the River Light by a woolwashing establishment near Kapunda. The water had been made quite black and horses had died from drinking it…

The town of **Light** was laid out in 1860 on section 1411 into blocks of 5 acres and upwards:

> [They] can be purchased, thus affording an opportunity of securing sufficient land for the purpose of a paddock, market garden or substantial residence… Many have frontages to the River Light. This well-known section is the one selected, originally, as the site for the Kapunda railway terminus situated about a mile from that now determined upon…

Light Town was a subdivision of part section 581, Hundred of Port Gawler, by Thomas Stephenson in 1873.

In 1874, **Light Brook** was shown as a school near Kapunda conducted in a house by Louisa E. Hopkins.

A photograph of Theberton Hall in England and information on its proposed sale are in the *Register*, 9 February 1928, pages 7d-10. (*See Adelaide, Colonel Light Gardens & Lower Light*)

Statues to Colonel Light   (See G.H. Manning, *A Colonial Experience*)

On 11 October 1840, David Crafer of the Norfolk Hotel, 'near Mount Lofty', addressed his proposal for the erection of a 'plain column' at the summit to commemorate the memory of Colonel William Light:

> It is proposed to erect upon the summit of Mount Lofty (where there is abundance of stone and other material) a plain column of considerable size and altitude…
>
> It is not proposed to deprive Light Square of a monument worthy of the name of the great man whose mortal remains are there deposited, but to furnish that part of the city with a mausoleum better calculated perhaps to honor the place of his interment, than a mere mass of masonry, which [if placed] in such a position would soon be comparatively eclipsed.
>
> If the design I have announced should be honoured by the approval of the authorities and influential colonists, I will be at the expense of preparing estimates for publication, and then declare how far I am disposed to assist in the erection.

Some three years later it is apparent that Mr Crafer's suggestion had not been adopted:

> I think we might well recall the public attention to one suggested by Mr Crafer as decidedly the best. It was simply to raise a plain column or tower on the top of Mount Lofty. All, I am sure, will agree that it is the most useful, as also the most substantial mode of spending the fund [of £900] - if it ever to be spent - and preserving his memory.

At this time there was much dissension as to the best location for the structure; some felt the suggestion of Light Square to be absurd while others plumped for Mount Lofty 'as it is the only one of any consequence to enable the traveller or seaman to discover the direction of the metropolis of this country.'

Pioneers' Monument to Colonel Light in Light Square & Colonel Light's Statue in Victoria Square decorated prior to unveiling

Liguanea Island - South-West of Sleaford Bay on southern Eyre Peninsula and named by Matthew Flinders on 18 February 1802, in honour of a friend, Mr Wiles, who once lived on an estate of that name in Jamaica. (*See Wiles, Cape*)

Lillecrapp Creek - In the Hundred of Ward and named after a family that held land in the area for several generations.

Lily, Mount - The Mount Lily Mine, worked from 1866, was said to be near the old Victoria mine at Montacute and samples were brought to the city and, simultaneously, a prospectus was exhibited in Muirhead's window in King William Street.

A newspaper report in June 1866 said it was 'within an easy two hours ride of King William Street in beautiful country, well watered, well sheltered and dotted with pleasant cottages.'

Lilydale - A post office on Mutooroo Station, near Yunta, opened in November 1904 and known, formerly, as 'Manunda'. (*See Urrbrae*)

Limbra, Lake - (*See Suicide Bridge*)

Limestone - The name **Limestone Flats** had its name changed to 'Kupmun' between 10 March 1849 and 26 June 1849, being an address given by T.A. Wells when writing to Charles Bonney in Adelaide; at a later date it became 'Yallum'. (*See Yallum*)

In respect of a more recent piece of nomenclature, namely, the **Limestone Coast**, the Penola historian, Peter Rymill, says that, in the South East of South Australia, 'winemakers became aware in the early 1990s of the meaningless anonymity of *South East* as a name for the district, particularly in the national and international market-places. The question was frequently asked overseas, "the south-east of where?"

'Furthermore, those major companies with blended brands to sell had created a viticultural zone that they called *South Eastern Australia*. It extended from Cairns to Ceduna, and consequently added to the confusion.

'Consequently, a better *Geographical Indication* for the *Zone*, to use the technical terminology, had to be found. A sub-committee of the Viticultural Council of the South East of South Australia was set up to advise the Geographical Indications Committee of the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation on a more suitable name.

'Although in use for some time, it was not felt that the name *Green Triangle* had become generally accepted. *Kanawinka*, which is the escarpment that extends from Padthaway, through Naracoorte to Comaum and then across the border, was considered, but rejected because it only defined the eastern boundary of the district.

'However, it did provide a clue, for this escarpment was the original coastline of the continent of Gondwana until about a million years ago.

'Geologically, the entire South East has been formed since then, principally of sub-marine, sedimentary, limestone deposits, so the name *Limestone Plain* was considered, but it fell rather flat. However, as this plain is interspersed with north-south ranges, each representing an old, stranded, inter-glacial coastline, I suggested the term *Limestone Coasts* to the sub-committee.

'This was accepted, albeit simplified to the **Limestone Coast**, and entered into the AWBC's *Register of Protected Names* on 27 December 1996.

'This designation now appears annually on millions of bottles of wine, and has been readily recognised by the wine industry world-wide. Any other organisations that feel inclined to follow our lead and adopt the appellation *Limestone Coast* are more than welcome to do so!

'The name **Limestone Coast** soon received significant popular support. The tourist industry followed suit, with Tourism South East changing its name to Limestone Coast Tourism in 2001. Now, in 2009, there are 28 entries in the local telephone directory prefaced by *Limestone Coast*, compared with 64 with *South East*.

'It will be interesting to follow the score in future phone books, and to see how long it takes government authorities to make the change official.'

Alexander Cameron, under occupation licence, circa 1845, gave the name **Limestone Ridge** to a property near Penola that became pastoral lease no. 180 of 1851. (*See Penola*)

Limestone Valley is on sections 2025 and 3021 about 5 km from Gawler 'near Lyndoch Valley'.

Limestone Well School, near Port Augusta, was opened in 1884; it closed in 1898.

> We have at present [for a school] but a little hut 12 feet by 20, built and kindly lent by one of the farmers… Though satisfactory reports have been sent in and a visit paid by the school inspector to arrange a site… nothing has been done. The children have hardly room to turn… The Hon. Minister also led the delegation to understand that an unused wooden schoolhouse at Baroota should be shifted to the vicinity…
> But alas for the scholars of Limestone Well; the ever-watchful and energetic members for Port Germein, hearing of this schoolroom, swooped down upon the Hon. Minister and as usual carried all before them, including the wooden schoolhouse which has since departed Germeinwards… To attempt longer to squeeze the present attendance… and the master in this wretched little wigwam is a disgrace to the department.

Lincoln - A post office on section 221, Hundred of Wiltunga, was named **Lincoln Fields** and opened in October 1886.

Lincoln Gap is 19 km South-West of Port Augusta and the highway to Port Lincoln passes through it. Possibly, the name was taken from the 'Lincoln Gap Run' held by Charles Swinden from 8 July 1857 (lease no. 559 - see lease no. 1794, also).

In 1898, Lincoln Gap was the 'agricultural settlement so often referred to as an instance of the folly of attempting to grow wheat outside the rainfall line':

Yet there is some excuse for the attempt by men who came away from the settled country in the fact that in 1893 two of the earliest settlers, Messrs Moule and Herde, reaped nearly 20 bushels to the acre… Neither he nor neighbours have had any crops since. Though attempts have been made each year…

The **Lincoln Gap** School was opened in 1901 in a small cottage standing on 'School Creek' and, when it closed in 1903, 'its desks, blackboards, *etc*., were given to the Mould [*sic*] family, who continued the education of children by governesses at their own expense.'

The guard house, jetty and proclamation tree at Port Lincoln

Port Lincoln was named by Matthew Flinders on 21 February 1802 after his native County of Lincolnshire, England. The name Lincoln comes from *Lyndecolline* - the principal port of the town stood upon a *collyne* - 'a hill'. Baudin called it *Port de la Confiance* (Port Safety), while Freycinet's charts show it as 'Port Champagny' - Jean Champagny (1756-1834) who, in 1799, was appointed Councillor of State by Napoleon, in 1804 Minister of the Interior and subsequently Minister of Foreign Affairs, where he succeeded the famous Talleyrand. The Aborigines called it *kallinyalla* - 'haunt of seagulls'.

