Table Lands - A government school near Eudunda; opened in 1895, it closed in 1920.

Earlier, circa 1870, a Lutheran school of the same name was conducted on section 248, Hundred of Julia Creek, taking its name from a 'table' or plateau of flat land north of Saint Kitts.

Tabor - In 1850, this German village in the Mount Lofty Ranges was reported as being named after a town in Bohemia, Germany.

Tailem Bend - In the early 1840s, George Mason was a police trooper at Wellington (later, he became Sub-protector of Aborigines) and it is recorded that he said, 'the scrub blacks called the place "Thealem", which probably means "bend".' (*See Marmon Jabuk & Mason*) Of interest, also, is the fact that Donald Gollan called his sheep run 'Taleam'. Professor N.B. Tindale says it derives from *teigalang*; *teigai* - 'to miss aim' for it was here *Ngurunderi* failed for a second time to kill the giant Murray Cod, *Ponde*.

On 19 February 1846 the *Government Gazette* recorded that occupation licences had been issued to Messrs Archibald Cooke, John Morphett and John Gifford over land in the near vicinity. (*See Cooke Plains & Gifford Hill*)

The town was proclaimed on 28 July 1887 and **Tailem Bend** School opened in 1902; a photograph of students is in the *Observer*, 10 October 1908, page 3. (*See Mason & Ponde*)

A photograph of the town is in the *Chronicle*, 2 March 1912, page 29, of residents on the *Queen* is in the *Observer*, 27 July 1912, page 30, of a new wharf in the *Chronicle*, 28 June 1913, page 32, of Miss Bleeze stripping a crop on her brother's farm on 17 February 1917, page 30, of the bandstand on 31 May 1934, page 36, of the opening of a post office in the *Observer*, 6 December 1913, page 30, of Empire Day celebrations on 30 May 1914, page 30, of members of a rifle club on 20 May 1916, page 26, of a football team on 15 October 1927, page 37, of railway cottages in the *Chronicle*, 8 May 1926, page 39.

Takkarang Swamp - On sections 39 and 289, Hundred of Bonney. An Aboriginal word for 'marsh watercress place'; flowering cress was a sign that youths should be subjected to initiation into manhood.

Talbot Creek - Runs through section 484, Hundred of Tungkillo and probably recalls David Talbot, who took up land at 'The Eastern Sources of the Torrens'.

Taldamatarang - An Aboriginal camp at sections 26 and 28, Hundred of Glyde, where the ancestral being of the Marutandi clan replaced the spearing of ducks by developing nets (*ngering*).

It was he who made the Coorong, its lagoons and fresh springs.

Taldra - Aboriginal for 'kangaroo'. The **Taldra** School, opened in 1919 by Theresa Kelly; was closed in 1957 and, in 1920, the name was given to a subdivision of part section 18, Hundred of Gordon, by W.H. Bruce Ltd, 32 km ENE of Loxton. In 1923, Taldra boasted of a football team that was 'leading in the district association. The Boss went to see the match against Noora. Footballer and runner in his younger days, he retains his enthusiasm. He is a most ardent barracker…'

Talia - Aboriginal for 'near water'. The 'Talia Run' was named by J.H. Browne under pastoral lease no. 1596 on land held, originally, by J.T. Symes from 2 January 1856 at 'Wedge Hill' (lease no. 453).

A sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

The **Hundred of Talia**, County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 22 September 1881 and the town of **Talia**, in the Hundred of Downer, on 17 May 1883.

In 1906, it was reported that 'at the back of the old Talia station Mr J.L. Higgins farms some 1,500 acres in a better class of sheaoak and limestone country':

> This settler is a great respecter of the indigenous timber and, believing strongly in leaving the process of destruction to the influences of time alone… Talia Station is held by Mr Thompson who carries some 7,000 sheep thereon… Four miles south of Talia a younger branch of the ubiquitous Kenny family is established… [*See Colton*]

The **Talia** Post Office, 26 km South-East of Port Kenny, opened circa 1862. (*See Higgins Landing & Kenny, Port*)

The **Talia** School, opened as the 'Hundred of Downer' in 1889, had its name changed in 1906; it closed in 1941.

A photograph of the school is in *The Critic*, 19 February 1908, of Valentine Roberts on her way to school in the *Observer*, 13 June 1925, page 34.

Talisker - John McLeod found silver lead ore on section 1554, Hundred of Waitpinga, 7 km SSW of Delamere and, on 5 July 1862, obtained a mineral lease for 14 years at an annual rental of £40. Shortly thereafter he assigned his interest to 'The Talisker Mining Co' which commenced mining operations and provided housing for its miners.

A hotel was the first building erected in the town, followed by shops and an eating house; by 1866 a dozen or more cottages were occupied by workers engaged in wood cutting and the transport of ore. A Wesleyan Chapel was built and services were conducted there for nine years until 1875, when the congregation had moved on. The town was serviced twice a week by Rounsevell's coach to Adelaide via Glenburn.
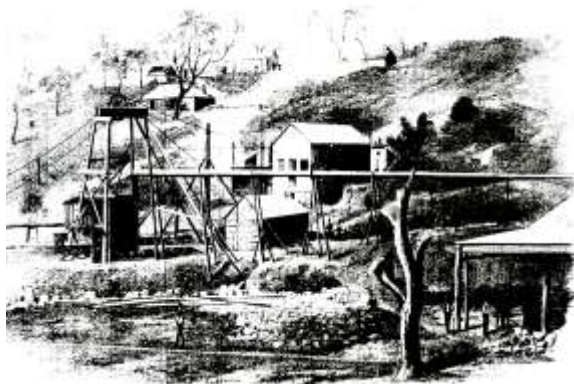
The Talisker Silver Mine – July 1888

By the close of the 1860s the two bugbears associated with mining were evident **-** paucity of finance and lack of adequate pumping equipment to cope with an abnormal influx of water into the mine. The Mine Captain was adamant that 'all that is required to properly develop the resources of the mine is an increase of funds… [It] has not yet paid a dividend… due solely to the mine being imperfectly worked owing to the want of funds…'

His advice did not go unheeded **-** the company had commenced operations with a capital of £6,000 with two increases in 1865 and 1869, totalling £34,000, but all to no avail for, by 1872, water was flowing into the mine faster than funds could be found to pump it out!

Finally, in 1872 'the company was unable to finance further development and operation ceased' leaving lamenting shareholders to ponder the fact that during the company's lifetime no dividend had been paid.

Hedley Brideson visited the area in 1958 and recorded that 'hidden among the trees and undergrowth was a mass of rusty ironwork';

> What once had been the machinery of the Talisker Silver Lead Mine **-** a mine that in the 1860s was regarded as a bonanza… A little further on we came to what had been the main street of Silverton, a township that grew up alongside the mine now overgrown with trees 20 to 30 feet high… It was hard to realise that over this very ground we were standing on, the sweating teamsters with creaking bullock waggons had carted the dressed ore to… Cape Jervis for shipment overseas.

The **Talisker** Post Office operated from February 1865 until 1878. In 1872, **Talisker** School was conducted by William Price with 56 enrolled pupils; **Talisker Conservation Park** was dedicated in 1985.The name comes from the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and derives from the Norman *hjalli-sker* **-** 'shelf-like rock'. (*See Silverton*)

Tallala - An Aboriginal word for 'my home' or 'my country' applied to a pastoral run held by Samuel and Frederick White in the 1840s until they sold out to John Tennant in 1847. A tablet commemorating John Tennant's droving feats of 1845-46 was erected at the entrance to 'Tallala' on the Port Lincoln-Tumby Bay Road and unveiled on 8 November 1946. The name **Tallala** was applied to a telephone office on section 20A, Hundred of Sturdee, and renamed 'Sturdee' in 1924.

Tallala School was opened in the Hundred of Scherk (now 'Sturdee') in 1902 by Annie Hunt; it closed in 1927.

