> *It has frequently been a matter of deep regret - we had almost said disgust - at the constant recurrence of inappropriate names given to new villages or towns in the various colonies of Australia… We submit that in naming a new locality reference should be made to some great feature or peculiarity in the same, and in most cases, not all certainly, the Native Names especially of South Australia, will be found euphonious, at any rate more expressive than those adopted by the settlers.*
>
> (*Border Watch*, 10 January 1862)

Maaoope - The Boandik people had a word *mooeyup* meaning 'edible root', while the Penola historian, Peter Rymill, says that:

> One local opinion has it that 'Maa-ooup', as it was originally pronounced, was derived from the call of the bullfrog. However, this amphibian (*Limnodynastes dumerilii*) utters a single, short note, sounding like the '*bonk*' of a flat banjo string, to which its mate will sometimes reply '*bonk-bonk*'.
>
> Another opinion, originating from the Dickson family, is that 'Maaoupe' [*sic*] is evocative of the cry of the bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*); a deep, resonant, two-syllable booming, likened to the bellowing of a bull (as its generic name, *Bo*[*s*] *taurus*, suggests). Incidentally, it is likely that the haunting call of this bird gave rise to the widespread myth of the fabulous bunyip.
>
> Dr James Dickson is acknowledged as being the pioneer of Maaoupe [*sic*] Station, 9 miles (15km) north-west of Penola in 1846. Remembered as a north-countryman, he was probably born into a medical family near Romaldkirk, Yorkshire, in 1809. However, when he graduated with a medical MA from King's College, Aberdeen in March 1833 he gave his address as nearby Bervie (Inverbervie). Sailing shortly afterwards from London in the 339 ton barque *Ann* on 1 May 1833, he arrived in Hobart on 28 October and Sydney on 13 November 1833…
>
> Dickson applied for an occupation license at Maaoupe on 15 June 1846, and arrived with 700 head of cattle on 20 July. They were probably under the supervision of his first manager, George Gladstone… As the frontier decade of the 1840s drew to a close, Dickson arranged for a private survey that would ensure secure freehold title to his homestead on 'Muskitto Plains', which was 'situated at Dixon's Station and about 9½ miles North West from Cameron's Public House'…
>
> On 11 February 1853, and probably in Adelaide, [his wife] Eleanor gave birth to a son, George Logue Dickson who, later in life, claimed to be the first white baby to have been brought overland to the South East. It was to such an enterprise that the Scottish poet, William Ogilvie, arrived as a young overseer, and wrote home to his mother on 3 December 1893:
>
> > Our shearing has got on grandly this last week it having been fine every day. We have now shorn about 20,000 sheep and have another 16,000 to do yet… I am afraid when the English buyers put their hands into our bales in London they will draw them out again pretty quick as the thistles are like bayonet points right through the wool.
>
> A jackeroo who followed Ogilvie recalled 'I slept in the room he had. He scribbled his thoughts on the walls, and all around the room as far as he could reach were verses for *Fair Girls and Gray Horses*, I think they were.' One of these verses would have been:
>
> *Fair Girls and Gray Horses! A toast for you*
> *Who never went wide of a fence for a kiss,*
> *While horses are horses and eyes are blue*
> *There is never a toast in the world like this!*
>
> Another of his poems, *The Filling of the Swamps*, first published in *The Border Watch* on 31 May 1893, is evocative of Maaoupe and captures the exuberant joy felt in autumn at the break of the season:
>
> *Hurrah for the red-gums standing*
> *So high on the range above!*
> *Hurrah for the she-oaks bending*
> *So low to the wave they love!*
> *Hurrah for the reed-beds slender!*
> *Hurrah for the shade they fling*
> *For the curve of the cygnet's splendour,*
> *The sheen of the black duck's wing!*
> *Hurrah for the clouds and the glorious rain*
> *The water is out in the swamps again!*
>
> The 1880s opened with the lonely death of Dr James Dickson, by then an invalid aged 71, in the thermal baths at Lake House, Ohinemutu (Rotorua), New Zealand on 29 December 1880…
>
> Early in the new century, on 9 April 1904, George announced his intention of placing up to 8,000 acres of Maaoupe Estate on the market. The land lay on the eastern side of the property, and the agent declared that 'a large portion of it was of the same nature and equal to the [nearby] Coonawarra fruit land' and that 'not an acre was not plentifully cropped by Scotch Thistles which, like Scotchmen, knew good land when they saw it.'

On 14 December 1935, Maaoupe Station was put up for sale by auction. Divided into 35 lots, it was described as 'magnificent grazing country growing clean, bright wool and excellent export lambs.' By this time it comprised only 10,933 acres, which was less than a third the size it had been in its heyday, considerable areas having been sold over the years, and only about 9,000 sheep were being shorn, compared with over 50,000 in the 1880s. Much of the station did not sell at this auction, and the remainder was subsequently acquired in 1947 by the government for soldier settlement blocks after World War II.

The final clearing sale, attended by 1,500 people, was held on 21 January 1948, by which time Maaoupe had been held by three generations of the one family for 102 years.

The **Maaoope** School, in the Hundred of Killanoola, 24 km North-West of Penola, opened in 1951 and closed in 1957.

The *Advertiser*, 29 November 1937, says that 'selected by Dr Dickson 96 years ago, this pastoral landmark has remained a family possession, its quaint old homestead a striking illustration of the architecture of the pioneers… A keen lover of animals and birds, [George L. Dickson], was a benefactor to those in genuine financial distress and sickness…' (*See Killanoola, Hundred of*)

Mabel Creek - This school opened in 1964 and closed in 1972.

Macaw Creek - A school south of Rhynie opened in 1860 by William Gains and closed in 1870.

Probably, it was named by early settlers who mistook the kookaburra for the 'old-world' macaw.

In 1856, a public meeting was held to determine the most eligible site for a Wesleyan Chapel when it was 'resolved that Mr W. Giles, manager of the SA Company, should be asked for the gift… of ground in a central situation… With this request he most cheerfully complied…'

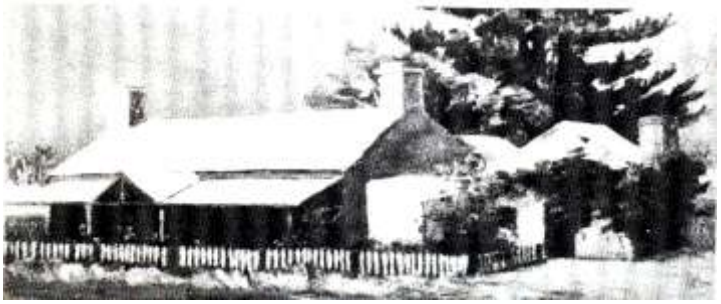
Macclesfield - In 1846, Mr Francis Dutton said the town was within the boundaries of a special survey taken out by Messrs George, Robert and Samuel Davenport, whose father was an agent of the Earl of Macclesfield. (*See Battunga & Beaumont*) This explanation has been accepted for decades, but Samuel Lewis casts some doubt on the accepted nomenclature: '…The mastership of the forest of Macclesfield [has] long been hereditary in the family of Davenport and are now [1831] held by Davies Davenport…' who was related to the 'South Australian' Davenport family.

The name translates as 'matchless, peerless field', while other sources say that, in 1183, it was recorded as *maklesfeld* - 'open land in the Mackley forest'.

The form of the township was drawn up by the surveyors Burslem and Nixon in 1841. (*See Burslem Hill*)

In an essay in *The Lasting Hills*, Ms Sumerling says that the Three Brothers and Green Hills Special Surveys:

> Led to the licensing of its first hotel, (originally the Goat's Head Inn, which became the Macclesfield Arms in the early 1840s and then the Davenport Arms in 1846), [which] had no competition until the licensing of the township's second hotel in 1855. However, despite the smallness of the town's current population, they are both still trading. [*See Three Brothers*]



Samuel Davenport's home at Macclesfield

Macclesfield Post Office was opened by James Hackett in 1848, the laying of the foundation stone of a school reported on 9 November 1855 and, in respect of religious services, in 1857 a newspaper correspondent reported that 'four places of worship have been built in this township and instances the fact of a flourishing existence of the voluntary principle':

> I am somewhat surprised at this statement… The Congregationalists have (but it was very tardy in progress) completed a neat and substantial chapel and a small church has been built by the Episcopalians. The Wesleyans have recently laid the foundation stone for a chapel and the Roman Catholics assemble for worship in a slab tenement…

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 12 March 1931, page 36, 23 July 1931, page 33, 6 and 27 February 1936, pages 32 and 32.

The **Hundred of Macclesfield**, County of Hindmarsh, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846.

MacDonald Hill - A railway crossing near Radium Hill, (*See Radium Hill*)

MacDonald Park - In the Hundred of Munno Para, created by MacDonald Reid Pty Ltd in 1964.

MacDonnell - The map of South Australia is, literally, plastered with the surname of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor of South Australia from 1855-1862. A local opinion was that 'he was a lad of some note in his young days, as the leader of everything that was fashionable about town':

> He is decidedly a clever man; we must hope he is not too clever to be agreeable…
>
> There is a homely adage which says - as you make your bed so must you sleep upon it - Sir Richard MacDonnell might have won, if he had chosen, the esteem and confidence of the people of the colony.
>
> But what can he now expect. He has appealed to the people to say what form of government they preferred and, when they declared their wishes, he instructed his Executive Council to offer an uncompromising opposition to their demands…

Douglas Pike contended that the Governor often ignored the advice of his officials and listened, instead, to large landholders and suggested to the Home authorities that George Fife Angas was one whose character entitled his suggestions to carry considerable weight.

The most important events of his administration were the establishment of constitutional government with two branches of legislature and the extension of railways and telegraph communication. On leaving South Australia he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.

The **Hundred of MacDonnell** was proclaimed on 1 April 1858 - among the first purchasers of sections were Chas. B. Fisher, Henry Ayers, Thomas Edwards, Donald Black, William Crouch and William Wadham.

The town of **Port MacDonnell** was surveyed in April 1860 as the 'Township of Crete-Watta' but, in view of the Governor's egotism he, no doubt, vetoed the proposed name; it was offered for sale on 28 June 1860.

Its school opened as **MacDonnell Bay** in 1861 and closed in 1953. In December 1863, the children attending the private school of Mr A. MacDougall were publicly examined prior to their dismissal for the Christmas holidays:

> There were 35 children present… Specimens of writing, as well as the girl's handiwork in sewing and fancywork were exhibited, the latter reflecting great credit upon the girls as well as their teacher, Mrs MacDougall.

MacDonnell Bay was declared a port in 1860:

> Captain Douglas suggested that the name of MacDonnell Bay should be given to the harbour, but we would point out that it would be more conformable with the practice hitherto adopted in naming harbours on that coast, if the town which will be built there were called Port MacDonnell and the bay designated by some other name.
>
> We have Port Robe in Guichen Bay and Port Grey in Rivoli Bay and the analogy would be complete if we had Port MacDonnell in Douglas Bay.
>
> Port MacDonnell was established as an outlet for produce and an inlet for an enormous quantity of goods, forced against all natural disadvantages to serve a large population and although the government has continued the mistake by spending a large amount of money in road and jetty making and erecting civil service buildings there, I believe this port will have to be abandoned,

while on 20 March 1873 it was reported that 'although stinted by nature and snubbed by art, Port MacDonnell ranks next in commercial importance to Port Adelaide and is therefore a much busier place than Robe':

> As the anchorage is bad, vessels are compelled to lie at the moorings over a mile from the shore, but a new era was inaugurated when a visitor reported that the *Gambier Lass*, a ketch built on Lefevre's Peninsula, had discharged and taken in cargo alongside the jetty.

A jetty, 976 feet long, was built in 1861-62 and opened by Dr Wehl who christened it 'Coulthard's Jetty' after the contractor for both it and the road, but within about six years it was in a state of decay being built with a fall, so that the height of the jetty, above a boat alongside it, was slight. Indeed, the life boat shed on shore, 'with the fatality of officialdom' was built too short for the boat for which it was intended.

However, all was not well at the port as evidenced by a 'Notice to Mariners' issued in July 1861:

> Masters of vessels frequenting MacDonnell Bay are again cautioned against remaining at anchor after the Blue and White Weather Flag has been displayed from the lighthouse flagstaff, the bottom of the harbour being of so rocky a nature that the heaviest description of anchors in bad weather cannot be depended upon.

But there were other concerned citizens who fully realised the shortcomings of their economic lifeline:

> Until we have a better port it is useless for us to parade the motto 'Advance, Mount Gambier' [which] cannot advance further under existing circumstances; but when that day arrives that will bring us a safe and commodious harbour a new era will burst upon us and with a perfectly safe and speedy transit of goods and passengers to and from Melbourne and Adelaide we may then expect our internal resources to be fully developed.

Being fully exposed to the south, vessels were compelled frequently in heavy weather to leave their moorings and run out to sea and, occasionally, coastal steamers were unable to land either passengers or cargo. Though only by misnomer could it be called a port it had the advantage of a good metalled road to Mount Gambier and, when Naracoorte was young, much trade was transacted between the squatters and that place.

By December of 1861, the local correspondent was pleased to heap some praise upon his beleaguered port when, proudly, he announced:

> The government moorings in the Bay have now been severely tested and vessels of a considerable tonnage having ridden at them during the tempestuous weather with perfect ease and safety and I believe nautical men now consider them perfectly secure. Had these moorings been laid down on the first opening of the port in all probability the wrecks of last winter would not have occurred.

Port MacDonnell Jetty – circa 1898

In 1882, a public meeting was held when the government was urged to construct a breakwater and so 'prevent the trade of the port from dwindling away altogether, as it would if better accommodation for shipping was not provided.' This plea fell upon deaf ears, and taking up their cudgels again a deputation of citizens waited upon the authorities in Adelaide in August 1883 and petitioned for an extension to the jetty. However, they met with a rebuff when a government spokesman proclaimed that it would be unwise to spend more money unless 'desirable advantages' could be provided by having a good depth of water for vessels and making the port safe.

Further, the Marine Board considered that the expenditure was not justified:

> Parliament would not be induced to spend a large sum of money unless it could be justified. To go out 1,200 feet beyond the existing jetty and then only obtain a depth of 12 feet 6 inches in a port that was unreliable and unsafe… would not be money well spent unless there was a breakwater outside to protect the vessels…

Old Government buildings at Port MacDonnell

Accordingly, Port MacDonnell faded into insignificance as a port and, prior to federation of the Australian colonies, the local correspondent of the *Register* lamented its passing:

> The extensive stores and public buildings are silent evidence of the immense business that must have passed through its doors and the oldest inhabitant 'becomes positively garrulous over what he had seen in days of yore'.

> The government of the day built a railway line to Beachport and that, with the line being opened to Adelaide, has reduced the shipping at this port to a low ebb.
>
> Where a dozen vessels used to ride at anchor… we now see a solitary steamer weekly during the wool season taking the produce to Melbourne… This with bark, ground by Mr R. Wilke at his local mills, about 150 tons annually, and potatoes and cereals grown principally at the settlement of Allandale [*sic*], about four miles distant, and on Mount Schank, form the principal staples of our export trade.
>
> Our only regular means of sea communication with the outside world is found in a little cutter of 20 tons owned by Mr W.H. Pascoe, a local storekeeper, which does good service trading from here to Beachport, meeting the boats from Adelaide there and transhipping their cargoes. One of our greatest drawbacks undoubtedly consists in the open roadstead…
>
> With federation, and the consequent abolition of the harassing Border duties, this port must take its proper position as the natural sea outlet for the produce of the greater portion of the South East…
>
> It would be worthwhile for the government to consider raising our jetty to steamer height and making a channel to it sufficiently deep to allow the ingress and egress of trading steamers… The wonder is that our producers have not risen in rebellion long ere this and demanded better shipping facilities which would mean such a small outlay to the government, but such an enhanced price to settlers for their produce.

A sketch is in the *Australasian Sketcher*, 25 November 1876, page 141; photographs are in the *Observer*, 9 February 1924, page 33, of the opening of the golf links in the *Chronicle*, 18 October 1913, page 32, of a lifeboat crew on 4 September 1915, page 30, of members of a rifle club on 7 May 1936, page 33.

County of MacDonnell was proclaimed on 1 October 1857 and **Mount MacDonnell**, near Lake Lady Blanche, named by John McKinlay in December 1861. **MacDonnell Peninsula** on Kangaroo Island, christened by Captain B. Douglas in 1858, was renamed Dudley Peninsula in 1986. (*See Sir Richard, Blanche & Skurray*) A bridge over the River Torrens was named **MacDonnell Bridge** and the opening ceremony took place in August 1857.

MacFarlane, Lake - Near Port Augusta, was named by B.H. Babbage in 1858, after the pastoralist, Alan MacFarlane (1828-1908), 'as I concluded the tracks [seen] were those of that gentleman and his party.'

He arrived with his parents in the *Surrey* in 1839 and married Susan Hector on 25 June 1862.

MacGillivray - Ivor MacGillivray, MP (1893-1918), was born in Scotland in 1840 and, at age eleven, he worked on a farm for five shillings a month and lodgings. After four years of this labour he went to sea along the coast of China, occasionally visiting Australia to which he came permanently from New Zealand in 1875 and joined the Port Adelaide Working Men's Association of which he was Chairman for 16 years and Trustee for 30 years.

Prior to entering parliament he worked on the wharves. He died in March 1939.

The **Hundred of MacGillivray**, County of Carnarvon, was proclaimed on 20 December 1906; its school opened in 1912 and closed in 1918. The **MacGillivray** Post Office, 24 km south of Kingscote, opened in April 1909, closed on 29 November 1952. Photographs of the Institute and committee are in the *Chronicle*, 8 April 1911, page 32.

Mackay Town - A 1909 subdivision of part sections 165 and 166, Hundred of Pirie, by John Purvis Mackay; now included in Port Pirie South and bisected by Dorothy Street.

Mackinnon Swamp - South-East of Penola on section 29, Hundred of Nangwarry, recalls Charles MacKinnon (1821-1893) who, with Andrew Watson, took out pastoral lease no. 182, 'Nangwarry, South of Penola', in July 1851. Prior to their occupation it was known as 'Henty's Waterhole'. Mr Watson was a police magistrate for Victoria and special magistrate for South Australia, positions he held for twelve years. (*See Kilbride*)

Macleay, Point - (*See McLeay, Point*)

Maclennan Ridge - Between Nullarbor station and Eucla, named, in 1926, by Hon. T. Butterfield, Commissioner of Crown Lands after a journalist on the staff of the *Register*.

Macsfield - A school on Yorke Peninsula; opened in 1917, it closed in 1948.

Macs Lookout - (*See Karapkar*)

Macumba - Aboriginal for 'big fire'. (*mucka* - 'big' and *umba* - 'fire').

The **River Macumba**, in the Far North was, according to Rodney Cockburn, discovered by Stephen Jarvis, the manager of Mount Margaret Station, about 1862 while the name of the **Macumba** railway station, north of Oodnadatta, was taken from the 'Macumba Run' held by J. Gilbert from 1872 (lease no. 2262).

> Macumba, being on limestone country does not have to contend much with the fearful problem of drift in drought time as do some of the interior stations… Mrs Kempe has watched its progress for 13 years. Macumba is a pleasant place, with lawns kept green by plentiful supplies of bore water, a wealth of bird life, lovely natural bathing pools (when the rainfall behaves as it should) in the Macumba Creek, rides on the run in glorious winter sunshine and, when one is socially inclined, a 25 miles trip to friends in Oodnadatta. [*See Treuer, River*]

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1888, page 133 and photographs in the *Observer*, 2 December 1911, page 32, 15 November 1913, page 29.

Madge Hill - Near Wilpena, named by the surveyor W.G. Evans, in 1895, after his daughter, Beatrice Madge Evans.

Madigan Gulf - In Lake Eyre North, named by C.W. Bonython after the explorer, C.T. Madigan.

Madigan Inlet - (*See Naiko Inlet*)

Madiwaltu - The Aboriginal name of the Maitland district and derived from *maatewaltu*, an important flint mine from which the Narangga people took stone; literally, it means 'bandicoot home'. (*See Tiddy Widdy Wells*)

Madman Gap - In the Marmon Jabuk Range, near Peake. In 1928, the Peake and District Progress Association was unsuccessful in having it altered to 'Marmon Gap' but, on 27 April 1928, the Commissioner of Crown Lands approved the deletion of the name from public maps.

Maduburawi - A waterhole near Marion Bay, derived from *matpo* - 'venereal disease' (perhaps yaws) and *dawi* - 'water'.

Madurta - An Aboriginal word for 'level' given to a railway station near Aldgate by the Nomenclature Committee in 1944 following the refusal of several names emanating from local sources (*berri-warri* - 'crossing place'; *walgett* - 'crossing'; *derribong* - 'green trees' and *ullamulla* - 'white gum trees').

In 1959, the District Council of Stirling asked that the name be changed to 'Cricklewood', a district property and road, but this was refused following representations from the SA Railways.

In its submission the council said that 'the name "Madurta" has no local association' and was constantly subjected to ridicule by visitors to the district who 'find the association of "mad" and "dirt" a source of hilarity …'

Magarey - The **Hundred of Magarey**, County of Kintore, was proclaimed on 23 October 1890 and Rodney Cockburn ascribes its nomenclature to Dr S.J. Magarey, MLC.

Upon completion of his education in New Zealand he returned to gain cattle experience on stations where he learned to become a fine horseman. Later, he combined with his pastoral pursuits the ownership of large flour mills at Hindmarsh and Port Pirie. '[He] has left a record of energy, combined with scrupulous honour.' He died in 1920.

Three gentlemen with the surname 'Magarey', served in Parliament for varying periods from 1869-1881; the last was W.J. Magarey, (1850-1901) MP (1878-1881).

Magarey Park was a subdivision of part block 1, Hundred of Naracoorte, by Jessie McInnes in 1938 and named after Thomas M. Magarey (1825-1902) who owned the land, in 1861, when it was described as being on the 'Narracoorta [*sic*] Creek'. (*See Naracoorte*)

Rodney Cockburn says that **Magarey Range** represents a compliment paid by the explorer, W.H. Tietkens, to A.T. Magarey, an Honorary Secretary of the SA branch of the Geographical Society.

Magdale - A school near Hamley Bridge opened by Sarah Roe in 1870 and closed in 1940. It was recorded, sometimes, as **Magdala** and this name has Biblical associations, for it was the Holy Land birthplace of Mary Magdalene, who was believed to be a prostitute prior to repenting and becoming a Disciple of Jesus Christ; later, she was present at His resurrection. In Australia, it was the name of a famous mine at Bendigo that operated at the time the school opened in South Australia - by the 1880s it had reached the depth of 2,400 feet.

In 1904, it was reported that 'a farewell dinner was tendered by the Wasleys Lutheran congregation in the Magdela [*sic*] schoolroom to their pastor Rev Rechner who is leaving for Western Australia. Mr A. Schulze occupied the chair. Mr W. Eggers, junior, gave the toast… The proceedings were enlivened with songs by Miss L. and Rae Eggers and Mr G. Schulze…'

Maggea - Aboriginal for 'camp' and given to a town, 40 km south of Waikerie in the Hundreds of Holder and Mantung, proclaimed on 4 November 1915; **Maggea** Post Office was opened by Annie Smith in July 1921 and closed on 28 February 1974, while the **Maggea** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1967. (*See Mantung*)

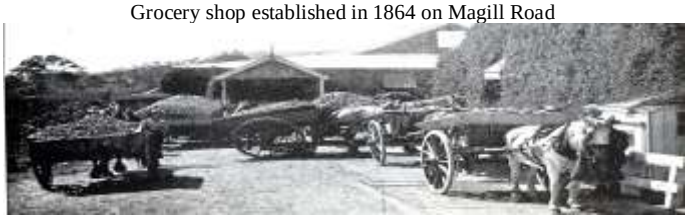
> Maggea is a small country school in the Waikerie district with between 20 and 30 pupils… A remarkable example of how a cruel physical disability was overcome has been revealed [there] where the two daughters of Mr and Mrs August Pese, though deaf and dumb, have taken their place at school and done extremely well…
>
> Miss C.D. Ayres, who was in charge of the school for the past two years… disclaims all credit for the progress of the two girls…
>
> Their mother has been wonderful with them and although a very hard working farm woman, struggling through a series of bad seasons, she has found time to help the older girl with reading and books. The children, too, are very eager and full of ambition and they have a natural aptitude without which everybody's efforts would have been in vain…

Magill - The suburb of **Magill** was laid out as **Makgill Estate** by Robert Cock and William Ferguson in 1838, on section 285, Hundred of Adelaide, and was advertised as:

MAKGILL VILLAGE

> This village is situated about four miles from Adelaide, in one of the most beautiful and fertile locations in the district, about a quarter of a mile on this side of the third stream to the North-East of the town, and near the foot of the mountains; one of the best roads from the Stringy Bark Forest is through the same property, which makes this location most desirable for Woodsmen and carriers in the timber trade. A plan of the Village may be seen by applying to Robert Cock, and blocks of from two acres and upwards may be had on reasonable terms.

Grocery shop established in 1864 on Magill Road


Carting grapes to the Grange Cellars

According to Rodney Cockburn it was named after Sir Maitland Makgill, a trustee of Robert Cock's wife. The reason for the dropping of the 'k' in the name cannot be explained. Of interest is the fact that Maghull (pronounced 'Magill' and meaning 'mayweed meadow') is a suburb of Liverpool from which many ships sailed to South Australia, while Lieut. J.N. Magill of the 96th Regiment is recorded as being in the colony in its early days.

As a district Magill can claim several firsts:

> The pretty village church was the first consecrated in this state. One of the first and best farms was cultivated by Mr Ferguson there; and he was the first to pilot a bullock team from there over the hills to The Tiers, as Mount Lofty was then called.
>
> There, too, one of the first vineyards was planted by Dr Penfold. It owned the first pottery established in South Australia. It claims one of the best managed institutions of its kind in the states, the reformatory. Within its boundaries the last tribal battle was witnessed…
>
> Moreover, near to the North-Western corner of what was Dr Penfold's section, at the North-East bank of Halton Brook, is one of the most sacred burying grounds of the Adelaide tribe of natives…

Information on a licensed school is recorded in the *Register* on 20 April 1854.

Magner Hill - North-East of Murray Town on sections 29E and 30, Hundred of Booleroo and named after. John Magner who obtained the land grant on 2 May 1882. Prior to 2005 it was known as **Magnus Hill**.

Magnificent, Mount - (*See Ashbourne*)

Magpie Creek - It rises in the hills near Anama and runs South-West. **Magpie Creek** School, near Snowtown, was opened by Jean Buchanan in 1886; it closed in 1908. Records in the Department of Education show its opening date as 1879, while in 1884 there was a report of a 'proposed' school at Magpie Creek.

> About a mile or two on the Redhill side of Rochester, and on the main line road between Clare and Port Pirie, there exists a spot that is a constant menace to the comfort and safety of teamsters on that line. The Magpie Creek, which here crosses the road, or rather track, at an oblique angle - never at the best of times very smooth or safe as to its banks or bed - becomes, even after ordinary showers, highly dangerous, and after violent storms simply impassable for traffic…

Magrath Flat - In the Coorong, 22 km south of Meningie and named after George Magrath who was murdered there by Aborigines in 1842 **w**hile journeying to Portland in Victoria:

> It seems to have been actuated by sheer love of killing. He was not travelling with sheep or cattle; indeed, he and his two mates - Chase and Pugh - were poor men and had with them only the scantiest stock of provisions; the perpetrator eluded capture for about three years following which he was tried and hanged at the Adelaide Gaol and buried close by members of his tribe.

Wera Maldera, alias Peter (Aboriginal) was hanged in front of the gaol on 29 March 1847 for the murder of G. Magrath (*sic*) on 3 June 1846 at the Coorong. Of this event a local newspaper editor opined:

> If transportation for life is the full penalty in England more ought not, we think, to be inflicted here... One cannot resort to the mutilation of the person, adopted in barbarous ages, but we would at least shut the culprit up in close confinement, or compel him to work in chains for life. Four blacks had been permitted to remain with him the preceding night, during the whole of which he wept bitterly.
>
> However, as the fatal moment approached, he ascended the scaffold as readily as the pinioning admitted and after steadfastly looking towards the sun for some moments, he submitted to his sentence. In compliance with his request no white man was allowed to touch him after death, but his body was received, coffined, and conveyed to a grave in the gaol yard by the blacks.

Higginson and Painter's map of 1855/56 shows 'McGrath Wells' in the vicinity of modern-day 'Magrath Flat' and it has been suggested that the name honours George McGrath and that it was corrupted by the Highways Department at a later date. (*See Koromaranggul***)**

A photograph of the station's homestead is in the *Observer*, 24 March 1923, page 5.
A telegraph office was established there on 20 January 1862; it closed on 29 November 1873.
In 1866, it was reported that 'at McGrath's [*sic*] Flat':

> I found a comfortable hotel for such a dreary looking country, where I soon managed before a cosy fire to forget, to some extent at least, the discomforts of the day's journey…
>
> [Here] I purchased a number of teal at fourpence per head and I believe they have been sold by the blacks as low as twopence each. I was amused at the answer I got from one blackfellow… to a question as to his name – 'Dean & Laughton' said he, showing his teeth…

The 'Magrath Flat Run' was established by T. McCallum (ca.1822-1892) in 1874 (lease no. 2393). (*See McCallum, Hundred of*)
Magstown - This place was recorded as being located in the Hundred of Onkaparinga and is probably a corruption of 'Manxtown'. The *Register* of 5 February 1855 says: '… in visiting Magstown… I had given to me a beautiful specimen of white marble. It abounds on the properties of Mrs Smilie [*sic*] and Mrs Lorimer.' (*See Nairne*)
Mahanewo - A property near Lake McFarlane; see pastoral lease no. 2807.
Maidstone - A subdivision of part sections 5519 and 6145, Hundred of Para Wirra.
William Carman (1823-1877), who owned the land, came from Maidstone in Kent, England, and laid it out in 1858:

> Situated in the valley of the Chain of Ponds… [it] comprises 67 allotments… The Wheatsheaf Inn, now occupied by Mr Carman, is built on one of the blocks… the property must be sold as Mr Carman retires from business. [The Inn ceased trading in 1873.]

The reminiscences of Mrs William Carman were published in 1915. 'Mr Carman first accepted a position at the Enterprise Mine at Lyndoch … and later went to Gumeracha where, for 17 years, he and his wife kept the Maidstone Hotel…' It has been known as 'Kersbrook' since 1917.
The English town takes its name from the River Medway on which it stands; the Anglo-Saxon *medwaeges-tun* means 'town on the Medway'.
Maildaburra - In 1921, this school, formerly 'Haslam', took its name from a local homestead.
Mainwater Spring - (*See Adlyuvundhu*)
Maitland - The Aborigines knew the district as *maatewaltu* - a source of stones for tools traded at gatherings of Kaurna and other indigenous people. (*See Cunningham, Hundred of & Madiwaltu*)
The town of **Maitland**, proclaimed on 22 August 1872, was named by Governor Fergusson and a descendant said:

> Maitland, Cunningham and Dalrymple were all surnames of ancestors and, with Fergusson, the four names are recorded in the four quarters of our coat of arms.

Of interest, in respect of the naming of the town, is the fact that his Aide-de-Camp was the Honourable Richard Maitland W. Dawson. The **Maitland** School opened in 1878.
A history of the town and photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 8 September 1932, pages 33 and 44, photographs in the *Observer*, 18 November 1905, page 30, 13 January 1906, page 27, 18 February 1911, page 31, 2 December 1911, page 30, 20 January 1912, page 30, 1 February 1913, page 30, 6 September 1928, page 36, *Chronicle*, 8 June 1912, page 30, 11 September 1930, page 37, of a war memorial in the *Observer*, 20 November 1920, page 23.

W.J. Noble's blacksmith's shop at Maitland

The **Hundred of Maitland**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 20 June 1872; its school opened in 1919 and closed in 1926.
In 1874, it was reported that 'there was a football match played on a section adjoining the township of Maitland':

> Belonging to Mr Thomas Bowman, 'kindly lent for the day'. The match was between 19 of the Northern young men and the same number, Southern.
>
> The game originated from a challenge sent by the Southerns in March last, to play for a new ball… Mr W.J. O'Brien acted as umpire and Mr F. Cottrell as captain of the blues, Mr W. Thomas as umpire and Mr Albert Short as captain of the pinks.
>
> After about two hours smart playing the pinks made one goal which caused great hurrahing. The players took 10 minutes rest and… after about half an hour the pinks again came off victorious in making another goal. Amid great cheering the umpires declared the pinks the winner…

Makin, Hundred of - In the County of Buckingham, proclaimed on 19 October 1939, was named after James Bains Makin, a pioneer pastoralist of the South-East district. With Samuel Gibbs of Tintinara and Thomas McCallum of Magrath Flat, he was responsible for the extermination of wild dogs from the district.

Born at Morphett Vale, in 1854, he went to the Tatiara district in 1875 and managed the 'Mount Monster Run' which he, himself, leased from 1883. (*See Magrath Flat & McCallum, Hundred of*)

Malakhoff - A school near Port Wakefield opened as 'Inkerman Centre' in 1892; it closed in 1944. In 1892, sports in aid of the Malikoff (*sic*) School were held at Bald Hill Beach and 'a start was made from the schoolroom at 9 a.m., Mr H. Neal providing the horses and waggon for the children to the number of 26, all of whom bore flags…' 'Malakoff' (*sic*), a hill the capture of which decided the fate of Sebastopol during the Crimean War, was the name of a Russian sailor who established a tavern on the hill.

An 1855 report mentions the French troops 'attacking the Malakhoff Works' in the Crimea, while on 16 July 1858 it was said: 'A grand banquet to the Duke of Malakhoff, the General Pelissier of Crimean renown, was given by the members of the Senior United Services Club [in London].' (*See Inkerman*)

Malbooma - A railway station, 40 km west of Tarcoola. Aboriginal for 'wind'.

Malcolm - In the Hundred of Para Wirra is **Malcolm Creek**, named after the two sons of Sir James Malcolm; namely, William O. Malcolm, who came in the *Buffalo* in 1836 and Pulteney Malcolm in the *Lady Lilford* in 1839.

Malcolm Flat is contiguous to sections 677/678, Hundred of Para Wirra. George Morphett, in a presidential address to the Royal Geographical Society said, *inter alia*, 'in 1841 John… Morphett, on behalf of William Leigh, selected 500 acres of the land on which the Malcolm's had a run…'

Point Malcolm, between Lakes Albert and Alexandrina, was named after John and Neill Malcolm (*See Poltalloch*). The Aborigines called it *kartang* - 'turning place'. A lighthouse was built there and operated from 1 February 1878 and continued in service until 30 September 1931; it was the only lighthouse to be built on a South Australian inland waterway. The **Point Malcolm** School, near Lake Alexandrina, opened in 1878 and closed in 1883.

There is another **Point Malcolm** near Semaphore and Mr J.D. Somerville said:

> The earliest trace of the name is on a chart of about 1867-68 and it may be conjectured that the name has something to do with Captain James Malcolm, who arrived in South Australia in 1846. He was a brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Elder and Robert Barr Smith and became agent at Port Adelaide for Elder Smith and Company and instituted some signalling scheme between the gulf and the port to get early advice of vessels coming up the gulf.

In a presidential address given to the Royal Geographical Society Mr George Morphett disagreed with this nomenclature and said that Governor Hindmarsh was responsible for the name and that, doubtless, it honoured Sir Pulteney Malcolm. In an article headed 'Oldtime Buildings and Events' in 1928, the author disputed the nomenclature proposed by both H.C. Talbot and Rodney Cockburn in respect of the signal station at, or near, Semaphore: '[They are] quite wrong. On Colonel Light's first and subsequent maps and plans the signal station is shown on Point Malcolm immediately west of the old Port, about a mile south of the present jetty.'

In 1872, Captain Howes of the steamer *Black Diamond*, complained that 'lights exhibited somewhere near Point Malcolm almost caused him to run ashore there during one night last week':

> The glare is supposed to have been from a brilliant fire lit by a fisherman but the incident again shows that the Port Light is not sufficiently powerful. The flame has always considered to be too dull… [*See Semaphore*]

The **Hundred of Malcolm**, County of Russell, was proclaimed on 19 April 1860:

> [It was pointed out] that over 40 applicants for the lands in the Hundred, which are involved in the Supreme Court case of Harvey v Howe, sent in various sums of money with their applications at the beginning of the year which were retained by the government… A large majority of them had to travel a considerable distance to Wellington, involving for the return journey periods up to a week…

The nomenclature of the Hundred probably relates to John and Neil Malcolm who, as stated previously, acquired land in the vicinity in 1839.

Maliwur Swamp - In the Hundred of Landseer. An Aboriginal word meaning 'red mallee trees' - *mali* - the eucalypt *oleosa* and *war* - 'tree'.

Maljanapa, Lake - The name of the Aboriginal clan once inhabiting the district.

Malkai Gap - A rock shelter east of Beltana taken from an Aboriginal word *malkaia* - 'stripe cave gorge'; known, also, as 'Mulka Gap'. It takes its name from the caves on the northern side in which there are rock paintings:

> The marks were made by people passing through the area on their way south, probably to the ochre pits. Strangers would leave their mark to say they had gone down and on their return would add another.
>
> In this way there would be a check on people passing through.
>
> It also meant that if anyone wanted to meet up with someone they knew intended going south (because a messenger had given this information) they would know by the mark that they had gone and could await their return. This cave is very well-known to the local people and may be endangered by over use.

Malla - A railway station, 24 km North-West of Mount Gambier, was the Aboriginal name of a reed growing in local swamps.

Mallala - Derived from the Aboriginal *madlola* - 'place of the ground frog' and taken from a pastoral station established on 22 January 1846 by Phillip Butler (1818-1899) and A.W. Thorold Grant under occupation licence. (*See Templeton, Mount*) The **Mallala** Post Office opened on 1 April 1865, while the town was laid out in 1870 on

part section 60, Hundred of Grace, by Samuel Chivell (1832-1880), farmer, who arrived in the *Java* in 1840; in a report of his funeral in the *Register* on 25 November 1880, it was said that he was 'the founder of Mallala.'

Mallala – circa 1905

The **Mallala** Public School opened in 1877; prior to this time schooling was provided in the Feltwell Chapel. (*See Feltwell & Grant Hill*)

> It was in 1877 that Constable Tuohy opened the police station at Mallala. The only house available was the newly-built Methodist manse. This was rented by the government and Constable Tuohy duly installed as the Officer-in-Charge. The minister's study acted as the cell…

A resident of the town stirred up a hornet's nest when his letter appeared in 1880: 'Situated almost in the centre of the township there are a slaughterhouse, a boiling down [works] and some extremely offensive sheep and pig yards…' There followed a string of letters making interesting reading until the Editor of the *Register* proclaimed - 'We have had quite enough of this correspondence.'

In 1877, the friends and supporters of temperance cause in and about Mallala formed themselves into the Mallala Temperance Society and, on 1 January, 'a picnic was held in Mr W. Jefferies paddock… Mr Eli Knowles being the secretary…' An extensive account of events and winners follows.

The town was described in 1904 and 1910 when it was said to have 'an uninviting appearance, but there is a background of mallee scrub, which to the lover of nature is full of interest.'

A photograph of the Methodist Church is in the *Chronicle*, 10 July 1909, page 31, of a 'record load of wheat' on 5 March 1910, page 30, of reaping on Mr T.W. Correll's property on 14 February 1925, page 38, of a football team in the *Observer*, 1 June 1912, page 30, 1 November 1919, page 25, of four generations of the Jury family on 1 March 1913, page 32, of an early settler, M. Hallion, on 24 May 1913, page 29, of participants in an overland car journey to Darwin in the *Chronicle*, 5 May 1928, page 40.

Mallee - In 1914, accompanied by Mr Paltridge and Crs. Cornish and Sharman and Mr P. M. Daley, 'the Minister in the afternoon went to a little provisional school at **Mallee Corner** where Miss Buttfield has charge… After chatting pleasantly to the children the Minister gave them a holiday and was thanked by cheers.' Situated near Brinkworth, it was opened by Jean Freebairn in 1895 and closed in 1942.

Mallee Grove School, near Gulnare, was opened by Mary A. Corry in 1920; it closed in 1946.

Mallett - A town in the Hundred of Wonna, proclaimed on 12 August 1880, was named, no doubt, by Governor Jervois after a friend or acquaintance; it ceased to exist on 16 May 1929.

George Hamlin and Charles A. Geisler purchased nine lots on 10 March 1881 but, in due course, they reverted to the Crown for non-payment of rates and, in 1890, the town was 'as yet only inhabited by rabbits.'

In 1902, the Mallett Athletic Club held their 'third annual sports in favourable weather':

> The Mallett bicycle track is one of the fastest and best turf tracks in the state… The races were exciting. A notable feature was the riding of the Dearlove brothers… This meeting brought out two prominent lad riders in H.L. Pearse, aged 15 and Sydney N. Edwards, a Westralian, aged 17. In the evening a concert was held in the Mallett Institute…

Mallett Reservoir is 32 km North-East of Hallett.

Malloga Falls - On section 106, Hundred of Parachilna. Aboriginal for 'deep waterhole'.

Malpas - A town in the Hundred of Kekwick, 40 km south of Loxton, proclaimed on 15 August 1918, was named after Lt H.E. Malpas, a former draftsman in the Lands Department, who was killed in action on 7 August 1916.

In 1936, to celebrate the State's centenary, Lt. Malpas' father, W.G. Malpas, 'of the Legislative Council staff', was invited to help plant trees alongside the main road.

The local railway station was known formerly as 'Wolowa'; its school opened in 1920 as 'Wolowa' and closed in 1944, while the **Malpas** Post Office opened on 1 December 1922 and closed on 31 July 1976.

Maltee - A former pastoralist in the area believed it meant 'many tracks' while other sources say it is derived from *malti* - 'night' or 'place of darkness'. The town, 24 km North-East of Ceduna, was proclaimed on 4 May 1916. Its school opened in 1917 as 'Chinta'; a new school titled **Maltee** opened in 1919, closed in 1951. **Maltee** Post Office, opened on section 15, Hundred of Chillundie, by P.M.J. Talbot on 1 August 1923, closed on 31 August 1967.

Malukapi - The Aboriginal name for 'Amy Giles Rocks' - 'kangaroo water'.

Malvern - A subdivision of **Malvern**, apparently not recognised in the Department of Lands, was advertised in June 1848 as '250 allotments… beautifully situated on section 1715 about 16 miles from Adelaide on the Great North Road, half-way between Gawler Town and the Little Para. Plans can be seen… at Mr Smith's public house…'

This section was granted to John Smith, the founder of Smithfield, in August 1847, but the proposed subdivision appears to have been a complete failure as no plan was lodged and there is no record of any sale of allotments.

In 1882, the Adelaide suburb of **Malvern** was laid out by the owners of part sections 242-43, Hundred of Adelaide, *viz*., Charles Lyons and Charles Sydney Leader, land agents who extolled it as 'no distance from that enchanting spot - the Waterfall and is almost under the brow of our noble mountain range':

> Native birds sport themselves undisturbed in the fine trees which ornament Malvern… No mosquitoes or sandflies will disturb the sleeping or wide-awake purchasers… the cool breezes from the hills preclude the possibility of their existence in this perfect Eden. No factory chimneys, no duststorms, no shrieking tram motors; all the delights of rural life within ten minutes travel of the city pleasures…

The name comes from Worcestershire and derives from either the Œ *malferna* - 'hill over the moor or plain' or the Welsh *moel-fryn* - 'bare hill'. Photographs of Concordia College are in the *Observer*, 4 March 1905, page 24, *Chronicle*, 27 April 1933, page 37. **Mount Malvern** - (*See Clarendon*)

Mamblin, Hundred of - In the County of Le Hunte, proclaimed on 31 July 1913, and named after **Mamblin Hill** in the vicinity. The 'Mamblin Run' was established by William Tucknott (ca.1825-1894) in 1872; he arrived with his parents in the *Buckinghamshire* in 1839.

Mambray - A school opened as 'Hundred of Baroota' in 1881; changed in 1891; closed in 1909 (another source says 1942). The **Mambray Creek** School opened in 1939 and closed in 1972.

The post office stood on section 68, Hundred of Winninowie; opened as 'Old Baroota' in 1879, it became **Mambray Creek** in 1880, 'Mount Gullet' in 1924 and 'Mambray Creek' in 1939.

Mambray Creek is 24 km north of Port Germein and, according to Professor Norman Tindale, is probably derived from the Aboriginal word *mambri* meaning 'native cherry' (*Exocarpo cupressiformis*).

Rodney Cockburn records that it is a distortion of 'Mamre', a house built near Angaston by William Salter whose second son, William T. Salter (1831-1895), took up the Old Baroota run upon which was a creek named 'Membre'; early conveyancing documents show his address at Angaston as 'Mamre Brook', while in September 1863, 'Mamre Brook' was described as 'the silvery streamlet that now divides the vine-clad hills of Angaston.'

In 1883, it was reported that 'this little oasis of park-like scenery was the land which is blessed by the overflow of Mambray Creek. One part is occupied by the educational leasehold and another by the selection of Mr Howe, whose guests we are for the night at Mambray Hall…'

A photograph of boring for water on Mr G.H. Walter's property is in the *Chronicle*, 12 March 1927, page 40.

Mamburdi - In the Hundred of Onkaparinga; Aboriginal for 'the Southern Cross'.

Prior to 1918 it was 'Neudorf' and reverted to that name on 13 November 1986.

Mamungari National Park - Previously known as 'Unnamed Conservation Park', it was proclaimed in 1970. Much of it is located in the South Australian portion of the Great Victoria Desert and, recently, it was handed back to its original owners, namely the Maralinga-Tjarutja people; a co-management arrangement exists between them and the South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage.

Mamre Brook - (*See Mambray*)

Manatoo - The name was, no doubt, taken from part of the Booyoolie Estate known as **Manatoo** and given to a school near Caltowie; opened in 1920, it closed in 1926. The acre of land for this school was donated by Mr F.H. Symonds to the Education Department. 'However, the building erected there, subsequently, was not the property of the department…'

Manarangang - The Aboriginal name of a swamp on section 908, Hundred of Malcolm, meaning 'good place for canoes', for in calm weather bark canoes could be launched from there to cross over Albert Passage.

Manchester, County of - Proclaimed on 21 May 1891 and named by Governor Kintore who married the second daughter of the Duke of Manchester. 'He came out as a commissioner to the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition and was on the bridge of the *Sorata* when she went ashore near Cape Jervis in September 1880.' (*See Clinton*)

Mandarin Well - Near Lyndhurst. The Mandarin Mine was worked there in the 1890s.

Manengomung Swamp - In the Hundred of Malcolm. Aboriginal for 'mudhole'.

Mangalo - Derived from the Aboriginal *mangadla* - 'peaceful or friendly place' and applied to the **Hundred of Mangalo**, County of Jervois, proclaimed on 24 January 1878.

In 1911, it was said that it had 'approximately 3,500 acres carrying crop or under bare fallow, contained some magnificent country and has a good rainfall… Among the principal farmers are Messrs Burton brothers, J. Deer, Busch brothers, L.J. Atkinson and Cleave and sons…'

The **Mangalo** School, opened in 1914, closed in 1945, while the **Mangalo** Post Office, 38 km north of Cowell, operated from 1 March 1912 until 31 December 1974; 'at first, the service was conducted to and from Watchanie, the contractor being J.W. Deer who utilised a horse and sulky…'

Photographs of grain elevators at the railway siding are in the *Observer*, 30 October 1926, page 34, of ploughing in the *Chronicle*, 17 July 1926, page 40, reaping on Mr H.E. Steinke's farm on 7 January 1932, page 32, of the school and students on 26 January 1933, page 38.

Mangayangadanha, Mount - East of Lyndhurst. Aboriginal for 'wide head band'.

Manguri - A town on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs railway line proclaimed on 8 December 1977, comes from an Aboriginal word applied, previously, to the local railway station; meaning unknown.

Mankara - On section 211, Hundred of Moorowie. Aboriginal for 'young woman'.

Mann - Charles Mann, MP (1870-1881), the son of South Australia's first Advocate-General, Charles Mann Snr (1799-1860), was born in Adelaide in April 1838. Admitted to the Bar in 1860 he entered parliament as a member for Burra and, in 1875, was made a Queen's Counsel.

His name is remembered by **Mann Ranges** in the Far North-West named by W.C. Gosse on 10 August 1875 and the **Hundred of Mann**, County of Jervois, proclaimed on 24 January 1878.