The next visitor was Captain George Goold in the *Strapper* in 1827 and the *Jackass* in 1828 when he spent three weeks in Boston Bay and 'travelled about three miles inland … (*See Goold, River*) The harbour, soil, climate, position of commerce and vicinity to excellent fishing grounds render the formation of a colony highly desirable,'

 A photograph of unloading cargo at the jetty is in the *Chronicle*, 29 December 1906, page 25, of the jetty in the *Observer*, 14 January 1922, page 23, 20 January 1923, page 27, of an oyster fishery on 16 December 1911, page 4 (supp.), 10 December 1921, page 24, of 'Starting for Lake Wangary' in the *Chronicle*, 22 September 1906, page 35, of the freezing works on 21 June 1924, page 38, 27 September 1924, page 38, of the first aeroplane to land at Port Lincoln on 25 July 1929, page 36, of street flooding on 23 July 1931, page 31, of beach sports on 18 February 1932, page 34, of a cycle-car built by Dr Kinmont in 1904 on 15 June 1933, page 36, of 'seaweed armchairs' on 9 August 1934, page 34, of basketball teams on 20 and 27 September 1934, pages 37 and 35, of a football team on 24 October 1935, page 36, of lifesavers on 2 April 1936, page 37, of St John Ambulance members on 9 April 1936, page 31.

New Jetty at Port Lincoln

Port Lincoln - 1900

Gawler Ranges and Port Lincoln Aborigines – 1898

The last of the Port Lincoln Aborigines

The **Hundred of Lincoln**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 7 August 1851, **Port Lincoln** on 27 June 1837 and the town of **Port Lincoln** surveyed by Benjamin Pratt Winter in 1839.

Linde Reserve - Rodney Cockburn records it as being situated at Saint Peters and named after Mr H. Linde, a distiller and coppersmith, who had a business at 87 Rundle Street, (*See Linde Lane under 'Nomenclature of Streets'*)

Linden Park - The suburb was laid out on part sections 292-93, Hundred of Adelaide, by A.B.D. Davies, G.P. Doolette, H.J. Hill, E.V. Joyner, J.H.C. Langdon and F.A. Price in 1884. They adopted the name from a property named 'Linden', owned, originally, by Alexander Hay and named by him, probably after some former Scottish associations: '[It] adjoins the majestic estate and mansion of Hon. Alex. Hay… a fashionable locality [and] cool summer resort.'

 Mr Hay was born in Dunfermline, County Fifeshire, Scotland, on 12 January 1820, where in the Middle Ages the name was written as *dun-fiar-llyn* - 'the fortified hill by the crooked stream'. Further, the only stream of any importance in the county is the 'River Lyne', sometimes called the 'Spital Burn'.

 There is a 'Lindean' in Selkirkshire, written as *Lyndon* in 1275 and *Lindene* in 1353; 'Lyndean' is, also, the name of a parish in present-day 'Galashiels' and derived from the Gaelic *lynn-din* - 'pool by the hill'. There is an Old English word *lind* meaning the 'linden (lime) tree', while the Norse *lind* means 'well' or 'spring'. (*See Linwood*)

 Rodney Cockburn says it is a 'Bavarian name, immortalised in the well-known poem *Hohenlinden* by Campbell. This poem was cleverly parodied by the auctioneers …' (*See Linwood & 'Source Notes'*)

O'er Linden when the sun is low,   *So bounteous are its beauties flung*
In 'olden days when Earth was young   *And glorious is the golden glow*
Had Linden to existence sprung   *It would have been Eve's paradise.*
The cooling breezes blow,   *Of sunlight on the horizon.*

A photograph of Greenhill Road and houses is in the *Chronicle*, 17 November 1932, page 32.

Lindfield - In 1849, a roving reporter said:

> Having occasion to visit the neighbourhood district of Barossa called 'Lindfield' about four miles from Lyndoch Valley, two from the Enterprise Mine and one from the Uraparinga Mine, I was not a little struck to observe the rapid improvement that is making in this, as well as other parts of the Colony.

School examinations at the **Linfield** (*sic*) School were reported in 1851 when 'a public tea meeting was held at the close to which all visitors were invited; about 100 persons sat down to tea':

> The prizes were awarded to the children in the evening… The parents would be glad to see some alteration in the government grant for education in this instance; the number of scholars… is 19, which falls short by only one of the required number.

An 1851 report refers to a **Linfield** (*sic*) Bethel Chapel being opened in 1849 and said to be '…about one-and-a-half miles from the Enterprise Mine and three from Lyndoch Valley.'

 Newspaper reports interchange between the two renditions of the name.

Lindisfarne - A homestead, south of Maitland, named after a namesake in Northumberland, England, known also as 'Holy Island'. A Benedictine church, now in ruins, was built there in 1093.

 It translates as 'the farm near the River Linde'. (*See Durham*)

Lindley, Hundred of - In the County of Burra, proclaimed on 3 March 1881; its school opened in 1887 and closed circa 1923. John Lindley (1799-1865), was a botanist, horticulturist and an associate of Sir Joseph Banks.

 It adjoined the Hundred of Schomburgk that was named after another botanist but, unfortunately, erased from the map during the anti-German movement of World War I.

Lindsay - Near Mount Gambier. In 1887, it was said to be 'situated right on the border. It was an original crossing place for sheep and, at one time, surveyed as a township…' (*See Lindsay Crossing & under Breakpole Marsh for a possible explanation of its nomenclature.*)

 Lindsay Creek, in the Far North, was discovered and named by John McD. Stuart on 2 February 1861 after John Lindsay, MP (1860-1871). Born in Scotland, he came to Adelaide, circa 1853, in the *Rialto* and among his fellow passengers was Thomas McT. Gibson and George Main and, soon after his arrival, became a partner with Mr Main as general merchants; in 1854 they were joined by John Acraman.

He was Commissioner of Public Works from October 1861 until February 1862 in the Waterhouse ministry.

A bachelor, he died at the Pier Hotel, Glenelg, in 1898, aged 77.

Point Lindsay, near Streaky Bay, named by Captain Bloomfield Douglas, honours the same gentleman. (*See Gibson Peninsula & Maryvale*)

Lindsay Crossing is in the Lower South-East. After the death of E.J. Leake of Glencoe Station in 1867, Captain Arthur F. Lindsay worked the property with his sons William, Samuel and Edward from 1868 to 1882.

Lindsay Park, a property near Angaston, remembers John Lindsay Angas, brother of George Fife Angas.

Linfield - (*See Lindfield*)

Ling, Lake - On section 395, Hundred of Waterhouse, recalls Mrs Sarah Ling, a home nurse, who died at Robe on 15 February 1944, aged 100.

Linois, Cape - On Kangaroo Island, discovered and named by Baudin on 2 January 1803 after Rear Admiral Charles Durand, Comte de Linois (1761-1848); noted for his caution, he incurred Napoleon's deep displeasure who declared that 'he made the French flag the laughing stock of the universe.'

He interested himself in attempts to effect the release of Matthew Flinders.

Linwood - A subdivision of section 294, Hundred of Light, 24 km north of Gawler, by Alexander Hay (1820-1898), circa 1857, who may have named it after a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, derived from the Gaelic *lynn* - 'pool', thus 'pool in the wood'; other sources suggest it means 'lime wood'. (*See Linden Park*)

In 1866 it boasted of a post office and the 'Light Bridge Hotel'.

> Linwood is a small settlement on the main road to Adelaide, almost midway between Tarlee and Templars [*sic*]. Only a few farmers and a schoolhouse and post office can be seen but the district is productive from an agricultural point of view. Mr P. J. Callier is the schoolmaster and Miss L. Callier, the postmistress…

In 1875, the school was conducted by Annie Roe with 45 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1867 and closed in 1911.

Lion Head - Is a descriptive name applied to a cliff-face, on section 386, at Port Willunga.

Lion, Mount - It was here on section 435, Hundred of Hindmarsh, that Robert Leake's dog, Lion, fought a pack of wild dogs and died from severe injuries. (*See Glencoe*)

> Going through the bush, the road being considerably to his right, Lion was in advance of his master when a dingo pounced upon him from the scrub, quickly followed by another. As Mr Robert was thinking 'Lion will make short work of you', two others joined in the attack. Mr Robert went to his dog's assistance, possessing a good stout waddy, thinking that some of them would bolt.
>
> None of them did this, however, but even sprang at him. He soon laid two of them low with the waddy. Lion had one by the throat, which was soon dispatched; the other scarcely able to drag himself away in the scrub, was tried to be caught by Lion; but he was too exhausted to stand up. The mauling that poor Lion got in this encounter was the cause of his death not long after.

Lipson - Thomas Lipson, born in 1783, entered the Royal Navy in 1794 and, in 1836, came to South Australia as Naval Officer for the colony and, soon after, was appointed Collector of Customs and Harbour Master at Port Adelaide. During the next twenty years he made many coastal surveys and, upon his retirement, in 1855, was presented with a silver tea service by the residents of Port Adelaide. His name is remembered by the town of **Lipson**, 13 km north of Tumby Bay, surveyed in 1872 and offered for sale on 17 April 1873.

In 1878, races took place on Boxing Day and those officiating were as follows:

> Judge - Mr C.W. Dutton; Stewards - Messrs C. Swaffer, S. Scott, A. Howard, R. Myers, M. Morrison and T. Donlan; Starter - Mr B.W. Wilkinson; Clerk of Course - Mr T. Priest… The settling took place at Host Garrett's in the evening after which dancing was kept up till an early hour next morning…

Photographs of the Institute and its committee are in the *Chronicle*, 25 February 1911, page 31, of football teams on 15 and 29 October 1936, pages 32 and 38.

