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The memory of deadly battlefields and desperate sieges is preserved in the title of some beautiful hamlet; while the scattered inhabitants of a secluded village rejoice in the borrowed plumes of some crowded European city. English and colonial statesmen are immortalised in hundred, river or agricultural area and royalty has not been forgotten... It is a matter for gratitude that... some of the euphonious and appropriate native names have survived the ordeal.

(Advertiser, 12 August 1882, page 7c)

Packard Bend - Situated on the River Murray, near Blanchetown. The 1864 date of the fatal drowning as stated by Rodney Cockburn in *What's In a Name* would appear to be false because the *Register* of 29 September 1866 at page 4h says: 'Francis Packard, a member of Mr Ebenezer MacGeorge's survey party and formerly a member of the Northern Territory expedition [has] been drowned in the Murray... the body has not been recovered...'

Earlier, on 31 August 1866 it is said that the fatality occurred at 'a station called Piapco ... after swimming 150 yards he sank like a stone... The reminiscences of J.H. Packard, who arrived in the *Asia* in 1851, are in the *Observer*, 1 January 1927 and an obituary on 17 August 1929:

My personal experiences carry me back to 1868 when George Woodroffe Goyder was Surveyor-General of South Australia... The government of the day always consulted him in all matters connected with Crown lands, roads and proposed railways. He was never satisfied with the circuitous interstate railway...

Being one of his surveyors he asked if I would care to undertake to survey an alternative line through the Torrens Gorge... [He concludes with a comprehensive summary of erroneous surveys made in connection with interstate boundaries - see under 'South Australia'.]

Paddington - An 1877 subdivision of part section 422, Hundred of Yatala, by James Williams and James W. Williams between Eastbourne Rd and Newcastle Street; now included in Rosewater; it was a subdivision of 23 acres in the township of Yatala and in close proximity to the Alberton railway station. J.W. Williams (1848-1929) was born in London, where there is a suburb written as *padintun* in 959 AD - 'town of Padda's people'. (See *Yatala*)

Paddys - Blanche O. Ayliffe (?-1931), the daughter of Thomas H. and Adelaide Ayliffe, opened **Paddys Bridge** School in 1897; it became 'Korunye' in 1921 and closed in 1966. (See *Korunye*)

The opening of a new bridge across the River Light at this place was reported in 1878 when a daughter of Mr C. Temby, Chairman of the Port Gawler District Council, was 'extended the honour of opening the bridge':

After she had treated the structure to the usual champagne baptism, she said: 'In the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom be all praise and glory, I name this bridge **Paddy's Station Bridge**...' The total length of the bridge is 172 feet in three spans...

The designer was Mr J. Morris and the contractors Messrs J. Martin & Co. A dinner to celebrate the opening was held in Mr Temby's barn during the afternoon...

A property called **Paddys Plains** and comprising 17,100 acres near Truro, owned by 'the late Thomas Scott', was sold in 1909. A statement from Mr William Scott of Paddy's Plains, sworn before Mr B.H. Babbage in respect of the disappearance of William Coulthard, with whom he was in company in the Far North, is in the *Register*, 8 April 1858. (See *Nuriootpa*)

Padnaindi Reserve - On section 484, Hundred of Blyth; taken from the name of indigenous people who once inhabited the area.

Padthaway - Derived from the Aboriginal word *padthawei* (or *potawei*) given to a camping place on section 727, Hundred of Parsons, meaning 'good water'. The name is linked with the Potaruwutj people who moved about in the mallee country in small groups; the last survivor, 'King Russel', claimed the whole tribal area between Ngalat Creek and Padthaway and through to the coast.

The Padthaway station was held by Robert Lawson (1813-1876) under occupation licence from 17 January 1844 and 37 square miles were resumed during 1870/1871 with the balance being held under Lease No. 5037 - this land was resumed in 1889.

In 1913, it was reported that 'Mrs Elizabeth Lawson of Padthaway Station died on Saturday morning, aged 90':

Her husband was one of the earliest settlers having taken up Padthaway station in 1843 [*sic*]... The late Mrs

Lawson, whose maiden name was Bell, was born at Craig Brae, Dalmeny, Scotland on 22 November 1822...

The town, 40 km South-West of Bordertown, was proclaimed on 10 April 1952, while the **Padthaway** School opened on 2 March 1935; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 11 April 1935, page 32. (See *Keppoch*)



Padthaway School on opening day - 2 March 1935

Paech - F.W. Paech, MP, born at Hahndorf in October 1861, farmed in the district before conducting a hotel at Eudunda.

A staunch advocate of the construction of schemes for water conservation and irrigation purposes, prior to his death in December 1908 he promulgated a scheme for supplying the Murray Flats and railway with water: 'He was a chivalrous opponent, faithful friend... and admired for his gentility and desire to make those around him happy and contented.'

The **Hundred of Paech** has been 'Hundred of Cannawigara' since 1918. (See *Cannawigara*)

Paech Town was an unofficial name applied to a subdivision of section 3916 and 3917, Hundred of Kuitpo, by Christian Paech. (See *Friedrichstadt & Tangari*)

Pagan Creek - In 1857, Stephen Hack credited his horse 'Pagan' with the discovery of this creek that lies South of Lake Gairdner.

Pages Flat - On sections 44 and 137, Hundred of Myponga, 6 km South-West of Willunga and named after Henry Orlando Page (1839-1902) who arrived from Tasmania with his parents in 1845; later, he farmed in the district.

In 1926, it was reported that 'a drama of the man, the wife and the lover had a fatal ending in a woodcutter's camp at Page's Flat, five miles from Willunga':

The parties were Mr Thomas Dugan of the Alma Hotel, Magill Road, Norwood, his wife and Charles Caleb Byles who was engaged in wood cutting on the property of Mr George Ware...

Pages, The - Three small rocky islets, south of Waitpinga, named by Matthew Flinders on 7 April 1802, 'the servants (pages) in waiting', in Backstairs Passage. On Freycinet's charts they are shown as *Isles Bourdet*.

In Aboriginal legend they were named *randjureng* and the two largest were the wives of *Ngurunderi*. (See *Chiton Rocks*)

On 27 November 1884, Mr R.J. Rigaud asked the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a grant, on his behalf and another person, of 'a discoverer's lease of the Pages for the purpose of taking away guano.'



In early mining days at Mt Painter, there were no access roads. Transport was principally by camel train, and via laboriously hacked out camel pad. Here a team plods up to the once fabulous, superficially rich No 6 Mine Workings. Brilliant green Torbernite and canary yellow Autunite were the principal uranium minerals mined. Mawson saw that much of the best specimen material finished up in the world's finest Mineral Museums.

(Photograph courtesy of Bentley Greenwood)

(The above photograph & comment were taken from Reg Sprigg's *Geology is Fun*)

Painter, Mount - In 1857, J.M. Painter did a trigonometrical survey in the North Flinders Ranges area and it was named by G.W. Goyder who, for a time, was in company with him. In 1932, it was said to be the only place 'in the British Empire producing radium today':



Mount Painter

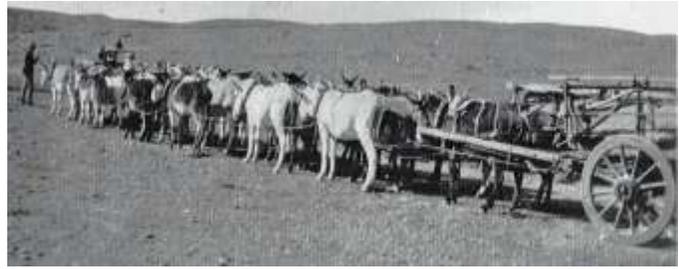
The ore is low grade... The company has an experimental treatment plant at Dry Creek but this has now been dismantled... Before the present venture, up to 1929, 104 milligrams of radium had been extracted...

The station owners in the district were curious about the spangled ores and Mr W.B. Greenwood in 1896 went prospecting in the neighbourhood of Mt Pitts which is close to Mount Painter.

He found corundum, an aluminium ore and, 14 years later, carnotite 'which he sent to Adelaide for examination. The realisation that this ore was a radioactive substance induced further prospecting which eventually resulted in the discovery of torbernite and other radioactive ores...'



Early settlement at Mt Painter in 1946



A donkey team at Mount Painter

A photograph of an early prospector, P.G. Mueller, is in the *Chronicle*, 1 September 1923, page 32.

Paisley - J.C. Paisley, private secretary to Governor MacDonnell, has his name perpetuated by **Paisley Ponds**, near Lake Eyre North, discovered by P. E. Warburton on 26 October 1858; **Mount Paisley** near Kingoonya and the **Hundred of Paisley**, County of Albert, proclaimed on 19 April 1860. The **Hundred of Paisley** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1940. In 1942, in a letter to the Surveyor-General, J.D. Somerville said:

In an ancient diary (1858) shown to me by Mr Segerlind, (7 Aug. 1942) the name of Mr Paisley is shown as the owner of a section of land near Lake Wangary. May I be forgiven for suggesting that this was dummymy for His Excellency the Governor?

In 1861, the Governor bought at a Land Office auction two or more adjacent sections and, in detailing the total cost of the whole, he includes the transfer fees from Mr Paisley. However, the point is immaterial except it shows that there was complete confidence and regard between the Governor and his private secretary.

Paiwalla Swamp - Near Myponga. Aboriginal for 'right arm', it recalls the powerful right arm with which *Ngurunderi* hurled his javelin-like weapon at *Ponde*. (See *Chiton Rocks, Mason & Tailem Bend for further evidence of the mythical creature*.)

Palabie, Hundred of - In the County of Le Hunte, proclaimed on 31 July 1913; the **Hundred of Palabie** School opened in 1925 and closed in 1945. An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Palipalinha Spring - East of Lyndhurst, it is the Aboriginal name for Bolla Bollanna Spring - 'where the culprits got up and fled.' The spring was created by the mythical creature *Akurra* on his way up to Yaki. In the dreamtime, ancestors camped here while setting up an ambush at Nooldoo Nooldoona Waterhole and, when they saw the falling rocks had not halted the serpent's progress, they fled. Their feverish scratch marks remain to this day as weathered-out rock joints. (See *Arkaroola*)

Palkagee, Hundred of - In the County of Jervois, proclaimed on 1 October 1914.

An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Pallamana - A railway station 14 km North-West of Murray Bridge. Aboriginal for 'a creek'.

Its former name was 'Preamimma'. (See under '*Temora*' for information on its school.)

Palmer - The first exploration of the area was made by Dr Imlay and William Hill in January 1838.

The town, 14 km North-West of Mannum, laid out in 1868 by the Australian Mining Company, opened its school in 1881 while, in later years, its railway station was called 'Apamura'. A photograph of the school's garden is in the *Chronicle*, 26 August 1937, page 36, of the school on 24 August 1933, page 31.

Palmer North School existed from 1880 until 1884. The name honours Colonel George Palmer, a South Australian Colonisation Commissioner, a director of the mining company and co-donor of a silver cup to the Corporation of the City of Adelaide from which is drunk, in South Australian wine, upon the election of a Mayor, a toast to the memory of Colonel William Light.

In 1872, it was reported that when a trooper first arrived in the infant town:

There was no house in which he could live and the Hon A. Blyth placed at the disposal of the government a dwelling which was his own property... [It was pointed out] that the increasing requirements of Palmer for police protection in consequence of the mines and the quantity of sheep stealing being carried on... the government was asked to build a house...

A photograph of Logan's Rock is in the *Chronicle*, 15 June 1907, page 32, of the town and district on 15 January 1910, page 32, of a thatched house built in the 1860s on 9 October 1930, page 35.

The **Hundred of Palmer**, County of Newcastle, assumed to be named after the same gentleman, was proclaimed on 6 July 1876 when some of the early settlers were Jesse Flowers, George Pickering, Walter Simmons, John Vincent, William Toll, M.A. White and Jabez Dolling.

In 1881, it was reported that 'several things were wanted in the Hundred but the most important was water... he knew of cattle dying for want of water... There was no water at this time of the year for several miles on either side of Stephenston...' The **Hundred of Palmer** School opened in 1892 and closed in 1911.

Pamatta - This name, taken from a local homestead, was given to a post office, 13 km North-East of Carrieton, that operated from June 1881 until 18 May 1914 on section 68, Hundred of Yanyarrie.

A photograph of the station's homestead is in the *Chronicle*, 1 April 1922, page 27.

In 1885, 'the new Bible Christian Chapel and Sunday School which have been erected on ground given by Mr T. Gale was opened on 25 October...' The **Pamatta** School opened in 1886 and closed in 1926. (*See Pats Well*)

Panaramatee Dam - Aboriginal for 'place of rasping stones'; the site is noted for an archaeological carving representing a crocodile.

The 'Panaramatee Run', east of County of Herbert, was established by David Mundy in 1861 (lease no. 1723).

Pancharpoo Chapel - On section 1016, Hundred of Waterloo, between Steelton and Waterloo; known, also, as 'Reoboth Chapel'. An Aboriginal word probably meaning 'on the watch for kangaroos', *i.e.*, the Aborigines watched at this place for kangaroos returning from drinking at the River Light.

A school was established there in 1860, closed in 1865; in 1861, 'Wiltoria' was recorded as its alternative name.

Panchito Park - A 1925 subdivision of part section 100, Hundred of Adelaide, by F.E., L.C. and M.E. Hecker; now included in Torrens Park.

Pandappa - In the Hundred of Wonna, 24 km east of Terowie, is **Pandappa Flat**; surrounding country was taken up by Messrs Levi and Williams on 15 October 1853, 'South-East of Black Rock', and the 'Pandappa Run' was held by Thomas Elder and John and J.S. Williams (leases nod. 1748 and 1748A).

The **Pandappa Dam** Post Office stood on section 164 while the **Pandappa Dam** School, opened by Maggie A. Ryan in 1893, closed in 1898. The locality was known as 'Martin Town' because three families of that name settled there in the early days. (*See Hardy, Hundred of*)

Pandie-Pandie - A property in the Far North-East; see pastoral lease no. 2933.



At Pandie Pandie Station's mail box in 1964

Pandita - A property east of Lake Torrens; see pastoral lease no. 96.

Pando, Lake - (*See Hope, Lake*)

Pandurra - A property north of Whyalla; see pastoral lease no. 1604. In 1895, it was said that 'for the past few days the Pastoral Board has been busy allotting a large area of pastoral country in various parts of the colony...'

The Pandurra run was cut up into several blocks after being gazetted as one, and the applicants... were satisfied with what they obtained...'

Paney Bluff - In the Gawler Ranges, about 48 km North-East of Minnipa, where the 'Paney Run' was established by R. Standley in 1858 (lease no. 1586).

In olden days there were only about four tracks that led to the coast. One went from Paney (30 miles south of Yardea), via the Pildappa Rocks to Courtabie Station, about seven miles from Venus Bay; another via Chilpuddie Rocks, Karcultabie and Parla Peak to Streaky Bay, a distance of some 95 miles; another from Narlabay (16 miles west of Yardea), via Yantanabie and Chilpenunda to Streaky Bay, a distance of some 95 miles; a fourth track was from Kundulka (55 miles North-West of Yardea) via the Wallala Rocks and Chilpenunda to Streaky Bay (about 80 miles).

John Hirst, who was associated with A.M. Wooldridge, was the original holder of pastoral lease no. 2286, issued on 6 November 1864 and known, previously, as Paney... For some time the only water they had was obtained from rockholes. Wooldridge was the first man to use boring rods in this part of the country...

Panitya, Hundred of - In County of Buxton, proclaimed on 28 June 1928. Aboriginal for a 'piece of land'.

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 16 May 1935, page 38, 7 May 1936, page 32.

Panketyi - A railway station, 5 km north of Strathalbyn. Aboriginal for 'boomerang' which is descriptive of the shape of the line at this point.

Pannikin Creek - Near Melrose, is the only watercourse in the area containing water throughout the year.

Panorama - The Adelaide suburb was laid out in 1924 on part sections 1073-74 and 1080, Hundred of Adelaide, by the executors of Richard Mitchell. (*See Saint James Park & Springbank*)

Mount Panorama on section 807, Hundred of Kuitpo, got its name from the fine view afforded from its summit. (*See Knott Hill*)

Panpandie Rock - Off Louth Bay. Aboriginal for 'high tide'. (*See Berlin Rock*)

Panurang - This Aboriginal camp near Lake Albert at section 351, Hundred of Malcolm, was the 'beginning place of a long 1.5 km walk in shallow water to Lawareangar, supporting possessions on rafts.'

Para - Is believed to be an Aboriginal word relating to a river. (*See below under 'Para Wurlie' where this is disputed.*) In 1912, it was contended that *para* meant 'little water' and *para para*, 'big water'.

Freestone quarries at **Little Para** are discussed in the *Advertiser*, 29 July 1893.

The first settler at **Para Hills** appears to have been John Goodall, who obtained section 3002 in 1850. He arrived from Scotland in the *Rajahstan* in 1838 and died in 1852, aged fifty-three. In 1853, his son, Andrew, purchased sections 3001 and 3004 and called the property 'Para Hills Farm', his homestead being close to the intersection of the modern-day Todd and Goodall Roads.

In 1862, it was said that 'these hills, which skirt the higher ranges running parallel to them, and separating them from the plains, are composed of tertiary limestone':

Nearly the whole of the district is well adapted for farming purposes... The farms are, generally speaking, of considerable size and the farmers men of energy and spirit... The homesteads and buildings are commodious; live fences assiduously cultivated; and the district generally looks as though the inhabitants were making homes for themselves and their families after them. Sheep have been introduced lately...

Early in 1960, Reid Murray Developments (SA) Ltd purchased 430 acres at the foothills and, by 30 June, had completed fifty-five homes.

In 1856, **Para Plains** School was conducted by Elizabeth Rogers. 'The Plains Beyond Adelaide - Old Time Reminiscences' was reported upon in 1906. (See 'Source Notes')

The **River Para** was discovered by an exploration party led by Boyle Travers Finniss in April 1837 while Johann Menge traced it to its source. (See 'Source Notes') The word is Aboriginal and probably refers to a river. The Aborigines called the surrounding district *mulleakki* - 'dry valley' (corrupted to *mudlayakki*).

Problems in fording the river were commented upon in 1846:

We lately attempted to describe the Gawler Town punt, so ingeniously constructed of bullocks' hides, and used for passage of the river during the state of flood. On Thursday last the said punt was again in requisition and two men embarked, but a speedy capsized awaited them and although one, who was a good swimmer, successfully buffeted with the impetuous torrent and effected an independent passage, the other was indebted for his safety to the prompt assistance afforded, without which, in all probability, would have ended his 'earthly' career in the water.

Gold prospecting in the 1850s was the subject of comment by a participant:

I joined the second exodus from Adelaide to the Victorian goldfields in March 1852 where I went mates with a man who had resided in Cockatoo Valley and he informed me that, prior to leaving Adelaide:



Flax Mill and tanks on North Para River near Lyndoch in 1882

He and two others, believing that gold existed in the colony, pitched upon the North Para River...

They selected a waterhole in the Para and commenced dredging...

They persevered for 10 days and the result of their labours was 14 dwts. which, being unremunerative, they packed up and joined the exodus...

The North and South Para unite to form what is now called the Gawler River, but formerly the Gawler and the North Para were looked upon as the main stream, the Gawler or Para River, and the South Para as a tributary.

A bridge was erected over it in 1865 and 'the opening of the new bridge over the Little Para at the Old Spot took place on September 7':

Miss Ellie Williams, of the Old Spot Hotel, a young lady of eight years, and upon whom the honour of christening the bridge had fallen, was led forward by Mr James Smith and, having amidst loud cheers smashed a bottle of champagne upon the stonework in the centre of the bridge, she gave the structure the name of 'The Old Spot Bridge'...



Overflow of the South Para Reservoir in 1981

The **Hundred of Para Wirra**, County of Adelaide, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846. Aboriginal for 'river forest'; another version says it is derived from *pari* meaning 'river' and *wari* - 'west wind'. The **Para Wirra** School opened in 1898 and became 'Cromer' in 1899. On 2 September 1853:

A public meeting of ratepayers of the Hundred of Para Wirra was held at the Wheatsheaf Hotel, Chain of Ponds, to consider the propriety of adopting the District Councils Act and to define the boundaries of the proposed district... Mr Robert Rankine was called to the chair.

The **Hundred of Para Wurlie**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 18 February 1869. The name is on a diagram of Joseph Gilbert's Tukokowie [*sic*] Run, in 1861, as a hill and substation and, generally, is accepted to be Aboriginal for a 'river camp site', but in an 1893 poem entitled 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native' another meaning is suggested:

*Parra-worlie (house of meat),
Our happy hunting ground*

*Where nantos and brown euros leap
Their fat calpos bound.*

This is confirmed in a history of Point Pearce Mission where a list of Aboriginal names and meanings include *parawarli* - 'place for meat' - *para* - 'animal food' - *warli* - 'home'. The Tindale papers at the SA Museum record *pararwarli* as a high bluff on section 26b and they agree with the aforesaid nomenclature.

In contradiction was a comment made in 1877:

Another change in the aspect of the country about Para Wurlie is caused by the great abundance of black grass which the settler burns off then ploughs up ere he puts in his grain and by doing so manures the land. There is a marked difference in the crops sown upon land treated in this way and where the grass and scrub have not been burned... Travelling up Mount Gore, which name by the way has fallen into oblivion, the Hundred being called by the native name of Para Wurlie - hill of the camp, or sleeping place - we suddenly lost sight of the rough brush fence that marked the boundaries of squatter and selector and came upon a new six-wire fence... This was the beginning of Mr Ebenezer Ward's selection of 640 acres...

The **Para Wurlie** School opened in 1891 and closed in 1895.

Parabba - A school in the South-East corner of section 51, Hundred of Murray, on land given by Frank Feltus. Opened in 1930 it closed in 1935. An Aboriginal word; meaning unknown.

Parachilna - It derived from the Aboriginal *patajilna* - 'place of peppermint gum trees' for this is, probably, the most northern locality where the peppermint gum tree is the dominant tree, the occurrence being sufficiently notable to warrant the Aboriginal name.



Parachilna Gorge

The spelling is due to the misreading of early transcriptions. In 1863, 'J.B. Austin denoted it, correctly, as *patachilna*.' (See *Jarakina*)

Other sources suggest it derives from *paratjilna* - a red ochre place cherished for its bright red colour and used in decorating face and body.

In August 1864 the town of **Parachilna**, in the Hundred of Parachilna, was surveyed; it ceased to exist on 3 December 1888.

Later, the name **Parachilna** was given to a town in the Hundred of Nilpena, 91 km north of Hawker, proclaimed on 16 January 1890. The **Parachilna** School opened in 1929 and closed in 1986.

In December 1882 a disgruntled traveller complained of the lack of accommodation in the area:

Let them, as your correspondent has done, roost on the platform here or, as an alternative, proceed to Beltana, a distance of 26 miles to obtain a bed and return to Parachilna and 26 miles more to Blinman and some consideration would enter their calculations... I cannot for the life of me see why the commodious premises erected at great cost by Messrs Jackson & Montague should not be licensed as an hotel.

Its former golf course was described in 1933:

The greens are rolled cinders from the engine, the flags a collection of tattered shirts fluttering from mulga posts above condensed milk tins and the old white bull is written down in local rules as a movable hazard. 'All hands and the cook' share up the only set of sticks in Parachilna.

A photograph of visitors to a sports day is in the *Chronicle* on 17 August 1907, page 30, of Messrs L. & W. Darmody is in the *Observer*, 23 December 1911, page 31, of a donkey team in the Parachilna Gorge on 26 January 1918, page 24, of the hotel on 8 February 1919, page 26, of a netting inspector's camp in the *Chronicle*, 26 April 1934, page 37. The **Hundred of Parachilna**, County of Taunton, was proclaimed on 1 December 1881.

Paracombe - Jacob Hagen (ca.1805-1870) gave this name to 400 acres of land he acquired from J.B. Hack in 1840. There is a 'Parracombe' in Devonshire where both he and Hack hailed from; it derives from the OE *peddera-cumb* - 'the pedlars' valley'. However, as the local name is spelt with one 'r' it is possible it refers to the Little Para River running through the property. In early directories it is shown, frequently, as 'Para Combe', thereby suggesting the Aboriginal *para* - 'river' and the English *combe* - 'narrow valley'. (See under 'Para' where a differing opinion is put forward as to the meaning of the Aboriginal word 'para'.)

The plan of the first subdivision referring to Paracombe is dated 3 November 1863 when Edward Mead Bagot and Richard Bowen Colley laid out the village of **Paracombe** (see 'Source Notes' for the variation to 'Parracombe') on section 5510, Hundreds of Yatala and Para Wirra. It was auctioned at the Inglewood Hotel on 21 March 1863; earlier, the *Register*, on 13 March, described it as being:

Near the new bridge lately erected about one mile-and-a-half from the Breakneck Hill cutting. The soil is excellent... It is not more than 13 miles from Adelaide to Paracombe on an excellent road and the Para River affords a never failing supply of surface water.

The **Paracombe** School opened in 1910.

In 1922, it was reported that 'some time ago Mr Reuben Chapman, an old resident, presented to the people of Paracombe six acres for a recreation ground':

Two tennis courts, a cricket and football oval have been formed and a kiosk and a shelter shed have been erected. The ground will be officially opened by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Sir Richard Butler...

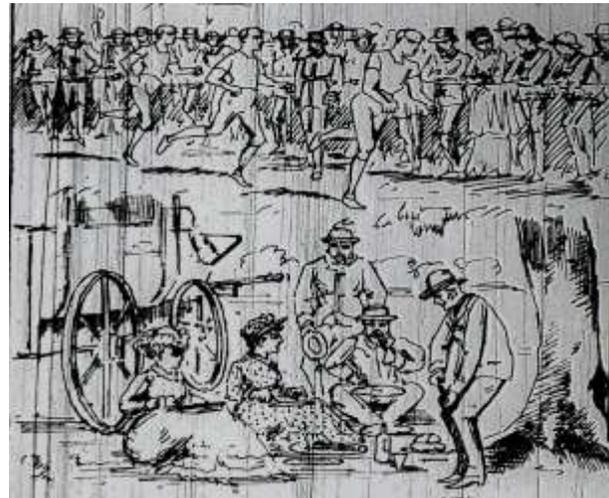
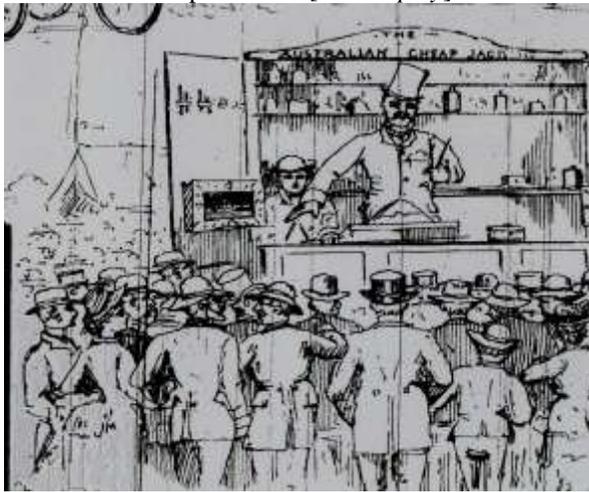
Photographs of young project workers are in the *Chronicle*, 2 July 1931, page 33.

Paradise - Joseph Ind (1809-1865) arrived in South Australia in 1837 and, after living in Hindley Street for some time, acquired land near the foothills for gardening purposes. On 11 December 1850, he applied for a licence to build a hotel in front of his cottage. He called it the 'Paradise Bridge Inn', a name derived from a property known as 'Paradise' in the Cotswolds of Gloucestershire, from whence he came. In 1854, he leased additional land, referred to as, 'The Garden of Paradise on the Torrens' in official records.

By order of the Central Roads Board, the southern branch of the Main North-East Road (now Lower North-East Road) was opened in 1854 and, in a document dated 13 July 1854, reference is made to the 'Paradise Bridge Hotel'. The bridge was opened, officially, on 13 August 1857 and named 'MacDonnell Bridge'; now known as 'Paradise Bridge'.

The first 'official' subdivision to take the name of **Paradise** was in 1870, when Joseph Ind, Jnr, cut up part sections 334-35, Hundred of Adelaide, portion of which Joseph Ind, Snr, had purchased from Arthur Hardy in 1854. However, in 1864 it was said that the town of **Paradise** was to be auctioned:

At the Paradise Bridge Hotel on the following day, which was the Queen's birthday... [It] is adjacent to MacDonnell Bridge and in the immediate vicinity of the townships of Darley, Thornden [*sic*] Park, Newton and Campbelltown. [*See Shepley*]



Butchers' picnic at Paradise - November 1885

In 1914, a report respecting the existence of a coal seam 43 feet thick at a depth of 150 feet on the property of the Paradise Coal Mining Company, awakened a good deal of interest in the city:

The bore was put down by the Mines Department... and samples of the core have been forwarded to the Government Geologist and the School of Mines, where an analysis will be made of the material...

Some years ago a shaft was put down on Montefiore Hill... but an analysis proved the substance was of no economic value. At Noarlunga, too, a similar bed was discovered and this was actually worked for some time...

Paradise Hill - (*See Hungry Hill*)

Parafield - The Adelaide suburb was created by the SA Housing Trust in 1957 on sections 2199, 2210 and 2223-24, Hundred of Yatala and the name taken from the Parafield Aerodrome which, in turn, was adopted from the Parafield Government Farm. (*See Salisbury*)

A photograph of the Ladies' Hockey Club is in the *Chronicle*, 11 September 1909, page 30, *Observer*, 11 September 1909, page 32, of the staff of a poultry farm on 2 May 1914, page 31, of an air pageant on 3 December 1927, page 37, 16 March 1929, page 37, 15 and 27 March 1930, pages 34 and 31, of the 'Southern Cross' on 1 September 1928, page 38, of the aftermath of a collision of two aeroplanes in the *Chronicle*, 28 June 1934, page 31.

Parafield Gardens was laid out in 1959 by Dayspring Development Co. Ltd on part section 2248. (*See Para Hills*) The Adelaide Aerodrome was opened in the district on 5 August 1929:

[It had] been secured by the Australian Aerial Services Ltd [and] to date... involved an expenditure of £11,000. It has an area of 147 acres with a clear approach in all directions and an excellent surface. The hangar has a clear space of nearly 10,000 square feet and is fitted with electric light and power plugs. Adjoining the hangar are waiting rooms and a pilots' dressing room... [*See Bolivar & Hendon*]

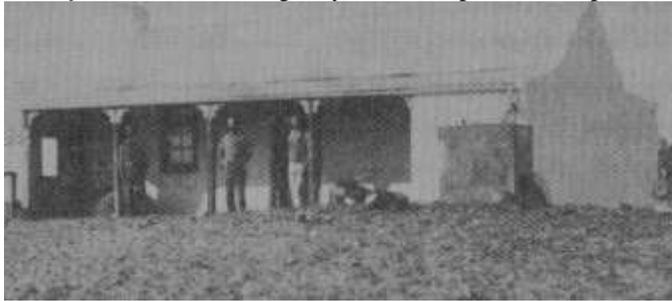


A Guinea Airways aircraft at Parafield

Paralowie - This suburb of Adelaide, proclaimed on 27 November 1980, took its name from a farm established, in 1894, adjacent to Waterloo Corner Road and the Little Para River. It was a euphonious name given by Mr Frank A. Russell 'to his splendid orangery which is situated close to the railway station. The property embraces 121 acres...' The **Paralowie** School opened in 1980.

Paraville - It was a 1921 subdivision of part section 97, Hundred of Yatala, by John Richard Baker and Herbert Angas Parsons, solicitors; changed to 'Pooraka' in 1928.

Parakylia Hill - Near Kingoonya, where a post office operated from August 1884 to April 1898.



Mail change and outstation at Parakylia, north of Pt Augusta

A corruption of the Aboriginal *parakilia*, the name applied to several species of indigenous succulent annual portulacaceous plants, of the genus *calandrina*, found in the drier parts of South Australia.

Its presence permitted the use of camels in areas otherwise entirely devoid of water, the animals obtaining both food and water from the fleshy leaves.

The land comprising the 'Parakylia Run' was named by T. Hogarth and J. Warren in 1872 (lease no. 2223); from 1876, it was held by A.M. Wooldridge (1841-1925) (lease no. 2670),

The proprietors of Parakylia were the first station owners in the district to import camels from India for their own use... It was on this station that that an Indian named Nutoo was sent with a camel to take rations to an outstation and, while on his way, he was attacked by a bull camel belonging to the Police Department, which was roaming about on its own. It first went for the camel Nutoo was riding and then took to the man himself who made for the nearest tree which he ascended like a wild cat.

For two days and nights he remained there, closely watched by Aggie, the camel. His predicament was discovered by some station hands and they secured the animal and tied it down until it had cooled off. A policeman was sent to take Aggie to Hergott but he was afraid to handle it until the mail arrived, when Abernethy, the mailman, went into the stockyard, caught it and tied a rope around its jaws so that it could not open its mouth... Later on this same camel killed a black boy at Alice Springs and was destroyed...

Paralana - Corrupted from the Aboriginal *padaardlanha* - 'hot springs'. In their legend two young warriors fought for the love of a beautiful maiden; the victor, after vanquishing his opponent, reached into the sky, captured a lightning bolt and drove his murder weapon, now converted into a fire stick, deep into the ground. Thus, the springs were created in an instant. Apparently, land occupying the 'Paralana Run', pioneered by William and John Jacob, was named by G.C. Hawker (see leases nod. 1503 and 1504).

However, when the Jacob brothers took up lease no. 715, as from 19 January 1859, it was described as being located at 'Parabarana', corrupted, no doubt, from *padaardlanha*. In 1868, it was said that 'Parrabarana' (*sic*) was corrupted from the Aboriginal *perrabarrina* - 'more water'.

The Parabarana copper mine on Parabarana Creek, '84 miles east of Farina and about two miles SE of Parabarana Hill' was worked in the latter half of the nineteenth century while the Paralana Mine was worked '2 miles NE of Hamilton Mine' at Mount Fitton - see *Records of The Mines of South Australia* (fourth edition), pages 109 & 264 and *Register*, 11 November 1899, page 11a.

The **Paralana Creek** and **Paralana Springs** are east of Lyndhurst and, in 1873:

A mob of about 100 aborigines from the far outlying country on their return from getting their usual supply of red ochre in the ranges here, robbed several of the huts belonging to the station, bidding defiance to one shepherd who upon the bank of a creek, in which his hut stands, observed them taking away his clothes and called out to them. Instead of ceasing their depredations they bid him come down and said they would fight him... The overseer and others... followed on track of the black gentry and returned on being satisfied that they had gone off to their own region...

Photographs of the hot springs are in the *Observer*, 1 January 1927, page 34, 2 April 1927, page 52e, 15 September 1928, page 52e, *Chronicle*, 16 July 1927, page 37, of a water carrier on 3 December 1927, page 42.

The **Paralana** Post Office operated from 1871 until 1906.



Ruins of old Paralana Station with Freeling Heights in the background, 1962 & Ruins of buildings erected in 1926 near the springs

Paramatta - A railway station, near Wallaroo, named after a local copper mine 'situated a little north of Moonta, [it] was worked for many years, with a fair yield...'

The **Paramatta Mine** School opened in 1871 and closed, circa 1877, in which year it was conducted by E.M. Pearce. The Aboriginal word *para* refers to a 'river' while 'matta' was taken from the name of a local mine. (*See Matta & Para Wurlie*)

Parananacooka, River - Near Yankalilla; a corruption of an Aboriginal word *panaranakuko* meaning 'excreta and urine of the autumn star(s)', so called because of the intense brackish water at the end of the river in summer.