In 1880, when a traveller camped at the Twelve-Mile Tanks, between Wangaraleednie Head Station and Arno Bay, his attention was drawn to 'a number of horses and bullock teams on their way to Arno Bay':

> On making enquiries, I found it was a number of selectors who had taken up land in the Hundreds of Mann and Yadnarie, who with their men had received, after vainly petitioning government to construct a road over the two sandhills and swamp which are in close proximity to the sea beach, to take the matter into their own hands… In the first place it was no use thinking of carting wheat or any other produce a distance of 18 miles without they had water for their cattle, so they went to work to obtain a supply… which they succeeded in getting by sinking a well close to the beach…

Mannandale - According to Education Department records this school, west of Rhynie, opened in 1899 and closed in 1915. However, advice from Ms Rosemary Shearer, of the Local Family History and Research and Information Centre, Riverton, says the school's name was **Mannanna Dale** and, according to information found in the State Records, it stood on Section 76, Hundred of Upper Wakefield.

Manna Hill - It has been said that as 'manna', was the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites after their flight from the Egypt, the name may have been coined by someone with a good biblical knowledge. The 'Manna Hill Run' was 'renowned for its good tucker' according to an itinerant shearer.

The Biblical reference is given further credence by the fact that, in October 1876, the SA Parliament voted to set up an experimental wheat growing station about 40 km South-West of Outalpa, named **Manna Hill**.

Prior to this time many of the northern sheep runs had been resumed and cut up into farming sections in the belief that 'rain follows the plough.' (*See Eurelia*)

> A Mr Hannaford was put in charge of the farm and his report of 1878 was most unfavourable because after spending £500 the farm's produce was sufficient only to provide seed and fodder for the working horses.

Letters from Harold Hatwell, copies of which are held in the Mortlock Library, refer to the aftermath of the project:

> David Ferry kept the eating house at Manna Hill, the old experimental farm, and [one] year the whole flat was flooded and the wheat that had been sown years before came up and Ferry got a machine and cut it up, chaffed it, and sent it to NSW and made a lot of money…

At Manna Hill, **i**n 1884, there were 'a government well with the usual accessories of tank and troughs and whim and stockyards':

> I tasted the water by dipping the tip of one of my fingers and placing it on my tongue. The experiment was thoroughly conclusive, for if, perchance, it were slander to describe the liquid as being brine, it were no less a vile flattery to characterise it as merely brackish…
>
> The district hills have rather striking forms and in particular the bold escarpment of Oulnina or Sprigg's Bluff absorbs your attention as it rises grim and lonely across the South-Western plain,

while in 1885:

> About eighty of the Adelaide unemployed arrived [at Peterborough] today. Drays were in readiness at the station to convey them to Manna Hill which is the site of the new reservoir. Rations were provided and tents pitched ready for the men, who felt at home under the guidance of Messrs Dyke and Quintrell… The wages of those who make full time will be 33 shillings per week.

The town of **Manna Hill**, 100 km WSW of Cockburn, was proclaimed on 10 March 1887, while the **Manna Hill** School opened in 1899 and closed in 1967.

Mannanarie - Derived from the Aboriginal *manangari* - 'good string or cord' - the native hollyhock *Lavatera plebeja* is abundant in the area and yields a fibre useful for making string.

Main Street, Mannanarie, looking south

The 'Manannerie (*sic*) Run' was established by T.B. Marchant, in 1851 (lease no. 61).

The **Hundred of Mannanarie**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and evidence of a proposed government town was reported, in November 1872, when it was surveyed on the North-Eastern side of the Hundred:

> But at present it is innocent of houses. The spot chosen does not seem to be the most suitable to meet the convenience of the whole of the settlers, or to take in the line of traffic. But probably it is too early yet to judge of this matter.

> Mannanarie was opened for selection on the 13th of last May. Only 19,000 acres were taken up by the middle of August, but since then a great deal has been selected at one pound an acre… The dwellings for the most part are only temporary, consisting of a few sheets of iron, a tarpaulin, a deserted hut, or some similar simple shelter.
>
> Some pine huts have been put up and a few small stone houses are to be seen, [and] one or two weatherboard places…

The **Mannanarie** Post Office opened in March 1874; **Mannanarie** School followed, in 1880; it closed in 1970. In 1877, the town of **Mannanarie**, 19 km north of Jamestown, was laid out on part section 69, by Samuel Robinson.

Manners Well and Manners Creek - East of Lake Torrens; 'Manners Well Run' was established in 1888.

Manning - In 1872, **Manning Vale** was mentioned in the Saddleworth-Auburn area and **Manning Vale Springs**, near Eurelia, in 1884.

Manning Well is in the Hundred of Eurelia and all the names commemorate either John E. Manning (1859-1946), farmer and publican at Eurelia, who took up sections 71W and 74 on 25 February 1881, or his father Michael Manning, who arrived in the *British Empire* in 1850 and lived in the district.

Manningham - Laid out on section 480, Hundred of Yatala, by Lowe and McKeough Pty Ltd in 1965.

Part of the land on which it stands was, formerly, allotment 12 of 'Hampstead Heath' (3 acres and seven perches) purchased by Alfred Henry Bennett in 1905:

> In 1920 he acquired a contiguous 32 acres for racehorse stabling and agistment. Today, some of these two holdings are known as the 'Bennett Memorial Reserve.

His wife, born in Manningham, Yorkshire, in 1868, died on 27 July 1907 and, in 1924, the subdivision of Hampstead shows a 'Manningham Street'.

> When Dr A.H. Bennett practised his profession in the north he raced horses of his own breeding and when he came to the city he decided to have his favourite hobby close to him. He chose a delightful spot on the North-East road and with a lovely home, beautiful garden and ideal horse paddocks he, as Behemoth once said made Manningham what it is today, 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever'. At Manningham were photos of horses which did well for him…

In 1926, a drinking fountain was erected in the reserve in her memory and, following his death in August 1930, their cremated remains were lodged beneath the fountain.

To give effect to the provisions of Dr Bennett's will the *Manningham Recreation Ground Act* was passed in 1936 and subsequently amended in 1963. The English name means 'the town of Maegen's people'.

Mannum - Probably, the name is derived from the Aboriginal *manampangk* that was applied to an Aboriginal camp, the site of which is occupied now by the town. In addition to this explanation, and under a heading of *menum*, Professor Tindale said, 'the totem of horde [*sic*] at this place was *ngakara* or black duck (*Anas supeiciliosa*).'

Near here the great River Murray codfish, *Ponde*, changed direction in his flight down the river escaping from Ngurunderi. (*See Mason & Tailem Bend for further evidence of the mythical creature*.)

The earliest record of land selected in the vicinity is 'The Thirty Nine Sections Special Survey' of 1840 comprising 3,322 acres, of which the major portion on the western bank was owned by Osmond Gilles. One of the original plans of this survey shows the site for a proposed township of 'Pontarra' on what is now section 600, Hundred of Finniss.

The government town of **Port Mannum**, surveyed by William Pearson in 1864, was offered for sale on 27 October 1864, while a private town of the same name was laid out on portion of section 114, by W.B. Randell, in 1869.

Mannum School opened in 1871.

A letter seeking police protection for its citizens appeared in 1877 because its inhabitants were being disturbed by the 'midnight howls of the drunk and infuriated blacks together with a certain portion of the whites…' while, in the same year, it was said of the police station, 'the edifice which now does duty is a stable in connection with the public-house - a deplorable travesty on the majesty and dignity of the law…' A further complaint was aired in 1878 when 'the only place we have in which to confine prisoners awaiting magisterial enquiry is a tumbledown pine shed at the rear of the local hotel, which the veriest child could with the slightest exertion uproot post by post.'

In respect of local transport, in 1878 it was remarked that 'the arrangements by which the Palmer to Mannum coach remains several hours three and a half miles from Mount Pleasant, instead of coming up to that township and starting thence in time to meet the Adelaide and Mount Pleasant coach is very inconvenient':

> In my own case had not a friend lent me a buggy and another a horse I should have been obliged to hire a conveyance to take me to the Palmer coach stables… I left Palmer at 7.30 p.m… As it was after dark I could see but a little of the country on the road… Having visited Mannum eight years previously I saw some slight improvement. Messrs Stilling and Co's stores, the inn, and one or two other buildings had been erected… No doubt this place might have advanced more had it not been for the uncertainty of how long it would remain a port for receiving wood and dispatching stores for the upper rivers…

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1878, *Frearson's Weekly*, 21 February 1880, page 15; photographs of the town and an Aboriginal camp are in the *Chronicle*, 16 December 1905, page 5 (supp.), 2 June 1928, page 39, of flooding in the *Observer*, 25 June 1904, page 26, 23 December 1916, page 28, 6 October 1917, page 23, 10 November 1917, page 26, *Chronicle*, 10 November 1917, page 24, 27 August 1931, page 31, of an Arbor Day at the school on 29 August 1935, page 38, of a Rowing and Athletics Club Ball in the *Observer*, 30 September 1911, page 31, of an eight-oar rowing crew on 27 April 1912, page 30, of Australia Day celebrations on 14 August 1915, page 29, of a carnival on 6 January 1917, page 27, of a rowing carnival on 1

February 1930, page 33, of a rowing crew in the *Chronicle*, 16 April 1927, page 23, of a children's playground on 7 January 1928, page 41, of a water carnival on 9 April 1931, page 18e, of a football team on 27 June 1935, page 38.

Shearer's Implement Works at Mannum

Main Street, Mannum – circa 1910

Mannum - 1926

Manoora - H.C. Talbot says it was 'originally the name of Mr A.W.T. Grant's station, who took up pastoral country in what is now known as the Upper Wakefield District about 1840,' while Rodney Cockburn says it was 'a sheep station of the same name conducted by F.E. Monckton, brother-in-law of Sir John P. Boucaut.' It is derived from an Aboriginal word relating to spring water.

The town of **Manoora**, 10 km north of Saddleworth, was laid out in 1867 on section 261 by Thomas Edwards (1824-1876); the **Manoora** School opened in 1880.

In 1886, the contiguous district was described as having, 'within a radius of one mile, about 35 houses and a total population of about 175':

> The site is a fairly good one, having sufficient natural fall to carry off storm waters… which go into the creek running through the village.
>
> This creek, which is really the head of the Gilbert River, is a fresh water stream, but is never used for drinking or domestic purposes…
>
> Quite recently the Midland Road Board has placed a quantity of roughly broken stones where the creek crosses the Black Springs and Farrell's Flat road.
>
> This has the effect of damming back the water and obstructing the natural flow and if not remedied will be a source of great nuisance… especially as all refuse house drainage, *etc*., from premises abutting on the creek are thrown or flow into it…
>
> There are a few wells throughout the township; water in them is brackish… The township consists of two public houses, two stores, a bank, three Churches, blacksmith, wheelwright, *etc*., and the private dwellings… [*See Burton & Chingford*]

A photograph of Mr D.H. Power's property is in the *Chronicle*, 19 June 1909, page 30, of Pearl Fatchen milking a cow in the *Chronicle*, 29 November 1919, page 30, of Mr H. Heinrich and his dog on 8 January 1931, page 37.

Manoopulla - The Aboriginal name for the district between Goolwa and Encounter Bay inhabited by a clan of the Narrinyeri people, whose totem was the wattle gum.

Manse Estate - A 1923 subdivision of part section 2619, Hundred of Macclesfield, by the Trustees of the Strathalbyn Presbyterian Church; now included in Strathalbyn.

Mansfield Park - Laid out in 1923 on part section 405, Hundred of Yatala, by Emma Bradley, Lavina M. Haynes and Athol G.R. Thompson, as executors of Henry Thompson. **Mansfield Park** School opened in 1953.

Probably, it took its name from 'Mansfield', a town in Ayrshire, Scotland; the name occurs, also, in Nottinghamshire, England, and translates as 'open ground of the River Maun'.

Mantung - Literally, it means 'water on a native road'. Migratory Aborigines, following sandhills from Jadko, 6·5 km north of Swan Reach, via Bakara eastward to Loxton, obtained water from mallee trees, while sandhills contained root foods. Information supplied to Norman Tindale says that needle bush roots also yielded water for indigenous travellers. (*See Bakara, Maggea & Ngautngaut Conservation Park*)

This nomenclature is supported by the fact that, when the **Hundred of Mantung**, County of Albert, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893, the name was shown as an Aboriginal waterhole on an 1864 land tenure plan.

The town of **Mantung**, 48 km south of Waikerie, was proclaimed on 8 July 1915 while its post office, opened as **Mantung Railway** in September 1915, became **Mantung** on 1 September 1966.

According to records of the Department of Education the **Mantung** School opened in 1921 and closed in 1944; it reopened in 1961 and was conducted in the Mantung Hall.

Early in the 1914 a meeting was called to arrange for the inauguration of an agricultural show when 'a strong committee was formed':

> Subsequently, owing to the dryness of the season, the committee deemed it wise to postpone the show and hold a farmers' picnic instead… Thanks largely to the untiring energy of the capable secretary, Mr A.E. Solly, everything went with a swing… Before the folk dispersed in the evening three rousing cheers were given for 'King and country'…

Manunda - A post office opened in January 1892 and closed in November 1904. (*See Lilydale*)

Manunka - The name of an early Aborigine ration station at 'Nanungka', conducted by the Matthews family**,** was corrupted and applied to **Manunka Landing**, in the Hundred of Forster.

The **Manunka** School 'under the Education Department' was opened on 12 July 1900 and placed in charge of Mr J.K. Matthews, a son of Mrs Matthews…' It closed in 1908.

> Manunka, Mrs Matthews' private mission, occupies a reserve of 40 acres held under a lease… The number of Aborigines averages 58… No money grant from the State is paid to this mission. The usual depot supplies from the Aborigines Department, of rations, clothing, medicines, *etc*., are given annually at an average cost of £121.

Manuwalkaninna Creek - Near Lake Blanche. The 'Manuwalkaninna Run' was established by Thomas Elder in 1863 (lease no. 1706). A post office was established there in October 1877 by E. Simmons and removed to 'Blanchewater' in June 1878.

Manx Town - This Isle of Man name, derived from *mannin* - 'stony island', was given to a place near Woodside.

> An early point of focus within this community was the Wheatsheaf Inn, licensed between 1855 and 1863, its location being given variously as Manx Town and Inverbrackie.
>
> Only a low stone wall remains in the area in which the hotel is believed to have been located. [*See Inverbrackie* & *Magstown*]

Education Department records show **Manx Town** School being opened in 1859; it closed in 1881.

> At Manx Town, Mr Ascoli, teacher, there was a very good attendance and is in a very good state for the time in which it has been established… The building is an improvement upon the late school at Inverbrackie, but there is much need of a more suitable one.
>
> The Council were greatly obliged and aided in this general examination by the company of Revs Messrs Ross and Andrews, Mr Duffield and several other gentlemen.

Manyi Valley - East of Lyndhurst and derived from the Aboriginal *manyi madapa* - 'red sand valley'.

Mappinga - A railway station two km south of Woodside. Aboriginal for 'cloud'.

Marocara - (*See Giles Corner*)

Maralinga - An Aboriginal word meaning 'thunder place' and applied to a village, 40 km North-West of Ooldea; built during nuclear tests, in 1956-57 it was abandoned and the *Maralinga Tjarautja Land Rights Act* of 1984 brought about the vesting and granting of the fee simple of the land to the Aborigines, the traditional owners.

Marama - The town, 32 km east of Karoonda, was proclaimed on 23 August 1917. **Marama** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1967. Land there was taken up first by John Whyte in 1874 and comprised portion of his Moorlands sheep station covering about 1,000 square miles. An Aboriginal word for 'black duck'. (*See Moorlands*)

A photograph of the opening of a new hall is in the *Chronicle*, 22 February 1919, page 24, of wheat stacks at the railway siding on 5 April 1924, page 37.

Marananga - Prior to 1918 it was 'Gnadenfrei'. The settlement, 3 km south of Greenock, dates from circa 1845 and there are many examples of traditional German houses in the vicinity.

Its school opened as 'Gnadenfrei' in 1882; name changed to **Marananga** in 1918. (*See Lobethal*)

The name comes from the dialect of the Overland Corner Aborigines and, under the heading of 'Waikerie', Rodney Cockburn says that the proprietor of the Waikerie run, Mr F.W. Shephard, sank a well which the Aborigines called *marananga*, meaning 'my hand', because the water could be drawn up by hand. (*See Waikerie*)

Marano Creek - It rises on section 110, Hundred of Waitpinga, and flows into Backstairs Passage and derives from an Aboriginal word meaning 'my sister'.

Maragarakan - The main camp of the Potaruwutj people in the Hundred of Duffield, usurped from the Tangekald. Derived from *maranggarnal* - 'not troubling to move'.

Maratta - A school on Eyre Peninsula that opened in 1920 and closed in 1940; a photograph of the school and students is in the *Chronicle*, 12 January 1933, page 34.

Maraum - On section 33, Hundred of Burdett. Aboriginal for 'the reef'.

Marawatang Hill - On section 129, Hundred of Malcolm. In Aboriginal legend the spirit *Ngurunderi* sat there and scraped sheaoak wood for weapons. (*See Narrung*)

His two sons then threw granite rocks into Lake Albert, making a granite island there.

Marble - On the east coast of Thistle Island is **Marble Bay** and its beach consists of small round pebbles.

Marble Hill was the name of a former Governor's residence situated three km east of Norton Summit on section 143, Hundred of Onkaparinga.

The land, comprising 156½ acres, was purchased for the government in 1877 for £1,026.

The building of the residence commenced in January 1879 and was completed later that year at a cost of £21,300.

In 1897, it was reported that 'in response to the kind invitation of His Excellency the Governor, who also provided conveyances, about 50 boys of the Reformatory School, with three officers, were conveyed to Marble Hill… and shown over the grounds. The eagle house and kangaroo and wallaby enclosures were also visited and admired…'

Marble Hill - 1910

The **Marble Hill** School, opened in 1895, had its name changed to 'Cherryville' in 1921.

Its nomenclature has been attributed to the fact that marble had been obtained from a nearby hill but this was disputed in 1893:

> [It] is not so named because of stone of that quality existing there, but from its rounded top which, from its appearance at a distance, was like that of a marble.

A disgruntled citizen spoke out against alleged waste of public moneys:

> Speaking roughly, we have sunk in vice-regal residences at Marble Hill and Adelaide and in kitchen gardens and other dubious gubernatorial assets about a million pounds… I calculate that it costs us £45,000 a year to keep up the vice-regal establishments in this colony. And all for what? … Put £2,500 on the Chief Justice's salary, make him Governor and vote the remaining [sum] to useful public works.

Governor Air Vice-Marshal, Sir Robert George and his family, had a narrow escape with their lives when a bushfire, raging on a wide front, completely engulfed and destroyed the two-storey, forty-roomed mansion on 2 January 1955.

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in April 1880; also see *Frearson's Weekly*, 22 May 1880, pages 170 and a supplement on the same day. Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 18 December 1897 (supp.), 3 March 1932, page 31, of the residence after a snow fall in the *Chronicle*, 3 August 1901 (supp.).

Rodney Cockburn says that **Marble Range**, near Port Lincoln, was named by Captain Hawson in 1839 and that large masses of quartz seen there were mistaken for marble. **Marble Range** School existed from 1922 to 1928.

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

Marble View School, near Cummins, was opened by Florence E. Puckridge in 1907; it closed in 1942.

Marchant Creek, Marchant Hill & **Marchant Springs** - The creek and hill, North-East of Carrieton in the Hundred of McCulloch, were named after Thomas B. Marchant (1826-1854) who held pastoral lease no. 282 in the vicinity; Rodney Cockburn attributes their nomenclature to John McKinlay in 1862.

However, **Marchant Springs**, near the River Finke in the north, were discovered and named by John McD. Stuart on 23 February 1861 after Francis Marchant (1833-1882) and George B. Marchant (1831-1905), pioneer pastoralists at the springs. H.C. Talbot said, 'here the natives have made a drawing on the bark of two trees. This is the first attempt I have ever seen by the natives…' The four Marchant brothers were nephews of pastoral pioneers, Drs W.J. and J.H. Browne, 'from whom they received practical encouragement.'

Marcollat, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 19 April 1888, was an Aboriginal name given to caves in the district. The 'Marcollat Run' was taken up by Alexander McArthur in July 1851. Rodney Cockburn declared that the name was applied to James Jeffery's [*sic*] station. (*See Jeffrey Swamp & Nunukapul*)

Marden - Laid out on section 284, Hundred of Adelaide, by Joseph Gilbert (1800-1881) in 1848; he arrived in the *Buckinghamshire* in 1839 and hailed from Wiltshire, England, where there is a town of the same name, derived from the Œ *mearc-denu* - 'boundary valley'. The village in Adelaide was extolled as follows:

> *Finest Section in the River* - and the only one near the town now obtainable. It is *Thickly Wooded*, substantially fenced in the most expensive manner. The soil is that rich alluvial deposit found on these banks, excellent for agriculture and dairying, and universally admitted to be the *ne plus ultra* for gardens. The Auctioneers request those interested *to judge for themselves* [and see that] the estate cannot be surpassed in salubrity of situation, richness of soil, or last, but not least, the convenience to those who know how to appreciate *The Luxury of a Good Bath* without its pleasure being destroyed by a long walk or expensive drive afterwards.
>
> The timber on this *Romantic Spot* having been carefully preserved, many sites are shaded by the native giants of the forest. The bracing hill or sheltered dale, or the secluded river frontages are all open to choice. The terms of payment are easy, being 20 per cent deposit; balance in bills at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months *without interest*. Plans will be exhibited at the 'Duke of Wellington' Inn, Payneham. [*See Pewsey Vale*]

In 1889, it was reported that 'the gardeners settled at Marden in this valley of the Torrens and adjacent to the Fourth Creek had a very unhappy experience':

> The heavy rains… caused the creek to rise rapidly and shortly before midnight it overspread its banks and inundated about a quarter of a mile of land on each side of the creek. Just about this time the Felixstowe Bridge… was swept away… The bridge was constructed of wood and was built by the government in 1873 at a cost of £1,990… In Marden the properties of Mrs Castle, Messrs Mudge, Thompson, Church, A.E., C., and J. Pitt, C. Wood, G. Presler, C. Jeffs, H. Wicks, W. Noble and J. Grevell were under water…

A photograph of the choir is in the *Observer*, 13 October 1923, page 28.

Mardon - A name applied to section 284, Hundred of Adelaide, whose one-time owner was George Brock Mardon, a baker of Kermode Street, North Adelaide.

Mareeba - The purchase of Mareeba Private Hospital is reported in the *Advertiser*, 10 May 1916, the opening of No. 1 Red Cross Hospital (formerly Mareeba) in the *Register*, 7 August 1916, 'Government Babies' Home - Mareeba to be Used' on 21 December 1916.

'How Mareeba Has Grown' is in the *Advertiser*, 29 March 1935. (*See Keejara*)

Margaret - On 24 October 1858, P. E. Warburton named **Margaret Creek**, west of Lake Eyre South, after the wife of Arthur J. Baker (1814-1900), a member of his party and superintendent of the Adelaide Fire Brigade.

Mount Margaret, in the Far North, honours the same lady; its post office was 'removed to The Peake' in 1873.

Point Margaret, in the Hundred of Warrenben, north of Royston Head; was named by the surveyor, W.G. Evans, after his daughter, Ella Constance Margaret Evans. (*See Constance Bay*)

Margaret Brock Reef - Near Cape Jaffa in the South-East was discovered by Baudin in 1802 and rediscovered by Captain Drake in the *Sesostris* that arrived at Sydney on 21 March 1826 with a number of convicts from England; it was charted by Captain Thomas Lipson in 1853. (*See Jaffa*)

The *Australia Directory* for 1878 uses the name 'Sesostris Reef' but, in 1879, it published the name 'Margaret Brock Reef' in substitution thereof.

The *Margaret Brock* left Melbourne in November 1852 and, in the early hours of the 26th, she struck a reef about 12 miles from the shore and south of Guichen Bay. The Captain ordered the boats to be manned immediately and sent as many passengers as possible to the shore in the long boat.

Finding that the quarter boat was too small to hold the remaining passengers, seven of them volunteered to remain aboard until it returned from the shore.

A passenger, P.B. Coglin, continues the story:

> We succeeded in conveying a bag of biscuit to the shore and a few pounds of cheese, but were without tea, sugar or any other provisions. Our party consisted of 44 persons, including five women and three children. The provisions on being shared out amongst us gave us two biscuits and about two ounces of cheese per person. A consultation was held respecting the mail and it was decided to burn it in the presence of all parties.
>
> This was done, there being no means of conveying it overland. As soon as we had determined upon what course to take we started in a body on our hazardous journey, steering ENE which unfortunately brought us upon a succession of swamps and reedy marshes which the poor females and children… found great difficulty in wading through…
>
> The next morning we were fortunate enough after passing Maria Creek to hear the crack of a stockwhip which proceeded from a blackfellow who said he was in the employ of Mr Gifford… Soon after this Mr Gifford himself came up and, learning that we were short of provisions, very kindly sent the blackfellow 40 miles to Mr Tilley's station for a supply of flour and mutton… [*See Tilley Swamp*]
>
> We were also fortunate enough to fall in with a Mr and Mrs Denton travelling overland on horseback from Guichen Bay to Adelaide and who kindly distributed among the females a portion of the wine and eatables which they had packed up for their own use on the road. As I am a good walker, it was arranged that I should accompany them on the road for the purpose of securing assistance…
>
> After walking 46 miles on the first day we succeeded in reaching Salt Creek at 10.30 at night. The next morning I induced Mr Robinson, who keeps a public house, to cross the creek with his horse and cart with provisions which he did, though there was a considerable stream of water running at the time.
>
> The following day he returned with the females in the cart and the rest of the party arrived safely in the evening… I determined to proceed to the Murray for a horse. Having, therefore, made arrangements for that purpose with Mr Mason, the Protector of Aborigines, that gentleman went down the river in his boat and obtained the services of a policeman and a fresh horse and despatched them to the Captain's assistance. Having done what I could for my fellow-sufferers I left Wellington on horseback and arrived in Adelaide on the evening of November 30th. [*See Mason*]

A proposed lighthouse was discussed in 1867; its placement and a description of same were reported upon in the *Register* on 14 February 1876.

Margate - In 1855, John Bristow Hughes obtained the land grant of section 106, Hundred of Yatala, and cut it up into blocks of ten acres.

By 1914, part of blocks 3, 4 and 5 were owned by Lizzie Nobes, who subdivided it into 23 allotments; now included in Semaphore. The name comes from the seaside resort in England and derives from *meregate* - 'a stream having influx into the sea'.

The *Register* of 18 June 1873 advertises the 'Township of Margate' but, on 2 July 1873, it was said that the subdivision would be known as 'Largs'

Rodney Cockburn claims that **Margate** was laid out in 1882 and it is true that it was advertised at that time as a subdivision of Blocks 6 and 7 of section 106, Hundred of Yatala:

> One can hardly realise, from a description, the varied tones and deep perspectives which greet one's vision until actually on the top of one of these sand ridges…
>
> It is no stretch of the imagination to say that within twenty years every foot of sea frontage between Largs Bay and Marino will be worth as many pounds per foot.

However, a perusal of the relevant certificates of title suggest that the subdivision never eventuated, but an advertisement described it as being 'situate between Grange Township and the Semaphore and a little south of Mr Bucknall's mansion.' (*See South End*)

The Maria Monument at Kingston SE

Maria Creek - Near Kingston, SE. H.C. Talbot said it was 'so called because of the wreck of the brigantine *Maria* in Lacepede Bay during July 1840. There were 26 passengers some of whom were drowned and the rest treacherously murdered by the natives…' They were killed at a place called *Pamputung*, a small bay at the western end of section 399, used as a drying beach for rafts. Later, two Aborigines were hung at nearby *Pilgaru*. (*See Kingston*)

Marianville - An 1880 subdivision of section 41, Hundred of Davenport, by John Nixon Conway, publican of Port Augusta; now included in Port Augusta and bisected by Caroona Street between Railway and Spencer Terraces.

The name **Marianville** was given, also, to an 1879 subdivision of section 241, Hundred of Pichi Richi, by John C. Philips, land agent of Adelaide; now included in Quorn.

Maringa - A 1922 subdivision of part sections 245-46, Hundred of Noarlunga, by the S.A. Portland Cement Company Limited and 'chosen out of over 2,000 suggested by the general public.' Apparently, it is corrupted from 'Marino', an adjoining suburb and, possibly, the Aboriginal *ngga* - 'near to'; now included in Marino.

Marino - Section 244 of 'Survey B' was purchased by George S. Kingston in April 1839 and on it he built a small house, calling it 'Marino'; this became an Inn that he leased to Robert Bristow.

An advertisement re 'Sea Bathing - Marino' was made in 1841:

> Mr Burslem begs to announce that he has purchased the property lately occupied by Mr Bristow on the beach three miles below Glenelg consisting of a hotel and boarding house known by the name of Marino… He has a cart which will be in Adelaide every day for fresh meat, *etc*.
>
> Milk will be supplied from his own cows and the garden is well stocked with vegetables and fruit. Excellent fish are… obtained and game of most kinds is abundant … A laundress who resides within a short distance will call for linen twice a week…

In 1847, Matthew Smith gave the name to a subdivision of part sections 245 and 246 into 4-acre blocks: 'These beautiful plots of land command a bird's eye view of the gulf…' In 1913, the 'official' suburb of **Marino** was laid out on part sections 215 and 247, Hundred of Noarlunga, by E.C. Saunders and E. Ashby.

Boys crabbing at Marino Beach in 1850 W.A. Cawthorne – Mitchell Library

In respect of its nomenclature, N.A. Webb says *marra* means 'a hand'; *marrana* is the plural and means 'the hands or paws'; this has been corrupted to 'Marino' and is given credence by documentation in the SA Museum:

> It is derived from *marana* meaning 'place of the hand', from the idea that the Mount Lofty Ranges is the body of a recumbent giant man whose hand and arm are on the Marino spur running into the sea between Marino and Hallett Cove. [*See Nuriootpa, Piccadilly & Uraidla for further evidence of the mythical creature*.]

It is of some interest to note that, on early maps, Marino Rocks is shown as 'Marina' - was it a corruption of *Mar(r)ana*?

Further, to confuse the matter, Rodney Cockburn says, *inter alia*:

> A writer in the *South Australian Magazine* Volume 1, 1841-42 says: 'Marino was not named as some suppose, from a seaport in Italy, but probably from San Marino, the inland town in a Republic of the same name, situated on that side which is bounded by the Adriatic sea and called after its founder San Marinus – [this place was the reputed hermitage of Saint Marinus, a Dalmatian mason].

Finally, Professor Tindale suggested that it may be derived from *marina* - 'the netting place'.

The foregoing explanations are a précis of previous writing on its nomenclature. However, the genesis of the suburb's name is believed to have been in Ireland, because George S. Kingston was born in Bandon, County Cork and, some 20 km north of that town, lies the River Lee, the left bank of which is the site of Lough Mahon whose most prominent feature is 'Marino Point' and this place, no doubt, held some significance for the said gentleman.

Information on and a sketch of the Brighton railway are in *Frearson's Weekly*, 28 February 1880, pages 25 and 30, (*see Somerton*) photographs of the opening of the golf course are in the *Observer*, 7 August 1926, page 34, of members in the *Chronicle*, 10 October 1935, page 35.

Glenelg-Marino Railway – 1878-1880

Remains of railway at Marino Beach

Marion - This 1838 subdivision was advertised as:

VILLAGE OF MARION, ON THE STURT

> The section on which this village will be marked off for selection is six miles from the City of Adelaide, on the only direct public route to Onkaparinga, Yankahlillah [*sic*], Rapid Bay and Encounter Bay, and situated on that particular spot on which a bridge must, eventually, be built. The water runs through the section ten months in the year; the view of Gulf St Vincent and of the Downs to the southward is beautiful; there is some good timber on it, and the soil is excellent.
>
> The present proprietor will reserve five acres for a Church and Glebe Land and two acres for a Wesleyan Chapel. The acre allotments will be sold at £6 (including expence [*sic*] of survey), in weekly instalments of £1, a deposit of £1 being paid on subscribing. As fifty shares are taken the right of choice shall be declared by lot. N.B. - Henry Watts, Esq, an adjoining proprietor of land, has very handsomely made a present of three acres to the Church land and one acre to the Wesleyan Chapel.

In respect of its nomenclature, H.C. Talbot said it was 'a village on section 117, Hundreds of Noarlunga and Adelaide. Grant issued to Henry Nixon and B.T. Finniss 24 October 1838, who had it cut up by Light, Finniss and Company in November 1838 and called it Marion after Miss Marion Fisher, daughter of James Hurtle Fisher, the first Resident Commissioner…'

A Mortlock Library reference says, 'doubtful. Miss Fisher always maintained it was not named after her - information from Miss L.L. Ayers, niece of Miss Fisher.' To support this statement a great-niece of Miss Fisher said, in 1977, that 'there is nothing definite and no reason that it should be so.' Of interest is the fact that Henry Nixon's wife was 'Eliza Maria' and his daughter 'Susannah Mary' was born in 1838.

Thus, it may be assumed, reasonably, that 'Marion' is a combination of 'Maria (or Mary)' and 'Nixon'. Supporting this conjecture is an 1895 article containing the reminiscences of Mr Richard Kelly, 'a resident for 50 years' who declared that 'Marion was laid out by Colonel Nixon and Captain Finniss and the township was named after Mrs Nixon.' (*See Kildare*)

However, in a startling comment in papers bequeathed to the SA Museum, Norman Tindale says, *inter alia*, under a heading of 'Waripari', '[on] section 145 (*sic*), Hundred of Adelaide, now called **Marion** as [a] short form of *wariparin*.' In another note he relates the word *wariparingga* to the Sturt River, particularly in the vicinity of section 145. (*See Warradale*)

In 1932, it was reported that 'miniature guerrilla warfare over a lane which began about 20 years ago, and in which barrages were put up and broken down, ended today in a legal victory for the Marion District Council':

> The lane - Keyne's lane - was a highway dedicated to the public before the Real Property Act of 1886 was enacted… Mrs Ada Emily Bouquey, the owner of land adjoining the lane, which she claimed as her property, had transferred her struggle on to the legal battleground by laying a claim against the council for damages for the breaking down of fences. She sought an injunction to prevent the repetition of the act… Mrs Bouquey bought the block in question in 1919.
>
> Ten years later she discovered that her ownership of the strip of land in dispute 'was subject to such rights of way as had been granted over the private road.' In October, she closed the lane by erecting fences across it. The council removed the fences and reopened the way.
>
> She replaced the fences and they were allowed to remain for 18 months. In July 1931 the council broke down the fences from time to time as they were replaced.

Marion Bay is on the South-West coast of Yorke Peninsula, 51 km South-West of Warooka. A Lands Department source says it was named after the steamer *Marion* (Captain A. McCoy), wrecked on a reef near the Althorpes in 1862, but this is contradicted by a Mortlock Library reference saying that 'the newspaper report of the wreck mentioned Marion Bay as a place already named.' However, a sailing ship, of the same name, was wrecked south of the Troubridge Shoal in 1851. In 1908, Rodney Cockburn said it was named 'after a steamer called the *Marion* that was wrecked in the locality in 1861 [*sic*], on a reef near the Althorpes.' (No report of the wreck is to be found in the newspapers of the day and, accordingly, the date must be suspect as to validity.)

The 1862 report described the site as one-and-a-half miles east of Cape Spencer - *i.e.*, adjacent to the present day 'Marion Bay'. Earlier, the *Register* recorded that the large emigrant ship *Marion* was stranded on Troubridge Shoal - this fact does not, in my opinion, account for the name of the Bay, for Higginson's 1855 map of South Australia does not show it and, indeed, Marion Bay is some 80 km from Troubridge Shoal.

Its Aboriginal name was *kokudawi* - 'scrape out water'. The water was near sea level and had to be obtained by scraping away the sand and this name belonged more specifically to an important fishing place in the vicinity of the Stone Hut head station; the bay was called *Ance des Fumees* - 'Cove of Smokes' by Baudin.

At one time a train-line ran from the bay to inland gypsum deposits and, in 1903:

> The gypsum beds at Marion Bay owned by Mr A.H. Hassell of Melbourne are now the scene of activity… Having lately visited Japan, as well as the different states in the Commonwealth, he has secured extensive orders… In order to facilitate the handling of this immense quantity, several miles of light railway will have to be laid… Shipping facilities are first class as a substantial jetty is already built…

The jetty was completed in 1889, extended in 1927 and shortened in 1959.

Marion Bay School, opened in 1919, became 'Stenhouse Bay' in 1933.

A cray fisherman at Marion Bay

Marionville - It was an 1876 subdivision of part section 425, Hundred of Yatala, into 32 allotments bisected by Andrew Street, by James F. Levi (1847-1878) and Thomas A. Brock (1849-1932); now included in Hendon. Mr Levi's wife was the former Mary Heard and this fact may account for its name.

Markaranka - A corruption of the Aboriginal *markaramko*, applied to a River Murray flat - *mako* - 'flint' and *ramko* - 'track' or 'pathway'. (*See Ramco & Renmark*)

The **Hundred of Markaranka**, County of Young, was proclaimed on 7 October 1915 - Gustav A. Gebhardt, a pioneer pastoralist, gave the name to his 500 square mile property with a 28 mile frontage on the River Murray (lease no. 1605). Born in Germany in 1833 he arrived in the *Ohio* in 1858 and died at Glenelg in 1900. (*See Gebhardt Lagoon*) The name **Markaranka** was applied, also, to an irrigation settlement (formerly Gillen).

In 1903, the freehold was described as being 'situated within two miles of Morgan, and the old Gillen Village Settlement… now known as **Markaranka**':

> [It] consists in all about 5,000 acres… About 150 acres were irrigated and sown with maize last February… In driving from the Markaranka we passed two pumping plants, but I am afraid they will find it uphill work… I am sanguine the Markaranka Company will be amply repaid for the capital they have invested… Our future very largely depends on putting our heritage to the best possible use and what better means could be employed than in the direction now being pursued by the company on the Murray… [*See Gillen, Hundred of*]

A photograph of cod caught by Mr E. Gilligan is in the *Observer*, 1 March 1924, page 33.

Markeri - A telegraph office on section 82, Hundred of Bookpurnong, 16 km south of Loxton. Its school opened as 'Hundred of Bookpurnong' in 1920; name changed in 1929 and closed in 1942. Aboriginal for 'moon'.

Marlborough Street - A former railway station on the Adelaide-Henley Beach line was, according to Rodney Cockburn, named after the Duke of Marlborough.

Marla - The name, taken from **Marla Bore** in the vicinity is, probably, a corruption of the Aboriginal *marlu* - 'a kangaroo' - the *Advertiser* of 8 July 1933 features an article on a 'Maala Hunt' in central Australia - the *Maala (Lagorchestos hirsutus)* is a herbivorous marsupial.

The town of **Marla** was proclaimed on 21 May 1981 to provide a base for the provision of essential services to travellers crossing the continent and acts as a regional centre for that part of the State. It lies 1,000 km north of Adelaide on the most northern intersection of the Stuart Highway and the Adelaide-Alice Springs railway line.

Marleston - Part of section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, was owned by John Marles when he subdivided it in 1879.

He recalled that he was born in 1818:

> I arrived here in 1848 on the *Bolton*… One of my first positions was at Clarke's brewery in Halifax Street… I walked from Mitcham ever day for there was no other way of getting to work… When we wanted firewood I got up at four o'clock in the morning and went into the ranges with a cross cut saw and dragged it down the hillside in a dray…

A photograph of Mr H.C. Wright's dairy is in the *Observer*, 8 June 1907, page 32.

Marmon Jabuk - An extract from South Australian Railways *Weekly Notices* on 27 April 1908 and kindly provided by Mr Garth Evans via Mrs Elizabeth Nicholls says:

> [Instruction No.] **14** **MANMANJABUK [*sic*] (PINNAROO LINE)**
>
> The siding at the above place is now complete and open for passenger, parcels, goods, and livestock traffic under the usual conditions attaching to sidings without resident staff. It is 112 miles 30 chains from Adelaide, and trains will stop there when required.
>
> In computing charges 37 miles must be added to the Tailem Bend mileage.
>
> The station number for Marmanjabuk is 147.

It is apparent that a typographical error occurred in the preparation of this notice for the name 'Manmanjabuk' in the heading of the notice is recited thrice as 'Marmanjabuk' in the text that follows. Later, another *Weekly Notice* said:

> Add to instruction 14, page 115 of W.N. No. 17/08, that the accounting station for Marmanjabuk is Lameroo.—G.T.M.., 4560/08. [*Author's note - Accordingly, the designated name would appear to have been Marmanjabuk.*]

In 1909, it was said that it was supposed to be Afghan in origin, but, possibly, a corruption of *memorjabuk*, the name of an outstation owned by Mr Mathewson in 1866. The site of it is now in the Hundred of Seymour, about five miles west of the range in question [*i.e.*, the **Marmon Jabuk Range**].' An Editor's note says that:

> The origin of the name was investigated when the articles on nomenclature were running through *The Register* and no satisfactory solution was arrived at beyond the fact that the appellation is a native one.

This explanation, of which Rodney Cockburn was, no doubt, fully aware, is in strange contrast to the nomenclature cited in his *What's in a Name*. The appellation, *memorjabuk*, mentioned above, is believed to have been corrupted from *marmadjabuk*, applied by Aborigines to an inland range of sand dunes extending from the River Murray, South-East through the Hundreds of Hooper, Sherlock, Peake and Price. The range, an old shoreline in the Pleistocene ice age, was 'recognisable from the River Murray south of Mannum to Naracoorte.'

Further, approximately 10 km north east of Tailem Bend, on the northern side of the Marmon Jabuk Range, was a place called *mamondjabak* and, according to David Unaipon, the word means 'father of fire'.

The following is taken from a periodical called *Mankind* in May 1943 relating to A 'Jaralde' Story:

> The brothers *Tenetjar* were two red-billed gulls who reconnoitred for better fishing grounds. They first followed the rain southwards and came to the place called Cold and Wet, *Puramum*, a locality inland from the Coorong. Here the water was salt and rough and forbidding. They did not stay here, but turned northwards and came to *Ma*:*mon Dja'buk*, *i.e.* Tailem Bend.

Later in this article it was said that the Aborigines 'made nets at Ma:mon Dja'buk from river reeds' (*jalkeri*). However, Professor Norman Tindale did not concur with these hypotheses for he had this to say:

> *Mondjabak* [*sic*] - Approx 10 km NE of Tailem Bend on north side of Marmon Jabuk Range: erroneously identified as Tailem Bend by A. Harvey (*Mankind*).

In letters to the author in December 1990 and March 2007 the Jabuk district historian, Mrs Elizabeth Nicholls, said, *inter alia*:

> I wonder if it is a native name because the place (town) would have been significant before white man came as it is a meeting place of many roads, *i.e.*, assuming we based our roads on the native tracks and wells. The Marmon Jabuk Range was named many years before the Hundred was surveyed, so Cockburn's explanation is dubious.
>
> The Marmon Jabuk Range is renowned for the number of fires resulting from storms and subsequent lightning strikes which would account for the Aboriginal appellation.

Other records say that 'jabuk' is believed to be Aboriginal for 'bullock'.

The **Hundred of Marmon Jabuk**, County of Buccleuch, was proclaimed on 1 December 1910 and the name of the town of **Marmon Jabuk** was altered to 'Jabuk' in 1941. In respect of local agriculture, in 1911:

> The place was being worked by two typical scrub farmers, Messrs Richards and McCallum on the share principle and they have earned for themselves a name in the district for push and industry that would be hard to beat.

> They arrived on the property on 28 December last, a bore having been previously put down, and when I saw them in the first week in May they had 1,300 acres cleared and ready for the plough. There were two galvanised houses each containing six rooms. Water was laid on from the bore to the stables…
>
> [*See McCallum, Hundred of*]

A photograph of a group of settlers is in the *Observer*, 3 February 1912, page 30.

Marne, River - It was known as 'South Rhine River' until 1918 when it was renamed because, in 1914, a German advance on Paris was checked at the River Marne. The Nomenclature Committee suggested 'Pongaree River' meaning 'shade reflection in water' but it was rejected by the government.

Marnninha Scrub - East of Beltana. Derived from the Aboriginal *marnninha valkidi* - 'fat scrub'.

Marquee Hill - Near Farina, named by G.W. Goyder in March 1860 because of its shape.

Marrabel - In 1859, John E. Marrabel, an early landholder, laid out the town on part section 1122, Hundred of Waterloo, 13 km South-East of Saddleworth. The **Marrabel** School opened in 1862 and closed in 1970.

A report of 1923 suggested that 'the [school] building is one of the most disgraceful that one could find in this State':

> Some time ago I noticed that the walls were very damp. I know that some time ago it was patched up… but there are plenty of barns in this town that are far superior to the schoolroom. I was informed that funds will not permit better conditions…

The **Marrabel** Post Office was opened by W. Ninnes in 1863.

Photographs of the opening of the Oddfellows' Hall are in the *Observer*, 18 April 1912, page 30, of a football team on 9 August 1913, page 30, of the war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 18 March 1922, page 30.

Marrachowie - The name was taken from pastoral lease no. 1556, south of Lake Torrens, held by J. and R. Love in 1864 and given to a post office opened in October 1886 in the Hundred of Warrakimbo, subsequently changed to 'Warrakimbo' in 1905.

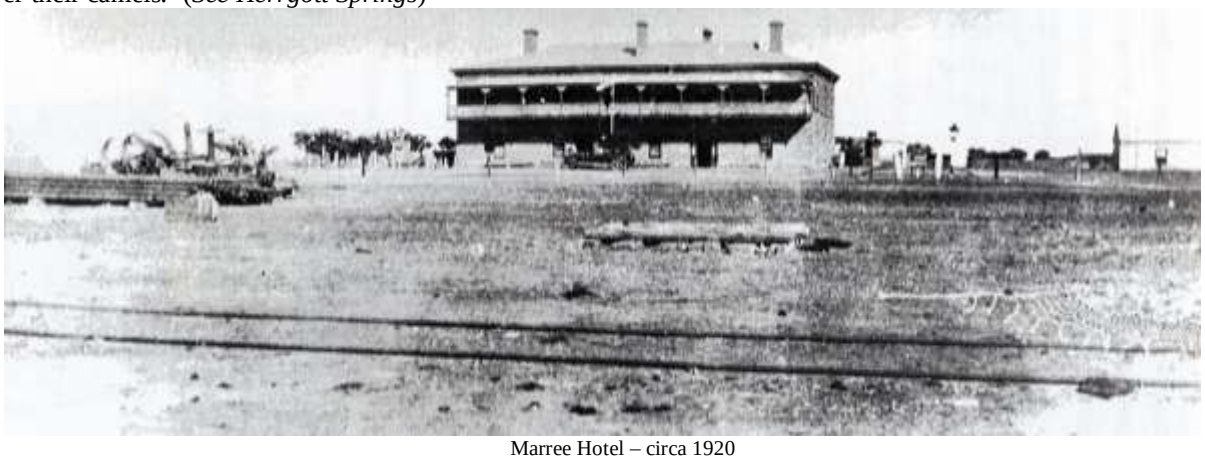
Marrano Creek - In 1972, tentative approval was given for the use of 'Campana Creek' in the Cape Jervis area but the District Council of Yankalilla opposed the name and substituted an Aboriginal name based on local legend. Accordingly, this name was approved by the Geographical Names Board.

Marree - The town, proclaimed on 20 December 1883, is a corruption of the Aboriginal *mari* - 'opossum place'; the original name of the springs was *marina* or *mari.*

In ancient times an ancestral being of the Tirari people, named *Papapapana*, discovered the spring and saw many opossum tracks.

The railway station and telegraph office existed prior to the government town and were known as 'Hergott Springs'.

In 1893, there seemed a 'likelihood of trouble occurring in connection with a large number of Afghans now living at Hergott many of whom are said to be starving… They are heavily in debt to Englishmen who hold mortgages over their camels.' (*See Herrgott Springs*)



Marree Hotel – circa 1920

A sketch of Marree in the 1880s

Sketches of the town and district are in the *Pictorial Australian* in February 1884, pages 24-25, August 1886, page 124.

A photograph of a government camel team is in the *Chronicle*, 4 January 1908, page 27, of a picnic at Hergott Springs on 2 September 1911, page 29, of the Birdsville coach on 3 July 1926, page 40, of policemen and others investigating the murder of an Afghan in the *Observer*, 25 December 1909, page 29, of a mail coach and a camel team on 7 August 1920, page 26.

Marryat - A railway station on the Tarcoola-Alice Springs line, the name being taken from the adjacent **Marryat Creek**, named by W.C. Gosse on 7 November 1873 after Charles Marryat, Dean of Adelaide, who was born in London, in 1827, arrived in South Australia from New South Wales, in 1853; made an Archdeacon in 1868, he died in 1909.

Marryatville - It has been said that the village of Marryatville was founded in the 1840s by George Brunskill; however, in later years, his daughter was to say:

> My parents arrived in the ship *Thomas Harrison* in February 1839. They settled at once on the land now [known as] Marryatville and built their first home on the spot where Sir Edwin Smith afterwards lived, then a cottage at the east end of the section and finally on the spot where Mr Scarfe's house now stands.
>
> We finally left 20 years later after selling most of the land. My father gave an acre of land for a church and parsonage and was annoyed when the Bishop consecrated it for a burial ground. Our neighbours were the Reed's of Heathpool on the south and the Parry family on the east.