Its post office, opened as 'Yarandale' in November 1873, closed in 1909 on becoming **Lipson**; its school opened in 1881 as 'Yaranyacka' and closed in 1950.

Lipson Cove, 13 km ENE of Lipson, was named by Governor Gawler in 1840 when Captain Lipson was in company with him on an official visit to the district; it is marked on an 1848 plan of John Tennant's Run by J. McD. Stuart.

Lipson Cove Jetty

A jetty was built there in 1882, closed in 1935 and demolished in 1949.

Lipson Island and **Lipson Island Conservation Park**; **Lipson Reach**, near Port Adelaide; **Lake Lipson**, named by Charles Sturt in 1845; this comprised modern-day 'Lake Lady Blanche' and 'Lake Sir Richard'.

Litchfield Hut - North-West of Pernatty Lagoon, recalls John Munro Litchfield (ca.1840-1910), who held the area under pastoral lease in 1874; his parents, Charles William (ca.1803-1850) and Ellen *nee* Munro (1818-1908) arrived in the *D'Auvergne* in 1839.

Little - In November 1839 **Little Adelaide** was a resubdivision of lots 41, 42 and 44 of 'Prospect' by Charles Calton (1808-1862), James Coltman (ca.1807-1849) and Thomas Carter; now included in Thorngate.

The joint proprietors advertised it as follows:

> 32 quarter-acre blocks in the beautifully situated village of Little Adelaide adjacent to Walkerville. These singularly advantageous freeholds command views of the gulf - the North Arm - the Adelaide plains and the Mount Barker range of hills and are within a few minutes walk of North Adelaide.

In 1846, it was reported that 'the Right Reverend Father [Murphy] paid a visit to **Little Dublin**, two miles from Mr McFarlane's [at] Mount Barker where he held a confirmation of 19 persons in a barn neatly and tastefully fitted up for the occasion.' (*See Dublin*)

The feature known as **Little Hell**, south of Melrose on the Port Germein Road, was a short cut through the range and so named because of the difficulties it presented to drays negotiating it.

Little Island, near Thistle Island, was named by Matthew Flinders after one of his crew drowned at Cape Catastrophe.

Little Kalkabury - (*See Sunny Vale*)

Little Queenstown - (*See Queenstown*)

Little Sahara, near Vivonne Bay on Kangaroo Island, is a large area of moving drifting sand.

Little Scotland was the name given to the area adjoining the Lower Murray, or Goolwa Channel, of the subdivision of Goolwa Extension. It was developed for, and occupied by, emigrants from the eastern coast of Scotland, who served as crewmen on the paddle-steamers.

Little Swamp, near Port Lincoln, was described as 'a circular sheet of water, shallow and overgrown, with rushes and thatching grass':

> A township is said to exist here, but the only indication of such are a wayside inn and a few scattered farm houses on small holdings. This swamp has many inlets but no outlet except when flooded and then it flows on to the Duck Ponds… There is a flux quarry here. The flux is carted to and shipped from Port Lincoln…

Records in the Department of Lands show **Little Swamp** as a subdivision of section 64, Hundred of Lincoln.

The **Little Swamp** School, opened by Thomas Sweetman in 1867, closed in 1943.

Little Swamp Post Office opened in 1869 and closed in 1904. (*See Coontapoo & Hawson Range*)

Little Totness - (*See Totness*)

Little Yerda Well - (*See Glenloth*)

Littlehampton - The foundation of the village, three km west of Mount Barker, is possibly unique in that the owners of three sections of land (5008, 5010, 5011) decided to subdivide a portion of their respective properties for which they received land grants in 1849. They were John Smith, surgeon of Blakiston, Thomas Biddles, farmer, Francis Robert Hunt, brewer and Benjamin Gray, brewer, all of Mount Barker. Benjamin Gray (1810-1879) was born in Little Hampton, Sussex, England, arriving in the *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, in 1839; he died at Blakiston.

The subdivision was made sometime prior to June 1851 but it was not until 1857 that a plan of the township was deposited in the General Registry Office. Its post office opened as **Little Hampton** in 1851, probably to conform to the English transcription, changed to its present format in 1859. Three years later its first hotel opened and was given the name 'Great Eastern' after the highway that ran through the village; **Littlehampton** School opened in 1892. Among its cottage industries was an establishment conducted by Mrs Fleet, who had, 'for many years, perseveringly laboured in this industry and with some amount of success':

> At the last three February shows… her silk - tastefully skeined and got up in ornamental cases - has obtained prizes. Greater progress has been retarded by the want of a good supply of leaves on her own premises. Several neighbours who have mulberry trees have placed their leaves at her disposal, but the labour of gathering them from large trees, and the impossibility of supplying them fresh to the worms, have been a continual drawback. At present Mrs Fleet has between ten and twenty thousand worms in the boxes… She also has others hatching… [*See East Hampton & Appendix 31 under 'Brickmaking & Potteries'.*]

Great Eastern Hotel, Littlehampton – circa 1910

A photograph of a road outside the town is in the *Chronicle*, 31 December 1904, page 29.

Liverpool - A 1904 subdivision of sections 476-78 and 483-85, Hundred of Pirie, by Henry Inglis; now included in Port Pirie West. It may relate to the English city, derived from the Œ *leber* - 'rush like plant'. (*See New Liverpool*)

Mount Liverpool - (*See Kurawala*)

Livingston, Hundred of - In the County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 18 September 1902, recalls John Livingston, MP (1899-1906). Born at Mount Gambier in 1857, he became Mayor of that town in 1899 before entering Parliament; he died in Melbourne in September 1935.

Llandower - A 1912 subdivision of part section 279 (part block 30 of Bakewell Town), Hundred of Adelaide, by J.H. Garden; now included in Payneham between Payneham and Portrush Roads and bisected by Bakewell Road. 'Evandale House' stood on this section and, later, was renamed 'Llandower House'. (*See Evandale*)

The name comes from Wales and translates as 'dark church'.

Llwchwr - The English and Australian Copper Company Ltd gave this Welsh name to a subdivision of section 2067, Hundred of Kooringa, circa 1855, in which year the company brought out Welsh smeltermen and created this village with Welsh street names.

 The name itself means 'a lake' and its English translation is 'Loughour'. (*See Burra*)

Loaf Corner - In the Hundred of Menzies on Kangaroo Island, so named, in 1967, because a loaf of bread lay on the side of the road for several days.

Lobethal - Lobethal was founded by German emigrants who, in South Australia, enjoyed a degree of religious and civil freedom quite unknown in the Fatherland at the time.

 Hence their glad feelings found expression in a name signifying 'valley of praise'.

 Wilhelm Ey, of Lobethal, writing in 1908, said:

> Permit me to forward you a few translated extracts from a book published in 1880 and edited by my father (Rev. I.M.R. Ey), which is considered the most reliable and authentic of the foundation of the German villages. The bulk of the persecuted Lutherans of Lobethal, with their beloved Pastor (G.D. Fritsche) came out on a ship *Skiold*, which arrived in Port Adelaide on October 28, 1841, after an eighteen weeks trip, during which no fewer than 44 deaths occurred.
>
> They were temporarily taken care of and welcomed by the somewhat earlier pioneers of Klemzig and Hahndorf and some went up to the Tanunda district. After having been informed by our late venerable teacher (Mr Ferdinand Mueller), who was shepherding on the Onkaparinga at this time, that they could get some three sections of land containing about 168 acres somewhere up the western branch, eighteen of these sturdy family heads clubbed together to found this settlement.
>
> However, there were considerable difficulties in the way, and besides, still owing the best part of their passage money, they were without funds, which difficulty was however overcome by borrowing the money from the only one with spare means - the mother-in-law of their Pastor. Mr Flaxman, agent for Mr Angas, sold the syndicate a land order for £5, without which it was impossible to then secure any government land, but a worse difficulty was that not one of the *Skiold* passengers was naturalized, so a tailor by the name of Krumnow, with communistic and erratic social and religious ideas, who had been a British subject for some time, bought the land for the 18 families, and caused them much worry and trouble.
>
> On 4 May, the lots had been cut up and given over to the respective families by the above named Mr Ferdinand Mueller, who measured them in the presence of Mr Krumnow.
>
> As it was found only two acres were left for the church and educational purposes, patriotic Mr Mueller presented the congregation with the two acres allotted to himself, and on that day it received the name of Lobethal, taken from *Book II* of *Chronicles, Chapter 20, Verse 26*, which according to Luther's translation, means Lobethal or 'valley of praise'.
>
> Two years after this another shipload arrived and settled down in Shoenthal [*sic*], a valley not quite two miles from here and close to Charleston. They built a very large church which is still our pride. The contractors were the late Mr F.W. Kleinschmidt (the oldest German colonist, who, I think, came to Australia in 1836) and Mr E. Klar, both deceased.