> There are six provisional schools in this district, two only being full-time schools.
> According to population Tallala can hold its own, excepting Penong, and so far as I can see is as fairly titled to 'full-time' as any other…

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 22 November 1913, page 32.

In 1911, Agnes Kanaley gave the name **Tallala** to a subdivision of part sections 252-53, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Parkside and Fullarton.

Talpeinang - A place for snaring ducks and swans on the border between sections 944 and 945, Hundred of Malcolm. The Aborigines used small clumps of vegetation to conceal themselves while swimming towards the prey.

Taltabooka - Aboriginal for 'kangaroo pass'. A gold field at this place was described in 1894, the principal workings being located near Manna Hill, about two miles South-East of **Taltabooka Well**, where:

> Several trial holes have been sunk… both blocks have been worked since November last and at the Main Shaft I was pleased to meet Mr Sam Waterhouse, son of Mr F.G. Waterhouse, who accompanied J. MacDouall Stuart as naturalist… [*See Dlorah Downs*]

Talunga, Hundred of - In the County of Adelaide, proclaimed on 29 October 1846. Aboriginal for 'creek waterhole'. In 1886, gold workings were described upon sections 1280, 1287, 1288, *etc*., situated 'a little over a mile south of Mount Pleasant and known as the Mount Pleasant Diggings':

> Two long gullies have been worked for alluvial gold on these sections… 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…

In 1896, the Talunga Goldfields Development Company was floated in London by Captain Treloar and it acquired seven sections containing 442 acres in the Hundred of Talunga and situated three miles north east of Blumberg **-** at the outset their operations were confined to what was known as Scott's Reef.

By November 1896 it was expected that 'two other mines will be working with London capital within a few weeks…The great Talunga is the most advanced in the district where a new battery [is] nearing completion.'

A photograph of the mine is in the *Chronicle*, 2 September 1899 (supplement).

Tambelin - A railway station near Gawler. Aboriginal for 'selective'.

Tamblyn, Lake - In the North-East, discovered by E.A. Colson and named after 'John Tamblyn, late of the Education Department.' A 1936 letter from Edward Colson reads, in part:

> Today (August 20) I received a telegram saying that he had passed away. I think he was nearing his 85th milestone, 40 of which were spent in the SA Education Department… It is one of the proudest moments of my life that I should ask the authorities to consent to my suggestion that an uncharted lake I found in

crossing the Simpson Desert is named Lake Tamblyn. I feel sure that hundreds of his old students will thank me…

Tam O'Shanter Belt - A subdivision of sections 379, 392 and 397, Hundred of Yatala, named after the ship *Tam O'Shanter* that ran aground in the Port River in December 1836; now included in Kilburn and Regency Park.

In 1838, the grantee of these sections, Henry Mooringe Boswarva, formed the 'Tam O'Shanter Land Company' and subdivided the land, many lots being transferred to shareholders. (*See Plympton*)

The **Tam O'Shanter Belt** School opened in 1861 and closed in 1868.

In 1887, 'the Adelaide Cooperative Society's dairy farm at Tam O'Shanter Belt comprises eight acres of land in one block, six of which are used for… growing hay… The dairy was started in July 1886…'

Tamundee South - An 1850 subdivision of part sections 633-34, Hundred of Moorooroo, by William Koch and Alfred Reynell.

Tanba - A railway station near Belair. Aboriginal for 'view'.

Tanderra - A 'saddle' below St Marys Peak in Wilpena Pound. An Aboriginal word meaning 'resting place'.

Tangari - In the Hundred of Kuitpo. Aboriginal for 'edible gum'. Prior to 1918 it was 'Friedrichstadt'; according to Rodney Cockburn it was, originally, 'Paech Town'. (*See Paech*)

Tangoran - Near Renmark. In the early days white settlers crossed the river in boats made of animal hides. Aboriginal for 'skin' or 'hide'.

Tantandang - A waterhole in the Hundred of Glyde derived from *tandan* - 'little people' and *dang* - 'clan' or 'horde'. (*See Tantanoola*).

Tantanoola - Regarding its nomenclature, the Tindale papers in the South Australian Museum contain two possible derivations: 'One of the last South-East Aborigines told me that the name of the district was "tentunola", meaning "boxwood hill" or "boxwood camp".' In a later explanation he says *tantangola* was the 'name of a camp near the town and derives from *tantan* - "little people" and *ngola* - "camp". Similar names implying an elusive dwarf are spread widely in Aboriginal myths.' (*See Tantandang*)

In 1908, a 'South-Eastern correspondent, well informed in native lore' wrote:

> Forty years or more ago a shepherd's hut situated a mile or so South-East of the town was known by that name. The latter half of the name may mean, according to the way it is used, a shelter constructed of brushwood, a bird's nest or a house. Therefore, I paraphrase the meaning of *Tantanoorla* as a 'shelter constructed of brushwood'.

At the same time another correspondent went off on a different tangent and proclaimed that some of the old residents stated:

> It was the native name of the peeweet or magpie lark, but a gentleman well-versed in Aboriginal lingo and lore said that at a certain time of the year the tribes foregathered there to indulge in a general interchange of wives and other innocent amusements for the promotion of good-fellowship.

The town, 15 km South-East of Millicent, proclaimed as 'Lucieton' on 10 July 1879, received its present name on 4 October 1888, while the first cheese factory in South Australia was erected there and reported upon in the *Register* on 18 December 1886 when it was said that there would be no doubt that that it would be:

> The pioneer of many others… The first consignment of cheese was received and opened on Thursday, December 16 at the rooms of Messrs Sandford & Co., Currie Street, in the presence of the city merchants and leading grocers…

Its post office was opened as **Tantanoola** in 1881 by John Telfer; it became 'Lucieton' in April 1888 and 'Tantanoola' in 1889. **Tantanoola** School opened in 1888.

As regards the famous 'Tantanoola Tiger', which Rodney Cockburn declared to be 'a man [Robert C. Edmonson], whose criminal bent was the illicit collection of sheepskins', that gentleman was brought to trial in January 1911 and his portrait appears in the *Observer* on 15 April 1911, page 31.

The following version of events, which we believe to be closer to the truth, was gleaned from newspaper reports: in 1893 it was said that, 'judging from the accumulated testimony of many reliable residents… there seems to now no reason to doubt that a genuine Bengal tiger is infesting the neighbourhood…', while a year later it was declared to be either 'a tiger, a Chinaman, a neglected house dog, [or] a dingo of gigantic proportions, but the latest idea is that he is a cheetah - the hunting leopard of India.'

> *Round Kalangadoo there's a hula-baloo and panic at Penola;*
> *From the Gulf to the Bight,*
> *They're taking fright, at the thing they call the Tiger.*
> *Down by Dismal Swamp, over by Tarcoola*
> *Prowls that fearsome beast,*
> *That thing from Tantanoola.*

Finally, in 1895, the 'tiger', then proclaimed to be a European wolf, was shot by Thomas Donovan at Mount Salt on the Mount Schank station and, in 1947, he sold the stuffed and mounted creature to V.A. Willshire, the proprietor of the local hotel. (*See Donovans*)

Photographs of a Show are in the *Observer*, 2 December 1911, page 29, *Chronicle*, 21 November 1935, page 34, of the hotel in the *Observer*, 15 April 1911, page 31, of district council members in the *Chronicle*, 3 February 1912, page 31.

Tanunda - In 1843, it was said that 'as to part of the land, [German] emigrants… have leased from Mr Angas seven hundred and twenty acres in Angas Park, through which runs a stream called by them the Kedron':

> [Its] native name is Tanunda and it has an abundance of good water the year round. Along its banks the Germans have built their village of Bethany…The name of Tanunda is not, as many supposed, German, but a native appellation and has reference to the waters that skirt the place the year around.