Known facts do not support the claim by Rodney Cockburn that Mr Brunskill created 'Marryatville'. He leased portion of section 290, comprising 66 acres, from the South Australian Company with a right to purchase the freehold. On 31 August 1850, forty six acres were registered in his name while the residual 20 acres had been purchased on 25 September 1848 by James Philcox who, according to records in the General Registry Office, laid out the 'Village of Marryatville', the first recorded sale of allotments being registered on 30 June 1849.

In respect of George Brunskill, the *South Australian* of 21 November 1848 gives his address as 'Kensington' and, further, that 'Brunskill called [his property] Sandford after his birthplace.'

The village was advertised on 23 September 1848 as 'twenty acres of the very best land most salubriously situate in the above-mentioned township':

> A splendid stream of water runs through the property besides which good spring water may be obtained in wells 26 feet depth. It adjoins the elegant church of Kensington on the west and the residence of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary on the north, the celebrated Glen Osmond and other mineral lands on the south and those of the South Australian Company on the east.

At the time James Philcox purchased the land from the SA Company and laid out Marryatville the following appeared in 1848 local press and may have had a bearing on him adopting the name: 'Our new Governor, Sir Henry Young, was delayed at the last in embarking for this colony by his marriage to Miss Marryat, niece of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide.'

The **Marryatville** School was opened on 1 June 1884 and the first teacher was William J. Kennedy whose daughter, Daisy, the violinist, won world wide fame. Next came F.F. Wholohan who was headmaster for 19 years and saw 'the district grow up, as well as many of his pupils. Possessing an eye for beauty in Nature, as well as any amount of energy, he preserved many pleasant memories of the district':

> It was all open country when we went there in September 1889. Why, the opossums and wild cats used to come on to our verandah. It was a beautiful place then, unbuilt on except Cooper's brewery and one or two houses. All the rest was open right up to Burnside Road.
>
> You could see across to the Kensington Oval; I used to drill the boys there. We had some disused carbines and had plenty of room for marching and scouting. We wandered right up to the hills. To the north were practically open paddocks except for a few houses. Mr Owen Smyth's was one.

A photograph of the school is in the *Chronicle*, 12 December 1935, page 31.

Marryatville Hotel - circa 1882

In 1923, local roads were subjected to censure:

> Three sections from town perhaps the worst road in the metropolitan area can be found… Marryatville's roads are not perfect. Before that takes place something extraordinary will have to happen, but it is doubtful if any thoroughfare… has descended to such a dilapidated state as the Kensington Road, which runs straight towards the hills after the Marryatville terminus is reached…
>
> Three tremendous holes have been made all over the surface of the highway and the dust has been churned up until in some places it lies three or four inches thick… In winter its plight will be accentuated and the great rut holes that now exist in all probability will be turned into miniature duck ponds ready to trap the unsuspecting driver…

Photographs of the opening of a bowling club is in the *Chronicle*, 11 November 1911, page 29, of members of a croquet club is in *The Critic*, 13 January 1915, page 21, of Mr Cook's garden 'successes' and his daughter in the *Chronicle*, 11 July 1929, page 38.

Marsden, Point - On Kangaroo Island, named by Matthew Flinders on 21 March 1802 after William Marsden, second Secretary to the Board of Admiralty.

Earlier, he was employed by the East India Company and his book *History of Sumatra* was published in 1782.

Marshfield - In 1899, instructions were received from W.F. Everard to subdivide part sections 52 and 53, Hundred of Adelaide, into **Marshfield Estate** comprising blocks of five acres fronting the Bay Road, 'about midway between the Ellenville and Plympton stations… the splendid gum trees… give a park-like appearance to the property.'

Marshfield was a 1923 subdivision of part section 52, Hundred of Adelaide, by the Executor Trustee & Agency Co. Ltd and William W. Carter; now included in Kurralta Park.

> Dr Everard established his home at what is known as Ashford, but Marshfield, where his granddaughter (Mrs W.G. Nash) is residing, was a portion of this estate originally selected… Messrs Wilkinson, Sando and Wyles will submit a number of building sites on Saturday next…

It took its name from a farm established, circa 1855, on the section by the Everard family, who named it after a town in their native Gloucestershire, about 20 km east of Bristol; in 1221 it was written as *meresfelde* - 'field by a marsh'.

Martangg Bay - On section 261, Hundred of Baker. It was here that the women stolen by the ancestral being *Wayungari* beached and dried their bark canoes; a spring marks the place today.

Marte - A railway station near Mount Gambier; Aboriginal for 'stone'.

Another source suggests it means 'bandicoot'. (*See Marti Rock*)

Marti Rock - Aboriginal for 'rock'. It lies South-West of Point Drummond near Coffin Bay.

Until 1918 it was known as 'Krause Rock'. (*See Krause Rock*)

Martin - Harold B. Martin who settled on a bank of the River Murray in 1905 has his name remembered by **Martin Bend**, near Berri.

Rodney Cockburn says that **Cape Martin,** near Beachport, was named after Captain George Martin, a mariner. Born in 1778, he arrived in the *John Pirie* in 1836 and his suicide was reported in 1842:

> We regret to hear that Captain Martin, one of the earliest colonists… put an end to his existence, at the rooms he lately occupied in Currie Street, as a store for agricultural produce… The awful deed is attributed to depression… occasioned by a reverse of fortune and more immediately to a verdict for £20 which had been obtained against him… His widow and large family are left… unprovided for… A subscription is being got up…

Baudin named it *Cape Le Noir* (Black Cape), while on Freycinet's charts it is *C. de Jaffa*.

For information on its lighthouse see under 'Penguin Island'.

Point Martin School, near Lake Alexandrina, opened in 1864 and closed circa 1870.

Martin Town - (*See Pandappa Flat*)

Martin Washpool, on section 8, Hundred of Messent, north of Kingston, SE, probably remembers Michael Martin, who took out an occupation licence on 26 November 1846, 'South-East of Salt Creek' on the Coorong. In 1851, he and a Mr Bradford took up pastoral lease no. 226 that they called 'Paruka' and, nearby on section 28, Hundred of Messent, was a lagoon island called *wakanbarangal*, once a great feeding place for pelicans. In Aboriginal mythology pelican men were beaten in a quarrel with the mopoke men of the Potaruwutji people.

Martungar - A place on section 459, Hundred of Baker, where Aborigines maintained excavations to catch rain water because all the lagoon waters were salty. It was here they mined a flint for making tools.

Marum Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group, named by Matthew Flinders in 1802 after the name of the residence of Sir Joseph Banks' agent, a Mr Stephenson. In 1909, it was said to be 'covered with darkish soil from 6 to 18 inches thick and is chiefly composed of sand and guano… The principal workings are situated on the South-Eastern end… Eighty tons of guano, which contained 30 per cent tricalcic phosphate, have been marketed from these workings…' A 46 metre stone jetty was built to service the mining but, today, not a vestige of it remains.

Maru Rock - (*See Adnya Maru*)

Mary - Captain Bloomfield Douglas named **Mount Mary**, on Kangaroo Island in the Hundred of Seddon, after his fourth daughter. As regards the hill adjacent to the town of **Mount Mary** in the Hundred of Beatty, 35 km east of Eudunda, H.C. Talbot said, 'it was given by Samuel Dixon, who held pastoral country in the vicinity in 1864. Dixon told me on 16 July 1895 that he named it Mound [*sic*] Mary after a favourite sister.'

Samuel Dixon, a bachelor, was one of the members of the first Board of Commissioners of the National Park, Belair, appointed on 19 January 1892. He died at Glenelg on 25 August 1927, aged 86 years. (*See Cooeyana Well*)

Mount Mary Hotel – circa 1916

The **Mount Mary** Post Office opened in November 1883 and was destroyed by fire on 27 January 1887. **Mount Mary** School opened as 'Krichauff' in 1886 the first teacher being D.D. Cogan; name changed in 1902 and closed on 17 May 1956, when students transferred to the Bower School. (*See Krichauff & Beatty*)

In 1885, it was reported that 'up to a fortnight ago the residents were allowed to obtain their water from the dam free of charge':

> But now the government had let it to a Mr Stephenson and a fee was charged for the water, half of the fee going into his pocket, the consequence being that the selectors were submitted to great hardship. All their dams were dry and they could not get the water from elsewhere.
>
> The residents promised to keep the reservoir in repair if the government would allow them free of charge the water until the rain came and filled their tanks.

Mary Burt Corner is North-East of Lorne on the Port Wakefield Road and it is thought that Mary Burt conducted a general store on this site. Information from Mrs Marie Galbraith of Mallala, via Mr Brian Verrall, indicates that 'Burt's were pioneers. They came to live between Wild Horse Plains and Inkerman when the country was all scrub. They started a private school and opened a wine shop…' (*See Inkerman*)

The *Register* of 11 February 1858 (supp.) locates **Mary Vale Creek** as 'West of Hamilton.'

Marybank - This name was applied to a house near Athelstone built by Thomas Shepherd in 1841 at the entrance to Montacute Gorge and named after his wife Mary. Today, the name is recalled by Maryvale Road, Athelstone.

Maryland - **A** 1916 subdivision of part section 2227, Hundred of Yatala, by Emily Mary Lenihan and C.A. Lenihan; now included in Salisbury.

Marysville - A subdivision of sections 53 and 75, Hundred of Pirie, by James Henderson Howe (1839-1920) in 1876; now included in Risdon Park; he named it after his daughter. (*See Howe*)

Maryvale - T. McTurk Gibson took up pastoral lease no. 568 on 30 June 1857, 'SW of Parla', while on 18 July 1860 Messrs Horn, Main and Morphett acquired lease no. 828 'NW of Mount Cooper'. Further, on 4 June 1858, C. Lindsay and T. McT. Gibson acquired lease no. 642 at 'Streaky Bay' and later pastoral maps show that 'Maryvale Head Station' stood on this land and pastoral records reveal that the name **Maryvale** was applied to the aforementioned leases 568, 642 and 828 when they were consolidated into leases 2014, 2015 and 2016 by W.A. Horn in 1863.

The name 'Maryvale' does not appear on pastoral maps until occupation of the land by W.A. Horn and it is of some interest that the Christian name 'Mary' was bestowed on his daughter born in 1884. Rodney Cockburn associates the property with John Acraman who, he alleges, named it 'after his mother, the former Mary Castle of Clifton, England', but this is not substantiated by the facts, although he did hold pastoral lease no. 611, 'Parla', jointly with his business partners, George Main and John Lindsay from 12 November 1857; this land was about 5 km from the boundary of lease no. 642 held by Mr Gibson, later to be named 'Maryvale'. (*See Gibson Peninsula*)

The school opened as 'Oakdale' in 1919 becoming **Mary Vale** in the same year; it closed in 1939.

Maryville - This was a local name applied to 'Howe Town' [Howellton?] at Port Pirie). (*See Howe*)

Maryville was laid out in 1917 by Johannes G. Wiesner (1851-1935), merchant of Eudunda, on part section 128, Hundred of Neales, suburban to Eudunda. Mr Wiesner was a hardware merchant at Eudunda and probably named it after his second wife, Anna Marie Wuttke (1863-1940), whom he married in 1917.

Mascotte - A 1919 subdivision of sections 810 and 816, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Norman Willis and Harvey Niehus; now included in Osborne, between Victoria Road and Estella Street.

Maslin Beach - The name recalls Thomas Maslin (ca.1809-1890), who purchased sections 371-72, Hundred of Willunga, from Bernard Hartley for £240 in 1849. In 1957, it was applied to a subdivision of part section 368, Hundred of Willunga, by Malcolm Vernon Martin; in 1975, it was proclaimed a clad and unclad bathing reserve.

Robin Millhouse. MP, inviting a young couple to sign a petition to extend the nude bathing area at Maslin Beach

Mason - A town in the Hundred of Seymour, 11 km South-East of Murray Bridge, was proclaimed on 29 June 1911 - it is the town portion of the Monteith Irrigation Area - and named after George Ezekiel Mason (1811-1876), a police trooper and first Sub-protector of Aborigines at Wellington. George French Angas said of him that at one time he was the only citizen living in 'the utopian city of Wellington.'

An 1859 editorial concerning the Aborigines said:

> Mr Mason, judging from his reports generally, believes that civilization and hard work are synonymous terms. He is not only anxious to show that the natives of Wellington have so far thrown off their savage habits as to keep regular and remunerative employment, but he misses no opportunity of comparing their physical progress with any other attempted improvement of the aboriginal, and of maintaining that, in becoming industrious, they are becoming civilized. He says: 'As regards religious instruction, I am afraid not much can be done; in fact, from what I know of the natives, after living twenty years among them, I think industry will advance their civilization more than anything else…'

After 20 years of service in the area the government dispensed with the position of Sub-Protector of Aborigines and George Mason was 'thrown out of employment.'

The Aborigines knew the district as *kabuout*. When *Ngurunderi*, the great ancestral king of the Murray people came down the river in pursuit of a giant Murray cod, *Ponde*, he stood at this place poised his spear and said, 'now I will kill him'; the fish escaped at great speed, cutting a straight channel in the river as far as Tailem Bend. (*See McDougall Hill & Misery, Mount*)

Massacre, Lake - Near Innamincka, named by John McKinlay on 20 October 1861 on account of his party being attacked by Aborigines. It was here that his party found the grave of Gray, a member of Burke and Wills expedition. In 1861, some stress was 'laid on the circumstance of a piece of nautical almanac of 1858 having been found [there]… a circumstance regarded as tending to fix the date of the murdered men's departure from the settled districts…'

Massena Bay - Following a visit to South Australia by Count de Fleurieu in 1913 this bay, south of Tumby Bay, was named after a notable French military man, Marshal André Masséna, duc de Rivoli, Prince of Essling (1758-1817) (*See Fleurieu Peninsula*)

Massilon Island - In the St Francis Group in Nuyts Archipelago, named after Jean Baptiste Massilon (1663-1742), Bishop of Clermont.

Matawarrungalla Creek - South-East of Lake Torrens where the 'Matawarrungalla Run' was established by C. Davies in 1864 (lease no. 1534).

The name is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'big lot of Matta trees', a bitter bush growing in the locality.

Matirawalpa Waterhole - In the Hundred of Carribie; Aboriginal for 'teatree claypans'.

Matta - An Aboriginal word meaning 'knee'.

Matta Flat, east of the Kadina-Moonta main road, was an area once leased by the District Council of Kadina as an agistment for stock belonging to residents. Probably, it took its name from the **Matta Matta** Mine:

> Situated near Kadina and Wallaroo Mine… [It] was worked as a separate property for a short time [before] the beginning of the mining industry on the Peninsula… The operations of the proprietors were, however, suspended in consequence of the influx of water; and ultimately the mine was included in the property of the Wallaroo Company.

Matta House Museum in Kadina

The 'North-East Matta' was situated on sections 223-224, Hundred of Wallaroo.

The name **Matta** was used, also, in respect of blocks occupied by miners near Wallaroo. (*See Paramatta*)

Maude, Hundred of - In the County of Burra, proclaimed as the 'Hundred of Schomburgk' on 16 December 1880, was changed in 1918 in honour of General Stanley Maude of World War I, commander in chief in Mesopotamia, who died in Baghdad in 1917. An alternative Aboriginal name, *koerabko*, 'meeting place of the tribe' was rejected. (*See Morgan*)

Maupertuis Bay - On Kangaroo Island, discovered and named by Baudin on 3 January 1803 after P. L.Moreau de Maupertuis, astronomer and mathematician, wh**o** died in 1759.

Maurice - Price Maurice, an early pastoralist on the Pekina run, has his name remembered by **Maurice Hill**, in the Hundred of Pekina. Born in Wiltshire, England, in 1818, he arrived in the *Caleb Angas* in 1840 and died in England in May 1894. (*See Pekina*)

Lake Maurice, north of Ooldea, discovered by Ernest Giles in 1875 was named by F.R George in 1904 after the explorer, Richard Thelwall Maurice (ca.1860-1909), whose most notable expeditions, all equipped at his own personal expense, were to the Rawlinson Ranges and across the continent from Fowlers Bay to Wyndham in Western Australia. 'Born at Fourth Creek, Adelaide, in 1850 [*sic*], he was the third son of the prominent pastoralist, Price Maurice. Taken to England by his parents when about three years old, he returned, circa 1878, to visit his father's previous pastoral runs.'

His papers are held in the Mortlock Library and among them is a letter to his fellow explorer, C.G. Winnecke:

> … I have sworn off whisky from this day evermore and when I say that I need say no more. I gave my friends here [at Fowlers Bay] a terrible fright by having a fit which they thought would remove RTM from this mortal world… Rather than risk any more of these sensational acts [I] have knocked it off forever…

He died at Fowlers Bay on 24 April 1909 (*See Tarcoola*)

Maxwell - (*See Emu Bay*)

Mawaluida Hill - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'chicken hawk's teeth hill'.

Douglas Mawson at Semaphore in 1934

Mawson - The suburb of **Mawson Lakes** was proclaimed in 1998 and comprises portion of the suburbs of Parafield, Greenfields and Pooraka and the whole of The Levels.

Mawson Plateau, in the Flinders Ranges, covers approximately 35 square kilometres, averages 650 metres in height, and is one of its few remaining wilderness areas; named after Sir Douglas Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, in honour of his geological research there. (*See Minerva Heights Hill*)

May - Lucy May Kingston, wife of the Premier of the day, Charles Cameron Kingston, is remembered by the **Hundred of May**, County of Hopetoun, proclaimed on 8 February 1894.

In July 1878, the Corporation of Port Pirie obtained the land grant of section 540, Hundred of Pirie and, in October 1901, cut the land up as **May Town** and leased it on fifty year terms; the land reverted to the Crown in 1942. Of interest is the fact that May Brothers and Co's foundry was situated in Port Pirie at that time for, in 1894, it was reported that 'at the firm's invitation about 100 of the leading business men assembled at May Brothers & Co's foundry to witness the starting of new machinery… The foundry was started only two years ago. Today it covers six acres and gives constant employment to 24 hands…'

Alternatively, the name may relate to Queen Mary, affectionately known as 'May', the wife of King George V, both of whom arrived in March 1901 when His Majesty, then the Duke of York, opened the first parliament of the newly federated Commonwealth of Australia.

Mayfield - A school near Spalding opened by Agnes M. Williams as 'Hundred of Reynolds'; it was changed to 'Mayfield' in 1915 and closed in 1937.

Mayfield Bridge, over Bull Creek on the Goolwa Road south of Ashbourne and erected in 1866, got its name from the adjacent 'Mayfield Farm', owned, at the time, by C.S. Keeling (1817-1875) and named in remembrance of a town in his native Derbyshire. (*See Ashbourne*)

Maylands - William Wadham (1824-1895) married Jane Cooper (1831-1912), circa 1852, in Adelaide and, with Luke M. Cullen, created **Maylands** on section 278, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1877.

There is a Mayland (*sic*) in Essex, England, from whence the Cooper family emigrated; in 1185 the name was written as *mailanda* - 'at the island'.

The suggestion made by Rodney Cockburn that Mr Wadham was twice-married is dispelled by a 1913 obituary of Jane Wadham, 'the widow of the late W. Wadham, [she] went to England over 43 years ago and took her two sons and daughter for the purpose of having them educated…'

Another epoch in the history of Methodism at Maylands was reached in 1924 when the foundation stones were laid of a new church:

> The ceremony was preceded by a service which was presided over by the Rev W.A. Dunn. Hymns as an anthem were sung by an augmented choir under the conductorship of Mr T.T. Mitchell. Prayer was offered by the Rev J. Blacket and there was Scripture reading by Rev J. Watt.

A photograph of a horse tram is in *The Critic*, 16 December 1908, page 23.

Maynard Well - In the North Flinders Ranges is probably named after Harry Maynard, a boundary rider of the 1870s.

Mayurra, Hundred of - In the County of Grey, proclaimed on 15 July 1869, was a corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'fern fronds' and given to a pastoral run in the South-East taken up by William Vansittart, George Glen and Samuel Davenport in July 1851 (lease no. 194). (*See Millicent & Vansittart Park*).

McBain Waterhole - Messrs J. and D. McBain, who held several leases on or adjacent to the present-day Hundred of Wells. (*See Monkoora*)

McBean Pound - On section 513, Hundred of Hay; named after Lachlan (1810-1894) and Alexander McBean (1817-1903) who held the 'Roonka Roonka' station on the River Murray under occupation licence from 24 July 1845. In the 1850s it was one of the first sites considered for a railway over the River Murray. (*See Dustholes*)

McBride Dam - North of Mingary, recalls James Martin McBride, the holder of pastoral lease no. 2388 from 1874 'On the Eastern Plains'.

McCallum - In July 1939 the Nomenclature Committee, when seeking appropriate names for three new Hundreds from Mr Glen Ferguson of 'Inglewood', (s*ee Inglewood*), Hundred of Shaugh, was advised that he knew of no appropriate Aboriginal names, but put forward the names of Tom McCallum of Magrath Flat, J.B. Makin of Mount Monster and Sam Gibbs of Tintinara, who were 'the three main men who helped clear and exterminate wild dogs from this class of country…'

Accordingly, the **Hundred of McCallum**, County of Buckingham, was proclaimed on 19 October 1939 and named after Hon. Thomas McCallum, MLC (1920-1938); he was born at McGrath Flat (*sic*) on 17 March 1860 to Thomas and Williamina McCallum *nee* Mathieson. (*See Magrath Flat*)

Mount McCallum, west of Lake Frome, recalls M.D. and J. McCallum who took up pastoral lease no. 615 near Mount McKinlay on 11 November 1857.

McCallum Well, on section 111, Hundred of Kongorong, was named after Duncan McCallum, a 'stockholder of Mount Burr', who obtained the land grant of that section on 20 December 1861. Born in Scotland in 1812, he came to South Australia in the *Dauntless* in 1840, died on 24 September 1892 and was buried at Millicent.

McClander Bay - This school on Yorke Peninsula is mentioned in the *Advertiser*, 6 March 1877.

McConville Track - North of Farina, recalls Henry McConville, who took up the Myrtle Springs station in the late 1850s (lease no. 587), when it was described as 'West of Mount Scott', having been held, originally, by M. Gillies from 26 November 1857.

Born in Ireland, in 1831, he arrived in the *Bucephalus* in 1855 and died at Adelaide in 1903.

McCords Estate - In 1923, it was described as a subdivision by J.J. McCord of 39 allotments 'close to the new Findon tram terminus with valuable frontages to the Grange Road.'

On 2 June 1923 it was advertised as 'Springfield Estate'.

McCoy - Captain A. McCoy of the ill-fated *Marion* is remembered by **McCoy Passage**, in the Sir Joseph Banks Group (*See Marion Bay*)

McCoy Well is the name of a property north of Nackara; see pastoral lease no. 1508.

McCulloch, Hundred of - In the County of Granville, proclaimed on 25 February 1886. Alexander McCulloch, MP (1866-1888), born in Perth, Scotland, in 1809, came to South Australia in the *Orleana*, in 1839, when he purchased 200 sheep and established a run on the River Gilbert, later moving to land near Peterborough.

'His liberality was always extended in a most unostentatious manner, for he was a large hearted and generous man.' (*See Eldoratilla & Peterborough*)

McDonald - The surveyor, Edward T. Brooks, named **McDonald Hill**, near Olary, after a party member.

The **Hundred of McDonald**, County of Carnarvon, was proclaimed on 27 January 1910 and named after Alexander McDonald, MP (1887-1915).

Born in Orkney, Scotland, in 1856, he came to South Australia with his parents in 1858 and, aged 15, went farming for about six years, subsequently engaging in country storekeeping, principally at Blackwood.

Mount McDonald - (*See Wallace Gully*)

McDonalds - **A** railway station, on the old Glenelg railway, was named after John McDonald, owner of the land on which it was situated. After arriving in the *Lysander* in 1839 he built the Saint Leonards Hotel which, in 1848, was licensed on land facing the Adelaide Road and east of the Government Reserve. At about the same time, he introduced 'by payment' bathing machines to the beach at Glenelg. He died in 1884, aged 67 years.

Rodney Cockburn states that 'he dug the first wells at Glenelg, near the old gum tree, and kept two carriers employed supplying the settlement with water.' (*See Old Gum Tree*)

McDougall Hill - On section 966, Hundred of Malcolm, recalls Dr McDougall, the manager of John and Neill Malcolm's run. (*See Poltalloch*) Its Aboriginal name was *peimantan*, noted in native mythology as a place where their ancestral being, *Ngurunderi*, landed and drew his canoes upon the shore after discovering the River Murray down which he had pursued a gigantic Murray cod.

Supposedly, his footprints were pointed out on the rocks by the shore. (*See Mason, Misery, Mount & Ponde*)

McFarlane - Allan McFarlane (1792-1864), who took an occupation licence 'West of Lake Victoria' (now Alexandrina) on 26 February 1844 after arriving in the *Superb* in 1839 is remembered by **McFarlane Hill**, near Goolwa.

Lake McFarlane, mapped by B.H. Babbage in 1858, is east of Lake Gairdner and named after Allan McFarlane, Jnr, (ca. 1828-1908), who held a pastoral lease there but was driven off by drought.

Mount McFarlane, North-West of Mount Serle, recalls Messrs W. and T. McFarlane, who held adjacent pastoral leases in the 1850s. (*See lease no. 468 of 3 March 1856.*)

McGorrery, Hundred of - In the County of Alfred, proclaimed on 26 September 1912, was named after John McGorrery, a member of John McD. Stuart's overland expedition in 1861-62. He died at Elliston on Eyre Peninsula.

McGrath Flat - (*See Magrath Flat*)

McGregor, Hundred of - In the County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 12 December 1895. George McGregor, MLC (1894-1901), born in Scotland, in 1848, came to South Australia in 1877 and, by 1891, was involved in the trade union movement, held several executive positions and became the first SA Labor representative in the Commonwealth Senate 'which he came to dominate through his tactical shrewdness. His speeches were usually short and spontaneous with a calculated vulgarity which led him to be accused of a coarse, brutal directness.' Outside of politics he was genial and good natured. He died in July 1914 and was given a State funeral.

In 1911, it was reported that 'the only farming [in the Hundred] was done by Messrs Goode and Padman who have about 250 acres under cultivation':

> Contrary to the usual practice they do not burn the timber when clearing but, instead, load it on to their own ketches and forward it to Port Pirie where a ready and profitable market is found for it as firewood…

McHarg Creek & **McHarg Hill** - In the Hundred of Kuitpo recall John McHarg (1792-1859), an early settler, who arrived in the *Lady Lilford* in 1839. His daughter, Sarah McHarg, was lost in the bush and her tragic death was the foundation of a story in *Paving the Way* by Simpson Newland. (*See Appendix 53*)

She is buried in the Currency Creek cemetery. (*See Prospect Hill*)

Underwood Primitive Methodist Chapel at McHarg Creek

McIntosh, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, proclaimed on 20 December 1934, recalls Malcolm McIntosh, MP, who was born in Victoria in 1888, came to Pinnaroo in 1910, managed the legal firm of Mayo, Murray and Cudmore and was the first secretary of the Pinnaroo Hospital Committee.

He played a conspicuous part in the development of water reticulation projects and, from 1935 to 1960, most of the large public works were constructed directly under his supervision, *e.g.*, the Goolwa barrage, the Yorke Peninsula water supply, the Tod River to Thevenard pipeline and the Mount Bold and South Para reservoirs.

Rodney Cockburn records **McIntosh** as a soldier settlement, which is not to be found in contemporary records.

McIntyre - Known by the Aborigines as *morlong* - 'blackfellows' camp', **Mount McIntyre**, 19 km east of Millicent, was named after John McIntyre, manager of the Leake brothers Glencoe run.

> Mr John McIntyre (Old Man Gammon) used to live at the Woolshed (Keelap) [*kilap*? - 'deep water']. He was a well educated man and always consulted by Mr Robert [Leake] upon any important business matter. He devoted nearly all his time to the management of the sheep.
>
> He came to the Leake's from Adelaide and was their right-hand man in all things. When he left them he became the owner (by arrangement) of the Mount Schank Run which up to this had been worked by the Messrs Leake, with their Glencoe property, and carried a considerable number of sheep. 'Mr Mac' as he was mostly called, did not remain long at the Schank; the surveyors were marking out the estate, or rather, a small portion of it. [*See Bellum Bellum*]
>
> As soon as he saw this he determined to sell out, which he did to Mr C.B. Fisher, but not before he had sent several large drafts of fat wethers to market, which realized from 20 to 30 shillings per head. After leaving the Schank he resided for a time near the Punt [at Nelson in Victoria] on the Glenelg River. He then went home [in 1860] to Scotland with a pretty large fortune.

He died there in 1882 and was buried in the Stirling churchyard. The **Mount McIntyre** School opened in 1897 and closed in 1944; **Mount McIntyre** Post Office opened in November 1898. (*See Glencoe & Rivoli Bay*)

In 1882, the 'gross incompetency of many of the members of the Civil Service in this part of the country':

> Led to many serious blunders in the public works (for which we all have to pay)… on the Mt McIntyre Flats there are now some 200 men… The work is supposed to be measured up on or about the 25th of each month, but the men are not paid until the middle of the following month… a private contractor would not be allowed to treat his employees in this style… I know of instances where men have left their wives and families in Victoria, and who are now unable to send them a penny…
>
> It may matter very little to the government official who can go flashing about the country in his buggy and pair making believe that he has the affairs of a nation on his shoulders… If any reader of this letter thinks my language too strong just let him pause and bethink of all the blunders he can recall committed by public servants, such as the piles of Kingston jetty, the levels of the Rivoli Bay pier, the rails imported into the colony and passed by the officials thereof, the Wallaroo jetty and a host of other instances that I might adduce of the shameful mismanagement of the public works of SA…

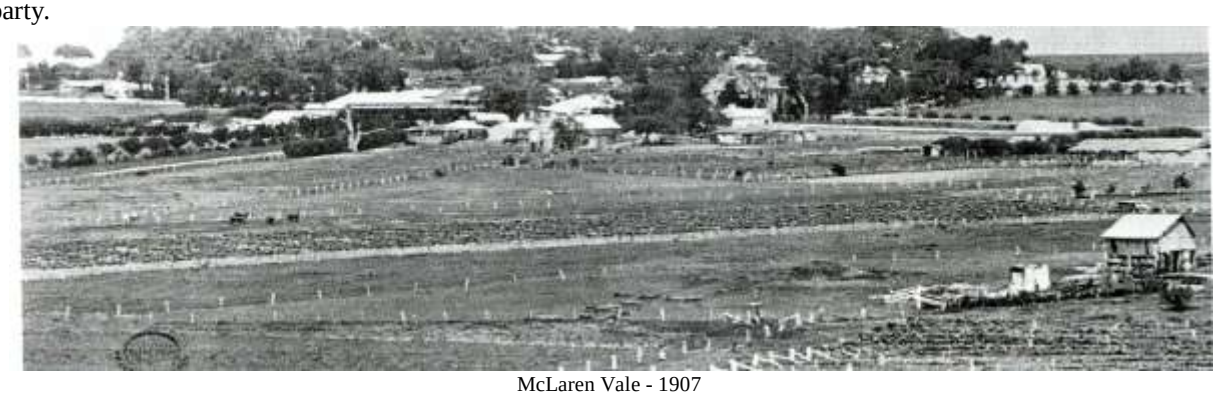
McIntyre Bore, East of Lake Frome, was named after L.W. McIntyre who held pastoral lease no. 1291, circa 1900.

McKechnie Springs - On section 2, Hundred of Louth, were named after J. D. McKechnie and Peter McKechnie, pioneer pastoralists on Eyre Peninsula (lease no. 269). (*See Arno Bay & Wangaraleednie*)

McKenzie - The town, proclaimed on 16 June 1910, was renamed 'Denial Bay' on 19 September 1940.
In 1891, it was reported that 'Mr William McKenzie, formerly a resident of Wauraltee, has just returned from a short visit from the West Coast, where he has taken up some 17,000 acres of land in Charra and has been engaged there for nearly two years in agricultural pursuits…'
Here he built a homestead, 3 km west of present-day Denial Bay, and 'established a small village… including a large blacksmith's shop, a post office, a saddlery, slaughter yards, several cottages and a large home with a dining room large enough to accommodate 50 people.' Born in Macclesfield in 1843, he died at Adelaide in December 1906. The **McKenzie Landing** School opened in 1906 and closed in 1907. **McKenzies Block** was a subdivision of part block 1, Hundred of Moule, by Henry Allchurch, in 1910. (*See Mount McKenzie*)

A view from the eastern flank of Mt McKinlay

McKinlay, Lake & **Mount McKinlay** - John McKinlay (1819-1872), the explorer, is remembered by a lake in the Far North-West of the State and two mountains, one of which lies west of Lake Frome, 35 km South-West of Arkaroola (*see Big John Creek*); the other is in the Cordillo Downs district in the Far North-East. The Aborigines called one of them *wayanha* - 'going round', 'dodge' or 'avoid' and refers to the fact that there were camps of related people on either side of the mountain but there was no way through from one to the other - 'you have to go round him.' He died at Gawler where a monument was erected in his memory.
The 'Mount McKinlay Run' was established by J. McCallum and J. McTaggart in 1857.
McKinnon Waterhole - Near Bangham, recalls D. McKinnon who held pastoral lease no. 406, 'East of Robe Town' from 20 July 1855.
McLachlan - James McLachlan, Snr, MP (1893-1902), born in Scotland, in 1842, came to South Australia in 1864 when he farmed in the Alma District. Upon his death in October 1904 he was lauded as a 'useful and highly esteemed resident. He was prominent in the Christian Church in which he had been an efficient and zealous worker for 30 years.' The **Hundred of McLachlan,** County of Musgrave, honours his name and was proclaimed on 25 April 1895; its school opened in 1929 and closed in 1944.
McLachlan Springs, in the Lake Eyre District, were named by G.W. Goyder in August 1860 after a member of his party.



McLaren Vale - 1907

Building operations at McLaren Vale

McLaren Vale - 1907

McLaren Vale - Much controversy has occurred over the nomenclature of this rich valley. Both Reverend John Blacket in his *History of South Australia* and Rodney Cockburn assert that it was named by David McLaren, manager of the South Australian Company, when on a trip to Happy Valley and Hurtle Vale in 1837. (*See Hurtle Vale*)

This was disputed by Mr J.D. Somerville, who quoted from J.C. Hawker's *Reminiscences*: '… The Valley of McLaren, named from Mr [John] McLaren, Land Office, who surveyed it.' Indeed, it is most unlikely that the party travelling to Hurtle Vale in 1837 would have been far enough south to traverse the McLaren Vale.

In an effort to resolve the matter, an exchange of correspondence with Mr David Elder, the author of *William Light's Brief Journal and Australian Diaries*, elicited the following:

> As I understand it McLaren arrived at Kangaroo Island on 21 April 1837… and the *SA Gazette & Colonial Register* for 8 July 1837 included a paragraph or two welcoming McLaren to Adelaide… This makes me wonder if Talbot was right in thinking that McLaren led an expedition to this area so soon after his arrival in Adelaide…

Perhaps, we may leave the final words on the matter to the *South Australian* of 7 October 1845: '… named from Mr McLaren, of the Survey Office, who surveyed it'; his death in Scotland was reported in 1877.

Grape Picking at Amery – circa 1905

Unloading jarrah casks at Amery - circa 1905

The town of **McLaren Vale** comprises the private towns of Bellevue and Gloucester and other subdivisions.

Main Street McLaren Vale – circa 1910 – Town Hall on the left

Colonial Wine

The fruit is gone, the leaves are sere,
  The ground is putting on its weeds;
The black clouds strive to drop a tear
  In sympathy with buried seeds.
So now the Summer muse upfolds
  Her azure scarf, her rosy wings;
Puts on her shoes for fear of colds,
  And looks out all her 'winter things'.

And now beside the cheerful fire
  Good Farmer Jackson takes his seat,
Piles up the blazing sheaoak higher,
  And cares not for the price of wheat.
'Try last year's vintage; come,' he cries.
  'Why, neighbours, keep alive your glasses.
Or if a "good old port" you prize,
  Here's genuine logwood and molasses.'

'Colonial wine! O hang the stuff!'
  Cries one whose city airs and graces
Proclaim a self-conceited 'muff,'
  Proud of his clothing and grimaces.
The farmer smiled with merry eye;
  'O take your choice, young man,' he said;
'But pray, before the port you try,
  Taste just one glass of this home-made.'

The connoisseur each wine then sips,
  With ape-like, grave, and wise demeanour
And mutters as he smacks his lips—
  'O lor! what difference between yer.'
The first he swears is horrid trash,
  Most filthy, musty, and pernicious;
Such stuff would give a pig the rash!—
  Not like the port—O! that's delicious.

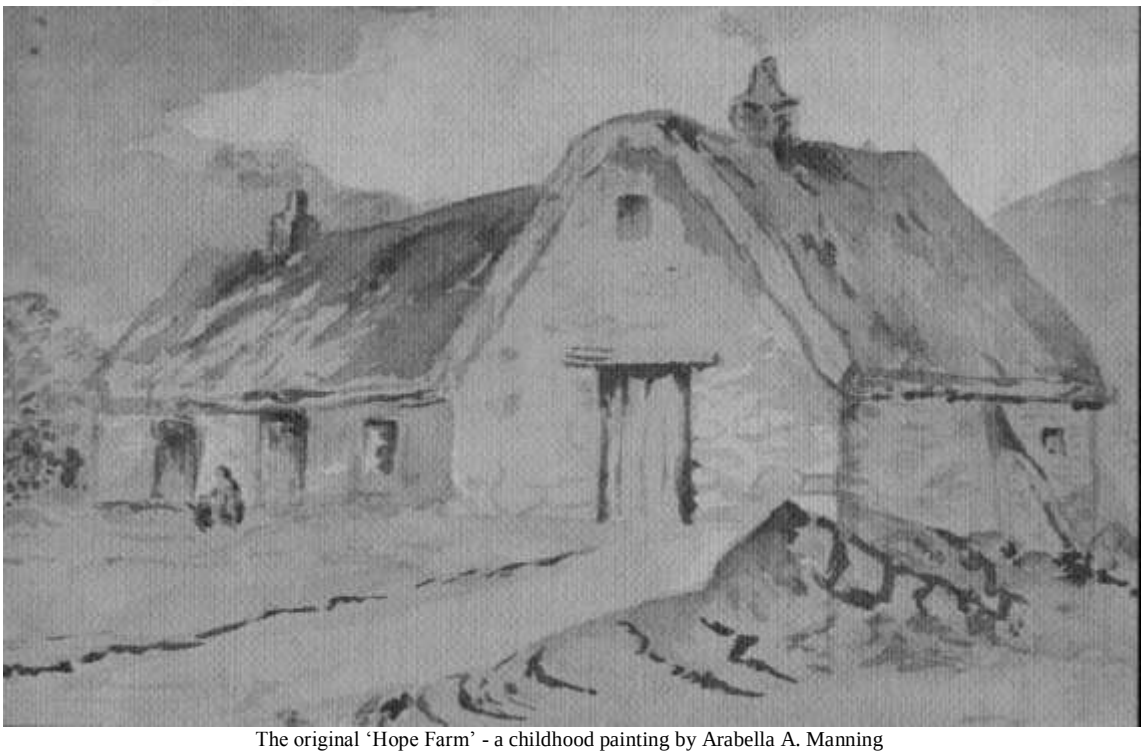
The farmer cried, 'O sad mistake;
  To me, not you, belongs the blame.
Each glass was of colonial make;
  Both wines you tasted were the same!'
O then to hear the jovial sound
  That burst through window, roof, and door
The cockatoos for miles around
  Woke up and joined the hearty roar!

In 1847, a spirited ball took place at Hamilton House:

> The entertainment was given by Messrs Clift and Burgess and upwards of 20 couples of the most respectable settlers in the neighbourhood accepted the invitations. Among the ladies were Mrs Irving, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Burgess, Misses Clift, Elliott, Wilson, Tiller and Atkinson. The gentlemen named were Mr E. Hewett, son of the Reverend [*sic*] Mr Hewett of Oxenbury House, the Reverend John Clift, J. Brown, junior, T. Williams, junior, son of Thomas Williams, slate merchant, J. Atkinson, William Douglas, Daniel Stevens, S. Greenleaves and John Shepherd. Dancing was kept up till early dawn when many of the gentlemen started on a kangaroo hunt…

During the winter months of 1850 George Pitches Manning purchased land in the district and built a home calling it 'Hope Farm', the word 'Hope' being derived from the Middle English term meaning 'a small enclosed valley'. This property is the genesis of the Mclaren Vale wine industry that flourishes today, Indeed, Thomas Hardy, who moved into the area at a later date, said that 'Manning never made and could not make bad wine, whereas everybody else could and often did…'

Today, in 2009, the property is called 'Seaview Winery'.



The original 'Hope Farm' - a childhood painting by Arabella A. Manning

Plaque at Seaview

Wanda Dwan (nee Manning) &
Geoff Manning at Seaview – ca. 1980

Nearby is the settlement of **McLaren Flat**. Its annual picnic was held on Christmas Day, 1898, on Mr Wilkinson's paddock, where the results were:

100 Yards Maiden Race - E. Denton, H. Williams
Boys' Race, under 14 - Thorpe, Price
100 Yards Hurdle Race - E. Mason, A. Elliott
Egg and Spoon Race - E. Mason, T. Denton
135 yards Handicap - E. Denton, T. Denton, H. Richards
Pick-a-Back Race - A. Elliott and L. Townsend, E Denton and T. Denton
Girls Race - E. Liddiard, M. Liddiard
Hack Jumping - Mr E. Ware's Maud, Mr G. Bell's Topsy
Hack Race - T. Denton, W, Sigston
Tilting - R. Jarvis, G. Bell and L. Reed divided second. There were ten entries in this event

A photograph of the school band is in the *Observer*, 3 July 1915, page 29.

McLaren Vale Railway Station – circa 1920

McLeay - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line was named after George McLeay, a Federal M.P.

Point McLeay is the site of an Aboriginal mission selected, personally, by Rev. G. Taplin, in 1859, and named by Messrs T.B. Strangways and Y.B. Hutchinson on 6 December 1837 after George McLeay, second in command to Captain Charles Sturt, in 1830, and the son of Alexander Macleay, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

The point is actually a high cliff, or point, on top of which is a trig reserve about a mile South-West from the Aboriginal township. (*See Currency Creek & Raukkan*)

A mission station was established there in October 1859 and known to the Aborigines as 'Raukkan' meaning 'the ancient place' while in the following year, T. Rickaby, police trooper, said that he found about 40 aborigines there 'in a most wretched and pitiful condition, not only from the want of proper covering… but food itself…'

Point McLeay Mission Station

In 1859, Samuel Tomkinson berated the Lord Bishop of Adelaide who 'has made a most gratuitous attack upon me':

> I ask what was in my letter to warrant his imputing to me – 'a greater regard for the flesh of the bullock than for the souls and bodies of the aborigines?' I might with equal propriety accuse His Lordship with cooping up the blacks at Poonindie and killing their bodies for the sake of their souls… Does the Bishop own no land which was taken, originally, from the natives, or derive no revenues from places once occupied by them as hunting grounds? …
>
> Let me inform His Lordship that the site of Point Mcleay, when granted to the Society, was not a government reserve, but was part of Mr Baker's rented run and it was not until I had pointed out the wrong done to him that the present Commissioner of Crown Lands resumed that portion of the run…

Point McLeay school children saluting the flag

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 18 May 1907, page 30, 29 May 1909, page 30, 19 June 1909, page 31, 2 March 1912, page 31, *Chronicle*, 26 June 1909, page 31, 4 September 1909, page 29, 4 December 1909, page 29, 6 May 1911, page 29, 15 July 1911, page 32, 5 April 1934, page 32, 1 August 1903, page 44, of the school teachers, Mr & Mrs Francis, in the *Observer*, 4 April 1908, page 30, of an anniversary celebration for Captain Sturt in the *Observer*, 23 October 1930, page 32.

Point McLeay jetty – circa 1920

McLeod - A. McLeod held pastoral lease no. 706 in the 1860s and **McLeod Waterhole**, near Penola, recalls him; originally, the land was taken up by G. Gladstone on 9 August 1859.

McLeod Bay - (*See Moorowie*)

McNamara, Hundred of - In the County of Cardwell, proclaimed on 10 February 1938 and named after James H. McNamara, Surveyor-General (1930-1937).

McPherson, Hundred of - In the County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 1 December 1910. John A. McPherson, MP (1892-1897), was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on 25 January 1860 and, at the age of fourteen, apprenticed to the printing trade. Coming to South Australia in 1882, he worked for the *Register*, leaving it to enter Parliament; at this time he was an active official of the Trades and Labor Council.

> The improvement of the masses was his aim and for that cause he sacrificed all personal ambition. In 1890, he was elected Secretary to the Trades and Labor Council… He was also the first secretary of the United Labor Party having been succeeded in this office by Mr F.L. Batchelor… In 1892, he contested the East Adelaide seat and was successful… He was a member of the Shops and Factories Commission and, in that capacity, did excellent service, the result of the Commission being the passing of the Factories Act.

> In 1893, he was appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party and by his skilful leading rendered… valuable assistance to the party in carrying out the reforms instituted by the late Parliament… Prior to his untimely death his last message to his party was 'tell the boys to pull together'.

McTaggart, Mount - South of Arkaroola, recalls John McTaggart (ca. 1828-1907), who took up the Wooltana run near Lake Frome in 1857. The Aborigines called it *ngudkungudkunha* - 'glowing coals', probably a reference to its red colouring. (*See Wooltana*)

McVittie Flat - William McVittie, born in 1806, arrived in the *Baboo* in 1840 and obtained pastoral lease no. 53 in July 1851 in the Hallett district; the name was changed to 'Cappeedee' in 1876. The original lease covered 17 square miles and, later, Joseph Gilbert purchased the freehold of four square miles which he sold to John Murray.

In 2003 it was resolved that the name should be applied to that portion of land, in the Hundred of Anne, running approximately from sections 287 and 288 in the north to sections 32 and 33 in the south.

McVittie Hill, South-West of Mount Pleasant, was named after him, also, for he worked as a shepherd (probably for the South Australian Company) in his early days in the colony.

Meadows - The Aborigines knew the district as *patannga* which referred to a tall species of eucalyptus tree, *nga* being the suffix for 'place'. (*See Battunga*)

In 1839, a special survey of broad acres in the district, undertaken by E.W. Cross, was known as the 'Meadows Special Survey' taken up by Charles Flaxman, as agent for George Fife Angas.

In 1856, William Hall purchased portion of section 3491 and, later, cut it up to create the first village in the area, subsequently recorded as the town of **Meadows;** at this time the Meadows Hotel commenced trading.

The first subdivision to bear the name **Meadows** was applied to section 3486, surveyed in 1884 on behalf of the owner, George Vickery. (*See Kondoparinga & Westbury*)

Until the 1860s it had the alternative name of 'Eden Bridge' (*sic*). (*See Edenbridge*)

In the 1860s, a considerable amount of excitement existed at the Meadows:

> On account of the alleged prohibition made to Mr Isaac Prior, of that place, to officiate at the interment of the late Mrs Marsh, within the cemetery of the Wesleyan chapel… Mr Prior stated that Mr Carr had distinctly informed him that it was contrary to the rules of Wesleyanism that any one not connected with their body should perform the burial service,

while the paucity of mail deliveries to the village was of concern in 1865:

> The present mailman is but a new arrival in the colony [and knows] nothing of the road… he lost his way and eventually got back to Clarendon, where the contractor again started him for the Meadows without a guide. After riding about 3 or 4 miles he stopped at a house for the night…

Photographs of the school are in the *Observer*, 13 August 1910, page 30, of a school display in the *Chronicle*, 3 April 1930, page 35, of the town in the *Observer*, 26 March 1910, page 30, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Institute in the *Chronicle*, 14 February 1914, page 29, of a football team on 1 August 1935, page 38, of 'The Soldiers' Cabbage Patch' at Wickham's Hill in the *Observer*, 18 August 1917, page 26.

The name of the **Meadows** railway station near Parachilna was changed to 'Commodore' on 6 May 1937.

The **Meadows North** Post Office operated from October 1891 until January 1902.

Meadowside Estate - A subdivision of part section 279, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Campbelltown. Frank Ethelbert Hancock, orchardist of Magill, laid it out in 1926.

Meaford - In 1866, a letter was received from Mr John Tallant Bee (ca.1810-1883) to the effect that 'it was proposed to erect a public school house on grant of land on a government reserve at Meaford, on the Bremer. The residents had raised about £50 towards the object…' It opened in 1870, about four km South-East of Harrogate, and took its name from a local homestead owned by Thomas Smith; it closed in 1873. (*See Black Hill*)

Measday Hill - On section 741, Hundred of Adelaide, was named after William Measday, a gardener, who leased part sections 990 and 1160, 'near Mount Lofty', from Arthur Hardy for 14 years from 1855.