Parangal - A railway station near Port Elliot. Aboriginal for 'pelican'.

Paranki Lagoon - The name was supplied by Norman.B. Tindale as the authenticated Aboriginal name for this body of water in the Hundred of Duffield. (*See Nadzab, Lake*)

Parara - The name was adopted from pastoral lease no. 232 taken up by William Sharples in 1852 - Aboriginal for 'middle'. In 1858, there was a bushfire on 'Messrs Bowman and Hartnell's station, Parara...'
(*See Ardrossan*)

A meeting of the Parara Mining and Smelting Company was held in 1869; it was situated 'on a small rise about 2 miles North-West of Ardrossan a short distance from the beaten track between Clinton and Parara at the head of a small gully surrounded on three sides by mallee scrub. There are six cottages, besides the smith's shop and Captain Tregoweth's residence. The number of men in employ of the company is twenty...'

Point Parara is 8 km south of Ardrossan.

Paratoo - An Aboriginal word given to a property held by Messrs Dare and Mundy circa 1858 (lease no. 1892); its meaning is unknown. The **Hundred of Paratoo**, County of Herbert, was proclaimed on 5 August 1880.

In 1900, a report of a duststorm read as follows:

The most wonderful thing in dusts I have ever witnessed ... occurred here last Monday afternoon. A north wind blowing all day kept up a steady dust which at half past five p.m. rose in an impenetrable cloud of varied hues. This gradually excluded the sun, more intense than the blackest night, for twenty minutes.

The darkness was succeeded by a blood-red hue which faded to pink and then to silver and ultimately daylight reappeared to the relief of all who happened to be out in it. The layers of dust deposited on roofs were as thick as to render water in underground tanks undesirable, the dust having been washed into the tanks by a light rain that followed.

The **Paratoo** Post Office, 59 km North-East of Peterborough, opened in 1864. The Paratoo copper mine stood on section 135, Hundred of Paratoo, 'two and a half miles from **Paratoo** railway siding.'

Parawa - The Aboriginal name for Cape Jervis which, today, is applied, specifically, to section 332, Hundred of Waitpinga, while the **Parawa** Telephone Exchange stands on section 299, Hundred of Yankalilla, 11 km south of Yankalilla.

Parcoola, Hundred of - In the County of Young, proclaimed on 7 October 1915 and adopted from a sheep run pioneered by J. White in 1871, namely, lease no. 2136. Aboriginal for 'three'.

The **Parcoola** shack site is adjacent to sections 39 and 42.

A photograph of a load of wool leaving Parcoola station is in the *Chronicle*, 5 April 1924, page 37.

Pareora Estate - Aboriginal for 'winding water'. The estate was about three miles to the east of Port Wakefield and adjacent to the railway line. It was owned by Mr A.G. Gebhardt where he 'engaged in sheep breeding and farming in its various branches.' There was an area of about 10,000 acres in this selection and 'much money has been spent on the property which originally formed part of Werocata Estate.'

Later, in 1911, it was said that it was 'well known for its fattening and wool-growing capabilities, while the wheat grown over a large area during the past few years attained a very high average... both rail and water practically adjoin the property.' Of interest is a report on the wrecking of the vessel *Pareora* on Althorpe Island in 1919. (*See Althorpe Isles, Mokota & Werocata*)

Parham - The town, 23 km west of Mallala, proclaimed on 27 July 1876, was named after John Parham (1821-1897), an early settler in the district, who arrived in the *Singapore*, in 1839. In 1876, Mr George Baker said:

I have not known a port by that name for more than eight or nine months... but I have known a place at the very identical spot called Dublin Shipping Place. I was the first person that shipped a bag of wheat there in 1870 or 1871...

There are no attributes of a port about Parham. It is not worth its place on the littoral map. One has to walk out three miles to get into five feet of water, yet 70,000 bags of wheat were put upon ketches... last year...

The Unknown Port

*I hear them speak of a jetty on land;
They call it Port Parham I understand;
Colton, Oh where on Australia's shore,
Lieth that port never heard of before?
Is it where the Murray so deep and wide
In a line of foam meets the ocean tide?
— Not there, not there, friend Blyth.*

*I have ne'er looked on a port so rare;
Neither schooner nor cutter can enter there;
Not a curve can be seen in the long straight beach,
And miles to seaward the sandflats reach;
Beyond Port Gawler where Cowan hath sway,
'Twixt high and low tide, snug and out of the way
— Is it there, is it there, friend Blyth?*



Loading wheat at Port Parham

A photograph of an 1893 parliamentary inspection party is in the *Observer*, 17 July 1915, page 29.

The town of **Parilla**, 26 km west of Pinnaroo, was proclaimed on 1 August 1907. Photographs are in *The Critic*, 22 March 1911, page 18, 5 April 1911, page 16, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 4 November 1937, page 33.

The **Parilla** School opened in 1909 and closed in 1945; **Parilla North** School operated from 1921 until 1945 and **Parilla Well** School opened in 1915 and closed in 1943.

A photograph of pupils is in the *Chronicle*, 14 November 1914, page 28.

The **Parilla Forest** reserve was started as an experiment in 1908 'when four acres were prepared and planted in October... The total number of trees planted was 1,950...' (*See Peebinga*)

Paringa - H.C. Talbot contended that the name was taken from that of a large waterhole, when the Murray was low, opposite the original homestead, and means, 'whirlpool'; this physical feature was active there and represented the boundary between the Erawirung and Ngintait Aboriginal people; other sources say it means 'land near or about the river' while H.M. Cooper, formerly of the SA Museum, said it meant 'place at the river'. (*See Bullaparinga*)

Daniel Michael P. Cudmore (1811-1891), with his wife and son, James Francis Cudmore (1837-1912), arrived in South Australia from Tasmania on 11 October 1837. After being a brewer, maltster and farmer near Modbury he was bequeathed property in Ireland and, after selling it, used the proceeds to buy more land. By 1858, he had acquired a property called 'Paringa' on the River Murray, leased, originally, by Frederick C. Hayes in April 1851:

Mr Cudmore shifted the homestead on to higher ground because it was prone to flooding at high river. He told me he was more concerned about saving his piano, as it was a rare instrument to be found on the river in those days.

The **Hundred of Paringa**, County of Alfred, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893, the **Paringa** Post Office opened in 1912 while the town of **Paringa** was laid out in 1917 on part section 106, five kilometres east of Renmark, by William Stoeckel. Photographs are in the *Observer*, 22 January 1927, page 34, 12 February 1927, page 32, of a new hall in the *Chronicle*, 3 October 1929, page 38, of the bridge on 20 June 1935, page 38.

The **Paringa** School near Renmark opened in 1913, became 'Wonuarra' in 1920, in which year a new **Paringa** School opened. Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 10 October 1929, page 37.

In 1880, James Francis Cudmore commenced building a palatial mansion called 'Paringa Hall' at Somerton:

The work, however, took two years and it was not until 1882 that the family lived there. The house of 30 rooms was renowned for its woodwork and beautiful fittings. The stained glass windows at the entrance hall depicted the Cudmore coat of arms. Entertaining was run on a lavish scale... Many of the rooms had walls of embossed oak leaves and the Marshall wood statuary, the wonderful pictures and china, and rare old silver kept connoisseurs in a state of rapture...

The clock at the stables at Paringa kept the correct time for South Australia and a large bell, which hung in a belfry outside, summoned the men on the place to meals and also did duty for a timepiece... Both Mr and Mrs Cudmore died in 1912 and, in 1914, Paringa Hall was sold to the Marist Brothers who have transformed it into Sacred Heart College. The old bell now does duty as a summons to school and the gardens have become playing fields for the students.

In later years the name was perpetuated by two suburban subdivisions - **Paringaville**, cut up out of part section 253, Hundred of Adelaide, by George Viney, chaff merchant of Parkside, in 1900; now included in Parkside and **Paringa Park**, laid out by Anthony Zed on part sections 209-210, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1918; now included in Somerton Park: '[It] is well protected from boisterous weather and will benefit from the proposed foreshore improvements by the Glenelg Corporation.' Photographs of Sacred Heart College are in the *Chronicle*, 1 June 1933, page 37.

The name **Paringa** was given, also, to a small mining village three miles south of Kanmantoo and taken from the Paringa Mining Company which took up the land under a special survey in partnership with the South Australian Company; it was an alternative name for 'Saint Ives'. A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 20 November 1909, page 30. (See *Kanmantoo, Cudmore Park, Cudmore Hill & Noarlunga*)

This extensive [mining] property comprises 137 acres and was formerly worked by the Britannia Company... At the former workings by Captain Cornelius, 700 tons averaging 22 per cent was shipped to England, but on account of the high cost of land carriage and rate of freight, combined with the want of local smelting, all ores under 16 per cent were deemed worthless, which with more modern appliances will now be turned to good account... The present company has been organised by Mr Alfred Hallett and Captain Richard Barker - the former gentleman acting as manager and the latter as resident agent...

In respect of a subdivision of **Paringa** at Port Noarlunga (*see under 'Noarlunga'*) the *Register*, of 6 September 1923, has relevant information on the change of name to 'Port Noarlunga South':

When the Chief Secretary... moved in the Legislative Council... that the names of Paringa and Port Onkaparinga in the Hundred of Willunga, be altered to Port Noarlunga South, a little excitement was caused...

Mr Gordon pointed out that if Port Noarlunga became an important shipping seaport in the future it would be confusing to ship masters. (Voices - 'it's only a shipping port.')... Eventually, the motion was carried.

Paringgelun - A camp of the Peregeldjeri people on section 20, Hundred of Bonney, and extending into the township of Meningie. The name is derived from *paring* - 'kangaroo catcher' and *kelu* - 'dingo'.

Paris Creek - On 21 November 1859, Robert Paris registered the purchase of section 3339, Hundred of Kondoparinga, and the creek running through it bears his name which, in 1920, was applied, also, to the **Paris Creek** Telegraph Office, 6 km south of Macclesfield.

Records in the Department of Education show that the **Paris Creek** School, opened by William Hayes in 1876, closed in 1948. However, in 1875 a school was conducted there by Louisa Robinson with 39 enrolled pupils.

A photograph of tobacco growing on Mr W.A. Gordon's property is in the *Chronicle*, 17 May 1924, page 38.

Parke Creek - Rodney Cockburn places it 'in the interior' and named after Mr E.W. Parke of Henbury Station, River Finke.

Parkfield - This school opened in 1910 and closed in 1922 when Torrens Vale School opened.

Park Holme - This Adelaide suburb was laid out in 1913 on part sections 113-14 when the Nomenclature Committee approved the name. It is a Middle English word meaning 'a park near a river'.

The subdividers were Alexander H. McCormack, agent, William Morrow, tailor and Kossuth W. Duncan, miller.

Parkin - The town, surveyed in August 1864, honours William Parkin (1801-1889) MLC (1866-1877) who founded, in collaboration with the Congregational Church, the 'Parkin Trust', consisting of money and land estimated at £10,000, with reversionary interests in his estate; he died at Plympton and 'was widely and affectionately known for his philanthropy':

One who knew him well applied that appropriate description to Mr William Parkin whose benefactions are said to have amounted to over £40,000... As the founder of the Parkin Trust he will... never be forgotten...

The name was changed to 'Venus Bay' on 19 September 1940.



Parkin Hall School - 1911

In her book *Harnessing Horse Power*, the life and times of the people within the Peake district, Elizabeth Nicholls says that **Parkin Hall** School was opened by Gladys Wilkin (*see Netherton*) who, when arriving on the first day, found no students to enrol. Located at Coomandook, it ceased to exist on 28 February 1938 when the students removed to Coomandook Siding School when the hall continued to be used as a church.

Park Lands - As laid out, originally, by Colonel Light and surrounding the City of Adelaide, they were supposed to contain 2,300 acres, exclusive of 32 acres for a cemetery. As for their spoliation, an Act of 1849 permitted the government to take 312 acres, this being practically all of its frontage to North Terrace; 60 acres were taken for the cemetery and 8 acres for other purposes. The process continued when 71 acres were taken for the railway between North Terrace and the river.

Up until August 1838 people were still living on the Park Lands but an order on the 17th of that month prohibited such intrusions. Several residents petitioned against this edict but the governor said that, 'he must not sacrifice public duty to the convenience of individuals possessed of ample means of support.'

Accordingly, he allowed wealthy people or those in comfortable circumstances, thirty days to remove their goods and chattels, while others were compelled to leave by 30 June 1839. (*See Hindmarsh*)

In 1850, the City Commissioners appointed certain places on the Park Lands as receptacles for rubbish which, previously, had been allowed to accumulate in the closer part of the city, greatly to the discomfort of the of inhabitants:

At one of these, westward of the Cemetery, we have observed growing up a nuisance utterly intolerable, and to which we beg the prompt attention of the authorities. The spot is indicated by a board, announcing

that 'stable manure and dry rubbish may be shot here.' Passing one day unluckily to leeward, our nose was greeted by an effluvia by no means to be accounted for either by 'stable manure' nor yet 'dry rubbish'; and directed by a swarm of flies almost obscuring the sun as they rose, we easily traced both them and the scent to the body of dead horse...

In mid-1861, the tender of Mr W. Lines was accepted for the erection of new rifle butts. The existing fence was continued from Goodwood Road to South Terrace, near the cemetery, and thence to meet that portion then standing opposite Brown Street. Large gates were erected opposite King William and Brown Streets, one on the north side, and near Goodwood and Unley Roads on the south, besides a number of footgates.

By October 1861 the butts were completed, ranges measured out, mounds raised and fencing finished and it was hoped that three butts would be opened for practice:

Now that the colony's money had been spent its credit was at stake, for public and private funds had been drawn upon in connection with the volunteer movement and the colony was on trial before the volunteers of the sister colonies and of England.

This new facility was a great convenience to the city volunteers who, henceforth, had no occasion to go to Glenelg, Brighton or Semaphore for firing at long ranges. A regret was forthcoming that the government had not fenced the range to prevent cattle and 'daring passengers', to and from Unley, crossing either range during firing. Indeed, it was the Park Lands that were fenced - an abject error neither contemplated when the money was voted by parliament nor authorised by that vote. Complaints were made that the cattle nuisance was worse than it was before the fencing for then, 'the cows, if let in, could walk out; but now, once in, they remained in for, "like Sterne's Starling" they "can't get out".'

A daring case of highway robbery, by a gentleman calling himself Captain Thunderbolt, in the vicinity of the North Parklands was reported in 1866:

Richard Dawes, carpenter of Prospect Village, returning home... was... attacked by Captain Thunderbolt...

Mr Dawes [handed] him his purse, but on inspecting it [found] some few silver coins of little value;

[Captain Thunderbolt said], 'Oh! I see you're a poor man like myself and I don't want to injure you...'

The said Captain continued his deprivations in the Payneham and Stepney area until the long arm of the law ensnared him - for some entertaining reading see *Register*, 20 and 27 October 1866 and 7 and 30 November 1866.



Tree Planting at the Inaugural Arbor Day - 20 June 1889

In 1897, a controversy arose when a bowling green and a crematorium were proposed to be built on the Park Lands and these two extremes of lively recreation and of gruesome associations were the subject of lively debate both within and without our civic chambers.

As to the former, the desire to enlarge the scope of the existing regulations in order to admit of the Adelaide Oval being used for general recreation purposes needed little advocacy, but the Editor of the *Register*, an apparent self-proclaimed non-adherent to the infant game within South Australia, opined:

Why so many players of mature years should be so passionately devoted to the game of bowls in other cities it would be difficult to say. It cannot be by reason of their superior capacity for keeping their tempers; and yet some enthusiastic lovers of the sport aver that it affords an excellent training in that direction. An old English proverb declares that 'He that plays bowls must expect a rub.' Keen contests will, no doubt, take place as soon as two or three clubs have been started...

As to the proposed crematorium and cremation, generally, it was said:

Notwithstanding all that has been uttered, and a great deal more that might be urged in favour of the general principles of cremation as a part of funeral reform, we fail to see how any good can be served by endeavouring to locate [it] in the vicinity of populated districts... The 'lungs' of the metropolis will be dangerously congested.

A comment on Sunday sport on the Park Lands was made in May 1905:

Last Sunday [the sports meeting] attracted a crowd of not less than 300 persons, with embryo bookmakers here and there shouting the odds... There ought to be no difficulty in nipping the nuisance in the bud...

Finally, while having no reference to 'spoliation' or 'Sabbath breaking', in 1910, a concerned citizen opined that 'the loose behaviour of hundreds of couples lying about in all directions, especially on the evening of a holiday or Saturday or Sunday, is not an edifying spectacle... It is often asked, "Why don't the men marry?". A look around our parks... will give a complete reply.'

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 15 December 1906, page 2 (supp.).

How the Parklands Were Saved

(Taken from *A Colonial Experience* by G.H. Manning)

Adelaide is famed today for its beautiful and health-giving Park Lands, but they were not retained without an effort on the part of many pioneers. To Colonel Light must be given the credit of planning such fine reserves, but Governors Hindmarsh and Gawler were the men responsible for saving them for posterity.

Adelaide's Park Lands were included in the survey made by Colonel Light in 1837. Few people saw the wisdom of the move and for some time the first settlers dumped their huts on the reserves. Government House, then but a hut, was on portion of the Park Lands near where the present vice-regal residence is situated today.

Objection was taken by many to the setting aside of such a large area. But those with greater foresight approved the action and, on 1 January 1838, it was ordered that no building could be erected on these lands without the governor's permission. On 14 May 1838 a further notice was given that those occupying buildings on the Park Lands had to remove same within two months.

Permission was also refused for any building to be erected on any account and that no works were to be conducted thereon. This notice did not apply to the buildings for immigrants at 'Buffalo Row', which I have described elsewhere.

Governor Hindmarsh was strongly opposed because of his action, but he replied that the habitations on these lands had defaced and despoiled the appearance of the reserve.

The insinuation was made that as he had acquired some country sections he was trying to drive poor people away from the city to purchase his rural holdings.

As far back as 1 September 1838 there were complaints about the continued and systematic destruction of ornamental trees in the parklands and a relentless fight was waged by an early newspaper editor to see that this practice was stopped.

Wisely, the governor agreed with this course and, on 15 September 1838, it was ordered that trees were not to be cut down. It was also decreed that no brick making or lime burning was to take place there, a step which was met with some opposition at first.

Up until August 1838 people were still living on the Park Lands but an order on the 17th of that month prohibited such intrusions. Several residents petitioned against this edict but the governor said that, 'He must not sacrifice public duty to the convenience of individuals possessed of ample means of support.'

Accordingly, he allowed wealthy people or those in comfortable circumstances, thirty days to remove their goods and chattels, while others were compelled to leave by 30 June 1839.

When Governor Gawler took office he was authorised to purchase the 2,300 acres of Park Lands and this he did on a promissory note for £2,300. On 25 September 1838 it was learned that this note had not been redeemed and the point was raised that the purchase had been only a mock transaction. However, although there was much discussion, the purchase stood.

Another manner in which they were 'tied up' for citizens was by reserving them under the *Waste Lands Act*, a quite legal proceeding. Since those early times improvements have been made in all directions, which are now recognised by all as one of the greatest assets of the city.

Football, cricket, tennis, golf and many other sports are played on them and their presence gives picturesqueness to the city which might well be lacking but for the determined attitudes of our first governors and other prominent pioneers.

As for the spoliation of the Park Lands, an Act of 1849 permitted the government to take 312 acres, this being practically the lands to the north of the city; 60 acres were taken for the cemetery and 8 acres for other purposes. In 1861 a Consolidating Act was passed and governed the municipality until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1880.

Under the Act of 1861 the boundaries of the city were made the exterior limits of the Park Lands, and the council, which took control, was given power to construct dams and reservoirs, form walks and carriage drives and carry out such measures as would adapt the Park Lands to the recreative uses of the public. In the Act of 1890, the government reserves appear to have been increased.

The Park Lands, as laid out originally, comprised 2,300 acres and of this area 312 acres are utilised for the purposes of the University, Art Gallery, Museum, *etc.*; virtually all the Park Lands' frontage to North Terrace. The process of spoliation was completed by taking 71 acres for the railway between North Terrace and the river.

Sport and the Park Lands

It may be fairly claimed that the Park Lands are the nursery of metropolitan sports in all seasons. At 1 July 1906 there were no fewer than 212 athletic clubs with permits to hold their games on these reserves. The division was as follows: Cricket clubs, 122; football 42; hockey, 17; tennis, 21; lacrosse, 7; golf, 2; polo, 1.

The total licence income for the preceding year was £3,549 and the expenditure £4,098.

In respect of the 'Royal and Ancient' game a non-devotee proclaimed:

I live in North Adelaide and walking across the north Park Lands recently a missile came whizzing close to my head and directly afterwards a raucous voice yelled out 'Fore!' I turned around and said, 'What the devil do you mean?' It was a wretched golfer, if you please... It is a barbarous game which ought to be restricted to the wilds of some desert... I really don't know what the city is coming to.

A Controversy within the Corporation

In 1897, a controversy arose when a bowling green and a crematorium were proposed to be built on the Park Lands and these two extremes of lively recreation and of gruesome associations were the subject of lively debate both within and without our civic chambers. As to the former, the desire to enlarge the scope of the existing regulations in order to admit of the Adelaide Oval being used for general recreation purposes needed little advocacy, but the Editor of the *Register*, an apparent self-proclaimed non-adherent to the infant game within South Australia, opined:

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As to the proposed crematorium and cremation, generally, it was said:

Notwithstanding all that has been uttered, and a great deal more that might be urged in favour of the general principles of cremation as a part of funeral reform, we fail to see how any good can be served by endeavouring to locate [it] in the vicinity of populated districts... The 'lungs' of the metropolis will be dangerously congested.

Some Personal Reflections

It would appear that the skimmings of the slums from the old country are being poured upon us and safety of either person or property is fast becoming reminiscence... Our beautiful Park Lands are the haunts of blackguardism; our pretty river banks conceal obscenity; the habit of idleness grows rank by indulgence... Why do not the citizens organise for self-protection a city and suburban guard... Where are our rifle volunteers? Shall our women be befouled and degraded on our suburban roads and Park Lands while they sulk and their rifles rust?

(Register, 2 December 1884, page 7)

The idea of Park Lands being laid out around the city is a most beautiful one and after 60-odd years I never walk through them without hallowing the memory of the gallant Colonel Light who, I believe, was primarily responsible for their creation. His intention, of course, was that they should be for the exclusive benefit of the citizens and that there should be no power to rob them of such right - With that understanding and on those terms were the town acres offered for sale and bought.

Allow me to take you, the reader, back to 1870 and tell of the abuses perpetrated in respect of the Park Lands over the preceding decades. At the outset, in consequence of the neglect of both government and the people, a great portion of the beautiful timber and shrubs growing upon them had been cut down and used as firewood, whilst the majority of the reeds, tea-tree and scrub growing along the banks of the Torrens had been demolished, without the slightest effort to preserve it.

The next abuse was the appropriation, at different times, by both the government and corporation and about 300 acres had been purloined - I will begin with the first that was taken, namely, a block of land at the foot of North Adelaide Hill, formerly known as the old Government Iron Stores, on which stood a cottage with a nice piece of land, fenced in; next, the paddock on the southern side of the river from the Hindmarsh Bridge, along the Thebarton Road and up to the old slaughter house, which paddock had been used as a farm for several years.

Then came a cottage near the sheep slaughter house; then the slaughter houses, with all their yards attached; then the gaol, with its wheat paddock, gardens and plantations; then the Telegraph Observatory and the Flagstaff on West Terrace. I would then mention the railway yards and station from the bridge over the line opposite the Black Swan Hotel to Parliament House; the old Governor's garden on the banks of the river, the City Baths, Government Printing Office and Parliament House; the showgrounds, with its buildings and yards, the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum and the large Police Paddock at the back of the Botanic Garden.

Add to those the old Botanic Garden on the northern side of the river, the waterworks' yards opposite the Lunatic Asylum and the cattle market on North Terrace on North Terrace. Thus it can be seen that the majority of the frontage of North Terrace had been stolen from the citizens.

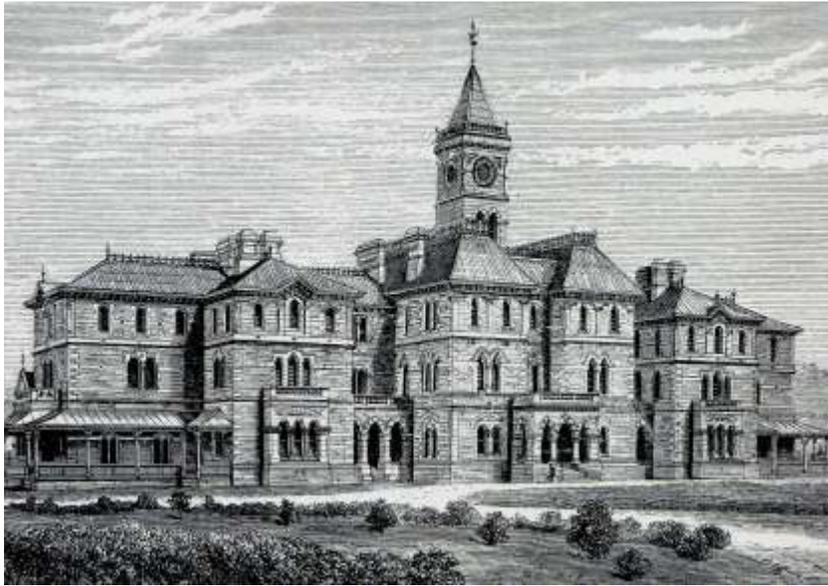
Conclusion

'Hands off the People's Parks.' The lungs of the expanding metropolis cannot, in the interest particularly of the poorer citizen, be judiciously circumscribed, even by means which are lawful in themselves, and the idea of encroaching upon them by mere force should be indignantly resented.

(Register, 11 October 1900, page 4)

As to the future, one does not know the conditions as to present holdings, but the corporation might direct that all existing lessees (except clubs under Act of Parliament) be distinctly and officially informed that these provisions apply: They are tenants at will; no locked gates, citizens must have free access at any time; no charge for admission; also that any intended request must be advertised by the applicant, the corporation undertaking to consider the request and any objections at the same time; citizens still to have the right of demanding a poll. Acts of Parliament should be examined carefully and if necessary amended in the people's interests.

At the foundation of the city the Park Lands were established as a rich inheritance for countless thousands of people through all generations - What a thing of beauty for the admiration of all observers! Much has been done to hinder this, but many of us, I hope most of us, now realise the true position and say: 'This must cease. Get back to the original intention and stay there, not one inch further will we go.'



Parkside Lunatic Asylum – circa 1876

Parkside - This Adelaide suburb, fronting the South Park Lands, was created by Charles Chamberlain (ca.1800-1877), circa 1855, on sections 240 and 254, Hundred of Adelaide.

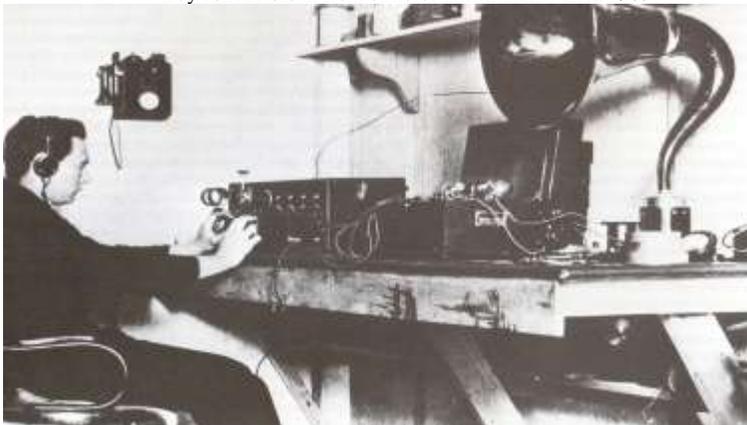
An example of living conditions appertaining to the working class was evident in 1876:

The death of the labourer, William Fanstone... has brought to light the existence of another of those wretched hovels which disgrace our city and suburbs. The home... has a roof so rotten in parts as to admit water and make two of the four rooms utterly untenable. The family consisting of a man, his wife and three daughters, one of them a girl of 17, and two sons, lived in two rooms almost destitute of furniture and filthy in the extreme. The daughters and parents all slept in one apartment and the two sons in the other. The floors of this hovel were very damp and the whole aspect of the place was most wretched and for this house they had to pay five shillings a week...

The tramway opened on 4 September 1882 and, from a terminus in Pirie Street, it proceeded along Hutt St, Hutt Rd and Glen Osmond Rd to Fullarton Rd; subsequently extended to the Vine Inn on 14 January 1884 and to Cross Roads in March 1884.



Boy conductors in front of horse drawn tram – circa 1905



Ern Hume transmitting the first wireless broadcast in 1924 from Parkside

The **Hundred of Parnaroo**, County of Kimberley, was proclaimed on 31 October 1878.

In 1881, a traveller reported that 'we reached Wickham's comfortable eating house at Parnaroo early in the evening and after a good supper and smoke, and yarn with the proprietor, sought an early couch... Parnaroo lies in the heart

'Indulge in sports, of course, but be manly and vigorous about it. There is a lot of 'sentiment and thoughtless good-heartedness in the desire to get a bit of land for one's association.

'We should sweep it away from now on, and be loyal citizens first and good sportsmen directly afterwards.

'Let us become united, at least in this, in a determination to in every legal manner possible to resist all future encroachments, lest in the end it be said, reproachfully: "What fools those people were. The whittling is over, fling away the chips".'

Park View - A 1920 subdivision of part section 331, Hundred of Moorooroo, by John Dallwitz, estate agent of Angaston; suburban to Angaston and comprising 15 lots along Yalumba and Evans Streets.

Parla Peak - Aboriginal for 'cold stone'. It lies on section 44, Hundred of Chandada, east of Streaky Bay, and was discovered by Stephen Hack in 1857.

On 12 November of that year the 'Parla Run' was established by Messrs Acraman, Main and Lindsay. (See *Lindsay Creek & Maryvale*)

Parlko - (See *Rhine Park & Rocky River*)

Parnanga, Port - Derived from the Aboriginal *pana* - 'together' with *ngga*, the place names suffix.

This is one of the places linked with the mythological story of the Pleiades group of stars and their rising in the autumn of the year. (See *Stanvac, Port*)

Parnaroo - The name was taken from a sheep run pioneered by G.S. Williams in 1854 (lease no. 400). Aboriginal for 'rain of little stones'.

of an extensive range of low well-wooded hills... The land hereabout has all been resumed and judging by appearance none too soon...'

The **Parnaroo** School, 32 km east of Peterborough, opened in 1890 and closed in 1930; the **Parnaroo South** School operated from 1895 until 1911.

Parndana - A town on Kangaroo Island, 40 km WSW of Kingscote, proclaimed on 31 May 1951; the **Parndana** School opened in 1950. Aboriginal for 'scrub gum place' or 'eucalyptus tree scrub'.



A stump-jump plough being employed at Parndana

The flexed, desiccated or mummified bodies, dried over smoke fires, and decorated with red ochre, were placed on their sides, on ledges; at other times buried in bat guano, often found as accumulations on the floor - the so called petrified men of Parrakie. (See *Pinda*) The **Parrakie** School opened in 1910 and closed in 1964.

In 1907, one of the early settlers, Mr Beelitz left Fords and 'accompanied by his two brothers-in-law, Mr Gus Schmidt of Point Pass and Mr Harry Traeger of Jabuk, arrived at Parrakie among the earliest arrivals in the district':

The country when they landed on it was all scrub. They had to cut out and make tracks wherever they went, for there were none but narrow survey lines there then. The trio exercised economy in every way possible and, instead of each bringing a team of horses to roll the scrub in the first year, to get a start they relied upon one of eight horses in order to save feed, and crop as much as possible... Mr Beelitz camped in an iron room on the nearest claypan holding water, until he... put down a well...

Photographs of children on a farm are in the *Chronicle*, 2 July 1931, page 32.

Parr - H.L.R. Parr, an early resident of Pinnaroo, has his name remembered by **Parr Scrub Reserve** on section 273, Hundred of Pinnaroo.

Parr Well is on section 70, Hundred of Apoinga, and recalls Robert Parr, poundkeeper of Apoinga, who obtained the land grant on 6 April 1864.

Parrelum - A railway station on the Wanbi-Moorook line. Aboriginal for 'to reap' or 'to cut'.

The name was changed to 'Myrla' in 1925.

Parrott Hill - A 473 metre high rise, 8 km east of Angaston, on section 560, Hundred of Moorooroo, so named by early settlers because of the abundance of parrots found there. The reason for the additional 't' is unknown, but the **Parrott Hill** Post Office existed from 1866 to 1880.

The original survey map by W. Jacob (p. 23, Book D), *i.e.*, before the Hundred was named, shows 'Parrot Hill'.



School children gardening at Moculta - Parrott Hill in the background

Parry, Mount - West of Leigh Creek, discovered and named by the surveyor, Samuel Parry, in 1858.

Parryville - (See *Herbert, Mount*)

Parsons - Sir John Langdon Parsons, MP (1878-1893) MLC (1901-1903), born in Cornwall in April 1837, came to South Australia in 1863 and, in 1867, became Pastor of the Baptist Church at Angaston, Minister of Education in Sir John Bray's Ministry in 1881 while, from 1894 to 1900, was Government Resident in the Northern Territory. He died in office in August 1903.

The **Hundred of Parsons**, in the County of MacDonnell, was proclaimed on 22 May 1884.

Parsons Beach, near Waitpinga, was named after Mr H.M. Parsons, whose family held contiguous land during the 1850s. In 1982, the name was applied, also, to a subdivision of part section 267, Hundred of Minlacowie.

The 'Parsons' association with this section dates from July 1887 when lease 3933 was issued to Joseph Parsons (1840-1924) who arrived with his parents in the *Macedon* in 1853.

Parnggi Well - South of Terowie. Aboriginal for 'deep water'. Until 1918 it was 'Gottlieb's Well'. (See *Terowie*)

Parnka - In the Coorong. Aboriginal for 'sandy beach'.

Parraba - Twenty-six kilometres west of Poochera; an Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Parrakie - A town, 26 km west of Lameroo, was proclaimed on 20 June 1907, and derived from the Aboriginal *perki* - 'a cave' or 'limestone sink hole', often used as burial chambers.

The **Parrott Hill** School, opened by Rudolph Miethke, in 1867, on section 322, Hundred of Moorooroo, closed in 1875.

The Aborigines knew it as *moculta* - 'large hill'. Of interest is the fact that Charles Parrott (1828-1883) took up the lease of section 1473, Hundred of Kapunda, about 33 km from Parrott Hill, in February 1858. (See *Moculta*)

Partacoona - A property between Hawker and Gordon.

The late Mr William Coumbe... was a great worker and by dint of sheer industry and determination gradually forced his way to the front. I knew him best in the days when he held Partacoona, before he had launched out across Lake Torrens and exploited the Woodford, a portion of my old South Gap Station. He was the most dauntless man in the matter of wild dogs, bad seasons and fairly heart breaking difficulties...

When he held Partacoona there was plenty of good stock water in the Willochra... but the wild dogs in the hills harried the sheep incessantly by day and night. He fought them with poison and I suppose beat them in the end... A big slice of Partacoona was made up of old abandoned farms and one-chain roads and a township with a planning worthy of some great inland city... Years before, when the north was booming and farmers were running to their ruin, scores of acres were sold in the... vicinity of Partacoona homestead at 20 shillings an acre...

Partney Island - Named by Matthew Flinders in 1802. His wife, the former Ann Campbell, lived in Partney, Lincolnshire, written as *peartaneu* - 'Pearta's island' in 730 AD and derived, probably, from the Welsh *partyn* - 'a smart little fellow'.