The village was laid out by Charles Flaxman, circa 1848, and a plan lodged at the General Registry Office, in 1854, is headed: 'Situated on the banks of the River Gawler and Angas Park the property of Chas. Flaxman.'

A roving reporter said of the town in 1851:

> The township of Tanunda gives its name to the district. The township is a rising one, but itself not yet very populous; but undoubtedly the surrounding neighbourhood, with the villages of Bethany to the east, and Langmeil to the west, has a very large number of inhabitants; larger perhaps than is generally supposed. The district was quoted to us, authoritatively, as containing 500 souls.

> Whether that number included the inhabitants of the country extending to the Light Pass, we could not make out; but this tract is thickly populated with Germans from one end to the other. Tanunda proper, in the Hundred of Moorooroo, contains about sixty tenements, among them several good looking stores.

> There are butchers, bakers, shoemakers and other usual tradesmen… There is a steam flour mill, belonging also, as we understand to a German, with a lively engine of six horsepower. We can testify to the tenacity of its vigour, as it is not thirty yards from the Inn; after being ceaseless in noise all day, it began to work day and night; and as there was no possibility of closing our windows from the state of the weather, we had its running accompaniment of puffs and blows constantly in our ears.

> It is curious, however, that the engine, like all Germans, being an excellent timeist, its monotony was forgotten in its very regularity.

> Jones introduced his street lamp to our notice as his own invention, and a very good beacon to be seen from the Barossa hills. It consisted (he said) of a tin pot, with a central cylinder.

> It certainly gave a strong light, but on our observing the Tanunda Hotel at night flaring up in the same manner, he said his brother innkeeper had pirated his tin pot system on an inferior scale. We confess we could not see much difference, both lamps used to go out, and both tin pots were replenished at ten o'clock.

In 1856, a gold find was reported at Tanunda Creek, near Angaston, where B.H. Babbage had traced the course of this stream in August of that year, 'examined the ranges forming the basin of its upper portion, and explored the Kaiser Stuhl and surrounding "dykes" from Jacob Creek on the South-West.'

These diggings were 1,700 feet above sea level and high hopes were held out in respect of their likelihood to yield gold but, with the exception of a few specks, none was found.

Tanunda's Main Street in colonial days

Tanunda Post Office

However, in mid-July 1856 four elated diggers, Messrs Thomas Lawson, Edward Callaghan, Richard Dean and Peter Brady, informed the Adelaide press that they had sunk a shaft to 13 feet, seven miles to the north-east of Tanunda Creek and, from one tubful, washed 2 ozs. 4 dwts. It was at this time that government stated that the £5,000 reward, promulgated previously by John B. Neales, Chairman of the Gold Research Committee, was still payable - namely, on condition that upon any alleged gold field 600 licences at £1 per month should be taken out for five months consecutively.

Universally, a cry went out - 'We must look out for a larger and more hopeful find than Echunga.'

Earlier, on 22 August 1855, some 60 Germans assembled in the large room of the Tanunda Hotel to discuss the present political position of the South Australians speaking the German language:

> Dr Muecke… spoke with great warmth and eloquence about the position of Germans in their adopted land; pressed upon all Germans to give up, if they had any, their party interests, and to become South Australians, and proposed, as a means of promoting political knowledge, to form a club.

Photographs of a brass band contest are in the *Observer*, 21 October 1911, page 29, 18 October 1913, page 31, 25 October 1919, page 26, *Chronicle*, 18 October 1924, page 37, concerning 'Tanunda brandy' on 12 September 1896 (supp.), of Murray Street on 12 September 1896 (supp,), of new Year's Eve in the *Observer*, 7 June 1913, page 32, of Mr Carl Hoffmann's orchard on 17 January 1903, page 25, of a brass band contest on 21 October 1911, page 29, 18 October 1913, page 31, 25 October 1919, page 26, *Chronicle*, 18 October 1924, page 37, of the Tanunda and Truro tennis teams on15 June 1912, page 30, of the vintage on 19 April 1913, page 31, of a recreation park on 7 June 1913, page 32, of the town in the *Observer*, 20 May 1911, page 28, 7 September 1912, page 30, of the main street in the *Chronicle*, 5 March 1927, page 40, of the town in the *Observer*, 11 September 1926, page 34, of the

inners of the Tanunda Kingship Rifle match in the *Chronicle*, 20 June 1908, page 29, of a skittling club in the *Observer*, 16 November 1912, page 31, of grape farmers waiting at a crushing mill on 19 April 1913, page 31, of a tennis team on 21 April 1928, page 38, of a war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 14 February 1920, page 25, of a school's basketball team on 20 August 1936, page 38 of a football team on the 7 October 1937, page 37.

Tapanappa Creek & **Tapanappa Rock** - In the Hundred of Waitpinga. Aboriginal for 'wives water'.

An opening in the rocks formed a water catchment and, in Aboriginal legend, made by the two wives of the ancestral being *Ngurunderi*, when they were fleeing from the River Murray to the Pages Islands. (*See Chiton Rocks*)

Taperoo - Rodney Cockburn suggests it means 'calm' while there is an Aboriginal word *tapurro* meaning 'opossum skin' which item was used as drums at corroborees. The suburb was laid out in 1925 on sections 733 and 740, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Wilkinson Watkinson. The **Taperoo** School opened in 1953. (*See Yombo*)

Taplan - Aboriginal for 'grass tree'. The town on part section 15A, 32 km ESE of Loxton, was laid out by Henry George, farmer of Kadina, in 1914. **Taplan** Post Office operated from 1 July 1914 until 14 May 1982.

A new school was opened in 1927 by the Minister of Education who said that it had 'started in the local institute in 1917 with an average attendance of 10 children… the school committee comprises Messrs B.G. Rayson, secretary, W.T. Fogden, Obst and Moffatt and Mesdames Fogden and Moffatt…' It closed in 1967.

A photograph of the opening of a hall is in the *Observer*, 5 April 1924, page 32, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 17 October 1935, page 36.

Tapley Hill - Thomas Tapley arrived in the *Rajahstan* on 16 November 1838 and took up land on which the hill stands. He died in 1856, aged 66, and is buried in the West Terrace cemetery. In 1856, a few residents met at the Victoria Hotel and 'the general feeling of having these [horse] races held as soon as possible':

> The following gentlemen were named a committee to collect subscriptions and make arrangements for the meeting: Messrs R. Smith, W. Parker, J. Tapley, F. Brockmuir, F. Back, A. Noffkee and F. Pearce…

An 1844 Directory shows that he was the licensee of the Victoria Hotel that stood at the top of the hill. (*See Dunrobin*)

A photograph of horse racing is in the *Observer*, 19 February 1916, page 25.

Taplin Landing - On section 636, Hundred of Baker, and named after George Taplin (1831‑1879), a missionary; the Aboriginal name was *mi:kandjeram*. (*See McLeay, Point*)

Tappa Pass - Near Angaston. Aboriginal for 'path'. Prior to 1918 it was 'German Pass'.

Tappara - On section 69, Hundred of Howe. Aboriginal for 'black duck'.

Tapton - In 1863, a fire consumed 'all the grass on section 1295, Hundred of Strathalbyn, and destroyed much timber… An inquest was held at Tapton':

> The jury returned the verdict that the fire was lighted by some person or persons unknown, but that a strong suspicion attaches to some of the Tippett family, viz., John and a younger brother and sister. The jury is much dissatisfied at the evidence given by George Tippett and his son, John.

Taragoro - A town, 13 km south of Rudall in the Hundred of Rudall, proclaimed on 30 July 1914, it ceased to exist on 4 February 1960. Aboriginal for 'small black cormorant'.

Taralee Wildlife Sanctuary - In 1992, the name was taken from a local homestead and applied to section 15, Hundred of Beeamma and sections 22, 25, 32 & 78, Hundred of Geegeela.