He arrived in the *Steadfast* in 1852 and died in 1905, aged 76.

Mechanics Town - A subdivision of sections 401, 407-8 and 413, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Mansfield Park, Woodville Gardens and Ferryden Park.

It was sold in five-acre allotments by Messrs Edward Castres Gwynne, Henry Giles and George Alston, circa 1839.

The name comes from the mechanics principle of working men's blocks.

Medhurst - A railway station, 22 km North-West of Mount Gambier, named after a local resident, William Medhurst.

Media Irrigation Area - A subdivision of section 76, Hundred of Gordon, by Media Irrigation Ltd, who, in 1934, purchased the land from the estate of the late Frank C. Nettleton.

Medindie - In 1849, this Aboriginal word, probably corrupted from *medaindi*, a local group of the Kaurna people, was given to a subdivision of section 460, Hundred of Yatala, by Frederick Hansborough Dutton.

Charles Rasp's home *Willyama* at Medindie

The original plan lodged in the General Registry Office in 1860 was unnamed but, when Mr Dutton applied to have unsold allotments brought under the *Real Property Act* in 1876, a resurvey plan was headed 'Medinde' (*sic*). F.H. Dutton purchased part of the section (20 acres) from William H. Clark, in 1849, when it was described as 'west of the land now or late of Christopher Septimus Penny.'

In 1882, eight of the members of the Committee of the Chamber of Manufactures 'in response to an invitation from Mr George Anderson, assembled at Medindie to witness an exhibition of the electric light':

> During an interval the visitors adjourned to the house where refreshments were provided. Mr A. Adamson, Vice-President, thanked Mr Anderson for his kindness, stating that they were a good deal gratified at what they had seen…

Medindie Football Club - 1888

Meindjung - An Aboriginal camp south of section 27, Hundred of Glyde, was a landing place after crossing from Bluff Island. It was here that a meteor from *Yunki* (*sic* - *Juki*?) flashed across the sky and brought sickness to the people - *juki* means 'the Southern Cross'; thus, literally, 'looking up place'.

Meldreth - Created out of part section 2, Hundred of Lincoln, in 1907, by Charles W. Dutton and William T. Mortlock (1858-1913); now included in Port Lincoln.

The name comes from Cambridgeshire, England, where Mr Mortlock's father, William Ranson Mortlock, was born, circa 1821; it derives from the Œ *myln-ripe* - 'mill stream'; other sources say it means 'Melda's enclosure'.

Meldreth Park was a 1912 subdivision of section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, by Arthur and Frances Sophia Walker; now included in Brooklyn Park. It fronted Henley Beach Road and included Thanet Street, Whaddon Road and Lysle Street. Rodney Cockburn says that the land agent, Stephen Parsons, was involved in the subdivision and that his wife had an association with the Cambridgeshire village. (*See Royston Park*)

Melingie - A school near Venus Bay in the North-East corner of 'Melingie Farm'; opened in 1945 by Roy A. Bell, it closed in 1954.

Mellor Park - An 1879 subdivision of sections 88-89, Hundred of Yatala, by John and Thomas Mellor; now included in Semaphore Park. They arrived with their parents in the *Fairlie* in July 1840. The name **Mellor Park** was given, also, to a subdivision of sections 144 and 162, Hundred of Adelaide, by John W Mellor in 1920; now included in Lockleys. It fronted Henley Beach Road and included Thanet St, Whaddon Rd and Lysle St. (*See Semaphore*)

North Star Hotel, Melrose in the 1870s.

Melrose - It has been recorded that 'the success of the copper mines at Kapunda and the Burra led to many rumours of promising discoveries in other places':

In April 1846, news arrived in Adelaide of a hill of copper ore, said to have been seen by a party of police at the head of Spencer Gulf. Prospectors were sent to the spot and reported a few days later that the supposed mountain of copper had proved to be 'mountain green, accumulated in masses'.

As a result of these reports Frederick Hansborough Dutton and Alexander Lang Elder applied to the government on 28 May 1846 for a special survey of 20,000 acres in the vicinity of Mount Remarkable. On 1 June the survey was granted, the purchase price being £20,000, plus £100 to cover the expense of surveying, *etc.*

About three weeks later the government sent a party under Sergeant Forest to mark out the boundaries of the property and the work was completed by the end of September.

Meanwhile, Dutton and Elder seem to have lost faith in their speculation for, in June, they applied for permission to change the locality of the survey to some other district; this they were not allowed to do and, as they had paid a deposit of £2,010, they adhered to their original intention and completed the purchase.

> The property was taken over by the Mount Remarkable Mining Company which was formed in November 1846 with a capital of £25,000. The first directors were F.H. Dutton, A.L. Elder, J.H. Hughes, Philip Levi, E.L. Montefiore, J.B. Neales and George Hall. The company's mining operations were unsuccessful for, although sulphuret of copper was plentiful enough on the property, no productive lodes could be found.

Although they spent £3,000 in preliminary operations the directors could do no more than send some samples of ore to England, together with sixty tons of a mineral supposed to be emery. According to J.B. Austin and H.Y.L. Brown the ore 'was of fair quality, but the lode was small and pinched, and the ground very hard. Nothing worth the name of mining was done.'

When examined in 1904, the old workings were found to consist of a tunnel, from fifty to sixty feet in length, and a shaft or opening, sunk about twenty feet. In the early [eighteen] fifties it was decided to cut up the property into 250 sections of eighty acres and to have a town laid out at each end, the northern one being 'Melrose', and the southern 'Bangor'.

The subdivision of **Melrose** was effected by T.F. Nott, after whom one its streets was named. On 26 January 1853, the sections were put up for auction in Adelaide by Samson, Wicksteed & Co. at an upset price of ten shillings per acre. On the first day of the sale about 8,000 acres were disposed of at an average price of fourteen shillings an acre and the sale was continued for a time at weekly intervals. The lowness of the price realised was attributed to the great distance of the locality from Adelaide and the failure of the auctioneer to stress the proximity of Port Augusta and other shipping places. (*See Remarkable, Mount*)

Because of A.L. Elder's Scottish associations there appears to be little doubt that it was named after Melrose in Roxburgh, Scotland, whose 'Abbey, a national monument with unrivalled sculpture… suffered in the War of Independence… Bruce's heart [is] buried here and Scott's writing has made it famous.' Circa 700 AD the name was written as *mailros* - 'bare moor'. In ancient times it was called *fordel* but assumed its present appellation in the 12th century when King David I founded there the famous abbey for Cistercian monks at 'Mull-Rhos'. (*See Elder Range*)

In 1908, a correspondent, under the pseudonym of 'An Old Timer', said that 'about 1845 three brothers named Campbell settled at the foot of Mount Remarkable and called their camp 'Melrose' after their native home in Scotland.' This was disputed by G.W. Cameron, of Doughboy Creek, who said that there were four brothers named Campbell - ' "Sandy", Johnny, Murdoch and Donald' - and 'none of them saw Melrose in Scotland. Their native home was Glenorchy, Oban…'

At the same time, Alexander Melrose contended that it was named after his father, the late George Melrose:

> [In the 1840s] a surveyor, who was at work on my father's station on the Rhine, fell sick. He was taken care of by my mother… He was deeply grateful and said, 'The next town I lay out I will name after you.'

Another version of this story was recounted in 1908:

> Mr George Melrose went through the north of the State on a little trip of exploration before there were any settlers at Mount Remarkable and a surveyor, who was for a time with Mr Melrose, afterwards surveyed the country about Melrose and named the town after him. But what a pity it is that the native names were not adhered to throughout.

Its post office was opened as 'Mount Remarkable' by A. Searle in 1855 and changed to **Melrose** in 1857.

Its school, opened as 'Mount Remarkable' in 1859 by Margaret Enock, became **Melrose** in 1861.

In the winter of 1881, Reverend W.T. Carter, a Methodist stationed at Melrose, arranged entertainments at several places to demonstrate the working of the telephone.

One of these was given in the Methodist Church at Amyton, about 20 miles from Melrose.

A farm house about a mile distant was linked up with the church, the using of an ordinary wire fence being the novel feature in the connection.

> The fence was connected with a wire to the house at one end and at the other a wire was taken from the fence across the road into the building and around the walls. To this wire were attached about twelve receiving telephones. The audience in the church, by passing them from one to another, was able to enjoy the efforts of the choir, although it was a mile distant.
>
> One of the items of interest was the phonograph and the songs, solos, speeches, etc., that it reproduced. Dr Mitchell of Melrose was chairman of the gathering and one of the items rendered by the instrument was 'Rule, Britannia' which had been sung into the machine by the genial doctor.
>
> When a similar entertainment was given at Melrose, the hall was connected with the telephone line and at nine o'clock the chimes of the post office clock in Adelaide were heard distinctly by the audience. Sir Charles Todd also sent messages over the 'phone to the people. The instruments were borrowed from the authorities and Sir Charles Todd and his staff did all in his power to assist Mr Carter to make his novel and instructive entertainments a thorough success.

Melrose school children – circa 1906

Sketches of the town are in the *Pictorial Australian* in May 1890, pages 69-70; photographs in the *Chronicle*, 5 October 1907, page 31, of picnickers at Spring Creek on 13 July 1912, page 31, of a floral committee in the *Observer*, 24 November 1906, page 30, of a shooting party on 8 July 1911, page 29, of Australia Day celebrations on 7 August 1915, page 28, of 'Marshall's Melrose Museum - The Old Curiosity Shop of the North' in the *Observer*, 15 October 1904, page 25, of fancy-dress cricket teams in the *Chronicle*, 17 March 1932, page 34.

New Melrose was laid out by Peter D. Prankerd, John B. Neales and Robert Stuckey.

A bunyip in a local lagoon was reported, in 1853, when a resident, reputed to be of sober habits, said he saw 'a large blackish substance advancing towards the bank, which as I approached raised itself out of the water.'

> I crept towards it. It had a large head and a neck something like that of a horse with thick *bristly* hair… Its actual length would be from 15 to 18 feet I have been repeatedly told by respectable people that they have been seen an animal in the large waterholes of this colony… I have spoken to intelligent blacks respecting it, who confirmed the reports…

Until April 1989 **Melrose Park** was part of Edwardstown, bounded by South and Daws Roads, Winston Ave and Edward St. It was named in honour of South Australian pioneer aviator, Charles James ('Jimmy') Melrose, who used land in the area as an airfield. He died in 1936, aged 22, when his aeroplane crashed in Victoria.

> He was feted in London in the 1930s as 'the greatest natural flier since Lindbergh', setting an around-Australia record of five days eleven hours in 1934 and being the only solo flier to finish the Centenary Race from Melbourne to London the same year.

James Melrose - As We Remember Him

Killed in his manhood's richest flower,
So staunch of heart, so straight of limb;
Small wonder, in his brief, bright hour
The watching gods were fain of him
He needs no prayers, this sleeping boy;
Only the music of the spheres
Attend his soaring spirit's joy
Beyond this vale of mortals' tears
Weep not for him, nor bend the knee,
Nor candles lend their light to prayer;
Only give thanks to God that he
Dwelt here awhile unstained and fair.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 9 July 1936, page 31.

Melton - The town in the Hundred of Kulpara, 19 km North-West of Port Wakefield, was proclaimed on 23 May 1878 and named by Governor Jervois, probably after Melton Constable in Norfolk, England. (*See Cocoanut*)

The **Melton** Post Office opened in July 1891 and closed on 31 May 1976.

Melton Valley School opened in 1939 and closed in 1965. 'Melton' is derived from the Œ *mael-tun* - 'middle town' for in England it is situated in the middle of the five hamlets comprising the parish.

A photograph of 'mail transport difficulties' is in the *Chronicle*, 16 January 1936, page 34.

In 1882, a private pigeon match was held at **Melton**, Morphett Vale, on Mr C.H. Myle's paddocks:

> There were 11 competitors and a grand afternoon's sport was got through the most successful shooters being Messrs B.F. and C.W. Lloyd… Mr E.S Porter who shot very well obtained the remaining prize. The other shooters were Messrs C.H. Myles, D. Gawler, Alex W. Brodie, F.A Berry and H. Lloyd. Mr S. Myles acted as umpire.

Melville - The **Hundred of Melville**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 18 February 1869. A school of this name opened in 1901 and closed in 1910.

It has been recorded that it was named after Lord Melville, an acquaintance of Governor Fergusson and Rodney Cockburn reproduced an 1852 letter written by Governor Fergusson's father-in-law, the Marquis of Dalhousie, which said: 'They have elected me a Governor of the Bank of Scotland in room [*sic*] of my good old friend, Lord Melville…' .

However, the name occurs in the Governor's native Scotland and derives from a Norman knight, Galfrida de Maleville; there are four villages named 'Malleville' in Normandy that translate as 'bad (unhealthy?) town'.

The town of **Melville** was laid out on part section 110, fronting Lake Fowler, by James Dugan of Weaner Flat in 1875. (*See Yorketown*)

By 1883, it was evident that 'at Port Moorowie and from there to **Mount Melville** most of the ground is taken up, but the area of good land is strictly limited':

> The population is small and the paddocks are nearly all very dirty. No more than five or six bushels will be reaped through most of the district… The village of **Mount Melville** has decayed considerably and the little public school… has been closed…

The **Melville** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1888.

Memory Cove - South of Port Lincoln, named by Matthew Flinders on 21 February 1802 in memory of two officers and six seamen who were drowned at Cape Catastrophe. An engraved sheet of copper was erected on 24 February 1802 on a 'stout post' in their memory. Portion of the sheet was found on the beach on 20 August 1866 and a replacement plate mounted at the head of the bay on 21 February 1897; subsequently, it was destroyed and replaced in 1942; what remains of the original is held by the SA Maritime Museum.

Menadue - An 1874 subdivision of part sections 154-55, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Joseph Brokenshur of Moonta, contiguous to Moonta. The name comes from Cornwall where there is an Upper and Lower Menadue; it derives from the Welsh *mvyydh* - 'hill'.

Menge - Johannes Menge, a geologist, employed by the SA Company is remembered by **Mount Menge**. (*See Pewsey Vale Peak*)

In his *History of South Australia*, Reverend John Blacket says:

> Among the early immigrants to South Australia there was one very remarkable man – a man of most eccentric character… 'Professor Menge', as he was called, was South Australia's first mineralologist and geologist. It was to act in this capacity that he was sent out by the South Australian Company… [He] had

the strange eccentricity of manner that is sometimes associated with genius… He traced the rivers north of the Para to their sources [when] he discovered several rivers, among others the Rhine…

In his explorations [he] travelled as far as the Flinders Ranges and spoke highly of its mineral wealth. In the young colony he discovered indications of gold, silver, copper lead and iron and found several precious stones… It is said that the life of this remarkable man who, tradition says, could converse in German, French, English, Russian, Dutch and Hebrew, came to an end in a wretched hut on the Bendigo Diggings, Victoria, in 1852.

He died as he had lived - alone, without a friend to solace him or to see him through the dark valley.

A letter from Mr Menge, in 1840, concerning Aborigines reads in part:

> But I should not like to provoke them, or have them provoked by shooting, wounding, or beating them into a feeling of revenge, if we could keep up our friendly intercourse by a cask or two of biscuits in the Lyndoch Valley… Having travelled through many tribes of savages in my life, I find that human nature is everywhere the same; and however inimical, it can be conquered by that divine command – 'Love your enemies…' If they meet with savage characters in white people, they will not be able to distinguish more than the color of the skin.

In 1846 he was to proclaim:

> Having taken a resolution to spend the winter in Adelaide [I am] ready to teach parties in the sciences of geology, mineralogy, natural philosophy… and the following languages, Chinese, Hebrew, German, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

In 1855, the District Council of Mount Crawford advised the Colonial Secretary of the appointment of William Windsor 'residing at **Mengetown**' as the Ranger for the district. Its exact location is unknown.

> Section 2750 in the Wiltshire Survey [is] well-known and justly celebrated as **Menge's Island** on which are extensive gardens in the highest state of cultivation and a convenient residence.
>
> This valuable estate is surrounded by water all the year. This property is nearly surrounded by the North Para River and Marooroo [*sic*] Creek.

Mengler Hill - Between Tanunda and Angaston, named after J.G.C.E. Mengler (1816-1884) who built a winery on the lower slope of the hill following his arrival in the *Heloise* in 1847.

He is buried in a private cemetery at the foot of the hill.

Meningie - Derived from the Aboriginal word *meningeng* meaning 'place of mud'.

Occupation licences around Lake Albert were issued first to the South Australian Company in 1844, although in 1843 this Company took out the Lake Albert country for sheep and cattle with Thomas Giles in charge.

The head station was formed at a spot called Bonney Wells and outstations established at Meningie, Point Malcolm and Warringee. (*See Bonney Wells, Karapang & Narrung*)

The town of **Meningie**, surveyed by W. Farquhar between March and June 1866, was offered for sale on 23 August 1866. **Meningie** School opened in 1869. At this time a pious citizen reported with grave concern of a breach of the Sabbath because 'last Sunday [I attended] the ministration of the Rev Mr Dingle, who officiated there occasionally from Wellington. I was astonished at seeing a number of men drafting or branding cattle in the stockyards within sight of the main road… I think the law should take notice in such cases in this colony.' (*See Hansborough*)

A jetty was erected there in 1867; trade from it ceased during 1927/1928 and the town was closed as a port in December 1936.

Ebenezer Ward, MP, spoke of the town and district in 1869 and said that although Meningie was still only in the first (*sic*) year of its existence as a 'township', it afforded 'already significant evidences of its future importance':

> Two 'houses of accommodation' - I can scarcely say hotels - are established there, and, as settlement progresses in the neighbourhood, there will be quite sufficient enterprise to supply other legitimate requirements. With the usual fatality of official action, a bungle seems to have been made in fixing the site of the town, and the settlers there, or some of them, complain bitterly of the error.
>
> Where the town has been placed the water is shallow at the landing-place, but at some little distance away much deeper water can be obtained close to the shore, and here it is supposed the jetty will have to be erected. There would thus be a gap between the landing-place and the town, which ought even now to be avoided, if that be possible.
>
> There is some very fair land on the flats bordering the lake about Meningie, but directly you leave the township on the Coorong side a dreary belt of mallee scrub commences. This is, indeed, the western extremity of the Desert. It has one peculiarity in the retentive character of its soil in large patches of it. On the rises sand prevails, but on the hollows or flats there is a kind of white pipeclay, and this is frequently quite destitute of even scrub vegetation.
>
> A more cheerless expanse can scarcely be conceived, and when you emerge from it upon the open flats of the Coorong, and trace the rippling waters of the stream winding their way in a broad open channel parallel with the track you are following, it is impossible to avoid condemning the obstinacy which has so long prevented that fine sheet of water being utilised for the purposes of navigation.
>
> There are no lights or beacons to guide the steamer which is supposed to go all hours and all weathers, never stopping except when there is a fog. The township consists of a few houses about the shore of the lake and a small farming district furnishes most of its trade. This is not by any means a flourishing location. As poor old Pasquin used to say, with rather less truth of Adelaide, 'it is a good sheep run spoiled…'

Road transport was a concern, also, and the deplorable state of the road to Wellington was described in 1871 where, 'about ten miles from [Wellington] is a veritable slough of despond, called a blind creek, to cross which requires a good deal of courage and no scant knowledge of Scottish navigation.'

A 1907 description of the somnambulant town said it 'is soon to become even duller and less important than now; it is surely one of the least attractive places the colony owns [and] looks so miserable that you almost begin to upbraid the mosquitoes for their lack of taste in taking up their summer's residence in such a place.'

RAA road service depot at Meningie in the 1930s

Meninie Hill - This physical feature is located on section 57, Hundred of Cunningham; Aboriginal for 'lookout', derived from *mena* - 'eye' and *ni* - 'for'.

Menzies, Hundred of - In the County of Carnarvon, proclaimed on 11 April 1878 and named after Lord Menzies, a friend of Governor Jervois. In 1884, Mr Thomas Williams moved:

> That it is desirable that the road from the telegraph line to Burgess's Corner… be cleared, grubbed and macadamised. [Residents] were aware of the most impassable condition of this road in its present state… He had been obliged to wade in mud and water up to his waist while endeavouring to get his horses and waggon across… An abundance of stone was available not far distant from the proposed road…

Mercowie - (*See Crystal Brook*)

Mercunda - A town, 56 km south of Waikerie in the Hundred of Bakara, proclaimed on 5 August 1915. According to data in the Department of Lands, the Railways Commissioner adopted the name from the Aboriginal description of portion of the 'Canowie Run', west of Mount Bryan. **Mercunda** Post Office, opened by John Evans on 29 September 1915, closed on 31 March 1983. **Mercunda** School opened in 1921 and closed in 1956.

In 1922, Mr T.L. Evans, Honorary Secretary of Mercunda sports, in reply to the Rev A.E. Johnson's 'unwarranted attack on "bookies" and lady gamblers attending Mercunda Sport', responded:

> Anybody reading his letter would be tempted to compare with Mercunda and its sports with Monte Carlo… but let me point out that Mercunda is a town with a population of less than 20 adults, including Mr Johnson. Most of them are married and owing to the high cost of living, *etc.*, it is a case of existing and not speculating their wages on gambling…
>
> Our sports, which are held twice yearly, have an attendance of approximately 150 adults, consisting mainly of farmers and their families who have spent their lives pioneering mallee lands.
>
> To this class of people 'bookies' and their books are foreign. As to Mr Johnson's insinuation regarding the lady gamblers, one must have sunk low in wowserism to make such a statement. The total number of ladies who attend our sports would be well under 50.
>
> Most of them have their time during the day continuously occupied in the refreshment booths and stall, endeavouring to clear off the debt on our present hall, in aid of which the sports are held. I have not seen any lady gamblers nor have I seen gambling of any kind carried on to any extent…

Meredith, Mount - On section 449, Hundred of Messent, recalls James Meredith, who held pastoral leases nod. 207-208 ('Murrawa' and 'Mingbool') from 1851.

The **Mount Meredith** School was opened in 1952 and changed to 'Pleasant Park' in 1953. (*See Mingbool*)

Merghiny - The 'Merghiny Run', 16 km east of Ceduna, was established by W.A. Horn (1841-1922) in 1872 (lease no. 2249). The **Merghiny** School was opened in 1911 by Mary F. McMellon and closed in 1919.

The **Merghiny Well** School opened in 1918 and closed in 1920.

Meribah - A town, 40 km South-East of Loxton, was proclaimed on 26 November 1914. **Meribah** School opened in 1918 and closed in 1965. It is a Biblical name applied to a bore in the vicinity - 'the place where Moses struck the rock and water gushed forth.' A photograph of a motor car bogged on the Loxton road is in the *Chronicle*, 14 August 1926, page 35, of a 'sport' fixture on 28 January 1932, page 32.

Merildin - A railway station 22 km ESE of Clare. Aboriginal for 'stopping place'. Prior to 1917 it was 'Mintaro'.

Merita - A property west of Renmark; see pastoral lease no. 87.

Mernittee - A school in the Hundred of Miltalie; in 1909 it was renamed 'Watchanie'; it closed in 1914.

Mernmerna - A corruption of the Aboriginal *yerna-yerna* - 'undulating ground'.

The town of **Mernmerna**, 40 km north of Hawker, surveyed in February 1863, was offered for sale on 21 July 1864, while the **Mernmerna** School opened in 1885 and closed in 1956.

In 1897, a cricket match was played at Hookina between Hookina and Mern Merna cricketers:

Hookina scored 94 runs for seven wickets. The chief scorers were M. Woods, 25, T. Gearen, 25, A. Groth, 18 and J. English, 11. Mern Merna made 92 for eight wickets; H. Simmons, 47 not out, James Chigwidden 16 and B. Chigwidden 19. A ball was held in the evening...

Mr A.J. Fels recalled experiences of life in the district:

> Having spent forty-five years in the Mern Merna [*sic*] district I have certainly seen some very hard times during the years of drought. I have records of the rainfall from the beginning of 1928 to the end of 1941 during which the annual average was only 7·6 inches (193mm).
>
> During half of those years the falls were so light they produced herbage that was finished when the summer set in as the hot weather soon dried it out. The worst year was 1940 when only 1·36 inches (35 mm) fell, but the year 1939 was a very good one with sixteen inches (406 mm).
>
> I have seen dust storms so dense that you could not see your hands in front of you. The worst I ever saw was on 17 December 1934. It came from the North-West like a big blanket of clouds and rose at about 10 a.m. and lasted until 3 p.m. Between those hours it was as dark as night with heavy thunder and lightning but not a drop of rain. According to the Adelaide papers it was the worst dust storm in living memory.
>
> The year 1944 was another bad one for dust storms. I have seen the country between Lake Torrens and the ranges just moving with drift sand from Lake Torrens station through Cotabena, Moralana, Motpena and Nilpena. Anyone who had not seen it would not credit it could be so bad.
>
> My two brothers and I were working on Moralana at the time and all we did was cap fences which had been buried, resink posts which had been left out of the ground by the sand drifting away and shovel sand away from the water troughs. Wool and cattle prices were low in those days. I can recall my father having to sell all of his sheep early in 1934 because of the drought.

Merrilie - This school, known as 'Hundred of Goolwa' until 1912, closed in 1923.

The name came from a local homestead.

Merrindie - A school three kilometres from Giles Corner, opened by Thomas W. Martin, in 1887, and closed in 1951. The name was taken from a farm established by Robert Kelly (1845-1920) in the 1870s and said to be the Aboriginal name of a nearby spring.

Merreti, Lake - North-East of Renmark. Derived from the Aboriginal *marati* - *mara*, 'water pool' and *ti* - 'place'.

Merriton - On 19 April 1873, John Miller purchased section 97, Hundred of Crystal Brook, 10 km SSW of Crystal Brook and, in 1878, subdivided portion of it naming it **Merriton**; between 1875 and 1876 newspaper reports from a local correspondent record the locality as both 'Merretton' and 'Merritton'. (*See Miller, Hundred of*)

A 1914 obituary of George Merrett (*sic*) says that 'the town was named after him', while, in 1874, 'the Broughton races were held on 5 November… and the Maidens were won by Mr Merritt's [*sic*] Sweet William…'

A local history suggests that Messrs Miller and Merrett were neighbours and closely involved in community matters. (*See White Cliffs*)

Rodney Cockburn says that Mr Merritt (*sic*) presented a piece of land for the building of the Methodist Church around which the township developed but this does not appear to be substantiated by land records which show that his only purchase of land in the Hundred of Crystal Brook was in 1873 when he acquired section 119E (96 acres).

Merriton Post Office opened in 1875 and closed on 31 July 1979; the school followed in 1880, closing in 1971.

Merriton School – circa 1883

Mersham - The name was applied to sections 1590 and 1596, 'on the Dry Creek.'

Messemurray - This Aboriginal word meaning 'stony range' was given to a sheep run taken up in the South-East by George Garrie from 20 January 1848 under an occupation licence; from I July 1851 he held the lease in partnership with Hugh Ward. **Messemurray** School opened in 1893 and closed in 1894. (*See Garrie Swamp & Stewarts*)

Messent, Hundred of - In the County of Cardwell, proclaimed on 10 February 1938 and named after Philip Samuel Messent, Secretary for Lands who said that, when he was secretary of the Yorke Peninsula Land Board, in 1880, 'farmers in that now favoured part of the State were in deep water. Red rust played havoc with crops; manuring of land was not an accepted practice':

> In fact the idea was ridiculed. In that district Joseph Parsons was, I believe, the first to use superphosphate. Following his success with it, the ridicule turned into praise. Others pursued his example. Some of the old-timers may recall when red rust had shrivelled the wheat to such an extent that a humorist said of his crop that it 'had turned out to be canary seed, not wheat'…

Methuen - A railway station, 13 km North-East of Nackara, recalls Lord Methuen, a British General of the Boer War, later to become a Governor-General of South Africa.

Metiappa - (*See Collinsville*)

Meyer, Mount - Near Lake Gregory; it has been 'Mount Kauto' since 1918.

Middle - The **Middle Inman** School opened in 1927 and closed in 1957,
The **Middle Inman Valley** School opened in 1921 and closed in 1927.
Middle Plains School, in the Bremer District, opened in 1861 and closed circa 1862.
Middle River is on Kangaroo Island and the 'Middle River Run' was established by H. Snelling in 1864 (lease no. 1215). The **Middle River** School opened in 1943 and closed in 1953.
Middleback Range - On 8 February 1802, Matthew Flinders sighted two hills over the coastal ridge of modern-day Eyre Peninsula, naming them 'Middle Mount' ('the highest of several hummocks') and 'Middleback Mount'.
The 'Middleback Run' was established by J. Sinclair in 1870.

Boring for iron ore in the Middleback Ranges – Iron Knob (left) and Iron Monarch (right)

Middleton - The town was laid out on section 2262, Hundred of Goolwa, 5 km east of Port Elliot, circa 1856, by Thomas Walker Higgins (ca.1810-1899). **Middleton** School opened circa 1861 and closed in 1968.
The single track railway connecting Goolwa to Port Elliot had a loop line to allow trucks to pass and the town developed around that loop. The exact date of its opening is unknown but 'the rails will be permanently laid throughout the entire line, forming the connection for uninterrupted traffic from one jetty to the other [in 1854].'
Of interest is the fact that, in 1853, mention was made of 'workmen in the Middle Station' of the Goolwa-Port Elliot railway. If this statement is considered in isolation with the comment made in *Manning's Place Names of South Australia* in respect of 'Middletown', one might be excused for having strong doubts on the validity of the generally accepted 'old world' origin of the name.
Indeed, further research has elicited the fact that Mr Higgins was born in 'Beck's Hill' [*sic* - Bexhill?], Sussex, and no connection has been found to indicate he had any relationship with the village of 'Middleton', in that County.
In respect of the proposition put forward by Rodney Cockburn that it has its origin in Ireland, Mr Higgins' obituary in 1899 says, *inter alia*: 'Although born in Sussex the Colonel came of an old Irish family and he named his newly acquired estate Higginsbrook(e), after his grandfather's estate in County Meath.' There is no evidence of a place called 'Middleton' in that County. Thus, the newly-found evidence and application of logic leads us to declare, all but conclusively, that the name was adapted from the 'Middle Station' or 'Middletown' on the said railway.

Middleton Railway Station

A photograph of an Aboriginal camp on the beach is in the *Chronicle*, 22 July 1911, page 31.
Rodney Cockburn records a **Middleton Creek** and says it was named by John McKinlay after a member of his party.
Midurnie - A post office near Cowell; opened on 22 September 1926, it closed in 1968.
Mikawomma - The Aboriginal name for the plain between Adelaide and Port Adelaide and believed to mean 'the plain before us'.
Mikkira - A property near Port Lincoln; see pastoral lease no. 103.
Milang - In November 1853, A.H. Freeling, Surveyor-General, proclaimed that 'there are one or more places on the shore of Lake Alexandrina well adapted for a township and shipping port… I propose making the necessary examination of the lake', Accordingly, in December 1853, 71 allotments were surveyed by Corporal W. Dawson and a further 36 blocks by Corporal R. Brooking in April 1856.
At the first land sale on 13 July 1854 twenty allotments were purchased, the price ranging from £24 to £58 per block; by the end of that year all the allotments had been purchased at high prices, but the only building was an inn.
The name is believed to derive from the Aboriginal *milangk*, a noted place for inter-clan gatherings and the settlement of grievances by fighting. However, of interest is the fact that William Jackson Parker held land to the

South-West of Milang known as *Memalang*, while Corporal Dawson's Field Book, held in the Department of Lands, at pp.127 and 129 shows *Malagn* and *Milagn* (*sic*) as being applied to the township.

Further, on section 180, Hundred of Bonney, there is a place called *milangawand*, 'a temporary place for fighting' - *mila* - 'fight' and *ngawandi* - 'temporary camp'. (*See Milendella & Tod Hill*)

Another possible origin of its name is that it is corrupted from the Aboriginal *milungar*, meaning 'whirling water', and applied to a bay at the head of Lake Albert. 'Lake, forest, plain and river scenery are all included in the landscape… fish in every variety is procurable from the lake…' (*See Milungar*)

Rodney Cockburn says it derives from an Aboriginal word meaning 'the place of millin (sorcery).' (*See Milendella*)

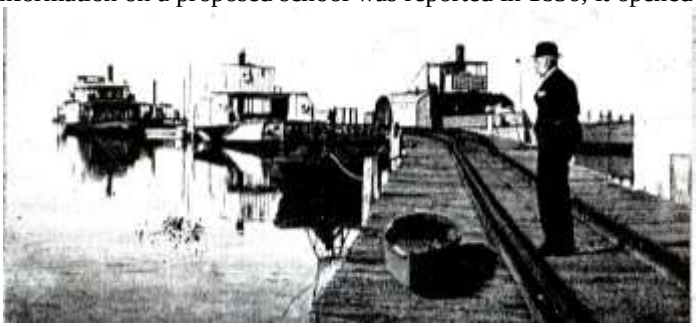
Milang foreshore and jetty - circa 1860

The government town and private towns of **East Milang** and **West Milang**, laid out in 1854, and the surrounding district, were described in 1855: 'The whole of the allotments in Milang have been purchased at high prices, but at present the only building is an inn…'

In respect of coach travelling a passenger remarked:

> Good coaches, capital teams, clever, careful drivers and an excellent road make the journey very enjoyable as far as Strathalbyn, when a less pretentious vehicle, with a pair of horses, succeeds and the remaining 12 miles on the macadamised way to Milang are got over in an hour, thus accomplishing 47 miles from the city with three changes of horses. Here we go by steamer across the lakes…
>
> Here the passengers coil on the couches whenever they feel disposed to slumber. They are not supposed to disrobe, but those who appreciate comfort kick off their boots [and] at about four o'clock [the vessel] made fast to the head of the jetty at Meningie… We were [about] six hours in accomplishing it.

Information on a proposed school was reported in 1856; it opened in 1858.



Milang Jetty

Paddle steamers at Milang – circa 1880

A jetty was built there in 1856 and was 67 metres long but, due to the shallowness of the water, it was twice extended in 1859/1860 and 1869 to a length of 216 metres.

The problem of its obvious deterioration was solved when it was washed away during the River Murray flood in 1955.

A photograph of school students is in the *Chronicle*, 2 November 1907, page 30, *Observer*, 23 November 1907, of the jetty and river steamers on 13 December 1902, page 24, of a Boy Scouts' camp in the *Chronicle*, 8 January 1910, page 32. Photographs, including one of district pioneers, are in the *Observer*, 11 January 1913, page 32, *Chronicle*, 10 January 1914, page 32, of old residents in the *Observer*, 13 June 1914, page 30, of the unveiling of a war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 14 May 1921, page 24.

Milcowie - In the Hundred of Napperby; Aboriginal for 'reedy water'. (*See Hughes Gap*)

Mildinga - An Aboriginal watering place east of Manna Hill - 'place of red rocks'.

Mile End - It was laid out on section 2B, Hundred of Adelaide, by the South Australian Company, circa 1860.

A Lands Department plan at this time says, *inter alia*, 'new roads through section 2B, "Town of Mile End".'

The suburb is located approximately one mile from the Adelaide city centre. It is a common place name in England and the 'Mile End', in Essex, was recorded as *milend* in 1257; it got its name because it is about one mile from Colchester while, in Middlesex, the local 'Mile End' is one mile from Aldgate.

The town of **New Mile End** was advertised in 1865, 'adjacent to the Thebarton Racecourse [*see Grey*], being the section known as Craig's…' It extended from Rankine Road to Marion Road and from Henley Beach Road to the section 98 boundary between Ross Street and Torrens Street.

Rodney Cockburn records a later subdivision by the South Australian Company in 1880.

In 1920, it was reported that 'the trustees of the Adelaide Workmen's Homes which were founded through the generosity of the late Sir Thomas Elder, have purchased a large block of land from the South Australian Company, having a frontage to Rose Street and will call for tenders at an early date for the erection of several cottages…'

A photograph of road excavations is in the *Observer*, 26 April 1913, page 31, of the Church of Christ football team on 4 October 1924, page 34, of the laying of the foundation stone of the kindergarten on 12 February 1927, page 34, of a children's pet show in the *Chronicle*, 5 September 1929, page 38.

Milendella - A railway station, 16 km North-West of Mannum. The **Milendella** Post Office opened in September 1883. According to Education Department records **Milendella** School opened in 1878.

However, in 1881, 'it was pointed out that there were a number of residents living in the vicinity of **Milendella Creek** and that the nearest school was at Palmer, six miles distant. The number of children over five years and under twelve living within a radius of three miles was 38, all of whom would be sent to the school if it were erected…'

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

The Tindale papers in the SA Museum record the name *milindela* relating to the water on the creek and derived from *milin* - 'malevolent' and *telin* - 'being frightened'. Other sources say that it is connected with the Aboriginal *millin* given to a form of sorcery or magic; thus *milendella* is 'the place of the man who wants *millin*.'

> When taking revenge by means of *millin*, the native disguised himself by means of white streaks all over his face and the rest of his body and, taking a heavy club, he would steal noiselessly upon his victim and stun him with a heavy blow. He then pulled the man's ears as it was imagined that by doing so the victim would be unable to say who had attacked him. If he then went into battle, the wicked spirit would whisper in his ear and in consequence he would be unable to protect himself with his shield and so be killed; or he would tread on a deadly snake or be overtaken by a fatal disease.
>
> At some suitable moment the man who had used the power of *millin* in this way to destroy his victim would in turn be killed by the man's relations who, however, were not always particular whom they killed, even the brother of the man using the *millin* being sacrificed to satisfy their revenge. The natives lived in deadly terror of *millin* and nothing would persuade them that there really was no such power.

Rev. George Taplin once spoke on the subject:

> The dread of *millin* is universal amongst the Narrinyeri. I have often tried to argue people out of their belief in it, but in vain. Only adult males are considered able to practise it, and it is regarded as the greatest crime of which an enemy can be guilty… I will give a specimen or two - About fifteen years ago a lad and girl… were fetching wood for a white fisherman… In the course of their work… the lad discovered that they were being watched by two men, painted with white streaks, who were hiding behind some bushes.
>
> Well knowing their purpose, he pointed them out to the girl and told her to run, at the same time setting her the example. The two fellows no sooner saw that they were perceived than they gave chase. The girl was overtaken and brought to the ground with the *plongge* [a club with a large conical-shaped knob] by one of the pursuers. The other followed the boy and nearly caught him; but he saved himself by catching up a stick and holding it with both hands up to the back of his head as he ran to ward off the expected blow, at the same time shouting to the white fisherman for help. Thus he succeeded in escaping as the pursuer was afraid to approach too near the camp.
>
> When the lad arrived he entreated the old women to go in search for the girl, and after a short time they did so, and found her dead; the blow of the *plongge* had killed her. A couple of blackfellows discovered that depredations had been made upon the fish which they had kept in the usual enclosure, or fish pound, for the subsistence of themselves and families, so they concealed themselves in the neighbourhood, and watched for the thief. They saw a man come down to the pond and begin getting out fish.
>
> They made a dash at him, he ran and one of them threw a barbed spear at him which stuck in his leg and stopped him. Pulling out the *plongge* they stunned him with it, and then operated on him in the usual manner with that instrument. After extracting the spear, probably by passing its whole length through the limb, they left him senseless on the lake shore. The belief in sorcery makes the Narrinyeri, as a people, less bloodthirsty than they otherwise would be; for instead of extracting sanguinary vengeance for any injury, they are… content to use the more secret means of revenge which *millin* affords. [*See Milang & Mulintulu*]

Milford - In 1856, Samuel Mills (ca.1800-1872) laid out the town of **Milford** on part section 9, Hundred of Adelaide, 'where the character of the land… is too well-known to the public to require eulogy'; now included in Goodwood South. The *Register* of 19 March 1856 says the land was one mile and a half from South Terrace on the Goodwood Rd and 'is the southern moiety of… preliminary section 9 (known as Messrs Mills)…' Apparently, only one half of one allotment was sold, *i.e.*, three acres to Robert Ludlow, in 1856, on the eastern boundary of the section. The name derives from the Old English and means 'a ford over the Milwr'. (*See Millswood & Ravenswood*)

Milford Estate was an 1882 subdivision of part section 94, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Mary Milford, William Henry Milford and George Shorney; now included in Stirling and advertised as 'the coolest spot in the hills. Splendid water is at shallow depth, and excellent garden soil… Building stone can be obtained at a very cheap rate from the far-famed quarries of Messrs Huckson and Mosel…' Mr Milford (1849-1931) arrived in the *Trafalgar* with his parents in 1854 and, in later years, was a blacksmith and storekeeper at Stirling. George Shorney (ca.1829-1891) came to South Australia in 1851 after which he was described as a farmer and miller at Strathalbyn and Bridgewater.

Milich Landing - On the River Murray west of Loxton was probably named after Johannes Milich (1856-1923) who farmed in the district.

Milkappa - A railway siding 3 km south of Birdwood. Aboriginal for 'small'.

Millar, Point - On section 21, Hundred of Playford, and possibly named after James Paton Millar (1837-1910) who arrived in the *Royal Shepherdess* in 1851; he became a pioneer mail driver on Eyre Peninsula and, subsequently, he managed several pastoral leases in that location.

Millbank - An 1848 report says **Millbank** was the property of Mr John Southam and, in 1878:

> After an interval of seven years our German fellow-colonists resumed their custom of annually holding picnics, at which people of the German nationality could have an opportunity of mixing together and celebration the present season after their own fashion. The spot selected… was a paddock belonging to Mr Schneider at Millbank… For the juveniles a swing was appended to the branch of a tree…
>
> Then there was a 'velocipede circus', a bowling alley, one or two shooting galleries and a greasy pole with a flitch of bacon, a German sausage and several toys affixed at the top as prizes… 'Aunt Sally's' ebony countenance, which was embellished with the three orthodox clay pipes, radiated with winsome smiles as of yore, and many were the sticks which were ruthlessly thrown at her devoted head… [*See Southam Hill*]

An 1861 photograph is in the *Observer*, 9 November 1918, page 25.

Millbrae - The name recalls Richard Mills who came to South Australia on 18 January 1838 in the *Royal Admiral* with his wife and five children and died at Blakiston, on 22 November 1874, aged 73.

The **Millbrae** School, near Kanmantoo, opened in 1930 and closed in 1940.

The district was described in 1910:

> We are soon at Millbrae, the home of the Mills family… the old order of pine and thatch has given place to solid masonry and substantial roofing… There is a history behind Millbrae - famous for its Merino stud and fine fleeces… The original holding has grown to 5,000 acres, including Bondleigh… [*See Bondleigh*]

Millbrook - John Tippett had an association with Millbrook in Cornwall, recorded as *mulebrok* - 'mill brook' - in 1220 and, in 1877, applied the name to a subdivision of section 6136, Hundred of Para Wirra. The **Millbrook** School opened in 1868 and various records suggest he gave the name to his property at an earlier date because, in September 1858, he sold about two acres of section 6136 to Christopher Whitford, 'miller, of Chain of Ponds.'

John Tippett came to South Australia for the purpose of erecting boilers at the Reedy Creek Mine in 1849:

> Being a man of courage and possessed of a deep knowledge of human nature, it was natural that he should shelter an Aboriginal girl whose life was threatened by members of the tribe, in one of the boilers at Reedy Creek. This child lived with the Tippett family… at Millbrook, but eventually joined a passing tribe.

A proposed reservoir scheme was discussed in 1890:

> The site of the suggested reservoir is at the township of Millbrook and the works would consist of an earthen dam with puddle wall 90 feet high… Such a dam would throw the water back over an area of 370 acres and impound 2,555,000,000 gallons…

The town was resumed, circa 1914, to make way for the Millbrook Reservoir.

Millbrook Hotel – circa 1900

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

> Long before the building of the Millbrook reservoir in 1918, the Morning Star Hotel was licensed in 1847 on the route between Tea Tree Gully and Gumeracha, predating the hamlet of Chain of Ponds which was surveyed ten years later in 1857.
>
> In this year, and in the vicinity of the string of waterholes, the Millbrook Hotel was also licensed… The first publican, John Tippet [*sic*], named his hotel after his nearby property…
>
> The pub and the township ceased to exist in 1918 after they were flooded by the waters of the Millbrook reservoir. It was another fifty years before the government decided that in the interests of unpolluted drinking water, the Morning Star and the rest of the Chain of Ponds township should be demolished. Accordingly, the hotel closed and was demolished in 1972…

Millbrook Reservoir – circa 1960

Photographs and information are in the *Chronicle*, 25 September 1915, page 14c, 2 October 1915, page 29, 13 May 1916, page 12e, of the opening of a hall in the *Observer*, 30 March 1912, page 31. Information on and a photograph of an old mill are in the *Observer*, 22 January 1921, page 26.

Thomas Macklin gave the name **Millbrook** to a subdivision of part section 254, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1856, 'situated near the flour mill of Messrs Beeby and Dunstan and abutting upon the greatest thoroughfare out of Adelaide'; now included in Parkside.

Mil-Lel - An early pastoral map of the area shows **Mullel** (*sic*)**Waterhole**, 8 km North-East of Mount Gambier, and the 'Mullel Run' (lease no. 209 of 1851) was held by Arthur Wellesley Wellington Waterloo Blakesley - there can be no doubt that he was born in 1815! When sold in sections by the government 'Mr Blakely (*sic*) bought land at Yahl and settled there.' In 1873, the **Mil-Lel** School was conducted by James Harris; it opened in 1867; the **Mil-Lel** Post Office was opened in October 1899 by Annie J. Innes.

Miller - In 1872, David Miller (1826-1904), a timber merchant, arrived in the *Lord Raglan* in 1854 and opened a store at the corner of Partridge Street and Jetty Road, Glenelg, which became known as **Miller Corner**.

Rodney Cockburn says that **Miller Creek** was named after an employee of the pastoralist, Price Maurice.

The **Miller Creek** School, ENE of Mount Eba, opened in 1918 and closed in 1922.

In 1919, it was reported that 'Miss Slater journeyed to Adelaide at Christmas time from Miller's Creek, between Tarcoola and Coward's Springs':

> When she went up to take up her appointment… she had a train journey which lasted from 10 a.m. on Wednesday until about midday on Friday. A motor car was to take her from Coward Springs to the station homestead, 60 mile away, but she found that it had broken down and the journey was made in a buggy drawn by two camels… [*See Devils Playground*]

Photographs of the pastoral station are in the *Chronicle*, 8 May 1930, page 36.

The **Hundred of Miller**, County of Hopetoun, proclaimed on 21 January 1892, recalls John Miller, MP (1884-1902), who was born at Hindmarsh, in 1840, lived at Strathalbyn from 1855-1864, finally settling at Athelstone where he became chairman of the district council. In 1873, he selected lands at Crystal Brook and, at various times, was President of the North-Western Agricultural Society and SA Farmers' Association. (*See Merriton*)

Millerton - This subdivision of section 2073, Hundred of Kooringa, was made by Henry Miller in 1858; now included in Burra. It was described as being bounded:

> On the west by the town of Aberdeen, on the east by the church Glebe and the Wesleyan Glebe and the north by the new townships of Nelson and Yardley [*sic* - Yarwood?]… [it is] in fact an extension of Redruth… the proposed new church and the court house are within a few hundred yards of the township.

In 1913, W.H. Miller applied the name **Millerton** to a subdivision of section 67, Hundred of Pirie; now included in Port Pirie South.

Millewa - A school near Renmark; opened in 1949, it closed in 1956. The name was taken from a local homestead.

Millicent - The original pastoral lease (no. 194) that covered the area was taken up on 1 July 1851 by William Vansittart and George Glen. It contained approximately 110 square miles at a rental of ten shillings per square mile over fourteen years. George Glen became the sole lessee sometime before 1859 and the rental was raised to £2-10-0 a square mile from June 1863. The last remnants of his run were resumed on 12 July 1871.

In 1857, George Glen married Millicent Sophia Short and 'the township is named after the wife of a squatter… the streets are called after himself and connections. Possibly this was done as a solatium for the loss he sustained on the resumption of his run.' He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1907 and he died a year later. Millicent Glen died at Mount Gambier in May 1930 in her 94th year. [*See Mayurra & Appendix 50*]

The town, surveyed in May 1870 by James W. Jones, was offered for sale first on 7 December 1871, while **Millicent North** was surveyed by Hugh Norman on 2 August 1878. The **Millicent** School opened in 1873.

> An office genius in Adelaide first located [the town] at Poolna in the bed of Colcallat Creek on section 171, Hundred of Mount Muirhead, where the water ran 10 feet deep in a wet winter and had it stayed there it would at times been able to give Venice points and a beating in the matter of wetness. It was afterwards located about two miles out on the Rivoli Bay South road. The site now occupied by the town was very much an afterthought for that ridge was a favourite camp site for the drainers while the scheme was in progress and along it sly grog shops were frequent, where churches were to stand later.
>
> One of the bootleggers later shot Bailiff Conway of Mount Gambier following a difference of opinion over the execution of a warrant and was ultimately hanged. One night the camp's population got word that a contractor, short on his pay sheet, intended to make a moonlight departure to avoid paying his workmen. It was not a case for the *Absconding Debtors Act* and, that night, the ridge out as far as Snuggery was

picketed by earnest men with shotguns who wished to say a parting word to their employer who, having got timely notice of the pickets, decided to stay and see his creditors in daylight. [*See Appendix 36*]

Within four years of its foundation the infant township comprised of a post office, three stores, two saddlers, two blacksmiths, two public houses, a tanning establishment, two shoemakers, a butcher, baker and three private houses. Mr Henry Hart was the proprietor of a mill where he made flour and a large store was being erected for Messrs Fidler & Webb.