Lobethal Wool Factory

In a 1929 letter, Rev John Blacket confirms that 'it was so named on the basis of 2 *Chronicles*, 20-26, which, in Luther's version, reads as follows - "And in the fourth day they assembled themselves at Lobethal, for there they praised the Lord… the name of that place is called Lobethal unto this day".'

 An early spelling of Lobethal was 'Loubeth Hall'. (*See Appendix 15 & 43*)

 Local residents fought hard for the retention of the German name in 1916-1917, when the Nomenclature Committee's choice of the Aboriginal 'Marananga' was discarded in favour of 'Tweedvale', bestowed in recognition of the local woollen industry.

 In 1870, it was reported that 'a public meeting was held at the Town Hall Exchange Room to consider the subject of the establishment of a tweed, blanket, drugget and flannel manufactory…

 'Mr J. Flemming remarked that seeing that the government were offering a bonus for the first 10,000 yards of tweed manufactured in the colony, he inserted an advertisement in the papers…' while in the book *Sunny South Australia*, May Vivienne says:

> The far-seeing German settlers, knowing the soundness of the wool grown in the district, decided that a tweed factory would prove a good thing for them. They accordingly secured possession of an old building which had been used as a brewery, and started to work in a small way.
>
> By careful manufacture, the goods that made found favour, the works yearly increased in importance, they taught their children all they knew, and business prospered.
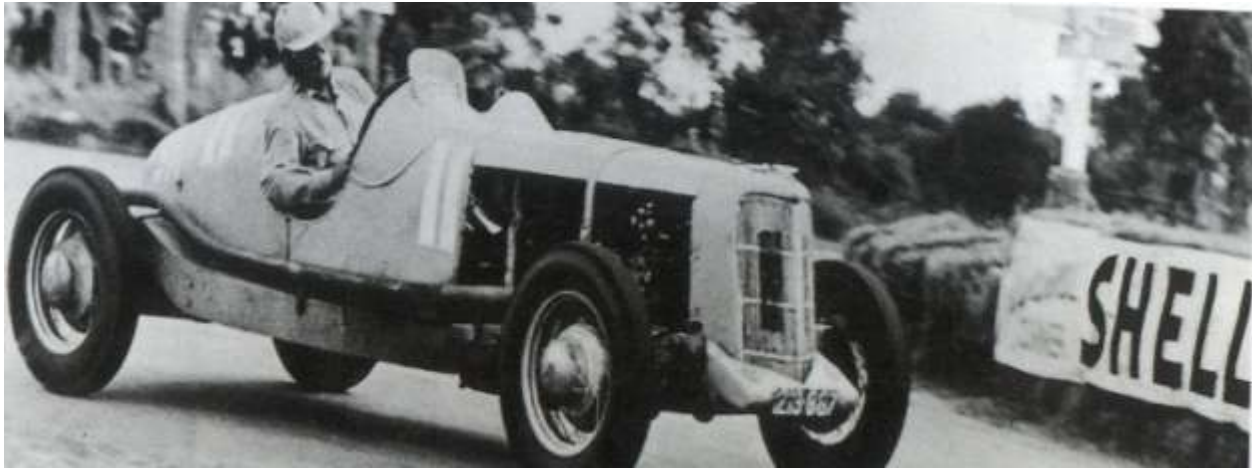
Motor car racing on the Lobethal circuit - 1 January 1948

Lobethal was returned to local nomenclature by Act no. 223/1935, assented to 12 December 1935.

Photographs of the woollen factory are in the *Observer*, 2 and 9 December 1905, pages 29 and 30, 28 February 1914, page 32, of the town on 2 December 1905, page 30, 2 June 1928, page 36, *Chronicle*, 12 October 1933, page 46, of the Institute committee on 21 November 1908, page 30, of the old college parsonage and early settlers on 30 March 1929, page 40, of a railway carriage utilised as a golf clubhouse on 21 May 1931, page 32, 8 February 1934, page 38.

Lochaber - Governor Fergusson named the **Hundred of Lochaber**, County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 15 July 1869 and, possibly, had in mind a lake and district in Invernesshire, Scotland. (*See Glen Roy*)

The rabbit menace was discussed in 1886:

>It is now three months since the [rabbit] parties were shifted from Lochaber and we protested against the action of the Chief Inspector… before they had cleared the rabbits off unoccupied lands… Some of the farmers are fearing that they won't be able to save their crops from the swarms of rabbits that flock onto them of a night from adjoining lands…

The **Lochaber** Post Office stood on section 85 twenty-five kilometres North-West of Naracoorte and derives from the Gaelic *abar* - 'a marsh'; other sources opt for 'the loch at the river mouth'. (*See below for another place probably imported from Invernesshire which tends to discount Rodney Cockburn's statement that the name was bestowed 'in the South-East before the proclamation of the Hundred, by Ewen Cameron'; no such record has been found in the Department of Lands*.)

Lochiel Salt Works

Lochiel - The town, 16 km SSW of Snowtown, surveyed in 1869 by James W. Jones, was offered for sale on 6 January 1870.

The **Lochiel** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1987.

Governor Fergusson named it after Scottish associations for there is a 'Lochiel Forest' near Inverness, and it is, also, one of the titles of the chief of the Cameron Clan, while the Scottish 'Lochiel' comes from the Gaelic *ial* - 'gleam of sunshine'.

The adjoining land to the north was held, originally, by John Ellis from 15 May 1845 under occupation licence, while, to the south, it was taken up by Richard Kemp, in 1862 (lease no. 1164).

In 1886, it was reported that 'the saltworks at Bumbunga Lake, or more commonly known as Salt Lake, Lochiel, are now suffering from the effects of blundering':

>It can be seen how the present energetic manager is handicapped, for not only has the salt to be carted, but the wood has to be carted 6 miles further than if the works were at the other end…

Photographs of the opening of the hall are in the *Observer*, 3 June 1911, page 32.

Lock - The town, 160 km north of Port Lincoln, surveyed in January 1918 by C.M. Hambidge and named after a fallen soldier of World War I - Corporal Albert E. Lock, a former member of the Lands Department survey branch - was proclaimed on 7 March 1918, following a request from local people for building allotments adjacent to the Terre railway station, named after the pastoral head station situated about 27 km, west by north, of the railway station, which was renamed **Lock** in 1921, while its post office followed on 1 January 1923. (*See Terre*)

'Kukatha', the name of Aboriginal people between Port Lincoln and Fowlers Bay, was suggested as an appropriate name, but Lock prevailed. A town extension was surveyed in 1960.

Photographs of wheat harvesting are in the *Chronicle*, 12 February 1931, page 36, of the opening of the Institute on 15 March 1934, page 31, of a football team on 24 October 1935, page 36.

Lockleys - Takes its name from a property (section 145) owned by Charles Brown Fisher (1818-1908) in the early 1840s. The Fisher homestead stood near White Avenue, north of Henley Beach Road and, in 1866, was described as having, 'a large range of substantial roomy stabling, where repose some of the best blood of the Knowsley and other famous studs.'

By 1882, part of this section was owned by James F. Wigley (1831-1884), and he subdivided it as 'Lockleys' where 'the soil is unequalled for the growth of lucerne…' Rodney Cockburn records that Thomas Johnson 'had eighteen acres called Lockleys' in this locality which was sold by auction in January 1869.

In 1920, an extension was made by J.W. Mellor on sections 144 and 162, Hundred of Adelaide.

The **Lockleys** School opened in 1916; **Lockleys** Primary School was 'situated in Brooklyn Park Extension, but was always known as Lockleys School.'

The rich alluvial soils of the suburb led to the establishment of numerous market gardens while a post office was established on a corner of Torrens Ave/Henley Beach Road and a police station operated on a corner of Malurus Avenue and Henley Beach Road.

The Lockleys Soldiers Memorial Hall, and adjoining Mellor Park Reserve, was the centre of community activities.

Photographs of flooding are in the *Observer*, 28 August 1909, page 30, 28 July 1923, page 29, of the memorial hall in the *Chronicle*, 11 April 1925, page 36.

Lock No. 2 - While locks were being constructed on the River Murray schools were conducted for the benefit of the children of workers; accordingly, five such schools were opened - No. 2 (1925-1928); No. 3 (1922-1926); No. 4 (1927-1931); No. 5 (1925-1928); No. 6 (1927-1931).

In 1927, it was reported that 'the huge lock basin is finished… and the men are working on a concrete navigable passway':

> They inspected the machine sheds, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, men's barracks and mess rooms, where over 100 meals, with cook and two assistants, are provided… The married men can buy food at a very little over wholesale prices and the single men's cubicles [are] provided with stretchers, light and wood, and no rent to pay…
> The town is laid out in streets and there are 66 galvanised houses with canvas or iron lean-to's. Water in abundance is laid on and this has inspired the thrifty and the flower-lover to enclose little gardens of vegetables and flowers. The school has 10 children on the roll and there have been at least 10 babies playing in the sand. There is a local football club, billiard club, tennis club and cricket clubs. A piano is in the schoolroom where weekly dances are held, the proceeds going to different clubs… [*See Appendix 15*]

Loddon Spa - (*See Loudon Springs*)

Loftia Park - A 1943 subdivision of part section 417, Hundred of Noarlunga, by John Vivian Skewes; now included in Heathfield.