Taratap - A school 24 km North‑East of Kingston, SE; opened in 1923 it closed in 1927. The name was taken from an Aboriginal waterhole in the Hundred of Peacock and adopted, also, for a local homestead. (*See Minakainji*)

Tarcoola - The town, 416 km NNW of Port Augusta, proclaimed on 21 February 1901, took its name from the Tarcoola goldfield named by A.W. Cocks and H.Y.L. Brown (Government Geologist), after the winner of the 1893 Melbourne Cup.

A boiler and other equipment bound for Tarcoola in 1900

The horse was bred on the River Darling, at Tarcoola Station where a tribal word meant 'river bend'.

The **Tarcoola** School opened in 1904. (*See Tent Schools*)

In 1900, in respect of a proposed port for the town it was said that 'one of the most practicable routes is from Fowler's Bay via Bookabie, Euria Water and Mount Finke, a distance of about 150 miles':

> Mr J.C. Riddel, who is now on the Tarcoola field, has made several trips on this route and assures me there would be no difficulty in opening a track… Later, two other camel teams have gone through, viz., Mr R.T. Maurice's and Mr A.P.C. Murray's… Taking all things into consideration… Fowler's Bay should be considered as the port for the Tarcoola fields…

An extract from the 1922 reminiscences of L.C.E. Gee, a mining warden, reads as follows:

> In 1893, an old goldminer was employed at Yerda, on the Wilgena Run as a boundary rider. He considered the country to be gold‑bearing and arranged to go out prospecting after shearing with Nichols, a shed hand. He eventually exhibited some alluvial gold and a rumour reached Adelaide that a find had been made in the district. It was afterwards proved, however, to the satisfaction of A.W. Cocks, then manager of the Wilgena

Station, that the gold displayed had been purchased from one of the shearers and came, originally, from Echunga.

In September 1893, Nichols, with the assistance of Mr Cocks, started prospecting by himself, taking Yerda as a base. Shortly afterwards Messrs H.D. O'Halloran, L. Bonnar and J.K. Acraman reached Wilgena, having come up on account of the rumours before mentioned.

They joined with Nichols and did a general prospecting trip over the run and, at the end of October, Bonnar and Nichols brought to Yerda some dirt from Glenloth which, on being washed, showed colour. This was the first… find of gold in the district. [*See Glenloth*]

In 1915, N. Simons, the auctioneer and mining agent at the Tarcoola Goldfields, wrote to the Surveyor-General in Adelaide requesting that the government extend the town in a southerly direction and stated that most of the allotments in Tarcoola were purchased by speculators and blocks for the genuine home builders were difficult to purchase.

Another reason was the East-West Railway line, which was originally thought to pass through Tarcoola, was now to do so approximately one mile south and therefore expansion would occur in that direction. This speculation is indicated clearly in a report supplied by the Crown Lands Ranger on 25 September 1915, showing that of 116 allotments sold in Tarcoola only 15 had buildings erected thereon.

The 'Tea and Sugar' train on the Nullabor Plain

After an extensive investigation, the Surveyor General recommended that a small town be surveyed adjacent to the Tarcoola Railway Station. The main reasons for not extending the town of Tarcoola southwards were:

(a) The land immediately south of and adjoining the town being too rough and stony.
(b) The Government Battery Reserve should be kept intact.
(c) The well sunk alongside the Glory Quayle Rock by the government for the townspeople of
Tarcoola should be kept as free as possible from pollution.

Following that announcement that a new town was to be surveyed there were repeated, enquiries for allotments to be made available immediately. However, because of a shortage of surveyors, brought about by enlistment for war service, the town was not surveyed until January 1919. (*See Earea Dam*)

A photograph of the coach leaving Port Augusta is in the *Chronicle*, 16 April 1904, page 44, the gold escort on 1 May 1909, page 30, of the Blocks Mine on 20 June 1914, page 31, of a sports day on 17 October 1908, page 31, of a mail coach in the *Observer*, 18 February 1911, page 32.

Tarcowie - Derived from the Aboriginal *takawi* - 'mouth water', so named because of the shape of the local watering place. The **Hundred of Tarcowie**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and the town of **Tarcowie**, 33 km west of Peterborough, on 20 May 1875. The **Tarcowie** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1961; the **Tarcowie East** School operated from 1878 until 1881 (*See Hornsdale*); the **Tarcowie West** School opened in 1884 and became 'Willsden' in 1891 and 'Wilsdonville' in the same year; it closed in 1964.

A photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of the Institute is in the *Chronicle* on 2 December 1905, page 28 and its opening on 31 March 1906, page 29, of a phosphate discovery on 8 February 1908, page 30, of a snow fall on 8 August 1908, page 31, of a football team on 31 October 1935, page 30.

Taringa - A railway station on the former Willunga line. Aboriginal for 'in the middle'.

Willunga and McLaren Vale are, approximately, midway between Adelaide and Encounter Bay.

Deposited Plan No. 501/1856 and Memorial 18/7 show the name as **Tarranga.**

Tarkaroola, Lake - Near Lake Frome. Aboriginal for 'many waterholes'.

Tarlee - The town is situated 38 kilometres north of Gawler. Land in the area was held first under occupation licence by George A. Anstey in 1845, while sections adjacent to the present day town were taken up by Messrs E. Prescott, James Lewis, P. Conway and Thomas Colbert in 1866. By 1868, section 987 was owned by Edward Prescott (1829-1910) which he subdivided into 85 allotments 'adjoining the terminus of the Roseworthy and Forresters Railway… being the very nucleus of the lines of northern traffic…'

The auction was advertised to take place at the 'Forresters' Hotel at Gilberton (*sic*) on 15 June 1868. (*See Gilbert Town*) Of significance is the fact that Prescott named one of the streets 'Oldham' and, in August 1869, when an

extension was made to the town, all lots (nos. 86-118) were purchased by Nathaniel Oldham. These facts suggest a close friendship between Prescott and Oldham who had a family connection with Ireland and, therefore, it may have transpired that Oldham suggested the name 'Tralee' to Prescott who, as an expatriate Englishman, corrupted it to 'Tarlee'.

To give further credence to the 'Irish influence' Prescott named another Tarlee street 'Hallet' (*sic*) and John Hallett was a co-subdivider of nearby' Navan', also a town in Ireland, that is in close proximity to 'Tralee'.

The ancient name of Tralee in Ireland was *Traleigh* - 'the strand [shore] of leigh' and derived from its situation from the point at which the River Leigh discharges itself into the broad sandy bay of Tralee.

Rodney Cockburn says that, in 1908, Mr J.O. Taylor asserted that it was a contraction of the Aboriginal word *tarralee* and referred anyone in doubt to Mr Prescott who laid out part of his farm as the town of Tarlee.

However, he preferred the following explanation:

> Tarlee is a name which has given considerable trouble in tracing. It is believed to be a misspelling of Tralee, the chief town in County Kerry, Ireland. 'Tra' is Irish for 'strand' or 'beach' and the Irish Tralee is built on the River Lee [*sic*] and the tide goes up as far as the town. There is a popular ballad entitled 'The Rose of Tralee'… Navan and Tralee are close to one another in Ireland and so are Navan and Tarlee in South Australia, which gives colour to the suggested derivation of the latter.

In May 1869, the village was described as comprising 'an inn, blacksmith's shop and Methodist Chapel.'

The **Tarlee** School opened in 1870 and, in 1877, was conducted by William Fogg with 93 enrolled pupils.

A photograph of the showground is in the *Observer*, 27 October 1906, page 27, of a Show committee in the *Chronicle*, 24 October 1908, page 30, of Mr L. Fisher's implement factory in the *Observer*, 11 March 1911, page 32.

Tarlton - The **Hundred of Tarlton**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 6 December 1888. Robert Alfred Tarlton, MLC (1873-1888), was born in England, and as a young man studied for the Ministry and entered the Congregational Church and, in South Australia, was in business as a member of the firm of G. & R. Wills.