By the close of 1879 there were 154 houses in the township and a startling variety of churches for seven different religious denominations. There were two banks, two hotels, a school with 131 students, an Exchange Hall capable of accommodating 300 people and an Institute. [*See Appendix 50*]

In June 1874 it was said that 'having taken up land in a new agricultural locality they naturally suffer from a variety of 'wants' and are adopting resolute methods for making these as widely known as possible':

> The Millicent people feel strongly the desirableness of improvements in the land law… The next petition is for the immediate completion of the drainage scheme… Another subject brought forward… is the necessity for a port to be declared at the southern end of Rivoli Bay…

In May 1888, it was reported that 'outside of Millicent was a tobacco plantation under the management of a Chinaman employed by Mr Way Lee of Adelaide':

> New in this part of the colony, it was situated on the eastern side of the railway line at about two miles in a south-easterly direction. The enclosure contained 38 acres and as it was contiguous to one of the branches of the drainage system it had a plentiful water supply. He said a small caterpillar had threatened damage to the leaves but 'by strict attention' the grub was kept in check.

Old Millicent School (now used as a Museum) and a narrow-gauge steam engine

A photograph of pioneers of the district is in the *Chronicle*,15 July 1911, page 29, of the town in the *Observer*, 28 January 1911, page 30, *Chronicle*, 5 July 1913, page 31, *Observer*, 14 January 1922, page 25, *Chronicle*, 17 July 1926, page 40, of M. White's farm in the *Observer*, 5 March 1904, page 24, of a band rotunda on 30 December 1911, page 31, of drovers arriving from New South Wales in the *Chronicle*, 17 December 1927, page 41, of a football team on 18 October 1934, page 42, 5 September 1935, page 46.

The name **Millicent** was applied, also, to a subdivision of part sections 266 and 267, Hundred of Port Adelaide, bisected by Nixon Road; now included in Wingfield. Alfred Jones created it in 1878.

Millowar - On section 378, Hundred of Brinkley; Aboriginal for 'the charmed place'.

In their legend strange beings lived in the water here at Pomanda Point and opposite at section 1079, Hundred of Seymour, where they enticed children into the water and ate them. (*See Muldjuwank*)

Mills, Mount - This high sandhill on section 590, Hundred of Baker, was an Aboriginal lookout, but its height has been much reduced by erosion giving rise to the despairing cry of one of the last survivors of the indigenous people - 'the rabbits have even eaten my country.' Its Aboriginal name was *Popaulin*.

Millswood - In 1838, sections 222 and 223, Hundred of Adelaide, were granted to Thomas Hardy and, in 1857, section 223 was subdivided into building allotments and called 'Goodwood Park' while, in 1865, a further subdivision of this land, together with section 222, was made and called 'Goodwood Park'.

The 1865 plan shows that portion of the land was owned by W. Raven and W. Dalwood.

In 1868, part section 223 was conveyed by S.P. Badman to George Mills and, in 1882, the then owners of this land (Messrs D. Tweedie and G. Howell) subdivided it into the suburb of **Millswood**. Probably, the name honours Samuel Mills who arrived in South Australia in the *Hooghly*, in 1839, with his brother, Robert. He bought and leased property, 'Ravenswood Farm', circa 1840, extending from the Showgrounds to Cross Road and included the whole of the present suburbs of Goodwood West, Goodwood West Extension, Millswood Estate and Clarence Park.

In 1913, it was said that Samuel Mills and his brother named Ravenswood Farm 'after a place in the south of Scotland where they came from'; this report goes on to say that the brothers held the land for nearly thirty years. In 1855, there is a report on a trial of reaping and cutting machines held on his property on 'Goodwood Road about a mile from the boundary of the South Parklands'.

At the ensuing dinner Mr Mills said that his land 'had never been manured, in his belief, since the time of Noah's flood. [I] have taken eleven crops from it and believe two were taken off before [I] was in occupation.'

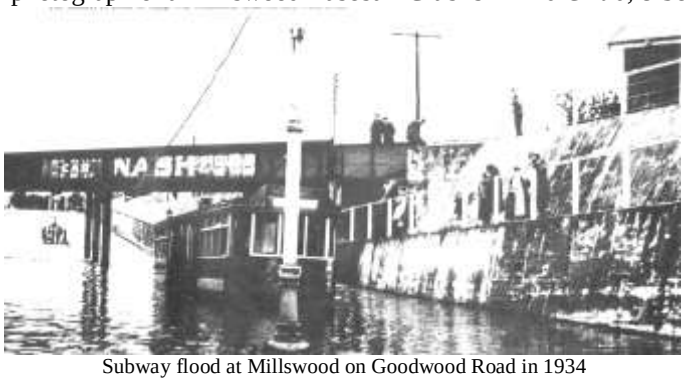
Another aspirant for the honour, as bestowed by its nomenclature, is George Mills who, as previously stated, purchased portion of section 223 in 1868. He was the donor of the land upon which the Goodwood Institute stands and his name appears on the foundation stone laid by him on 29 January 1887. He was reported, also, as being an early benefactor of St George's Church. (*See Milford & Ravenswood*)

A 1917 complaint reads in part:

> The Premier… said the plan of the subdivision of the Millswood estate into residential allotments was not submitted for approval to the town planner (Mr Reade) or to any other government officer before the land

was offered for sale… more aesthetic arrangement might have looked better and steps would be taken to secure greater control over private surveys. [*See Reade Park*]

A photograph of a Millswood Baseball Club is in *The Critic*, 8 September 1915.



Subway flood at Millswood on Goodwood Road in 1934

Millyee-Wilpa, Lake - North-East of Lake Eyre North, is derived from the Aboriginal *milyera* - 'water' and *wilpa* - 'sky'.

Millyera, Lake - Near Lake Frome; a local Aboriginal name for 'water'. (*See above*)

Milne - The **Milne** railway station, adjacent to Hilltown; was changed to 'Hilltown' in 1939. A request emanating from the Nomenclature Committee in 1916 to change the name of Hilltown to 'Yakkalo' was refused.

There was never a town named **Milne** as suggested by Rodney Cockburn.

The **Hundred of Milne**, County of Stanley, proclaimed on 23 February 1860, honours Sir William Milne, MP (1857-1868), MLC (1869-1881). Born in Glasgow in 1822 he arrived in 1839 in the *Palmyra* where he was listed as a 'labourer'. He spent his early years as a shepherd then worked for the Disher family as a farmhand at Nairne where he married Elizabeth Disher in 1842. (*See Byethorne*)

> Seeking to make his fortune, William went to Tasmania and while he was there received an offer to buy a wine business. From this point he went on from success to success and eventually sold the wine business to his son William, junior, who was born in 1849…

He entered Parliament in 1857 as a Member for Onkaparinga and died at his residence 'Sunnyside' in 1895. (*See Beaumont, Hilltown & Sunnyside*)

Milne Island, in the Sir Joseph Banks Group, may have been named, circa 1870, after the same gentleman, the nomenclator being unaware of Matthew Flinders' prior christening as 'Langton Island'.

Milner - On section 7500, Hundred of Port Gawler, 10 km South-West of Two Wells and, in 1839, laid out by George Milner Stephen (1812-1894), Colonial Secretary, at the point where the River Gawler enters the sea.

He married Mary Hindmarsh, the daughter of Governor Hindmarsh, on 7 July 1840.

All of their twelve children had 'Hindmarsh' included in their Christian names, the last survivor being Evelyn Alfred Hindmarsh Stephen who died in 1951, aged 90.

> George Milner Stephen was a funny little man who acted as Governor of South Australia between the Hindmarsh and Gawler regimes in 1838. He wore size four boots, dabbled in faith healing, loved the sound of his own voice, but also knew how to look after himself.
>
> In Adelaide he and Captain Sturt, with inside knowledge of the Survey Department, created a scandal by offering to buy without competition some 800 acres of suburban land scattered in 56-acre lots, known as the Green Slips, because of their odd size and tinting on the survey slips.
>
> Foiled in this scheme, Stephen next paid £4,000 for a special survey 11 miles long and 2 miles wide running from Port Gawler along the water frontage of the Gawler River. This choice area had been recommended to the SA Company by Capt. Sturt, but Stephen got in first and proceeded to extol the value of his purchase.
>
> Within a few weeks he was offered 10 thousand pounds for one-half of his 4,000 acres, and boasted openly he had got 20,000 pounds. When Archibald MacDougall, of the *Southern Australian* newspaper, made pointed remarks about the dishonorable use of inside information by Government officials, Stephen sued the editor for libel.
>
> In turn, MacDougall charged Stephen with wilful and corrupt perjury. The trials were abortive, but Stephen lost his job and was advised to leave the colony. But his land speculation was highly profitable. In due course, part of his survey was bought by Dr John Harris Browne which, as 'Buckland Park', became one of South Australia's leading estates.

The subdivision of 'Milner' was advertised in 1839 and a derogatory letter from a correspondent headed 'Mildew Estate - Port Brawler' appeared on 24 April 1839:

> He intends that the streets shall assume a serpentine form; there is, we think, no doubt that he will find himself quite at home in the midst of his crooked ways.
>
> If any of our readers will take the trouble to refer to any of the maps of South Australia, except those of the most recent date, they will look in vain for Gawler Town, but will see near the spot it should occupy, a place called **Milner**, often marked in capital letters, as if scarcely second in importance to Adelaide itself.
>
> Out of all who take this trouble it is probable that at least nine out of every ten never before heard of such a place, and a fair proportion even of these have no idea of its whereabouts. Yet, it is about Milner, or rather its immediate neighbourhood, we propose to make a few remarks by way of leader.
>
> The country situate betwixt the Gawler and Light, and stretching thence towards the Gilbert, is a flat level plain, skirted to the east by scrub and the west by the sea beach, which is in most places approachable only over salt marshes. When Milner was first mapped out by the surveyors and marked down as a place of

> importance on the maps, this plain was occupied only by squatters, and formed the Arcadia of the North, where shepherds tuned (or smoked) their pipes and sung in rustic strains the praises, not of Amaryllis, but, Capt. Ellis, who owned a large estate and extensive run here. He it was who had a section laid out as a township and christened it Milner.
>
> We never heard that a single allotment was sold, but the whole of it at length passed into the hands of Dr Browne, together with all Capt. Ellis's estate in this district. Milner kept its place upon the maps, but vanished from the real topography of the district. Dr Browne, one of the most considerable landowners of the district, had purchased, not only Milner, but a creek near it, which forms what ought to be the mouth of the Gawler River; but, as that magnificent stream loses itself before joining the sea, it is merely an arm which the sea has stretched out in order to look for the missing river.
>
> Of course this creek has marshy banks, and is difficult of access, but, in spite of that, the government, in the days when Milner was an important place *on the map*, had surveyed two roads which led down to the said creek, and were a guarantee that the said creek might be reached by the public, if they thought fit to encounter the unavoidable dangers and difficulties; for, be it understood, the roads in the western part of Port Gawler are none of them *very practicable* in winter time.
>
> About two years ago the great landed proprietor, Dr Browne, wanted these two roads, and the District of Port Gawler wanted money. So the roads became the property of the worthy Doctor, and the Council were relieved of the difficulties, and both parties were well pleased. What could it matter who owned two bad roads that only led to an unoccupied township or a salt creek?

At the same time, the Editor of the *Southern Australian* said:

> When we inserted our notice last week we firmly believed a bona fide sale had taken place… If the report was a hoax to gull the public, we can assure our correspondent that our columns were not lent for the purpose… we can hardly think that a person filling such a high and responsible office in the Colony could be guilty of raising or sanctioning a report of this nature, in order to enhance the value of his own property.

Rodney Cockburn reported that 'a spring cart ran twice a day between Milner and Adelaide, and two boats traded twice a week between Port Gawler and Port Adelaide.'

The town never developed but, in the 1870s, the area was utilised for the export of produce from the surrounding district when a channel was dredged through the mangroves to allow ketches to enter at high tide. (*See Allen Creek, Buckland Park, Port Gawler & Stranges Creek*)

In 1845, he was admitted to the English Bar and, subsequently, sailed for New South Wales, settling, finally, in Victoria where he 'became a famous faith healer'.

Edward Snell, who did private survey work on Yorke Peninsula in 1850, mentions **Point Milner** and **Milner Hut**. Probably, the names honour a local pastoralist, Milner Stephen.

Miltaburra - An Area School in the Streaky Bay district.

Miltalie - Aboriginal for 'in the direction of' or 'towards the rocks'.

The **Hundred of Miltalie**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 24 January 1878. **Miltalie** Post Office, 24 km North-West of Cowell, opened in January 1887 by Miss E.F. Watts, closed on 27 October 1970.

Miltalie School opened in 1892 and closed in 1935; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 12 January 1933, page 34.

An early settler reminisced upon his toil and tribulations:

> I rolled down 200 acres and put up a four-roomed iron house in three months… In February I returned with my family, burnt the rolled scrub and, having to cart water seven mile, I hurried the seed in with a harrow and seed drill, fenced it, and started on water conservation. I put down two cement tanks of 30,000 gallons capacity and have continued doing this kind of work until I now have about 120,000 gallons…

A photograph of dam scooping is in the *Chronicle*, 19 March 1931, page 36.

Miltowie - It is situated on section 48, Hundred of Belalie, and probably derived from the Aboriginal *milari* - 'reeds', although there are some yellow ochre-like clays at the site, which may have been baked to make red ochre called *milti* by the Aborigines.

Milunga - Robert Lyon Milne gave this name to a subdivision of section 2013, Hundred of Port Adelaide, circa 1850 - he died at Covent Garden, London, in March 1874.

> Milunga was conceived in the brains of men who were 60 years before time… The idea was to create a port a little further north of Port Adelaide and not only a port, but a residential town as well… He had it laid out with wharf frontages and perambulated Adelaide with a large plan selling 99-year leases at £3 each.
>
> At this time he was conspicuous through wearing a panama hat, with a rim a foot broad which, in windy weather, he used to reef with strings over his head.

In extolling the virtues of his creation, he said:

> A greater event than any that has happened since the foundation of the colony will *Deo Volente* take place… namely the laying of the great maritime township of Milunga… never before advertised… an event *pregnant* with chances that will never again occur.

There followed a lengthy address to merchants of South Australia and he concluded that 'you cannot hesitate for one moment… if you do you will repent of your folly and long regret the loss of an opportunity that will never return.'

In an Aboriginal dialect *unga* means 'place of'; thus, its literal translation could be 'Milne's Place'.

Some doubt is expressed in respect of this suggested nomenclature in view of the fact that the Aborigines knew Lefevre Peninsula as *mudlanga*. (*See Mudlinga*)

Milungar - A bay at the head of Lake Albert; Aboriginal for 'whirling water'. (*See Milang*)
Mimbadoggie - The name was adopted from a local creek and given to a school near Wilmington opened by Grace Randall in 1920; it closed in 1937.
Minakainji Waterhole - In the Hundred of Duffield, where Aboriginal women avoided a sacred tree, *Puunara*, being in fear of the spirits that dwelt there.
Minbrie - An Aboriginal word meaning 'fair'.
The **Hundred of Minbrie**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 24 January 1878 and, in 1911, it contained:

> Perhaps 30 tillers of the soil, among whom may be mentioned, Messrs A. Venning, Ramsey, Payne & Sons, S. Aunger, H. Stephens, Barrett, H.J. West, J.C. Gale, Homes, Chase and Haines. There is more arable land here than in Miltalie, but the rainfall is slightly lower. This year the harvester and binder will be put over 7,000 acres…

The **Minbrie** Telegraph Office, north of Cowell, opened in 1929 and closed on 10 September 1969.
Photographs of a rabbit plague are in the *Chronicle*, 4 May 1918, page 26, of the station on 6 February 1930, page 36.
Minburra - The name was taken from an Aboriginal word, applied to a station held by J., W.C. and T.R. Bowman in the 1860s under pastoral lease no. 1528 and given to the **Hundred of Minburra**, County of Herbert, proclaimed on 18 January 1877.
In 1912, 'Block 98 was fallowed and harrowed after the drill and harrowed again after the wheat came up… The average on the farm for the 188 acres reaped was 3 bushels 4 lb. The low yield is accounted for by drought…'
The **Minburra** Post Office, North-East of Orroroo, opened in December 1880 and closed in March 1881, while the **Minburra** School operated from 1882 until 1887; the **Minburra Plain** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1891.
Minchin Well - In May 1859, the *Register* reported that 'a town has been laid out at Minchin's Wells, six miles from Port Augusta, it is named Stirling.' Henry Paul Minchin (1826-1909) was appointed Sub-protector of Aborigines at Port Augusta in 1852 and, with the assistance of Aboriginal labour, dug the well in 1854.
Rodney Cockburn disagrees and says that Mr Minchin was a Special Magistrate at Mount Remarkable and 'he ordered some malefactors hard labour in the shape of digging out the wells that bear his name…' Later in life he grew coffee in India and died in Bath, England.
On 19 September 1855, James McGuire sought permission to build a public house on government land at the well and, while the Surveyor-General doubted the propriety of 'allowing the erection of one on Crown land', permission was granted on the understanding that the 'land would be resumed when wanted.'
An 1858 report on the finding of water said that it 'is described as having a slightly sweet taste, but is believed to be perfectly wholesome for man or beast.'
By 1861, the wells sunk by Mr Minchin were in a greatly dilapidated state by falling in:

> Surely a few pounds might be laid out for the benefit of settlers… It is suggested by some to let them for a term of 14 years… The lessee could, of course, put up a house of accommodation, but I would ask what benefit it would be when there are three public houses here at present - he could not charge for the water…

There is a **Minchin Hut**, on Block 7, Hundred of Warrenben. Its Aboriginal name was *nantowarli* - 'kangaroo hut' or perhaps 'horse hut'. The name recalls that Aborigines termed a horse *pendinanto* - 'white man's kangaroo'.
Mindarie - An Aboriginal word having reference to a peace talk meeting. The **Hundred of Mindarie**, County of Albert, proclaimed on 26 September 1912, was followed by the town of **Mindarie**, 43 km North-East of Karoonda, on 25 June 1914. Its post office, opened as 'Crecy' by F.J. Weber on 24 November 1913, was changed to **Mindarie** on 1 January 1915. The **Mindarie** School opened in 1917 and closed in 1966.
A photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of the institute is in the *Observer*, 1 July 1922, page 24, of a tennis team in the *Chronicle*, 26 March 1936, page 32, of a football team on 7 October 1937, page 32.
Mindiyarra - A railway station 8 km North-West of Karoonda; Aboriginal for 'plenty'.
The **Mindiyarra** School opened in 1938 and closed in 1942.

Mindrow Springs

Mindrow Creek - North of Arno Bay. A school of the same name was opened by Joseph Healy in 1913; it closed in 1938; a photograph of the school and students is in the *Chronicle*, 12 January 1933, page 34.
Mindura Soak - (*See Verran*)

Mine Creek - On section 297, Hundred of Hutchison, was a private school conducted by Frank W. Thring between 1876-78; it is believed to have been the first school in the Tumby Bay district.

Minecrow, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 19 April 1878 and named after a well on section 93, Hundred of Townsend, the Aborigines called *minecrow* - 'muddy well'.

The 'Minecrow Run', established by Josiah Cole, in 1846, was renamed 'Cairnbank' by John Hensley under pastoral lease no. 203 of 1851. (*See Cairnbank & Hensley Flat*)

Rodney Cockburn associates the nomenclature with Miss Minnie Crow 'who was killed in the district through being thrown of her horse when chasing kangaroos.' Diligent research failed to reveal any report of the tragedy.

However, genealogical records show an Edmund Crowe (*sic*) (ca.1819-1873) residing at Mount Gambier and being buried at Robe - his daughter, Minnie, died in 1872, aged 16 years.

Minerva Heights Hill - Near Copley, named by Sir Douglas Mawson, circa 1925, after his first motor car.

Mines Flat - A school near Strathalbyn; opened in 1907 it closed in 1949. (*See New Hamburg*)

Mingary - A town, 30 km WSW of Cockburn, proclaimed on 15 September 1892. Presumed to be an Aboriginal word meaning 'the northern most waterhole', it was named by Governor Kintore, but he may have had in mind the Scottish town of 'Mingarry' (*sic*), derived from the Old Norman *mikinn-garo-r* - 'great enclosure'. However, as the 'Mingary Run' was established by J. Beck in 1863 (lease no. 1691), and predated the town, the suggestion that it is of Aboriginal origin would appear to be correct.

Prior to its proclamation, the dwellings there were 'dug out like cellars and roofed over, reminding one of the story of Mark Twain's chum and the mules that used to walk down the chimney. The smoke was rather bad, but in spite of that and the flies we made a fair feed…'

The **Mingary** School opened in 1903 and closed in 1945.

A photograph of yabbying in the Mingary Dam is in *The Critic*, 27 December 1916, page 5.

Mingbool, Hundred of - In the County of Grey, proclaimed on 24 October 1867, is an Aboriginal word having a reference to water, and applied to James Meredith's run, about 13 km North-East of Mount Gambier. Taken up first by Lachlan MacKinnon in 1846, he sold out to Meredith, circa 1847, and it became lease no. 208 of 1851.

His first hut was near 'Dismal Swamp' on the Kaladbro road, but a wet winter compelled him to change his location, so he built on a limestone ridge and lived there until he sold out to a Mr Budd about 1852.

Later, the property came into the hands of Henry Edward and Thomas Allan Wells. (*See Bool Lagoon, MacKinnon Swamp, Murrawa & Meredith, Mount*)

Minkie - A railway station known as 'Light Pass' since 1925. Aboriginal for 'daylight'.

Minlacowie - Aboriginal for 'two waters'; derived from either *minala* - 'two' and *kawi* - 'water' or *minla-kawi* - 'fresh water well'. The **Hundred of Minlacowie**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 26 March 1874.

On 23 November 1874, while surveying the Hundred, E.J. Elder reported to the Surveyor-General that he had selected 'the best site and the nearest to good fresh water for the proposed new town of Gum Flat.' (*See Minlaton*)

The **Minlacowie** Post Office opened in 1875 and closed in 1879:

> The opening of the jetty took place on 22 November 1877 in the presence of nearly 300 persons… It is built of red gum, the pile and bearers being all jarrah. The entire length is 1,900 feet… Members of the committee proceeded to the end of the jetty headed by Mr J. Anderson, who has been instrumental in procuring it…
>
> The luncheon took place on the grounds, the provisions being furnished by the ladies of the district…

The **Minlacowie** School opened in 1877 and became 'Rocky Beach' in 1922.

Minlacowie South School opened in 1901 and closed in 1941; photographs of this school, which was built by local farmers, are in the *Observer*, 15 February 1913, page 32, of students on 11 October 1913, page 31.

The town of **Minlacowie** was laid out on part section 95 by Donald McKenzie in 1947.

Minlaton - It is apparent that the name is derived from the first syllable of 'Minlacowie', the Hundred in which it lies, coupled with the Middle English word *ton* - 'town'. (*See Minlacowie*)

Land in the vicinity was taken up first by Thomas Giles under an occupation licence, on behalf of himself and George A. Anstey, in 1847, at 'Gum Flat', sometimes known as 'Mount Rat'.

On 3 December 1874, J.W. Jones, surveyor, reported to the Surveyor-General: 'Knowing the ground to be high enough and the almost certainty of finding fresh water on every allotment, I think the site suggested by Mr Cadet Surveyor Elder is as good, if not the best that could be found…'

The site was approved, surveyed by G.E. Strangways, and proclaimed on 15 June 1876.

In 1882, the want of a suitable post office and telegraph station was mentioned and it was resolved to 'call the attention of the government to the necessity of increased accommodation at the present offices':

> In connection with these buildings it was pointed out that although £7,500 had been realised by the sale of the township, yet the only public building there was the school - and that was paid out of a loan - and a tin box 8x10 for the imprisonment of offenders, on which the sum of £150 was spent and a local contractor stated he would erect two stone cells for less money. The post office and telegraph station was a three roomed cottage, and was crowded when six persons were assembled in the lobby…

The **Minlaton** School opened in 1878.

> Here is the typical story of a pioneer, Mr Dave Cook. It may, with slight variations, be regarded as the history of every man and woman who, renouncing the comforts of the cities, plunged boldly into the unknown to battle for the right to live. As a youth of 14 in 1876 Mr Cook, with his father, six brothers, and

four sisters, made their way overland from Rapid Bay. Two drays, drawn by 26 bullocks, and a few odd beasts, was their entire fortune. Before them lay practically unknown country.

The little that was known was not encouraging - scarcity of water, hostile natives, dense bush. Minlaton did not exist, not even as a name. After leaving Port Wakefield the plucky travellers came up against the main obstacle to settlement - lack of water. Their five-gallon cask of the precious fluid was reserved for the stock. As to their own wants, they decided to take their chance of finding a well. Time has not effaced the memories of that dreadful journey. For two days the pioneers were without a drink.

Then, towards evening of the second day, they found the footprints of a flock of sheep. These, laboriously followed, led them to the Tiddy-Widdy Wells, near Ardrossan. Thus was disaster evaded by the merest chance. Stout hearts were needed when they reached their selection. The country was a mass of tea-tree, mallee, sheaoak and peppermint. It looked as if a lifetime of labour would make no impression on that illimitable sea of tangled scrub. But the whole family took off their coats and got to work. Today that impossible forest is one of the finest farm properties about Minlaton, and Mr Cook sits back, a sturdy and independent veteran, and watches his boys carrying on the task from the point where he left off.

A photograph of the showground is in the *Chronicle*, 1 November 1902, page 44, of the Institute committee on 16 September 1905, page 28, of council members in the *Observer*, 27 April 1907, page 30, of the town on 21 October 1905, page 30, *Chronicle*, 9 December 1911, page 32, 17 January 1935, page 36, of the hospital on 11 September 1930, page 35, of an aeroplane crash on 21 January 1922, page 28, of the opening of St Benedict's Parish Hall in the *Observer*, 17 October 1925, page 33.

Minnerton - Records in the Lands Department show it as a private subdivision made in the Hundred of Copley, but no record could be located. However, it probably refers to **Minnieton**, advertised in 1881 as being 'situated on the western side of the stream directly opposite the important town of Port Augusta.'

Minnipa - The name, applied by the Aborigines to a hill in the vicinity, was, possibly, derived from the root word *mina* - 'eye'. The **Hundred of Minnipa**, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 31 July 1913, while the **Hundred of Minnipa** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1939; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 12 January 1933, page 34.

The town of **Minnipa**, 90 km east of Streaky Bay, was proclaimed on 28 January 1915.

Minnipa School opened in 1919 and closed in 1976.

By 1927, it was a small township and owed its 'prominence to the government experimental farm':

Apart from the hotel it has an institute, general store, boarding house and a barber's shop. A police station with two officers, several railway cottages and one or two houses constitutes the remainder of the township. At present a camp of workers is employed on the construction of a large water storage tank and in laying pipe lines…

At the hotel there is a wireless set. The Adelaide Post Office chimes and the striking of the hours could be heard plainly each night as if one were in King William Street. The telephone service leaves much to be desired. There is only one main line to Port Lincoln. This is down two or three times a week… A telegram sent from Adelaide on a Saturday booking accommodation at the hotel for the Sunday, did not reach the addressee until the following Wednesday…

Photographs of the experimental farm are in the *Chronicle*, 24 October 1929, page 36.

Minno Creek - In the National Park at Belair was a name the Kaurna people applied to the gum of the wattle tree on which they sustained themselves, principally, during the summer months.

The former name of the Long Gully railway station was **Minno**. (*See Long Gully*)

Mintabie - In 1981, the name was approved for the mining settlement located on 'Granite Downs' pastoral lease.

A photograph of an opal prospector's camp is in the *Chronicle*, 26 April 1934, page 38.

Opal mining is still the dominant industry for the population of around 200, and opal miners work their claims either on the Mintabie precious Stones Field or on nearby Lambina Station.

As in many other parts of South Australia, Aborigines were reportedly the first people to find opal at Mintabie. They sold black opal at Coober Pedy during the first world war but it was many years before miners braved the harsh conditions to mine the area. The first miners to work in Mintabie found the sandstone too hard to successfully mine. It was not until 1976, when large machinery was introduced, that the potential of Mintabie was fully realized and the fledgling township was established.

Today, most mining is done by the open cut method. Caterpillar D9's or Komatsu 355s rip the sandstone to a depth of about 300mm at a time, then push the loosened sandstone away, while spotters continually check for signs of opal.

Mintabie is unique in that the opal field and the township are located on freehold Aboriginal land. Consequently many Aboriginal people visit Mintabie either to shop or to noodle the mine tailings searching for opal missed by miners.

Mintaro - Parts of sections 187 and 316, Hundred of Clare, 13 km South-East of Clare, were subdivided by Joseph Gilbert, in 1849, as indicated by the sale of Lot 55 to William Tatum of Crystal Brook on 15 November 1849:

Mintara [*sic*] - to carters it is a very desirable spot, as there is an abundance of feed and water and is well adapted for an English or German settlement. [*See Kadlunga & Merildin*]

In 1851, it was said that the township was prospering:

Dr Brown has accepted a contract for building a school-house at his own expense… The attention, comfort and admirable arrangements of mine host of the Magpie and Stump… receive praise from all travellers.

Much has been written on the nomenclature of the town and Professor N.B. Tindale, the noted anthropologist, says it derives from *mintinadlu* - 'netted water' - the Aborigines used nets to trap emus and other creatures.

Mr Thomas Goode, formerly of Canowie, gave credence to this suggestion when he said 'the blacks called the area *mintadloo* but I don't know what it means.'

A local correspondent contended that it was derived from a Spanish word meaning 'camping or resting place' and went on to say that in the early days 'a lot of Spanish mule drivers' carted copper ore from Burra to Port Wakefield:

> They landed at Port Adelaide with the animals in a very sorry condition and on their way to the Burra they were so struck with the fertility of the land about where the township of Mintaro now is, they camped here for some weeks and rested…

According to records in the Department of Education the **Mintaro** School opened circa 1861, while the **Mintaro Station** School opened in 1885 and closed in 1903.

A photograph of 'old' residents is in the *Chronicle*, 12 November 1936, page 32.

Minvalara - A railway station, 16 km North-West of Peterborough, was adopted from the name of a dam on a local property, while **Minvalara** School, known as 'Morgan Centre' prior to March 1946, closed in 1960. (*See Lancelot*)

Minyara - A town in the Hundred of Allen, proclaimed on 7 November 1918, ceased to exist on 28 October 1937.

The **Minyara** School opened in 1928 and became 'Cobera' in the same year.

Minyurti - On section 106, Hundred of Baker. Aboriginal for 'what kind'.

Mirage Creek - Near Lake Blanche, discovered by G.W. Goyder in 1857 and so named 'from its forming the boundary of an imaginary lake which we supposed we were approaching but which disappeared as we approached the elevated land':

> It would be perfectly useless to report the number of times we were deceived by mirage, and surprised by the enormous refraction peculiar to these plains… large gums seen from Weathered Hill to the north proved to be bushes of from two to four feet high; and a large hill seen from the summit of Mt Serle by aid of a powerful glass, and which we estimated at least three thousand feet, dwindled down to sixty feet. In fact vertical angles are of little value, and the mere appearance of water no test of its actual existence, but this deception is only possible when away from water.

Miralyirra - A 1910 subdivision of sections 481-82 and 505-8, Hundred of Pirie, laid out by Franz Xavier Martin, foreman, and Francis James Gillen, civil servant; now included in Port Pirie West. Aboriginal for 'northern camp'.

Miranda - A town in the Hundred of Winninowie, 5 km west of Nectar Brook, proclaimed on 31 March 1881.

It appears that Governor Jervois applied this name to commemorate the visit of the 'Queen's Ship', HMS *Miranda*, visitors to which 'were favoured with magnificent weather and the courtesy of the people on board was equal to all other cases where the white ensign flies from the peak. The visitors were shown over the vessel by guides and much interest was manifested in her equipment and appointments…'

Earlier, in 1875, the name **Miranda** was applied to pastoral lease no. 2534, in the Far North East, by P. MacGregor.

Mirikata - Near the Woomera Rocket Range. Aboriginal for 'morning star'.

Mirrabooka - Near Pinnaroo. Aboriginal for 'stinking swamp'.

Mirra Mitta Creek - The **Mirra Mitta** Post Office, north of Lake Gregory and south of Lake Howitt, was opened in November 1903. Aboriginal for 'kangaroo rat'.

Mirreen - A 1922 subdivision of part section 58, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Edwardstown. Aboriginal for 'south'. It was created by Jane Thompson but, because of her apparent financial difficulties, allotments were sold by the mortgagee, *viz*., the executors of Andrew Tennant.

Misery, Mount - Near section 219, Hundred of Malcolm, whose Aboriginal name was *lalanengul* - 'the two bark canoes'. The two principal swellings of the hill were believed to be canoes of the Aboriginal ancestral being *Ngurinderi*, who formed the River Murray by chasing a great Murray cod down the stream and, upon his arrival at Lake Alexandrina, he drew his canoes up on the shore and continued the exploration on foot; his former camp is believed to be beside the swamp on section 85. (*See Mason, McDougall Hill & Tailem Bend for evidence of the mythical creature.*)

Missiessy, Cape - Near Smoky Bay, named, supposedly, by N. Baudin after Edouard Thomas Burgues, Comte de Missiessy, a French Admiral (1756-1832); he became Marine Prefect at Toulon in 1814 - It is more likely that the name appeared first on Freycinet's charts.

Mississippi, River - Named after the vessel whose captain, Thomas Rossiter, in 1841, supplied E.J. Eyre at Rossiter Bay on Eyre Peninsula. It was discovered some two years earlier by Captain H.C. Hawson. (*See Rossiter Vale*)

It is an American Indian word meaning 'great river'.

Mitcham - The 'Village of Mitcham' was established by the South Australian Company in 1840 on section 248, Hundred of Adelaide. Invariably, in all subdivisions undertaken by the Company, it applied names from England, of company directors or eminent persons. On this occasion it opted for an 'old country name' derived from the Œ *micel-ham* - 'large house'. At the time of the village's creation William Giles was the London manager of the SA Company and his home town was 'Mitcham', in Surrey.

In 1854, a public meeting was held at the Brownhill Creek Inn to 'consider the propriety of memorialising the government for a railway to the town':

> The whole property at Mitcham would be enhanced in value. The carters also would be benefited, as they had been in England, by the increased cross-country traffic. There would be a supply of water; there would

be a main line to the south… Mr Galbraith asked how it was that a railway to Glen Osmond had been so much more urged than one to Mitcham?…

Mitcham in the 1930s

West Mitcham was laid out in 1850 and in 1888, a disgruntled correspondent complained that 'the neighbourhood of Upper Mitcham swarms with young thieves':

> Fruit, flowers, vegetables, garden tools, eggs, firewood, fence rails and any loose articles are continually being stolen… The stocks, the whipping post and the pillory, all highly useful means of secular education, [should be introduced here].

Further pilfering was discussed under the heading 'The Small Boy as a Fruit Pest' when an irate citizen complained in 1896 and concluded that 'our village seems to be the nursery for the Stockade.'

The Playford family were early residents of the area, Thomas Playford buying three allotments on 28 December 1844 for £22.10.0. This family produced two Premiers of the State, both named Thomas, while Nobel Prize winner, Lord Florey, associated with the discovery of penicillin, and Sir Mark Oliphant, a recent Governor of the State, were both sons of Mitcham.

The author of this work states, humbly, that, as a child, he lived in a former Playford residence in Albert Street and commenced his education at the local primary school in 1931.

Taken from *Mitcham School* by Charles Cornwall

A photograph of the rotunda is in the *Observer*, 15 May 1906, page 30, of a military camp on 19 February 1916, pages 26-27, *Chronicle*, 11 March 1916, page 27, of a rifle range on 14 October 1916, page 29, of the Mitcham Brass Band in the *Observer*, 15 May 1906, page 30, 18 December 1926, page 32, of a member, J. Hilditch, on 15 November 1924, page 34, of the Dogs' Home in the *Chronicle*, 30 March 1933, page 36.

Mitcham Institute – circa 1880

Mitcham Public School 1880-1953. The cottage on the left was the Headmaster's residence until 1918 after which it was used as a Kindergarten class room

Mitchelili - A property North-West of Peterborough. (*See Black Rock*)

Mitchell - In 1927, **Mitchell Estate** was described as 32 allotments laid out by N.R. Mitchell on Morphett Road adjoining Cliff Street and due east of the Broadway, Glenelg.

In 1852, a gold discovery was reported at **Mitchell Flat**:

> The Lobethal Diggings attracted attention and, at **Mitchell Flat**, on New Year's Day, near modern-day Lenswood, many hundreds of persons visited the field - some bent only on a holiday search, but the greater part strong in determination to prosecute a vigorous and systematic examination of the ground.
>
> A week later a startling announcement was forthcoming when a Government Gazette pronouncement alleged that a fraud had been practised upon the government in respect of the Mitchell Flat discovery and castigated Mr G.M. Stephen for his part in the deception. [The road] to this field was reported to be near Lobethal 'by way of Magill and Prescott's Bluff', while specimens of the ore were exhibited publicly at the Adelaide office of Messrs Collinson & Bayly, gold brokers.

In 1895, the following announcement appeared in the Adelaide press 1895:

> Mr Thomas Nelson [*sic* - Neilson?] Mitchell [ca.1806-1895), a very old colonist, and better known in the early days as 'Old T.N.', died at the Kapunda Hospital on Friday. At one time he lived at Mitchell's Flat, west of Woodside, and was, we believe, in the service of the South Australian Company… Of late years he had been living on the charity of the Anlaby Estate and had been cared for by the late and present managers, Mr H.T. Morris and Mr P. M. Miller, by whom he was very kindly treated. [*Official records show that he obtained the grant of section 5144 in 1850 contiguous to modern-day* '*Lenswood*'.]

An editorial concerning the **Mitchell Flat** near Echunga is in the *Register*, 12 June 1855. (*See Lenswood*)

The **Hundred of Mitchell,** County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 26 November 1903 and farming prospects in the area were discussed in 1906:

> The recent allotment of the Hundred of Mitchell found Mr Bishop one of the successful applicants for more land… The keen interest taken in the subject of available land in these parts is first brought under notice here, and examination of the latest *Government Gazette* keeps conversation centred on the land…
>
> As the future of this Hundred is dependent upon the plough, the small sheep farmers who hold land along the limestone and sheaoak, which for several miles separate Kiana from Mitchell, and to whom these new blocks in the Mitchell mallee and salt lake country have been allotted, will practically have to start *de noxo* and grow wheat before they can hope to grow grass…

The **Hundred of Mitchell** School opened in 1913 and closed in the same year.

S.J. Mitchell, MP (1901-1910), born at Mount Barker, in 1852, became an auctioneer and settled at Port Augusta, serving the town as a councillor, and finally Mayor. Leaving the district in the 1880s to study law, he got a degree in 1889, served for a time as Attorney-General in the Peake Ministry, resigning to take up the position of Government Resident and Judge in the Northern Territory.

Returning to Adelaide, he was appointed Special Magistrate at Port Pirie and, in 1915, became Police Magistrate at Port Adelaide and, later, Commissioner of Insolvency and Special Magistrate of the Adelaide Local Court: 'His was no light work, but the fair and impartial manner in which he discharged it could be gauged by the esteem in which he was held, not only by his intimates, but by citizens generally.'

In 1912, Richard Mitchell subdivided part section 85, Hundred of Adelaide, as **Mitchell Park Estate** and, in 1921, extended the suburb calling it **Mitchell Park** comprising 25 allotments 'with frontages to the main metalled road, known as Sweetman's Road… [it is] located in a healthy, bracing locality commanding an expansive view and enjoying to the full the fresh sea breezes…'

Born at Parkside in 1859, he became the proprietor of the well-known removalist firm.

Under the heading 'Wild Horse Plain', Rodney Cockburn locates **Mitchell Plain** as being between Dublin and Port Wakefield.

Mitchells was a railway station, 8 km North-West of Mount Gambier, probably named after Walter Mitchell, who took out an occupation licence near Rivoli Bay on 5 February 1846 and the 'German Creek Run' of 132 square miles in 1851, 'East of Mount Gambier'. **Mitchell Crossing** is adjacent to the railway station. (*See Benara, Hundred of*) Rodney Cockburn attributes the nomenclature to John H. Mitchell, a cheese and butter factory proprietor.

A Rabbit Preserving Works at **Mitchell Springs**, near Julia Creek, was described in 1877:

> Hearing that a new industry was in full work… we paid a visit to the scene of the operations… half a mile from the Kapunda and North-West Bend Railway line… Over 1,000 rabbits a day are brought in… chiefly by trappers and neighbouring farmers. Some of the settlers who engaged in carting material to the railway works bring in a few dozen rabbits with them…
>
> An order was received from by the last mail from England for 24,000 lbs., equal to about 12 tons in freight… Thirty-one hands are employed, besides 20 regular trappers…

Mitchellville - 32 km ENE of Cowell, it was named after John Mitchell, an early settler. **Mitchellville** Post Office on section 13, Hundred of Wilton was opened in 1904 and closed on 31 January 1931: 'Mail has to be carried just about 20 miles over heavy sandhills…'

In 1906, it was reported that 'the **Mitchellville** Post Office is at this homestead [Mr J. Liebich]. Mr Mitchell of Kadina owns a large area of land in the vicinity under the management of Mr K.W. Gwynne…'

The **Mitchellville** School, opened by Marian A. Smith in 1913, closed in 1940.

A photograph of a high tide washing over a road is in the *Chronicle*, 9 July 1931, page 32, of school children tending a garden on 27 August 1931, page 34, of the school and students on 12 January 1933, page 34.

Mitchie Reef - South-West of Kangaroo Island, was named by, and after, its supposed discoverer, Captain Mitchie. Captain Bloomfield Douglas doubted its existence and thought it may have been confused with 'Young's Rocks' for, in 1858, he reported that 'a diligent search was made for "Mitchie's Reef", as indicated in the chart with "PD" affixed to its reported position':

> On one occasion, when within one-third of a mile of its presumed site, the ocean swell was very heavy, but within the range of view from the topsail yard of the *Yatala*, nothing resembling broken or discoloured water could be seen.
>
> I am, therefore, sceptical as to its existence, though I consider it necessary that commanders of ships navigating on that part of the coast should keep a lookout, as it might be possible that the reef seen by Capt. Mitchie is so far below the surface as to break in the heaviest South-West gales only.
>
> I am, however, inclined to believe, that that navigator, in consequence of an error in his reckoning, mistook the 'Young's Rocks' lying further to the East-North-East, for a new discovery, such an error might easily occur from the effects of the current, which, after a continuation of westerly gales, runs with considerable velocity to the eastward, in the direction of the rocks …

Mitshan - A school, near Kapinnie on Eyre Peninsula, used, for a time, by children from **Mit**chell and **Shan**non Wards of the local council area.

Moana - In November 1927 it was said that 'history was made in the district of Noarlunga':

> When a large and representative gathering witnessed the laying of the foundation stone for the first building to be erected on the beach at Moana… A company called Lake Beach Estate Limited was formed and its labours represent the first determined effort in South Australia to develop such an area along garden city planning lines…

Moana Beach

In the early days the area was known as 'Dodd's Beach' - Thomas Dodd was in control of sections 347 and 350 as executor and trustee of Margaret Harriott, the wife of the grantee of this section on which the town of **Moana** was laid out in 1928, following a competition promoted by the subdividers, Lake Beach Estate Ltd. 'Boon Boona Beach' was selected as the original winning entry, but a later recommendation changed it to 'Moana':

> [It] has been subdivided under the latest town-planning principles allowing wide streets, spacious reserves for recreation… from every block a glamorous panoramic view of seaside and country is enjoyed.

It is a Maori word meaning 'blue sea'; The **Moana** School opened in 1980. (*See Bon Boona*)

A photograph of male topless bathers is in *The News*, 20 January 1936, page 12.

Mobilong - A corruption of the Aboriginal *mupulawangk* - 'soft reed place'; reeds along the river bank were used in the making of coiled baskets; 'Mopolong Paddock', in the vicinity, was mentioned in 1858.

Rodney Cockburn decreed that 'on the authority of David Unaipon, a cultured Aborigine', it was a corruption of *moop-pol-thawong*, meaning a 'haven for birds'.

The **Hundred of Mobilong**, County of Sturt, was proclaimed on 19 April 1860 and the government town of **Mobilong**, surveyed in November 1883, was proclaimed on 6 March 1884; on 27 May 1886, the district council added 'Murray Bridge' to the name and on 19 September 1940, it became 'Murray Bridge'.

In 1884, the first private subdivision of **Mobilong** was created on part section 74, fronting the River Murray, by Richard George Edwards, storekeeper of Wasleys, the first sale of an allotment being registered in April 1884.

His father, George Richard Edwards (ca. 1807-1858) was the first owner of this section having obtained the land grant in May 1855. (*See Edwards Crossing*)

In March 1884, the auctioneers proclaimed, 'Murray traders, woolwashers, builders and men of enterprise give heed to what is now offered you.' In respect of the 'private' town, in 1884 it was said that 'it adjoins the station because the natural features of the country would not allow the government to place the station on their own township about a quarter of a mile distant.'

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 9 July 1910, page 30.

The **Hundred of Mobilong** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1942; **Mobilong East** School operated from 1887 until 1908; **Mobilong South** School opened in 1928 and closed in 1942; **Mobilong West** School opened in 1904 and became 'Temora' in 1907.

A frustrated settler set down the difficulties under which the settlers of the Mobilong reclaimed area laboured:

> Every scribe who has chanced to come along has described the wonderful capabilities of the land, probably viewing it from riverside and forgetting altogether to view the back blocks abutting on the dry land…, but should the existing conditions continue it will be more likely that the settlers will lose their capital and finally come to the government for relief. A cruel injustice is being done to hardworking, industrious body of settlers…
>
> A good number on the interior blocks are men who have passed the prime of life and are endeavouring with their savings to make a home and old-age pension of their own. [*See Bridgeport & Murray Bridge*]

Mochatoona - A meeting of shareholders of the Mochatoona Mine was reported in 1859 and a letter from Captain John Rowe appears in the *Register* in March 1860. (*See Angepena*)

Moculta - An Aboriginal word for 'large hill' and given, in 1865, to a village, 11 km ENE of Angaston, by Abraham Shannon (1820-1875), the owner of part sections 272 and 284, Hundred of Moorooroo.

He advertised it as having 'a frontage to the principal road from Mount Pleasant, Flaxman Valley, North Rhine [and] to Truro, Stockwell and Blanchetown… surface water on the Duck Ponds Creek and the very best water by wells of moderate depth.'

The **Moculta** Post Office, opened circa 1869 by H.W. Jaehne, closed on 31 March 1982.

In 1898, it was reported that 'there has lately been erected at Moculta… a gas plant which promised to be a great boon to residents in the country, as the plant and the operating of it are both exceedingly simple':

> The apparatus consists of an airtight retort, a tar vessel and a gasometer… The retort is built in the kitchen fireplace, so that the same fire is available for cooking and other domestic purposes… On the day of inspection a 9-horsepower Crossley gas engine was being drive by the gas in an admirable manner and on the gas being passed through a Weisbach burner a brilliant light was emitted. Messrs James Hill & Sons of Currie Street are the Adelaide agents.

Moculta School opened in 1917. **Moculta Hill** is known, also, as 'Parrott Hill'. (*See Duck Ponds & Parrott Hill*)

Modbury - Robert Symons Kelly (1817-1893), who arrived in the *Platina* in 1839, encouraged the development of a village on his land, naming it 'Modbury' after his birthplace in Devonshire, derived from the Œ *gemot-burgh* - 'fort where moots (assemblies) were held'; in Latin it was records as *motberia*.

The village began to emerge in 1857. Kelly purchased a section at Upper Dry Creek in 1842 and named his home 'Trehele' after a manor house south of Exeter, in Devon. Later, the name became written as 'Treehill', but the property, generally, was known as 'Modbury Farm'. The name was applied first to a two-storey hotel and it is almost certain that Kelly, a builder by trade, constructed it.

In September 1858, William Stoneham (1821-1868), who arrived in the *Rajahstan* in 1838, applied to the district council for a general licence for a public house 'to be called the Modbury Hotel' and he became the first licensee, but Robert Kelly retained ownership. In a munificent gesture, Mr Kelly gave land for the erection of a Wesleyan Church with a stipulation that, when erected, it be used as a school, also. Consequently, in 1864, local children were spared the walk to either Hope Valley or Ardtornish schools; however, at first the Education Board refused to licence the school but relented in 1865.