Partridge, Mount - North-West of Lake Frome, discovered by Stephen Hack on 1 September 1857, the commencement of the open season for partridge shooting in the British Isles.

Paruka - A property in the Coorong in the Hundred of Messent established by Michael Martin and a Mr Bradford in 1851; see pastoral lease no. 226. (*See Martin Washpool*)

Paruna - The town, 35 km SSE of Loxton, was proclaimed on 23 July 1914. **Paruna** School opened in 1917 and closed in 1965; **Paruna North** School opened in 1925 and closed in 1941. Aboriginal for 'stopping place'.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 3 November 1932, page 34, 6 February 1936, page 33.

Pasadena Estate - Laid out in 1927 on section 10 and part section 11, Hundred of Adelaide, by Alfred Charles Branson of Hamley Bridge; now known as **Pasadena** and possibly imported from California, USA, where it is a city North-East of Los Angeles; a local Indian word meaning 'crown of the valley'.

Pascoe - Thomas Pascoe, MLC (1900-1933), born at White Hut near Clare in 1859, became Minister of Agriculture in the Peake-Butler Ministry formed in 1909 and was 'regarded as an authority on agriculture.' He died in February 1939. The **Hundred of Pascoe**, in the County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 3 February 1910; its school opened in 1919 and closed in 1942. **Point Pascoe**, 'a point of Venus Bay', was named in 1910. (*See White Hut*)

Paskeville - The town, 19 km ESE of Kadina, proclaimed on 4 March 1880, was named after General Paske, a brother-in-law of Governor Jervois. **Paskeville** School opened as 'Green Plains East' in 1876, the change being effected in 1897. An obituary of Thomas Price, the 'father of Paskeville', appeared in 1896.

In 1894, it was reported that 'work in connection with the reticulation from the Paskeville Reservoir towards Moonta, Wallaroo and Kadina are now complete':

The supply at both the Barunga and Paskeville reservoirs is originally desired from Beetaloo, the holding of the Barunga Reservoir being 11,000,000 gallons and of Paskeville, 10,000,000...

Photographs of farming scenes are in the *Observer*, 16 February 1907, page 29, of five generations of the Hastelow family on 1 February 1908.

Pasley Creek - Near Mount Fitton in the North Flinders Ranges. General Sir C.W. Pasley (ca.1781-1861) was a Royal Engineer and geologist and, as the nomenclator, B.H. Babbage, was a geologist, the name of the creek may be explained by this professional link.

His journal of 1856 says, 'I came to another large creek, in a granite range, in which the Aborigines... led us to a permanent waterhole... I shall call it Pasley Creek.' (*See Fitton, Mount*)

Pass, Point - (*See Point Pass*)

Pas(s)more, River - Discovered by E.C. Frome in 1843 and named after William Pasmore (*sic*), who arrived, circa 1842, with the Royal Sappers and Miners. In 1847, he fell foul of his superiors and accused of misbehaviour:

Had I the means of trying him before a court-martial I might perhaps render him again useful, but he is now constantly in the habit of absenting himself from his camp. Owing to the numerous public houses now scattered over the whole country it is impossible to keep him out of the way of spirits.

Later, in 1851 when engaged with H.C. Rawnsley in surveys in the Flinders Ranges, 'instead of returning to his camp was 13 days absent... during which time... he was drunk; time has been lost by his conduct.'

H.S. Price held pastoral lease no. 289 on the 'River Pasmore' (*sic*) from July 1853.

In 1990, the Geographical Names Board decreed that the name 'Wilpena Creek', be 'applied to the feature from its source in the Wilpena Pound to its junction with Siccus River. From this junction to Lake Frome the stream will be known as **Pasmore [sic] River**.'

Of interest is the fact that George Milner Stephen's mother was the former Mary Ann Pasmore.

Pastoralist, Point - The North-Eastern extension of a promontory forming portion of the North-East body of section 1143, Hundred of Pirie; gazetted 12 August 1976.

Early pastoralists built jetties and landing stages there and a cairn was erected at the point in their commemoration.

Pata - Aboriginal for 'swamp gum trees'. The town, 16 km south of Loxton in the Hundred of Pyap, proclaimed as 'Muljara' on 18 November 1915, had its present name adopted in 1929.

Pata School opened in 1919 and closed in 1955.

Pat Auld Vat - North of the Nullarbor Plain, named by R.T. Maurice 'after a friend', probably Patrick Auld, a prominent vigneron. (*See Auldana, Auld, Hundred of, Maurice, Lake & Stuart*)

Patawalonga Creek - Discovered in October 1836 by Colonel Light who described it as, 'the little river... [it] was deep and it struck me that much hereafter could be made of this stream.'

On Light, Finniss & Co's plan of Glenelg it is called 'The Thames'.

In W. Carew Hazlett's book of English proverbs it is said that 'he will never set the temse [*sic*] on fire' and the following note is appended:

'The sieve employed in sifting the flour at a mill is so called in Yorkshire, and in Lincolnshire the same class of utensil is in use amongst brewers to separate the hops from the beer'

The word has been, oddly enough, corrupted into Thames which has no particular meaning.

A poem entitled 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native' says it means 'swamp of snakes'.

In a 1921 article on Aboriginal nomenclature N.A. Webb said, '*Pata* means "a swamp gum tree", *wilya* means "a branch", *pata-wilya-unga*, "the place of the branches of the swamp gum".' Professor Tindale records *patawiljangk*, where *pata* means 'swamp gum' and *wilu* 'trees'. (*See Pata*)

An Essay on the Patawalonga

Brighton is an A1 fashionable watering place at home, and possibly some day it may be the same here - that is if the fascinating influence of that health-invigorating creek at Glenelg should lose its prestige...

(*Register*, 27 September 1861)

Introduction

At present there seems to be no particularly offensive smells at the Bay except the creek at low tide when a north wind is blowing, and then, despite what good Dr Bayer said about 'ozone' and so forth, I prefer Bagot's boiling place ten times over to the Glenelg Creek.

(*Register*, 22 July 1871)

In *The Land of Promise*, published in 1839 by Smith, Elder & Company, London, John Stephens recorded that in the middle of Holdfast Bay was 'an inlet of the sea, in which boats can enter and discharge their cargoes at high water; but at low water are at present obliged to discharge on the beach, owing to a bar of sand at the entrance':

This, however, will shortly be remedied by constructing a jetty; it will then be a valuable place of debarkation... When over the bar, this inlet deepens; and with the exception of some occasional obstructions from masses of sandstone and sea-weed, it is deep enough for boats to proceed a distance of two or three miles up, first in the North-East, and then in a northerly direction.

The upper part of the inlet, in the winter, is fresh, partaking of the character of a fresh-water river, having its source among the extensive lagoons in this neighbourhood. When cleared of obstructions (which may easily be done) and a little embanking effected, it will present a safe navigation for boats, and be of great importance to the colony... Holdfast Bay will, no doubt, always be the place for landing and embarkation for passengers, saving the circuitous route to the port of landing.

This meandering tidal estuary, forming an outlet for the River Sturt, was known as the 'River Thames' to the first settlers and, by 1876, a place of resort for pleasure parties and amateur boatmen having, in itself, the elements of an excellent river and 'only required trifling improvements to make it an ornamental and health-promoting stream.' That it had not been done was, perhaps, not due to the expense of such a scheme but to an indifference which, if not totally apathetic, was nonetheless unproductive of result.

Above the bar of seaweed near the St George's Rowing Club boatshed, the stream deepened and, for a mile higher up, there was a very fair channel that needed only little expense to transform it into a magnificent sheet of water. The stream, the margin of which was clothed with verdure and studded with mangroves, wound in curves for a long distance and the scenery along the creek repaid, amply, the lover of nature the trouble of a journey.

The banks of the river were lined, more or less continually, with *Melaleuca pustulata* (frequently called the 'ti-tree'), the bark of which grew in thin paper-like layers somewhat resembling cork, and besides being supposed to make good paper, could be twisted as a cord. Here, also, were great clumps of knotty *scirpus* doing excellent service in land-making, for it established solid islands in the sand, around and between which material collected. The shrub *Aster axillaris*, in season, showed its young leaves, which fell off when flowering, and gave place to much smaller ones. The native sarsaparilla was conspicuous on account of its pleasing foliage, in one case climbing over a clump of 'prickly pear' trees. Buds, flowers, as well as the ripe fruits and seeds, were noticed on this elegant plant.

A Field Naturalist Society's excursion took place on 21 June 1886 and proceeded along the seawall to that much-abused object - the Patawalonga Dam, which is discussed at length hereunder. However, its members spent only a short time in criticising this work, 'the unsavoury odour perceptible near the gates not favouring a lengthy inspection.' Many salsolaceous plants were present including *Suseda maritima*, which was in flower, with its long succulent leaves and straight stems; *Saleola kali*, in flower and fruit, the pointed scale-like leaves that required careful handling; *Nitraria schoberi*, a shrub with grey thick leaves about an inch long and having an oblong and curiously fitted seed and *Salicorina Australia*, which, having no leaves, was formed of short cylindrical fleshy joints, first green, then red, and finally woody - its fruit was pointed out at the end of the joints.

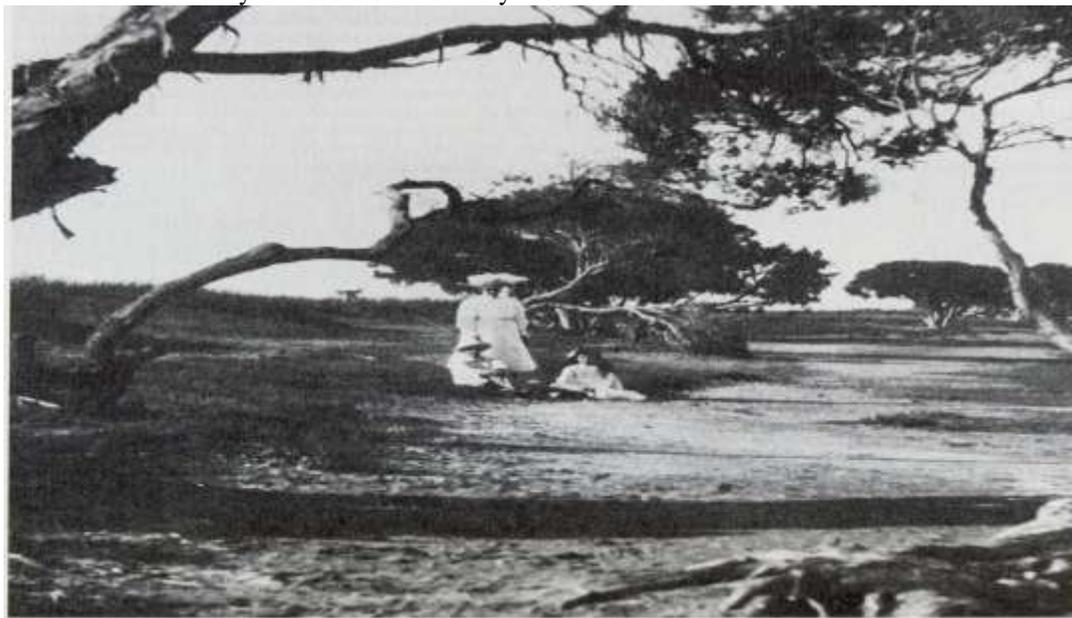
Improving the Patawalonga

There was a time when residents of Glenelg boasted of the River Patawalonga as 'a beautiful pellucid sheet of water rapidly becoming the resort of those who delight in the manly and healthy pleasure of yachting and rowing.'

(*The News*, 1 November 1928)

Ever since the formation of a settlement at Glenelg the nuisance of malodorous aromas from the creek was constantly before its inhabitants, while from 1876 to 1884 a scheme for its abolition was debated amongst them. The stench emanating from it was used to advantage by the promoters of development at Brighton and they were only too pleased to inform prospective buyers that ‘no offensive creek gives odour to the sea borne gale; the wished-for change from heat and dust is heralded by a blast whose clements and invigorating affect bespeak a western origin.’

A Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr King in 1876 ‘to enable the Corporation of Glenelg to improve the Patawalonga River near the town of Glenelg by the construction of a dam, with floodgates, sluices and other works for the purpose of securing the entrance from the sea to which extended, for over a mile upstream; for the purpose also of retaining the tidal waters for the use of yachts, boats and other vessels as a dock; for the purpose of removing the nuisances caused by the present foul state of the bed of the said river; and for the purpose also of public recreation, amusement, health and enjoyment.’ Unfortunately, the Bill was ‘ruled out by George Kingston’ and the matter remained in abeyance for another seven years.



Patawalonga Creek between Military Road and bridge –circa 1902

At this time the river was obstructed by a bank of seaweed and alluvial deposits about 20 feet deep. Beyond this bank the river was shallow at low water and it was proposed, by removing much of this material, to make the waters near the sea navigable at all times.

It was suggested, also, to extend the sea wall to the mouth of the river and to span the stream with a stone bridge wide enough for carriage traffic, thus throwing the beach road to Semaphore open to vehicles.

During a parliamentary visit to the site Mr Gray was in attendance when he alleged that if the scheme was undertaken his land would be inundated and depreciated in value. He was, of course, also Chairman of the West Torrens District Council whose jurisdiction extended over the largest portion of the creek and adjoining property.

He claimed that the salt water would percolate the banks and damage adjoining land and that the Glenelg Corporation did not have the power to construct a bridge over the creek because the land was under his council’s jurisdiction. The forthcoming opposition was such as to ‘smother another Bill.’ Mr W.H. Gray’s protest attracted the attention of the resident satirist of the morning press, ‘Geoffrey Crabthorn’ who, in the guise of ‘Miss Gushington’, burst into verse:

Miss Gushington on the Patawalonga Creek

*Don't you think, Mr Crabthorn, 'twill be a good plan, Sir,
To improve the Bay creek as a place of resort?
Mister Gray of the Reedbeds, should soon have his answer,
If I had my way, with a crushing retort.*

*It is true they complain when the hounds and the horsemen
Go smashing their fences and crossing their land;
But the grumblers are only the grumpiah and coarse men,
The nice ones are always complying and bland.*

*I am sure he must be an unpleasant old party,
To stand in the way of improvements so good;
I always imagined that farmers were hearty
And jolly old fellows who helped where they could.*

*So why Mr Gray should resolve to petition
The house 'gainst improving that horrible ditch,
And want to maintain its existing condition,
Would puzzle, I'm certain, the cunningest witch.*

*He says that his fields and farmyard will be flooded
If Parliament alters the creek at the bay;
But he knows, if he e'er had philosophy studied,
To the wants of the many the one should give way.*

In February 1882, at a meeting convened by Mr J. Lee, the Secretary of the Glenelg Institute, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a survey of the river and the preparation of plans having the object of adopting a scheme to dam the Patawalonga River. If this was done it was estimated that the water would be thrown back

about three miles and, 'as it was broad, and the views to be obtained of it were very pretty', it was hoped that the residents of the district would enter heartily into the scheme. This and other projects were suggested, but failed mainly due to further objections from Mr W.H. Gray.

During 1883, Mr King, MP, the local member, impressed, forcibly, upon Mr Gray the advantage of a dam and, having obtained his blessing, a Bill was placed before the House of Assembly in October of that year and, finally, the question of improvement to the Patawalonga River, which had remained in limbo for so long, was decided definitely in parliament on 4 December 1884.

A vigorous opponent of the scheme was James Penn Boucaut, a former Premier of South Australia, who resided within a few yards of the river. He had six young sons; each of them owned a sailing craft and he, himself, was a yachtsman. Among other complaints, that are discussed later, he accused the Glenelg Council of not conforming to the private Act of Parliament that said that the weir gates were to be opened to allow craft in and out of the lake when the water was above a prescribed datum.

Much correspondence between him, the council and Mayor, ended with the accuser threatening legal action; in summary, he characterised the scheme as a dismal failure. Boucaut was at a public meeting held on 11 October 1883 and raised further objections but a motion was carried that 'this meeting heartily approves of the action.'

The matter was referred then to the Marine Board and, having received no objection from that body, the Corporation of Glenelg sought the approval of rate payers at a poll. Great excitement was manifested in the usually quiet town on the day and circulars representing the views of opposing parties were circulated freely.

There were many who were opposed to the scheme on the grounds that it would cost more than was estimated, be a burden on the rate payers, benefit only the Saint Leonards Ward and district of West Torrens - the latter of which paid nothing towards it - and would not form a harbour of refuge for larger boats, as the bar could not be crossed, whilst a provision should be made for fishermen's boats and small yachts.

Placards canvassing for and against the proposal were well to the fore for several days preceding the poll and, on one occasion, there was the unwanted spectacle of grotesquely attired men parading the streets and of cabs scurrying to an fro, 'which even an election could hardly cause amongst the ordinarily phlegmatic inhabitants of this seaside resort.'

The authorising Act was passed following a report from a civil engineer, Mr G.R. Chamier, and it was decided to build wharfs and a large weir at the mouth of the river and remove all seaweed behind the weir gates, thus ridding the area of the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen caused by the decay of the weed.

Mr Chamier estimated the cost of the works to be £12,000 and, at a special poll of residents, it was decided, by a large majority, to borrow £9,000 for the purpose.

His suggestions comprised a sea wall in combination with the one already facing the Colley Reserve, with lock gates, a substantial wharf extending from the seawall to the existing footbridge and a second weir just above the junction of the River Sturt which would prevent the salt water rising above that point.

The primary idea in damming back the creek was to improve the sanitary condition of the country over which its water spread and, at the same time, provide for a boat harbour. The contract was let in two parts on 24 March 1885 to Mr J. Wishart and Mr C.S. Baillie and, on 29 June of that year; the first pile was driven by the Mayor, H.D. Gell.

The work was proceeded with and, after several months, the river declared open for sailing and fishing boats. Unfortunately, an employee opened the weir gates too quickly and much of the seaweed that had been cleared away at a cost of £1,800, swept back and jammed the gates.

This always interfered with the operation of the weir machinery. Despite this setback the scheme was voted to be fairly successful and the council looked forward to more than interest from its outlay in the form of yachting fees and other charges to be levied for use of the river, or lake as it was called then.

On 17 April 1886, the sluices were opened and, there being a high tide, the water rushed in rapidly filling the excavated basin to a depth of nine feet. The gates stood up well to the test and, when opened during low tide, the water inside washed out to sea carrying seaweed and sand that formed the outside banks.

However, there was one matter for concern for, when the excavations started, it was hoped that enough soil would be obtained from the bed of the river to reclaim the low lying land between Liverpool Terrace and the wharf, but nothing like the quantity required was forthcoming.

As to possible accruing benefits from the scheme, there was not unanimity within the community as evidenced by a letter written by a citizen of Glenelg:

The ridiculous embankment built for a wharf running east and west must be removed. It will never be used for a wharf. No vessel that could ever use it for a wharf will ever be able to get in, nor would it ever try to get in, if getting in were possible.

This embankment is at right angles to the stream and there is no length of run after it stops the flow of the river, consequently when the Sturt comes down at high spring tide, either the embankment must be undermined, the town thereabouts flooded, or the river break out through the sandhills into an altogether fresh place...

The stinks are nastier than ever. It is high time the corporation insisted on a stoppage of an expenditure which is daily proving to be worse than useless... I recollect that the promoters were warned, before the Bill was passed, that the scheme was an unsound one...

Further complaints were forthcoming inveighing against the corporation for what was deemed to be an extravagance and suggesting that the expectations entertained by sanguine councillors and the engineer, Mr Chamier, did not stand any chance of being realised.

However, throughout the whole of the undertaking the engineer was able to rely upon the hearty support of the corporation but, by June of 1886, this had slackened, not because of any want of loyalty to him but rather because gentlemen, who had had ‘much experience in such matters’, pronounced adverse opinions upon the works and because the works themselves did not seem to have answered the expectations formed of them. Therefore, it was easy to understand how the Corporation left its first love and inclined to think with those who lamented the amount of money being expended on the works.

Most weight was attached to objections raised by Mr. Justice Boucaut and it must have been hard for him to break the silence which his official position as a Supreme Court judge enjoined. Be that as it may, in a letter to the corporation, he devoted himself to an elaborate and destructive criticism of Mr Chamier’s latest report.

However, although his integrity in this matter was undoubted, an editor of the morning press chided him gently:

We have no inclination, even if we had the ability, to decide upon a nice point of engineering skill, and therefore we are rejoiced to know that Mr Chamier has an opportunity of proving that the works which he has superintended are likely to benefit Glenelg. But at the same time we cannot forget that these works have been condemned by a man who has had a large acquaintance with matters of the kind.

At a meeting of the corporation on 31 May 1886 it was decided ‘that the works certified as finished be submitted to arbitration to ascertain whether they are completed in terms of the plans and specifications, and if not, in what particulars.’

To all the charges, implied and otherwise, Mr Chamier responded suggesting that the indictment of his work and ‘remorseless criticisms’ were certainly premature:

It is soon enough to attack a man after he has failed, but not on the mere supposition that he may fail. The works were only completed and handed over by the contractor a fortnight ago... The people of Glenelg may attach great importance to His Honor’s opposition, and to his large experience in lock gates and marine engineering, but they will hardly be fools as to agree to the proposition for destroying the work before it has had even the semblance of a trial.

On 2 June 1886, Mr Chamier superintended the opening and shutting of the gates. The day was fine, the sea smooth and about 350 people were present. Just prior to the commencement an officious workman entered one of the chain boxes below the capstan and meddled with the chain connected with the south gate. The chain gave way immediately and, as a consequence, the gate opened to the extent of about a yard from its position.

At the same time it almost locked by jamming itself over the seaweed on the apron. It was of no use then to test the power of the sluices, as the force of the water went between the gates. Finally, a passage of 25 feet was cleared and only one craft availed itself of the opportunity of entering the harbour. All in all, it was not considered a fair experiment and so a further trial was arranged. Accordingly, on 3 June 1886 another attempt was made and it was ‘only partially successful due to one of the pulleys giving way.’

The Damming of the Patawalonga

*Oh! Down at the Bay, one unfortunate day,
Came a toiling over the sand, oh!
A brave Engineer, who exclaimed with a tear,
It’s more than a man can stand, oh!*

*Sheet-piled at the south - lock gates at the mouth -
The bridge just a little bit stronger,
With Esplanade level, ’twould puzzle the devil
To equal the Patawalonga.’*

*He came to a creek that was sickly and weak,
With seaweed and rubbish all crammed, oh!
And muttered - ‘Dear me, how fine it would be
If the whole thing were properly dam’d, oh!*

*Permission was won, the work at last done -
The locking, and filling, and piling -
But tho’ roughly used, the lock gates refused
To open for any beguiling.*

*In the low stagnant creek the seaweed did reek,
And the gates with the debris were jammed, oh!
And the engineer’s dream came true it would seem,
For the whole thing was properly dammed, oh!*

These events were a catalyst for Mr Boucaut to enter the fray again and implore his fellow rate payers to get rid of their ‘white elephant’, while a newspaper editor opined that there were many who were prepared to abide events and ‘defer their ultimate judgment until all hope of the undertaking proving even a partial success has disappeared.’

In response to all this uproar and dissension Mr Wigley took up his pen in an effort to stem the adverse criticism:

I have lived for nearly forty years on the banks of the creek and when the tide was out (and it’s oftener out than in), from a mile from its mouth upwards it was a nauseous, festering, innavigable bog of decayed vegetable and animal matter, the accumulation of ages belching forth the most sickening and unhealthy fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen - its appearance hideous.

Since that time Governor Hindmarsh left its banks (possibly on account of its stench) for the distant, then umbrageous gum tree, to proclaim this province, up to the finish of the improvements the creek, the stench has been the only blot against Glenelg as far and away the favourite watering place of the colony.

The statement that the smell is unhealthy is generally met with the reply, ‘But look how well you Patawalongans always were.’ Our doctors and their bills prove a different tale, for seldom were we free from sore throats, fevers and the other ills that follow in the wake of S. Hy... The universal remark by visitors now is, ‘What a splendid sheet of water! Why, I scarcely recognise the place. It is so improved. And no bad smell.’

Whilst standing on the bridge at sundown the other evening I was reminded of Scott’s ‘Lady of the Lake’:

*An' thus an airy point he won,
Where, gleaming with the setting sun,
One burnish'd sheet of gleaming gold
Loch Plats lay; beneath him roll'd
In all her length far winding lay,
With grassy hillocks, creek, and bay.*

The improvements proving a sanitary success I will show is abundantly proved, and surely this is worth part of the money or rates to be paid thereon, for when it becomes known that the incubus under which we have laid has been removed, will not the value of property increase, doctors' bills decrease and other benefits accrue to us therefore?...

As for the Upper Weir and Mr W.H. Gray, I see... that Mr Gray is going into litigation with the Corporation for, *inter alia*, putting up the weir - *cum bono*? I think that astute and canny Scotchman (if he will forgive me for calling him such) will hesitate before he sows his hard earned bawbees amongst the members of the profession to which I have the honour to belong, after I have called his attention to a modicum of his evidence before the Select Committee on the Bill of 1883...

Many years ago, when I was an MP and Mayor of Glenelg, I endeavoured to get an Act passed to do this work and I thought I should have every assistance from Mr Gray, who is more benefited than any one else, he being in the enviable position of holding hundreds of acres around this work. I thought it would enable him to convert part of his unsightly, sandy dunes into a township... thereby coining money with his double frontage to the sea and river, but when I found he wanted dams, and this, and that, and the other, I threw up the sponge in disgust, but afterwards feeling the imperative necessity for the work being done, Mr Gray was consulted as to what he would require, and from him emanated an upper weir.

I considered at the time it was money thrown away on useless work and looked at it in the light [of it being an appeasement] to our worthy *Ingens Cerberus* of the Patawalonga but, to protect my conscience, inserted a clause in the Bill that the Corporation should have seven years to complete the work intending, if I had anything to do with it, that the upper weir should be left for six years and six months, feeling certain that Mr Gray would by that time feel the uselessness of the thing, or that circumstances over which we mortals have no control might intervene to prevent the waste of the money.

However, it was one of the first things done and Mr Gray has already found out the folly of it. I respectfully ask Mr Gray, before he allows us to cup his plethoric purse by bringing an action, if he will peruse a very entertaining little book written by a barrister called 'Farmer Bumpkin's Pig'...

To this exposition a disgruntled resident, Mr George Hambidge, of Glenelg, responded:

Mr Wigley has the happy knack of bamboozling the public. The picture set forth by him comparing the Patawalonga Dam to Scott's Lady of the Lake is a good one, as well as the little piece of natural history referring to the *rara avi* and the marvellous suffering endured by Mr Wigley for almost forty years surpasses human experience, also the slaying of the dragon; in fact, the picturing business has only been excelled by the gigantic failure of the Patawalonga itself...

[Following the recent storm] the wind blowing from the west brought a heavy sea in, and at high tide sent the seaweed over the top of the gates and falling into the dam; not only did the dam suffer, but the wall, a structure three feet higher than the top of the gates, had a clean breach made over it depositing the seaweed at a still greater height... I am sorry such a millstone should hang on the necks of the rate payers by the action of a few adventurous gentlemen...

Finally, Mr Boucaut aired his disapproval of the scheme and pointed out some defects in it:

All the yachts and three of the boats of the Yacht Club have been sent to the Port and last Monday 12 boats were on the beach - several of them having been there for weeks - because they were unable to come in. The original machinery for working the gates is useless. The gates themselves are warped and twisted so that they will neither keep all the water in nor seaweed out.

The basin, which had been partially cleared of seaweed by men whom I have seen working day after day, occasionally three at a time, dragging and forking at it, sometimes in boats, and sometimes standing in the water, is again full up of seaweed, forced under or through the gates although the sluices were shut... [He then recited perceived breaches of the law.]

For the breaches of the law, above referred to, legal proceedings will presently be taken to compel the corporation to obey the law and open the gates; by myself, in order to stop the grievances I suffer under, and by Mr Gray, in order to prevent his land from being ruined by the water which the corporation dam backs thereon by illegally keeping the gates closed...

From the very first I warned my fellow-rate payers against this mad scheme... What would a wise man do who had a white elephant that devoured his substance and brought in no return? He would sell it. Supposing he could not sell it! He would give it away. Supposing no one would accept it?

Why, he would get rid of the beast in some other manner... Let [the rate payers] insist on every stick and stone being promptly removed and sold for what they will fetch otherwise... their white elephant, after swallowing the whole of the rates, will ever crave for more.

A 'lively' meeting of rate payers took place in the Glenelg Institute on 30 September 1886 when they were told that the town's 'fathers' were considering the imposition of a special rate of one shilling in the pound or offering

£12,000 worth of bonds to Glenelg rate payers and others to enable the contractor, Mr Wishart, to be paid £5,500, for which he had obtained a Supreme Court judgement, and £6,500 owing to the Commercial Bank.

The chief protagonist at the meeting was Mr Boucaut who queried the legality of the corporation's proposals:

Privately, the Mayor [Mr H.D. Gell] is a most estimable gentleman. I could shake his hand and walk arm-in-arm down Rundle Street with him tomorrow. But he ought to tell us whether or not this meeting is valid and can carry a motion to levy a rate. I respectfully suggest this meeting is illegal and I protest against it passing a rate...

At this juncture the corporation's legal adviser, Mr Nicholson, agreed with Mr Boucaut. Finally, the meeting adopted Councillor Muirhead's proposal that no further rates should be levied for the present and that the bonds be offered to rate payers, residents and others.

In January 1887, the gates were left open for a considerable time when 'all scouring ceased, the whole place got filled up with a deposit of seaweed, the basin became a stinking swamp and threatened to cause an epidemic.' The corporation then 'got the gates properly closed, scoured away the seaweed, put all the appliances in working condition, and were able to open and shut the gates without difficulty at any time.' Then their care seemed to cease for no attempt was made to keep the gates in working order as recommended, while the constant flow of the creek brought a considerable amount of silt to bear against them and when a 'freshet' occurred they were closed and, owing to the enormous pressure of water and accumulation of silt, it was impossible to open them.

The matter was resolved in June 1887 when the River Sturt came down in flood and collapsed the dam's gates and all that remained at this site were bare piles and sheeting. There had been a tardiness in opening the gates and, by four o'clock in the afternoon, the dam was destroyed. The design of the work came into criticism but definite blame could not be fixed at any one's door.

However, it was not all a waste of money because the scheme enabled the reclamation of six acres of land adjacent to the dam that was previously an unsightly waste, and in time it became a valuable municipal property. The aquarium that was to have followed the construction of the dam never eventuated.

Following this debacle, opponents of the scheme were to the fore and one of them, Mr W. Hooper of Byron Street, Glenelg, remonstrated with Mr Wigley:

In the Institute at Glenelg he said something about the wonderful success of the undertaking; how thousands of millions of tons of the bed of the river would be sold and carted away by the market gardeners for manure; how the banks would be lined with boat sheds; how the trains would be crowded with people to see the beautiful and ornamental waters of Glenelg; how the railway company would get their coals from Newcastle unloaded here and give employment to the poor fishermen at our premier watering place; how Yorke's Peninsula would send thousands of tons of wood over here to be unloaded at the wharfs of the dam and how cheaply we should get it; how all the wheat would be brought over from the peninsula and unloaded here and then sent to Adelaide by rail; how the stink from the rotten seaweed would be absolutely gone (which is quite true).

Oh, this was a speech worth hearing and I remember how the knowing ones clapped their hands at it... And to think that I was such a fool as to not vote for the building of this dam... And now to think that this grand dam - this ornamental water, this profitable undertaking - should be washed away in ten minutes, and when it was washed away I heard a wicked vulgar man say that Mr Wigley ought to be drowned.

I am glad this did not happen. I thought of his wife and children and what a loss his death would have been to the community. Oh that it had lasted so that Mr Wigley might have seen his hopes matured and the profits made... While I am writing I feel as though I should weep, but weeping would do no good...

Following the loss of the gates the corporation then levelled the sandhills south of the creek and, to this, Mr Boucaut opined that this irresponsible action:

Caused the [basin] to fill up, because the lowered sandhills enabled the sand to blow freely inwards which in a state of nature could not have happened. When the sandhills were there they blocked the sand; when they were removed there was free access to the sand and I have seen thousands of tons blown across the locus of the old sandhills...

The total cost of the scheme was £13,000 and, finally, the corporation imposed, 'legally', a special rate of sixpence in the pound which, by 1910, had been reduced to fourpence, in order to defray the interest and provide a sinking fund.

The repayment of a 'final set of bonds' amounting to £2,600 fell due on 1 July 1912. By 1910, it was a matter of record that the Holdfast Bay Yacht Club's fleet has almost been annihilated by storms four times since 1890, while fishing craft had also suffered severe damage from time to time.

Therefore, a petition, largely signed by yachtsmen and owners of fishing craft, was circulated for presentation to the council with a view 'for the construction of an inner harbour at the mouth of the Patawalonga Creek.'

Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in June 1886, pages 88-89.

Interested readers are referred to *Historic Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia*, for an analysis of improvements to the Patawalonga basin after 1910.

Patawarta Hill - Sixteen kilometres north of Blinman on which snow sometimes lies in winter. Aboriginal for 'snow country'. Another source says that it was called *Motongengmt* by the Yarildekald people who linked it to a story about two children and stringy bark trees; the name appears to be associated with the word *mo:tun*, meaning 'cold'. The 'Patawarta Run' was established in 1853 by Septimus Boord (1819-1905) who arrived in the *Enterprise* in 1840.

A photograph of the trigonometrical cairn is in the *Observer*, 12 February 1921, page 24.



Patawarta Hill

Patawilya - (See *Glenelg & Patawalomga*)

Patchewarra Bore - Information on and a photograph of the bore in the far North-East are in the *Chronicle*, 15 June 1912, pages 32-40d.

Paterson, Port - Near Port Augusta; probably recalls James Paterson, who obtained the land grant of section 907, Hundred of Woolundunga, on 5 May 1859 prior to the proclamation of the Hundred.

The name was given, also, to a subdivision of section 315, Hundred of Davenport, by F.C.G. and J.G.G. Hales in 1881; now included in Port Augusta. (See *Patterson Hill & Woolundunga, Hundred of*)

Patonga - In 1920, it was advertised as 26 allotments 'within 50 feet of the Old Gum Tree.'

It would appear to have been corrupted from 'Patawalonga'.

Patpa - A railway station on the former Willunga Line. Aboriginal for 'south wind'.

Patpoori - The Aboriginal name for 'Kaiserstuhl', meaning, 'big grass hill'. Giant yacca bushes grew there.

Patricia Johnson Hills - In the Far North-West and named in 1964 after W. Johnson's wife.

Pats Well - A school opened by Oscar A. Witt in 1891; name changed to 'Pamatta' in 1892.

Patterson Hill - On section 242, Hundred of Woolundunga, probably named after James Paterson (*sic*), an early pastoralist. (See *Paterson, Port*)

Patterton Springs - A former stopping place on a coach route, 10 km south of Blinman, where accommodation was provided. Now in ruins, the spring is used as a stock watering place by the lessee of Gum Creek station. Probably, the name is corrupted from Archibald Patterson (ca.1823-1917), who arrived in the *Amazon* in 1852 and, for a time, was a pastoralist in the district.

Paull Well - The name may have some association with 'Paull's Consolidated Mine', worked from the 1890s in the Mount Lyndhurst district.

Paupalthung, Point - On section 590, Hundred of Baker. Aboriginal for 'top of the head'.

Payneham - The Adelaide suburb was named by and after Samuel Payne (ca.1803-1847) in 1838. The following year he was granted section 285, Hundred of Adelaide when his occupation and address were given as 'Inn Keeper of Hindley Street' where he owned Town Acre 47 at the intersection of Hindley and King William Streets and bisected by Gresham Place, the site of the Old Exchange Hotel.