His name is remembered, also, by **Tarlton Knob**, north of Lake Torrens, where he held several pastoral leases.

Tarndatjongar - A sand bank in Lake Alexandrina between Points Sturt and McLeay; derived from an Aboriginal word meaning 'resting or sleeping place'.

Tarnijundingga - An Aboriginal camp on Aldinga Creek near section 392, Hundred of Willunga, - *tarni* - 'salty' and *jundi* - 'always'.

Tarnma - Nineteen kilometres WNW of Eudunda. Aboriginal for 'honey suckle'; the honey contained in the blossom of this tree was a favourite nourishment for the Aborigines. Prior to 1918 it was 'Friedrichswalde'; its school opened under that name and was changed to **Tarnma** in 1918; it closed in 1947.

Tarooki - A railway station near Goolwa. Aboriginal for 'seagull'.

Tarparrie - This Aboriginal name for Port Pirie means 'muddy water'. (*See under Pirie, Port where another derivation is canvassed.*)

Tarpeena - Derived from the Aboriginal *tartpeena* - 'large red gum tree'. The town, 24 km north of Mount Gambier, surveyed in October 1860, was offered for sale on 25 July 1861 and, by 1869, it 'comprised, besides the hotel, an eating-house and wine shop conjoined and one or two nondescript erections.'

The deprivations of bushrangers in the area were reported in 1905:

> They made him turn his pockets inside out, but luckily his stock of money was limited to one penny, which the bushrangers magnanimously declined to appropriate and allowed him to proceed…

The **Tarpeena** Post Office operated from 1862 until June 1905; **Tarpeena** School opened in 1864. (*See Egan Hut*)

A most explicit account of the state of the general well being of the South East Aborigines, following two decades of infiltration by squatters and others, is to be found in a series of correspondence in the *Register* in mid-1866 from which a discerning reader might be enabled to deduce the truth. (*See Appendix 46*)

At the outset, in May of that year a report was published which read, in part, as follows:

> The second grievance is the state of the aboriginal population which is a disgrace to a Christian community. The Crown Lands Ranger, Mr Egan, [of Tarpeena] is the nominal Protector of the blacks and under him the police at various places dispense the rations. The whole thing, however, is done in a clumsy and perfunctory manner. The police are the worst persons the government could appoint to give out the rations as the poor blacks have a natural dread of these gentlemen.
> A case recently occurred here when some of the natives obtained grog and got drunk and because they would not inform the police where they obtained the drink the rations of the whole company were stopped for a fortnight. Father Woods heard of the case and visited the poor old fellow and gave him some medicine, but he was too far gone - the man died of sheer inanition…
> The protection of Aborigines in the South East I am assured is a mere farce and the question is asked why Dr Walker does not come down frequently and look after them.

A few weeks later 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 unfailing kindness to them - Messrs Lawson, Bonney and McLeod in the Tatiara; Henry Jones, James Hunter and Andrew Watson for the rest of the district.

Tarqua Lagoon - Near Glencoe in the South-East, corrupted from the Boandik tribal words *tart* - 'red gum' and *wall* - 'watering place'. (*See Tarpeena & Wall*)

Tarqua Lagoon was [a] sheep wash. Pens were made nearby, the men standing in the water to receive sheep that had been swimming about for some five minutes; they are then passed from man to man, and each rubs them well, and rinses out the dirt from the fleece; they are last allowed to swim to land at some convenient place, on a grassy spot, selected to keep them clean.

A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 26 August 1905, page 30.

The **Tarqua** School, opened by Sarah E. Oakley in 1902, became 'Glencoe West' in 1920.

Tarrangower - Aboriginal for 'a rough high hill' and applied to the district lying between Grassmere and Mount Bold and, according to Rodney Cockburn, adopted in 1918 because it was appropriate for the physical features of the locality.

Tarrawatta - On section 409, Hundred of Moorooroo. The name comes from the native name of the country where Collingrove, the home of the Angas family, was situated and is an Aboriginal word meaning 'plenty of water'.

Tarrawatta School, opened in 1875, was changed to 'Mount McKenzie' in 1909; in 1877, it was conducted by E.E Brooke with 36 enrolled students. The **Tarrawatta** Post Office operated between January 1876 and 1882.

On Christmas Day 1903, the people of Tarrawatta gathered at a picnic to welcome home Mr & Mrs Angas:

The gathering took place in one of the paddocks and it was a most successful affair. A number of Angaston residents were present, by invitation, and the Federal Brass Band enlivened the proceedings… Among those who have been employed by Mr. Angas for a lengthy period are Messrs Glastonbury (23 years), P. Tate, 20 years and Harrison, coachman, (17 years) …

In the morning a rifle match was fired by the Tarrawatta Rifle Club special prizes being presented by Messrs J.E. Swann and G. Clark… Until a fortnight ago, when his score was equalled, E.S. Matthews held the record for the highest score made in a small bore match in South Australia… In the afternoon a cricket match was played against Keyneton the result being a win for the home team by 60 runs to 30…

Later, in 1906, it was reported that 'at Tarrawatta, which is next to Collingrove, are situated a fine set of golf links in the midst of the most picturesque parklike surroundings. A few teasing bunkers have been created… The links are a popular resort of the neighbourhood as owing to the generosity of Mr C.H. Angas golf enthusiasts are made welcome…'

A photograph of members of a rifle club is in the *Observer*, 10 January 1903, page 24.

Tartanga Lagoon - In the Hundred of Ridley was the island home of the mythical being *Tjeiri* who was skilled in catching Murray cod (*punmonka*), had magical powers and formed the country of the Nganguruku. He was killed and buried there by the crow man, *Wal*, with whom he had fought.

Tartura Swamp - South of Lake Leake derived from *tart* - 'red gum' and *tura* - 'flat'. (*See Tarqua*)

Tassie Creek & Tassie Well - Near Port Augusta, recall Alexander D. Tassie, the district manager for Elder & Co. from 1854. J.F. Hayward, in his reminiscences, described him as 'an agreeable young fellow. He went about without his shoes or stockings, it being all sand.' Born in Scotland, in 1832, he died on 26 January 1873:

> Mr Tassie was the oldest resident in this town and so deep an interest did he take in its prosperity that he might truly be called the father of Port Augusta and to some extent the north country. He was one of those men so rarely to be met with - sanguine in business, but with eminent ability and great foresight; of an immeasurably self-denying, noble-minded generous disposition, whose sound advice and purse were ever attainable by all in the most quiet and unostentatious manner…

Tateham's Waterhole - (*See Auburn*)

Tatiara - The first occupation licence issued for the district was granted to J. Williamson on 5 February 1846 at 'Tatiara Creek'. Later, pastoral lease no. 54 of 1851 to B. Cousins (*sic*) and John Allen was named **Tattiarra** (*sic*) on the original plan, while lease no. 310 of 1853 to Bryan Cussen shows **Tatiara**, derived from the Aboriginal *tatiari* meaning 'good country' - the Ngarkat people applied the name to the region of sandhills covered with mallee extending north of Bordertown. (*See Binnie Lookout & Custon*)

The **Hundred of Tatiara**, County of Buckingham, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871.

The town of **Tatiara**, proclaimed on 8 May 1884, was altered to 'Wolseley' on 20 February 1941, so as to agree with the railway station and private town.

In 1886, a resident commented on the 'chief inspector's report of his rabbit destruction parties and the wonders achieved by his good management and the immense saving to the country compared to the old system of scalp money':

> His report reminds me of a story that an immigrant wrote home that he had secured a government appointment in the diamond trade and the meanest thing in his domicile was a glass chandelier. The actual truth was that he was breaking stones on the road and the chandelier was a slush lamp in a broken bottle… Now what is required is to have one or two men with dogs continually on the travel through all sections, bisulphating any hole they come across…

A photograph of a football team is in the *Observer*, 10 September 1910, page 32, of 'Kitty', the last survivor of the Tatiara tribe, in the *Chronicle*, 4 July 1925, page 39, of harvest time on 17 December 1927, page 41.