Lofty, Mount - Named by Matthew Flinders on 23 March 1802 upon seeing it from Kangaroo Head, Kangaroo Island. The next explorer was Captain Collet Barker who, in April 1831, sailed into St Vincent Gulf in the *Isabella*, attended by Dr Davies and Mr Kent, when his immediate object was to ascertain if there was any communication with Lake Alexandrina from the gulf.

He landed at the site of present-day Noarlunga on 17 April 1831 and, having crossed the bar and rowed four miles in his boat up the River Onkaparinga, camped that night at the head of the inlet where he found an abundant supply of food in the deep pools in the rocky glen at that point.

The next day, Captain Barker, accompanied by Mr Kent and a servant, proceeded along the ridge of the range towards Mount Lofty, camping for the night some distance from the summit. On the morning of 19 April they reached it and were surprised by the size of the trees on the brow of the mountain; one was measured and found to be 43 feet in girth.

The present-day Mount Barker was for the first time recognised as being distinct from the Mount Lofty of Captain Matthew Flinders, with which mountain Captain Sturt, viewing it from the lakes, had confounded it.

After settlement in 1836, it would appear that the first attempt to reach the summit was undertaken in 1837 by a party led, ostensibly, by Mr Young B. Hutchinson:

> Our first attempt to gain the summit of Mount Lofty, which was represented to me as an undertaking requiring considerable exertion and perseverance, as well as a night's rest among the hills, was by tracing the course of the brook which flows from a ravine in the direction of the mount… The third and successful attempt… was by following the course of the stream for a short time until it divides into two branches, then by crossing it and ascending a steep hill, we found a ridge which ran nearly in a straight line to the top of the range. We discovered a great many new and beautiful plants; grass trees abounded, but from the ground having been recently burnt, we observed very few whose stalks were above the ground…
> Being thirsty I ate a portion of the base of the younger flower stalk of a grass tree and found it cool, juicy and of an agreeable flavour…

A sketch of the summit is in the *Adelaide Illustrated Post*, 23 May 1867, page 68.

In an address read at an Adelaide meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1893, Mr C. Hope Harris said, *inter alia*:

> Mount Lofty remained in its primitive state until 1840. In that year a cairn was erected on the summit in connection with the trigonometrical survey commenced by Colonel Light, and carried on by Sergeant Forrest. This cairn, which had been a landmark to seamen, was replaced in 1865 by an ornamental

structure, upon precisely the same spot, capable of affording shelter to tourists. In later years this wooden structure… was replaced by a stone obelisk which was built by the Public Works Department in 1885.

A proposal to erect a tower and obelisk on the summit to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh was the subject of voluminous reports, *etc*, in the *Register* during 1867. When a public subscription was mooted a citizen did not approve and suggested that 'such a work would be a waste of money':

> Most people here, what with losses in mining speculation, bad crops, *etc*, appear to be very short of cash, judging by the difficulty which exists in getting accounts paid that have been long owing… The pages of history are the best remembrances of worthy men. Posterity is the best judges of merit. A pillar or statue put up by flatterers today may be looked on with contempt 200 years hence.
>
> For many years visitors to the summit must have felt the inconvenience on hot days of the want any shade in the immediate neighbourhood of the flagstaff. The desideratum was attended to in 1861 by the courtesy of Mr Arthur Hardy to whom most of the land surrounding the summit belonged. This gentleman erected a neat little rest-house with seats for the excursionists and it could be seen distinctly from Adelaide 'in clear weather by the aid of a good glass.'

In 1868, Samuel Tomkinson said that 'some years ago' [in 1861/1865?] he had assisted by finding funds to erect a neat building on the summit:

> The edifice consisted of a large table surrounded by a fence and substantial benches, all roofed in, close to the cairn of stones supporting the weather beaten trig pole. It gave shade to and promoted the innocent enjoyment of many thousand pilgrims and picnickers.

Finally, in 1882 the majority of the above contentions were confirmed when a citizen asserted that 'a cairn was erected many years ago, which has since been covered with a shed.' (T*he sketch below confirms these comments.*)

Mount Lofty Summit   W.A. Cawthorne

In 1874, a citizen of Adelaide sowed the seeds that culminated in the erection of several monuments in honour of Captain Matthew Flinders:

> Surely such a man deserves at the hands of our government a substantial monument or tower on the top of Mount Lofty. The monument need not be too artistic, but of massive proportions, rising to at least 150 feet from the ground… Round the monument a few acres could well be laid off as a garden, with a lodge or monument keeper's home; and a small charge of sixpence each for admission to the grounds… could be made to defray part of the yearly expenses…

The wheels turned slowly until 1882 when the Editor of the *Observer* put forward his views for consideration by both the government and public at large:

> The suggestion that an obelisk should be erected to the memory of Flinders on the summit of Mount Lofty is well worthy of consideration. We are not prepared to recommend it as a land mark, because the mountain itself sufficiently answers this purpose, but South Australians must properly give serious thought to the proposal whether they should not erect such a monument to the discoverer of their country…

It is often complained that that native-born Australians are deficient in the sentiment of reverence… It is said too that Australia has no history and necessarily our annals are less full of thrilling incident or grand achievement than those of older countries…

'Flinders Column' was built as a trigonometrical station in 1885 and named by the Governor, Lord Tennyson, on 23 March 1902, when he unveiled a tablet attached to the obelisk:

The column which is 50 feet high was erected many years ago and was originally intended as a monument 'to the illustrious navigator who sighted and named Mount Lofty' but for some reason or another it was never recognised as such. Early in 1902 a suggestion was made by Mr A.T. Magarey that it should be formally dedicated and named on the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the mount was approved by the SA Branch of the Royal Geographical Society and sanctioned by the government.

Earlier, encouraged by 'tentative results of the past month', Mr Clement Wragge, extended his plan of operations on Mount Lofty and established a substantially equipped meteorological observatory there on 1 October 1884, following which he carried out a series of experiments as a tentative measure and in connection with his Torrens Observatory.

A Pioneer's cottage in the Mount Lofty Ranges

The barometer was on the Kew pattern and made at Mr Wragge's order by Adie & Wedderburn, of Edinburgh and the observatory was on a government reserve 'within a stone's throw of the summit.'

Mr Wragge came to South Australia in 1883 from Great Britain where he had founded the Ben Nevis Observatory in Scotland. In South Australia he was instrumental in forming the Meteorological Society of Australasia on 14 May 1886. He was appointed Government Meteorologist for Queensland and left the colony in December 1886.

Arthur Hardy gave the name **Mount Lofty** to a subdivision of section 1204, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1857: 'Mount Lofty (Township of) - 29 allotments and the ruins of the Mount Lofty Hotel - The land comprises about eight acres having a frontage to the Mount Barker Road…'

Later, in 1861, he advertised the subdivision of **Mount Lofty Estate** comprising sections 951-52, and 987-90.

The **Mount Lofty** School opened in 1859 and remained open until replaced by 'Uraidla' in 1870.

A correspondent to the *Register* in 1871 told of the introduction of the rabbit into the ranges:

I have carefully prevented for years any [rabbits] being turned loose at Mount Lofty, in consideration of the numerous market gardeners around its slopes; but a few weeks ago I saw some running about… and am told that a distinguished summer neighbour of mine also let some go for future sport. If there is sport, depend upon it there will be no cabbages, carrots, turnips or celery…

Photographs of snow falls are in the *Chronicle*, 2 September 1905, pages 28-29, 14 April 1906, page 42b, 1 September 1906, page 29, 15 December 1906, page 5 (supp.), of the district in *The Critic*, 24 January 1903, pages 16-17, 11 January 1905, page 25, 6 September 1905, page 6, of a road in the *Chronicle*, 22 February 1908, page 30, of wood carting on 16 April 1931, page 36.

A sketch of 'Avenue Road, Mt Lofty' is in the *Pictorial Australian* in January 1889, page 4.

Log splitters in the Mount Lofty Ranges

Coaches in the ranges – circa 1900

Early settler's cottage constructed of pine and daub walls with thatched roof – Stone and iron extension at the rear

A Social Game of Tennis at Mount Lofty in Colonial Days

Logan - James Logan, who took up an occupation licence at 'Burra and Gunpowder Creeks' on 26 September 1844, is remembered by **Logan Creek** and **Logan Gap**, east of Farrell Flat. Rodney Cockburn says that upon arrival in Adelaide he was employed by the SA Company and took part in the hunt for the deserters from the *Coromandel.*

He returned to the United Kingdom following his marriage, on 10 May 1860, to a sister of James P. Boucaut, severing all ties with South Australia, following which the run was transferred to Alexander McCulloch of 'Eldoratrilla'. (*See Peterborough*)

Logan Flat, near Willunga, is mentioned in a letter written on 2 February 1856 by Richard Logan (ca.1800-1883) to the Surveyor-General (no. 56 of 1856). **Logan Flat** School was conducted in 1860 by Martin O'Halloran; 23 scholars were on the roll; it closed in 1863. In 1861, a public examination of the school at 'Logan's Flat, Willunga, under the management of Mr Halloran [*sic*] took place':

> The Chief Inspector who conducted the examination expressed himself fully satisfied, only regretting the fewness of the scholars in attendance - a circumstance… owing to the removal of several families from the neighbourhood.