He arrived in Adelaide aboard the *Lord Goderich* and built his home 'Payneham House'. No evidence can be found to verify its locality, or if it is still standing.

The first subdivision, near the junction of Payneham and Portrush Roads, included the old Duke of Wellington Hotel, the site being allotment 1 purchased by the licensee, Robert Elliott Thomas Allen, in 1840.

In 1926, a 19th century letter from Mr Payne was reprinted:

Mr Morphett has treated me most kindly in supplying me with bricks, timber, *etc.* I am now completely on my legs and I hope for the future I shall be able to lay by money rapidly. My village of Payneham rises in value. I sold an acre last week for £30 and one for £16 and four others for £15 each. In all about 20 acres, leaving 84 unsold, many of which have been applied for, but since part of it has been certified and looks so remarkably luxuriant that I have determined to raise the price and reserve 20 acres in a block for myself, and not sell without I obtain a high price...

It was fortunate for me that the person who agreed to purchase the section off me about nine months ago for £800 did not fulfil his engagement...

Of the original street names only Henry Street, Rosella Street, Arthur Street and John Street remain, others being incorporated into those streets and others, such as Cook Street and James Street, being renamed Marian Road and Ashbrook Avenue. The section was described as:

The most beautiful land [which] is finely timbered and the road from Adelaide to the New Tiers runs by it. The prospect to the Mountains is sublime; and the occasion affords an eligible opportunity to gentlemen wishing to secure at a moderate price a spot in the immediate vicinity of Adelaide for a country residence.

Among the early buyers of allotments from Samuel Payne were Bridget Pallant, R.M. Lowe, John C. Abbott, James Loader, William Mortimer and William Lomas. Loader Street in the adjacent suburb of Glynde is no doubt named

after that James Loader or a relation, associated with the area later. One allotment was ear-marked 'Wesleyan' but there is no record of this having been used for church purposes and that allotment is now included in the Payneham Oval, most of which was set aside as a reserve in the original subdivision.



Horse Tram Depot at Payneham – circa 1900



Payneham Volunteer Fire Brigade - 1911



Samuel Payne's chaff supplies in the 1890s

A 'Caution to Wife-Beaters' was published in the *Register* on 30 August 1862:

[The citizens] formed a band of about 20 strong, each one of whom carried a musical instrument in the shape of a tin kettle. They then made up an effigy of the wife-beater and, proceeding to his door, burned the image amidst shouts and yells...

Photographs of the tramway are in the *Chronicle*, 15 May 1909, page 29, of a fire appliance on 30 December 1911, page 27, of James Marshall's home, Darroch, in *The Critic*, 18 August 1900, page 23, of members of a cricket team on 3 March 1915, page 11, of a carnival in *The Critic*, 16 February 1916, page 14. of a Payneham Village Fair in the *Observer*, 10 March 1917, page 25, for those of a patriotic carnival see 9 March 1918, page 24, of 'foxes at Payneham' on 3 March 1928, page 38, of cycling events on the oval on 26 January 1924, page 32, 2 January 1926, page 32, *Chronicle*, 2 and 9 January 1936, pages 28 and 31, of packing apples on 23 February 1933, page 32

Paynes - On section 164, Hundred of Smith, takes its name from 'Payne's Bridge Inn', once standing in the North-Eastern corner of section 132.

Peach Springs - Near Nepabunna. The Aborigines know it as *urtiyarlku* - 'straight peach' (*quandong*); *urti* - 'native peach', *yarlku* - 'standing up', 'vertical'.

Peachna, Hundred of - In the County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 3 August 1916.

The **Peachna** railway station, named on 27 November 1931, is 26 km south of Lock.

An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Peachy Belt - Near Salisbury, was sometimes, albeit incorrectly, written as **Peachey Belt**. The survey of the area was made in 1849 and the plan is headed 'Survey of Sections in the Peachy Belt', while the diagram shows the area to be covered, almost completely, by trees that were, no doubt, the native peach (*quandong*).

In 1853, a meeting was held in the Peachey [*sic*] Belt 'to consider the propriety of setting on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a chapel in the neighbourhood':

The population is increasing rapidly and the influential settlers have deemed it their duty to take a lead in the matter... Mr Megaw was appointed treasurer, but the following persons, having been requested to receive subscriptions, expressed their willingness to do so, viz., Mr Dunn, Mr Chivell, Mr Broster, Mr Megaw, junior, the Rev J.P. Buttfield and Mr Daniel Thomas. About £30 was subscribed at the first meeting...

Peachy Belt School was opened in 1856 by James Talbot; in 1861 it had 44 pupils; it closed in 1873.

As for Peter Peachey, to whom its origin has been incorrectly ascribed; he arrived in the *Siam* in 1841 and, for a time, was colonial agent for the Wheal Watkins Mine at Glen Osmond, prior to managing a pastoral property for George Williams, his wife's uncle; section 1284 at Glen Osmond was known as 'Peachey's Section'.

He died at Glen Osmond in 1849, aged 48. (*See Penfield*)

Peacock, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 19 April 1888. Caleb Peacock, MP (1878-1881), Mayor of Adelaide in 1875-77 was born in Adelaide in 1841 and died in 1896.

His father, William Peacock, came to South Australia in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in 1839 and conducted a tanning and wool scouring company, entering Parliament in 1851 as a member for Noarlunga.

Peak Vale - A school near Orroroo that opened in 1884 and closed in 1926.

Peake - Archibald Henry Peake, MP (1897-1920), three times Premier of South Australia, has his name commemorated by the **Hundred of Peake**, County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 11 January 1906.

Peake, a town 32 km east of Taillem Bend, proclaimed on 8 August 1907. Its school opened in 1909 in the Baptist Church and closed in 1964.



Mallee shelter on the site of the first Baptist Church service at Peake in July 1908

A photograph of members of the district council is in the *Chronicle*, 18 October 1913, page 32, of a football team on 14 November 1935, page 35.

Peake Bay and **Peake Point**, are North-East of Louth Bay.

Peake Creek, near Lake Eyre North, was discovered by John McD. Stuart on 6 June 1859 and named after Edward J. Peake, MP (1857-1859) SM, a son-in-law to John Chambers, one of Stuart's patrons. The **Peake** Telegraph Station operated in the vicinity in the latter part of the 19th century. (See *Blood Creek & Mount Margaret*)

An 1895 sketch of the Peake Run is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Peake-Jones, Point - On Lake Eyre North, recalls Mr K. Peake-Jones, who took a prominent part in investigations made on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society (SA Branch) during 1950-56.

Pearce - James Pearce, MP (1870-1875), MLC (1877-1885), born in Aylesbury, England, in 1826, arrived in the *Indian* in 1849. A prominent churchman, 'it was at Kapunda that the bulk of his life was spent and that town and the Methodist Church owe much to his wise and self-denying labours.' He died in November 1904 at Walkerville and the **Hundred of Pearce**, County of Musgrave, proclaimed on 4 December 1884, commemorates his name.

Point Pearce, on Yorke Peninsula, 18 km south of Maitland, was named by Matthew Flinders on 7 March 1802 after an Admiralty Board member. Its Aboriginal name was *pungja* (or *puggja*) - a place where people of the Kurna and others gathered to practice the rites of circumcision. Later, the name was given to an Aboriginal Mission which, in 1874, was referred to as 'Boorkooyanna' whose 'buildings are of stone situate in a small plain of which Boorkooyanna is the native name. *Boorkoo* signifies a small shrub which grows there and *yanna* "plain".'

Within about three miles of the sea, the sandhills have a plentiful supply of fresh water.

There were 18 in the school or working at the establishment at the time of my visit, and two had gone away to see their parents. The institution, which is under the management of Rev W.J. Kuhn, is conducted mainly upon the principle of self support and an important... part of the work is sheep farming. A commencement was made with 100 ewes five or six years ago and now there are about 1,300... The mission, originally, had one square mile which has all been enclosed with stake and brush fence; but three years ago... the government granted the use of 'The Point' which has an area of... six square miles...



A jetty on Point Pearce used for transporting sheep to Wardang Island

Pearlah - A railway station 32 km NW of Port Lincoln adopted from the Aboriginal name of a local spring.

Pearson Isles - In the Investigator Group, at the eastern end of the Great Australian Bight, named by Matthew Flinders on 13 February 1802, after the maiden name of the mother of Lieut. Robert M. Fowler, Flinders' brother-in-law. Baudin called them *Les Enfants (sic) Perdus* - 'The Lost Children', while Freycinet's charts show *Is du Veteran*. (See *Fowlers Bay*)

Today, they are a seal and wallaby sanctuary and a release of animals was reported on 27 May 1913:

By 1909, it was 'the refreshment station and there was always a rush for the pie stall just along the line':

The town shows marked signs of progress, although yet in the embryonic stage. The land has been cleared, township allotments have been pegged out and several buildings are in the course of erection. The most advanced is the Commercial Bank ... a stone building. Close alongside a battery is to be erected... There are several other iron and wood buildings, including a Baptist hall...

In June 1868 it was reported that 'the poor creatures are ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed and the only consolatory set-off to these ills is the excellent instruction - secular and religious - which they receive... Government has acted very shabbily towards the mission...'

A photograph of a football team is in the *Observer*, 25 October 1924, page 34, of native shearers in the *Chronicle*, 28 December 1933, page 33. (See *Boorkooyanna*)

[It] is said to be alive with wallabies of a breed different from the marsupials which inhabit the mainland... The idea occurred to the President of the Marine Board to try their introduction on some of the uninhabited islands. As an experiment two pairs were placed on Greenly Island, about 40 miles from Pearson Island. This was done two months ago. On a recent trip of the steamer *Governor Musgrave*, the vessel called at the Cape Borda station and took therefrom five pairs of wallabies which had been caught by the keepers there. Two pairs were placed on Althorpe Island and the others were conveyed to the South Neptune group and liberated on the north island...

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 27 January 1923, page 29.

Peck Waterhole - Two km North-East of Bordertown; its Aboriginal name was *kolekarlaia* - 'many sheoaks'. (See *Kolekarlaia*).

Peckham - An 1865 subdivision of part section 275, Hundred of Adelaide, by the South Australian Company, into eleven blocks of two acres; now included in Tranmere. To confuse the issue, in 1865 a town of **Peckham** was advertised 'following instructions from Dr Wark, 40 acres to be laid out...'

The name derives from either the Anglo-Saxon *peac-ham* - 'a house on the peak or summit of a hill', or *Æ beckham* - 'a place distinguished for its *becks* (brooks)'.

Pedirka - A railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line, 107 km north of Oodnadatta.

Aboriginal for 'a meeting of two creeks'.

Pedler Creek - In the Hundred of Willunga, named after the 'Pedler' or 'Pedlar' family, who settled in the district after arriving in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in 1839. The ship's manifest records the name as 'Pedlar', but several official documents in the 1840s and 1850s show both versions.

An article on the controversy surrounding the naming of a bridge spanning the creek appeared in 1867.

Peebinga - Probably corrupted from *pichinga*, the Aboriginal name of a local rockhole meaning 'place of pines'. Under European occupation it was known as 'Butcher Soak', 'Butcher Rockhole' and 'Butcher Springs'.

The settlers of the district of Butcher's Soak object to the name of the place, yet seem to be unable to decide on anything else. 'Pichinga' is the native name of the rockhole or soak now known as Butcher's Soak. It is highly desirable that the aboriginal nomenclature should be retained... Australian native names are both musical and unique in the fact that they identify themselves with Australia... It is regrettable that in the suburban area of Adelaide there are only three townships which bear native designation.

The **Hundred of Peebinga**, County of Chandos, was proclaimed on 26 September 1912, Land was held there first by William (*sic*-Wilton?) Hack (1843-1923) in 1874, who named lease no. 2364, 'Parilla', and R.S. Crabb who took up pastoral lease no. 2655 in 1876 'north of Scorpion Well'; he abandoned it in 1889.

The town of **Peebinga**, 42 km north of Pinnaroo, followed on 25 September 1924; its school opened as 'Butcher's Soak' in 1922; name changed in 1922 and closed in 1965. (See *Parilla*)

Peecharra - A railway station 32 km, ENE of Peterborough. Aboriginal for 'marshmallow'.

Peelaweela Bore - On section 52, Hundred of Tickera. Aboriginal for 'eagle's eyrie'. (See *Alford*)

Peep Hill - In 1877, it was said that 'the claims of **Peep Hill** to a railway station are certainly not apparent from a casual glance... I looked in vain for any sign of civilisation. Of mallee scrub there is abundance... Peep Hill should be avoided and ... a detour... made by way of Eudunda...'

The **Peep Hill** School was opened by Hermann Bartsch in 1883; it closed in 1939 as did the **Peep Hill** Post Office, circa 1888; it stood on section 214, Hundred of Neales, 8 km North-East of Eudunda. (See *Deep Creek*)

Peeralilla Hill - On section 364, Hundred of Goolwa. Aboriginal for 'beautiful hill'.

Peesey - The **Peesey Hill** trig point on section 222, Hundred of Moorowie, was known by the Aborigines as *pinalti* and applied, also, to a swampy, low lying area separating the 'leg' of Yorke Peninsula from the 'foot'. Its Aboriginal name was *pukawarawi* which referred to a campsite on the southern portion of section 113, Hundred of Moorowie. Further, it may be a corruption of *pise*, a clay used as a building material. There are two towns called 'Peasmarsh' in England and, in Berkshire, it is said to have derived from *pesemershe* - 'marsh where peas grew'. (See *Warooka*)

A **Peesey Range** School was mentioned in 1877 and Rodney Cockburn says that the **Peesey Range** was known to early settlers as the **Pise Hut Range** and 'when one keeps in mind the correct pronunciation of pise the evolution of the name to its present form is easily understood.'

Of interest is the fact that one of the first men to harvest salt in the area was Septimus Pizey in 1874 and, in 1889, the Commissioner of Crown Lands:

Granted Mr S.V. Pizey, the discoverer of the alleged petroleum deposits, the exclusive right of search over 10,000 acres on Southern Yorke's Peninsula, at a peppercorn rental.

It is alleged that large quantities of resin of excellent quality similar to that obtained from kauri pine have been found as well as valuable asphalt composition...

Peet, Point - On Thistle Island, was the location of a whaling lookout used by Thomas Peet in 1838. In a letter he described the remains of three stone buildings he found there while employed by the South Australian Company and claimed they may have been built in 1788 by shipwrecked sailors.

Peetatapucha - In 1887, it was described as an 'eminence' near Manna Hill and derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'the highest of the high'.

Peindjlang - On a cliff edge at section 491, Hundred of Seymour and the former site of an Aboriginal camping place; quarried in 1940, specimens are held in the SA Museum.

The name refers to emus that went down the cliff to drink.

Pekina - An Aboriginal word having reference to 'creek water'. Land in the area was taken up first under occupation licence by John and James Chambers, in 1844, and purchased two years later by Price Maurice, following which it became one of the most profitable sheep runs in the Colony.

The **Hundred of Pekina**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and surveyed by James Elder and A.L. Mackay in 1872; in 1875, further subdivisions were made by Thomas Evans, V. Hanson, David Lindsay and Stephen King, junior. (*See Aberdeen*)

Most of the land was taken up under credit agreement in 1873 at, generally, from £1 to £2 per acre.

The size of the sections varied from 73 to 614 acres; the 1891 Council assessment records show that Timothy Daly had increased his land holding to 419 acres but, by 1898, it had been sold to Mr C.J. Wilsdon who was 'equally unsuccessful'. Other members of the Daly family were more successful for John and Austin Daly each held 737 and 731 acres and, by the mid-twentieth century, three of their descendants had 1772, 2904 and 2876 acres respectively.

On entering their virgin land the farmer erected a tent consisting of a tarpaulin hung over a ridge beam fastened down on each side with the butt of a tree, bags of chaff and house chests or whatever else was at hand. Those who could use tools to advantage soon erected a log hut with a fireplace and chimney, thus obviating the greatest curse of the colonial housewife - cooking on an outdoor open fire. This building was roofed with either iron or long reedy grass growing on the banks of the Pekina Creek - the iron was to be preferred on the account of safety from fire and the rain water which could be caught from it.

By 1882, the Hundred was regarded as a very choice one for agricultural purposes and, from known statistics, it was undeniably one of the most prolific wheat producing areas of the North and, apart from occasional adverse seasons, local farming results have been systematically, and almost uniformly, excellent.

Pekina wheat was always in demand and millers and agents were always anxious to get hold of it, so unusually and exceptionally marketable was the sample.

Many a snug and sequestered holding, composed of excellent arable land, found in the narrow area between different ranges of hills, may have been viewed with admiration, and for many persons to look upon those charming homesteads was but to covet them.

On account of the numerous hills, creeks and deep ravines only two-thirds of the Hundred was brought under cultivation. The flats situated between the hills were composed of rich soils and while it was not a great timber producing country, pine, mallee and wattle trees were abundant.

Some parts were well supplied with water from wells sunk to a depth of from 40 to 60 feet, while the Booleroo Spring, situated near the centre of the extension to the Hundred, was one of the finest supplies of water to be found anywhere in the North - it was both strong and pure, sending forth an excellent stream which ran a considerable distance before it lost itself below the surface. Because of the ample water supply many of the farmers varied their operations and combined tilling and grazing to great advantage.

On a whimsical note a local farmer, with a grand sense of humour, put forward his views on the vagaries of farming:

No sooner is a farmer out of one trouble than he is faced with another. He was scarcely through with his much-delayed harvest work when he was involved in trouble with the tax gatherer, nor can he flatter himself that he is out of that wood yet. And now he appears to be threatened with an invasion of mice, at least these little pests are becoming so numerous that people are beginning to compare notes and exchange vivid recollections of the great plague of 1893.

The horror of that visitation is still fresh in our minds, nor is it likely to fade while memory holds her seat, for the marks of the teeth and feet of those 1893 mice are still plainly visible in many households and even the most hardened and depraved Thomas cat must shudder when he remembers that reign of terror.

Indeed, at the height of the 1893 plague a correspondent from the North described it in the following humorous vein: Traps, snares and poison are being freely used. Cats are taxed to their fullest holding capacity which is, however, not nearly equal to the occasion, and there is a brisk demand for good mousers, which are now worth from anything up to thirty shillings [\$3] a dozen.

Small pigs have been chewed up in their sleep. Dogs have lost most of their bark, and roosters are afraid to crow lest they should attract attention and worse things come upon them...

The **Pekina** Post Office opened, circa 1869 and the town of **Pekina**, 14 km south of Orroroo, was surveyed by Thomas Evans and proclaimed on 20 May 1875. The **Hundred of Pekina** School opened in 1890 and became 'Bully Acre' in 1932; the **Pekina Extension** School opened in 1884 and became 'Wepowie' in 1889.

Pekina Creek Irrigation Blocks were created out of sections 49, 53, 70-71, 73S, 73N and 74, Hundred of Walloway, when 40 lots of 10 acres were subdivided in 1909.

In 1870, a shepherd aired his grievances:

I beg to let you know a few facts that occurred here last Saturday. It will show you how the poor shepherds, who have to work hard for their living, are treated by the squatters. Not less than five valuable sheep dogs have been poisoned here - Pekina Station - on the public road. It is a discredit to the overseers or the managers of the station, as their shepherds have to work six months for the value of their dogs.

If any of them were to go to a station and ask for a job, the first question asked would be 'where are your dogs?' When he told them they got poisoned, they would turn around and laugh at him. On the other hand if a shepherd takes half a pound of sugar, or is known to kill a lamb worth a shilling, he is punished to the utmost extent of the law...

A photograph of a monument in **Pekina Creek** in memory of Rev James Maher is in the *Observer*, 18 April 1908, page 27.

By the close of the 19th century the vagaries of climate and rainfall were more than self-evident to the farmers of Pekina and surrounding Hundreds and, in February 1901, a rural commentator in the Orroroo district spoke in respect of the 1900 harvest and the capabilities of the area, generally:

A large portion of the south and western part of the district is inside Goyder's line, while Orroroo itself and the greater portion of the Hundreds of Walloway and Black Rock and the whole of Erskine are outside. Pekina and Coomooroo are the two most favoured portions of the district, Pekina in particular always coming up to the mark in the way of crops, and producing as a rule most magnificent grain.

The crops in the eastern side, roughly divided from the better portion of the district by the railway line, have almost utterly failed to produce anything calling a crop. Here and there a small patch under the hills or in that portion of the Walloway Plain which derived from soakage from the Pekina Creek sufficient moisture without any rain to grow a crop of wheat has been obtained; but the occupiers of that portion of the district generally have once more toiled in vain. And yet in one hour's drive from the centre of this drought and desolation one can be surrounded with prosperous farms, rich crops, and fruitful soil.

The line of demarcation laid down by the late Mr Goyder will ever remain as a most striking tribute of his wonderful powers of observation and judgement, as almost to the foot the difference in the yield on either side is strikingly apparent.

Yet there is no actual difference in the soil, as in exceptional years, when summer floods have come and the eastern country has received a good soaking, it grew crops averaging from 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, and the question which puzzles all the occupiers is - Will these times return? ...

Pelberre - A railway station near Gawler. Aboriginal for 'fruit'.

Pelican - **Pelican Lagoon** was described by Matthew Flinders as 'a hidden lagoon of an unhabited island'. (*See American River & Coal Mine Creek*)

Pelican Point was a subdivision of section 373, Hundred of Kongorong, by J.M. Livingston, in 1960, and named after the physical feature on the coast South-East of Lake Bonney, SE.

The **Pelican Point** School, south of Morgan; opened in 1925, it closed in 1963.

In 1977, the name **Pelican Point** was given, also, to number 6 Berth at the new container terminal at Outer Harbor.

Pella - A subdivision of section 2007, Hundred of Freeling, into four allotments, by Johann F.T. Jaensch (1831-1914) in 1860.

The name occurs in South Africa, while the Kurna people had a word *pell* referring to opossums. (*See Beltunga*)

Pellaring Flat - In 1885, it was said to consist of a 'tract of land low-lying land on the North-West bank of the River Murray about 6 miles above Mannum. A large portion is swampy and showing signs of saline efflorescence... Two creeks cross the flat and there [is] some splendid land up each valley...'

Pellaring Flat School, 8 km WNW of Mannum, was opened in 1895 by Alice M. Day; it closed in 1936.

Pelorus Island - Three islets off Kangaroo Island named by Captain Harding of HMS *Pelorus* in May 1838; a 'pelorus' is a sighting device attached to a ship's compass.

In 1890, it was reported that 'the first mate said that at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday night the *You Yang* struck the Pelorus rock on the outlying reef to the eastward... The *Yatala* arrived off the Semaphore... having on board the crew who were in the first mate's boat when it drifted into Kingston on Tuesday...'

Pelperiar Lagoon - On section 912, Hundred of Malcolm; Aboriginal for 'place for pipe clay', for this lagoon provided this material for making warriors 'wild-looking' when preparing for a fight.

Pen-Am-Bol Conservation Park - In the Hundred of Caroline, proclaimed in 1987.

Aboriginal for 'stringy bark forest'. (*See Penampenan*)

Penampenan - On section 541, Hundred of Binnun; derived from *penambol* - 'forest, timbered country'.

In the Mount Gambier area, *pena* was the name applied to the red gum by the Aborigines. (*See Penola*)

Penang - In 1878, 'the want of a Post Office at this place [was] very badly felt as we are about nine miles from the Moonta Mines Post Office...'

The **Penang** School, between Cunliffe and Agery, was opened by John T. Pryor in 1881; it closed in 1904.

In the same year, a temperance entertainment was held in the Bible Christian Chapel:

The place was crowded and several persons were unable to obtain admittance. Mr J. Hancock presided. Mr Sisley, of Moonta, gave an interesting address and the following gentlemen acquitted themselves well in recitations and dialogues: Messrs G. Staples, P. Allen, W.T. and J. Andrewartha, J. Griffiths and R.

Matthews. The following were excellent in their solos and choruses: Messrs W. Wearne, W.T. Cornish and F. Mellor and Mesdames Staples and Cornish...

Penberthy, Port - In 1882, this place was said to be 'one mile and a half north of Port Vincent', being named after 'the holder of the land in that immediate vicinity'; it probably recalls John Penberthy (ca.1826-1884), a miner and mine manager who, for a time, lived at Port Vincent.

In 1882, he opined that 'if the erection of a jetty at Port Penberthy is for my benefit':

Seventy other settlers holding some 50,000 acres of land think it would also be for their benefit to get a government jetty fixed in the best position and are willing to trust the government in the matter of choice, resting assured it will not be at Port Julia, as a much better place exists. In a matter of this kind, where the public convenience and accommodation are concerned, it is hoped that the government will carefully study

the interests and benefit of the majority and not that of a few individuals, as it will be observed that Mr Penberthy is the principal agitator in the matter of jetty accommodation at Port Penberthy.

Pendleton - A subdivision of part section 360, Hundred of Yatala, between Ballantyne Terrace and Wallace Street; now included in Blair Athol. Thomas Smith and George R. Selth, agents of Adelaide, laid it out in 1884.

The name occurs in Lancashire and means 'the town of Penweald'.

The **Hundred of Pendleton**, in the County of Buckingham, was proclaimed on 21 January 1909 and named after A.G. Pendleton, Commissioner of Railways.

Penfield - In 1851, the **Penfield** Post Office, 7 km north of Salisbury, was opened and corrupted from the name of William Friend Penfold (1806-1884) who acquired section 4057, Hundred of Munno Para, in December 1850 following his arrival in the *John* in 1840. He opened the 'Plough and Harrow' Hotel in 1853 and, on 1 February 1856, subdivided his section into a town called **Penfield**.



A Penfield World War II scene— manufacture of fuse caps for 25-pounder shells

Penguin Island - Near Beachport, is 'a bold, rocky bluff which forms the northern head of the bay and is separated by a very narrow channel from the mainland which is comparatively high and precipitous... It has been proposed to fix a light on Penguin Island and proclaim a township on the northern shore of the bay...'

It was erected in 1878, lit for the first time on 13 August the same year and, in 1960, removed to Cape Martin where it is fully automated. To service the light a jetty, about 37 metres long, was erected in 1880 and it still stands today along with its supporting tower and a stone hut. **Penguin Point** - (See *Kanarapa*)



Penguin Island Jetty – circa 1911

The name is a combination of Frederick F. Pennefather (1852-1921), his private secretary from 1881 to 1883 and Miss Flora Shaw, later Lady Lugard, wife of the Governor of Hong Kong.



The Flinders - Baudin monument at Penneshaw

In 1884, it was reported that 'six hours steaming brought us to anchor under the bluff, known now as **Penneshaw** and opposite the settlement of Hog Bay':

Neither the name of the government township nor that of the original settlement can command admiration in point of nomenclature, but fortunately what is lacking in name is fully compensated for by the presence of advantageous natural features... That Penneshaw must eventually become the watering place *par excellence* of the South Australian coast I have no doubt...

There is a blacksmith's shop, a sort of half-fledged store, a school with a daily attendance of about 18, a few fishermen's cottages and the usual farm houses in the vicinity...

The name 'Peachy Belt' was applied, generally, to the area until 1858.

In 1864, Mr H.D. Murray held an inquest at Penfield 'on the bodies of Thomas Friend Penfold and Sarah Penfold who had died from poison the previous evening':

Frederick [*sic*] Penfold stated that the deceased were his two children. The coroner's verdict was that they had died from eating a quantity of ant poison from a broken bottle in the yard of James Hastwell, such bottle having been negligently buried by James Hastwell.

(See *Peachy Belt*)

Its school opened in 1874 and closed in 1940.

Penn - The town was named after Sir James Penn Boucaut, three times Premier of South Australia. (See *Oodlawirra*)

Penneshaw - The town, 29 km east of Kingscote on Kangaroo Island, surveyed in 1881 by H.L. Beddome, was proclaimed on 12 January 1882 and named by Governor Jervois.

A correspondent to the *Register* on 10 January 1883 said that 'the gentleman after whom Penneshaw is named has also generously given the site for a church there.' He was, no doubt, referring to Alfred Shaw a physician at Cygnet River. This explanation must be dismissed as hearsay because an examination of the Grants Book in respect of town allotments revealed no evidence to support the claim.

Penneshaw School opened as 'Hog Bay' in 1869; the name was changed in 1924.



MV *Karatta* at Penneshaw on her last visit in 1951

Agitation for a jetty commenced in 1883 but it was not until October 1901 that approval was given for its construction; it was handed over to the Marine Board on 17 March 1903.

Apparently, it did not 'prove to be as satisfactory as anticipated' because it was subjected to wind and wave action that made berthing difficult.

An extension, together with an L-head, was completed in 1908 for a length of 152 metres.

Pennington - In 1909, Captain Alfred Hodgeman subdivided part section 421, Hundred of Yatala, and named it after his wife, the former Helen D. Pennington (1861-1934); Alfred and Helen Streets and Hodgeman Road were named by him, also. The school was built in 1917 and declared to be 'a fine structure, built of brick, having eight classrooms, all well lighted and ventilated; seating accommodation has been provided for 480 children... There are 300 scholars on the roll...' The name occurs in England and means 'penny town', referring to some tax or impost.

Pennington Bay, on Kangaroo Island, 10 km south of American River, was named by Captain Bloomfield Douglas in December 1857 after Joseph Pennington who was lost in the scrub in the vicinity of Prospect Hill (Mount Thisby) in December 1855. (See *Haines, Hundred of*)

A report on the finding of Mr Pennington's bones and comment in respect of subsequent doubts on their authenticity was reported in 1900:

On 28 December 1855 the steamer *Young Australian* started from Port Adelaide on an excursion to Kangaroo Island, Mr Pennington, Chief Clerk in R.D. Hanson's office, being one of the party. The ship went down American River as far as Rabbit Island, when Messrs Heath, Andrews, R. Stuckey, Prankerd, Carruthers, James [*sic*] Pennington and E.R. Simpson, took the ship's boat and rowed some distance further on and landed at Mount Tisby [*sic*], now called Prospect Hill, and walked across to Osmanli Beach.

After a short time Pennington remained behind on a sandhill. The others, who were on ahead, waved to him thinking he was tired and would wait their return; that was the last ever seen of him. On their return a few hours afterwards, they made a search for him, in vain... including Buick [*see Buicks*], a settler on the Island and a native woman. They did find his tracks, but lost them in the sand; the search was continued long after the party returned...

Rodney Cockburn records the following:

In January 1856, Corporal T. Coward and Trooper Dundas, with Aboriginal guides, proceeded to Kangaroo Island in the *Gunpowder* to search for the body. They found the heel of one of Pennington's boots and evidence of his having scratched in the sand for water. Many years later some human bones, a gold watch and brass trouser buttons were recovered, believed to be identical with those of the ill-fated man.

Penny, Mount - On section 33, Hundred of Richards and probably named after Dr R.B. Penny; an article titled 'Famous Pioneer Doctor - Robert B. Penny' is in the *Advertiser*, 5 January 1935. (See *Doctor Penny Well*)

Penola - In 1844, William Wallace settled on Mosquito Creek upon a property he called Elderslie and 'while out exploring, discovered what is called the **Penola Swamp**, then perfectly dry, and on which he galloped down an emu and killed it in the middle of the swamp. This swamp, in 1855, was filled over its banks and timber, 50 years old, perished in consequence.' (See *Elderslie*)

The Aboriginal word 'Penola' means, literally, 'wooden house' and appeared at various locations in the district, presumably where the Pinchunga people found that the Europeans had erected wooden buildings. Mrs Jessie Davidson, Christina Smith's daughter, quoting 'Yallum Jacky' (see *Yallum*) wrote: '*Penna-urula* - *penna* meaning "wood" and *nurla* "house" (rest here). Named after "Sandy" Cameron's [next word obscured].' In a similar vein, her half-brother Duncan Stewart wrote: 'Penola - *pena oorla*; "wooden house", referring evidently to the original weatherboard Royal Oak public house.'

A reference to **Penola** (*sic*) **Swamp**, is to be found on Henry Wade's 1848 survey map of the eastern boundary and Professor Tindale links that place, declared as Water Reserve No. 2, to the Aboriginal word - *pano* - 'earth', hence 'earthy place'. Other sources suggest *penaoorla* - 'big swamp', or *penajurla* - *pena* - 'eucalypt' and *aurla* - 'forest'. (See *Penampenan*)

The **Penola Swamp** was, apparently, on Duncan Cameron's Glenroy Run where there was a wooden hut and, on 20 November 1846, he mentioned the name 'Penola' in a letter to Charles Bonney in Adelaide. An advertisement for 'Penola Stores' from Alexander Anderson appeared in the *Portland Guardian* on 14 May 1850 (apparently the first published reference to the town) and three days later the Reverend Mick Ryan designated the location of a baptism as being at 'Penola' - previously, according to Catholic Church records, on 5 May 1850 he had called the location 'Limestone Ridge'.

The government town, surveyed in 1867 and named **Penola North**, was altered to **Penola** on 20 February 1941 so as to agree with the name of the railway station and private town laid out by Alexander Cameron, circa 1850.

The Aboriginal word for the town land and contiguous district was *corartwalla* - 'frosty or snowy country'.

The Penola historian, Peter Rymill says:

Alexander Cameron, nick-named Black Sandy, or *Alexander Dubh* in Gaelic, because of his dark hair, eyes and complexion, is one of the most intriguing characters to have been associated with the early history of Penola. Born in 1791 at Inverroy, Lochaber, near the confluence of the Rivers Roy and Spean at the foot of Ben Nevis, he was the eldest son of Donald (Saor) Cameron and his second wife, Christina Cameron.

His namesake and nephew, Alexander (King) Cameron, 19 years younger, was the son of Black Sandy's eldest half-brother, John, who in turn was also the son of Donald (Saor) Cameron and his first wife, Mary. 'King' Cameron applied for a South Australian occupation license on 19 December 1845 for a 48 square mile run on the Limestone Ridge where Penola now stands, and had a substantial flock of 3,000 sheep, as well as 50 cattle and 3 horses on his run by 14 February 1846.

Donald McArthur applied for land to the west, but probably had insufficient sheep to hold his claim, and was dispossessed by the copious flocks of the Austin Brothers, who applied for an occupation licence on 16 March 1846. The fate of the third of the pioneering trio is described in King Cameron's distinctively flamboyant handwriting in a letter to the South Australian Commissioner of Crown Lands, Charles Bonney:

Grange [Hamilton] Febry 14th 1846

Mr Boney [*sic*]

Dear Sir for your enformation I enclose a kind of chart of my run along with the description so that you will see better the way its setuated [*sic*] and also Donald McArthur's and Archy McDonald's run. Poor McDonald was killed with a dray coming from Portland but his wife has a possession of the run and entends [*sic*] to keep it...

I remain Dear Sir, Your most obedient S[ervant]

Alexr Cameron Junr

'King' Cameron's venture on the Limestone Ridge prospered and he had sufficient sheep to maintain his claim and keep his rapacious neighbours at bay. Within a month of the South Australian and New South Wales boundary being surveyed by Henry Ward and Edward White, Commissioner Bonney issued him, in his name alone, with a textual description of his occupation license (No 107) on 3 May 1847.

'King' Cameron succeeded in being granted a licence on 16 November 1848 that enabled him to convert his original homestead hut into Penola's first Royal Oak Hotel, around which he proceeded to lay-out his private township of Penola...