Tatkana - A railway station South-East of Sevenhill. Aboriginal for 'robin redbreast'.

Tatta-Wap - A landmark near Yunta; Aboriginal for 'breasts' - 'the crest of the hill viewed from certain points bears further testimony to the appropriateness of the nomenclature.' (*See Yunta for further sexual connotations.*)

Taunto - (*See Beevor, Mount*)

Taunton - Lord Taunton, Secretary for the Colonies, is remembered by the **County of Taunton**, proclaimed on 18 January 1877. The town of **Taunton**, was laid out on sections 560-561 and 568-69, Hundred of Moorooroo, by Thomas Matthews in 1864; born at Taunton, Somerset, in 1811, he died at Coromandel Valley in 1867; for a time he farmed near Angaston. The English town got its name because of its situation on the River Tone.

Tauragat Well - Sunk in 1876 on what is now section 48, Hundred of Livingstone.

The surrounding area was held under pastoral lease no. 2322 by Richard H. Butcher, Edward Austin and Thomas Urquhart Scrutton from 1 January 1874.

Tauwitchere Island - In Lake Alexandrina; Aboriginal for 'female bartering place'.

Tavistock - A subdivision of part section 2001, Hundred of Monarto, 5 km north of Kanmantoo by the Britannia Mining Company, circa 1856. It has since reverted to broad acres.

The name comes from Devon where the River Tavy flows past it; *stoc* means 'a monastery'.

Tawatakauwe Springs - (*See Towitta*)

Taylor - **Taylor Caves** and **Mount Taylor** are on Kangaroo Island. B. and W.H. Taylor were lessees of Karatta station (lease no. 1296). (*See Karatta & Stockdale, Mount*)

Taylor Flat, in the Hundred of Cadell, was named after John Taylor who held Pooginook station in 1851.

Taylor Gap, a school near Kapunda; opened in 1892, it closed in 1919.

Taylor Island, near Port Lincoln, was named by Matthew Flinders on 21 February 1802 after one of his midshipmen, William Taylor, who was drowned near Cape Catastrophe.

Taylor Mound, near Wilpena, remembers. John Taylor who held several pastoral leases in the area from 1851. He died in May 1865.

Taylor Waterhole is on section 290, Hundred of Tatiara, and recalls Thomas Taylor, who held pastoral lease no. 228 from July 1851 over land 'fifty miles North-East of Guichen Bay.'

Taylorville - Until 1908 the district was known as 'Boggy Flat'. (*See Boggy Flat*)

Taylorville Post Office, 11 km north of Waikerie, was opened by F.G. Taylor on 13 April 1915, it closed on 31 July 1967. He had tendered, successfully, for the mail contract from Morgan to Renmark from 1 January 1914.

Taylorville School opened in 1922 and closed in 1946.

Teal Flat - A post office on section 14, Hundred of Ridley, opened in October 1889.

Teal Flat School opened in 1890 and closed in 1931. Teal duck were once found there in abundance.

Teakle Town - Now part of Mount Barker, 'in the vicinity of Hill and Cherington Streets and Hawthorn Road [and] named after Mr Teakle who owned the land from Adelaide Road to Dunn's run where the freeway now sits…' Probably named after David Teakle (1810-1895) who is recorded as being a storekeeper, farmer, builder and weaver who, in 1880, leased part section 4482, Hundred of Macclesfield (40 acres), from F.C. Smith, buying the freehold in 1882. This land is adjacent to the modern-day freeway.

Tea Tree Gully - The growth of this area was attributed to the track through the gully; constructed in 1841, in 1854, it became the extension to the proclaimed North-East Road. This road was favoured by travellers and carried more

traffic across the ranges than the Glen Osmond route because of the easier gradients, the existence of springs in the gully and a more direct route to Port Adelaide.

The first building to be erected in Steventon, in 1853, was the 'Tea Tree Gully Steam Flour Mill' situated on the North-East Road, just past the hotel, built in 1854. 'John Stevens named the village [Steventon] in 1854 when he acquired section 51 at the entrance to the gully.' The Steventon School opened in the Wesleyan Chapel shortly after its completion in 1855; its name was changed, officially, to **Tea Tree Gully** in 1874.

Examinations were reported in 1863. Photographs of an Arbor Day are in the *Observer*, 13 August 1910, page 31, *Chronicle*, 12 August 1911, page 32, 16 August 1913, page 29. (*See Steventon Estate*)

On Christmas Day, 1861 'the particular form which the recreation assumed was that of a picnic, varied with the amusements of rifle shooting, *etc*.':

> The company numbered over 200 persons and the tents and other extemporary arrangements were of the very best description. The practice ground of the Tea Tree Gully Volunteers is situated about a mile and a half north and a walk to it is… picturesque; the track leads through the scrub and is well-known to every tourist…

Coach to Mannum via Tea Tree Gully - 1919

Hay Cutting – circa 1900

A photograph of the opening of the Baptist Church is in the *Observer*, 31 January 1914, page 30.

The first subdivision called **Tea Tree Gully** was laid out in 1951.

Teerkoore - Near Robertstown. Prof. N.B. Tindale says it probably derives from the Aboriginal words *tirike* 'laughter' and *kuri* 'to play'. Prior to 1918 it was known as 'Vogelsang's Corner' which name was restored to the map on 13 November 1986. Rodney Cockburn says it is an Aboriginal word for 'love birds' while the German word translates, also, as 'love birds'.

Teetulpa - A name Aborigines applied to an adjacent hill and taken from John Chewings' 1863 pastoral lease no. 1693. The land was held, originally, by Messrs Levi and Williams 'North-East of Black Rock' from 27 August 1853 (lease no. 303); Rodney Cockburn ascribes the discovery of **Teeetulpa Hill** to J. and G. Williams and said that, upon ascending it on 14 April 1853, they placed a record of their occupation in a bottle.

In 1886, gold was discovered there by Thomas Brady of Lancelot and Thomas Smith of Broughton and, following the arrival of miners, their bodily hygiene was commented upon:

> When John Wesley was alive and moving about… one of his suggestions was to hang up the clothes worn by them in their work all night, so as to allow a free current of air to circulate through them and so sweeten them. Our men at Teetulpa might adopt this plan and hang their sweaty clothes to the ridge-pole of their tent during the night… Teetulpa's worst enemy is this phase of uncleanness; I refer to Nature's own demands…

Early diggers at Teetulpa

The Wesleyan Bush Chapel at Teetulpa

The **Teetulpa** Post Office opened at the goldfields in January 1887, about 7 km north of Yunta, and closed in January 1908; **Teetulpa** School opened in 1888 and closed in 1890. Hill and Co. provided a daily coach service to the field 'where provisions are dear and it will cost one man about 16 shillings [$1.60] a week to live; firewood is rather scarce.'

A 'Sketch of Teetulpa' is in the *Advertiser*, on 5 November 1886, page 7d. Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in November 1886, pages 168-169, December 1886, page 189, January 1887, page 4, cartoons in *The Lantern,* 30 October 1886, page 24, 4 and 18 December 1886, pages 21 and 11.

Photographs of a patriotic carnival in the *Observer*, 26 January 1918, page 26, of the old police station in the *Chronicle*, 19 February 1927, page 39.

Teigalang - At Tailem Bend near the Harbor's Board Reserve. *Ngurunderi*, the ancestral being missed aim at *Ponde*, the giant Murray cod, at this place. (*See Tailem Bend & Mason*)

Teilta Creek - East of Lake Frome; named after 'Teilta Station' in New South Wales.