Logan Rock - (*See Palmer*)

London - In 1879, this subdivision was described as the 'London of the South' on Military Road; now included in Largs North.

Lone Gum - From 1 June 1919 to April 1928 this name was applied to the post office at Monash, while its school opened in 1920 and became 'Monash' in 1928.

> This gum which stands amid low mallee scrub - whip-stick mallee - is peculiar as its species is particularly confined to the vast river flats. For many years this arboreal giant was known as 'Trussell's Retreat'…
> So many Murray names are disappearing and others substituted entirely dissociated from historical incidents that lend them interest, that one regrets the enthusiasm which causes the new settlers to obliterate the traces of the original pioneers.

James Trussell was John Chambers manager at Cobdogla Station.

A photograph of the 'lone gum' is in *The Mail*, 18 December 1920, page 3.

Lone Pine - Rodney Cockburn says:

> [It is] a soldier settlement on the Murray [and] is a name made famous by the Anzacs on Gallipoli Peninsula, although there is, or was, a big isolated pine on the Murray settlement which makes its nomenclature appropriate. [*The foregoing remarks must, we believe, relate to 'Lone Gum' - see above*.]

Cockburn continues:

> A request was received by the Advisory Board of Agriculture for the establishment of a branch… at a locality in the Hundred of Nuriootpa, known at the time as New Mecklenburg.
> The Board took exception to a branch being so christened, but agreed at a later meeting to the substitution of **Lone Pine**.' [*See New Mecklenburg*]

Long - In 1912, the **Long Flat** School, near Murray Bridge, was opened; it closed in 1960.

Henry Metcalfe's station '2 miles above Long Island' in the 1840s   S.T. Gill – Art Gallery of SA

In 1914, it was reported that 'the effect of the low river on the Long Flat, Mobilong and Mypolonga Swamp lands was the subject of much evidence in the Mobilong District Council Assessment Appeal Court':

> The Long Flat settlers all protested against the swamp lands being assessed at £20 an acre and stated that in most instances they were not only rated by the government, for half or less than half, the area for watering… William Ferdinand Wundersitz stated that his swamp block contained 22¼ acres, but he considered £450 was too high…
> He had 16 acres under cultivation, nine acres under lucerne (of which two were not payable crops), four acres under pannicum *crus galli* and three acres carrying millet…

On 22 August 1864, the laying of the foundation stone of the new chapel was performed at **Long Gully**, near Mount Barker, by Mr John Dunn, MP:

A public tea was provided in a tent near the chapel… A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr John Venning to the ladies, Mr Kempster who had erected the tent and to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr Oborn… Mr Weber had most generously offered to build the walls gratuitously. Others have also promised assistance in labour and cash…

Long Gully is also the name of a picnic resort in the National Park at Belair.

Formerly, its railway station was known as 'Minno'. (*See Minno Creek*)

Mount Long, North-West of Lake Eyre North, it was discovered by John Ross and named after Patrick Long, a member of his exploration party. **Long Hole** is near Oodnadatta.

Long Hole

Long Plains was a railway station in the Hundred of Dublin, 19 km North-West of Mallala and a post office in service from August 1881 to 30 November 1976.

The **Long Plains** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1973.

In 1904, local requirements were administered by Mr D. Parker, storekeeper, and conveyor of His Majesty's mails from Owen to Long Plains and district:

Mr A.M. Shapley is state schoolmaster. Wheat and haygrowing are the principal industries and evidence abounds that success attends the efforts of the following land owners: Messrs R. Lawrie, R. Daniels, H. Hallion, W.H. Parker, A. Buttle, Carslake (3), G. Duck, L. Franks, E. Good, D. & G. Hammond, G. & B. Marshman, W. Secomb, R. Sherrah, J.R. West, G. & D. Young and Mrs Young & Sons.

Photographs of the opening of the railway are in the *Chronicle*, 28 April 1917, page 27, *Observer*, 28 April 1917, pages 25-26, of the hall in the *Chronicle*, 29 March 1924, page 36.

Long Valley School, near Strathalbyn, opened in 1860 and closed, circa 1878, while, in 1905, 'in beautiful weather the deciding game for the medal presented by Sir Lancelot Stirling in connection with the Strathalbyn [golf] club was played on Mr Miekel's excellent Long Valley links…'

Longwood - Five kilometres south of Aldgate. Land in the district was surveyed first in 1876 and, about 1884, Edward Alfred Colbey purchased sections 394 and 395W, calling it 'Longwood Glen'.

Previously, he had resided at 'Longwood', St. Helena, and of interest is the fact that Napoleon was exiled there in 1815 and the name of the house in which he lived was 'Longwood'.

A photograph of the Commonwealth Challenge Cup is in the *Chronicle*, 18 March 1905, page 28.

The **Longwood** Post Office opened in April 1898; in 1960 the name was applied to a subdivision of part section 425, Hundred of Noarlunga, by H. Wright.

In respect of local industries, in 1903 'Mr Robert Davies, who served his apprenticeship in a Welsh pottery and who was in business at Magill in that industry in the sixties, has recently returned to Adelaide with the object of working splendid deposits [of clay] discovered at Longwood…'

Lonsdale - The suburb's name was taken from an adjacent railway station. Henry Johnson emigrated from 'Kirkby Lonsdale', England, in the *Africaine* in 1836 and, later, his daughter, Margaret, married Thomas H. Tank, who leased several sections from Dorothy Sherriff, calling the property 'Lonsdale'.

In 1298 the name was recorded as *lunnesdale* - 'valley of the River Lune'.

Lookout Hill - On section 38, Hundred of Bonney. The Aborigines called it *luwuldangk* - 'place to keep warm by wrapping'.

Loos - In 1988, the name was used for a trigonometrical station, 5 km WSW of Gawler.

The school opened as 'Buch(s)felde' in 1852; changed to **Loos** in 1918; closed in 1967. (*See Buchfelde*)

The Nomenclature Committee had suggested the Aboriginal 'Maturi', meaning 'liberality', as a replacement but this was disregarded by the government.

Lordstown - A subdivision of section 218, Hundred of Waterhouse; now included in Robe.

George Lord laid it out in 1856.

Lorna Glen - South of Joanna Springs and named by the explorer, H.A. Wells, after his daughter.

Lorne - A government town, 22 km south of Port Wakefield, proclaimed on 8 May 1884 and described, in 1904, as having a namesake in Argyllshire, Scotland, relating to *Loarn*, son of *Erc* of the early *Dalriads*. However, the nomenclator may have had in mind, Lord Lorne, son-in-law to Queen Victoria. Today, it lies within the Army's Proof Range and, as such, is a prohibited area and all that remains of the town are a few stone ruins.

Lossie - A post office on section 16N, Hundred of Symon, near Furner. There is a River Lossie in Elgin, Scotland.

Lostwithiel - A subdivision of section 52, Hundred of Kooringa, circa 1858, contiguous to Copperhouse, about two km west of the Burra mine, by John Stevens Reed (1806-1872), licensed victualler of Aberdeen, who named it after his birthplace in Cornwall, meaning 'place in the woods'; it was the scene of a victory of the royalists over the parliamentarians in 1644.

The Burra Mine in 1876 that was nearby to the village of Lostwithiel

Loudon - An 1877 subdivision of part section 881, Hundred of Davenport, by Francis Bignell and Thomas Young, storekeepers of Port Augusta; now included in Port Augusta. The name comes from Ayrshire, Scotland where it derives from the Old Norman *loge* - 'a flame' and *dun* - 'beacon'.

Loudon Brae School, near Jamestown, opened by Lily Baldwin in 1905, took its name from a local homestead; it closed in 1951. A photograph of school students is in the *Chronicle*, 11 May 1933, page 36.

Rodney Cockburn places **Loudon Hill** near Port MacDonnell and as being named after James Loudon who farmed there 'before he went north and founded Yadlamalka and Carriewerloo stations.'

Loudon Springs, west of Lake Eyre North, discovered by John McD. Stuart on 23 June 1859 and named, apparently, after James S. Loudon (1818-1906), manager of Mount Arden station. (In his journal Stuart refers to 'Louden [*sic*] Springs'.)

Louisville - A subdivision of section 2301, Hundred of Goolwa, by George Louis Liptrott; now included in Port Elliot. In 1857, he enticed prospective purchasers by 'proclaiming its virtues':

> Good land, good timber, tramway frontage… The high price which allotments change hands in the Town of Port Elliot is a sufficient indication of the value of the township blocks in this rising locality and a glance at the map will convince intending purchasers that it is admirably adapted as a township.