Local legend has it that... Black Sandy [was found] lying dead beside the tin dish of whiskey. The truth is perhaps less dramatic, but he did die on 23 April 1858 at Penola Station, aged 67. His death certificate, dated three days later, gives the cause of his death as Morbus Brightii (kidney failure) and Dropsy (consequent oedema). Although buried in Penola's Old Cemetery, it was reputed that his presence continued to haunt the old homestead:

Miss Cameron and a maid slept in Black Sandy's room after he died, and after one night they came out in a terrible state and they reckoned his ghost came in. [Similarly, some time later, a visitor enquired] 'Where's the gentleman I saw last night? He has not come to breakfast this morning; he was in my room last night.'



Alexander 'King' Cameron – Founder of Penola

A satirical description of the town was given in 1866:

Penola is a beautiful town built in the centre of what, at this time of the year, is usually a delightful swamp, but this being the dry season the swamp was necessarily dry too... The houses I found much like other homes, built respectively of stone, wood and mud, the inhabitants peaceful and quiet... There are two hotels in Penola the landlords of which (if they get paid) must be doing well as the Penolaites like their beer; but from what I saw of business at Penola I imagine the credit system must predominate.

The only busy person I saw here was the bailiff of the court and the doctor. These necessary evils were flourishing amazingly...

However, in 1867 credence was given to the imbibing propensity of certain inhabitants:

Penola [is] situated about 75 miles from Guichen Bay and the route was a most dreary one and was lined with Chinese camps and remnants of clothing and manufactures of an oriental character which were scattered along the line of the march reminding one of the debris of a fugitive army. The town itself, at times, presented revolting scenes of intoxication and Father Tenison Woods recalled a drunken spectacle that seemed to disgust the Celestials encamped around the township.

He attributed this debauchery to the demoralising example formerly set by old convicts, who, having nothing to live for, would expend all their earnings on stations in drink at the nearest township. The custom thus continued to the present time... Whilst he was in the district 30 violent deaths occurred solely through intemperance...

In 1868, it was said that 'the government [is] surely and successfully building up a landed aristocracy; shutting the door against the bona fide settler and cultivator':

Ride through the Penola country, and northward as far as the land is sold, and you will find it has all been quietly swallowed up by the owners of the various runs and so all the best land of this beautiful country has become absolutely shut up and is undisturbed except by the bleating of a few sheep, enlivened occasionally by a solitary boundary rider, or the miserable tramp who ekes out a wretched existence travelling from station to station begging for that daily bread for which he had been denied the privilege of working... But farming - producing luxuries such as butter, eggs, milk, etc., are, comparatively speaking, unknown commodities or only bought at uncertain intervals from the Mount.

In 1866, the Rev J.E. Tenison Woods sought to clarify certain assertions made previously and to plea for a radical change to the methods employed by the government in the treatment of the local Aborigines:

Your correspondent has called attention to the sad state of the natives in this district. Well I say most conscientiously that a more hideous crying evil does not exist among Christians. These poor savages after being degraded and diseased by the vices of - shall we call it civilisation - are but to die, in our midst, of starvation... I have seen them dying within a stone's throw of abundance and luxury. I have seen them so corroded by disease that they might be said to be rotting away even in life, and there was none there to give aid. I have even found one lying in the water where he had been left by his companions whose emaciated condition would not enable them to carry him further through the morass. I have known them to die of cold, starvation and of drunkenness and all these things amongst men who had grown rich on their lands and boasted of the Christian name...

I assert most vehemently that we are bound to do something for them if only to smooth their path to the grave. True, the government does something but a more wretched inefficient system could not be devised. Here is a specimen - The Crown Land Ranger [Mr Egan] lives with his son who keeps a public house.

It is a wayside inn far from any police protection - at least 18 miles. Here the rations are kept and there the blacks congregate in numbers, and there also congregate the usual society of a bush public house. Imagine the rest. Alas! I have often wished there were no rations at all.

Here is another instance. Blankets are, or should be, provided for the natives. The other day a poor native dying at my place [and] suffered much from the cold. I applied for blankets for him. Yes, I was told there are blankets but they were at Robe 25 miles away. Another instance. This native friend - a good, poor lad with many fine points in his character, savage though he was, and I wished to have him buried with some respect to his human nature and the thought that Christ had shed His blood for him after all. Oh, yes, he could be buried at government expense but no coffin would be allowed! What, then? A cart, could he have blankets? They were at Robe. Could he have any covering? The government would not pay for it. Poor Tommy! He sleeps in an old cloak of mine; his pillow, I trust, none the harder for the treatment of the more civilised brethren...

Oh, good people of Adelaide who respect your characters as men of humanity and wish your names to go down to posterity with something better than execration for your treatment of this fast-fading race, do something for them in the name of God. If you only saw their state, if you only saw their rations - but I have said enough - for I feel sure better days are in store.

I should like to add the names of those settlers in the district who have distinguished themselves above all others in their care for the blacks and their unflinching kindness to them - Messrs Lawson, Bonney and McLeod in the Tatiara; Henry Jones, James Hunter and Andrew Watson for the rest of the district.

The 'system' as it is seen at Naracoorte is still more remarkable. No rations are supplied there at all... The camp contains about 30 blacks, three of whom are prostrate from sickness. I went to see them. The same emaciation and the same cry for food met me at the outset. There was hunger and starvation there beyond doubt. On enquiry I found that the only rations obtained were by the written orders to the storekeeper from Mr Eyre [*sic*], the Ranger - an officer who I believe means well towards the natives and would do more if he could.

The storekeeper told me that for some time past all orders for rations had been refused. And what wonder? The government won't pay for what they have already and there on the books of a storekeeper at Kincaig stands the name of Mr Wildman, Commissioner of Crown Lands, for a small account, significantly small, of tea, sugar and flour supplied to the natives since October 1865. Payment has been asked for and no reply received, so now the blacks live on the precarious earnings which their poor services can obtain... The sick cannot work, the aged cannot work and it is not everyone who can look for such heroism as I have known amongst them, where the son of an old man worked for a day's rations and took them to his father, going without himself...

Here, too, is an instance of an evil of another kind in which I conceal names and places for obvious reasons. In compliance with a request from a charitable person I went to see a young lubra who was dying in a hut on a certain station. She was in the last stage of consumption and by her side sat a really beautiful little half-caste girl, about three years old. She was, however, smothered in dirt and not even decently covered by a few squalid rags. The mother seemed proud to tell me that the father of the child was a 'gentleman' of some little means who lived hard by and in whose service she had been until she had fallen sick... And this 'gentleman' had thus consigned his offspring to the wretched squalor of savages, and had abandoned its mother, it might have been for aught he knew, to starvation...

Good and abundant rations should be provided and not left at the townships but at such stations where the natives are known to congregate. The settlers would gladly see to their fair and equal distribution, for many of them have supplied food for years past without any government aid at all. Blankets should be provided at the

same places. These alone if left in the hands of settlers would be of great service. Mr Lawson, of Padthaway, has no less than 20 natives at his station for two months waiting for a promised supply of blankets which, as far as he knew, were still at Guichen Bay...

Above all stringent enquiries should be made in the case of half-caste children so that their fathers should be forced to take some of the responsibility of the care and the education of children now bidding fair to become the worst kinds of savages that we have. This is no light evil; nay, I can assure my fellow colonists that it is a very grave one as any one can see who will take an account of the half-caste children in this district...

I could not, in the interests of humanity, keep silence in the sight of so much misery which my voice might probably help to alleviate, but I sadly feel that unless some at least of my suggestions are carried out, what I have urged and what you have so ably advocated, and the present visit of the Chief Inspector will be of no avail.

Another plaintive report regarding their plight in 1878 said:

It is hardly creditable to the government that these poor people, who have been despoiled of their hunting-grounds, should be left to shiver in the cold and die of starvation while the white population is reaping wealth from those very lands... [See Appendix 46]

In 1879, the township was thrown into considerable excitement by a report that Ned Kelly and his gang were in town following which 'all the available force of policemen and detectives, together with their secret aids were ruthlessly roused from their cosy beds':

Mac's Hotel was surrounded and revolvers were so freely pointed at the windows that, at one period, matters began to assume a serious aspect, but it soon all ended in smoke and the knowing ones enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of the blues. It appears that the Victorian correspondent to the *Border Watch*, along with three other tolerably mounted-men whom he had fallen in with on the road, galloped into the township at a late hour and hence the alarm...



Carting red gum logs for conversion to railway sleepers

The town possesses a few good public buildings including three churches, two banks, a courthouse, a State school with about 150 scholars, two hotels and an Institute containing the largest library outside Adelaide.

During the past 14 years the football club had played 60 matches, lost two and drew two.

A photograph of local flooding is in the *Observer*, 28 August 1909, page 31, the railway station in the *Chronicle*, 5 February 1910, page 30, of tobacco culture on 21 April 1932, page 34, of members of the district council on 21 June 1934, page 34; also see *Observer*, 29 August 1903, page 26. (See Appendix 48)



Penola tobacco growers inspecting cured leaf – 1932

In 1880, it was reported that 'the loyal townsman who wishes to give a stranger a favourable impression of Penola does not like him to enter from the Naracoorte side as the number of deserted wooden tenements there tell too surely of a glory now departed':

The wooden houses are numbered by the dozen and they remind the visitor of the time when farming was extensively carried on about Penola and when the population was about 1,200. At the present time there are not quite 1,000 persons within the district council area which embraces about 22 square miles.

The **Hundred of Penola**, County of Grey, was proclaimed on 29 August 1861 after resumption of Cameron's run at Limestone Ridge. The **Penola Fruit Colony** School opened in 1895 and became 'Coonawarra' in 1897. (See *Coonawarra*)

The **Penola Forest** School opened in 1931 and closed in 1945.

Penong - A corruption of the Aboriginal *poomong* - 'tea tree' and applied to a town, 72 km North-West of Ceduna, proclaimed on 28 April 1892.

The **Penong** Post Office opened in October 1891 and **Penong** school in 1893.



Penong Police Station – circa 1905

In 1911, it was reported that ‘we left Clare Bay at noon and anchored in Point LeHunte, the port of Penong, at 2 p.m’:

The port, including the jetty, landing and shed, which were completed for the present harvest at a cost of £8,000, are capitally illustrated in this week’s issue of the *Observer*...

Wagons loaded with wheat and drawn by 11 horses were coming down the sandy decline to the landing... The first young fellow I spoke too was Jasper Sticant who had brought his wheat 30 miles...

Photographs of floods are in the *Chronicle*, 8 March 1913, page 31, of the police station on 26 December 1914, page 28, of a wheat delivery by Mr Frank Richardson on 1 December 1932, page 34, of Mr Eric Walters and a fox ‘kill’ on 1 November 1934, page 38, of the town and salt harvesting in the *Observer*, 29 May 1926, page 31.

Penrice - Captain Richard Vounder Rodda, who arrived in the *Brittania* in 1846, laid out the town of **Penrice**, 2 km east of Angaston, and built its first flour mill, circa 1850, when he claimed that ‘its unfailing water supply of the purest description, its magnificent quarries of stone, marble and lime fit it to become the capital of an agricultural district, while its inexhaustible supply of iron ore of the richest kind, manganese and other minerals, give fair promise of it becoming, at no distant day, a manufacturing town.’

He named it after ‘Penrice House’, about 3 km from St Austell in Cornwall; translated as ‘head of the ford over the little river’, it was said that ‘for the last three centuries Penrice has been the home of the old Cornish family of Sawle, until the last member of it to live there - Rosemary Cobbold Sawle - left the house and estate to create an Old Folk’s Home.’

Captain Rodda died in 1860 and, until 1865, the mill was leased by his daughter, Harriet, to her brother-in-law, E.W. Roberts; in November 1865 James and Edwin Davey purchased it. (*See Daveyston*)

The village’s ‘Salem Lutheran Church’ is the second oldest surviving church in the Barossa Valley.

In 1852, there was ‘much activity for some time past in consequence of the large quantities of flour forwarded to the diggings from the steam flour mills in this place. No less than 16 drays started from Penrice during the two days preceding the 24th inst... While standing on an eminence near Penrice you may command in an expansive view some 8,000 or 10,000 acres of wheat...’

The **Penrice** School opened in 1862 and closed in 1865.

Penryn - A subdivision of part section 102, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Bernard (1812-1843), the Assistant-Crown Solicitor, circa 1842. It has been ‘West Richmond’ since 13 March 1925. The boundaries were Ralph Street, Marion Road, Passmore Street and included Trennery, Knight and Morley Streets. The name comes from Cornwall, England while, in Wales, the name occurs as **Penrhyn** and translates as ‘head of the spit’.

Penton Vale - On section 298, Hundred of Melville, recalls George Penton, who, from 1847, managed the ‘Gum Flat’ run for George A. Anstey and Thomas Giles. A surveyor, he came out in the *Rapid* with Colonel Light and died at Adelaide in 1856, aged circa sixty-one.

In 1872, several selectors, some of them from Morphett Vale, arrived on their land:

One or two have commenced ploughing, but the land is rather hard... A good deal of the country is wooded with sheoak and teatree... The nearest post office is at Weaner’s Flat where the mail arrives every Sunday ... [*See Minlaton*]

Pentonville - In 1840, it was reported that ‘this beautiful village opposite Hindmarsh Town and immediately adjacent to Islington [was] laid out in building lots’:

Thus giving an opportunity for every person in the colony becoming a freeholder in a district equidistant from the Old and New Port, Hindmarsh, North Adelaide and the City. The ground for gardens is unexceptionable as can be seen by the beautiful crops in the neighbourhood and the numerous wells sunk in all parts produce most excellent water.



St Mary’s Church of England, Penwortham

Penwortham - A village laid out on sections 33 and 35, Hundred of Clare, 10 km SSE of Clare, the grant of which was issued to Peter Horrocks on 22 August 1842. There is mention of a school being conducted in 1857 by Mr and Mrs Andrews in a wattle and daub hut constructed by John Jacobs - see *Register*, 3 May 1920, page 5d.

Penwortham Government School opened in 1860.

H.C. Talbot said: ‘the son, John Ainsworth Horrocks, arrived in the colony on 22 March 1839 and settled on what is now Penwortham and cut up a portion into a township that he named after his family seat in Lancashire. - From his private journal kindly lent to me.’

The name is a hybrid and derives from the Welsh *pen* - 'headland' and the OE *worphan* - 'enclosed homestead'.

A cairn and tablet erected near the Saint Mark's Church in remembrance of his exploration work was unveiled in September 1946. (*See Gulnare & Horrocks Pass*)

The **Penwortham** Post Office opened on 21 October 1847 and closed on 1 November 1983, while Lands Department records show that the first official subdivision of **Penwortham** was laid out in 1859 by Arthur Ainsworth Horrocks (1819-1872) and Gavin D. Young on part section 33, Hundred of Clare.

A photograph of and information on Thomas C. Duke are in the *Observer*, 29 December 1906, page 30.

Penzance - Lands Department records show it as a subdivision in the Hundred of Wallaroo but no further information is available. The name comes from Cornwall and means 'holy bay' - *pen*, 'headland' and *sans*, 'holy'; a chapel dedicated to Saint Anthony once stood on the pier.

Of interest is the fact that Samuel Higgs, who was born in Penzance, took charge of the Wallaroo mine in 1870.

Percyton - A town in the Hundred of Cameron, proclaimed on 15 January 1880, was named by Governor Jervois the most likely candidate for the honour being John Percy (1817-1889), a lecturer to artillery officers at Woolwich, England, from 1864 until his death.

The town of Percyton has been laid out in small blocks..., but two permanent way cottages, a small wooden box station, and a platform, with a house on the left, fenced and tree surrounded, having a few sheds near it, are the only signs of population. We are right among the hills which are mostly bare with a few patches of small trees on the ridges. Hereabouts is Mr R. Barr Smith's Hummocks sheep station...

The town was renamed 'Barunga Gap' on 25 June 1942.

Percyton School, opened in 1878, had its name changed in 1944. (*See Barunga Gap*)

Perlubie, Hundred of - In the County of Dufferin was proclaimed on 25 April 1895 and the **Hundred of Perlubie** School, opened in 1922; it closed in 1942. The name was taken from a sheep run named by J.M. Linklater in 1867 (lease no. 1515), about 16 km north of the present-day town of Streaky Bay. At first, he took up the land with H.A. Crawford on 29 May 1862 (lease no. 1090). Aboriginal for 'white sand hill'.

Pernamo Hill - (*See Sawback, Mount*)

Pernatty Lagoon - The Aboriginal name of a local waterhole, South-West of Lake Torrens, discovered by C. Swinden and party in 1858; H.J. Richman held the 'Pernatty Run' from 1871 and a sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Perns Gully - Near Dashwood Gully and, according to the *Register* of 1 March 1892, named after William Pern who arrived in the colony in 1837.

Perponda - A town in the Hundred of Vincent, 16 km North-West of Karoonda, proclaimed on 1 May 1919, is a corruption of the Aboriginal *peraparna* - 'rain water'. **Perponda** School opened in 1924 and closed in 1942.

Periperitj Hill - Twin hills in the Hundred of Coolinong meaning 'black shouldered kite'.

Peroona - (*See Philcox Hill*)

Perrichina - On Cooper Creek. Aboriginal for 'pretty waterhole'.

Perrigundi, Lake - North of Lake Hope. Aboriginal for 'beautiful pool of water'.

Perroomba - A railway station, 8 km WNW of Booleroo Centre. Aboriginal for 'wattle blossom'.

Peroona - (*See Philcox Hill*)

Perry Bend - On the River Onkaparinga, north of 'Old Noarlunga' on section 323 and probably named after Alfred Perry (ca.1813-1889) who arrived in the *Dumfries* in 1839 and obtained the grant of section 21, Hundred of Willunga (District C), on 15 June 1847. In 1862, Mr Perry succeeded in 'raising a small quantity of native wheat from the seed brought in by Mr [John McD.] Stuart.'

Perth - An 1876 subdivision of section 1185, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Rosewater.

Randolph Isham Stow (1828-1878) laid it out and announced that, 'it is close to the well-known townships of Kingston and Rosewater [and] in close proximity to the Sailors' Home and... the Port Adelaide railway station... a very suitable retreat for summer weather.' (*See Stow, Hundred of*)

The name was applied, also, to a 1902 subdivision of section 22, Hundred of Pirie, by J. MacDonald; now included in Port Pirie West. The name is of Scottish origin and derives from the Gaelic *barr-tha* - 'height over Tay'.

Petatz Hill - (*See Peters Hill*)

Peterborough - The Aboriginal name for the district was *nalta* - 'the circle', possibly from the situation of the place within a circle of hills. (*See Kooringa for another reference to 'the circle'.*) The land on which the town stands was held first by Alexander McCulloch from July 1851 and known as 'Eldoratrilla Station'.

The history of Peterborough begins with the coming to Australia of a German colonist, Peter Doecke, for in 1875 he took up section 216, Hundred of Yongala, or to be strictly accurate it was taken up for him by his son-in-law H.H. Rohde.

Doecke was at the time living at Kapunda and it was his intention to farm the property.

However, the climate was altogether too severe for him:

He abandoned the idea of working the property himself, and proposed to put in J.H. Koch as manager.

Here, however, the government intervened. Doecke was informed he must occupy the land himself.

That being impossible, he sold it to Koch and there his active connection with the still unborn town terminated. Mr Koch [1852-1930] decided to sell the farm. Nobody wanted it. The 541 acres went begging at £1 an acre.

Mr Koch is quoted in the *Register* of 18 July 1919 as saying:

I came here in August 1876. It was a wild place and kangaroos were swarming as the rabbits are now... As soon as the township began to spring up, about 1880, I called it Petersburg after Peter Doecke... my house was built by Mr Doecke.'

The result was unexpected. He sold 33 acres for £1,700. The farm which nobody would buy for £545 realised three times the money for just a fraction of its area and the owner had 512 [*sic*] acres to play with. In the same year (1880) as the Koch farm was laid out as **Petersburg**, Heinrich Herman Rohde, the son-in-law of Peter Doecke, subdivided his neighbouring farm into **Petersburg North** and Peter Liddy laid out **Petersburg West**.



Petersburg - 1883

In 1916, a correspondent to the *Register* said that the name was 'derived from a discussion between several of the inhabitants and the surveyor...'

'Mr Peters had bought land and erected a store (now Jenkins' store), calling it "Peters' Store", and the surveyor suggested that the town should be called "Peters' Burg". This was the origin of the name.'

The name has been recorded as **Petersburgh** and **Petersburg** - this aberration can be explained by the fact that, although the first subdivision was rendered in the English fashion, 'burgh' as in 'Edinburgh', some later subdivisions were dubbed 'Petersburg', *i.e.*, the German rendition. **Petersburg** was accepted as the official form until German names were erased from the map in 1918 when it became 'Peterborough' - 'Koch Street' in Petersburg(h) suffered a similar fate. Earlier, in 1882, a comment was made that 'the name **Petersburg** does very well and will probably stick. It is as least satisfactory that the Northerners were spared another addition to their already perplexing catalogue of "owies".'

However, another correspondent was of a different persuasion and concluded that:

The memory of deadly battlefields and desperate sieges is preserved in the title of some beautiful hamlet; while the scattered inhabitants of a secluded village rejoice in the borrowed plumes of some crowded European city. English and colonial statesmen are immortalised in hundred, river or agricultural area and royalty has not been forgotten... It is a matter for gratitude that... some of the euphonious and appropriate native names have survived the ordeal.

Rodney Cockburn records that in the first report submitted by the Nomenclature Committee:

It was suggested that Petersburg be changed to 'Cavell' in memory of the martyred nurse, but the Vaughan Government insisted upon native names for all those of enemy origin, whereupon 'Nullya' or 'Nelia', the native designation of a creek in the locality, was substituted. A storm of protest was aroused and the Town Council suggested that a happy compromise would be Peterborough, which was accepted by the Peake Government, who followed the Vaughan Ministry in office...

Even Peterborough did not please a section of the people and a petition was prepared for presentation to Parliament asking that 'Petersburg' should be retained. It was alleged that the appellative Petersburg was given to the place from 'the fact that a man named Peters kept a small store on the site when the railway junction was made' and it was argued that 'burg' was just as much an English word as 'borough'...

A history of the town and photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 26 January 1933, pages 37 and 46, of the railway yards on 14 June 1934, page 38, of a tug-of-war team on, 23 November 1912, page 30, of a railway picnic committee on 21 October 1911, page 33, of the school on 9 November 1907, page 29, of a school band in the *Observer*, 16 November 1907, page 32, of high school students and teachers in the *Chronicle*, 26 September 1908, page 31, of flooding on 14 & 28 November 1914, pages 28 & 28, of council members on 15 July 1905, page 25, of the Baptist Church Choir on 26 June 1909, page 31, of a football team on 2 November 1912, page 32, *Express*, 25 June 1914, page 8, of Dr Smyth in his Oldsmobile motor car in *The Critic*, 23 May 1906, page 17, of 'Children of the Workers' in *The Herald*, 11 June 1904, page 3, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 12 June 1909, of members of St John's Ambulance on 29 March 1934, page 33, of the hospital on 15 April 1922, page 28, of Navy Day celebrations in the *Observer*, 22 December 1917, page 24, of the unveiling of the war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 19 April 1934, page 36, of a baseball team on 12 November 1936, page 37.

Peter Good Gully - In the Hundred of Woolundunga, named on 24 March 1888 after the Assistant-Botanist of Flinder's expedition of 1802.

Peterhead - The suburb was laid out in August 1875 by William Diverall (ca.1833-1913), land broker of Port Adelaide, on section 1099, Hundred of Port Adelaide. The name was imported from Scotland from whence Mr Diverall emigrated in the *Atlanta* in 1866. In early history it was recorded as *petri-promontorium* while, by 1595, it had been corrupted to *peterpolle*; *poll* - 'a head'. Another source states it was written as *petyrheid* in 1544 and concludes - 'the remains of the old Church of Saint Peter can still be seen.'

Peterlumbo Well - In the Gawler Ranges, where the 'Peterlumbo Run' was established by G. Hawson in 1864.

Peters Hill - Five kilometres South-East of Riverton and named after Peter Inkster (ca.1829-1917), an early settler. Another version is that it was called, originally, 'Petatz Hill' because Mr Martin Petatz owned a nearby property. However, his name cannot be located among landholders and Lands Department plans indicate the recording of Peter's Hill in 1846.

Of further interest is the fact that Andrew L. Inkster, born at Riverton in 1857, and described as 'of Peters Hill', married Mary Petatz in 1878. In 1890, the Inspector of Mines reported that a mining shaft, sunk to the depth of ninety feet, had struck a well-defined lode of copper and lead at Peters Hill.

The **Peters Hill** Post Office stood on section 467, Hundred of Gilbert. **Peters Hill** Government School opened in 1918, following the closure of the German school in 1917; it closed in 1957. (*See Australia Plains*)

Petersville - A subdivision of section 48, Hundred of Yongala, by Franz Walter Peters in 1880; now included in Yongala. The name was applied, also, to an area near Ardrossan. Hans Petersen, born in Denmark, came to Queensland in 1876, aged 23 and, in the late 1870s, he and two brothers took up land on Yorke Peninsula and called it **Petersville**. (*See Cunningham, Hundred of*)

In 1896, the Petersville Coursing Club held its first meeting at Petersville:

A large number of sportsmen from all parts of the Peninsula attended... Mr J. Koch acted as Judge and his decisions were never questioned. Messrs J. Henderson and W. Wood officiated as Slippers, while Mr A.E. Gordon made a very energetic Secretary... Hares were plentiful.

Peterton - An 1878 subdivision of sections 252 and 256, Hundred of Pirie, by Frederick Wright, agent of Adelaide, adjoining 'the government water troughs where teams travelling to and from Port Pirie must stop for water'; now included in Solomontown There is a 'Peterston' (*sic*) in Glamorgan, Wales.

Petherick, Hundred of - In the County of Cardwell, proclaimed on 10 February 1938 recalls Vernon Gordon Petherick, MP (1918-1938). 'Few men have been interested in so many matters in the South-East or to have taken as active part in its development.'

Pether Rock - Near Beachport, recalls T. Pether, the holder of pastoral lease no. 195A of 1851, called 'Coonunda'. (*See Coonunda, Lake*)

Petherton - In 1857, George Hiles (1817-1902), who arrived in the *John* in 1840, purchased a considerable area of the 'Willogeechee Run', near Mount Bryan, and called it 'Petherton' after his birthplace in Somersetshire, England, derived from *pereton* - 'town on the River Parrett' called, in ancient times, 'Pedder'; *tun* - 'an enclosure'. He died in 1902 and, in 1908, the property was acquired by the government for closer settlement. (*See South Petherton & Tungkillo*)

In 1906, the Land Board was 'kept busy... in taking evidence from applicants for blocks in the Petherton Estate... The blocks vary in size from 231 to 1,157 acres...'

The **Petherton** School, opened by Mary E. Williams in 1913, closed in 1949.

Pethick, Hundred of - In the County of Way, proclaimed on 11 July 1929, recalls Norman William Pethick, Surveyor-General (1917-1921). 'Mr Pethick Exonerated' is in the *Register*, 18 May 1918: 'The report... completely vindicated the Surveyor-General... regarding allegations against him resulting from certain land deals of the Vaughan administration...'

Petina - Aboriginal for 'place of pines'. The 'Petina Run' was held by W.A. Horn under pastoral lease no. 1638. The **Hundred of Petina**, County of Dufferin, was proclaimed on 18 May 1893.

The **Petina** School opened in 1915 and became 'Hundred of Finlayson' in 1915; it closed in 1942.

The **Petina** Post Office, located on section 6, Hundred of Perlubie, 45 km north of Streaky Bay, opened in 1904.

In 1906, at **Petina Well**, Mr William Penna, late of Port Augusta, found himself established there 'in consequence of a check to his enterprise as an emigrant to Western Australia':

He was on the move overland to the west with his family, with many oxen, horses, mules, goats, a solitary ass and a miscellaneous collection of vehicles... when a change in programme was dictated by the dry condition of the track. A... halt at Petina Well had expanded into permanent occupation...

Petowar - A lake on section 70N, Hundred of Malcolm, where ferocious ants prevented the Aborigines from living there.

Petrel Bay - Sooty petrels nested at this place on St Francis Island, west of Streaky Bay.

Pettawuppa - A property near Yunta; see pastoral lease no. 581. (*See Chewings Nob*)

Petwood - A railway station, 5 km South-East of Nairne, took the name of the Governor's (Sir Archibald Weigall) estate in England.

Petworth - The suburb of Adelaide was given its name on 13 October 1977 because **Petworth** was the major property and homestead in the area from the time of first settlement; it merged with the suburb of Greenwith on 5 March 1987. There is a village of Petworth in Sussex, England, derived from the Æ *pytt* - 'gravel pit'; other sources opt for 'open place in the village' derived from *peotas-worp* - 'homestead'. The name **Petworth** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 57, Hundred of Clare, north of Armagh, granted to T.M. Moon of Horsham, Sussex, England, on 21 February 1842. He subdivided it in 1850 naming it after the town in his native County and as being 'on the Great North Road near the Emu Flats... distance from the Burra Mine five hours journey.'

Peweena - About 13 km north of Mount Gambier. Aboriginal for 'plenty of water'.

In 1885, a government inspection party 'stopped on [their] way at Tarpeena where Mr Coles conducted... the examination of a squatter whom the evidence seems to prove to have been guilty of assisting in dummies':

When the party called at the public house Mr Coles called into the private room Mr Kennedy, owner of Peweena Station, and charged him straightforwardly with having engaged a man named J.W. Green to dummy sections 312 and 313, Hundred of Mingbool... Then the interview closed and Green's land will be duly forfeited.

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 28 January 1905, page 26.

Pewsey Vale -. The school, 6 km south of Rowland Flat, opened in 1863 and closed in 1909.

Land in the vicinity was laid out, originally, as portion of the 'Twenty-Seventh Special Survey', claimed by Edward Rowlands and Joseph Gilbert on 17 July 1839.

A resurvey was carried out by James Poole in 1842 and called the 'Wiltshire Special Survey.'

Joseph Gilbert was born in Wiltshire, England, in May 1800 where there is a 'Vale of Pewsey'; in 880 AD the name was recorded as *pefesigge* - 'Pefe's island'. (*See Gilbert Field*)

In 1875, he had some excellent stock in his paddocks and stables, but 'his name had been associated with racing since a very early period in the history of the colony':

The scenery about it is very fine, and while some of the oldest and grandest of Australian trees are to be met with on the estate, cultivation has had a good deal to do nearer home in reducing the wilderness to order. A fine vineyard, as extensive a wine cellar as can be seen anywhere, grounds kept with success, and laid out with much taste, a deer park enclosing fully a hundred head of deer, a pretty little church standing on the side of a creek in midst of garden enclosures well supplied with shrubs and creepers, all furnish objects which have a pleasing effect upon the traveller when they burst upon his view so far into the bush...

A photograph of an apiary is in the *Observer*, 4 July 1925, page 32.



Private Chapel at Pewsey Vale

Rodney Cockburn records that it was Mr Gilbert's intention to call his property 'Karrawatta' but decided against it because John H. Angas's property nearby named 'Tarrawatta' may have caused postal confusion.

Pewsey Vale Peak is on the boundary of sections 2987-88, Hundred of Barossa. Its original name was 'Mount Cone' and appears on William Jacob's survey map of 1840, while on a plan of the Wiltshire Special Survey it is shown as 'Mount Menge'.

Pflaum, Hundred of - Since 1918 it has been known as the 'Hundred of Geegeela'.

F ('Fritz').J.T. Pflaum, MP (1902-1915), born in Germany in 1846, came to South Australia in 1867, when he opened a general store at Lyndoch, removing to Blumberg (now Birdwood) in 1886 when, with his brother, H.A.T. ('Theo') Pflaum, he built up a successful business, adding a wattle bark mill and, later, a flour and chaff mill which, today, houses a motor museum.

In later years he recalled:

I came from Germany when about 20 years of age, having to sacrifice home and the people dear to me there, to get away from the tyrannical Prussian militarism with no opportunity for a future in life and to get into a free country under the British flag... I would be most ungrateful if I did not recognise the many blessings that have come to me and many other Germans in this free country.

Mr John Guest, of Camberwell, Victoria, advised that:

[Friedrich, known colloquially as] 'Fritz', as MP for the Hundred of Pflaum, named for him, was unhappy about what the Nomenclature Committee was doing changing his electorate from Pflaum to Geegeela, his Blumberg to Birdwood, and even the humble luncheon meat from fritz to Austral sausage. I'm told he stood up in Parliament and demanded to know: 'Am I, Fritz Pflaum, henceforth to be known as Austral Sausage Geegeela?'

[My next] point goes back to Australia's worst ever single action disaster, the battle of Fromelles in France on the night of 19th July 1916 and its link to Waikerie. The shambles was covered up until recent years: it was this country's first action in Europe. Among the 5,533 Australian casualties were two South Australians of the 32nd Battalion who died of their wounds as German prisoners of war, Theo's son, Pte Raymond Holstein Pflaum and my grandfather's brother, Lt Eric Harding Chinner.

Extracts from 1916 correspondence from T. H. Chinner of Petersburg and T. Pflaum of Blumberg read as follows:

Pflaum Street [in Waikerie] was evidently named after the Pflaums of Blumberg, a family held in high honour and esteem. Three or four sons of this family are bravely fighting the Hun in France and some have fallen in this mighty struggle.

The action of the committee [to rename the street 'Chinner'] will commend itself to the public, but I would point out that great discretion is necessary, lest in honouring our brave men we do so at the expense of men equally brave.

Re changing names of towns and streets on which your letter appears in today's *Advertiser*, let me tender you my sincerest thanks for your fine sympathetic spirit of altruism. It has warmed and cheered my heart to feel that these people still exist in this fair land of Australia.

My late experience out here at this test of our Australian Nationhood by the referendum has convinced me of the truth that the German congregations out here are loyal as far as it is necessary for them to be so, but the heart is German - built up by our schools in Australia.

Our Ray is presumed to be wounded by shrapnel on the stomach in their attack July 19th/20 and fell prisoner... So far cannot find any trace of him. We still hope on, though hope grows fainter.

Many German place names erased from the map during World War I have been restored; surely it is time for 'Geegeela' to be replaced by 'Pflaum'! (See Appendix 15 & 43)

Pheasant Creek - Rodney Cockburn says it was so christened by William Murray, CE, in 1858, when examining the Mount Lofty Ranges for a railway route to the River Murray, because of the number of native pheasant's nests found there.

Phelptown - A school 'in the mid-north'; opened in 1861 it closed in 1866. (See *Philptown*)

Phibbs, Lake - South of Lake Eyre South probably recalls a Mr Phibbs who was listed as a member of Gregory's exploration party of 1858. Rodney Cockburn says it was 'named by Charles Gregory after G. Phibbs, his brother's overseer, when in charge of Babbage's exploring party in 1858.'

Philcox Hill - It lies about 300 metres from the railway station of the same name, 6 km south of Mount Barker, and recalls Edward O. Philcox, who purchased section 3729, Hundred of Macclesfield, on 15 May 1841 following his arrival in the *John* in 1840. In 1924, it was reported that 'an example of how virgin scrub has been transformed into one of the finest orchards in the hills district is given not far from Philcox Hill., on the Victor Harbour railway line':

With the idea of taking up apple growing in 1910, Messrs Davidson brothers looked about for suitable property [and] acquired land in the vicinity of Mr A.J. Barker's property at Mount Barker... and called the estate 'Peroona'...

Philip - HRH, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh is remembered by **Philip Highway**, in the Elizabeth area. (See *Glue Pot*)

Philip Ponds are North-West of Port Augusta and north of Pimba railway station. In 1885, it was said that they were discovered by G.B. Richardson and named after one of his men, Phillip Hiern, who was born in Barnstaple, Devon, in 1842; he arrived with his parents, Henry and Grace, in the *Cleopatra* in 1852. Official records in the Department of Lands are at variance as to the spelling of the name. (See *Hiern Hill & Hiern Well*)

Phillips - Phillips Gap is 7 km South-East of Hawker.