Telechie - North of Olary. Aboriginal for 'presence of saltbush'. (*See Telowie*)

Telford - A railway station on the Stirling North-Marree line; **Mount Telford**, east of Lake Torrens, was named by Samuel Parry in 1858 after Thomas Telford, an English civil engineer and architect. (*See Leigh Creek*)

Telford Scrub Conservation Park is on section 134, Hundred of Young and recalls James Telford (ca.1808-1884), who settled in the district in 1864 and owned sections 131-133. He arrived in the *Platina* in 1839.

Telowie - Derived from the Aboriginal *delowie* - 'saltbush waterhole'. This plant once covered extensive areas of the district; surrounding land was held first under occupation licence by William Younghusband from 10 April 1845, while J. Haimes established the 'Old Telowie Run' in July 1851 (lease no. 137) and A. Campbell took up the 'New Telowie Run' at the same time (lease no. 138).

Photographs of Mr J. Spain's property are in the *Chronicle*, 20 November 1909, page 30.

The **Hundred of Telowie**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874. The **Telowie** Post Office, 8 km South-East of Port Germein, opened in January 1878 and was renamed 'Broad Creek' in November 1878.

The **Telowie** School opened in 1878 and closed in 1925; **Telowie Creek** School operated from 1909 until 1971.

Temora - A school opened as 'Mobilong West' in 1904; it became 'Temora' in 1907 and 'Pallamana' in 1921; closed in 1939.

Temple Bar - Two hills at the western end of Macclesfield, presumably named by an early settler, who, probably, had in mind the 'Temple Bar' that guarded the City of London.

The name appears, also, south west of Beltana and comprises a gap between two cliffs through which a creek runs.

Templers - Lies on section 2002, Hundred of Nuriootpa, 14 km north of Gawler. In 1839, William Templer arrived in South Australia in the *Buckinghamshire* and established a carpentry and sign writing business in Hindley Street. He then proceeded to the place now bearing his name, where he built the 'North Star Hotel' that was conducted by the Templer family for over forty years.

The **Templers** Post Office opened in 1851, while the laying of the foundation stone of the school was reported in 1858; it opened as 'Ashwell' in 1859, name changed in 1878 and closed in 1951. (*See Ashwell*)

A reporter said, in 1851, 'eleven miles from the Gilbert Arms brought us at last to Templar's [*sic*] North Star, making our stage thirty-four miles, and finishing the week; here we quietly rested man and beast on Sunday':

> This inn is allowed by all judicious travellers to be the best on the road between Gawler Town and the Burra. If this be not great praise, we must add that in some respect it is almost the best inn in the colony.
> We do not say this because those who keep it are old colonists and old acquaintances, but because there is more comfort and cleanliness found here than in nine out of ten inns in the whole province, with a landlady who certainly understands her business, and has every desirable qualification as a hostess.
> More rooms are building here as elsewhere, and we may generally remark that in almost every way - we might say, in every case - the accommodation of the inns of this road, and throughout the north, are increasing; so that those who may have the luck to follow us in a few months will find good lodging and diet, and civil treatment everywhere; the charges being on the same scale as those in the south for accommodation.
> Templar [*sic*] has good stabling, and a well-managed farm, supplying all his wants, except, alas! good water, which has to be brought all the way from Gawler Town. Of water acceptable to cattle there is plenty; a well has been sunk, after various efforts, which gives an ample supply through a force-pump worked by a pony whim.

It was reputed to be 'a favourable camping spot; 20 bullock teams were there at any time':

> Many a poor wayfarer still has cause to remember the hospitality received from the hostess. Her remains rest in the Willaston cemetery and the funeral procession was one of the largest ever seen out of Gawler. Mrs Templer is described by people who knew her as an exceptionally good housekeeper. Her place was a favourite resort for honeymoon couples. Stuart's party dined at this hotel going and coming on the occasion of the expedition across Australia.

By 1903, so far as the town was concerned, it didn't really matter which council claimed it:

> The local trades' people (who total two only) were equally indifferent. Although unpretentious in appearance the town is surrounded by productive and valuable country… Mr A. Robinson, who conducts the only general store and officiates as post master, is also a butcher and grazier…

Templeton, Mount - By application no. 160/1851, Philip Butler and Alexander W.T. Grant took up pastoral lease no. 123 of 27 square miles covering portions of the present-day Hundreds of Everard, Goyder and Stow. (*See Mallala*) During 1853-54, a trigonometrical survey was made in the area by Richard J. Loveday and his survey maps show a trig point as 'Mount Templeton'.

By 1862, all but four square miles of the original lease had been resumed and was held by Edmund Bowman 'at Mount Templeton' and, as to its nomenclature, research has failed to find a definitive answer.

However, during 1868 Charles Burney Young obtained the land grants of 27 sections within the Hundred of Everard and, in her reminiscences, Mrs Charles Burney Young says of her husband, that 'among the stations he established was "Mt Templeton"; this has now been cut up for closer settlement and he would have been delighted to see the farms which now flourish there.'

These remarks must refer to his large holdings in the Hundred of Everard, the majority of which he consolidated into one certificate of title and sold to John Young, Gavin Freebairn and William Henry Hall on 27 June 1884.

At this point we encounter a perplexing coincidence, for C.B. Young hailed from Devon, arriving in South Australia in the *Flora Kerr* in 1855; there is a town of 'Templeton' in that County that refers to 'a place belonging to the Knights of the Temple'. (*See Sutton Town, christened by C.B. Young after a town in Devon.*)

At a meeting of residents circa 1871, *i.e.,* about three years after Mr Young established his 'Mount Templeton Station', the name was adopted for a post office 19 km north of Balaklava, opened in 1872 on section 81, Hundred of Stow - Rodney Cockburn says this meeting was held in the dwelling of Thomas Gravestocks and concludes that the name was taken from the trigonometrical station in the vicinity.

Accordingly, the question remaining to be answered is whether the local citizens adopted the name from the trig point, Edmund Bowman's run at 'Mount Templeton' or C.B. Young's 'Mount Templeton Station'?; the answer may well be with the latter. **Mount Templeton** School opened in 1873 and closed in 1951. (*See Woodlands*)

In 1907, it was reported that:

> Today Mr Robert Young, late of Mount Templeton, will leave by special train for the estate he has taken up in conjunction with Mr Ralli near Young in New South Wales… [It] conveys not only Mr Young but 60 people - men, women and children - who are going forth to make their homes in the eastern colony…

A photograph of a cricket club picnic is in the *Observer*, 18 January 1913, page 30.

Tenafeate - By 1857, the name was applied to an area that straddled the Hundreds of Para Wirra and Munno Para and owned by T.J. and William Williams and it was adopted for a school near One Tree Hill opened in 1937 by Leonard C. Burman; it closed in 1951. **Tenafeate Creek** flows through section 1633, Hundred of Munno Para.

Tennyson - An editorial on the land speculation in the area by Messrs David Murray, John Brodie Spence and Arthur Harvey is in the *Advertiser*, 25 September 1879. (*See Grange*) The Adelaide suburb was named after the Rt Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, and Governor of South Australia from 1899 to 1902.

In 1885, Miscellaneous Lease 2105 over section 108, Hundred of Yatala, was issued to John Brodie Spence, who transferred it to Mrs Louise Marrett in 1889.

On 25 October 1893, the Superintendent of Public Buildings inspected the section and reported as follows:

> The Reserve… contains approximately 64 acres. Military Road running north and south divides the section unequally leaving about 10 acres, roughly speaking, of sandhills cut off to the westward from the main section. The section, including the sandhills, was let on a 21 year lease. I would here most respectfully submit that the policy of allowing cattle to be grazed on the sandhills is very unwise as while the government obtains £1 per annum for the lease the cost through shifting sand, and consequent work in keeping Military Road clear, may possibly be estimated at fifty times the amount received, including the cost of the tarring the road in the immediate vicinity of the loose sandhill. I have no hesitation in saying that the cattle are solely responsible for the shifting sand and notice should be given at once to the leaseholder of resumption on the part of the government to prevent further damage and consequent expense.