Born in England, in 1813, he arrived in the *Anna Robertson* in 1839 and established himself as a storekeeper and auctioneer. In 1840, he advertised that he intended, 'to give lessons in the French and German languages. From a long residence in France and an acquaintance with its people [I have] acquired a perfect knowledge of the idiom and pronunciation.'

The Aborigines called the area *ratowar* and this name was applied, particularly, to the shore of Middleton Beach opposite the settlement. Here the ancestral being *Ngurenderi* enlarged the bay and made it suitable for spear fishing.

Lound Island & **Lound Reef** - In the Nuyts Archipelago, named by Matthew Flinders, on 7 February 1802, after Sherrard P. Lound, a midshipman on the *Investigator*.

Baudin called the island *La Sentinelle* (The Sentinel), while Freycinet's charts show *I. Caroline*.

Louth - On 26 February 1802 Matthew Flinders named **Louth Bay** and **Louth Island**, 24 km north of Port Lincoln, after a town in Lincolnshire, England. A jetty, erected there in 1879, had its outer end demolished in 1959.

The **Hundred of Louth**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 7 August 1851 and the **Louth Bay** Post Office opened in November 1908. The name is an Old English word meaning 'sheltered, warm place'. (*See Laurence*)

Louth Bay Jetty

Loveday - The town, three km south of Cobdogla, named after Ernest Alfred Loveday, the son of Richard John Loveday and the first superintendent surveyor of the Irrigation Department, was proclaimed on 1 February 1940. (*See Loveday Bay*)

The **Hundred of Loveday**, County Hamley, was proclaimed on 24 May1923 and named after the same gentleman.

In 1927, it was said that 'some of this lovely Loveday country has for the last few years been labouring under the stigma of a political condemnation':

> Politicians, apparently, forget their quarrels when Loveday is mentioned, and seem united in the opinion that a huge mistake was made in the opening of such a vast and useless tract of land, as it is often claimed to be. Roads that were in the course of construction when the soldier settlement 'bubble' burst - that is, as far as it concerned irrigation activities - were left unfinished…

Earlier, in 1923, Mr A.W. Hudson suggested that, while politicians were wrangling and mud-slinging over the White Australia and immigration policies (*See Appendix 51*), they seemed to lose sight of the fact that Australia's best immigrants and assets were her babies:

> In this [area] although there are about 80 children there is no school. Petitions have gone in and sundry officials have paid visits… Some of the children have been here nearly two years and either have to trudge through three miles of heavy sand with the temperature over 100 degrees to Cobdogla…We have an experienced and qualified lady teacher here who is willing and eager to take over the job and aid the kiddies in things educational, but an indifferent government will not apparently bestir themselves…

World War II internees sorting and packing tomatoes at Loveday

Loveday Bay is an inlet of the southern part of Lake Alexandrina in the Hundred of Baker and named after Richard John Loveday, Government Surveyor.

Its southern end was a meeting place for ceremonies and intertribal trading, exchange of weapons and objects called *munmurukung* by the Aborigines; it derives from *munmurundi* - 'meeting place'.

A jetty, 18 metres long, connected by a 36 metre causeway, once stood there; it was demolished in 1949.

> A considerable time ago the residents of Loveday Bay formed a committee for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a school and other purposes… Mr S. Botting gave a piece of land for the purpose. The following were chosen as trustees: Messrs H. Bowyer, W.J. Richards, C.F. Barker, S. Bottrill [*sic*], and J. McNicol… On August 18 the building was opened by Mrs G.G. Hacket…

Loveday Bay School opened in 1910, closed in 1945; photographs are in the *Observer*, 3 September 1910, page 32.

Lovely Valley – It is contiguous to section 680, Hundred of Myponga, where, in 1861, the foundation stone for 'a new school room at Lovely Valley, Myponga' was laid and, in 1866, 'a public tea was given to Mr and Mrs Best at the Lovely Valley schoolroom as a mark of respect…' Edward Henry Best (1825‑1898) and his wife Rachel *nee* Shepherd (1826‑1913) arrived in the *Brightman* in 1850 and, in later years, he was the postmaster at Myponga.

Lowaldie - A town in the Hundred of Wilson, 11 km North‑East of Karoonda, proclaimed on 2 April 1914.

It is a Narrinyeri tribal word meaning 'summer'.

The **Lowaldie** Post Office, opened by John Martin in December 1917, closed on 15 March 1969.

The **Lowaldie** School opened in 1922 and closed in 1940.

Lowan Vale Hall

Lowan - (*See Nympsvale*)
Lowan Vale, in the County of Buckingham, is 8 km north of Cannawigara - The name appeared first on a pastoral plan deposited in the land office in 1896 and was approved for a post office on section 43, Hundred of Cannawigara, in November 1943.

Aboriginal for 'mallee hen'.

Lowanna - A railway station 5 km south of Strathalbyn. Aboriginal for 'beauty' or 'woman'.

Lowanyerie - A former post office on section 326, Hundred of Baker, 8 km South‑East of Narrung. Aboriginal for 'place of wild geese'.

Lowbank - A post office in the Hundred of Holder, 10 km east of Waikerie, opened on 1 July 1923.

The **Lowbank** School opened in 1913, the first teacher being William R. Patrick; it closed in 1942.

Lower - In 1890 the **Lower Broughton** School was opened; it closed in 1933. (*See Broughton, Port*)

Lower Finniss - (*See Finniss*)

Lower Inman School operated from 1866 until 1927.

Lower Light was a subdivision of section 586, Hundred of Port Gawler, 10 km North-West of Two Wells; it appears that the settlement developed around a public house erected by George Quigley, circa 1866:

> Only six miles of country intervenes between Two Wells and the township of Lower Light and most of this area is in possession of the owner of Buckland Park. Mr Quigley, however, occupies a fair proportion on the eastern side as a sheep run…
>
> Mr J. Williamson, who is the postmaster, owns the store and conducts the hotel. The only other business premises are occupied by Mr E. L. Wylie, blacksmith. Miss A.T. Langdon resides at the state school.

Lower Light Post Office was opened by T. Griggs in November 1869 and the **Lower Light** State School in 1874; it closed in 1963. (*See Light*)

A photograph of a football team is in the *Observer*, 16 September 1911, page 30.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Bible Christian Chapel at **Lower Skilly** 'by Mrs Catford and Mr Wright in the presence of 70 people' was reported on 1 August 1866.

The school, opened as **Lower Skilly Creek** in 1878, closed circa 1890. (*See Skilly Hills*)

Lower Wakefield School opened in 1874 and closed in 1898. (*See Wakefield*)

Lowly, Point - A descriptive name given to a feature, South-East of Fitzgerald Bay, by Matthew Flinders on 9 March 1802. Freycinet's charts show *C. La Fontaine*. The 'Point Lowly Run' was established by T. Elder and R.B. Smith in 1868. The **Point Lowly** School opened in 1899 and closed in 1901.

Lowrie Hill - Near Robe. A school of this name was opened in 1874 and closed in 1881; its race meeting was held at Robe late in December 1878.

Loxton - Land around the present day town was held first by John Chambers under pastoral lease taken out in July 1851.

Loxton Hut School opened in 1902 and closed in 1909; **Loxton** School opened in 1914. The town, surveyed into 40 allotments in July 1907, proclaimed on 29 August 1907, was extended by a further 45 allotments in 1912 and, at the first sale on 14 November 1907, prices ranged from £6-5-0 to £40-5-0 per block. (*See Hincks, Hundred of*)

The name honours William Charles Loxton who arrived with his parents in the *Elgin*, in 1849, and became a boundary rider on Bookpurnong Station; he died on 13 June 1938, aged 89, and is buried in West Terrace cemetery.

A Sunday in Loxton - 1926

In 1908, it was said that 'no further proof of the richness of the soil around Loxton is required than the splendid results of wheat growing carried on in that district for the past dozen years':

> The Murray wheat has high milling qualities… The kitchen and fruit gardens of back settlers provided with bore water indicate how successfully irrigation could be carried on adjacent to the river… This country is stated by competent judges to be better than the Pinnaroo land…

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 27 November 1909, page 30 of a low river in the *Observer*, 11 May 1912, page 32, of the opening of the railway and the town in the *Chronicle*, 21 February 1914, page 32, 4 April 1914, page 31, of a motor car bogged on the Meribah road on 14 August 1926, page 35, of the hospital on 5 March 1927, page 40, of planting swamp mahogany trees in the *Observer*, 15 October 1927, page 36.

Fishermen's camp near Loxton

Loxton's Hut at Pyap Bend

Loxton Creek is contiguous to sections 251-252, Hundred of Tungkillo; Albert and William Loxton, were early settlers.

Lubitan - In 1842, there is a report of 30 German families arriving in the *Secolde* and acquiring 200 acres of land '5 miles east of Balhannah' and 'agreeable to their usual practice, they are to occupy a village in the centre of the land, and the village has been named Lubitan.'

Lucas, Point - On Flinders Island; named after an 'assistant to the Engineer for Harbors.'