Mount Phillips, south of Hookina in the Yappala Range, has, from 1 May 1989, been known as 'Mount Elm'.

The name recalls John R. Phillips who managed and leased the Kanyaka run in the 1850s; born in 1831, in England, he arrived from Western Australia in 1846 and died at Dulwich in 1917.

In 1908, **Point Phillips** was described as 'a prominent headland on the coast between Cape Spencer and Corny Point... commemorating the name of the late senior warden of the [Marine] Board [J.H. Phillips - 1850-1906].'

Phillipstown - This place was described as a small agricultural township about half a mile North-East of Chain of Ponds. (See *Philptown*)

According to the *Register* of 12 July 1889, another **Phillipstown** was 'a comparatively new locality' in Mount Gambier.

Phillipson, Lake - North of Tarcoola, discovered by John Ross on 24 June 1874, recalls N.E. Phillipson of Beltana station who was born in Adelaide in 1844 and died at Walkerville on 18 August 1898.

Philptown - A proposed school was discussed in 1855 when 'a public meeting was held on 25 July at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Chain of Ponds, to consider the subject of district schools':

After a lengthy discussion it was proposed that 'a male teacher be procured to take sole charge of the Chain of Ponds School. A resolution was passed unanimously to erect a district school at Philp Town; further; it was proposed to erect a school at the Chain of Ponds, "but no other person supporting this, it fell to the ground"...

In 1860, **Philptown** School was conducted by John Bates with 23 scholars on the roll and, in 1861, there is a map showing it situated between Gumeracha and Inglewood; this may correlate with 'Phelptown' although the Education Department's location of 'in the mid-north' negates this to some extent. According to records in the Department of Education the **Phelptown** (*sic*) School opened in 1861 and closed in 1866. (See *Phelptown*)

Official records in 1856 have an entry saying, *inter alia*, 'all that Public House messuage and premises situate at Philp Town, Chain of Ponds.' The Philp family held the licence of the Morning Star Hotel for many years, the first being Oliver Philp who arrived in the *Lady Emma* in 1837.

From the available evidence it is apparent that 'Philp Town' was an alternative name for 'Chain of Ponds.'

Picardy - John Hector (ca.1788-1863) gave this name when he cut up section 5480, Hundred of Yatala, into two blocks in 1852. There is a village of this name in Kent, England, derived from the French *picards* - 'pikemen'.

Piccadilly - Its nomenclature is tied up with the giant mythical creature called *Wano* (sometimes recorded as *Moanana*) by the Kurna people; *picco* - 'the eyebrow' and *piccodlla* - 'the locality of the eyebrow'.

'The Origin of Piccadilly', by N.A. Webb, was published in 1927:

About a year ago a number of interstate and overseas journalists were looking at the fine views from 'Carminow', which overlooks Piccadilly, and the question was frequently asked, 'But why Piccadilly?'...

I have for some time thought the name came from an entirely different source...

Now it is generally recorded by the early writers that the native name for Mount Lofty was *Eure*, which means the ear... There were two place terminals, *dlla* and *ngga*. These indicated locality...

It occurred to me that if I could find a native name for the eyebrow I would know the native name for the ridge of hills behind Mount Lofty. At length I found that *pico* is the word meaning 'eyebrow'... As *Eure-dlla* is the 'place of the ear', *Pico-dlla* is the 'place of the eyebrow.'

It requires much less effort to assume that the place derived its name from the native name of the range than it does to assume that it acquired its name because it reminded some old lady of Piccadilly Circus.

[See Marino, Nuriootpa & Uraidla for further evidence of Wano.]

Rodney Cockburn, in his *Nomenclature of South Australia* in 1908 says 'it was named by the late Mrs John Young in about 1853 after her birthplace in London' and goes on to say it 'comprised the greater part of the sections owned by the late Mr E.C. Homersham', of 'Eagle's Nest'. (See *Eagle-on-the-Hill*) Another report says:

The honour of naming Piccadilly has been claimed for a servant, or a member of various families - Hardy, Tomkinson, Young and Curtis. Usually, it is said, the name was given in jest, the locale being so unlike London. What does seem likely is that the joke was suggested by the Aboriginal name 'Piccodla' belonging to the ridge of hills east of Mount Lofty.

Research within the State Library suggests that the 1893 article, and another of August 1907, were the sources for Cockburn's assertion, but as to why he neglected to consider the Aboriginal derivation remains unexplained.

The name **Piccadilly** was given to a post office in October 1901, a subdivision of part sections 838-39, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by Leonard Atkinson, in 1956 and **Piccadilly Valley** to the physical feature in 1995.

The English name comes from 'Piccadilla Hall' in Sackville Street, where *piccadillas* or 'turnovers' were sold; 'turnovers' is the name of the broad, flat, white linen band falling from the neck of a jacket.

In his reminiscences Arthur Hardy said that:

Immediately on my arrival [in 1850] I found that a comparatively significant, but most successful undertaking had been arrived at, viz., a very considerable number of escaped convicts had found their way into the Mount Lofty ranges, principally about what is now called Piccadilly.

As unofficial understanding had been arrived at, viz., that so long as no crimes were committed by these men in South Australia, the police would not seek any of them, but, if any crime should be committed, the guilty man should be given up to the police, failing which the whole of them would be hunted down and returned to the colony from which they had escaped.

I do not remember that any complaint was made against any of them; but I do remember that they were sought for by settlers at £1 per day wages (the same as emigrants could get for fencing, etc.) And it was recognised that those settlers who secured their labour got more work done by them than by emigrants, at the same wage, because they understood the work from long practice. I saw many of them, and steadier men I never saw.

In May 1900, a deputation of residents asked the Minister of Education to provide a school at Piccadilly, where there were 50 children of school-going age:

The nearest school was two miles away and it was greatly overcrowded. At present [our] children returned home when it was pitch dark and sickness was prevalent in the wet weather as a result of the exposure which the children suffered in going to school... The Minister said he did not favour the opening of a lot of little schools, because the teachers were poorly paid in those circumstances and therefore were not so competent to carry out the work... There was a regulation that, outside of the Adelaide district, schools should be six miles apart, except there were special circumstances to warrant otherwise...

Pichi Richi - Professor N.B. Tindale says 'it is derived from *pitjiritji* to which is doubtfully inscribed by Mr Cockburn the meaning of *pitjuri*, a native narcotic (*duboisia*) found in the north of our State':

This poisonous alkaloid is used for stupefying emus, by baiting the water. Mixed with wood and ashes and animal fur it is chewed as an intoxicant by many tribes, who obtain their supplies by trading with the Wongkamala tribe on the eastern fringe of the Arunta Desert.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 4 August 1928, page 52, 12 December 1929 (supp.).

Apparently, the **Pichi Richi Pass** was, at first, called 'Richman Pass' after Henry John Richman who took up pastoral lease no. 59 on 1 July 1851 at 'Itali Itali, East of Punchbowl'.

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

There is no record of the Pichi Richi Pass ever having been officially defined but it is considered to extend for approximately 3 km along the Port Augusta and Quorn main road commencing at a point about 5 km from Stirling North in the Hundred of Davenport, extending North-Easterly through portion of that Hundred and traversing the North-Western corner of the Hundred of Woolundunga in easterly and northerly directions and extending for a few chains into the Hundred of Pichi Richi. Generally, it may be considered to follow the direction of Saltia Creek. [See *Greenbush & Richman Creek*]

Its discoverer would appear to have been William Pinkerton for, 'as near as can be ascertained, it was in May 1853 that he left the West Coast [Wedge Hill?] with 7,000 sheep...' while one of his companions recorded that 'a few days good travelling brought us to Depot Creek under the Flinders Ranges':

We found a camp at Piche Riche [*sic*] creek and during our stay the weather was intensely cold. Snow fell one day... Pinkerton went in search of a road across the range as at that time there was no known track.

Soon after we crossed over at a spot where Quorn is now situated...

From newspaper reports, the date can be pinpointed as to when the snow fell, namely, 2 October 1853. It was at this time that William Pinkerton grazed his stock near the site of the present-day Quorn on the run abandoned by the Brown family after the murder of James Brown in 1852. J.F. Hayward, of Aroona, described how he traversed the Pass in taking his wool clip for the 1853 season to Port Augusta but the tenor of his words - 'a gorge called Pichi Richi', indicates that he did not discover it. (See *Hayward*)



Pichi Richi Pass - 1932

This statement comes from his reminiscences, written many years later and, accordingly, when he uses the name 'Pichi Richi', it does not mean it was known as such in 1853. (*See Pinkerton Plains*)

In 1857/58 the Pass was referred to as 'Peachey Ritchie'.

The **Hundred of Pichi Richi**, County of Newcastle, was proclaimed on 24 January 1878 and the private town of **Pichi Richi** laid out in 1878 on part section 903 by John Hoskin(g) Pascoe (ca.1835-1878).

We come to the old Pichi Richi town. The first things to meet the eye are the ruins of the hotel and brewery which was run for a long time by... Billy Beauchamp. We see the remains of numbers of once happy homes for this used to be an old teamsters' town.

At the old hotel and brewery Mr William Taylor (long since gone) did good business for many years. The big weeping willow trees round the brewery, the ivy, green and fresh looking, creeping up the ruins of an old chimney make a picture worthy of an artist's skill...

The **Pichi Richi** School opened in 1900 and closed in 1940.



Work in progress on a cutting within Pichi Richi Pass

A meeting thereupon decided to cut the bank to the water's edge to enable them to ship produce from the next harvest at Wool Bay, near Pickering... Messrs Anstey and Giles shipped wool at the same place and constructed a narrow path to roll the bales down... [*See Wool Bay*]

Parliamentary Paper 104/1876 said 'if the township is sold, or rather offered, one or two allotments may be sold, and the government will be at once required to construct a jetty for the accommodation of farmers for four miles around ...' An abortive attempt to have a jetty built was made in July 1879 but it was not until 1880 that Frank George built one that reached 155 metres in length. Today, it is listed on the State Heritage Register.

John Pickering, MP (1865-1888), arrived in the *Asia*, in 1839, and settled at Hindmarsh where he carried on the trade of a carpenter. Fortune smiled upon him at the Victorian Goldfields and, a few years later, he gave up active business life. He was a prominent worker in the cause of temperance and an active member of the Congregational Church and died on 16 October 1891 in his 78th year 'Although his name is not attached to any great reforms on the Statute Book [he] did his best to liberalise the land laws...'

Pidinga - The Aboriginal name for a rockhole south of Ooldea recorded by Ernest Giles as having been visited first by Thomas Richards, the first policeman stationed at Fowlers Bay.

Piednippie - The school near Venus Bay, opened in 1897 by Ann B. McCabe, was closed in 1945.

Built at a cost of £60 by Mr Tilney Cotton, it became a meeting place for the district and the venue for church purposes and weddings. (*See Chicanabie*)

Moving on again we reached Piednippie with its little schoolhouse on the top of a rise. I was told this was called the 'Moseley' school. It is 30 years since I was at Piednippie and my thoughts go back to the time when this country was part of the old Kirkala station, the well on which was equipped with an overhead whim... The first sports gathering in connection with the school took place at Mr Campbell's paddock and a very enjoyable day was spent, about 200 people being present...

The judges were Messrs J. Gaze and J. Herreen; Mr W. Campbell, starter; Mr W.D. Speed, handicapper and Mr J. Feltus, treasurer. [*See Moseley, Hundred of*]

Piers Richmond Bridge - Located at the Darley Road crossing of the River Torrens, in 1975, the Highways Department advised the Geographical Names Board that it agreed that its name be 'Piers Richmond Bridge' instead of 'P.A. Richmond Bridge' as proposed originally by the department.

Pietsch Hill - In the Hundred of Jutland, recalls Christian Pietsch, an early settler.

Piggott Range - Near Clarendon; it recalls Charles Piggott (1818-1887) who occupied section 713 from 1862.

Piggy Flat - About 4 km west of Bowhill. In 1897, 'sixty men were divided into six camps and placed at Piggy Flat where they will be employed clearing a 3-chain road and in cutting stakes and posts in preparation for the erection of vermin proof fencing...' (*See Bruillon*)

Pike River - An 1865 map held at the SA Library refers to the 'Billy Bong Pike River' and, in 1910, it was reported that 'adjacent to the Pyke [*sic*] for a distance of five or six miles was a perfect forest of tobacco trees so dense and vigorous that nothing but bare soil is seen between... On the other side of the road are several farms, fallow land, fair looking crops and an abundance of feed...'

On 1 September 1959, the name was applied to an automatic telephone exchange on section 20 and 87, eight kilometres south of Paringa and, a year later, to a subdivision of part section 87 and section 88, Hundred of Paringa, by T.E., J.C. and M.A. Frahn.

Pikkara - A railway station on the former Willunga line. Aboriginal for 'south'.

Pilchera Bore - A telephone office on section 26, Hundred of McPherson, 5 km east of Wanbi.

The **Pilchera Bore** School opened in 1930 and closed in 1941.

Pildappa, Hundred of - In the County of Bosanquet proclaimed on 23 October 1913. Aboriginal for 'rock water'.

The **Pildappa** School opened in 1940 and closed in 1946.

Pilgaru - At this place near sections 203 and 204, Hundred of Baker, Aborigines were hung after the wreck of the *Maria*. Sometimes, the name was recorded as *palarang*.

Pillana - A railway station 48 km north of Port Lincoln, was an Aboriginal name applied to a local swamp.

The **Pillana** School, opened in 1912 by Mary J. Garrett, closed in 1945.

Pillaworta - The 'Pillawoorta (*sic*) Run' was established by J. Bishop in 1851 and **Pillaworta Creek** is contiguous to the property. (*See Driver, Cape & Tod, River*) Rodney Cockburn says the station was founded by Charles Christian Dutton 'whose operations were so hampered by the natives that he and four other men cleared out on 20 June 1842. A detachment of English soldiers... accompanied the party for the first day, but after that they were never seen again. The blacks massacred them...'

Piltenge - A railway station 5 km east of Wanbi. Aboriginal for 'strong'.

Pimba - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line, 176 km North-West of Port Augusta.

The **Pimba** School opened in 1948 and closed in 1951. Aboriginal for 'pine trees'.

Pimbaacla - A railway station 93 km east of Ceduna. Aboriginal for 'many pine trees'.

The **Pimbaacla** School opened in 1936 and closed in 1947.

Pimbanyerta - Shown on a map prepared by J.B. Austin in 1863; corrupted to 'Benbonyathe'.

Pimpala - A railway station near Reynella. **Pimpala** School opened in 1975. Aboriginal for 'place of native pines'.



Pinbong railway siding

Pinbong - An Aboriginal name of a local rockhole. The **Hundred of Pinbong**, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 26 October 1922. **Pinbong Reservoir** has been known as 'Yumburra' since 1922.

The **Pinbong** railway station is 32 km north of Kyancutta and **Pinbong** School opened as 'Pygery Siding' in 1923; its name was changed in 1942.

Pinda - There is an Aboriginal word *pindi* meaning 'den', 'ditch' or 'grave'.

The Aborigines believed that the souls of their deceased ancestors were retained in a large den.

The first time they saw white men they took them to be the souls of their own forefathers who, having changed their black colour to white, had come back to see, once more, their native country.

There is another Aboriginal word *pinda-pinda* - 'having no hair', 'bald'. (*See Parrakie*)

Originally, a sheep run of the same name was held by Messrs Grant and Stokes.

In 1878, a subdivision of section 84, Hundred of Gregory, by Joseph James Stuckey (1843-1917) was named **Pinda**; the **Pinda** Post Office was opened in January 1878 and renamed 'Amyton' in April 1880.

Pinda School, opened in 1880, closed in 1939; **Pinda West** School operated from 1893 until 1900.

The **Hundred of Pinda**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 23 March 1876 'and the price agreed to be paid for the land varied from £1 to £1.17.6 an acre, most of the holdings being taken up at the lower figure... In some instances the mode of farming has been very indifferent... With regard to water there is a government whim, also one or two large government dams, but the supply is very inferior on the whole...'

Pine - The name **Pine Creek** was given to two schools, *viz.*, near Auburn (1865-1875) and near Wirrabara (1893-1937). In 1872, the former was conducted in a chapel by Marianne Kemp with 36 enrolled pupils - the opening of a Bible Christian Chapel was reported in the *Register* on 29 September 1863. (*See Appila*)

Information on, and photographs of, the opening of a Lutheran parsonage at **Pine Creek** near Appila are in the *Chronicle*, 20 July 1907, page 30, 5 October 1907, page 30. (*See Dutton*)

Pine Flat was a school near Bute; opened by Charlotte E. Jarrett in 1898, it closed in 1938. The opening of a Bible Christian Chapel is reported in 1863; in 1874 there is a report on a chapel at **Pine Flat**, near Laura.

Pine Forest School, near Bute, was opened by Agnes J. Gregory in 1887; it closed in 1947.

Pine Grove School, near Kadina, opened in 1884 and closed in 1885.

Pine Hill School, near Bordertown, was opened by Madeline A. Sweetapple in 1890; it closed in 1935. (*See Big Paddock*)

Pine Hut was a combined school and church in the Hundred of Dutton on land given by George Fife Angas, 5 km north of Truro; the school, opened in 1866 by Frederick Meyer, closed in 1880.

Pine Hut Creek School, between Cambrai and Eden Valley, was opened by Duncan McKenzie in 1898; it closed in 1916:

Mr James Hague, MP, waited on the Minister of Education (Hon. J.G. Jenkins) and presented a petition from settlers in the vicinity of Pine Hut Creek asking that a school be opened in that locality. It was explained that a large room conveniently situated was available at a small rental and that the nearest school was at Rhine Villa...

The opening of a Congregational Chapel at **Pine Hut Creek** was reported in 1883.

Pine Park was a subdivision of section 76, Hundred of Mobilong, by Richard Sidney Bell, storekeeper, in 1913; now included in Murray Bridge.

The Aboriginal name for **Pine Point** was *narnuworti* - 'pine point'. Resin from the trees called *narnujako* was used by the Aborigines for shafting their stone knives.

Pine Point School opened as 'Muloowurtie' in 1901; name changed in 1941 and closed in 1971.

In 1904, a perturbed resident asked for 'permission to call the attention of the public in the Hundred of Mooloowurtie... to the injustice of the Marine Board's action in granting to E.C. May power to erect a jetty at or near Pine Point':

In my opinion no such power should be granted to any private individual before calling a meeting of ratepayers directly concerned and obtaining their views on such an important work... A wharf at Pine Point was established by Mr J.F. Harvey who had vested interests in several ketches.

Over a period of five years he built five landings in the vicinity but eventually confined his activities to Pine Point where he leased land from the Harbors Board. When the lease expired it was not renewed. In 1927, the Harbors Board made extensive alterations by dredging berths and channels, erecting a new shed and a cutting leading to the wharf. The new facilities were completed in 1930. The wharf itself was 64 metres long and was last used commercially in 1967.

A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 20 August 1931, page 32.



Pine Point Wharf - 1904

Pine Valley Post Office was on the 'Pine Valley Run', 150 km ENE of Burra, held by P. M. Murray from 1874. In 1885, the annual sports were held on January 6 when 'the weather was nearly all that could be desired, but a slight shower fell just before the walking match and made the course rather slippery. 'There were between 500 and 600 persons present during the day to witness the various events...'

Pinefield - The name was given to a school that opened in 1924 and closed in 1936; its location is unknown

Pinery - This name, applied in districts throughout South Australia wherever there were extensive clumps of native pines flourishing on deep, sandy soils, was given, specifically, to a small pioneer settlement, 10 km South-West of Owen, surveyed, later, as the town of Ferguson.

The **Pinery Post Office**, opened in June 1884, stood on section 429, Hundred of Dalkey, while **Pinery School**, opened by Harriet Millard in 1882, closed in 1971.

On 6 September 1887, a jubilee demonstration was held at the **Pinery** when 'a procession, headed by the Mallala Brass Band, left the Bible Christian Chapel at 12.30 and marched to the picnic grounds, kindly lent for this purpose by Mr A.O. Laffer':

Arrived there Mr Laffer made a lengthy speech in which he referred minutely to the history of the colony and the progress which has been made during the past fifty years. This over, a very fair programme of sports was carried out, the principal event being a well-contested hurdle race, for which there were 12 competitors.

A photograph of 'Pinery Queens' is in the *Observer*, 17 November 1917, page 23, of school teachers from the Owen district in the *Chronicle*, 24 May 1934, page 32.

In 1904, the 'Pinery Ghost' reappeared in a more tangible form than previously:

Dressed in white and in human form it, suddenly, with uplifted arms, confronted a resident who, accompanied by his wife, was out driving one evening. Both occupants of the vehicle naturally became alarmed, especially the lady, and the horses, too, stopped and reared.

In swerving around they almost capsized the buggy and, to avert such a mishap, the driver needed all his available skill and nerve in handling the reins. He found it necessary, however, to make a grab for his wife, who was about to plunge head first out of the vehicle.

On managing somehow to pacify his frightened wife and steeds, the driver devoted his attention to the 'apparition', but was only quick enough to see the ghost flitting into the shadows of the adjacent scrub. He and a few more residents are now out nightly with shot guns, trying to come across the troublesome

individual whose pranks are causing [concern for] the farmers' wives and daughters, who are wondering if the ghost is in any way connected with the disappearance of some of their fowls at night time. If anyone has a spring gun or a man trap, or even two, these articles will be thankfully received by the residents of 'The Pinery'.

The Pinery was the former name of 'Draper'.

In the 1920s the land between Alberton and Grange was known as **The Pinery**. It consisted of 'a sandy, slightly raised ridge, a consolidated sand dune, stretching several miles, close to the east bank of the Port River. It has very interesting flora and fauna and contains a few plants which are rare...'

The author of these words went on to describe the many species of shrubs and grasses on 'The Pinery' that included drooping sheoak, silver banksia, black tea tree, South Australian blue gum and native pine; middle canopy shrubs included quandong, golden wattle, umbrella bush, kangaroo thorn, boobialla and hop bush.

He pointed out that the Royal Adelaide Golf Club at Seaton was partly situated on these consolidated sand dunes, although a little to the east of the area he had described. He continued:

There are still fringes of these paper-bark teatrees in places, and parts of the thickets still remain in places between Glanville and The Grange. During the last two or three years, with the onset of bad times, the greater portion has been cut down for firewood and the salt-water swamps left without the protection of these trees.

Today, portion of 'The Pinery' is the site of the Grange Golf Club while, from the 1970s onward, the remainder was swallowed up by suburbia in the form of the up-market suburb of West Lakes.

Much of the original vegetation still grows on the golf courses - the area now known locally as 'The Pinery' (the fenced area between the 11th and 12th holes, East Course and the rough between the 1st hole, West Course, and 16th hole, East Course), still preserves fine stands of these natives, as does the rough on the north side of the 12th hole, East Course. However, there are only three black tea trees remaining, the largest standing at the rear of the 1st green, West Course, and only two kangaroo thorn bushes. The greatest loss has been amongst the lower layer shrubs and ground-cover species.

Nevertheless, an interesting variety still remains, including one species of bluebell, two species of Guinea flower, paper flower, common everlasting, black-anther flax lily, a chocolate lily, muntries (one of the edible Australian fruits), running postman and a character plant of the area, holly-leaved grevillea. There are also four species of saltbush, two of bluebush and samphire (indicative of saline soils) and five species of native grasses.

Of all the sand belt courses, Grange now preserves the largest representation of plants that once grew on these red sand dunes. Its status is even greater when it is realised that no conservation parks are located on any portion of these ancient bastions. This is only a handful of locations in the Adelaide region where remnants of pre-European settlement vegetation can be found.

Bird life is also dependent on the vegetation and, during the period, 1992-1995, forty-eight species were recorded on the course. Of particular note are the breeding populations of white-browed babblers (there are only two other isolated breeding populations in the Adelaide region), Port Lincoln ring-necks and yellow-rumped thornbills. These birds would not exist in the area without the habitat provided on the course. The lakes also provide an added dimension and a number of water birds now reside there and breed in the fringing vegetation.

Photographs and information on the Pinery enquiry are in the *Observer*, 28 July 1917, page 23, 15 September 1917, page 19. (See Appendix 15)

Pines - In 1919, the *Advertiser* described the subdivision of **The Pines** as taking its name from the home of Miss I.H.H. Laurie and located where 'the land is considerably elevated above the city, commands extensive views and is a stone's throw from the beautiful Tranmere Estate.'

The name **The Pines** was given, also, to a subdivision of section 160, Hundred of Para Wurlie, by James N. Faggoter, in 1972.

Rodney Cockburn records **The Pines** as being on the Tarcoola track and christened by Henry A. Giles who purchased surrounding pastoral leases from James Waddell.

Pinewood - This school near Balaklava opened in 1876 and closed in 1883.

Pinkawillinie - A corruption of the Aboriginal *pingknoweileni* - 'place of many rabbit-footed bandicoot burrows'. Gregory Hawson (1823-1885) held the 'Pinkawillinie Run' (lease no. 1653, formerly no. 1145), 29 km North West of Kimba, from 25 August 1863.

The **Hundred of Pinkawillinie**, County of Buxton, proclaimed on 1 June 1922 was, in 1923, described as 'undoubtedly the finest tract of country I have seen throughout the mallee areas of the State and would repay the government for the necessary expenditure on a line of railway to make it available for settlement...'

The **Pinkawillinie** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1968; **Pinkawillinie South** School existed from 1930 until 1947. In 1929, the foregoing information, gleaned from the Department of Education, was refuted in the *Advertiser*.

Pinkerton - An 1879 subdivision of section 210, Hundred of Pichi Richi, by Edward Manton, saddler of Saddleworth. The name probably honours William Pinkerton.

There is a town of 'Pinkerton' in East Lothian, Scotland, translated, probably, as 'town near a little hill'; Celtic *penn* - 'height'.

Pinkerton Flat was applied to a former post office on section 181, Hundred of Grace, about 8 km North-West of Wasleys and named after William Pinkerton who arrived in the *Rajahstan* in 1838 and took out an occupation licence on the River Light on 15 August 1844.

Pinkerton Plains School, in the Hundred of Grace, was opened in 1886 and closed in 1967.

Rodney Cockburn said of him that 'he was one of the earliest members of the SA Agricultural Society':

He judged the pigs at the Adelaide livestock show in October 1843 and won a prize for the best milch cow.

At the show dinner, he proposed the toast 'Unsuccessful Competitors' gave his prize-money back to the society and advised all those inclined to 'grouch' to keep 'pitiful complaints' to themselves.

The **Pinkerton Plains** Saint Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, 3 km from Hamley Bridge, operated from 1866 to circa 1900; its cemetery is still in use.

A grasshopper plague was described in 1872:

I had a fair opportunity of witnessing [their movements]. About 10.45 am they began coming in numbers from a little north of west and in a few minutes had filled the air three feet from the ground to as high as we could notice them... Thus they continued for three hours without a break, then suddenly they ceased to pass.

There is another **Pinkerton Plains** in the Hundred of Pichi Richi and, in *Quorn - A Living History*, published by the local Tourist Association, it is said that William Pinkerton is credited with being the 'first man to explore and find a route through the pass in the hills. He took sheep through the pass, which had been known for a long time as Pichi Richi... to country near Port Lincoln.' This statement, if correct, would no doubt apply to 1846 when Pinkerton shifted his pastoral activities from the River Light to the Franklin Harbor district. (*See source notes for explanatory comments on Pinkerton and early pastoralists in the vicinity of Pinkerton Plains.*) (*See, also, under 'Pichi Richi Pass' where a different set of circumstances is discussed, casting strong doubts on the above explanation.*)

Pinkerton Creek, flowing through Quorn, bears his name. Subsequently, Mr Pinkerton removed to New Zealand and, in 1868, he and his family went to California and, later, to Mexico where he engaged in ranching.

Pinky Flat - On the northern bank of the River Torrens, so named because, during the depression years of the 1930s, it was used as a camp by the unemployed and 'Pinky' was consumed there.

In 1904, this beverage was described as 'young, immature wine, with sugar or syrup added to sweeten, and enough raw spirit thrown in to prevent fermentation.'

In 1933, it was reported that:

Adelaide's village of forgotten men - the abode of river dwellers... from Morphett Street bridge it sprawls along the south bank of the Torrens and the weir, then transfers to the opposite bank and peters out about a quarter of a mile downstream.

Its occupants - more than 60 unemployed single men who are waiting for the time when an improvement in the labour market will allow them to return to their respective avenues of work... They have little patches of ground and in these thrive tomatoes, trombones, melons, lettuce, onions, potatoes and even strawberries and chillies...

Pinnaroo - The Tindale papers at the SA Museum say it derives from *pinaru*, a Ngarkat tribal name for the district and may relate to Ngautngaut, an ancestral being, who played a big role in the mythology of the Ngartak people. Another source suggests it is a corruption of the Aboriginal *peintaru* - 'limestone'. (*See Ngautngaut Conservation Park*) Rodney Cockburn offers the following explanation: '[It] is a native word which, curiously, runs through the vocabularies of nearly all the tribes, north and south, and the meaning of which is variously stated to be "big men", "big men in action", "an old man" or "great men".'

Another source says it is corrupted from *pinjaru* meaning 'big or old man'.

The 'Pinnaroo Run' (lease no. 1852) was held by William Butcher from 1868 and, later, by W.H. and J.H. Hensley until 1894 when the lease expired. It was not good sheep country and most of the lessees made little out of it. The wool was carted over rough tracks either to the Murray, or to Kingston in the South-East.

In 1885, Mr Playford, then Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Surveyor-General, Mr G.W. Goyder, examined the country and it was decided to throw it open for agricultural settlement and, in 1892, several Hundreds were surveyed.



Royland Poyntz, a surveyor, at his camp near Pinnaroo - circa 1904

Mr H.M. Martin, of Stonyfell, described the country in 1903:

The whole of the 80 miles from Coonalpyn was silent, sombre and depressing. A great portion of the tracks was over heavy sandhills and gullies, relieved here and there by abandoned sheep stations.

The stock had all been removed - such as had not died long before, and the empty huts and weed-grown sheep yards made the plain a sort of abomination of desolation. The hills and gullies were alike clothed with dark-coloured, unvarying, more or less worthless scrub, the pine trees and mallees being crooked and misshapen.

Here and there a few sheoaks made a welcome change, but the dense scrub, without any lights and shadows, gave the one impression of a vast level plain. Fifty-six years ago I inspected the Pinnaroo country and found it a worthless desert of white sand and drift. In 1865 I was again there to witness a few sheep starving to death... It is to be hoped that the Legislative Council will quash this extremely undesirable measure.

The **Hundred of Pinnaroo**, County of Chandos, proclaimed on 4 January 1894, was denigrated by a correspondent: 'If it has proved a failure to the wealthy why ask the poor farmer to go there...'

The town of **Pinnaroo** was proclaimed on 17 November 1904. In that year, and 'following upon the recent resumption of the Pinnaroo country, several applications for licensed houses were filed':

The court granted a publican's and billiards licence to Richard Walsh for the Settlers Hotel, Wow-Wow, in the Hundred of Bews... An application by John J. Reynolds for a licence for a house to be known as the Terminus Hotel at Pinnaroo township was withdrawn... but one by Frederick C. Staer for the Land of Promise Hotel was proceeded with...

The **Pinnaroo** School opened in 1906; the **Hundred of Pinnaroo** School opened in 1920 and became 'Yarahville' in the same year; it closed in 1943.



Wheat carting at Pinnaroo – circa 1910

A photograph of the unveiling of a memorial tablet at the school is in the *Chronicle*, 31 July 1915, page 27. of a settler's home on 9 May 1908, page 32, of a football team on 9 September 1911, page 32, of the Methodist Church in the *Observer*, 17 August 1912, page 32, of the district in *The Critic*, 1 March 1911, pages 12 and 13.

A photograph of members of the first district council in the *Chronicle*, 12 August 1911, page 30, of the district in the *Observer*, 26 April 1924, page 34, of a Show on 7 October 1911, page 31, of the hospital in the *Chronicle*, 13 April 1912, page 29, of a flour mill on 22 April 1922, page 27. of the laying of the foundation stone of the Anglican Church on 31 March 1923, page 32, of a sports carnival on 9 April 1927, page 40, of the opening of the Mallee Highway on 23 July 1927, page 37, of harvest time on 11 February 1928, page 41, of a coursing event on 24 August 1933, page 38, of a basketball team on 1 October 1936, page 32.

Pinpa, Lake - South of Lake Callabonna. Aboriginal for 'native pine' - many pines grow on the lake's western side.

Pinthaput Hill - Near Mount Wedge on Eyre Peninsula. The 'Pinthaput Run' was established by G. Hawson in 1868 (lease no. 2142).

Pioneer - The **Pioneer** School near Padthaway; opened in 1911, it became 'Woodleigh' in 1935. **Pioneer Bend** Post Office on Kangaroo Island was located at the intersection of sections 23/25, Hundred of Cassini.

Pipe Clay Lake - In the Hundred of Santo. Its Aboriginal name is *gerumgerum* and in their mythology it is a very sacred lake. The crow, an ancestral being, threw boomerangs on this lake and they flew with such an erratic course, sinuous lake shores were evolved; the Aborigines placed the bodies of their dead in trees on an island in the lake.

Pipeclay Well - (*See Nudjali*)

Pirie, Port - Its Aboriginal name was *tapari* (sometimes recorded as *tarpari*) - 'muddy creek'. (In *Reluctant Harbour*, Nancy Robinson contends it means 'dingo headband'.) According to T.R. Bowman, joint lessee of the Crystal Brook Run, the port was named by Governor Robe after Sir John Pirie, a founding director of the South Australian Company, the owner of the *John Pirie*, the first ship to enter the port in 1845, following a request by pastoralists for a facility to transport sheep.

Prior to closer settlement it was known as 'Samuel's Creek'; probably a reference to Samuel Germein (1818-1886), a mariner, who came to the colony in the *South Australian* in 1837. (*See additional notes under 'Samuel Creek'*.)

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 2 March 1907, page 32, of the post office in the 1870s in the *Observer*, 23 May 1925, page 34, of flooding in the *Chronicle*, 23 August 1934, pages 31, 34 and 35, of hospital staff on 3 March 1906, page 30, of nurses' quarters on 5 June 1926, page 53, of nurses on 27 July 1933, page 31, of a lacrosse team in the *Express*, 22 September 1911, page 6, *Chronicle*, 30 September 1911, page 21, of members of the Pioneers' Association. in the *Observer*, 17 July 1909, page 32, 23 August 1924, page 33, of a lacrosse team in the *Express*, 22 September 1911, page 6, *Chronicle*, 30 September 1911, page 21, *The Critic*, 23 September 1914, page 9, of the golf committee in the *Observer*, 18 August 1928, page 52, of the police force on 9 May 1914, page 31, of the Alhambra Theatre in the *Chronicle*, 6 June 1914, page 30, of Italian reservists marching down Ellen Street on 18 May 1918, page 26, of a street demonstration of the unemployed on 19 February 1921, page 26, of the Women's Memorial on 21 May 1927, page 40, of St Mark's football team on 25 July 1935, page 36, of the Adelaide Milling Company's mill on fire in the *Observer*, 1 November 1919, page 25, of a fire at shops and the Cooe Picture Palace on 22 March 1919, page 27, of a brass band on 25 October 1919, page 26, of the Methodist Choir in the *Chronicle*, 20 April 1907, page 27, 5 March 1910, page 30, 2 July 1910, page 31, of the Port Pirie South Christian Church, which was erected in one day, in the *Observer*, 19 and 26 October 1912, pages 24d-32, of the Methodist Choir in the *Chronicle*, 20

April 1907, page 27, of the Methodist Church in the *Observer*, 17 August 1912, page 32, of the smelters on May 1928, page 37.