The school's 'Punishment Book' makes interesting reading**:**

Offence	**Punishment**
Use of bad language	*Two on left hand*
Habitual use of same	*Four on left hand*
Stealing chalk	*Three across thighs*
Bullying	*Three on left hand*
Using a water pistol on girls' dresses	*Two handers*
Stealing a cane	*Three cuts*
Laziness and untidiness	*Two cuts*
Blackguardism	*Two on left hand*

In 1866, it was described as:

> A postal village… situated on the Dry Creek… and is in the midst of an agricultural country where wheat and hay are… grown… Modbury has a post office and hotel - 'The Modbury'. The resident Magistrate is R.S. Kelly, JP.

Before the advent of the SA Football Association in the late 1870s, matches against the Adelaide Club were conducted on a regular basis and, in 1862, one was played at Modbury 'by 20 members of the Adelaide Football Club against an equal number of the Tea Tree Gully and Modbury Club':

> The Adelaideians hired one of Rounsevell's omnibuses which started from the Globe Hotel, Rundle Street… The sides were marshalled under the command of Mr T. O'Halloran and Mr J. Robertson of the Teatree Gully Rifles… The ground on which it took place was exceedingly rough - it looked, in fact, very like fallowed ground… This gave the yeomanry an advantage over the townsmen… Notwithstanding this inconvenient state of *terra firma*… Captain O'Halloran and his men went manfully to work…
>
> After about one hour's hard play one goal was made by the O'Halloran's, but being disputed by their competitors it was not counted… About a quarter after five o'clock a loud shout proclaimed victory of the Adelaide club, another goal having been secured…
>
> Some unpleasantness occurred at first through the Modbury and Tea Tree Gully men not knowing the laws by which football in this colony was regulated… The absence of umpires… without whom it [was] next to impossible to conduct a match properly [was regretted].

Modra Landing - On Thistle Island and named after T.V. Modra in 1982.

Moffat Creek - In the Far North-West, named by Ernest Giles on 9 September 1873 after Robert Moffat of Ravenswood, Victoria, a subscriber to the expedition's funds.

Moilong - A post office, south of Bolivar, opened in 1924 on section 130, Hundred of Port Adelaide. Aboriginal for 'where the tide comes in'. Rodney Cockburn says it was the name given to the Saint Kilda Post Office because postal authorities would not allow its duplication because of the clash with its Victorian counterpart while the Nomenclature Committee vetoed two names emanating from local citizens, namely, 'St Adlik' (Kilda backwards) and 'Crabonia', because of the prevalence of blue crabs. (*See Saint Kilda*)

Mokami - It is situated near Port Neil where the 'Mokami Run' was established by Edmund G. Oswald (ca.1842-1900) in 1874 (lease no. 2398).

Moko, Lake - Near Lake Frome. Aboriginal for 'fly'.

Mokota - Rodney Cockburn says it was the name of the northern portion of the original Mackerode Estate, founded by G.A. Gebhardt and is a Maori word meaning 'fine view'. (*See Pareora Estate & Markaranka***)**

Mole Hill - About 85 km NNW of Mount Nor-West, named in 1858 by Police Trooper Corporal A.P. Burtt after Trooper Joseph Thomas Mole (1834-1909), his companion on a trip to Mount Nor-West - '… I arrived at the table-topped hill… which I will call Mole's Hill…'

Molesworth - In 1856, this subdivision was advertised as being located:

> At the junction of the two main roads [South Road and Bay Road - now Anzac Highway] at the Forest Inn… From the traffic research lately taken the average number of passengers passing… is upwards of 400 per diem… [it] is destined to be a place of considerable commercial importance.

The Inn stood at the South-West corner of the South Road and Anzac Highway, in what is now Glandore. The name occurs in Surrey, England and in the *Domesday Book* is recorded as *molesworde* - Mul's *worp* (homestead).

Molineux, Hundred of - In the County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 28 September 1911 and named after Albert Molineux, secretary of the Central Agricultural Bureau. Born at Brighton, England, in 1832, he arrived with his parents in 1839 in the *Resource* and died at Kent Town in June 1909.

Mona - A town, 5 km South-West of Bute, proclaimed on 17 December 1885 as 'Allotments at 16 Mile Siding.'

It has been suggested that it got its name from the fact that 'Mona' was an old name for the Island of Anglesey and, probably, given to the local railway station by a settler from those parts.

However, its nomenclature would appear to lie elsewhere for 'on the formation of the Ninnes District Council [in 1883] the chairman, H.D. O'Halloran suggested to the councillors that they call the [railway] siding 'Mona' as that was his wife's name [he married Mona Wright]':

> The minutes of the [council] of 19 December 1885 [say] 'that the township at the sixteen mile siding be called Mona and that a letter be forwarded to the Commissioner of Crown Lands informing him.'

By 1977, the council had not received any rates on town allotments for over 30 years and, because of its potential as a conservation area, the Bute Council asked the government to close the town and pass control to them. Accordingly, it ceased to exist on 25 February 1979 'and now it is valued as a conservation area with many fine native trees and bushes and a variety of bird life.'

Monalena - A property north of Pernatty Lagoon; see pastoral lease no. 2389. (*See Nonalena*)

Monalta Park - A 1921 subdivision of part sections 882 and 1072, Hundred of Adelaide, by Frank H. Downer and James F. Downer, solicitors, when they said, 'it is difficult indeed to adequately describe the peaceful atmosphere and rural charm of this ideal mountain location…'; now included in Glenalta. *(See* '*Alta Mira*' *for a location map*)

In 1862, it was said that 'the road to Monalta lies over the hills rising above Mitcham to the southward':

> It is a steep climb to the Devil's Elbow of the locality and the hostelry which stands above it on the plateau on the summit of the hill is well-named Travellers' Rest. The house is within the township of Belair (although there is nothing but itself to indicate the existence of a town) and, from the situation, may be seen Mr Andrews' residence and vineyard at Monalta…

In 1923, it was said that **Monalta** was 'the well-known home of the late George Downer' which, in turn, was taken, probably, from the 'Monalta Estate and Vineyard' owned by Justice R.B. Andrews in the area in the latter half of the

19th century. 'Monalta House' was built prior to 1870 and 'portion of it still exists as part of the maternity wing of the Blackwood Hospital.' The hospital closed in 2011.

Monarto - The name comes from 'Queen Monarta' of the local Aboriginal people and it is of interest that an Aboriginal custom was that if the fourth child born was a girl, she would be named 'Munato'. (*See Murray Bridge*)

The settlement, 19 km west of Murray Bridge, arose on section 210, **Hundred of Monarto**, County of Sturt, which was proclaimed on 30 November 1847.

The **Monarto** Post Office opened in 1869 and the **Monarto** School in 1870; it closed in 1911; **Monarto South** School operated from 1913 until 1959, while **Monarto Junction** School opened in 1938 and closed in 1973.

On 19 October 1871, the dedication of the Monarto German-English school house was celebrated and described as 'about 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, pine and stone sides and thatched with straw and divided into two rooms… It was the property of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation and would be used by that body on Sunday, when not required for school purposes…'

During the 1970s, a satellite town was planned by the Dunstan Labor government for the area and the 16,000 hectare site was expected to have an eventual population of 200,000.

In 1976, lack of funds caused a deferment of development and, in 1980, it was abandoned.

A photograph of members of the district council is in the *Chronicle*, 13 June 1914, page 29, of the Lutheran Church on 3 October 1925, page 37, of the Presbyterian Church in the *Observer*, 19 May 1923, page 30, of the Zion Chapel on 3 October 1925, page 34. (*See Braendler Scrub*)

Monash - The town, 6 km North-West of Berri, was proclaimed on 25 August 1921 and named after General Sir John Monash, of World War I. Its post office, opened as 'Lone Gum' on 1 June 1919, was changed to 'Monash' on 1 April 1928. Its school, opened as 'Lone Gum' in 1920, became 'Monash' in 1928. (*See Lone Gum & Lone Pine*)

Photographs of the infant town are in the *Chronicle*, 14 February 1920, page 24, *Observer*, 1 July 1922, page 25, 15 October 1927, page 35.

Monbulla - It is an Aboriginal word meaning 'large peppermint gum tree'. On 26 December 1845, James Bruce applied for an occupation licence and, on 5 March 1846, he, Charles G. Doughty and Joseph Polsen were granted Occupation Licence No. 144; it became lease no. 204 of 1851 in Doughty's name only. On 24 June 1856 Mr Doughty married Bertha F.L. von Mueller, the sister of Dr Ferdinand Mueller, the botanist at the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne.

He died at East Adelaide on 26 March 1890, aged 74 years.

The **Hundred of Monbulla**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 29 August 1861.

The **Monbulla** School opened in 1893 and closed in 1944.

Monburu - Between Fowlers Bay and Ooldea. Aboriginal for 'needle bush'.

Moncrieff Bay - Between Capes Willoughby and St Albans on Kangaroo Island, recalls A.B. Moncrieff (1845-1928), Engineer-in-Chief of the SA Railways.

A copy of Norman B. Tindale's map of the Kaurna place names in the Willunga district

Mongolata - An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown, applied first to a pastoral lease by Joseph Gilbert in the 1860s. The **Hundred of Mongolata,** County of Burra, was proclaimed on 30 December 1875, while the **Mongolata** Post Office opened in April 1878. Specks of gold were found there and 'in 1930, Messrs Byles made a reasonable discovery… With the depressed times, and lack of work, [it] caused a rush to the area by many hopeful people…', while in September 1931 'news of another find of reef gold at Mongalata, northeast of Burra, attracted about 50 men to the locality. Claims - some of them pegged by moonlight - cover three miles of country… The find was made by Mr Harold Lewis, a Western Australian prospector, about five miles northeast of the present workings.'

The need for a school was discussed in 1882; it opened in 1893; closed in 1898. (*See Tracy*)

Monkoora - Near Keith where the 'Monkoora Run' was established by J. and D. McBain in 1868. (*See McBain Waterhole*)

Monopilla - Near Willunga. Aboriginal for 'place of the eagle'. (*See map opposite*)

Monreith Estate - A 1909 subdivision of part section 274, Hundred of Adelaide, by Daniel H. Cudmore (1844-1913); now included in Toorak Gardens.

The name was taken from the Fergus(s)on family's 'Monreith Farm' that occupied section 274 in the early days. Probably, the name comes from Wigtown, Scotland, and derives from the Gaelic *muin-riabhach* - 'grey back'.

A photograph is in the *Observer*, 8 September 1917 showing portion of a building once part of the Parkside Lunatic Asylum.

Mons Hill - A trig station in the Hundred of Jellicoe. Prior to 1918 it was known as 'Rhine Hill'. 'Mons' was a battlefield of World War I.

The substitute name 'Mikurta', Aboriginal for 'mountain', was rejected by the government.

Monster, Mount - A descriptive name, albeit exaggerated, applied to a hill near Keith.

The 'Mount Monster Run' was established by J. Allen and E. Kearney in 1851 (lease no. 224).

The **Mount Monster** School opened in 1889 becoming 'Keith' in 1907.

Mount Monster School – photographed prior to its demolition circa 1978

Montacute - It is located 16 kilometres east of Adelaide in the Mount Lofty Ranges:

In 1843, Mr Fortnum, by profession a chemist and mineralogist, was settled in this district (then known as Sixth Creek) and engaged in rearing bullocks to meet the Colony's ever-growing demand for beef.

One morning, towards the end of that year, his overseer, Mr Andrew Henderson, set out to look for a steer that had strayed overnight.

He determined to climb a spur in the range and proceeded to do so, doubtless with not a few dour reflections on the steepness thereof. On the way he noted the peculiar green colour of a perpendicular face of rock and, on reaching the summit, he discovered a curious mass of brown and green material.

He broke off a piece and returned with it to his master.

Mr Fortnum, with his specialised knowledge, immediately recognised the mineral as copper ore and assessed its worth. Since the ore had been discovered on a government block, he, immediately, set about purchasing it. Unfortunately for the discoverers, they shared the secret with others who were unable to keep silent so that rumours of the find eventually reached the Survey Office.

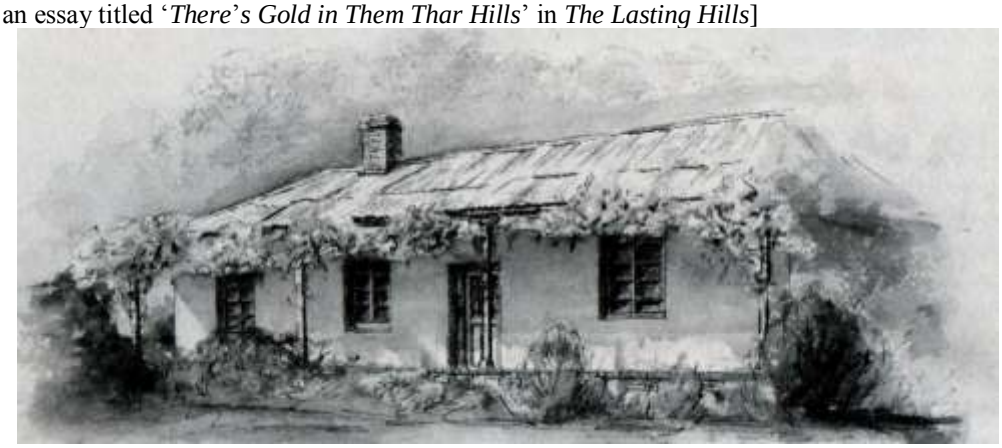
Another survey was then ordered when Mr Burr, the then Deputy Surveyor-General, observed the outcrops of copper and advised the government of this and the block, consisting of 80 acres, was put up for public auction on 16 February 1844. Outcroppings of copper on this section were very extensive and considerable excitement prevailed on the day of the sale.

Mr Frederick Dutton persuaded Messrs John Baker, Hagen and Hart to form a syndicate. The Hon John Baker was empowered to bid up to £4,000, but at £550 his opponents lost heart. Mr Baker, who was a Somerset man, saw or fancied a resemblance to Montacute Hill, in Somerset, and so named the mine.

The name is unique since it represents one of the few traces of the Norman conquest in England and is found only once on the map of the British Isles and means 'sharp or pointed hill'.

The first gold found in Australia was dug there, and the *South Australian* of 7 April 1846 said, 'the grand, the crowning triumph has been accomplished… South Australia seems destined to become the real Eldorado' and, from the first gold, a 'handsome brooch' was made and sent to Queen Victoria.

[See an essay titled '*There's Gold in Them Thar Hills*' in *The Lasting Hills*]



Residence built for Captain Terrell of the Montacute Mine Debra Collins-Smith

The village of **Montacute** grew up on section 1011, Hundred of Adelaide and, in 1849, it was declared that:

> The village having a tolerable large and decent population, and abounding in the most singularly diversified and romantic scenery, with a never failing and abundant supply of good water, the place can neither boast of an inn for the traveller, nor a draper's, butcher's, green's or, in fact, any kind of store or shop. Of the latter there is nothing nearer than Adelaide; the nearest public house is at Payneham, a distance of ten miles…

Tennis party at Montacute - 1910

The **Montacute** School opened in 1864 and, in 1872, was conducted in a chapel by Sophia Lynch, while the **Montacute** Post Office opened in 1887.

In 1882, John McLaren sold portion of his land to the government for school purposes and, in 1907, a further portion was purchased by trustees, Messrs G.D. Ross, W.M. Emmerton and J. Hunter, for the purpose of erecting an institute. (*See Sixth Creek*)

Water wheel at Montacute built in 1915 to cut timber for use in the Gorge Road post and rails fence

Montague - A post office was established in **Montague Village** in 1850 but closed in 1852 due to the exodus of population to the Victorian goldfields. In 1856, 'the anniversary of the opening of the Wesleyan Chapel at **Montague** was held, three sermons having been preached on the previous day.' (*See Bagot*)

'Montague Village' was advertised in July 1858 - 'It contains the only good water in the district…'

Deposited Plan No. 198/1858 shows **Montague Farms** as a subdivision of section 97, Hundreds of Yatala and Port Adelaide by William Chapman. (*See Dry Creek, Gepps Cross & Pooraka*)

Montarra - About 5 km North-East of Willunga, comprised several sections (627-28, 630-31, 366, *etc*) of the Hundred of Kuitpo, purchased by the Unemployment Council in 1934. Aboriginal for 'feathers'.

The **Montarra** School opened in 1935 and closed in 1959.

Montecollina Bore - Near Lake Blanche where the 'Montecollina Run' was established by Messrs Grant, Thorold and Stokes in 1874; see lease no. 2589.

Montefiore Hill - The present day site of a statue commemorating the surveying founder of Adelaide, Colonel William Light and named after Jacob Montefiore, a Colonisation Commissioner, who died in London in 1895, the last survivor of the eleven men appointed to the SA Colonisation Commission by King William IV in 1834.

He was a cousin of Sir Moses Montefiore who, in 1859, was one of the donors to the Adelaide Corporation of a cup out of which members drink to the memory of Colonel Light, while a brother, Joseph Barrow Montefiore, headed a company that conducted its business at the North-Eastern corner of the intersection of King William and Grenfell Streets, the former site of the Imperial Hotel.. (*See Adelaide & Palmer*)

According to Mr Albert Molineux, the first wheat grown in South Australia was on a quarter acre block on Montefiore Hill while, later, Captain Robertson grew a successful crop near the Half Way Hotel on the Port Road. However, the identity of the first wheat grower in the colony has been subjected to much debate, for in 1887 the *Register* reproduced a letter from Mr Allan McLean who claimed to be the first man to 'turn the sod'.

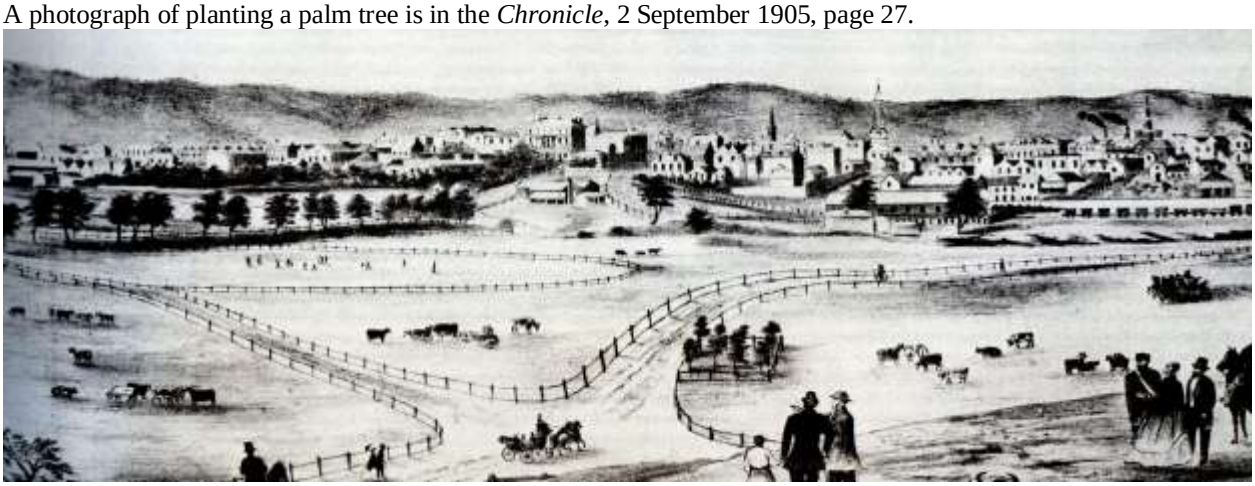
Dissenting comments followed and a correspondent opined that: 'The first land turned up was in North Adelaide, in what was then known as Hack's Garden, also a small piece of land on South Terrace and that by the pioneer ploughman, John Watson.'

Another version related by Mr B.T. Finniss asserts that 'Mr Birdsey [*sic*], who was dispatched by Mr Fisher to purchase a cargo of Timor ponies, possessed an acre of city land near Mr Thomas's printing office in Hindley Street

near where the public house, the Royal Oak now stands and this acre was the first land broken up by the plough in South Australia.'

In 1906, it was reported that 'there was plenty of colour and movement at the Montefiore… Four branches of the military forces were out learning their business and uniforms, flags and galloping horses always make an effective picture on the sloping grass carpet of the hill.'

A photograph of planting a palm tree is in the *Chronicle*, 2 September 1905, page 27.



Adelaide from Montefiore Hill in the 1860s Art Gallery of SA

Monteith - The Aboriginal name for the district was *mamaran* - 'place for meat food', that is a point where game animals were driven from plain to river. The town, 10 km South-East of Murray Bridge, was proclaimed on 15 September 1910. **Monteith** School opened in 1909 and closed in 1963. (*See Tent Schools*)

Mr T.F. Monteith, the Mayor of Glenelg from 1856 to 1859, died at his residence at North Adelaide on 16 November 1886. He married the daughter of Captain James Muirhead, of the East India Service, in Scotland, was a resident of South Australia for over 40 years, engaged in sheep farming for some years then went into partnership with Mr Naylor in the corn trade and, later, in the same business with C.J. Barry and S. Muirhead. He was Mayor of Glenelg when Governor MacDonnell drove in the first pile of the Glenelg jetty and the oldest member of the stock exchange. (*See Appendix 24*)

In 1910, it was said that 'the possibilities of Monteith being reclaimed and settled in this manner never crossed my mind':

> You should have seen it in the flood. The depression in the centre of the settlement, where it is proposed to put a new channel, was caused by great chunks of the swamp being floated away. The water got underneath and lifted portions two or three feet thick… The swamp soil is like peat and when thoroughly dry will burn just as easily… [*See Mason*]

In Johann Menge's reports of 1837-1851 the name **Monteith** was applied to land taken up between the Gawler and Light Rivers.

Montoora - Records of the Primitive Methodist Church show it as a chapel near Milang.

Montrose - An 1881 subdivision of part section 48, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Thomas Magarey (1825-1902); now included in Stirling.

> With the impending opening of the Hills Railway land speculation was rife. One speculator was Thomas Magarey who in 1879 purchases 26 acres, a part of Section 48 in the Hundred of Noarlunga. The land, within walking distance of the Mount Lofty Railway Station, was developed as the subdivision of Montrose. [*See Byethorne*]

There is a seaport of the same name in Scotland, derived from the Gaelic *moine-rois* - 'moss on the promontory'.

As he hailed from County Down, Ireland, he may have had in mind the local 'Montrose', about 5 km South-West of Dublin. (*See Blair Athol & Naracoorte*)

Monument - A telephone exchange on section 4, Hundred of Darke, 16 km west of Darke Peak, opened on 20 June 1956. The name relates to the monument erected in honour of the explorer, J.C. Darke. (*See Darke Peak*)

Moockra - Derived from the Aboriginal word *mukara* - 'beside the egg' - which name was applied, specifically, to the hill known as **Moockra Tower** bearing a large rock regarded as an egg by the Aborigines; an earlier note by Professor Tindale said that it meant 'rainy place'.

The first pastoralist in the area was A.W.T. Grant when he took up pastoral lease no. 251 in January 1853. (*See Helen, Mount & Kanyaka*)

The **Hundred of Moockra**, County of Newcastle, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877. The town of **Moockra** in the Hundred of Coonatto, 38 km North-East of Wilmington, proclaimed as 'Coonatto' on 7 February 1884, received its present name on 20 February 1941. The **Moockra** Post Office opened in October 1887.

The plight of farmers outside of Goyder's line was discussed in 1896:

> Here we came across a genuine case of distress and hardship… a farmer named Reedy. He had lost nine head of cattle and his horses can't live long if rain does not come. He has a family of six little ones and a bag of flour would be easily used in three or four weeks at his house, but, said he, 'how am I to get it?

> ‘I have no money and could not get it off the millers. I would much rather get work than relief, but there is no work to be had.
>
> ‘At the present time I could hardly sell my horses at any price and some time ago I would not have taken £20 for some of them. I have worked three or four weeks for a neighbour for the feed of five or six horses for a like term, and thought him a good neighbour to allow me that privilege. I had 120 acres of crop in this year on fallow land with no return whatever, and I have had no crop for three years.’

A mysterious ghost story caused a sensation in the district in 1887. It appears that ‘unaccountable knockings’ were being experienced at a pine and pug tenement on the banks of Boolcunda Creek owned by a farmer named Hamdorff. Mounted Constable Mitchell and Messrs H. Hayward and A.J. Graham were deputed to investigate.

Upon their arrival early one evening they found that Mr Hamdorff had gone to Quorn, taking with him his wife and a little girl, aged seven, who they thought had seemed to attract the noises. Two boys, aged 14 and 9, were keeping house and the investigating party ate their provisions and at about 9 p.m. blew out the light, the boys having told them that the ‘ghost’ appeared at such times.

Within two or three minutes two of the party heard a low, distant sound like a splash from a heavy stone dropped into a pool of water, followed by footsteps and immediately succeeded by a distinct knocking at the outside of the chimney. They went outside but could see nothing, but heard knocking on the inside. After an hour’s duration the noise ceased but at 3 am, their nerves having been calmed somewhat, the sounds recommenced and continued for some hours when the ‘supernatural visitant’ decamped, leaving no trace behind.

Many of the local residents attested to the ‘reality of the sounds’ and there were rumours abroad of a shepherd drowned near the spot many years before and of a flitting form having been seen by people out at night horse-hunting. On 1 May 1887 a large party proceeded from Cradock, hoping to further test the matter, but arriving at the place they found the homestead deserted. Later, they were informed that, because of the noises, Mr Hamdorff had removed to a hut some three miles away.

Constable Mitchell subsequently got a statement from this gentleman and his wife:

> They had charge of two motherless children named Schulz whose father was at Teetulpa. The knocking had disturbed them for several weeks and, as it seemed to proceed from the locality of the little girl, they visited some friends in Quorn to see whether the sounds would be heard there. The knocking continued to be heard on the Boolcunda property but nothing was heard at Quorn.

Upon their return, in the evening the little girl was sitting on an empty box when the same distinct noise appeared to emanate from the box. Upon retiring Mrs Hamdorff took the child into her own bed, placing her on the inside next to the wall. Shortly afterwards a loud knocking took place in the wall just where she lay. The girl was then put in the middle of the bed between the two adults and, immediately, the sounds proceeded from the wall exactly above the girl’s head. The following day they removed from the house because they could not suffer it any longer.

A few days later Mounted Constable Shegog visited the ‘haunted house’ and, shortly after his arrival, Mounted Constable Thomas, with Mr Baker of Hammond, arrived for the purpose of investigating the mystery. After some sensational anecdotes were presented about his ghostship the light was put out and, within a few minutes, a rapping was heard on the slate floor. The newspapers of the day describe in detail the investigations made by the party and they left ‘pretending it to be a great mystery, but satisfied it was a great fraud.’

Rumour upon rumour spread throughout the district such as - Upon the approach of the little girl wonderful raps, sometimes as though a sledge-hammer had struck the wall, were heard; electric shocks were felt and that on one occasion an apparition was seen by the child. The citizens imagined the devil or some accredited representative was in their midst and a visitor to the district was told, gravely, of the spirit of the girl’s mother communicating that the child must be allowed two sticks of toffee per day!

All this prompted an Adelaide ‘expert’, Mr Kirkham Evans, to proceed to Boolcunda Creek and his findings, aided and abetted by a local student of ‘physical subjects’, are edited as follows: ‘Armed with a small tin of flour, some blacklead, string, an electro magnet, a bottle of strong smelling salts, a thermometer, etc., we made our way over to the store.’ [Mr Evans, at this juncture, then stated the ‘chief objects’ of the visit and described an ensuing ‘séance’.]

‘She was undressed and put to bed made on the pug floor. It was a double one and when the child lay in the middle with her arms stretched out she could not reach over to touch the floor, but by rolling over to he left side she could easily tap the floor with her fingers, under cover of the bed clothes, and in this way unseen.

‘Strange! Very strange! The child had not shown the slightest sign of sleepiness and yet in one minute she appeared to be in a deep slumber, notwithstanding the talking going on and refused to answer when spoken to. [Mr Evans then describes at length various ‘tests’ undertaken upon the girl.]

‘We agree from our observations on Wednesday, June 1:

1. That the child is awake or semi-conscious and we believe she shams sleep.
2. She produces the raps herself with her hand on any available object, this including her own body.
3. The raps could be easily simulated.
4. That she is open to suggestions.
5. We don’t feel justified in imputing in any person in the room a charge of collusion with the girl.’

The denouement is set down in a report emanating from the police authorities in the early days of June 1887: ‘The police have laid information against the members of the Hamdorff family, under the 63rd clause of the Police Act,

for attempting to impose upon Mounted Constables Thomas and Shegog and other persons, by pretending to hold a conversation with a spirit of a deceased person, by means of mysterious knocking, upon their leasehold premises in the Hundred of Moockra, in order to depreciate the value of the land, which, being held under lease from the Crown, had become liable to forfeiture. The cases will be heard on the 15th inst.

'Subsection 4 of the clause under which the information is laid states that "every person pretending to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means, or devices, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose upon any of Her Majesty's subjects… shall be liable to imprisonment in any gaol in the said province, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months".'

Moodlunga - In 1860, it was suggested that it was an Aboriginal name for the Reedbeds and where Mr and Mrs Wild conducted a school. Probably a corruption of *mudlanga*. (*See Lefevre Peninsula & Mudlinga*)

Moody - David Moody, MP (1878-1899), born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1834, came to South Australia from Victoria, circa 1858, when he took up land near Kapunda and was the first President of the Kapunda branch of the Liberal Union when formed in 1911. He died at Kapunda in 1915.

The **Hundred of Moody**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 15 January 1903 and consisted of 'a fair proportion of good mallee land with belts of lighter sandy soil covered with broom':

> In time this, too, will be the scene of much farming activity, though up to the present no allottee of the Land Board have not exactly put up any time breaking records upon entering into occupation. There is a very picturesque spring, known as White Soak, just inside the vermin fence on the southern boundary. It has already proved a great assistance to settlements and when the new arrivals do reach the ground, will prove a greater…

The **Hundred of Moody** School opened in 1926 and became 'Mount Hill' in 1927.

The **Moody** Post Office, 32 km North-West of Lipson, opened in 1908.

Moolawatana Bore - South of Lake Blanche where the 'Moolawatana Run' was established by D. McCallum in 1878 (lease no. 2794). The **Moolawatana** Post Office opened in 1909.

Moolgerie - A school on Eyre Peninsula in the Streaky Bay district opened by Teresa Kenny in 1902 and conducted in a two-room timber framed building attached to a house; the schoolroom was, actually, a partition of the kitchen; it closed in 1910.

Moolgewanke - Rodney Cockburn says the word means 'water devil' but neither describes it nor gives its location.

Steamer *Moolgewanke* in the 1860s

Mooloolloo - Aboriginal for 'slippery ridges' or 'rolling stones'. (*See Cadnia*) In 1864, the name **Mooloolloo** was applied by W.B. Rounsevell to pastoral lease no. 1565 which was a consolidation of four leases, two of which (nos. 444 - 'Mount Samuel' and 598 'NW of Mount Serle') had been held by John Chambers.

In 1898, Mooloolloo was leased by Messrs A. Tennant and Ferguson.

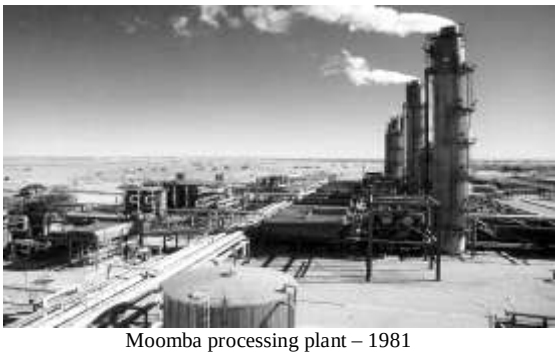
Donkey team at Mooloolloo in 1896

> It was held some years ago by the Hon. W.B. Rounsevell and was known as very good run. It is now absolutely the worst piece of country the Commission has visited. Though heavy rain has fallen, there was an entire absence of grass and herbage and the salt and other edible bushes have long since been cleared off, hardly a trace… remaining. Forests of pine and tobacco trees have taken the place of sheep feed…

A photograph of the station's garden is in the *Observer*, 4 December 1915, page 30.

Mooloolloo Creek and **Mooloolloo Hill** are North-East of Parachilna.

Moomba - The gas field in the Far North-East was named after dry claypans in the area, known as 'Lake Moonba'. Officials of Delhi Australia Petroleum Ltd changed it to 'Moomba' because it was easier to pronounce. *Moonba* means 'big noise' or 'thunder'.


Moomba processing plant – 1981

Moomba – 1983

Moonabie, Hundred of - In the County of York, was proclaimed on 26 July 1917. Aboriginal for 'bog mud water'; the name was applied, particularly, to the southern part of the Hundred.

Moonah - A corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'gum tree' and given to a former telegraph office situated on section 35, Hundred of McGorrery, 10 km south of Meribah. The word 'Bore' was added to the name in 1926 when the **Moonah Bore** School was opened by Lucy E. Millard; it closed in 1942.

The **Moonah Wild Life Sanctuary** on part section 136, Hundred of Fisher, was named in 1992.

Moonaree - This waterhole, near Lake Gairdner, was discovered by Stephen Hack in 1857.

The 'Moonaree Run' (lease no. 2401) was held from 1874 by Messrs Acraman and Main and it was there that Mr George Field, the station manager, 'waged an ongoing assault against wild dogs'; he credited them with 'the destruction of calves, young foals and even poor and weakly cows… In the three years I have poisoned on the average 150 dogs annually…'

It is an Aboriginal word for 'covered with mud'. The **Moonaree** Post Office opened in July 1911.

Moonarie Gap - On section 106, Hundred of Parachilna; Aboriginal for 'cliff' or 'precipice'.

Moondie Pitchnie Hill - West of Lake Torrens where the 'Moondie Pitchnie Run' was established by J.G. Moseley in 1875 (lease no. 2549).

Moongi - Aboriginal for 'a good place'. The town, 8 km North-West of Buckleboo, proclaimed on 17 March 1932, ceased to exist on 18 June 1981.

The **Moongi** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1946; photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 23 July 1931, page 32.

The **Moongi Conservation Reserve** was dedicated in 1987 and includes the site of the former town.

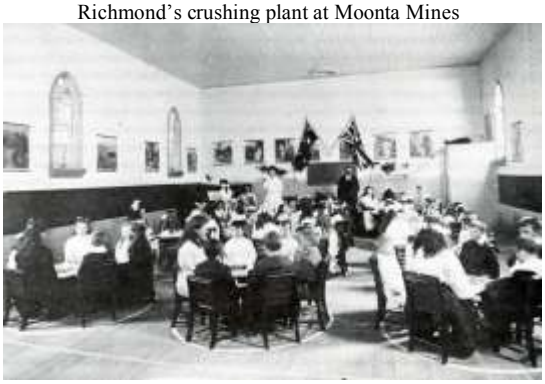
Moon, Mount - Near Mount Compass, so named because of its round appearance.

Moonlight - (*See Kanyaka*)

Moonoerp - A railway station near Currency Creek. Aboriginal for 'mosquito'.

Moonta - The town of **Moonta**, surveyed in March 1863, was offered for sale on 23 April 1863 and named by Governor Daly from the Aboriginal *muntamuntara* - 'thick scrub place'.

Richmond's crushing plant at Moonta Mines


Moonta Mines Methodist Sunday School – circa 1910

Land in the immediate vicinity was held first under a Crown lease issued to Robert Miller on 1 July 1851 but he surrendered it in 1857 and requested that a new lease be issued to Walter Watson Hughes. Rodney Cockburn records that the copper lode was discovered by Patrick Ryan, a shepherd employed by Mr Hughes who died, later, from *delirium tremens*:

> The Moonta Copper Mine was the first in Australia to pay £1,000,000 in dividends and, altogether, copper valued at £20,000,000 came out of this field.

The 'official' town of **Port Moonta** was laid out on section 141, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Thomas Elder and George Green in 1872. However, it had been advertised to be auctioned at the Globe Hotel, Moonta on 18 February 1867 when 'the highest nautical skill has been brought to bear in the selection of the site.'

The subdivision of **Moonta Mines** was made on mineral lease no. 920. On Freycinet's charts **Moonta Bay** is shown as *Baie Duguesclin.*

An obituary of a Moonta resident, Thomas Jones, appeared on 18 November 1884 and stated that he was 'the first to construct a bridge over the River Torrens, the first mill that ground a bag of flour in the colony, constructed the first railway in the colony and the first three churches.'

Moora Hill - Near the Birdsville Track North-West of Lake Gregory. Probably derived from the Aboriginal *mooramoora* - 'good spirit'. *Moora* was the name of a tribal god. (*See Kopperamanna, Lake*)

Moorak - In 1862, this was an Aboriginal name given to the Mount Gambier Station by Dr W.J. Browne, 6 km South-West of Mount Gambier. It has been stated it is Aboriginal for 'mountain', possibly a reference to Mount Gambier (*nerebalam* - 'eagle's nest') which is in close proximity.

However, its derivation may lie elsewhere because the Boandik people had a word *moornak* - 'edible root'.

The **Moorak** School closed in 1912.

Rodney Cockburn records that this station passed through the hands of 'Evelyn P.S. Sturt, William Mitchell, David Power and Fisher and Rochefort, before Dr W.J. Browne secured it.'

However, in 1891, it was reported that 'Moorak was known, originally, as the Mount Gambier station':

> When taken delivery of by Mr George Glen from Mr W. Mitchell, the then [manager] for Mr David Power, the name was altered to 'Anne Field Station', that being the maiden name of his wife. There were 600 cattle on the run, which were bought at £3 per head with the station given in.
>
> Later on Messrs Fisher & Rochford [*sic*] purchased it from Mr Power and then W.J. Browne became the owner, when the name was changed to 'Moorak'…
>
> Dr Browne at Moorak rented certain paddocks for the potato season at about £3 per acre. Some gentlemen speculators secured this land and got it cropped at about £1 an acre - then took the risks of the season and stood by and awaited results. They might have expected a good price but, as in many seasons past, the plants were cut down by frost compelling them to quit their meagre crop to the local distillery at a little more than what they paid for putting the seed in the ground.
>
> About 830 acres of the Moorak estate was leased by some 20 growers whose holdings were from 20 acres upwards, the following being the principal ones: G. Janeway, A.B. Sinclair, W. Berkefield, W. Bailey, V. Stuckey, D. McArthur, S. Earl, Pegler, W.H. Renfrey, T. Williams, J. McNamee, R. Wallace, Edwards, J. Sinclair, W. Peel and O'Neill**.** [*See Appendix 52*]

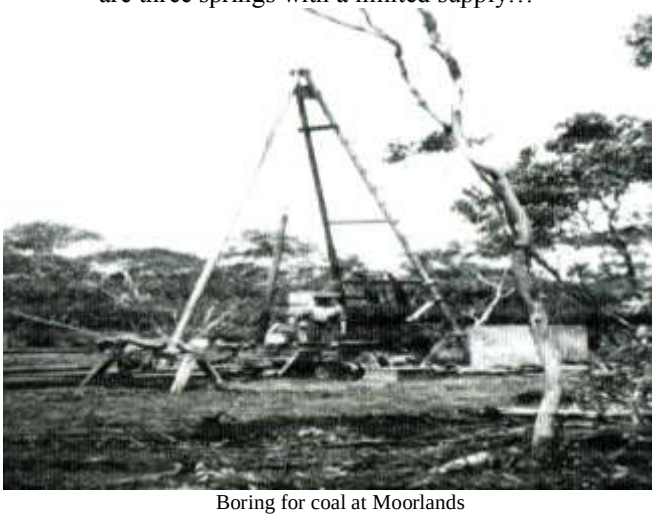
Moorkitabie - Aboriginal for 'to assemble'. The **Hundred of Moorkitabie**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 9 September 1915. The **Moorkitabie** School opened in 1938 and closed in 1942.

Moorlands - A railway station, 24 km east of Tailem Bend, took its name from the pastoral station held by John Whyte. Born in Scotland, in 1826, he came to South Australia in 1853 and, with a brother and another partner, formed the firm of Whyte, Counsell & Co.

The business flourished and it operated a large grocery business in Adelaide, together with a fleet of River Murray steamers. At one time he held, not consecutively, about 3,350 square miles of country under pastoral leases.

In 1894, it was said that 'Moorlands woolshed is situated about 11 miles from Tailem Bend':

> This is where it is intended to settle [a village settlement]… The country is undulating and composed of red, sandy soil with limestone outcrops… There are nine wells on the run, seven of which are fresh… there are three springs with a limited supply…



Boring for coal at Moorlands

The **Moorlands** Post Office opened in January 1910 and the **Moorlands** School opened in 1913 in the private home of Mr G. Kroeger and closed in 1960. (*See Marama*)

Moorook - According to Joan A. Wachtel, in a pamphlet entitled *Moorook*, it is an Aboriginal word meaning 'bend in the river' To add confusion to this derivation the Nomenclature Committee, in 1916, suggested that 'Moorook' be changed to 'Tookurra', meaning 'bend in the river', so as to avoid confusion with 'Moorak' in the South-East.

The Tindale papers, bequeathed recently to the SA Museum, say that **Moorook Island** was the eastern limit of the Ngalat people and the name derived from *muruk* meaning 'windy place'.

The first white settler to take up land in the area was Thomas Henry Wigley (1825-1895) who arrived with his parents in the *Shah* in 1837; in 1851 he was granted pastoral lease no. 68 containing 44 square miles.

Captain Sturt became apprehensive about the fate of the Aborigines, whose hunting grounds were being invaded, and he caused the following clause to be inserted in the lease:

> The said Aboriginal inhabitants and their descendants shall, and may at all times during this demise, use, occupy, dwell on and obtain food and water thereon… and use for food, birds and animals, in such a manner as they would have been entitled to do so if this demise had not been made. [*See Wigley Flat*]

Photographs of the opening of St Peter's Church are in the *Observer*, 11 February 1911, page 32, of Mr & Mrs Alfred Loxton and family on 19 March 1927, page 34, of pruning time in the *Chronicle*, 15 August 1935, page 34.

The **Hundred of Moorook** was proclaimed on 15 June 1893, while the Moorook Village Association, initially comprising twenty-one villagers, was founded in 1893 and abandoned in 1905, when its land (3,200 acres) was relet

to several of the original 'blockers' and some surrounding farmers. The town of **Moorook**, 8 km south of Kingston OM, was gazetted on 9 November 1922. The **Moorook** School opened in 1896 and closed in 1910; the **Moorook West** School operated from 1926 until 1954. (*See New Era & Ramco*)

Moorook in 1894

Moorooroo, Hundred of - In the County of Light, was proclaimed on 30 November 1847. H.C. Talbot said it was 'a native name meaning "big one" or "big fella waterhole" (see W. Jacob's letter). Mr W. Jacob took up a 500 acre block in the Wiltshire Survey, surveyed by himself, in 1842. He says he got the name from the blacks at the time of the survey.' Other sources say it means 'meeting of the waters'.

In 1886, the quarterly meeting of the Moorooroo Teachers' Association was held at Nuriootpa where the Vice-President, Mr J. Phillips acted as Chairman and Mr A. Holloway, the president 'delivered an address on "The Tides" for the purpose of eliciting discussion and the best way to teach the subject':

> He spoke of the difficulties and inaccuracies contained in several books. A lively discussion followed… Mr Schroeder of Lyndoch exhibited and explained his arithmetical mechanical apparatus for teaching various tables, especially to the lower classes. The apparatus consists of four sides, each a square yard, and forming the superficial measurement of a cubic yard. The whole is turned on a pivot to face the class as required…

Moorowie - Aboriginal for 'sandy water'. The 'Moorowie Run' was established by W. Sharples in 1851 (lease no. 79) following his arrival in the *Orleana* in 1839.

Ruins of Moorowie Police Station

The **Hundred of Moorowie**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 18 February 1869 while the **Moorowie** Post Office operated for a few months during 1877.

The **Moorowie** School opened in 1887 and closed in 1940. (*See Fowler, Lake*) The port at Moorowie is shown as 'McLeod's Bay' in 1875.

In December 1877, it was reported that 'a private township has been surveyed here and a good deal of land which belonged to Mr Fowler has been sold':

> The government are now surveying a township; Mr Herbert and a party being engaged in the work. It is anticipated that not less than 100,000 bushels of wheat, besides wool, will be shipped from Port Moorowie this season and a jetty is badly needed there… [It] is situated in a bend of a wide bay the eastern point of which is Point Gilbert and is protected by a reef … and bending around in the form of a half circle through which there are two openings. The basin inside, in which a number of vessels could ride safely, has an average depth of 2·5 to 3 fathoms with a good holding ground on the clay bottom.

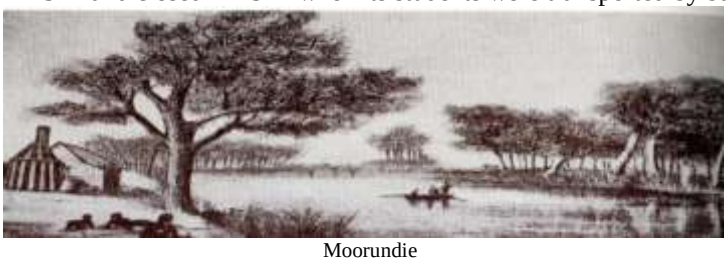
A jetty was built there in 1881 and demolished in 1955.

The district and embryo town of **Port Moorowie** were described in 1877 and the town proclaimed on 23 May 1878.

Later, the name was applied, also, to a shack location on sections 181 and 223.

A photograph of a picnic on the beach is in the *Chronicle*, 2 March 1933, page 36.

Moorundie - The name of local Aboriginal people; the word also means 'sand' or 'sandy'. Originally, the name was given to a police station, established in 1839 for the protection of both Europeans and Aborigines, on the western side of the River Murray, 5 km south of Blanchetown. E.J. Eyre, Dr Moorhouse and others occupied it and were in charge at different times. The cutter *Waterwitch*, that took stores to E.J. Eyre at Fowler's Bay in November 1840, sunk there in 1841. The **Moorundie** Post Office, opened by E.B. Scott in 1855, closed circa 1860; the school opened in 1921 and closed in 1942 when its students were transported by bus to Swan Reach. (*See Sturt & Nildottie*)



Moorundie

In July 1855, it was reported that 'His Excellency became the guest of Mr & Mrs E.B. Scott, with the former of whom he proceeded some miles up the river in a boat for the purpose of examining the government reserve… about five miles north of Moorundie to be laid out as a township':

> It is His Excellency's intention to remove there the quarters of the Native Police and of the Protector of Aborigines, as the houses now inhabited by them are annually subject to inundations… At times the floods at Moorundie have risen higher than the tops of the windows in Mr Scott's house…

A sketch of Aboriginal's graves is in the *Adelaide Illustrated Post*, 14 July 1868, page 97.

Moorunga - A railway station 2 km NNE of Woodside. Aboriginal for 'boy'.
Mootaparinga - Derived from the Aboriginal name *mutaparingga* for the upper part of the Hindmarsh Valley lying under the shadow of 'Peeralilla' - 'beautiful hill'. It bears the same name as the *Kaurna* people gave to a ceremonial place linked with the story of *Kondoli*, the whale man. (*See Hindmarsh River, Kondolingarra & Mutabarrangga*)
Mootatunga - The town, six km west of Peebinga, was proclaimed on 25 September 1924.
The name was taken from the totem of local indigenous people.
Mootyangunya - A water reserve north of Mundulla derived from the Aboriginal *mutjangurja* - 'strange, anything unusual' and *kunja* - 'fire'.
Mopami - A railway station three km SW of Truro. Aboriginal for 'to gather together'.

Morgan-Whyalla water supply's main crossing at Mopeeta Creek

Mopeeta Creek - Near Baroota. Aboriginal for 'running water'.
Moppa - There is an Aboriginal word *moppa* meaning 'no'. **Moppa Hill** is near Nuriootpa
The **Moppa** School opened in 1873 and closed in 1935.
In the 1880s it was said that

> The Moppa sand scrub was held in so little esteem that a great portion was knocked down at a public auction to an adventurous individual at the nominal price of 15 shillings per acre, fee simple.
>
> A few years subsequently this individual sold his block for over £3 and now it would be difficult to secure even the inferior portions under that figure. The pioneers of gardening in this region were Messrs L. and C. Warnecke, the enterprising cordial makers of Nuriootpa.
>
> Their venture was at the time regarded as rash speculation. But a visit to their flourishing vineyard and prolific orchard would soon convince the most sceptical of the foresight of the undertaking…

Moppa was a small settlement, 5 km NNE of Greenock, where, in September 1894, some men obtained gold 'near Fitzgerald's and on Heggie's and Johnson's land'; the first mining licence was granted to James Heggie, the owner of section 5, Hundred of Belvidere.
The gold was of good quality and 'sold to the Melbourne Mint at £4-1-0 an ounce.'
Moralana, Hundred of - In the County of Hanson, proclaimed on 7 March 1895, was an Aboriginal name for a local waterhole and taken from the 'Moralana Run' held by P. Butler and W.B. Sells (lease no. 1681), who purchased lease no. 606 'west of Rawnsley Bluff' taken up in 1857 by Philip Butler.
In 1878, a resident called the attention of the authorities' to the great curse the wineshops in the outlying bush districts are both to the population in their neighbourhood and the colony at large':

> The great evil inflicted by the system of licensing these places, over which there can be no proper control, is now most sadly brought before the public notice by the late fearful murder at Moralana - a murder committed in a fit of madness which was entirely brought on by a lengthened period of drunkenness at a neighbouring wine shop. It is a notorious fact that the wine kept and sold at these places is totally unfit for drink as a refreshment… they are a great curse to the country.