Lucieton - The former name of 'Tantanoola'; it was proclaimed on 10 July 1879 when Governor Jervois named it after his daughter, Lucy.

Lucieton School opened in 1883 and became 'Tantanoola' in 1888.

Lucindale - The town, proclaimed on 25 January 1877, was named by Governor Musgrave after his second wife, Lady Jeannie Lucinda Musgrave; its post office opened as 'Baker's Range' in May 1877; the change was effected in June 1877.

The **Lucindale** School opened in 1878.

Lady Musgrave was the daughter of Dudley Field of New York, USA, and died in England in 1920, aged 86 years.

In 1889, a resident intimated that 'it is with amazement I hear that the government have decided to again close the police station':

> We had enough trouble last year constantly telegraphing Naracoorte for a constable and by the time he arrived on the scene the damage was done… Other crimes have recently cropped up, viz., sheep stealing, *etc*., which all want the immediate attention of the police…

A photograph of members of the district council is in the *Chronicle*, 19 April 1913, page 32, of the unveiling of a memorial to Lance-Corporal Percy W. Foster on 4 May 1918, page 26, of a football team on 15 September 1932, page 35,

Lucky Bay - North of Cowell; named by Matthew Flinders 'because it was entered just before nightfall when the ship was amidst a labyrinth of rocks.' A photograph of the foreshore is in the *Chronicle*, 17 August 1933, page 36.

Lucy, Hundred of - In the County of Hopetoun, proclaimed on 8 February 1894, was named after Lucy May Kingston, wife of Charles C. Kingston, MP.

Luff, Point - On the Port River. Its nomenclature was explained in 1893 when 'a month or so ago the South Australian Company offered Luff Point, in the Port River, to the government with a view to having that obstruction to navigation removed by dredging…' (*See Humbug Reach*)

Lunberg Well - In the Hundred of Glyde; its origin is unknown but the Aborigines called it *wurialarun*. It was noted for its supply of *kujudi*, a species of gum tree prized for its long flexible poles used for making duck spears.

Lungley Gully - In the Musgrave Ranges, named by W.C. Gosse on 16 October 1873 recalls A.R. Lungley, who married Margaret Ayers, after whom 'Maggie Springs' (NT) was named.

Lusby Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group, named by Matthew Flinders in 1802 after a village in his native Lincolnshire, derived from an Old Scandinavian word *luts-byr* where *luts* is a personal name.

Luscombe Well - Near Tarcoola, recalls Thomas Luscombe, an early pastoralist.

Luton - An 1866 subdivision of part section 85, Hundred of Clare, by William Roscrow (ca.1813-1869), farmer of Clare; now included in Clare. The name comes from Bedfordshire, England, where it means 'a river in the open field'; another source says it corrupted from *lea-ton* - 'a town near the River Lea'.

Luxmoore Creek - In the Far North. Probably named after a pastoralist, a partner of Mr Parr.

Luwuldangk - An Aboriginal lookout on section 38, Hundred of Bonney; literally, it means 'place to keep warm by wrapping'. (*See Lookout Hill*)

Lyndhurst - In 1858, Samuel Parry named **Mount Lyndhurst** after 'the most eloquent Lord Lyndhurst'. John Singleton Copley, First Baron Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on 21 May 1772. His speeches in the House of Lords, and as a judge in court, made him known widely. He died in 1863.

The 'Mount Lyndhurst Run', established by W. Hamilton in 1866 (lease no. 1524), was purchased by Thomas Elder in 1868.

The town of **Lyndhurst**, 16 km north of Leigh Creek, was proclaimed on 20 February 1896 following a petition from local inhabitants of the district. At this time, the land was part of pastoral lease no. 84 held by Leonard Gilbert Browne. **Lyndhurst** Post Office opened in February 1879 and closed on 30 March 1985. Its school opened as **Lyndhurst Siding** in 1920, changing to **Lyndhurst** in 1927; closed in 1942; a photograph of pupils is in the *Chronicle*, 14 November 1925, page 42. By 1899, Lyndhurst Siding was 'growing so rapidly under the impetus of trade done with the Weedna and other newly opened mines that it is quite time the term "Siding" was dropped':

> The place contains three stores besides a blacksmith's shop. The hotel conducted by Mr J.H. Edwards was erected some years ago at Mount Freeling, and subsequently removed by the present proprietor… The railway dam supplies residents with water…

Photographs and information on 'The Museum Expedition - On the Strezlecki Track' are in the *Chronicle*, November 1916, page 17c, 30 December 1916, page 28.

Lyndoch - H.C. Talbot says that **Lyndoch Valley** was 'named by Colonel Light in December 1837 after Lord Lynedoch who won the Battle of Barrosa in Spain in 1811', while in his diary of 13 December 1837, Colonel Light says: 'we came to a beautiful valley which I named **Lynedoch** (*sic*) **Vale** after my esteemed friend.'

Colonel Light served with the Fourth Dragoons on the Iberian Peninsula from April 1809 to November 1812 and was attached to General Graham (later Lord Lynedoch) during the siege of Bajados in 1812.

An early settler recalled that on landing in the late 1840s they walked to the Lyndoch Valley:

> We met with a kind reception from Mr Lawes and Mr Peter. We had not been with them many days before we took 100 acres of land belonging to the SA Company, at 7s.6d. per acre. We at once began to plough and sow for a crop. We had very little money to start with, but we all set to work in earnest, doing all the work ourselves, ploughing and sowing, reaping and mowing.
> I am now happy to say that my sons John and Edward and I have purchased 337 acres of land - all in one piece - fenced it all round and, what is better, it is all paid for…

The town of **Lyndoch**, 14 km east of Gawler, was surveyed in January 1851 by George Warren for Robert Burfield, the owner of section 3250, Hundred of Barossa - the plan shows 'Lyndock [*sic*]'. Thus, it can be seen that there have been two unfortunate corruptions - 'Lynedoch' to 'Lyndoch' and 'Barrosa' to 'Barossa'. (*See Putpa*)

School examinations were reported in 1849. Prior to 1866 its school was listed as **Lyndoch Valley** and mentioned in 1855 when Ellen Turner was the teacher. Examinations at the English School were reported in 1863 and at Mr Kayser's School on 11 November 1868 when, 'the English and German pupils, who had cheerful and intelligent faces, were very orderly and attentive.' Photographs of students are in the *Chronicle*, 5 October 1933, page 36.

In 1861, a resident said that 'our township seems to be gradually extending but not to the benefit of original purchasers:

> The choice frontages of the SA Company's land adjacent are selling at extraordinary prices… the alterations now being introduced by the above company in the making of larger farms under one tenancy will not at all conduce to the prosperity of the neighbourhood…

The subdivision of **Lyndoch South** was advertised in 1864.

Photographs of the old and new Baptist churches are in the *Chronicle*, 15 August 1929, page 38, of the hotel in the *Observer*, 19 December 1914, page 28, of the jubilee of the Anglican Church on 30 September 1911, page 29. of the flour mill on 18 January 1913, page 30, of the opening of a Lutheran Church in the *Chronicle*, 23 May 1914, page 32, of 'a noted Lyndoch landmark' (a tree) on 7 May 1936, page 34.

Lynton - This 1914 subdivision of part sections 1075 and 1146, Hundred of Adelaide, by Ernest Saunders and Edwin Ashby has a namesake in Devonshire, England, meaning 'town on the River Lea' - the Œ *hlynn* means 'torrent'.

Lyons - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line is a reminder of Joseph Lyons, a former Prime Minister. (*See Barton*)

Lyrup - Before the village, 16 km South-West of Renmark., was gazetted on 24 September 1896, **Lyrup Hut** was shown, on a pastoral lease map of the surrounding district, as the name of a boundary rider's shack 'immediately opposite Bookmark on the boundary of Bookpurnong and Paringa Runs… 22 miles from Renmark.'

> The village settlement, the first to start on the River Murray, has not been enjoying a pleasant time lately…
> Sixteen men, including practical experienced hands, have left since the last visit of the Commissioner…
> They stated that honest men who have the interest of the Association at heart cannot remain… in consequence of the tyranny and abuse… imposed by the Trustees… [*See Ramco & New Era*]

Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in March 1894, page 40, a photograph of a settler's home in *The Critic*, 20 June 1906; also see 4 December 1907, page 20, of Moray Park in the *Chronicle*, 14 July 1928, page 42, of a football team on 27 June 1935, page 38.

Lytton, County of - Proclaimed on 18 January 1877 and named after the Earl of Lytton (1831-1891), who was Viceroy of India when the County was proclaimed. In 1850, he entered the diplomatic service as an unpaid attaché to his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, a minister in Washington, USA.

Following rapid promotion he was nominated Governor-General of India in 1875 and, after resigning, in 1880, an Earldom was conferred upon him while, in 1887, he became Ambassador to France.

> Lytton is probably better known as a poet - under the name of 'Owen Meredith'. A friend who wrote the inscription for the monument to be erected to him at St Paul's Cathedral in London described him as 'a poet of many styles, each the expression of his habitual thoughts.'