The **Hundred of Pirie**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 5 November 1874.



Ellen Street, Port Pirie – 1873

Photographs of the town are in the *Observer*, 2 May 1914, page 30.

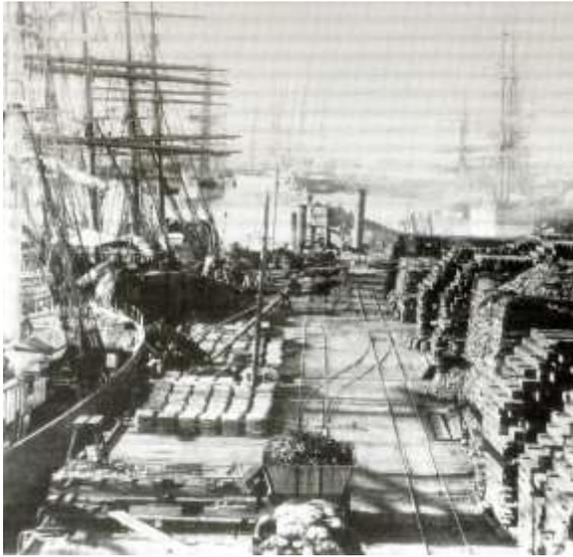


Ellen Street, looking South - 1873

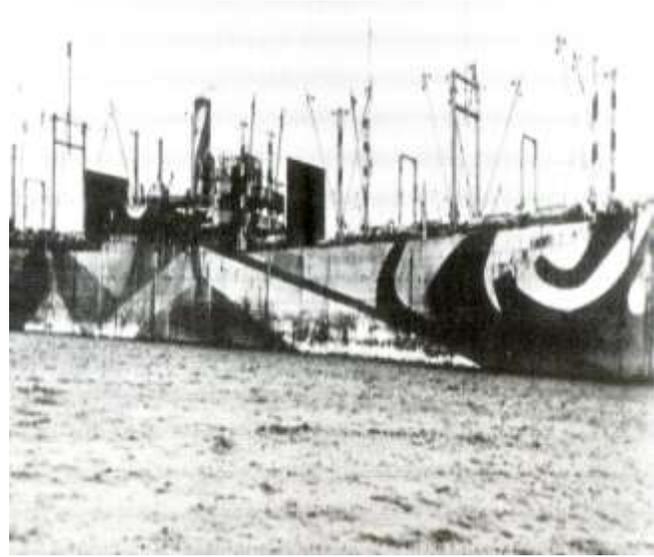
The government town of **Port Pirie** was surveyed in December 1871 by Charles Hope Harris on land held, originally, by Messrs William Younghusband and Peter Ferguson under occupation licence and offered for sale on 6 June 1872. Its main road, Ellen Street, was named after the second wife of G.W. Goyder, the Surveyor-General. (See *Warrakilla*) (See under 'Solomontown' for details of the private town of Port Pirie and 'Source Notes'.)



Wheat on Port Pirie wharf – circa 1876



Port Pirie Wharf in 1892 – Metal ingots and timber, etc. can be seen



Camouflaged ship at Port Pirie during World War II



An aerial view of Port Pirie with Broken Hill Associated Smelters in the background

Pitcairns - This 1927 subdivision on Cross Road, Glen Osmond, was said to be, ‘midst charming rural settings of beautiful trees... hedge-girt roads with a verdant background of rolling tree clad hills...’

The name occurs in Scotland and means ‘croft with the cairn (barrow)’.

Pitfall Hill - Rodney Cockburn places it in the Barossa Range and as being named by Johannes Menge because of its curious geology.

Pittenweem - An 1871 subdivision of part sections 124-25, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Walter Watson Hughes (1803-1887), derived from the Gaelic *pittenwemyss* - ‘land by the cave’.

At the time of the subdivision the following appeared in the *Wallaroo Times*:

The new township rapidly springing up to the South-West of Doora Mine is called Pittenweem, after the birthplace of Captain Hughes [in Scotland]. At present all seems chaos and confusion where Pittenweem is to be. A good many men are residing temporarily in canvas tents, others in huts hastily constructed of boughs, *etc.*, and a few have one room up with a chimney attached. Men are busily employed clearing the mallee scrub away and sinking tanks in the survey allotments, so in a short time traces of a township will be more apparent.

The allotments are let on building leases, having 30 years to run; and the amount of settlement taking place is sufficient to show if need were, how greatly security of tenure is valued by the miners. This although intended by the Legislature, the Cabinet, with scandalous neglect, continues not to grant.

Pittenweem is a properly surveyed township in allotments sufficient for house, premises and garden. The streets are wide and straight and as fast as rents come in they are expended on works of public improvement. Nor is this all. There has been in these early days of the township a school erected, which has been well conducted, and the building has served as a place of worship, in which the Anglican Church service has regularly performed, the singing being much assisted by one of the ladies of the mines taking charge of the harmonium.

The Sunday school, under the kind superintendence of Mrs Higgs, has also been well attended. A Wesleyan Chapel is being erected at the township, the schoolroom serves as library and reading room, one good store has already been opened and already the nucleus of a flourishing township has been formed.

One incident in its history occurred last week, when on the 3rd inst., the first birth of the township took place, the wife of Mr George Burgess, presenting him with a son.

Of course many of the buildings are yet in an inchoate state; primitive looking shanties and tents are to be seen; but looking around it is easy to believe that the fourth Peninsula township has its foundation well and truly laid.

By 1888, 'most of the tenants [were] in arrears with their rent and many... not occupying the land.'

The **Pittenweem** School opened in 1873 and closed in 1875 at which time it was conducted by Annie Quick with 75 enrolled pupils.

Pittosporum Head - On Lake Eyre North, was named by C.W. Bonython, circa 1954, when he found native willow trees, *Pittosporum phillyreoides*, there. It has been 'Willow Head' since 1963.

Plank, Point - South of Murninnie in the Hundred of McGregor where a plank of timber was found in the early days of the colony.

Playford - Thomas Playford, MP (1868-1901), the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Playford (1795-1873), arrived with his parents from England, about 1843, and, later, entered Parliament as a Member for Onkaparinga. Associated closely with H.B.T. Strangways in the 'Land Bill' that gave farmers the opportunity of buying land on a deferred payment system; he died in 1915, aged 78 years.



Thomas Playford

The **Hundred of Playford**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 24 January 1878; its school opened in 1887 and closed in 1943.

Playford Highway, the major East-West road on Kangaroo Island, was named after Sir Thomas Playford, a former 20th century Premier. Family photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 6 February 1904, page 42. (For information on the 'City of Playford' see under 'Elizabeth'.)

Pleasant - A search at the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a perusal of other records, reveal that William Henry Kemp, born on 16 June 1830 at Walmer, Kent, England, to William and Pleasant Kemp (*nee* Phillis) arrived in South Australia in 1855.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Mrs Pleasant Kemp was a sister of James Phillis (1797-1889) who arrived in South Australia in the *Duchess of Northumberland* in 1839 and, in 1848, purchased, jointly with Henry Bushell, his brother-in-law, section 7036, Hundred of Talunga, which he called **Pleasant**. (Henry Bushell married Charlotte Phillis and arrived in the *Africaine*, in 1836.)

An extension of this nomenclature is in Reg Butler's, *The Quiet Waters By*, where it is said that:

The undoubted attachment which the Phillis clan harboured for the name *Pleasant* may be clarified with further research beyond the immediate scope of this history. At the time the Phillises emigrated to South Australia, a Francis Bushell owned *Mount Pleasant Farm* on the lower branches of the famous hill in Kent...

Some aspects of its nomenclature are attributed to Henry A. Giles but Robert Melrose, another old resident, said 'long before Mr Giles came to Australia the derivation of Mount Pleasant was in the same state of uncertainty as it is today [1908]...'

Another version of its nomenclature comes from Mr Brian Watkins who contends that it lies with the Leake family:

The Leake's country residence [in England] was closely situated between two promontories both named **Mount Pleasant**... The first Mount Pleasant is no more, but was a primary signalling beacon point (later to become military barracks circa 1770) and was just a few kilometres to the east of Leake's residence on the cliffs of the then fast establishing seaport of Ramsgate, in Kent...

The second and more lofty Mount Pleasant is... to the west of Ellington and was the second beacon in a line of fire-box signalling points that appeared to home in on Greenwich via Blackheath... Residents of **Mount Pleasant** township in South Australia are not fully aware that the original settlers were basically from the younger sons of the Leake family that had settled with merino sheep in Tasmania in 1822... the patriarch being John Leake (1780-1865)...

A personal friend of Osmond Gilles, John Leake's son, Robert Rowland Leake, was directed to ride alongside the SA Company's surveyor, Johann Menge. Robert had intention to set up high signalling points from the sources of the River Torrens' interior to Adelaide and on to Glenelg. It is doubtful they were successful, but it was, no doubt, Robert's idea to name the actual Mount Pleasant upon sponsor, John Leake's behalf..

Robert [Leake] felt securely enough settled by 1838 with 2,000 sheep fast increasing around Mount Pleasant and with pastoral lease in hand, soon purchased Mount Pleasant's first Special Survey 80 acre section... With his letters of invitation to his brothers in Tasmania he addressed them from 'White Hills' (his original name for what became the Mount Pleasant township of Talunga)...

The town of **Mount Pleasant** was laid out on sections 7045-46, Hundred of Talunga, by Henry Glover, circa 1856, and there appears to be no doubt that he adopted the name of the Phillis and Bushell property for his creation.

The **Mount Pleasant** School opened in 1859 and, in 1860 it was reported that:

This township would imply, from its name, that it is one of the prettiest, nicest and even quietest in which you could settle yourself. This has been the case until lately, when even storekeepers could retire to rest with their premises unfastened. But, alas, all that's bright must fade...

Early on Sunday morning... certain young men, some recognised, amused themselves by going around houses and knocking violently until they roused the inmates; several females were much alarmed and made ill for a day or two. Calves were turned loose and pigs so ill-treated, or otherwise abused, that they died a day or two after...

Parliamentary Paper 168/1870-71 has information on the local goldfield discovered in 1869 by William Kendell, George Pim, Jonas Scholes and William Bartholomew while, in 1872, 'Mr Richardson was fossicking' and found a 'fine prospect':

Out of a handkerchief full of wash stuff, simply with a tin dish he obtained seven beautiful specimens... Mr Cahill has also had good finds... [and] on Mr McLean's property there seems to be a splendid reef. A Company has bought a part and some of the quartz looks extremely rich... By competent judges it is thought it will be the best paying reef yet found.

The Penny Gold Mining Syndicate was formed to work this claim on Crown Land and a small battery was erected under the superintendence of Mr E. Buckland... The Excelsior is changing hands [and] an English company is about to acquire this and adjoining properties...

Mount Pleasant was not put out by its more sensational neighbours and it was reported that '[it] has pursued the even tenor of its way and every Saturday night has found it with as much gold to sell as the Blumberg prospectors have wages to pay':

The number of diggings rose at the same time to considerably over a hundred but it has sustained a great reduction through the renewed rush to the Barossa... If the diggers could have had equally free access to the adjoining gullies which are now freehold - those for instance that penetrate southward into the dividing range between the Torrens and the Onkaparinga - hundreds might have earned a livelihood... The greatest progress has been made by the Mount Pleasant Company...

Hundred of Talunga Sections 1287, 1288, 1280, etc., were situated a little over a mile south of Mount Pleasant; known as the Mount Pleasant Diggings, two long gullies were worked for alluvial gold:

Two men are at present engaged in fossicking... Mr Dutton, Manager of the SA Bank, Mount Pleasant, informs me that from February 1870 to July 1873, 720 ounces of gold from these diggings passed through the bank...

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 5 July 1924, page 32, of Mrs Stephen Castle and descendants in the *Observer*, 17 November 1906, page 29, of 'Blyth's Cutting' in the *Chronicle*, 19 December 1908, page 10, of the memorial Hall in the *Observer*, 27 November 1926, page 34, 23 July 1927, page 33, *Chronicle*, 23 July 1927, page 40, of shearers in the *Observer*, 17 November 1906, page 29, of aquatic sports on 6 January 1917, page 26, 5 January 1918, page 20.

There is, also, a **Mount Pleasant** on Kangaroo Island:

I arrived at Mount Pleasant or Thisbe [*sic*]. This is one of the highest points on the island, and composed entirely of sand thrown up by some convulsion of nature.' '[It] was a fancy name given to a very pretty spot by Mrs Price... There is no mountain anywhere near; but there is a mound... covered with a few mallee...

In 1910, one of the most enterprising and optimistic of the new settlers in this neighbourhood was Mr L.S. Sanders, who 'in partnership with Mr L.W. Engelbrech, secured last September the well-known Mount Pleasant property, which they have since renamed Kaiwarra... Prior to going to the island Mr Sanders resided in the Mount Gambier district where he took a deep interest in potatoes...' (*See Thisby, Mount*)

The name **Mount Pleasant** was applied, also, to section 334, Hundred of Yatala, by John Lewis; now included in Hampstead.

Pleasant Hill - (*See Hoyleton*)

Pleasant Park - (*See Meredith, Mount*)

Plush - Frederick Plush, an early mail contractor between Morgan and Wentworth, is remembered by **Plush Bend**, near Renmark. Born at Angas Park in 1862 he died in Adelaide on 4 May 1944. This nomenclature may be categorised as 'partially correct' because his brother, John Plush, was also a coach driver.

Plush Corner was the local name for a railway station, 5 km north east of Nuriootpa and, according to Rodney Cockburn, named after an orchardist, J. Saddington Plush. (*See Kyeema*)

Plymouth - A subdivision of part section 1058, Hundred of Port Adelaide, bounded by Military Road, Beach and Union Streets; now included in Semaphore. Philip Santo, MLC, laid it out in 1878.

In 1877, **New Plymouth** was laid out by Thomas J. Matters, draper of Port Adelaide, on section 957.

The same name was applied, also, to a subdivision of sections 43-45, Hundred of Pirie, by Henry Charles Warren in 1891; now included in Port Pirie West. The name comes from England.

Plympton - In 1908, Rodney Cockburn in his *Nomenclature of South Australia* said that it was believed to have been named by 'Mr John Dunn who built a Wesleyan Chapel there.' In response, writing from Orroroo, John Ford said that 'I am quite certain that the name was bestowed here by the late John Crews who died some years ago... He was born in the village of Plympton... and went to school with my father. He had a dairy farm on the Bay Road...'

However, an examination of primary land documents reveals that the latter gentleman did not hold land in the area until 1849, when he took up a lease of part section 104, on which the Halfway Hotel now stands. Prior to 1849, section 104, held by George Fife Angas, was not subdivided. (*See Netley*)

In 1838, the original village of **Plympton** was a subdivision of section 108, Hundred of Adelaide, by Henry Mooringe Boswarva in association with John Bentham Nealies, when they said that 'they beg now to offer the same to the public... Applications for shares in the new town to be made... to Mr H.M. Boswarva.'

It was situated between modern-day Marion Road and Whelan Avenue-Streeters Road.

The English town was so named because of its situation on the River Plym (Æ *plyme* - 'plum tree').

In his entertaining reminiscences held in the Mortlock Library, Henry Webb, who lived in the village about 1841, said, 'my father bought a five acre allotment of land from Mr Boswarva in the suburban section now known as **Plympton** which he [Boswarva] named in honour of his native town in Devonshire.' (*See Tam O'Shanter Belt*)

Various areas of the district have carried the name **Plympton** over the years, but currently the boundaries are, in the north, the former North Terrace to Glenelg railway line (Western Bikeway, McArthur Avenue), Gray Street and Beckman Street in the east, the Glenelg tramline in the south to Paget Street, Myer Avenue and Streeters Road in the west and then following Mooringe Avenue to Marion Road.

Plympton Park is situated between the Anzac Highway and the Glenelg train line and including Michel Street (now Avenue) and Lindsay Street. **North Plympton** was a subdivision of part sections 107, 108, 88 and 154, Hundred of Adelaide.

At various times some of the area has been known as Plympton, Plympton North and North Plympton. Today the latter suburb lies on both sides of Marion Road and includes 'The Pines', the 'former property of John Martin of the famous department store - it is now Southern Cross Homes' In 1883, his property and environs were described:

[Nearby was a] beautiful group of native pine trees (*Frenelias*), which has to this day escaped the destroying hand of the settlers, whose greatest ambition appears to have been to shave the rugged face of their newly adopted country and give it a smug 'civilised' appearance.

Although in the times long past - that is about forty years ago - there was a thick black forest to the eastward there was never any particularly strong growth of trees upon the land occupied by Mr Martin. Mr Richard Patterson who is a landscape gardener, *etc.* ... late the garden foreman at the Melbourne Exhibition, undertook the task of beautifying the land surrounding [his] cottage...

In the early days, Plympton was the headquarters of the Adelaide Pony Racing Association. However the popularity of pony racing declined and, in 1896, under the leadership of John Creswell, the Plympton Coursing Company was formed on the site, with greyhounds replacing ponies.

Hence a 'plumpton' (coursing facility) was formed at Plympton, thus causing some confusion regarding the suburb's name. **Plympton** was a railway station at the Marion Road crossing on the North Terrace to Glenelg railway line, and **South Plympton** was the station on the South Terrace to Glenelg line.



Fire at John Martin's on 5 April 1901

Poeppel Corner - The name recalls August Poeppel (1839-1891), a surveyor who, in 1879, established the eastern boundary line of South Australia from Cooper Creek to 26° latitude (Haddon Corner). Between 1878 and 1882, W.H. Cornish found discrepancies in the original survey and, later, Poeppel returned to the 26th Parallel and rechaind the line from the 138th meridian back to the 91st Mile Post.

On 17 February 1884, he reported his new chainage to the Surveyor-General and attached was a record of his field work, in which he shows a point 1,575 links east of the original corner post and marked 'position to which corner post is to be shifted.' The examination of this report showed that 'the chain formerly used was an inch too long.'

The post replaced by Poeppel was described as being seven feet high and ten inches in diameter and being the trunk of a coolabah tree, dragged by camels across salt lakes and sandhills from Mulligan Flats, sixty miles to the eastward. Initially, the post was erected in December 1880.

I have the honour to report that I have completed sinking and timbering a native well, known to the blacks as Mudloo. I find the position to be about 90 miles north of the corner and about five miles west of the boundary... I have not as yet found timber sufficiently good for mileposting... The party is in good health and the camels have improved in condition.

A photograph of the school's 'Toy Band' is in the *Chronicle*, 28 December 1933, page 30, 27 December 1934, page 34, of the Bronzewing Poultry Farm in the *Observer*, 13 September 1913, page 31, of Methodist Tennis Club members in the *Chronicle*, 28 March 1935, page 34.

Poanyadappa - On section 359, Hundred of Joanna. Aboriginal for 'bat hole'.



Lake Poeppele in 1988

Lake Poeppele in the Far North-East honours his name, also.

In 1962, Mr R.C. Sprigg, of Geosurveyors of Aust. Ltd., informed the Surveyor-General that 'during our recently completed crossing of the Simpson Desert along approx. Latitude 26° from Mt Daer to Birdsville, our traverse took us via Poeppele Corner':

In locating the peg we used both the South Australian and the Commonwealth photomap series, and these took us to the 186 mile peg. I noted a cut line extending back to the salt pan which we call **Poeppele Lagoon** and upon investigation found the real Poeppele's Corner post.

The post was lying down, vermin riddled and in an advanced state of decay. Most of the centre had gone and generally it was in bad shape, so much so that I made the decision to bring it back with me to Adelaide in order to preserve it, and have a decision made as to its future as a historic relic.

I am taking the Corner post to the museum for safe keeping and preliminary consideration as to ways and means of preserving it. I presume you will discuss it with other bodies interested as to its eventual fate.

Personally I would like to see it housed in a museum.

Today, the post is on public display in the Mortlock Library.

Poikang - On section 671, Hundred of Malcolm; Aboriginal for 'fresh water shrimp place' - *poika* - 'shrimp' and *ang* - 'place for'.

Point Martin - (See *Martin, Point*)

Point - A post office at **Point Pass**, 12 km NNW of Eudunda, opened in 1871 by R. Mullner, was closed on 31 January 1982. Later, the name was applied to a subdivision of section 182, Hundred of English, by Albert F. Klæbe in 1874 and extended as **Point Pass West** by William Richards in 1910.

The **Point Pass** School opened in 1891 and closed in 1945. The first settlers in the district were the Richards family and, when asked to name the place, tradition has it that Mrs Richards, (probably, Anne Richards - *nee* Callaghan (ca.1841-1880) - the wife of William Richards) said, 'I came from Pointz Pass in Ireland and here's a point to pass, so let's call it Point Pass.' Pointz Pass is on the River Bann in Ireland and took its name from Sir Toby Poyntz, who won a victory against the Earl of Tyrone's forces in the 17th century.

In 1875, a meeting took place at Point Pass to 'discuss the necessity of getting the main road to Kapunda macadamised and to consider the rabbit question. Mr John Farley acted on behalf of the English and Mr C.F. Fechner for the Germans present':

The [rabbits] extended across a large tract of country north and east of the river over an area of 1,000 square miles... A dispute arose as to whether the rabbits could be buried alive in their burrows, it having been found that the entrances to burrows when closed were opened again in a few days. It was stated that outside rabbits would open the holes again...

A photograph of the golden wedding of Mr & Mrs J. Schutz is in the *Observer*, 6 December 1913, page 41c, of the Lutheran college on 11 July 1914, page 4 (supp.).

In 1872, the **Point Sturt** School was conducted in a chapel by Alfred Gray with 33 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1860. Two names indissolubly associated with Point Sturt are those of Angas and Yelland:

The former in relation to the famous shorthorn cattle and the latter in connection with cattle also, but chiefly the dairying breeds. The late Mr J.H. Yelland launched out at Point Sturt more than 50 years ago...

The grazing in the district is some of the finest in the State... Messrs Yelland have a substantial... butter and cheese factory...

Point Sturt Estate was created out of several sections in the Hundred of Alexandrina, by C.H. Angas, J.A. Thomson and L.W. Bakewell in 1913. (See *The Point*)

Polda - Aboriginal for 'good water place'. The 'Polda Run' was held by Gregory Hawson (lease no. 1652), originally no. 491, taken up on 27 May 1856. The **Polda** Post Office, 40 km west of Lock, opened in October 1895. The **Polda** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1933. In 1928, in order to test thoroughly the Polda area on Eyre Peninsula as an auxiliary water supply in the Tod River reservoir:

A number of wells were sunk to determine the most suitable situation for a pumping plant and to record the effect of continuous pumping on the watertable... 12,000 gallons of water per hour were delivered through 800 feet of piping... It was apparent that a much larger body of water existed than was hitherto supposed...

Polda Rock is on section 47, Hundred of Wudinna.

Poldinna - An Aboriginal word meaning 'rockhole'. **Poldinna Rockhole** is on section 9, Hundred of Minnipa, about 56 km North-West of Kyancutta. The 'Poldinna Run' was held by J. Geharty from 2 September 1861 (lease no. 974). (See *Geharty, Mount*) The **Poldinna** School opened in 1927 and closed in 1931.

Policeman, Point - Eight kilometres South-East of Woods Well in the Coorong, once the domicile of a police trooper (probably George Mason), who kept control of the Aborigines.

A police station was erected there in 1840. (See *Mason*)

Polish Hill River - Near Clare. During the 1840s, Polish emigrants settled on the Hill River and the area, so named, centred on the Church of St Stanislaus Koska. On 26 June 1871 Paul Polomka transferred about one acre of part section 158 to John Nykiel, Lucas Malycha, Paul Polomka and Jacob Nykiel for church purposes. The local name for the settlement that grew around the church was 'Old German Snowtown.'

Polkagee - Twenty-two kilometres north of Lock; an Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Polkdinney - The former name of a railway station on section 9, Hundred of Wannamana.

Polly Well - On section 19, Hundred of Peake, sunk by John Whyte in 1877; it has since been filled in.

In a letter to the author in December 1990, the Jabuk district historian, Elizabeth Nicholls, said, *inter alia*:

Some people say it was named after an early settler. That settler was Mrs George Lee. George was a worker constructing the new railway line that was opened in 1906. His wife, Polly, decided to join him at the head of the line which was a camp at Polly's Well...

Also, while I was reading through letters of John Whyte's (the pastoralist) wife, she was explaining to her sister, Polly, that she would not be travelling south due to the Murray drying up... Perhaps the well was named after her because [it] was named well before 1906 according to my maps...

Further, it has been recorded that a horse named 'Polly' was employed in drawing water from it; it has been suggested, also, that 'Polly', a cow, fell down it. (*See Source Notes*)

Poltalloch - Eight kilometres ENE of Narrung and derived from the Gaelic *teallach* - 'stream of the smithy'. Prof N.B. Tindale says it could be derived from *poltoan*, the name of an Aboriginal camping ground on a flat beside the lake that extended into the eastern portion of section 924. On 30 August 1839, John and Neill Malcolm paid £4,000, in England, for a special survey of 4,000 acres on the northern shores of what is now known as Point Malcolm.

The '39th Special Survey' was made in 1841 and land grants issued in 1842.

It probably takes its name from Poltalloch, in Argyllshire, Scotland, which they acquired 'with the object of establishing peasants from the West Highlands in closer settlement':

They declined the adventure and the Malcolm's formed a cattle station on the choice land they had secured.

Sir Samuel Davenport acted as their agent until 1873-1874 when their interests were purchased by J. and T.R. Bowman... [*See McDougall Hill*]

In 1919, Matthew Kropinyeri, a member of the indigenous community at Point McLeay, said that 'with the exception of only half a dozen or so, all the inhabitants of Point Mcleay went to Poltalloch on Peace Day in response to a very kind invitation from Mr and Mrs Bowman':

On [arrival] the schoolchildren's fife and drum band, under the direction of Mr Lawrie, the school teacher, headed the procession to the grounds... A football match having been arranged, the visitors stripped off to face a strong combination from different clubs... The good old mission team proved more than equal to the conflict and scored a remarkably easy win... The peace celebration was a red letter day...

Photographs of a Girl Guides' camp are in the *Observer*, 15 October 1921, page 24, 28 August 1930, page 33.

Polygon Ridge - About 12 km south of Old Koomooloo Station and north of Cadell; named after a World War I battleground in France. Prior to 1918 it was 'Gebhardt Hills'; the name was restored on 13 November 1986.

Pomanda, Point - Located on the shores of Lake Alexandrina at which the River Murray enters. Captain Sturt recorded it as *pomundi* - 'to fight'. Professor Tindale places it on section 377, Hundred of Brinkley, and says it was the home of a mythical creature. (*See Millowar*)

Pompey Pillar - While surveying the Hundred of Moralana, in 1895, William Greig Evans named this hill in the wall of Wilpena Pound after a black tracker who was with his party.

Earlier, in 1875, it was reported that 'Mr Ball pushed his way through a desolate country to the northern part of the Barrier Range and to the Grey Range':

Here... Mr Ball found abundance of feed, but was frequently unable to obtain water. He had with him during a portion of the time the native guide, Pompey, who attended and deserted Mr Babbage and who played off a similar trick on Mr Ball. In consequence of the desertion of his guide this gentleman was compelled to return much earlier than he had intended and he again crossed Lake Torrens...

Pompoon Swamp - A school adjoining sections 173 and 230, Hundred of Mayurra, opened by Elizabeth P. Sheppard (Sheppeard?) in 1880; it closed in 1967.

In 1875, it was suggested that had 'some of our northern farmers a section of it near their wheat-sick holdings it would be a fortune to them, as it would furnish a supply of manure for years':

The soil consists of partly decomposed vegetable matter for three or four feet and is of such combustible nature when dry that the earth thrown out from the cutting of the drains has... taken fire and burnt away...

Its Aboriginal name was *pampampanu*.

Pompoota - An irrigation area 14 km south of Mannum, derived from the Aboriginal *pombulum* - 'flowing' and *puta* - 'end' - tidal influence ceases at this point of the river, or *panpota* - *pano* meaning 'ground' and *pota* 'swamp' or 'swampy'.

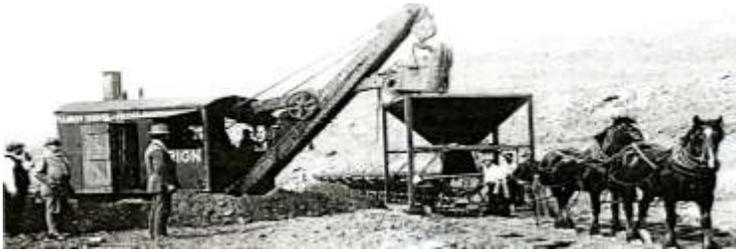
In 1916, the SA Government established a farm there to train returned soldiers to settle on Murray lands.

H.R. Mack opened the **Pompoota** Post Office on 17 July 1916; it closed on 30 June 1970.

Education Department records show **Pompoota** School being opened in 1937 and closed in 1947. However, the *Advertiser* of 23 January 1917, page 9a has a report on the opening of a school while a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 13 August 1936, page 37.

In 1912, comment was made on trouble at the reclamation works:

On the Pompoota swamp where several days ago 12 men ceased work and demanded one shilling and sixpence an hour for six hours a day for working on wet ground the Commissioner of Crown Lands said, '... The work must proceed as desired by the expert officers who are responsible for its successful conclusion. I regret the attitude of the men concerned.'



Excavation work at Pompoota

The three rocks fronting the bay were called 'Black Rocks' by Flinders because in the forenoon the dark coloured limestone on their western side appeared quite black when seen from the seaward against the inland sandhills. (See *Balgowan*)

Ponde - A post office on section 627, Hundred of Younghusband, and taken from an Aboriginal for 'Murray cod' or, more specifically, 'a silhouette of the looping river likened to that of the great fish.' (See *Mason, Neeta & Tailam Bend for the associated myth of 'Ponde'*.)

It was once an entry point along a tribal boundary for the Ngarkat people from the east who needed water in times of drought - the Kungulaka clanspeople suffered them but kept them from camping near the water.

In 1931, the aftermath of flooding was discussed under the heading:

Dairy Settlements Being Crippled - Thirteen Ponde Farmers Lose Livelihood Overnight

Following quickly upon the bursting of the levee which had held the flood from the Cowirra farms, the neighbouring settlement on the reclaimed Ponde swamp was submerged beneath from two to ten feet of water... and 13 dairy farmers, some of whom had struggled to comparative comfort in the years they had been there, lost their essential fodder crops... They are in a desperate plight...

A photograph of flooding is in the *Chronicle*, 8 October 1931, page 33.

Pondooma - A telephone office, North-East of Cowell, opened on section 26, Hundred of Warren, on 5 October 1927. **Pondooma** Post Office opened on 19 January 1929; closed on 10 September 1969. Aboriginal for 'to tie'.

Pontarra - (See *Mannum*)

Poochera - The town, 64 km east of Streaky Bay, was proclaimed on 23 September 1920 and taken from either an Aboriginal name for a hill in the area, the name of a tribal chief, or a corruption of *putyednura* - 'towards the mist or fog'. The name was also mentioned as the name of an Aboriginal woman who was the wife of 'Mangultie', the murderer of John Hamp. (See *Hamp Hill & Waterloo Bay*)

The **Poochera** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1976.

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 4 November 1937, page 37.

Poodra - An 1872 photograph of the property is in the *Chronicle*, 28 July 1932.

Pooginagoric - Aboriginal for 'forgotten shells', *i.e.*, a camp now forgotten and derived from *pudjinagorik* - implements have been found there on section 287, Hundred of Tintinara, 6 km South-West of Custon.

The **Pooginagoric** School was opened in the local church by Lilian C. Parker in 1888; it closed in 1950.



Pooginagoric Chapel - circa 1930

Pooginook - A corruption of an Aboriginal word *pudjinuk* meaning 'place of good food' and given, specifically, to a cave and rock shelter about six metres above normal river level, east of Waikerie which had inscriptions and dates of early white visitors, together with signs of Aboriginal occupation. The **Hundred of Pooginook**, County of Young, was proclaimed on 7 October 1915 and the **Pooginook Lagoon** was a favourite place to snare ducks and platypus. (See *Taylor Flat*)

Pool Flat - Near Second Valley, about 400 metres from 'Cutter Flat', where the vessel *O.G.* was wrecked in 1854; it was a 28 foot cutter of nine tons and altered to 35 feet and 12 tons in 1845. Sometime before 1840, a start to colonial shipbuilding was undertaken at Glenelg on behalf of the South Australian Company when the *OG*, named after Osmond Gilles, the Colonial Treasurer, was erected and launched.

An eyewitness has left us with the following account of the proceedings:

A large tent was erected and crowded with invited guests who were liberally supplied with a champagne luncheon. Every vehicle in and around Adelaide less heavy than a waggon was in demand, and horses hitherto better acquainted with plough harness than a saddle were promoted to be saddle horses for the occasion. The bonnets and dresses and bouquets that were paraded on the Bay Road that morning would have done no discredit to Greenwich Fair.

About noon torrents of rain began to descend without intermission and forgot to leave off for twelve hours. This persistent inclemency of the weather compelled close adherence to the tent and the company's excellent champagne. That and a profusion of bottled beer induced such sunshiny radiance inside that the unceasing patter and splash without enhanced the enjoyment rather than otherwise...

The time to separate at length came, or rather the proper time for proceeding homeward had long passed. Still the sky was one ebony mass, the earth a shallow lake and as for the big, round, cold raindrops, the popular comparison of 'cats and dogs', give no adequate idea of them. Eventful were the occurrences of that night as a too bright morning rendered evident.

Horses arrived at their stables riderless, and some of their owners reached the same neighbourhood a few hours afterwards. Vehicles were discovered unaccountably stuck in holes, lodged against fallen trees, lying on their sides or backs, or in any other position inconsistent with progress, while their previous occupants and the unhappy quadrupeds which had been associated in the dilemma had slid, waded or scrambled somewhere or other.

It was a meeting place for Aborigines and the scene of many battles and they knew it as *yarnuinga* - 'talking place'; the Kaurna and Ramindjeri people met there to barter red ochre from 'Ochre Point'. (See Gilles, *Potartung & Ochre Point*)

Poolgara - A telephone office established on section 33, Hundred of Caralue, in December 1929.

Poolna - In 1870, it was the name proposed for a subdivision of section 171, Hundred of Mount Muirhead, taking its name from **Poolna Spring** on section 425; it is situated NNE of Millicent.

No records were found in the Lands Department regarding its survey but, in 1932, it was reported that:

An office genius in Adelaide first located it [Millicent] at Poolna in the bed of Colcallat Creek 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 [Millicent] was afterwards located about two miles out on the Rivoli Bay South road. [See *Millicent*]

Pool of Siloam - Was the name of a pool in Jerusalem to which Hezekiah channelled water through a rock tunnel from the Gihon Spring. Here Jesus sent a blind man for healing. (See *2 Kings 20:20 and John 9:7*)

Early tourist brochures claimed that the lake, near Beachport, possessed therapeutic or healing properties.

Known today as 'Lake Beachport' or 'Beachport Salt Lake', in 1894 it was described as being 'all too little known':

We make the following statement from a letter just to hand from Dr Campbell: 'Pure water is reckoned as 1, sea water 20.3 and Pool of Siloam 40... It is difficult to sink when in the water... If your people wished to condense it you will have an excellent deposit waiting for you'...

In July 1909, the Beachport Tourists Association said in a pamphlet:

Persons suffering from rheumatism, sciatica and kindred ailments are advised to bathe in this lake. The healing properties of these waters have had such beneficial effects upon visitors that quite a number are prepared to bear testimony as to their efficacy.