Sand dunes on Moralana Station – Flinders Ranges in the background

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

> In the Hundred of Moralana, section 16 dwarfed all others for it included the Elder Range and the glorious hills of Arkaba - In all over sixty-three square miles. Within it also lay the headquarters of the old Arkaba Station. Robert Dall secured it as a miscellaneous lease for twenty-one years to date from 1 October 1895. Poor Dall ran into the drought, low wool prices and, most devastating of all, packs of dingoes that had taken over the wild Arkaba country. The drought of the 1880s had caused dingoes to move into the ranges.
>
> That of 1896 increased the menace. It killed off vast numbers of rabbits which, over the better seasons, had enabled the wild dogs to multiply enormously.
>
> Then, more or less suddenly denied rabbits to eat, hordes of ravenous dingoes invaded the ranges (from which in the pre-rabbit days they had been fairly successfully eliminated) making it necessary for all who held hilly land around Hawker, Wilson and Cradock, and particularly throughout the Arkaba and Warcowie country, to resort to shepherding to save their sheep. A lease book at the Department of Lands records… Dall's heart-break – 'Cancelled for non-payment of rent, 12 August 1897.'

Morambro - A corruption of the Aboriginal word *marampo* meaning 'red wattle bird place'.

Morambro Creek, near Hynam in the South-East, was known formerly as 'Sanders Creek'. The 'Morambroo (*sic*) Run' was established by D.J. and W. Cameron (sometimes recorded as 'Campbell') in 1851 (lease no. 159) and, in 1918, 'Dalgety & Co, in conjunction with Mr L. De Garis, offered by public auction the Morambro Estate consisting of 29,700 acres of freehold land and 97,000 acres of leasehold.' (*See Sanders Creek*)

Morambro School opened in 1920 and closed in 1956.

> A rabbit trappers' camp is about five miles from Morambro Station in the Hundred of Lochaber. It consisted of eight men who had two tents and a 'caboose' in which to dine and this was also the cook's sleeping quarters. A large separate tent was occupied by the sub-inspector for the district.
>
> The ground being operated upon consisted of forfeited selections infested with rabbits. The rabbit was unknown to exist in the area in the late 1870s and some idea of the rapidity with which the animal bred and their disastrous invasion of crops and grasses were more than evident.
>
> Punctually at 7 a.m. the men left the camp accompanied by a dozen or more dogs of various breeds. One of the men carried a can - dubbed by them a 'stink pot' - containing carbon bisulphide and the rest carried spades. Arriving at the section they were to work the men spread out and walked over the ground in parallel lines about 10 yards apart.
>
> They would examine every burrow which had been closed previously, to see whether it had been reopened, and either on finding a reopened burrow or a new one the man would call out 'stink pot' and upon its arrival, a large stick with cotton waste at one end was dipped in the poison and then thrust into the burrow which was then closed with a mound of soil.
>
> Where practicable stones were thrown into the burrow and placed on the mouth to prevent egress and ingress.

Moramora - (*See Hermanns Landing*)

Morchard - Land in the vicinity was taken up first in 1851 when Price Maurice ('Pekina') and John Williams ('Mitchelie'), obtained pastoral leases nod. 80 and 113.

The town of **Morchard** in the Hundred of Coomooroo, 13 km west of Orroroo, was proclaimed on 9 August 1877.

Morchard Post Office was opened by H. Tully on 1 April 1878. The **Morchard** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1941; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 1 August 1935, page 35. (*See Coomooroo*)

In 1884, it was reported that 'a picnic took place on Easter Monday';

> The attendance was good, especially considering that other sports were being held at Walloway, only about seven or eight miles distant. A ball was held in the Morchard Hall in the evening and was well patronised… [A list of events and winners follows.]

The town was named by the Acting Governor, Sir Samuel Way, after his father's birthplace in Devonshire, England. There are several 'Morchard's' in Devon, the one in question being 'Morchard Bishops' - on old maps it is shown as 'Morchard Episcaporum' and derived from the Welsh *mawr-coed* - 'great wood'.

A photograph of an Agricultural Bureau committee is in the *Chronicle*, 16 September 1905, page 28, of a Red Cross Circle is in the *Observer*, 17 November 1917, page 23, of a tennis team in the *Chronicle*, 25 April 1935, page 34.

Moreenia - A railway station 40 km North-West of Lipson; the name given by Aborigines to a soakage from a granite outcrop.

Morella - An Aboriginal word for 'a hill' and given to a 1922 subdivision of part sections 124-5, Hundred of Clare, two km north of Clare, by Lucy A. Hill and G.M. Evan, as executors of James Hill.

The **Morella** School, situated south of Atherley, opened in 1925 and closed in 1950.

Morgan - The local post office was opened as 'North-West Bend', circa 1860, and changed to **Morgan** in November 1878.

The town of **Morgan**, named by Lt-Governor Way after Sir William Morgan, MLC (1867-1884), was proclaimed on 25 April 1878 and, on 2 May 1878, it was said that it was 'a very unromantic name for such a pretty site, but vastly superior to the unpronounceable native names of many of the new towns lately gazetted.'

Born in Bedfordshire in 1828 he came to South Australia in the *Glenelg* in 1849; elected to the Legislative Council in 1867, he became Premier in 1878.

Morgan wharf during 1914-1915 drought

The town's surveyor, Charles W. Smith, in a memorandum written from North-West Bend, said the Aborigines called the site *koerabko* - 'great place for honey and meetings of the tribes'. This word once appeared above the door leading into the Commercial Hotel and a resident was prompted to say: 'it certainly was a great place for the tribes, but we were somewhat puzzled by the foaming white tops on the honey pots.'

Morgan School opened in 1878. **Morgan East** School opened in 1903 and closed in 1944; **Morgan North** School operated from 1903 until 1915.

The **Hundred of Morgan**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 23 March 1876; its school opened in 1888 and closed in 1931; the **Hundred of Morgan Centre** School opened in 1897 and became 'Minvalara' in 1946. (*See Minvalara*)

First Burra to Morgan Car Rally – July 1906

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1878, January 1885, page 16, *Frearson's Weekly*, 21 February 1880, page 15 and photographs in the *Observer*, 9 January 1904, page 24, *The Critic*, 29 May 1907, pages 15-19, a history of the town and photographs are in the *Observer*, 26 October 1907, page 30, *Chronicle*, 7 and 14 July 1932, pages 33-42 and 42, 31 December 1904, page 28, 9 March 1912, page 30, of a fishing party's 'good haul' on 11 October 1919, page 30, of members of the agricultural bureau on 21 September 1907, page 35, *Observer*, 11 January 1908, page 32,

Desecration of the Sabbath by despatching wool was the cause for complaint from a citizen as expressed on 15 October 1886: 'By such actions they bring disgrace and the Almighty's anger on our country…'

In 1880, Mr Scott, manager of the Bank of Adelaide stated that he was 'aroused by a noise and heard footsteps on the verandah and then became aware that a man was attempting to open the door, while two others could be seen keeping watch':

> He at once armed himself… but for some reason the would-be robbers desisted and quietly went away. Later the police found and arrested two men sitting on their swags at a place where they stated they had been camped, but there was no sign that such was the case… The bank is of weatherboard and is some distance removed from any other building. It is evident from marks on the door and door frame that an iron bar must have been used for the purpose…
>
> An iron bar, with traces of paint from the door was found not far away from the kitchen and in one of the swags belonging to the men suspected, a file was found with which it would have been possible to bore such holes…

A photograph of the district council is in the *Observer* on 11 January 1908, page 32, of a motor car bogged on the road to Renmark in the *Chronicle*, 1 June 1912, page 31, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Catholic Church on 3 April 1926, page 40, of the opening of St Ursula's Church in the *Observer*, 31 July 1926, page 34, of floods on Nikalapko station in the *Chronicle*, 17 September 1931, page 31.

River Morgan, on Kangaroo Island, was named after Captain Morgan of the *Duke of York*; now known as 'River Cygnet'. Later the ship was wrecked off Moreton Bay on the Queensland coast and, after the loss, he returned to England and took charge of the missionary ship *Camden* sailing her to the South Sea Islands and, for 15 years, he was in the service of the London Missionary Society as captain; he died at St Kilda, Melbourne, in 1864.

Morgan Pond was declared by Rodney Cockburn that, although named by C.G.A. Winnecke, 'it may never be heard of again'; its location was not disclosed.

Morganvale - (*See Danggali Conservation Park*)

Morialta - In 1847, John Baker owned a 2,000 acre property on which he built a house, 'Morialta', corrupted from an Aboriginal word *moriatta* meaning 'running water' or 'ever flowing'.

In 1931, it was said that the name was derived from the Aboriginal *mariyatala* - *mari* - 'east' and *yertala* or *yatala* - 'flowing water'; thus 'water flowing in the east' or 'eastern waterfall'.

> Mr John Baker built Morialta in 1847 on the brow of a hill near Norton's Summit, overlooking a magnificent view of the plains, sea and ranges. The house, surrounded by a balcony with great cellars and attics running the full length of the house, is a good example of English architecture. There were 17 principal rooms besides domestic staff quarters…

A vineyard grew on a sunny hill near the house. John Baker made his own wine and purchased a cider press for the purpose from Charles Giles of Grove Hill, who imported two in 1861… (*See Grove Hill*)

John Baker's 'Morialta'

The laying of the cornerstone of a new school 'in connection with the Church of St John' was reported in 1875.

In 1913, more than 1,000 acres of the property (part sections 982, 994, 1066 and 1112) were subdivided by the executors of Sir Richard Chaffey Baker and, in April 1924, the old home was purchased for the Morialta Protestant Children's Home for £7,000. (*See Baker, Hundred of & Waterfall Gully*)

In 1887, about 50 men were working on a 'gold field' at Morialta and it was reported that they were 'all making wages':

> Since the opening of the field Mrs Baker has purchased over £200 worth of gold from the men working there. Mr George Williams, who has been connected with gold mining for many years, is now on the spot looking for the reef from which the gold originally came. He intends to prolong his search for four or five months if necessary.

A photograph of the entrance to the Morialta Falls Reserve is in *The Critic*, 14 December 1921, page 23.

Morn Hill - In 1867, it was said to be 'three miles from Ashwell [Templers].' The Department of Education records say the **Morn Hill** School, near Freeling, was opened by Sarah Simpson in 1891 and closed in 1957.

Contrary to that record, in 1867 a school was conducted by Mr F.W. Holder and, probably, its name taken from the Morn Hill Primitive Methodist Chapel of the 1860s, for in 1864:

> The Primitive Methodists in this neighbourhood held a public meeting at the **Mornhill** [*sic*] Chapel on behalf of the missionary cause. Very interesting and eloquent addresses were given by Rev J.S. Wayland, minister of the circuit and the Rev J. Standrin of Kapunda. The attendance was very good and the collection amounted to nearly £4.

Mornington - A 1920 subdivision of part section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, by R. Thompson as a resubdivision of 'Moseleyville', 'splendidly located at the junction of the Bay Road and Plympton-Terrace Cross Roads'; now included in Plympton.

It was situated on Anzac Highway between Maynard Road and Mornington Avenue (perpetuating the suburb) and included Elizabeth Avenue. It took its name from 'Mornington House', 'once occupied by Governor Hindmarsh.'

Morphett - John Morphett, born in London in 1809, became interested in the activities of the South Australian Colonisation Association in 1834 and arrived in South Australia on 6 September 1836. He married Elizabeth Fisher, the daughter of the Resident Commissioner, James Hurtle Fisher on 15 August 1838, selected land near Glenelg and, by 1842, had completed a palatial home he called 'Cummins' - his mother was reported to have been born in the village of Cummins, Devonshire - however, the name does not appear in Gazetteers. (*See Cummins*)

His name is perpetuated by **Morphett Vale** and this was given, also, to a subdivision of part sections 653 and 666, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Reginald C.H. Walker in 1913; its Aboriginal name was *parnanga* - 'autumn rain'. (*See Catherine & Stanvac, Port*)

A photograph of Mr Anderson's farm is in the *Observer*, 4 December 1926, page 34, of a bullock team on 7 July 1928, page 37.

Mount Morphett and **Morphett Creek** in the Northern Territory were named by John McD. Stuart; the **Hundred of Morphett**, proclaimed on 19 April 1860, ceased to exist on 30 June 1870; the town of **Morphettville** was laid out by Sir John Morphett in 1872:

> From its proximity to the sea, beach, [and with] Glenelg being within easy walking distance, with the railway running through it, with good water within a few feet of the surface and the water supply being carried along the road to Glenelg [it] will be one of the most desirable places of residence… [*See Novar Gardens*]

A later subdivision of **Morphettville** was created by Sir Thomas Elder, in 1882, when on 25 October the *Register* described it as being divided:

> Into large size allotments on some of which are erected the Morphett Arms Hotel, stables, *etc*., and three handsome Canadian houses. The Glenelg Railway Company's trains stop at both sides of the township and free passes for one year will be guaranteed to occupiers of houses costing £300 and upwards.

The 1882 sale included land west of Brighton Road (now Morphett Road) and set out as Margaret Street, which did not eventuate. Jeanie Street and Mabel Terrace are the only streets to survive in the section between the Glenelg Railway and Bay Road (now Anzac Highway). Constance Street is now Lindsay Street and Joanna Street has disappeared. On the northern side of Bay Road, what is now Morphett Road was, in 1882, known as Erlstone Terrace.

Sir Thomas Elder's stables at Morphettville

At the same time (1882) the suburb of **Morphettville North** was offered for sale and, as an incentive, 'occupiers of houses costing £300 and upwards would be granted free passes for one year's travel on both Glenelg railway lines.' It fronted Morphett Road on part section 152, Hundred of Adelaide, and included Alice and Liddon Streets.

This subdivision was not successful.

Morphettville Park, situated west of the Morphettville Railway Station on the Adelaide to Glenelg line, was laid out in May 1912 on part section 151, Hundred of Adelaide, incorporating Sturt Street (now Grove Street), Railway Terrace (now Dunbar Terrace) to the section boundary west of Elizabeth Street (now Keen Street) - it comprised six lots of two roods and eleven lots from two to five acres.

Later, the name was used in a subdivision of section 153, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1913, becoming Grovene in 1927; now included in Glenelg East. When 'station' names were given to tram stops in 1929 the name Grovene was bestowed on Stop 12. The Helmsdale railway station was nearby. (*See Helmsdale*) A photograph of the flooding of he Bay Road is in the *Chronicle*, 1 July 1916, page 27, of flooding in the *Register*, 24 September 1923, page 8.

In respect of **Morphettville Racecourse**, in March 1874, a company promoted by Sir Thomas Elder leased about 100 acres of land adjoining the Morphett Arms for the purpose of providing a racecourse 'on the self supporting principle' to which the Editor of the *Register* felt obliged to comment that it was the wish of the sporting public that, if professional bookmakers were to be tolerated, it was hoped they would be kept within bounds and 'settling night' would be kept within the city because it had become a blot on the sporting calendar.

> The evil effects of disunion in matters affecting the turf have been exemplified in a marked degree by the history of horse racing in the province for the last five or six years. During the whole of that time there has been no regular Jockey Club in Adelaide and the burden of getting up meetings has fallen upon two or three individuals, who have shown themselves such ardent lovers of the sport that there is little likelihood of their offering opposition to anything calculated to promote permanently the interests of horse racing in a thoroughly legitimate manner…

Flood at Morphetville showing Mrs Ferguson's Store – ca. 1920

Thus, the SA Jockey Club was duly formed and, by October 1874, the course had been formed and sites laid out for a mound or grandstand, saddling and carriage paddocks and booths and it was proposed to enclose the course and make a small charge for admission 'so as to give shareholders a moderate return on capital and to offer stakes which would attract some of the best horses from the colonies.'

On the occasion of the official opening of the course in September 1875 which followed an abortive attempt in May when the district was flooded, 'Geoffrey Crabthorn' of the *Register* offered the following to his reading public:

'It is peculiarly appropriate that the Laird of Birksgate should cull his earliest racing laurels off his own land, off the course of which he was the chief patron and promoter…

'I cannot help calling attention to the proof the Glenelg meeting affords that people will right willingly pay their shillings to see a good race, despite the deprecatory prophesies of a certain see-everything-for-nothing sort of social economists.

'If on an ordinary business day 2,000 people will gather at Glenelg and pay their several bobs without any bobbery, how many would do the like on a holiday…

'Of course if the East Park Lands could be equally monopolised this law would apply equally to that course, only much more so. But there's the rub! There's the problem that will perplex the Jockey Club in their use of the City Course and incline them to stick to Glenelg Course as the more profitable, despite the sneers of the disaffected, who insinuate that the railway will prove an obstacle to the latter and that, at all events, its gatherings must always consist principally of trainers.

'Leaving this puzzle for the present to "stew in its own gravy" I respectfully dedicate the following lay to the hero of the first day's race meeting at Glenelg':

The New Course and the New Cup-Bearer

(*A Moore-ish Melody*)

Oh! doth not a meeting like this make amends
For all misfortunes I've had in the past?
To see thus around me true sport-loving friends
All smiling, and greeting me winner at last!
Though haply in some of your hearts, as in mine,
Grave doubt for a moment a resting place found;
The Course has been fit and the day has been fine,
And the hopes of the Club with success have been crowned.

What doleful remembrances steal o'er the brain
In letting one's thoughts travel back to last May;
The new course submerged - the fierce downpour of rain
In fancy again I behold them today.
As we ever think most in the hour of success
Of the dark day of trouble when Fate was less kind;
How many a former defeat, you may guess,
Does the joy of a meeting like this call to mind!
Since I almost resolved to bid racing goodbye,
Despairing of making a name on the Turf, -
Since month after month the new Course met the eye
A sea, with the Grand Stand awash in the surf, -with ease.

Since the knowing ones, mocking us, boldly outspoke,
'Glenelg in our lifetime no racing will see'-
One month of fine weather has managed to make
A Course of the swamp, and a winner of me.
So fickle is sport, one event at the most
Is all we can hope now and then to pull in;
And oft a smug competence has to be lost
Before even that we're permitted to win.

On our new Glenelg Course with more permanent luck!
No longer the crowd with derision shall greet
The pick of my stud coming in with 'the ruck'.
But come! the more rare such turf honours as these
The more we shall prize them when collared at last;
They are mine, the two stakes; they are won and
I knew that 'Red Gauntley' would scorn to be passed,
Then fill up each glass to the brim as we drink
Success and good sport to the Course by the sea;
No more we despair, for good luck has, I think
At last right dawned on the new Course and me.

Many complaints were forthcoming from an irate public as to the entrance fee and amenities provided and, in January 1876, a correspondent under the pseudonym of 'Anti-monopoly' aired his grievances:

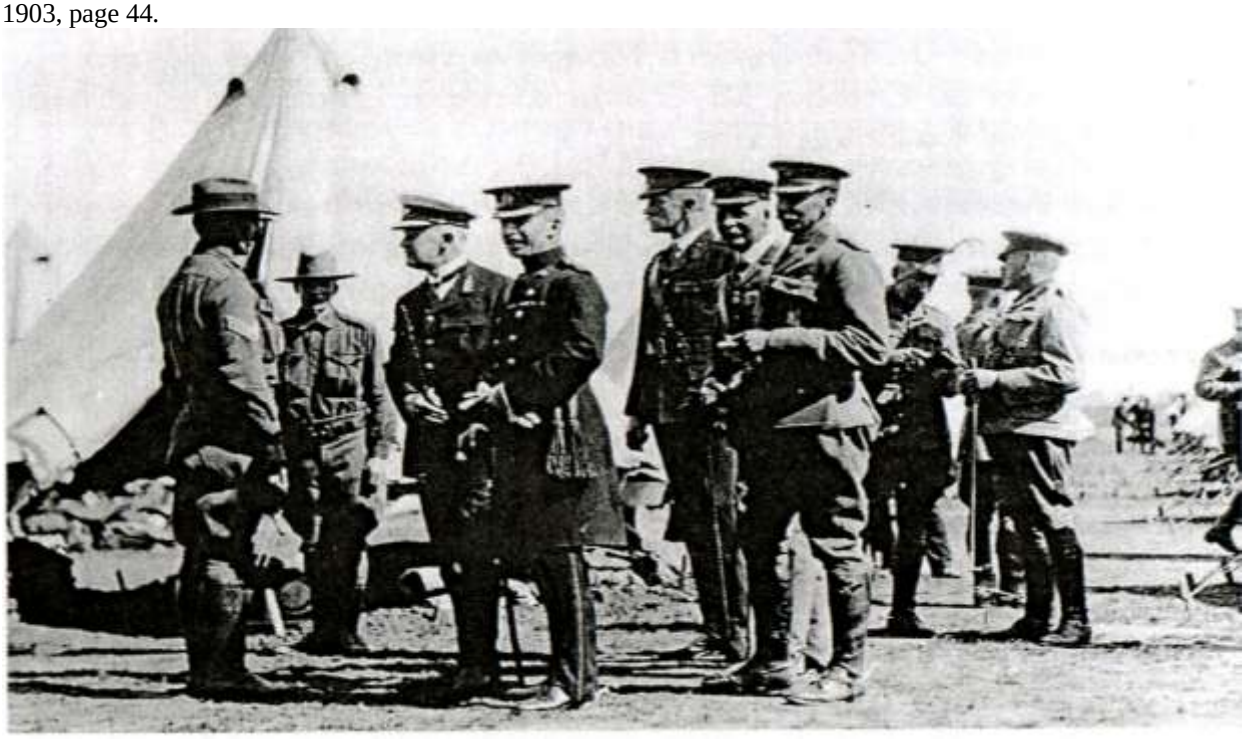
> Perhaps the most popular amusement in England is racing… [and] one of the chief causes of its popularity was the opportunity given to the poorer classes of joining in free of cost… The present directors [at Morphettville] seem more to exhibit the shop keeping proclivities of earning a penny than the love of pure sport.
>
> Undeterred by the ill odour they have already incurred by excluding the public from admission to the grounds without the imposition of a fee, they have made another move in an exclusive direction by placing even the public who pay in the hands of one publican, so they may be coerced into taking such refreshments as he may deem it fit to offer, or go without.

> Thus yesterday persons parched with the heat and choked with the dust were unable to obtain water, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water or other temperance drinks. Even beer was unobtainable; spirits alone, made more fiery by the burning sun, were to be procured… Their chief desire is to shut the public out. If they persist in their present course they will doubtless shortly have to congratulate themselves on their success.

Thus, the SA Jockey Club was established and, by October 1874, the course had been formed and sites laid out for a mound or grandstand, saddling and carriage paddocks and booths and it was proposed to enclose the course and make a small charge for admission 'so as to give shareholders a moderate return on capital and to offer stakes that would attract some of the best horses from the colonies.' In November 1904, a motor derby on the racecourse was reported upon: 'One has to develop a taste for this form of amusement and the public will require considerable education before the appreciation of the novelty shall grow into the frenzied enthusiasm of European gatherings.'

> One has to develop a taste for this form of amusement and the public will require considerable education before the appreciation of the novelty shall grow into the frenzied enthusiasm of European gatherings.

An 1876 photograph of the grandstand is in the *Register*, 7 May 1910, page 6c, a sketch in the *Chronicle*, 18 September 1890, page 9, a photograph in the *Observer*, 17 May 1913, page 30, of the Derby Stand and a view from it in the *Chronicle*, 16 and 23 May 1903, pages 43 and 44, of an Adelaide Hunt Club meeting on 10 October 1903, page 44.



Military camp on the Morphettville racecourse – 1914

Morris, Mount - In the western Musgrave Ranges, was named by W.C. Gosse on 20 October 1873 after a friend. Later, it was named 'Mount Oberon' by Ernest Giles.

Morrison, Point - On section 95, Hundred of Haines, on Kangaroo Island. According to Rodney Cockburn it was named after Fred Morrison, who lived there and was buried at sea off the said point.

Mortana - A post office opened in May 1900 on section 153, Hundred of Rounsevell, 37 km South-East of Streaky Bay. **Mortana** School, opened in 1918 by Ivy A. Kenny, closed in 1921.

Mortesstown - An 1878 subdivision of sections 143-44 and 155, Hundred of Pirie, by Thomas Hunter, who named it after William Mortess (ca.1828-1903), the grantee of the sections in 1876; now included in Port Pirie.

Mortlock - William Tennant Mortlock (1858-1913), MP (1896-1902), was a large landholder on Eyre Peninsula and, in 1892, bought Martindale Hall, near Mintaro, where he died. His wife survived him and, with one of her two sons, founded the 'Mortlock Trust' that provided research funds to the Waite Research Institute.

The **Hundred of Mortlock**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 20 October 1904; its school opened in 1909 and closed in 1916. The **Mortlock** Post Office, opened in May 1908, was changed to 'Edilillie' in October 1910.

Moseley - James Grey Moseley, MP (1910-1933), born at Gawler in 1848, at age nineteen, with a brother, took up 150 square miles of country in the Gawler Ranges but drought drove them off; he then took up the managership of 'Black Point' and 'Yadamulka' Stations and, at the latter, introduced wire netting fences.

In later years, he was an earnest advocate of the *Wild Dog Act* that arose from a meeting at Port Augusta of which he was chairman, the initiator of the Tod River scheme on Eyre Peninsula and did much for the deep sea port at Thevenard. (*See Kirkala Well & Piednippie*)

The **Hundred of Moseley**, County of Buxton, recalling his name, was proclaimed on 1 October 1914, its school opened in 1925 and closed in 1939; **Moseley Centre** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1939.

Moseleyville was created by Henry Jackson Moseley out of part section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1879; now included in Plympton.

It was situated on the South-West corner of Bay Road (now Anzac Highway) and Marion Road and incorporated Maynard Road, Elizabeth Street, Alice Road (now Street) and Railway Terrace (now Glengyle Terrace).

Born in England in 1819, he arrived in the *Tam O'Shanter* in 1836 and died at Adelaide in 1894. (*See Mornington*)

Moseley Square, at Glenelg, remembers his name, also; Rodney Cockburn recalled that he presented to the Glenelg Council 'J.M. Skipper's painting of Glenelg executed when the province was only three months old. Mr Moseley had the painting in his possession for more than half a century and refused fifty guineas for it.'

Mosgiel - In the Hundred of Price; the name was suggested by Mr A.P. Anderson, the owner of section 1, who donated land for a school which was opened, 10 km north of Parrakie, by Jessie W. Watt in 1929; closed in 1946. Named after a town in his native Scotland it was, also, the name of Robert Burns' farm in Ayrshire; it derives from the Old Norman *gil* - 'a narrow glen'. If the following report is to be believed, some of the poetry of the beloved Robert Burns was not directly from his pen:

> There is no doubt whatever that Burns was an unmitigated plagiarist. Many old ballads, and some modern ones, brought grist to his mill… I wonder if those half-dressed gentlemen who sang 'Auld Lang Syne' so enthusiastically… [at the unveiling of his statue on North Terrace] knew that they were singing his most bare-faced theft. Here is the original published by James Watson in 1711…
>
> *Should old acquaintance be forgot,*
> *And never thought upon?*
> *The flames of love extinguished*
> *And freely past and gone?*
> *Is thy kind heart now grown so cold*
> *In that loving breast of thine,*
> *That thou can't never once reflect*
> *On old long syne?*
>
> *If e'er I have a house my dear,*
> *That truly is called mine,*
> *And can afford but country cheer*
> *Or ought that's good therein,*
> *Though thou wert rebel to the King,*
> *And beat with wind and rain,*
> *Assure thyself a welcome, love,*
> *For old long syne.*

Mosquito Creek - The 'Mosquito Creek Run', near Naracoorte, was established by William and John Robertson under occupation licence from 18 January 1844. (*See Struan*)

Mosquito Plains Post Office, near Naracoorte, opened in 1851. In 1861, there was a report on examinations at a private school, while the **Mosquito Plains** Government School opened in 1890 and closed in 1896.

In 1862, on Mr John Robertson's property there was 'the only bridge upon the whole course of the stream, which is deep, rapid and very boggy and it has been nearly swept away by the floods which succeeded the late heavy rains':

> The creek has overflowed its banks and there is about 50 yards of swollen rapid stream to be passed over in any case… Mr Robertson has kindly stationed someone near the road who points across the foaming torrent to the bridge and tells one considerately that you must wade your horse up to the saddle flaps in order to get to it and that there is a 'hole somewhere'… It will scarcely be credited, that, though the government has received enormous sums from the lands of this district, Mr Robertson was obliged to put up this bridge at his own expense on a main road. [*See Moy Hall Swamp*]

Swimming Pool on Mosquito Creek

The name **Mosquito Creek** was applied, also, to a school six miles from Langhorne's Creek on the main road to Wellington; it closed in 1946

> [It] was opened in January 1913, has a roll number of under 20, but it has lately distinguished itself in a manner which has brought it prominently before the public.
>
> The Gould League for the protection of birds… yearly offers for competition among the schools a fine silver challenge cup for essays written on a tree and a bird of any district.
>
> This year the winning essays were written by Annie Gardner, a pupil at the school. Mr Gregory Matthews, the renowned ornithologist… presented her with two beautiful books and the silver cup…

Motherall Dam - Near Chowilla, recalls H.R. Motherall, a lessee of the land, circa 1900.

Born at Port Victor in 1868 he died at Burra about 1952.

Motpena - A property near Lake Torrens; see pastoral lease no. 1624.

By wind exposure, nearby sandhills have revealed traces of ancient implements.

Mottled Cove - The name appeared first on a map drawn by Governor Gawler in 1840 when he visited the western shores of Spencer Gulf. (*See Carrow*) The name of the cove, as distinct from the town, was changed to 'Port Neill' in 1910. (*See Dutton Bay*) Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 5 March 1910, page 30.

Moule, Hundred of - In the County of Way, was proclaimed on 17 January 1889. John Moule, MP (1884-1896) born in Birmingham, England, in 1845, was taken to the USA at an early age, came to South Australia from Victoria, in 1865, and entered the general storekeeping trade at Saddleworth.

For a short period he was Commissioner of Public Works in the Downer administration and interested himself, especially, in mining and land legislation.

> At a meeting of the Glenelg council on 12 March 1886 plans were laid on the table by Councillor Soward for an aquarium and winter garden. The promoter, Mr J. Moule, MP, had made an application for a lease of a piece of land on the Patawalonga Reserve, opposite Althorpe Place. On the ground floor of the proposed

building were to be an aquarium, restaurant and oyster rooms and, on the first floor, a winter garden forming a hall for concerts, promenading and a billiard room.

He died from a heart attack while travelling by train to Melbourne in March 1912.

The names of mountains are recorded in alphabetical sequence, eg, Gambier, Mount

Mount - Education Department records show **Mount Brazil** School in the Hundred of Pinbong as 'Mount Brizell'**;** it opened in 1935 and closed in 1940.

Mount Breckan - (*See Breckan, Mount*)

Mount Elm School, South-West of Hawker, was opened in 1913 by Eva L. Ryan; it closed in 1925. (*See Phillips, Mount*)

Mount Isabella School, in the Hundred of Brooker on section 31, was opened in 1933 by Graham Thomas and it closed in 1942. (*See Isabella, Mount*)

Mount Light School was known as the 'Hundred of Jessie' until 1917; it closed in 1952.

Mount McKenzie was the name given to the Tarrawatta School in 1909; it closed in 1946.

Mount Razorback School, near Hallett, opened in 1872 and closed in 1874. In 1871, the foundation stone of a 'new place of worship was laid on November 8 by the Rev. G. Lee at Mount Razorback, near Kooringa':

> Afterwards a number of people had tea in a shed lent by Mr Kelly. At night a public meeting was held, Mr J. Tregilgas presiding. Mr Lee delivered an instructive address and recitations were rendered by Messrs McFinley and Boddiner. Proceeds, over £33. The residents intend, as soon as the building is erected, to establish a day school, and it is supposed that over 30 children will attend.

Mount Rufus - (*See Rufus, Mount*)

Mount Stanley was a subdivision of part section 4083, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by Benjamin Gray, brewer of Littlehampton and John Stanley, licensed victualler of Grunthal, circa 1856; now included in Bridgewater.

> The quiet little township of Stanley Bridge [*sic*], which lies a short distance from the Grunthal mine, has for many years boasted only an inn, a store and a post office, although the traffic along the road is very large. Some nine years ago the residents appealed to the Mount Lofty Bible Christian Circuit to conduct divine service in a detached room provided for the purpose and it was attended by a large number of those who worked on the mine… service was given up for a short time, but resumed in a room belonging to Mr Jno. Clarke until that was required for other purposes… Messrs J.W. Clarke & Son, assisted by Mr Radford, of Bridgewater, obtained a piece of ground and erected thereon a neat and substantial building, capable of holding about 80 persons… On August 31 the opening sermons were preached… [*See Stanley Bridge*]

Mount View was a local variant name for the government town of Booleroo that is non-existent on ground. It got its name from the former **Mount View** Primary School adjacent to the surveyed town.

The 'Booleroo Township' School was opened in 1893 and had its name changed to **Mount View** in 1894.

Moy Hall Swamp - South of Naracoorte, is said to have taken its name from the 'Moy Hall Run', in respect of which, records in the Department of Lands show that the land comprising the Run was held first by Alexander Stewart under occupation licence from 23 April 1846; it became lease no. 168 of 1851, the plan of which shows the name of the property as 'Woolgoburg'.

A search at the State Records Office shows that Mr Stewart assigned his interest in the lease and, on 26 October 1859, requested that 'a new lease be issued to W. and J. MacIntosh - I having transferred my interest to those gentlemen' and, of historical consequence, is the fact that the Scottish 'Moy Hall', today, is still the seat of the MacKintosh (*sic*) chiefs, as it has been for over 600 years, and 'still holds the bed slept in by Charles Edward Stewart.' Another Scot, William Robertson, acquired the run in October 1864 and he built the ornate 'Moy Hall' as a residence in 1867.

The name comes from the Gaelic *magh* - 'at the plain'.

However, coincidentally, or otherwise, the Aboriginal name for a place close by was *moiwal*, meaning 'white ant mound'; its European name was 'Bald Hill'. (*See Mosquito Creek*)

The **Moy Hall** School was opened in 1898 and closed in 1906.

The first coursing event in Australia was held there in 1886, when a meeting of the 'Moy Hall Cup' 'commenced at the plumpton nine miles from Naracoorte':

> The first brace was slipped at half-past 10, giving a fraction over four minutes to each course. Considering the short time the hares had been placed on the plumpton the visitors were agreeably surprised at the strength they showed, although only one succeeded in passing through the escapes at the other end of the half mile running ground. All the rest, except one, were killed… Mr Frank D. McLeod acted as judge without complaint…

Moyle Town - An 1878 subdivision of part sections 505 and 518, Hundred of Belalie, by James Moyle.

Born in Cornwall, England in 1835 he died at Jamestown on 26 July 1923.

It is suburban to Jamestown and the name is retained in Moyle Street.

Moytown - An 1875 subdivision of part section 172, Hundred of Yangya, by Michael Moy, who died at Jamestown on 19 December 1884, aged seventy years; now included in Gladstone.

In 1875, it was said that 'a pleasant drive of about 40 minutes over low hills and round the shoulder of Mount Herbert brought us to Gladstone':

> Three townships are laid out there. On the government township of Booyoolee [*sic*] one or two permanent buildings are erected. Martin's fine new hotel is in the angle of Moytown and the remainder of the buildings, including a fine stone mill, the premises of the SA Banking Company and Martin & Co's yard are in the private town of Gladstone…

Muckaloodna Well - East of Beltana; derived from the Aboriginal *makarludnanha udarndu* -'mulga apple forest soak'.

Muckanippie - In 1909, samples of gold bearing quartz from Muckanippie, '44 miles beyond Tarcoola, were assayed at the School of Mines… This is a satisfactory return and it is hoped that the discovery may develop into a good find… 10 claims have been pegged out…'

Muda Hill - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'chicken hawk'.

Mudamuckla - An Aboriginal word for 'sea fish' given to a town, 40 km east of Ceduna in the Hundred of Guthrie, proclaimed on 4 May 1916. The **Mudamuckla** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1981.

Mudla Wirra, Hundred of - In the County of Gawler, proclaimed on 30 November 1847, and said to have derived from the Aboriginal *mudlawirra* meaning 'a forest where implements are obtained'. Professor Tindale says that an alternative derivation is based on the word *mudla* meaning 'nose'. (*See Lefevre Peninsula & Mudlinga*)

Mudlapena Springs - Near Angepena. A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 30 July 1927, page 39.

Cattle mustering at Mudlapena

Mudlayakki - The Aboriginal name for the River Para district - 'dry valley'.

Mudlinga - On Eyre Peninsula. Aboriginal for 'nose', *i.e.*, a point of land. (*See Lefevre Peninsula & Moodlunga*)

Mueller Creek - Named by John McKinlay on 8 April 1862 after the botanist F. von Mueller. Prior to 1964 it was shown on official maps as 'The Everard' or 'Diamentina' (*sic*). (*See Diamantina, River*)

Mugg Hill - Near Mitcham, recalls Thomas Mugg, who came to SA in the *Planter* in 1839 was the first schoolmaster in the village of Mitcham from 1846 to 1867. He died on 30 October 1880, aged 86 and is buried at Mitcham.

Mugg's Hill Road – circa 1880

Mugurang - A stony point on Lake Albert on section 367, Hundred of Bonney, derived from *mugur* - 'pebbles' or 'stones' and *ang* 'at (place)'.

Muirhead - The Aborigines called **Mount Muirhead** *beleter* - 'timid', while H.C. Talbot said it was 'named after a bullock driver in the employ of Joseph Hawdon, when his cattle was brought from Port Phillip to Adelaide in 1839 in charge of Charles Bonney; Hawdon and Lieut Mundy following, driving tandem.'

The 'Mount Muirhead Run' was established by A. Johnson under occupation licence from 24 July 1844.

He was described as 'a broad spoken, whisky drinking, jolly boor, said to be very well off.'

The **Hundred of Mount Muirhead**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869, while the town of **Mount Muirhead** was laid out in 1876 on section 529 by Alexander Campbell.

The **Mount Muirhead** School opened in 1886 and closed in 1943.

By 1872, it was said that 'speculation [was] on foot as to whether the system of drainage… would be effective as to the results looked for, and whether the land would be good for cultivation when the drains carried off the surplus water' (*See Appendix* 36):

> There can be no doubt that the drains have proved effective, as just now there is little water in them, immense swamps have dried, and where there were formerly large sheets of water and an occasional clump of rushes seen, there is now dry land upon which farming operations are being carried out…
>
> Amongst the farmers, on the Mt. Muirhead side of the township ridge, Mr Spehr [*See Geltwood Beach*] had 400 acres under one of the finest crops of wheat, just out in ear, that it could be possible to find in any country. 'It stood about five feet high, as thick as it could stand, and perfectly level throughout.'
>
> His only anxiety, in common with his neighbours, was how to get it off, hands being very scarce and a larger number being required there as compared with the drier lands to the north.
>
> He estimated he needed 30 men during harvest and would have to pay them £2.10s. per week. One hundred acres of his farm were under rye and prairie grass and growing with a luxuriance that suggested excellent prospects for the district. On this pasture he ran a flock of long-woolled sheep.

Mulawereang - A smoke-fire lighting place on section 27, Hundred of Glyde, was used when duck hunting. *Mula* were water weed sheets stripped dry from the lagoon shores and burned.

Muldjuwank - A swamp on section 1079, Hundred of Brinkley, was the home of two mythical beings who enticed a child into the water at section 1079, Hundred of Seymour. The myth is linked with the duck-billed platypus.

Mulgaria - A property east of Lake Torrens; see pastoral lease no. 2468.

Mulgundawar - Sixteen kilometres west of Wellington and reputed to be such a muddy place that you were forced to proceed on hands and knees; derived from *malgandowar*, Aboriginal for 'crawl on hands and knees place'.

One of the earliest settlers in the district was Charles Johnston in 1856, while the Mulgundawar Inn was a popular stopping place during the gold rush of the 1850s; it was delicensed in the 1890s.

The **Mulgundawar** School opened in 1882 and closed in 1907. Rodney Cockburn says the name was adopted by Charles J. Knight for his estate between Wellington and Langhorne Creek.

In 1867, it was said that 'the long-promised jetty will be commenced shortly':

> A large quantity of wheat has been shipped from here this season and the want of a jetty has been much felt. One of the finest buildings in the district is the fine stone structure erected by Mr John Wylie as an hotel… The wild dogs are committing sad havoc, scarcely a night passing without some place being visited and a number of sheep destroyed…

A jetty, 61 metres long, was built there in 1869 and demolished, circa 1913.

Mulintulu - A creek junction, 5 km north of Palmer, was a dreaded place associated with a fierce being named *Tulu.* The name survives as Milendella Creek. (*See Milendella*)

Muljarra - An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown. The town, 16 km south of Loxton, was proclaimed on 18 November 1915. In 1918, the citizens requested it be changed to 'Pata', but this was refused and it was not until 2 August 1929 that the government acceded to the request.

Mulka Hill - In the Far North-East and probably derived from the Aboriginal *mulka* - 'to talk'. (*See Yadlamalka*)

Mr G. Aiston, JP, in his reminiscences in 1945 said:

> It is all sandhills from Kopperamanna to Appatoongana Well (with the usual vivid imagination of the Australian bushman, this place became known as New Well, although it fell in fifty years ago). I bought the place from the Scobies and my mail used to go adrift to the many and varied New Wells in Australia, so I called it 'Mulka', not knowing then that there are nearly as many 'Mulka's' in Australia. The name Mulka Nindra Coora Coora Taraninna was on survey maps of the State until recently.

Mr Scobie had been caretaker of the government's 'Mulka Bore' and in, 1917, reported that an Afghan, Murdol Khan, arrived at the bore with fourteen camels that had one drink and then cleared out. The bore was still being used in 1945.

The **Mulka** School on the Birdsville Track opened in 1914 and closed in 1921.

> The school was built of stone about 10 feet by 8. Later on, the wall between it and the next room was knocked down and the two rooms made into one… There were few books and no chalk. One of my pupils dug up some white clay, wet it, and made it into sticks and dried it in the sun… By the end of a fortnight when the camels brought my luggage, I presented a very sorry sight… The mail arrived at Mulka every Wednesday morning… The races are also looked forward to…

A photograph of the school is in the *Observer*, 12 April 1919, page 26, of Mr George Aiston's store in the *Chronicle*, 18 April 1935, page 35. Photographs taken by Mr George Aiston are in an album in Personal Record Group 182/5/8 in the Mortlock Library.

Mulka Gap - (*See Malkai Gap*)

Mulkirri - A railway station 22 km south of Clare. Aboriginal for 'plenty'.

Mullalingie - A property east of Venus Bay; see pastoral lease no. 1167.

Muller Hill - Near Copley. It has been 'Yandina Hill' since 1918.

Mulligan - In 1860, Robert Stuckey discovered and named **Mulligan Springs**; near Lake Callabonna, and the name is, possibly, a corruption of *mullachan* - 'springs of water running'.

The 'Mullegan (*sic*) Run' was established by Thomas Elder in 1863 (lease no. 1705). (*See Callabonna, Lake*)

An interesting letter suggesting several alternative Aboriginal names for 'Lake Mulligan' appeared in 1893:

> I would like… to cite a few native names quite as euphonious as Mulligan. There is, for instance, *Oodloonalatainneenee* signifying 'Where are you going?'
>
> Then there is *Oodlootindoo*, meaning 'how long.'… I think we ought to have native or other descriptive names, except in the case of distinctive colonists whose names have some symphony.

Eyre Creek is known, also, as **River Mulligan**.

In 1991, the name **Mulligan Wildlife Sanctuary** was given to sections 323, 331 and 332, Hundred of Killanoola, and named after the family who had owned the land for the previous 55 years.

Muloorina - Aboriginal for 'place of plenty'. The 'Muloorina Run', east of Lake Eyre South, was established by the Bank of Australasia in 1877 (lease no. 2722). The **Muloorina** School opened for a short time and closed in 1970.

Muloowurtie - Derived from the Aboriginal *maluworti*; 'opossum point' - *malu* - 'opossum' - *worti* - 'point'.

The town, 33 km South-East of Maitland, proclaimed on 24 January 1884, was altered to 'Pine Point' on 19 September 1940. The **Muloowurtie** Post Office was opened by William Earle in April 1886.

The **Muloowurtie** School opened in 1901 and became 'Pine Point' in 1941.

The **Hundred of Muloowurtie**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874; two sections were surveyed as early as 1846. (*See Hart Mine*)

The **Hundred of Muloowurtie** School, opened in 1926, became 'Roolama' in 1927 and closed in 1937.

Muloowurtina - A post office opened in April 1886 N-**W** of Lake Frome and named after a local homestead.

Mulpata - Aboriginal for 'to reap'. The town, 53 km east of Karoonda, was proclaimed on 7 October 1920.

Its school, opened as 'Nelsonville' in 1924, became **Mulpata** in 1929 and closed in 1945

The name 'Urrabirra' was, at first, proposed for the town but was refused because, when written, it could be confused with 'Wirrabara'. Formerly, its railway station was known as 'Urrabirra'.

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 28 May 1936, page 34.

Mundalla - (*See Mundulla*)

Mundawatjerar - A camp and food gathering area for the Tumbalindjeri clan in the Coorong - *munda* - 'native cranberry', *watjeri* - 'abundance' and *ar* - 'place'. It was an important food at certain times of the year.

Mundi Mundi - A property north of Cockburn; see pastoral lease no. 1684.

A photograph of woolclassers at the station is in the *Chronicle*, 8 June 1933, page 34. (*See Stirling Dam*)

Mundoo Island - Professor N.B. Tindale says:

> It is derived from *mundo* meaning 'mud' or 'filth', and was said to have been given by Aborigines accompanying early white visitors.
>
> The proper version is *mandumbari* ('seaweed huts'), most specifically the name for 'Point Blenkinsopp' Here, the only building material was weed washed through the Murray Mouth.

Mundoo-oopinna Waterhole - Near Arkaroola. Aboriginal for 'white wallaby'.

Mundoora - This Aboriginal word for 'deep water' was applied to the **Hundred of Mundoora**, County of Daly, proclaimed on 26 March 1874 and the town of **Mundoora**, 14 km South-West of Redhill, surveyed in September 1912 by H. Jacobs and proclaimed on 10 October 1912. The **Mundoora** School opened in 1879 and closed in 1943; a photograph of students is in the *Observer*, 25 May 1907, page 31.

In 1881, the water supply was not enough to meet the wants of the settlers and it was 'necessary to secure a greater supply for the use of teams when carting wheat to the township':

> … If the government were to make a reservoir in some suitable place there would be no difficulty in filling it if they had rains like last year… The following were appointed to a committee - Messrs Blake, Harris, Mildren, F.C. Dolin, Watt, Aitchison, Gibson, Gardner, Blight, A. McDonald and Wall…

Photographs of the Martindale Races are in the *Chronicle*, 20 February 1904, page 42, 23 February 1907, page 32, of a football team is in the *Observer*, 25 November 1911, page 31.

Mundowdna - The 'Mundowdna Run', established by E. Chapman in 1860 (lease no. 1678), took its name from an Aboriginal word referring to a waterhole about which there was a legend. An Aboriginal disturbance on Messrs Woodforde and Debney's run was described in 1868. The **Mundowdna** railway station is 16 km south of Marree.

Mundowdna Woolshed – circa 1897

Shearers at Mundowdna - 1898

Mundulla - The town, 8 km South-West of Bordertown, was proclaimed on 3 April 1873; derived from the Aboriginal *mantala* - 'place of thunder'. It was spoken of where the ground is undermined with caves that rumbled when trampled upon and evil spirits were believed to frequent such places.