In 1911, an effort was made to persuade the council to afford facilities for mixed bathing:

The Salt Lake there is reserved for male bathers during certain hours and for females at other times. Several heads of families are endeavouring to have a couple of hours reserved each day for mixed bathing, in order they may teach their wives and children to swim.

Poolyuruninna, Lake - In the Far North-East; Aboriginal for 'where everyone got plastered with mud when trying to get a drink.'

Poomong - (See *Wiabuna*)

Poona Water - On section 96, Hundred of Warrow. Aboriginal for 'good water'.

Poonana Creek - In the Hundred of Mann; Aboriginal for 'place of good water'. Known, also, as 'Windittie Creek'. Rodney Cockburn records it as 'Poonang Creek'.

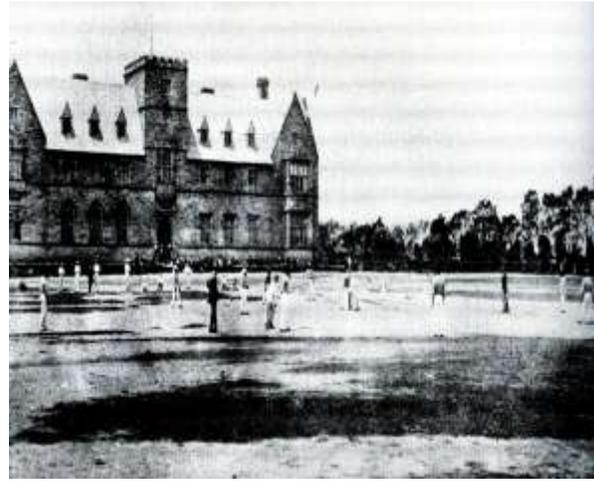


Methodist Sunday School picnic at Poonana - circa 1920

They speak pure English, without the slightest dash of vulgarism; and are in truth far more gentlemanly than many whose Anglo-Saxon or Celtic origin should give them a better title to the epithet.

Poonindie - In 1850 the name was given to an Aboriginal mission on Eyre Peninsula, 19 km north of Port Lincoln, by the Venerable Archdeacon Matthew B. Hale (1811-1895), following his arrival in the *Derwent* in 1847. He failed to record the meaning of the word that probably has a reference to 'water'. (See *Poonana*)

In February 1854, it was reported that 'the Port Lincoln natives from Archbishop Hale's are very fine young fellows':



St Matthew's Church, Poonindie & Poonindie Mission cricket team competing against St Peter's Collegians – circa 1874

In 1873, there was a school there 'where some of the pupils can show creditable specimens of penmanship, *etc.*': Singing classes for practising sacred music are held in the church. Everybody looked fat, happy and clean. One of the laws is that everyone must have a hot bath every Saturday evening and a cold one as often as he or she likes. The curfew bell tolls a little later than under the Norman rule and when it rings lights are put out and all retire to rest. Every Saturday boys with little carts may be seen picking up all pieces of paper, rags, bones, *etc.*, and taking them away for manure.

Every morning the men proceed to their rural avocations - some reaping, some shepherding, some building... Meantime the wives are washing and cooking and the children learning and playing and on Sabbath they listen in the beloved church to their pastor... It is impossible for any thoughtful man to visit the Poonindie Institution without being deeply interested... It is an immense step in one generation - from the ignorant savage life to the order and discipline pervading this little self-supporting settlement.

The **Poonindie** Post Office operated from October 1900 to 31 January 1946. A photograph is in the *Observer*, 26 March 1904, page 23.

Pooraka - By a special land order dated 24 July 1840, Sir Montague L. Chapman, through his agent, Captain Bagot, purchased 2,200 acres of land straddling both sides of Dry Creek. He subdivided it into 53 various size allotments; they were known, collectively, as 'Montague Farms' and, later, 'Montague Village'.

It is an Aboriginal word, meaning 'dry creek'; the local Aboriginal people also had a word *cooracka* meaning 'a magpie'. The name **Pooraka** was applied to a subdivision by William A. Tough, in 1952, when he cut up sections 548-50, Hundred of Yatala. (See *Abattoirs, Gepps Cross, Montague & Paraville*)

Poor Man's Section - (See *Enfield*)

Pordia, Hundred of - In the County of Le Hunte, proclaimed on 13 August 1925.

It is an Aboriginal name of a hill in the area.

The Ports of South Australia are listed in alphabetical sequence, *eg*, Adelaide, Port.

Portacoona - This pastoral property in the modern-day Hawker district was held by Malcolm Gillies during the great drought of 1864-1867 and, as a result of losses, he was declared to be insolvent.

An obituary of W.D. Taylor, a manager of the station, is in the *Observer*, 11 November 1916.

Portana - Ten kilometres east of Sheringa; an Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Rodney Cockburn says it is a corruption of the Aboriginal *pertana* - 'bad water'.

Portbridge - An 1859 subdivision of part sections 908-9, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Alfred Watts and Philip Levi; now included in Glanville and bounded by Carlisle, Hart and Sutherland Streets and Semaphore Road. (See *Glanville*)

Portee - The name is corrupted from the Aboriginal *porti*, an Aboriginal camping place near Blanchetown which was the best place for setting up duck nets where a swamp channel connected with the river.

Portee Station, Blanchetown, is a real piece of South Australian history. About July 1841 Edward John Eyre was appointed District Protector of Aborigines at Moorundie. He was given a joint land grant with Ian Oswald Gillies (*sic*) - [Osmond Gilles? - see *Swan Reach*] of the whole Portee river frontage and by Moorundie Creek, where a township known as 'Sturt' was laid out but it appears it was never sold.

There was a report of the sinking of the government cutter *Waterwitch* by the old Whipstick Hotel.

Subsequently, 'Portee' ownership passed to Messrs W.S. and Edwin Rogers from Eardley Thomas Louis Heyward, a noted River Murray pastoralist, Frederick Tennant and the present owner, Louis B. Power and Murray Pastoral Company in 1946 who has been the largest owner.

The station currently has a frontage to the River Murray of about nine-and-a-half miles, covering approximately 42,822 acres, and is being offered for sale on Friday next at 2.00 p.m. at Truro Hall, Truro, as a whole or in four separate lots.

In 1887, Messrs Rogers and Company had to contend with rabbits:

As fast as they are cleared from the frontages so they come in from the bank. The opposite side, Portee, although not so bad is not by any means free of the pest... The reaches after leaving Swan Reach are very picturesque, especially where the water backs up to Portee Creek...

Portee Creek discharges into the River Murray at section 3, Hundred of Fisher.

Porter - Captain William Field Porter, JP, the first to take up the position of magistrate at Port Lincoln following his appointment in March 1839 is remembered by **Porter Bay**, near Port Lincoln.

Porter Hill, on section 157, Hundred of Encounter Bay; remembers James W. Porter (1850-1918), who farmed his property 'Glenbrook' in the near vicinity.

Porter Reserve, on section 656, Hundred of Encounter Bay, honours the same gentleman who was a south coast pioneer in the sowing of subterranean clover and top dressing with superphosphate. A commemorative tablet was unveiled by A.P. Blesing, Minister of Agriculture, on 25 August 1935.

A photograph of the unveiling is in the *Chronicle*, 5 September 1935, page 45.

Porter Lagoon was, according to Rodney Cockburn, named after Thomas Porter, a manager of Koonoona Station. A fatal boat accident was reported in 1876 when it was reported that 'with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that I have to refer to the death by drowning of two of our respected residents; I refer to Messrs W.E. Lunn, storekeeper and Charles Fuller, manager for Messrs Hill & Co. mail contractors [during] a day's shooting on Porter's Lagoon, near Farrell's Flat...' (See *Spalding*)

Portland Estate - A subdivision of section 1130, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Port Adelaide.

Philip Levi and Alfred Watts created it, circa 1852, so naming it because it was laid out on 'Port Adelaide Land'.

In 1855, 50 lots were offered for sale a 'small distance from Custom House and nearly opposite the railway terminus... Many of the lots are in the line of Tam O'Shanter Creek and the main road to the Old Landing Place.'

It was known as 'Simpson's Swamp' in the early days. (See *Queenstown*)

By 1867, it was pleasing to note the 'great improvements that have been made to this district by the filling up of the stagnant ditches which hitherto separated it from the Port Road':

The greatest benefit resulting from this work is the removal of the effluvia which in hot weather arose from these ditches... The ditches extended for about half a mile in length and have been filled up with sand conveyed from the sandhills at the Old Port and covered with silt raised by the dredges in the river. A tramway, more than a mile in length, was laid down for... conveying the sand...

The laying of the foundation stone of the Bible Christian Chapel is reported in the *Observer*, 7 November 1868, page 16a.

Portraith - A subdivision of section 873 and part section 892, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Charles Drew (1836-1896), merchant of Moonta, in 1874. There is a Portreath (*sic*) in Cornwall, England, derived from *treath* - 'sand bay'.

Portsea - In 1881, it was said of this subdivision:

Portsea - with the light blue bounding sea flashing and sparkling in the radiant sunlight, suggestive of health and coolness - a promise carried out in full, for over thousands of leagues of southern seas come the brine-laden breezes, carrying vigour by day and cool repose by night.

In 1916, **Portsea** was a subdivision of sections 725-28, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by T.N. and A.T. Matters; it was an unofficial name not recognised by the Department of Lands and was laid out as 'Largs Bay Estate'.

Portsmouth - A 1903 subdivision of part section 771, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by George Tall, dairyman of Largs; now included in Outer Harbor. The name comes from England where, in the *Saxon Chronicle* of 500 AD, it was *Portesmuth* - the place where Porta, a Saxon chief, landed in order to assist in the subjugation of the Belgic Province in England. Other sources contend that it derives from *portusmupa*; the Latin *portus* means 'harbour'.

Port Victor - (See *Victor Harbor*)

Postmark Dam - North-East of Renmark where the 'Postmark Run' was established by H. Brook in 1875. (See *Bookmark, Danggali Conservation Park & Renmark*)

Potangola - A swamp and waterhole on the boundary of sections 10 and 11, Hundred of Landseer.

The Aboriginal word *Ngola* is Aboriginal for 'camp'.

Potartung - Corrupted from *potartang*, the Aboriginal name for 'Red Ochre Cove' on section 359, Hundred of Willunga. The best ochre for body painting south of the Flinders Ranges was found there and visited regularly for initiation and ceremonial activities of the Murray River and Lake Alexandrina people. (See *Ochre Point, Onkaparinga, River & Pool Flat*)

Potawei - A camping place in the vicinity of section 727, Hundred of Parsons, adjoining the Glen Roy area, is linked with the name of the whole Potaruwutj people who moved about in the mallee country in small groups depending on nuts from mallee trees for sustenance. (See *Padthaway*)

Powell - This name, applied to Klemzig during the Boer War, commemorated the first South Australian 'fallen soldier of that war':

Poor Powell. One of the quietest, most useful and most popular men in the Australian Regiment. A few branches had been placed upon him but that was the only attempt at sepulture [*sic*]. Near him lay an envelope addressed to himself - a trifle which the Boers had discarded when they robbed the dead.

And just at his head was the little bulwark of stone which he had erected and behind which he had found cover until that fatal moment when, a white flag being reported, he rose to ascertain what it meant and was immediately killed by a Boer bullet... [See *Klemzig*]

Poynton - A 1913 subdivision of section 24, Hundred of Davenport, by Sydney Allen Wills, agent of Port Augusta, suburban to that town. The name occurs in Shropshire and Cheshire, England, and means 'Peofa's *tun* (town)'.

The **Hundred of Poynton**, County of York, was proclaimed on 25 April 1895 in honour of Alexander Poynton, MP (1893-1901), who born in Castlemaine, Victoria, in 1863. He filled several important positions in connection with the Labour movement, and was a member of the short-lived Solomon Government.

Poyston - A 1915 subdivision of sections 91-92, Hundred of Davenport, by Elizabeth J. Newton, school teacher; now included in Port Augusta. The name occurs in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Prairie - A descriptive name given to the district, 3 km east of Paracombe; adopted from Mr W.T. Hoad's 'Prairie Estate' near Millbrook. (*See Hoad Hill*)

Preamimma - Portuguese for 'prize mine' and given to a railway station in the Hundred of Mobilong, North-West of Murray Bridge, where there was a mine of the same name on section 13, Hundred of Monarto, opened in 1854.

A letter written by a local resident, Robert S. Macdonald, in 1918, confirmed this derivation: 'The name is not even a native name but is a word from a European language and signifies "first" or "prize mine".'

In 1866, Messrs Price and Faulkner, the discoverers of the new quartz reef at Preamimma, on Section 13, Hundred of Monarto, started from Nairne to work their claim:

They have sold the greater part of their interest in the claim to a wealthy company in Adelaide for £1,200...

I may mention that the discoverers have lodged their claim to the £5,000 offered by the government for the discovery of a gold field. [*See Pallamana*]

Rodney Cockburn attributes its nomenclature to the Aboriginal word *pirramimma*, meaning 'clouded sun'.

Precolumb - The name of a school situated on part section 1730, Hundred of Munno Para, near One Tree Hill; opened in the 1850s, it closed in 1938. In 1863, services in commemoration of the erection of the chapel and school at Precolumb were celebrated, when 'besides the numerous maps of the school, through the kindness of Mr Gaylard, the walls of the building were decorated with seed-burdened sorghum tastefully arranged...'

Today, a district road recalls the name.

Preiss Landing - On sections 270-71, Hundred of Ridley, recalls Carl A. Preiss (1851-1920), who obtained the Land Grant of sections 90 and 92 on 22 February 1913. Earlier, his brother, Friedrich W. Preiss (1852-1930), with others, got the Land Grant of section 101C, containing one acre for school purposes, on 18 February 1899.

Prelinna Spring - East of Wilpena Pound where the 'Prelinna Run' was established by Messrs Tennant and Love in 1859 (lease no. 932).

Prescott, Point - On Lake Eyre North and named after Prof. J.A. Prescott who was with C.T. Madigan, in 1929. (*See Madigan Gulf*)

Preston - A school near Balaklava opened by Edward P. Cordukes on section 540 in 1878; it closed in 1937. (*See Saints*) In 1884, a deputation from Saints station:

Situate on the line of railway from Balaklava to Port Wakefield... waited on the Minister of Education... in reference to the insufficient school accommodation at Preston. It was pointed out that there were more than 35 children on the roll... The schoolhouse was built to accommodate 24 children, and the teacher and his wife and four children were living in two rooms adjoining the school...

An English name derived from Æ *preosta-tun* - 'the town of priests'.

Prewitt Springs - In the vicinity of the Siccus River and named in July 1843 by E.C. Frome after a policeman, who was with his party: 'Beautiful water oozed out of the rocks and fell into a circular basin. It supported wild geranium in abundance.' The name does not appear on modern-day maps.

Price - This town, 18 km NNE of Ardrossan, named by Governor Jervois and proclaimed on 3 August 1882 was an inland anchorage on Wills Creek and named after Florence Annie Price, who married the governor's son. In 1882, a small wharf was erected but, by 1964, the port was virtually closed; the wharf has now been demolished.

The **Price School** opened in 1885. (*See Wills Creek*)

On December 25 1892 a large concourse of visitors witnessed the various sports which were energetically carried out. The following was the programme of events:



Price Island Jetty

Maiden Race, 100 yards - Pavy, 1; Lennard, 2.

Sheffield Handicap - Grigg, 1; E. Bowman 2; Wilson, 3; W. Bowman, 4

Tilting - O'Grady, 1; Maloney and Patterson (tie) divided stakes for 2 and 3.

Putting the Shot - Fennisey, 1; J. Phelps, 2; O'Grady, 3.

Stockman's race - one mile, dismounting at each furlong post, off saddle to ground, replacing same and remounting - Maloney's Invincible, 1; Davies' Neddv. 2.

The **Hundred of Price**, County of Buccleuch, was proclaimed on 11 January 1906 and, in 1910, it was said that:

Price was allotted four years ago and the highest valuation was 8 shillings per acre for a block joining the railway station while the average ran from 3 shillings to 6 shillings, according to position. These values have never since been considered too low. About 20,000 acres in the extension of the hundred from four to

eight miles south of the railway is now gazetted open for application. Residents, however, are amazed at the exceptionally high valuation put on the land which is absolutely out of all proportion to the present or prospective value of the Hundred of Price...

This name honours Thomas Price, MP (1893-1909) and Premier (1905-1909), born in Wales in 1852, came to South Australia in 1883 and obtained employment as a stone cutter at the site of the National Mutual Insurance Building being erected in Victoria Square; later, he helped in the construction of Parliament House.

In September 1890, he entered the Trades and Labor Council as a representative of the Mason and Bricklayer's Society and, later, became Chairman of the United Labor Party. Upon his death in 1909 he was eulogised as leaving behind 'a record of work which will place him in the front rank of the statesmen in this portion of the British dominion.' **Price Island**, near Avoid Bay, recalls the same gentleman. Baudin called it *Isle du Passage* (Fairway Island), while Freycinet's charts show *I. Pingre*.

Point Price was a 'New Shipping Place' on Eyre Peninsula; it is discussed in the *Chronicle*, 19 June 1909, page 31 and information on a proposed jetty in the same newspaper on 23 August 1913, page 13a, (*See Gibbon, Port*).

Price Hill is near Carrieton and named after Price Maurice who held the Pekina run. (*See Pekina*)

Prime, Port - The town, 8 km South-West of Dublin, proclaimed on 15 April 1880, was named after Joel Prime, a district pioneer. Born in 1842 in Cambridge, England, he arrived with his parents in the *Susannah* in 1849.

Primpun Bore - On section 53, Hundred of Peebinga, sunk on the then section 12 in April 1915 by Mr A. Anderson, a contractor of Lameroo; an Aboriginal word, meaning 'springing up'.

By 1936, through lack of use and maintenance, the District Council relinquished control of the water reserve.

Primrose Springs - Near Lake Eyre North, named by John McD. Stuart, after 'John Primrose of Adelaide', a brewer and distiller, born in Glasgow, Scotland, circa 1803.

A prospectus for the Primrose Union Brewing and Malting Co Ltd is in the *Advertiser*, 14 April 1888.

Prince Alfred Mine - A post office, 48 km NE of Carrieton, opened in 1872; it closed in March 1876. (*See Herbert*)

In 1872, it was reported that 'there appeared to be some covert influence at work to interfere with the expressed desire of those interested in and who are gaining their livelihood by the mine':

A memorial addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands was forwarded to one of the members for the district praying that the township might be surveyed on the site upon which the buildings are now erected.

This memorial appears to have been perfectly ignored, although signed by nearly 120 persons, such as teamsters, miners, woodcarvers...

Information on a school is in the *Observer*, 14 June 1873, page 11b and 26 July 1873, page 11g.

Prince Creek - In July 1858, B.H. Babbage left his horse 'Prince' there and, later, reclaimed him. (*See Babbage*)

Prince Town - In 1871, there was a report on the examination of scholars 'attending Mr Yates Public Day School, Prince Town, Inman Valley... The children numbering 41 were examined in the usual branches of an English education... Songs, rounds and recitations were given at intervals...' (*See Princess Town*)

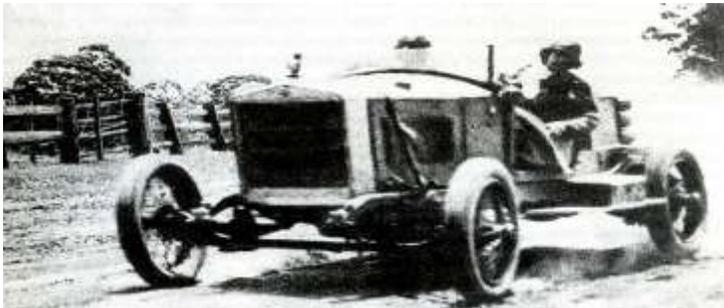
Princes Highway - The Princes Highway was proclaimed, officially, in 1922 and named in honour of Edward (1894-1972), Prince of Wales, who toured Australia for three months in 1920.

It was defined as that portion of the main road from Adelaide to Melbourne extending as far as the Victorian border, but in 1953 it became the name of the main highway from Adelaide to Sydney via Melbourne.

In South Australia since 1941, no geographical name has been officially acceptable in the possessive form - a good general rule but one that does affect the sense of some names previously applied.

The removal of the apostrophe from the original name Prince's leaves it in the plural form, and from this some people have naturally but wrongly concluded that the Highway (of which the Coorong was and remains an important section) was named after the two princes who in 1881 travelled along the Coorong route by coach.

Originally, it was intended to extend from Rockhampton to Perth, but over long stretches of the route the name was never used; it was not known at all in Queensland. The Prince of Wales briefly succeeded his father King George V in 1936... but on his abdication to marry Mrs Wallis Simpson he became the Duke of Windsor.



Norman 'Wizard' Smith drove from Melbourne to Adelaide in 13 hours 21 minutes in the early 1920s

In 1935, there was:

Little doubt that if the highway were bitumenised over the whole distance from the Victorian border, instead of half, as at present, tourists would be attracted to South Australia. The Highways Department which is responsible for the vast changes which have taken place has removed difficulties which made a trip to Melbourne or Mount Gambier almost an adventure. [*See Renown Park*]

A photograph of a sign post in Victoria Square is in the *Observer*, 18 October 1924, page 24.

Princess - Upstream from Donovan Landing, on the River Glenelg, are **Princess Margaret Rose Caves** named after Queen Elizabeth II's sister, following their discovery by Jack Hutchesson, in 1937.

Their interest lies in a unique limestone formation called hexitites. Almost unknown in other caves throughout the world these formations defy the law of gravity and grow out at right angles from the main stalactites down from the roof of the cave.

Rodney Cockburn designates **Princess Royal** as a pastoral and mining name in the Burra district and being adopted during the reign of Queen Victoria.



Princess Royal Homestead -

Once owned by the mining company of the same name

Sometimes recorded as 'Prince Town', it was a small village occupied by miners about two miles South-West of Burra.

Priscilla Creek & Priscilla Springs - Near Lake Eyre South. Rodney Cockburn says they were named by 'John McD. Stuart, after Priscilla Chambers'; that is John Chambers' daughter who was born in 1852 and died in 1924.

Prism Hill - An isolated peak and trig point, near Lake Blanche, with a prismatic shape. (*See Vardna Wartathinha*)

Prongorong, - (*See Shannon Landing*)

Prony, Cape - According to Freycinet's charts it was a prominent headland on the North coast of Kangaroo Island between Capes Forbin and Cassini but, apparently, has not survived due to difficulty in identifying it, there being no relevant prominence in that area.

Gaspard Prony, a brilliant French engineer, was employed by Napoleon upon important engineering works, including draining the Pontine Marshes; he was created a Baron and, later, a peer of France.

Proper Bay - About nine km south of Port Lincoln. A plaque marking the area of this bay, where Flinders watered HMS *Investigator* in February and March 1802, was unveiled on 3 March 1939.

Prospect - On 25 July 1838, John Bradford (ca.1794-1868), obtained the land grant of section 373, Hundred of Yatala, and cut it up into several eight-acre allotments. H.C. Talbot said, 'it was so named from the beautiful prospect, situated on the Adelaide Plains and being separated from North Adelaide by the Parklands, beautifully timbered with gum trees, wattles, etc.' Of interest is a report of a banquet in respect of 'the benevolent principle demonstrated in Sunday-school education' at Prospect House in the *Observer*, 6 January 1849, page 2a.

The first anniversary of the Wesleyan Sunday School was reported in the *Register*, 5 July 1865, page 2d, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Wesleyan Church on 16 September 1874, page 5a.

In 1865, a meeting of the inhabitants of Prospect Village was held in the schoolroom 'to consider the advisability of extending the waterworks to that locality. Mr N. Oldham occupied the chair... If government would furnish the three-inch pipes the villagers would do the rest of the work...'

A photograph of a Minda Fair is in the *Observer*, 13 May 1905, page 24, of a cricket team in the *Chronicle*, 19 May 1906, page 28, *Express*, 5 June 1913, page 8, *Observer*, 14 June 1913, page 29, of an Australia Day celebration in the *Chronicle*, 29 September 1917, page 24, *Observer*, 12 October 1918, page 25, of the opening of a bowling green in *The Critic*, 5 November 1913, page 15, 16 May 1917, page 4 (committee), of the bowling club committee in the *Observer*, 20 October 1923, page 30, 18 October 1924, page 34, of a bowls team on 9 April 1927, page 34, of a patriotic carnival on 25 November 1916, page 26, *The Critic*, 22 November 1916, page 15, of whippet racing in the *Observer*, 23 December 1916, page 28, of a carnival on 1 April 1922, page 26, of a Riverside School sports day on 16 June 1928, page 36, of a Horses in Action committee in the *Register*, 17 October 1927, page 10.



Windmill Hotel, Prospect - circa 1881

The subdivision of the town of **Prospect Hill** on part section 352, Hundred of Yatala, was advertised by C.W. Priest, land agent, in 1879. Its southern boundary adjoined St Johns Wood and was subdivided by B. Johns, T.J. Trathen, F. Green, T.G. Gordon and C.W. Priest.

The name **Prospect Hill** (previously known as McHarg Hill) occurs, also, in the Hundred of Kuitpo and in particular to section 51, six kilometres south of Meadows. In 1872, William Luffman sold one acre of it to George T. Griggs (1842-1919), who built a 'pug' house forming the nucleus of the present range of buildings. A store and

In 1882, Horace E. West said he was 'out riding on Saturday afternoon when he was met by Miss McBride':

She told him a little boy [Frederick Beck] had fallen into a dam at **Princess Town**. He hurried to the spot... [and] saw the deceased's head above the water, went out on a plank and drew the body out and laid it on the bank of the dam. He then rode to Kooringa for the doctor and the police...

Prospect Hill, on Kangaroo Island, was named by Matthew Flinders on 4 April 1802 because of the interesting view from the summit; in his ship's log he described it as 'a sandy eminence'.

It is known locally as 'Mount Tisby' (or Thisby) (*See Haines, Hundred of & Pennington Bay*)

post office were opened in the building in 1874 and, an early resident, Miss Cross, after seeing the walls of a new church rising, the opening of Mr Grigg's store and the commencement of a transport service to and from Adelaide, suggested that 'better prospects were ahead' which may have some bearing on its nomenclature - The laying of the foundation stone of the Wesleyan Church, 'to be called Prospect Hill Chapel', was reported on 29 September 1873. (*See Spring Grove & Appendix 53*)

In the 1960s, the store became a local museum, some of which was destroyed by fire on 'Ash Wednesday' in 1983.

The **Prospect Hill School** opened in 1876 and closed in 1963. In 1910, an Arbor Day was held at the State school 'when the children planted several trees under the supervision of the teacher, Miss Holly. About 70 persons were present, but unfortunately it rained the whole afternoon and outdoor games were impossible...'

Rodney Cockburn places **Mount Prospect** in the district of Coffin Bay and being named by Captain F.R. Lees, during an exploration in the *Nereus* in 1839, because of 'its commanding and extensive view' that it afforded.

Prospect Valley, in the Gawler Ranges, was named by Stephen Hack in August 1857 because it afforded a vantage position for viewing the surrounding country.

Providence - In 1860, 'the small chapel at **Providence** belonging to the Bible Christian denomination, prettily situated in a valley in the Barossa Ranges, was reopened for divine service last Sunday, after having undergone thorough repair.'

Prupangawand - On section 24, Hundred of Glyde. It was there that *Prupe*, an aged blind woman, was killed by the fall of a supposed meteorite.

Pualco Range - East of Peterborough, where the 'Pualco Run' was established by J. Taylor in 1856. (*See Vickery Creek*)

Pub Lake - On section 394, Hundred of Waterhouse, so named because the 'Bush Inn' was adjacent to it.

Puckridge Well - In mid-Eyre Peninsula and named after the Puckridge family who have a long association with Eyre Peninsula, the patriarch being John St G. Puckridge (1812-1898).

He arrived in the *Lady Nugent* in 1854 and held pastoral lease 1185, North-East of Lake Hamilton, from 1864, while his son, Anthony (1845-1891), held lease no. 154 in the Hundreds of Ulipa and Kiana, in the 1880s.

Pugatharri - Probably derived from the Aboriginal *pungkutu* - 'to kill, stab or bite' and *tarni* - 'in the direction of'. If this is correct it could be related to the killing of J.C. Darke at this place on Eyre Peninsula. (*See Darke Peak*)

Pullen - W.J.S. Pullen (ca.1813-1887), the Colonial Marine Surveyor, is remembered by **Pullen Island**, near Goolwa, named by Governor Gawler on 15 September 1840. While acting in this capacity during his survey of Lake Alexandrina he succeeded in sounding the sea mouth of the River Murray. At a meeting of the South Australian Society in London, on 5 October 1841, a vote of thanks was accorded Pullen and the 'gallant members of his boat's crew (John Duncan, Richard Foster, Francis Moore, Henry Hooper and George Richardson) for the great honour and benefit they had conferred upon the colony... by the discovery of a navigable entrance to the river.'

Rodney Cockburn says that 'Pullen complained bitterly of Light's failure to credit his discoveries... He surveyed Port Elliot and assisted Captain Hart to bring a herd of cattle overland to Adelaide from Portland Bay.'

Following his return to England, in 1849, he became a Vice-Admiral and was with an expedition to the Arctic region in search of Sir John Franklin's remains.

Mount Pullen, east of Terowie, probably honours the same gentleman who arrived with Colonel Light in the *Rapid*. He died in England in 1887. (*See Ketchowla, Hundred of*)

Port Pullen - (*See Barker Knoll & Goolwa*).

Punchs Rest - A trig station near Lyndhurst was, also, the name of Samuel Parry's favourite horse.

The 'Punchs Rest Run' was established in 1888 (lease no. 1219A).

Pungbulung - About 4 km North West of Woods Well on section 29, Hundred of Glyde, was an important Aboriginal camping place and, offshore, two rocks represented the place where the ancestral *Panitjari* seagull man frightened the salmon away.

Pungonda - An Aboriginal word for 'fight' given to a railway station 37 km east of Loxton. During the 1927-1930 droughts, with sand drifts over the railway line, a local resident, Mr Condon, renamed it, unofficially, 'Gone Under'.

Punkulde - A railway station 3 km NW of Milang. Aboriginal for 'fish spear' or 'wild geese'.

Punpunariang - A salt lagoon, in the Hundred of Glyde, where Aborigines pegged out animal skins to dry.

Puntabie - An Aboriginal name applied to a local rockhole and a railway station, 48 km east of Ceduna.

The **Puntabie School** opened in 1937 and closed in 1955.

Punthari - A school 13 km north of Mannum opened as 'Finniss Vale' in 1891; changed to 'Hildesheim' in 1892, at the suggestion of the local school teacher, it became 'Punthari' in 1918. Aboriginal for 'scrub'. (*See Hildesheim*)

Punthina Well - In the Far North-West was named after a clan of local indigenous people.

Punyelroo - A school, 8 km south of Swan Reach, opened by Alice Rosser in 1899 and closed in 1919, took its name from a local homestead on section 113, Hundred of Fisher. **Punyelroo Post Office** opened in October 1893.

In 1927, Mr T.P. Bellchambers said the first time he visited the **Punyelroo Cave** 'was through the kindness of the late Mr J. Brown, of Silver Lea, near Swan Reach':

On two other occasions while a guest of Murray whalers I, with several others, explored its depths. The entrance is picturesque and imposing. The walls and roof are thickly studded with fossil shells and the cliff stone, which underlies a vast area of the mallee lands on both sides of the Murray, is a sediment deposit, and lies on the black ooze of an ancient sea floor, a dead page of a wonderful past...

Pura Rock - (*See Wilgena*)

Purdie Isles - In Nuyts Archipelago, named by Matthew Flinders on 1 February 1802 after Robert Purdie, his assistant surgeon. Baudin called them *Les Compagnons*, while Freycinet's charts show *Is du Geographe*.

Pureba, Hundred of - In the County of Dufferin, proclaimed on 27 April 1922; it was the Aboriginal name for a hill in the area.

Purley Estate - A 1914 subdivision of section 265, Hundred of Adelaide, by G.C.C. Martens and taken from a 'garden estate' in England; now included in Fullarton. Information on its nomenclature and a sketch of the subdivision are in the *Register*, 16 March 1914. The name occurs in Surrey and Berkshire, England, and derives from either *porlei* - 'a wood or clearing frequented by snipe or bittern' or *pirlee* - 'pear tree meadow'.

Purnong - Aboriginal for 'at the wide place'. The land held, originally, by G. Dunn from 1853 was, apparently, named as the 'Purnong Run' by T.W. and H. Scott (lease no. 2037C).

The **Purnong Landing** Post Office, opened in November 1898, 35 km east of Mannum, closed on 30 June 1975.

The **Purnong** School was opened in 1902 and closed in 1983; the town of **Purnong** in the Hundred of Forster, 30 km south of Swan Reach, was proclaimed on 28 December 1911. (See *Bookpurnong*)

Photographs of baptismal ceremonies conducted by members of the Plymouth Brethren are in the *Chronicle*, 7 April 1928; also see *Observer*, 3 July 1926, page 31.

Purung - (See *Karang*).

Putpa - Derived from *putpajerta*, the Aboriginal name for Lyndoch Valley - 'good earth'.

Puttapa - The 'Puttapa Run' was established by J.G.I. Kerr in 1864.

Puttapa Creek, near Copley, was named after 'Puttapa Bob' an Aborigine accused of murder of a white man in 1856. There is a railway station of the same name in the area, while **Mount Puttapa** is known, also, as 'Mount Bayley'. Photographs of Puttapa station are in the *Observer*, 16 October 1920, page 26.

Puturutjung - On section 106, Hundred of Coolinong, the camp place of *Waijungara* who, as a red-ochred initiate, was seduced by a trick into embracing his elder brother's two wives. In revenge the husband, *Nepele*, set fire to the hut, but *Waijungari* and the women escaped into the heavens.

Pyap - The 'Pyap Run', named by R. Holland in 1868 (lease no. 1658), was corrupted from *paiap*, an Aboriginal camping place on a bend in the River Murray at section 142, where it turns abruptly from south to north west.

Another source says that it was a name applied by the Aborigines to a Murray River fish that was edible, but full of bones.

The **Hundred of Pyap**, County of Alfred, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893.

In March 1894, a large meeting of people interested in the projected village settlement at **Pyap Reach** 'was held at the Selbourne Hotel for the purpose of subscribing to the rules of the Settlement Association':

Mr A.J. Brocklehurst occupied the chair and announced that two capable men were dispatched on the previous day to Pyap Reach to select the ground that was to prove the field for the operations of the Association... and the 'Pyap Village Association' was described as consisting of 100 male adults who applied for land comprising about 10,000 acres about 10 km WNW of Loxton.



Surveyors camp north of Pyap Bend

Pygery - Derived from the Aboriginal *paitjariti* - 'fighting place'.

The **Hundred of Pygery**, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 31 July 1913 and the town of **Pygery**, 24 km North-West of Kyancutta, on 4 May 1922; it was diminished in 1944.

Its school opened in 1919 and became 'Pinbong' in 1923 at which time the **Pygery Siding** School became 'Pygery'; it closed in 1942. See 'Pinbong' in an attempt to solve this puzzle.

A photograph of lambing time on Mr E.H. Edmonds' farm is in the *Chronicle*, 4 July 1935, page 35.

The **Pyap Village** School opened in 1895 and closed in 1944.

The **Hundred of Pyap** School on Pyap West Road, South-West of Loxton, was opened in 1918 by Constance Polle in a hall erected by local citizens; it closed in 1944.

Pyap West School opened in 1913 and closed in 1949. (See *Kingston, New Era & Ramco*)