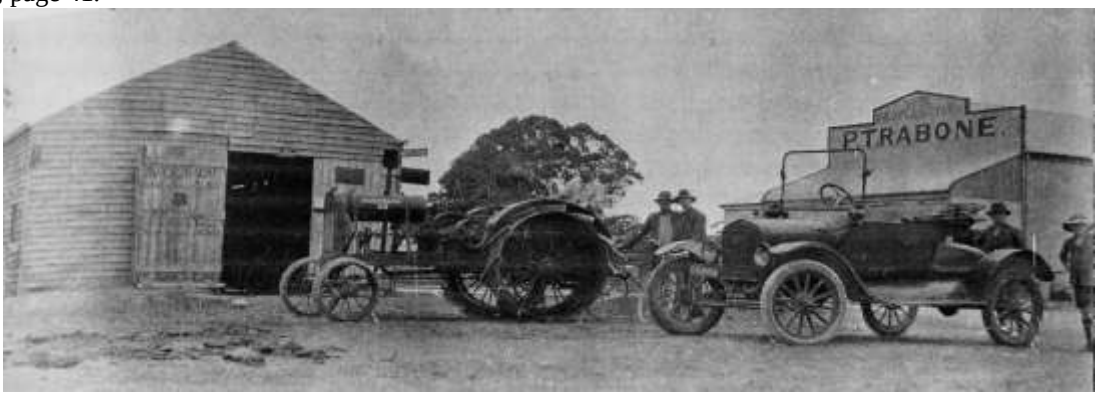
In 1879, the forest reserve of 1,020 acre was situated in the western part of the Tatiara district:

> The soil is composed of an excellent description of sandy loam lying on a marly clay subsoil, with a limestone rock beneath. The indigenous trees are red, white and box gums, mallee and bull oaks… The site is very good for the growth of several kinds of timber-producing trees…

Looking north-west along Jones Street - 1928

Its post office, opened as **Mundalla** in December 1874 by G.L. Scott was changed to **Mundulla** on 1 January 1974. The **Mundalla** School opened in 1878.

A photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of a hall is in the *Chronicle*, 21 August 1909, its opening is reported in the *Register*, 23 November 1909, page 6f, of town scenes in the *Observer* on 5 August 1911, page 32, of the Anglican Church and its committee, choir and clergy on 7 September 1912, page 31, of the town on 7 January 1928, page 41.



Rowney's garage and Rabone's store fronting Nalang Road – circa 1920

Mundy - On 25 August 1840, E.J. Eyre discovered and named **Mundy Creek**, which flows into Lake Eyre South, after Alfred M. Mundy, Colonial Secretary of South Australia.

Lake Mundy; in the South-East, honours Lt Mundy of the 21st Regiment who, in 1839, accompanied Charles Bonney and Joseph Hawdon from Melbourne. (*See Muirhead, Mount*) 'Mundy Terrace' in Robe is named after him.

In 1887, it was said that 'there [was] a State school [there], which is, also, the post office.'

Rodney Cockburn asserts that Alfred M. Mundy and the lieutenant of the 21st Regiment were one and the same person and goes on to say that the soldier became Colonial Secretary under Governor Grey, but that gentleman did not take up office until May 1841 - **Mundy Creek** was named by Eyre 'after the Colonial Secretary' about nine months earlier! However, biographical records show Alfred Miller Mundy coming from New South Wales in 1839, marrying Jane Hindmarsh in 1841 and occupying the position of Colonial Secretary; he died in Nice, France, in 1877. (*See Benson, Mount & Hawdon, Lake and under* '*South Australia*' *for the story of the realignment of the South Australia-Victoria boundary*.)

Mundy Hill, south of Yunta, remembers David Mundy, of the 'Panaramatee' and 'Anabama Runs' in 1876.

Mungala - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line. Aboriginal for 'sand hill'.

Mungal Lagoon - On section 577, Hundred of Binnum; Aboriginal for 'fresh water'.

Mungari Beach - At Point Pearce Mission. The name is derived from *mungari*, a club of an ancestral being *Badara* who netted fish. It was said to have been over two metres long and implanted in the beach as a memorial.

An adjoining beach is called *nantudidnu* - *nantu* - 'place of' and *didnu* - 'foot'. (*See Ngarna*)

Mungaroo Hill - Five kilometres South-East of Wirraminna railway station on the East-West railway. An Aboriginal name; meaning unknown. A plaque, erected on the hill in May 1990, reads:

> This plaque commemorates the erection of this stone cairn by Surveyor Barron in 1878 for the trigonometrical survey of land adjacent to Lake Gairdner, and pays tribute to those surveyors who endured the hardships of exploration in the remote areas of our State.

In 1960, Mr Barron's brass name plate, formerly attached to his saddlebag, was found by Mr W.A. Wilson of Lake Callabonna Station; apparently, it had been lost by its owner in 1879 while surveying the SA/Queensland border.

A photograph is held in the Department of Lands of the relic and a note says that 'he died at the age of 31, due to ill health ensuing from hardships suffered whilst surveying in remote areas.'

Mungcowie Hill - In the Spalding District. Aboriginal for 'water in the groove of rocks'.

Mungeranie - Aboriginal for 'ugly'. The **Mungeranie** School opened in 1914 and closed in 1916.

Mungeranie Bore is out of Marree on the Birdsville Track. In 1894, an accommodation house was erected there containing six rooms and, in 1902, sold to the government for police purposes. The police station was closed in 1936 and, in that year, Mr E. Wade, the lessee of the pastoral property, paid £5 for the ruins of the building.

A photograph of local flooding is in the *Chronicle*, 15 September 1917, page 25, of the bore stream on 3 July 1926, page 40.

Mungkuli - A name applied particularly to the waters of Lake Alexandrina.

Aboriginal for 'fresh water'. (*See Goolwa*)

Munjibbi(e) - The Munjibbie copper mine was located on sections 12 and 13, Hundred of Terowie 'about 29 miles north of Burra and about 11 miles from Hallett.' (*See Hiles Lagoon*)

Munjari - South-West of Lake Gairdner. Aboriginal for 'covered with mud'.

Munkowurlie Lagoon - On section 53, Hundred of Melville, derived from the Aboriginal *mungkawarli* - 'gecko mouse hole' or *murkawurli* - 'mouse hole'.

Munmurukung - At the south end of Loveday Bay was a meeting place for ceremonies, intertribal trading and exchange of weapons and other objects. The name is derived from the Aboriginal *munmurundi* - 'meeting place'.

Munno Para - The name was taken from the Aboriginal *munapari*, a creek north of Adelaide - 'first stream'; another source opts for it being a Kaurna word meaning 'golden wattle creek'.

The **Hundred of Munno Para**, County of Adelaide, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846.

An indignant citizen, under the heading 'Sabbath Labour', lodged a complaint in 1858:

> A disgraceful scene [was] enacted yesterday (Sunday) by two or more individuals on section 5675 in this district (known as Chase's – [*see Burra & Chace Range*]) by which public decency was outraged, and the fourth commandment flagrantly violated. A machine drawn by eight bullocks was employed in reaping wheat… I never before witnessed such an exhibition of unblushing profanity. [*See Hansborough*]

In 1853, 'a public meeting was held at Smith's Hotel to consider the propriety of forming a district council. Mr Thomas Abbott was called to the chair.'

The name **Munno Para** was given to a 1955 subdivision of part section 4260 by Hurtle W.G. Symes. (*See Elizabeth*)

Munro Siding - Near Wanbi. 'When intending settlers came here to inspect lands thrown open for application… surrounding this locality known as Munro Siding, they carried with them maps of the Hundreds…'

Munyaroo Conservation Park. - In the Hundred of McGregor. Aboriginal for 'many kangaroos'.

Muralappi - A railway station 8 km south of Mount Barker. Aboriginal for 'small'.

Murapena - A railway station between 'Philcox Hill' and 'Bugle Ranges', 8 km south of Mount Barker.

It is an Aboriginal word for 'corroboree'.

Murat Bay - The Aborigines called it *karaminada* - *kara*, 'a soak, a pool'; other sources say it was *courimunata* - 'big tea-tree' while, in 1802, Nicolas Baudin named it *Baie des Saints* (Bay of Saints); on Freycinet's charts it appears as *Baie Murat*. Joachim Murat, King of Naples and Marshal of France; a dashing cavalry leader, turned against Napoleon and was subsequently tried and executed in Italy. The **Murat Bay** Post Office, opened in April 1898, had its name changed to 'Ceduna' on 1 January 1922. **Murat Bay** School opened in 1899 and closed in 1914.

Murat Bay Jetty – 1900

A photograph of the cricket team is in the *Chronicle*, 8 September 1906, page 32, of the football team on 12 October 1907, page 30, 11 November 1911, page 30.

Murbko - A corruption of the Aboriginal word *murpko*, applied to a river flat about 16 km South-East of Morgan. The **Hundred of Murbko**, County of Albert, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893.

Land in the area was taken up on 20 January 1860 when Eardley T.L. Heyward (Heywood?) (ca. 1822-1877) established the 'Murbko Run' (lease no. 765).

The **Murbko** School opened in 1902 and became 'Woods Flat' in 1913.

Murda Hill - East of Lake Griselda and probably derived from the Aboriginal *murdoo* - 'taste'

Murdawadinna Waterhole - North-West of Lake Howitt where the 'Murdawadinna Run' was established by J. Neaylon in 1883 (lease no. 3076).

Murdinga - A town, 19 km south of Lock, Hundred of Cowan, proclaimed on 19 March 1936, was extended by seven allotments in 1946. The **Murdinga** Post Office opened on 17 February 1941 and closed on 1 March 1977.

The **Murdinga** School opened in 1938 and closed in 1961. Aboriginal for 'cold'.

Murdla Udanha Vambata - The Aboriginal name for 'Hawker Range' - 'carpet snake dung hill'.

Murdock Hill - On section 5294, Hundred of Onkaparinga. John (ca.1799-1839) and Margaret Murdock (ca.1795-1865) came to South Australia in the *Indus* in 1839 when they settled in the Mount Barker district; he died shortly thereafter. His widow took up five occupation licences in the area, the first on 15 August 1844; in 1841, the name of her property was recorded as 'Craigdarroch'.

Her son, Andrew, bought land in the district in 1854 and both their names were recorded often as 'Murdoch'. Mrs Murdock was 'possessed of ample means [and] liberal in her support of every charitable and religious object…'

She died in 1865 and, at this time, the foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel was laid by Mr Mitchell when 'the old chapel was crowded three times at the tea':

> A meeting was held presided over by Mr T. Botham of Nairne and addresses of an exciting nature were delivered by Messrs, Fountain, Hector, Moore, Gale, Ashton and Reed…

Information on a proposed school appeared in 1879; the **Murdock Hill** School opened in 1882 and closed in 1944.

Murlong, Hundred of - In the County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 28 June 1928; the **Hundred of Murlong** School opened in 1934 and closed in 1964. Aboriginal for 'sand'.

Murloocoppie Bore - West of Oodnadatta. Aboriginal for 'kangaroo water'.

It was described as 486 feet deep, with an unlimited supply of water.

Murnbila - A subdivision of the Chaffey irrigation area. Aboriginal for 'bittern'.

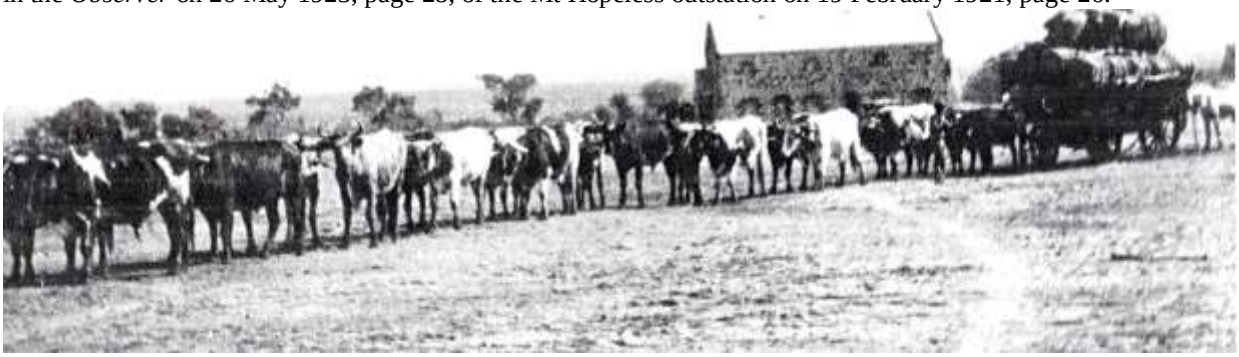
Murndale Creek - In the Far North-West, named by Ernest Giles on 8 September 1873 after a town in Victoria where Mr S.P. Winter lived. (*See Winter Water*)

Murninnie Tanks - Aboriginal for 'dry swamp'. The 'Murninnie Run' (lease no. 1639), 40 km South-West of Whyalla, was held by H. Holroyd (1829-1911) from 1867, while the Bismuth and Copper Mining and Patent

Smelting Co. gave the name to a mine in the area, circa 1863. The mine was situated on the western side of Spencer Gulf about 60 miles from Port Augusta and within five miles of the coast.

> The land is freehold property purchased some years ago but it was not worked as a mine until it fell into the hands of the present proprietors - Messrs Darwent, Ward, Hallett, Bonney, Swaffer and Cossins - It was first opened about two years ago and a shipment of ore was made shortly thereafter…

Murnpeowie Waterhole - West of Lake Blanche, refers to a watering place *manpiawi* where bronze-wing pigeons came in great numbers to drink. Nearby, a quartz mine yielded stone for *wailpi* implements. The 'Murnpeowie Run' was established by G.E. Curnow in 1872 (lease no. 2244) and a post office opened there in April 1891. In 1909, 'the exceptionally large meteorite, weighing about 3 tons, recently found in the vicinity of the Murnpeowie Run, about 150 miles from Farina, represents a discovery of great scientific interest…' A photograph of artesian water bores is in the *Observer* on 26 May 1923, page 28, of the Mt Hopeless outstation on 19 February 1921, page 26.



Bullock team at Murnpeowie Station – circa 1897

Innamincka Coach at Murnpeowie - 1898

Murphys Haystacks - Granite blocks on section 118, Hundred of Rounsevell, are an historical landmark on the old coach road and recall Patrick John Murphy, who obtained the land grant in 1938.

Murphys Wash is a creek in the Hundred of Arkaba, known formerly as 'Acacia Creek'.

Mr Murphy lived in what is now a ruin, south of the creek.

Murrabinna, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 20 July 1871, was derived from the Aboriginal *maribina* - 'rough stony scrub', taken from Donald Gollan's run, South-East of Kingston, SE. Rodney Cockburn asserts that Thomas Wood and George Kendle established it in the 1840s Apparently, there was a rocky channel near the station's house and, in winter, a large body of water flowed on its way to the swamps near Kingston.; the banks of this channel were covered with thick undergrowth and was a 'camping place at a waterhole and a favourite meeting place for clans and adjoining tribes for dances and arrangement of marriages.'

In 1925, a correspondent, in a reminiscent mood, said that 'at Murrabinna I found myself in an entirely new and strange surroundings; for the first time in my life I came in touch with a representative member of the racing world':

> I was not the less hospitably received by Mr Hutchinson and it was here that I made my first acquaintance with a magnificent specimen of a real racehorse. He was an entire of the name of Fishhook…

Murraminga - A school on Eyre Peninsula opened by Wilga D. Marcus in 1928; it closed in 1939.

Murrapatirrina - The run was established by Andrew Tennant in 1875 (no. 2541).

Murrapuntanna (*sic*) **Waterhole** is east of Lake Eyre North. Aboriginal for 'red hand'.

Murra-Pureek - In the Wirrega District. Aboriginal for 'runaway hole'.

Murraup - On sections 161 and 171, Hundred of Mount Benson. Aboriginal for 'stony place'. The hilly country in the immediate district was called *karipangula* by the Aborigines.

There was a spring there where native companions lived in traditional homes as human-like beings and from there they attempted, by magical means, to drown their emu enemies by a tidal wave on the Godfrey Islands. (*See Karinpangula, Mount*)

Murrawa - A railway station 6 km east of Mount Gambier. *Murra* means 'stone' in the Boandik dialect. (*See Murraup*) The 'Murrawa Run' was established by J. Meredith in 1851 (lease no. 207) on land which was, according to a letter from C. Thomas of 21 August 1846, to be the subject of an occupation licence taken up by 'Messrs McKinnon'. (*See Meredith, Mount & Mingbool*)

Murray - The **River Murray** was called *Ngalta* by the Aborigines and the North-East portion was named first as 'The Hume' by Hamilton Hume in 1824; today, it bears the name of Sir George Murray (1772-1846) (Secretary of State for the Colonies) throughout its whole length. '[He] was a successful soldier, an able minister [in government] and a skilful and fluent debater.'

The river was named by Captain Charles Sturt on 14 January 1830. Isaac Taylor in *Names and Their Histories* says: 'Its mouth, near Adelaide, is said to have been discovered in 1801 [*sic*] by Lt John Murray in the brig *Lady Nelson*.'

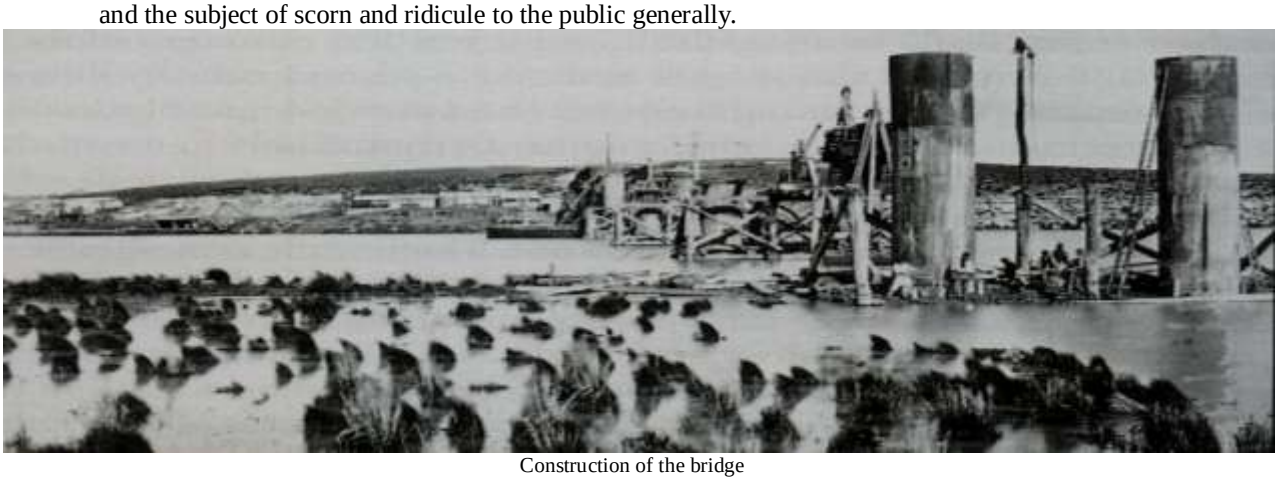
A report on its fishing propensities was made in 1843:

> About three months ago a cod fish was taken on the River Murray at Mr Harris's station, about 70 miles from town. It was then served up at the market dinner and considered a great rarity and delicacy. Since then it has been caught in abundance and quantities brought in quite fresh for sale…
>
> So plentiful are the cod that the men at the station merely throw out their lines in the evening and the next morning find them full. Their average weight is from 30lbs to 40 lbs but we have seen one which weighed 57 lbs. At present they are retailed by Mr Edwards, the butcher, at from fourpence to sixpence per pound…
>
> We understand it is the intention of one or two parties at once to commence salting and drying the cod for home consumption and for exportation… If only we could pack one in ice it would be a dainty dish to set before the Queen.

In the early days of the colony travelling stock swam across the **River Murray**, a little distance upstream from the road bridge and the place became known as 'Edwards' Crossing', named after George Richard Edwards (ca.1807-1858), who took up sections 74 and 76, Hundred of Mobilong, in 1855. (*See Edwards Crossing & Mobilong*)

In 1872, the Editor of the *Advertiser* wrote a scathing editorial on the procrastination of the government about a bridge over the river:

> There is something almost comical about the history of the Murray Bridge… It is handed about pillar and post, and can find no resting place except the ignominious Dry Creek, where rust and exposure are slowly eating it away… It is a bone of contention in the House, the cause of jealousy and ill-feeling in the country, and the subject of scorn and ridicule to the public generally.

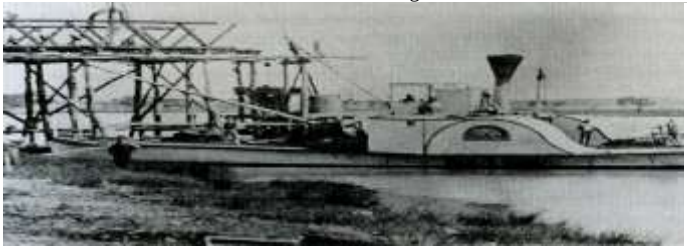


Construction of the bridge

As early as 1858 it became obvious that a bridge was needed across the river but, due to rivalry between neighbouring districts it was not until 7 November 1873 that the foundation stone was laid by Governor Musgrave.

Earlier, in 1864, it was said that '[We] respectfully draw your attention to the urgent necessity which exists for a good bridge at some convenient point upon the said river':

Workmen at the bridge



The vessel *Blanche* at the construction site

> Your recent visit to Wellington and the neighbourhood will have acquainted you with the extent and importance of the traffic over the river with the present very unsatisfactory mode of conducting it… A reasonable rate of toll would be paid willingly…,

while, in 1868,

> The Murray Bridge is of no use to Wellington if erected at Edward's Crossing, 25 miles from where it is wanted… Mr Shakes says that 'an abundance of feed and water' exists upon the route to Edward's. If this is true, he deserves a gold medal from the Geographical Society for such a discovery… In my rides on that road I never saw any water - unless it happened to rain heavily…
>
> Self interest is a powerful lever and when used for the public good ought to be irresistible. Had the interest of parties driving or sending stock across the Murray been more considered and that the people of Nairne less considered by the Select Committee, I have no hesitation in saying that information as obtained would have enabled them to arrive at a correct conclusion…

> The charge of self-interested motives we admit. But surely these cannot be applied to Mr Shakes, he or his friends having no property near Nairne, no stock crossing the river, nor would he wish the stock of others to suffer by increasing the value of property near Nairne. No; Mr Shakes has no selfish interests to serve, consequently he must be a very valuable specimen of the human family on account of its rarity. We confess to have no such specimen at or near Wellington - (signed - Archibald Cooke) [*See Kingston*].

About twenty Murray Aborigines were in attendance at the 1873 ceremony headed by Queen Monarta who caused much laughter when she said to his Excellency: 'Well gubner, what you give me? My old man dead; you take away this country and built bridge. My people want you give 'em boats and food.'

In the tradition of those answering deputations, the Governor paused and replied that he would consult with his advisers and see what could be done. (*See Edwards Crossing & Mobilong*)

A passenger and cargo boat at a landing on the River Murray

A sketch of the bridge is in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1875, March 1884, page 36, *Australasian Sketcher*, 17 March 1877, page 200; also see *Advertiser*, 14 December 1876, page 1a (supp.).

The present day town of **Murray Bridge** originated on portion of section 74 and was proclaimed on 6 March 1884 as 'Mobilong'. (*See Bridgeport & Mobilong*) The school opened in 1881 and, in 1886, it was said that 'eighteen months ago the town of Murray Bridge was comparatively a wilderness, insignificant and desolate; the place was remarkable only for the unsightly swamps which skirted it on the east… Till then not a single building of any pretension had been erected.' (*See Tent Schools*)

Aboriginal workmen with their swags on the river bank – circa 1938

Photographs of school children are in the *Observer*, 16 November 1912, page 12, of the opening of the High School on 10 July 1920, page 26, of an infant school on 20 August 1927, page 13e, of the town in the *Chronicle*, 24 April 1909, page 30, *Observer*, 3 August 1912, page 31, *Chronicle*, 24 April 1930, page 38, of flooding on 27 August 1931, page 31, of Australia Day celebrations is in the *Observer*, 7 August 1915, page 28

A photograph of the unveiling a memorial stone on the grave of a returned soldier, Lawrence Anderson, is in the *Observer* on 23 November 1918, page 24, of a mill on 18 October 1919, page 24, of a football club in the *Chronicle*, 13 June 1935, page 36.

Landing stage on the river – circa 1870

In September 1869 a correspondent from Eden Valley advised that gold had been found on the edge of the Murray scrub about ten miles from the village.

Later it was reported that the government intended to declare a gold field at the locality and that the Warden was making arrangements for the issue of licences and the settlement of claims.

Subsequently, the South Rhine Gold Mining Company on the **Murray Flats** was wound up in July 1870 and the directors reported that they were 'much disappointed in the results of auriferous deposits made by Messrs Pavy & Company…'

Henry Pyman opened the **Murray Flats** School, in the Hundred of Neales; in a chapel, circa 1870; it closed in 1875 and was sometimes referred to as 'Shelford' and 'Government Well'.

By 1886, the greater portion of the land was in the hands of Germans:

> That patient, persevering, plodding, industrious people, who never seem to get tired or exhausted… They can not only live, but live comfortably, where an Englishman would be unable to make both ends meet…,

while, in 1902,

> The unfortunate condition of settlers on the Murray Flats… has frequently been the subject of parliamentary debates. Unhappily, though action has been taken by way of reducing and remitting agricultural rents… the serious problem of transferring farmers who have selected land beyond the line of regular rainfall to areas where there will be a reasonable chance of their earning a decent livelihood, has so far baffled the most earnest attempts of the legislature to find an adequate solution…

Murray Hill, in the Hundred of Tungkillo, was named after. Alexander B. Murray (1816-1903), who held two Crown leases on the eastern bank of the River Murray (Carlet Station) in 1859 and was a substantial land holder in the Hundred. (*See Murray Park*)

In order to provide for the interests of settlement along navigable waters in South Australia, it was found expedient to declare that there should not be included, in leases for pastoral purposes, any lands two miles from either of the banks of certain rivers. Such land bordering the River Murray was proclaimed as the **Hundred of Murray** on 10 November 1853. It ceased to exist on 30 June 1870.

Another hundred of the same name in the County of Robinson was proclaimed on 6 December 1888 and honours David Murray, MP (1870-1881) and MLC (1882-1891), who was born in Scotland, in 1829, and came to South Australia in 1853 when, with his brother William, set up a retail drapery business in Gilbert Place.

By 1886, the firm had prospered and it moved to a new warehouse in Gawler Place, built at a cost of £20,000. An ardent lover of books he donated £500 to the School of Mines Library that was named after him; in his will he bequeathed a further £1,000. He died in London in 1907. The **Hundred of Murray** School opened in 1932 and closed in 1936.

Murray Lagoon, on section 5, Hundred of McGillivray, probably recalls James R. Murray, who obtained pastoral lease no. 61 of 1879 which he sold to B. and W.H. Taylor on 4 December 1880. He is buried at Penneshaw.

Murray House, Magill

In 1839, Alexander Borthwick Murray, aged twenty-three, arrived in South Australia and, in 1842, purchased a property that became known as **Murray Park**.

The land passed to his descendants and they sold to Alexander MacGeorge who, in 1878, subdivided part section 327, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Magill. (*See Murray-Town*)

Rodney Cockburn records **Murray Park** as a township that was established by a Mr Shierlaw 'who bought the land from Mr Murray and retained the name of the latter's home, where John McDouall Stuart spent his first night after the completion of his across Australia expedition.'

Murray-Town was laid out by Alexander Borthwick Murray of 'Murray Park', in 1886, on sections 187-88 and part sections 186 and 447 and surveyed by George E. Warren into township allotments and suburban blocks, 13 km south of Melrose and said to be 'well situated for wheat-buyers and other business persons and the agricultural sections comprise some of the best agricultural land in the colony, well watered and fit for the plough, with a safe annual rainfall for wheat growing'

In 1874, the evils of land 'dummying' were of concern:

> I have been waiting to see if Mr A.B. Murray would answer the very serious charge you preferred against him in the case of Lewis, the dummy of his, as he may not have had time to answer it (or by his silence admit the charge to be correct) which very few in this district, knowing all the circumstances of the case, but are bound to believe you are correct in this case.
>
> There are four or five others on the same run just the same, and a probability of all the other good lands being dummied the same if government allow it to be selected under the present Land Act… Charlton township might have been a thriving township as any north of Clare, but with the land dummied on both sides of the mail road, and all round, what use can it be… (Editor's note - Dummyism is rampant at Wirrabara and the government has no excuse for inaction in the matter.)

In 1908, it was said that 'in the past fancy prices have been paid for allotments in Murraytown':

> The few who have settled down on the west side at the back of the small township must have found their hopes, like their two experimental vineyards, more or less wilted. Why the vine should be a failure here we cannot say… A stone hotel of much substance, with a small store and the proverbial blacksmith's shop,

evidently represented the inception of the township. The addition of two or three cottages, a place of worship and a school are, at the most, little indication of progress considering the age of the place.

The **Murray-Town** School opened in 1893. Photographs of a school picnic are in the *Chronicle*, 3 November 1932, page 33.) A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 28 November 1935, page 36.

In 1913, **Murray View**, 30 miles above Morgan was one of the largest orange groves in the Commonwealth.

> True, it is only an infant in age, but the excellent growth… indicates that in a few years the orchard will be a magnificent picture.
>
> The owners happily named their property Murray View are Messrs F. and F.H. Metters…

The **Murray View** School opened in 1914 and closed in 1945. **Murray Pass -** (*See Light Pass*)

Murrayville - In May 1943, the periodical *Mankind* had an article headed 'Neilun – A Jaralde Story' that said, *inter alia*:

> In mythical times all birds were men. Some fishing birds, gulls, shags, divers, pelicans, and others lived at *tenetjanul*, a camp some 20 miles east of Pinnaroo where two hills adjoin a lagoon.
>
> The locality is now called Murrayville. The birds fished in the lagoons of the surrounding country until they had exhausted the supplies.

Murrell Landing - (*See Harveys Return & Kangaroo Island)*

Murrimbum - Records in the Department of Lands show it as located on section 80, Hundred of Mayurra. Sections 78 and 80 were granted to Joshua Burkhill of Mount Gambier on 8 November 1882 who sold same to Michael Hogan on 16 October 1883 who, in turn on 25 April 1887, sold a small portion of section 80 to the Murrimbum Cheese Co. which, on 19 March 1921, sold out to Anthony James Dwyer.

This was the only subdivision of section 80 in the period 1882-1921, except for land transferred to the Commissioner of Railways for a railway passing through the land.

A cheese factory was established in 1887 under the management of Mr J. Legg and, in 1888:

> This district [was] pretty thickly populated as the holdings, as a rule, are not large, and the residents depend in a great measure on stock raising and dairying for their living. The question of a profitable outlet for their produce also affected them and those who had been sending their milk to the Tantanoola factory, which on average is about five miles away, thought it would pay them better if a factory could be established in their midst… Early in 1886 a meeting was held in Murrimbum… and it was decided to form a company of 1,000 shares…

Department of Education records show the **Murrimbum** Provisional School being opened in 1879 by Ellen Chambers where '20 children were instructed at the school which operated for 166 days.'

The **Murrimbum** Post Office opened circa 1877 and closed in January 1884.

Murrippi Beach - On section 10, Hundred of Randell and declared as an 'unclad' bathing beach in November 1985. Aboriginal for 'ebb tide'.

Murrunatta Conservation Park - On section 99, Hundred of Wanilla. An Aboriginal word for 'sand ridge'.

Murtho - Professor N.B. Tindale said, 'it derives from *mato* meaning "good" or "good place". Rodney Cockburn suggests a possible obscene meaning; this I cannot substantiate.'

The **Hundred of Murtho**, County of Alfred, proclaimed on 15 June 1893, took its name from the 'Murtho Run' established by E.M. Bagot in 1866 (lease no. 1670). (*See Neds Corner*)

The **Murtho** Post Office 22 km North-East of Renmark opened in November 1898. The **Murtho** School opened in 1906 while the **Murtho Village** School opened in 1895 and closed in 1899.

In 1894, the chairman said that 'we have been ploughing four days and have 12 acres sown':

As soon as we get our crops in we are going to build a pine home or two, to use in lieu of the iron ones, as there are plenty of pines on our lease… As we only go to Renmark once a week, send letters by mail leaving on Friday morning.

Murtho Village Settlement during the 1914-1915 drought

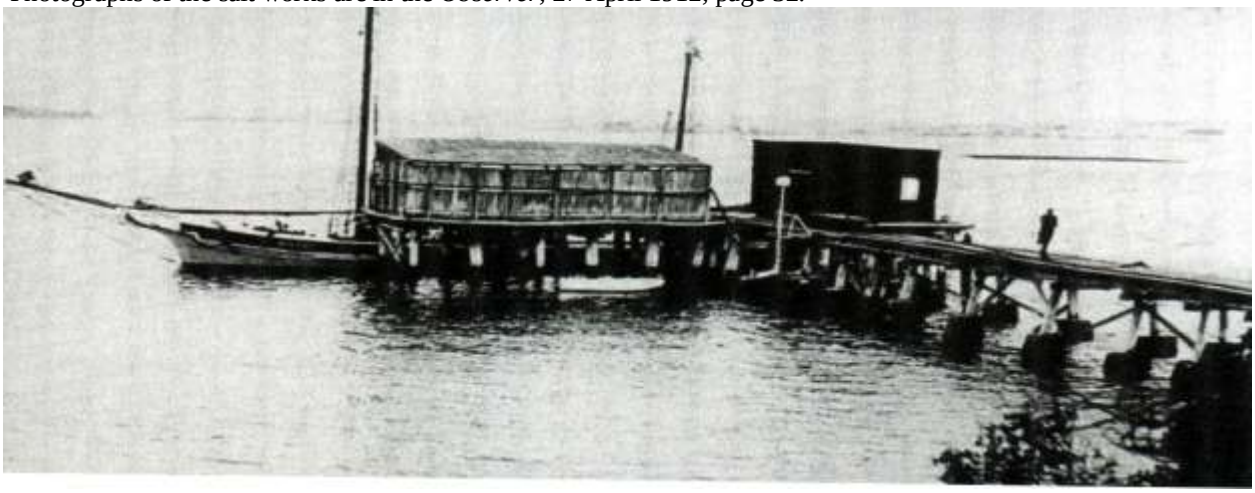
Murtonga - A railway station near Currency Creek. Aboriginal for 'good'.
Muru Adnya Vambata - East of Lyndhurst, is one of 'The Needles'; Aboriginal for 'quartz stone hill'.
Musgrave - Sir Anthony Musgrave was Governor of South Australia from 1873 to 1877; his name is commemorated by **County of Musgrave**, proclaimed on 22 June 1876 and **Musgrave Ranges**, discovered by W.C. Gosse on 20 July 1873 from a viewpoint on Ayers Rock.

Aboriginals at a rock pool in the Musgrave Ranges – circa 1940 & Pitjantjara hunting party meeting the geologist, Reg Sprigg, and his party in 1953

He came to South Australia from the governorship of Natal in South Africa and his term of office and matters incidental thereto do not call for special comment.
He died in Brisbane in his 60th year while occupying the office of Governor of Queensland.
In 1882, the Aborigines were said to be numerous there and 'some of them had, no doubt, seen previous exploring parties, but the extent of their English was the one word "white fellow".'

> In the short time at my disposal it was difficult to reliably ascertain many words of their own tribal language… The only words I recognised as being common to other tribes were *kuppy* (water) and *punta* (rock), very frequently used to describe rockwater… I noted the following useful words - *karoo* (creek), *appinger* (salt), *ure* (large), *weeah* (no)…
>
> They are certainly very light-fingered, of which they gave example by stealing a waterbag. I kept a capital young fellow with my party for several days and he proved of great assistance…

Muston - Five kilometres south of American River on Kangaroo Island, once the port for the export of local salt production, was named after Arthur Muston, founder of the Colonial Salt Co. which, in 1905, became the Commonwealth Salt Refining Co.
In 1910, the first and only railway on Kangaroo Island was laid, its terminus being at Muston and when the salt trade ceased in 1954 the jetty was demolished and the railway torn up and, today, little remains of the former, except for a few piles scattered throughout the bush, but the railway cutting is still visible. The **Muston** School was opened by Helen M.R. Hudson in 1919; it closed in 1931, while the **Muston** Post Office opened in January 1910.
Photographs of the salt works are in the *Observer*, 27 April 1912, page 32.



Muston jetty at American River

Mutabarrangga - In the Hundred of Encounter Bay and described as one of the homes of the whale man *Kondoli* whose fire flints were stolen by the shark being.
It was a camp used by the *Mereldi* clanspeople in the stolen fire myth. (*See Jagged, Mount & Mootaparinga*)
Mutjanggunya - A water reserve north of Mundulla derived from the Aboriginal *mutjang* - 'strange' and *kunja* - 'fire'.
Mutooroo - A railway station, 59 km NNE, of Olary and a post office opened in January 1889. Its school existed from 1890 until 1894. Aboriginal for 'place of good food'. The 'Mutooroo Run' was held by Peter Waite - lease no. 1767A. (*See Urrbrae*) A sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

In 1929, it was reported that 'a striking illustration of the value of the Mutooroo company's water reticulation scheme, which is worth more than a gold mine, was provided on Monday's run from Mutooroo to Lilyvale [*sic*]':

> Paddocks on which the old dams were dry contained hundreds of lambing ewes feeding contentedly within a mile or so of a trough with water supplied from a long pipeline. The whole country south of the Mutooroo copper mines has an average fall of eight feet to the mile right through to the River Murray.
>
> This great plain is covered with large myall, mulga, black oak and sandalwood trees and other portions have miles upon miles of rolling saltbush and bluebush.
>
> Almost the whole of the scheme depends for its water on a 14-mile drain constructed from Duffield's Creek and connected with a series of large dams, the largest of which holds about 10 million gallons of water…

The name was given, also, to a copper mine 'situated about 14 miles South West of Cockburn Railway Station. (*See Lilydale*)

Muttabee - Derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'knee', probably from the bends of the creek. The hilly country, **Muttabee Creek** and the winding, undulating road through the Muttabee hills, provide a beauty spot in the North-East corner of the Hundred of Pinda. The **Muttabee** School opened in 1892 and closed in 1912.

Mutton Cove - At Outer Harbor. Advice from Mr Reg Sprigg of Arkaroola, a descendant of the Germein family, suggested that 'it was named by my great-great-grandfather - one of the three Germein brothers out of Plymouth. The family had a ship chandler's set up at Mutton Cove in England - down on the water's edge… of Plymouth Town… Ben [Germein] was the first man to sail a windjammer in full sail down the length of the Port River.'

Mr Sprigg's contention was supported in 1917 when it was reported that: '[He] lived at Mutton Cove, [near Plymouth], where he had a block-making and pump factory.'

Mylor - The town, 3 km South-East of Aldgate, was proclaimed on 7 May 1891 and named by the Acting Governor, Sir James Penn Boucaut, after his birth place in Cornwall, named after Saint Melorus (sometimes spelt as 'Melor' or 'Meloir'.) **Mylor** School opened in 1894. (*See Goyder, Rockford & Warrakilla*)

In 1884, the Hon. George W. Cotton introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to provide for the survey and leasing to working men of small blocks of land not to exceed 20 acres. It was thrown out on the ruling of the president that it should have been introduced in the House of Assembly. The working men's block clauses were afterwards inserted in the Lands Act of 1885 and passed.

In 1886 and 1889 several properties on an alluvial flat were described:

> [It is] cleared and cultivated on which are growing all the vegetables usually found in a market garden in the hills. A piggery in the corner of the block contains three pigs nearly ready for the butcher and a number of small ones just entering on a useful career.

Honey – An early industry in South Australia – It was improved by the import of Ligurian bees in 1855

On an adjoining block, in addition to these things, there were 26 colonies of bees. Another, on a bend on the Onkaparinga, had enclosed his garden with a fence of post, wire and stubbs, hare proof. This man grew and dried about four hundredweight of tobacco, but it was nearly all spoilt by rain through a defective roof on his shed.

> It was refreshing after a long tramp over stringybark hills, gullies and swamps to strike the first block. The garden attached was ablaze with pansies and other flowers and looked a paradise of beauty, showing as it did to advantage by the gloom of the adjacent swamp.
>
> There were a few blocks further advanced, but a great many not so far. The extent under cultivation varied from a few rods up to 1½ acres, potatoes and vegetables forming the main crops… I came across a leaseholder far from any main road who held 20 acres at an annual rental of £26…
>
> He had worked it for three years [but] so far it did not pay but he was in hopes it would in the 'sweet by-and-by.' Here we have a glimpse of the encouragement offered the toiler by the extreme liberality of our land legislation. Need we wonder that our railways don't pay and that in time of depression our population makes tracks?

In 1892, it was suggested that:

> Mylor, in time, will become a blockers' township as the place was surrounded by homesteads… The settlement comprises an area of about 2,000 acres and the blocks vary from half an acre to 20 acres… The best blocks are owned by Messrs Williams, Furniss, Porteous brothers, and Schultz, while Mr Darby, of the Forest Department, has the best house erected. A visit was paid to Glen Cotton and a birdseye of view of many of the blocks was obtained…

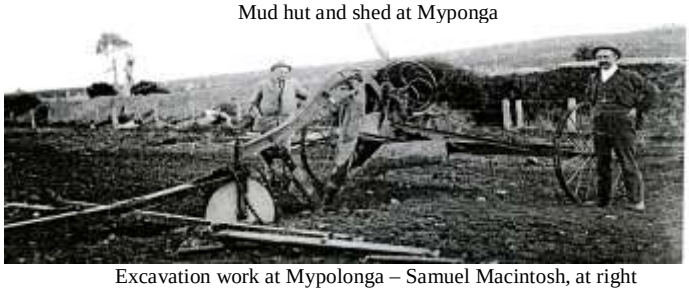
At Mylor, in July 1895, William Bell and his son panned out three pounds weight of 'beautiful looking gold' and the local newspaper correspondent said:

> The John Bull Mine is being worked and the Kangaroo Mine also situated close by is about to be started. This mine has been worked previously on two occasions and during each successive season working, gold was obtained… The gold is of a fine dust-like nature and with the cheap and effective appliances that are now invented a new era of prosperity may be secured to the Kangaroo and other mining properties.

A photograph of pupils is in the *Chronicle*, 28 January 1905, page 27, *Observer*, 17 October 1914, page 26, of a football team on 17 October 1914, page 26, of a Legacy Club camp on 15 January 1931, page 33.

Mypolonga - The earliest reference to Mypolonga is to be found on a plan published on 1 March 1841 by John Arrowsmith, where it is shown as 'Mypoolonga'. The town of **Mypolonga**, 18 km North-East of Murray Bridge, was proclaimed on 1 July 1915; **Mypolonga** School opened in 1916. It is a corruption of an Aboriginal word *maitpulanggu* - 'lookout place upon a cliff'; the place, also, has a meaning of surrender or laying down of spears. Other records suggest it derives from *mupulawangk*, where *mupul* is a soft form of basket reed obtained there and *mypolong* - 'in the palm of your hand'. (*See Mobilong*)

Mud hut and shed at Myponga



Excavation work at Mypolonga – Samuel Macintosh, at right

Land in the area was taken up first by John Baker under occupation licence in 1845. In 1908, land there was purchased by the Crown for closer settlement and known as **Mypolonga Flat**. In 1910, it was reported that 'the government purchased 4,360 acres, comprising 1,826 acres of swamp and 2,554 acres of high land':

> An idea of the fertility of the soil may be obtained from the fact that several farmers reaped from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre on the high lands some seasons and Mr Thiel, one of the original owners, used to make 16 tons of butter annually. From end to end the swamp measures about seven miles…

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 2 September 1911, page 29, 20 June 1914, page 15c, 27 March 1915, page 28, *Chronicle*, 9 May 1914, page 30, *Observer*, 20 June 1914, page 2 (supp.), 17 November 1917, page 23, of a football team on 10 October 1935, page 36.

Myponga - According to H.C. Talbot it is derived from *miappunga* - 'divorced wife', while SA Museum records suggest *maitpangga* - literally, 'place of animal food'; a latter day comment by Professor Tindale says the name was applied to the creek itself and confirms his previous nomenclature.

A poem entitled 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native', in the *Register*, 11 October 1893, says it means 'high cliffs by the sea', while, in 1923, it was said that the word means 'standing water'.

The **Hundred of Myponga**, County of Hindmarsh, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846, while the town of **Myponga**,16 km South-East of Willunga; according to Lands Department records, was laid out, in 1939, on part section 521 by W.J. Parker. However, the settlement had its beginnings at a much earlier date. In 1858, Alexander Cameron, farmer of Myponga, purchased section 521 from George Morphett and, in 1859, sold a small block to the Trustees of the Bible Christian Church for one pound.

By 1866, it consisted of 'one public house and several log and mud buildings, which do not bespeak a very advanced state of architecture' and, in 1923:

> The Methodist Chapel and the hall are both doomed whenever the Myponga water scheme comes into being, but the survey stops short of the picturesque towered Church of St Matthias… Church services were first held in Mrs Haskett's cottage by the Rev E.K. Miller of Willunga, who rode across Sellick's Hill once a month to preach the word of God to a congregation of 30 people…

By 1878, an early school was conducted by Mr and Mrs Doke [*sic*] where they had about 40 pupils 'a great achievement as Myponga children in those days were very wild and ran into the bush on the approach of a stranger.' The Cowiealunga School was known, locally, as **Myponga Jetty** School.

The jetty was constructed by a Mr Schroeder and opened on 6 February 1860.

Photographs of timber milling are in the *Chronicle*, 7 December 1918, page 23, of afforestation on 27 March 1926, page 38, of a homestead on 26 March 1931, page 37, of residents in the *Register*, 18 August 1928, page 13, of a sawmill and the settlement in the *Observer*, 8 September 1928, page 35.

Myrla - A railway station 24 km west of Loxton. Rodney Cockburn says it was named after 'a kind of Indian buffalo' at the behest of the daughter of C.F.H. Fettke when a post office was opened there. Its former name was 'Parrelum' - Aboriginal for 'to reap' or 'to cut'. **Myrla** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1945.

Myrleville - A 1910 subdivision of part sections 448-49, Hundred of Mobilong, by Alfred Benjamin Sladden; now included in Murray Bridge.

Myrtle - In 1838, William Sanders (1801-1880) arrived in South Australia in the *Catherine Jamieson* and commenced a linen business in Hindley Street with John Whyte as a partner. In 1842, he purchased a property near the foothills and built a home, naming it **Myrtle Bank -** His friend, James Gall of Trinity, Edinburgh, had a fine property of the same name.

During World War I it became a Repatriation Hospital and, in 1932, it was said that 'a refuge for war veterans in their declining years will shortly be reopened':

> It has not been occupied for about a year, but was previously used to house soldiers between the time of their discharge and re-entering civilian life. There is a large recreation hall and a library. In addition to two spacious wards there are 10 rooms in the main building and a nearby bungalow of seven rooms on the property will provide further accommodation if necessary.

Photographs of the opening of the Wounded Soldiers' Home are in the *Chronicle*, 31 March 1917, page 28; its reopening on 29 September 1932, page 34.

The suburb of **Myrtle Bank** was laid out on part section 267, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Frederick Martin in 1917 and, in 1924, it was described as 'a subdivisional paradise of pretty bungalows.'

Rodney Cockburn says that, originally, the property was owned by Captain Berkeley; later, it was purchased by William Sanders (1837-1880) who 'bestowed the name'.

The name **Myrtle Bank** was applied, also, to a school near Georgetown (*See Abbeville*)

In 1856, the foundation stone of the Wesleyan Chapel at **Myrtle Grove**, near Currency Creek 'was laid by Mrs Edward Jones, Mrs James Hearn and Mrs Matthew Goode':

> A document was read by Rev E.C. Flockart… [It] and a copy of the Mount Barker Circuit plan for the present quarter was sealed in a bottle and placed under the stone…

The **Myrtle Grove** School opened in 1864 and closed in 1873.

Myrtleholme was a subdivision of sections 965-66 and part sections 964-7, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Wingfield. Messrs T.J. and J.L. Matters laid it out in 1878.

In 1885, there was a report on the *Myrtle Holme*, a 'well-known' trading ship.

In 1913, John B. Cherry gave the name **Myrtle Park** to a subdivision of part section 894, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Urrbrae.

Myrtle Springs Post Office, '293 miles north of Adelaide', opened in July 1907. It was, no doubt, situated on a pastoral lease of the same name held by Henry McConville, west of Leigh Creek. (*See McConville Track*)

A photograph of the results of a dingo shooting expedition is in the *Chronicle*, 28 August 1926, page 39, of loading wool on 29 March 1934, page 38.

The Myrtles was a subdivision of part section 460, Hundred of Yatala, by Norman A. Smith and Florence E. Thomas, in 1919, when it was said it was the name of a home occupied by Mr H.C.E. Muecke on the proposed subdivisional land; now included in Medindie:

> The stately mansion, encircled by spacious verandahs and balconies, set well back from the road in beautifully kept and well matured grounds about two acres in extent, nicely secluded, pleasantly sheltered and adorned with a great variety of trees, palms and ornamental shrubs was offered for sale by auction in 10 lots in 1919…

Mywalharwah - A property near Wellington; see pastoral lease no. 8.

My Water Gully - On section 229, Hundred of Kuitpo, was named following a dispute between local land holders, who declared the adjacent springs were 'my waters'.