Following this report the government gave notice to resume the whole of the lease vide *Government Gazette* of 9 November 1893, but amended the resumption on 30 November 1893, to cover only the portion west of Military Road, comprising sixteen acres and this remained as Crown Lands until the town of **Tennyson** was surveyed in 1902 by George McCoy. However, it was redesigned and resurveyed by Henry Jacob in 1904 and offered for sale on 16 February 1905, following proclamation on 5 January 1905.

In 1899, the name of **Tennyson** was applied, also, to a subdivision of section 537, Hundred of Pirie, by Henry Crabb and Emily Taylor; now included in Port Pirie West.

Tenterdon - In 1839, Nathaniel Morphett obtained the land grant of section 409, Hundred of Yatala, subdividing it prior to 1844 as **Tenterdon** and naming it after his family home in Kent, England, that translates as 'swine pasture'. He, himself, remained in England; his two sons, George and John, being his colonial agents. Earlier, in 1840, 'R. Cunningham and others' were reported as occupying part section 409, the location being known as '**Tenterden** [*sic*] or Half-Way House.'

Information on the first Half-Way House is in the *Register*, 25 February 1878:

> [It] was built of pise and covered with thatch from the Reedbeds… A great sensation was caused when a spring of water was tapped close to the house. Hitherto the Port had been supplied from Torrens Island - just soakage through perforated casks sunk in the sand…

Henry Simpson

The **Tenterden** School opened in 1859 and closed in 1861.

In later years, Henry Simpson built 'Tenterden House' on part of the section, naming it after his steamship *Tenterden*; now included in Woodville Gardens. (Morphett's original plan shows 'Tenterdon'.)

The Mail of 1 March 1919 has a photograph of a house named 'Tenterton' (*sic*).

Tent Hill - The name was applied to a sheep run North-West of Port Augusta by H.J. Richman in 1862; later to be called 'Carriwillia'. The name was given to a railway station on the Trans-Australia Line in 1951. **North Tent Hill** and **South Tent Hill** are in the vicinity.

Tent Schools - In the 'Official List of Schools of 1909', appearing in the Education Report of 1908, a provisional school at Hundred of Shannon is listed as a 'Tent School'. This school was opened sometime after January 1908 and must have closed several months later as it does not appear in subsequent official lists. No further details are given of this school. (*See Shannon, Hundred of*)

The report for 1909 contains the following paragraph headed 'Tent Schools':

> Directly the Land Board had allotted the land at Monteith, the settlers began to arrive with their families, and in a short time there were between 30 and 40 families on the settlement. Naturally anxious that their children should lose no school time, the parents at once petitioned for a school.
>
> As it was impossible to provide a permanent building at once, an order was given for a tent, and within a few weeks the tent was in position on the school reserve and the school in full swing. The tent (provided under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings) is 24 feet square, and is supplied with a fly 30 feet square, three windows, two doors, and a firm wooden floor.
>
> As a temporary expedient, the structure has been found to serve the purpose fairly well. A similar tent is in use at Murray Bridge, where the attendance has rapidly outgrown the capacity of the school. It is proposed to erect a new school at an early date to meet the needs of this growing town. In some outlying settlements the teachers share without complaint in the disabilities which accompany pioneer work.
>
> Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable lodgings, the young teachers at Monteith and Tarcoola are obliged to live in tents supplied by the Department.

Tepko - A railway station 13 km South-West of Mannum. Aboriginal for 'hill'.

Until 1 March 1921 its post office was known as 'Summerfield'.

The name **Tepko** was given, also, to a property west of Cockburn; see pastoral lease no. 1108.

Teringie - A suburb adjoining Woodforde was gazetted on 13 July 1978 and took its name from an early homestead in the district; it stands on section 851, Hundred of Adelaide.

Terka - An Aboriginal word meaning 'kangaroo' and given to a town, 8 km south of Wilmington, in the Hundred of Gregory, proclaimed on 18 December 1924 and closed on 25 August 1983.

The school opened as 'Spring Creek' in 1893, name changed in 1941 and closed in 1955.

Terlinga - (*See Gunn Waterhole*)

Termination Hill - The most outflung point of the Copley Spur, named by E.J. Eyre on 3 August 1840. It did not mark the actual termination of his explorations, but the end of his hopes of finding good country. After climbing the hill he wrote, 'wherever I turned or whatever way I looked, the prospect was cheerless and disheartening.'

However, he pushed on past Mount Nor-West to within about 10 km of Lake Eyre before deciding, on 14 August, that he had 'no alternative but to turn back from so inhospitable and impracticable a country.' (*See Nor-West, Mount*)
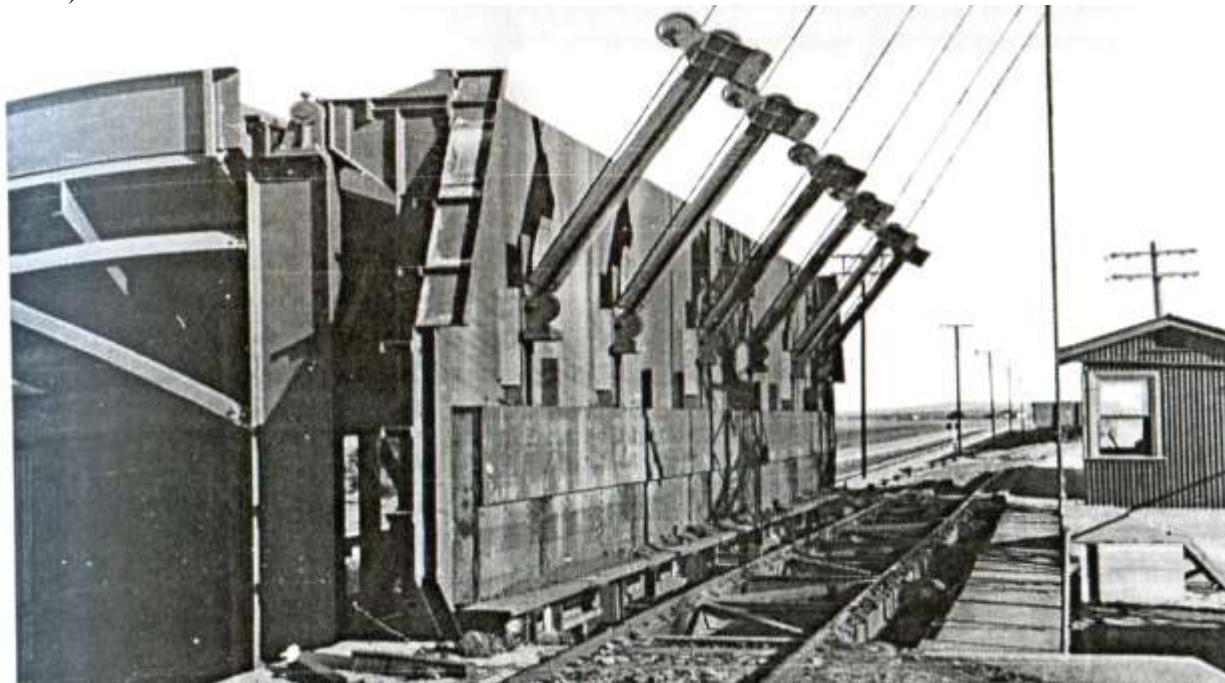
Coal handling plant at Terowie

Terowie - Derived from the Aboriginal word *tirawi* - 'bitter water'. The government town, 24 km south of Peterborough, proclaimed as 'Shebbear' on 9 August 1877, was withdrawn from sale. (*See Shebbear*)

In 1878, John Aver Mitchell (ca.1833-1879) laid out the private town of **Terowie** on section 158.

Prior to this time the location, called 'Gottlieb's Well', was the business place for the district and served as a coach station for the Blinman service.

The **Terowie** School opened in 1877; an Arbor Day was reported in the *Chronicle*, 21 August 1897; **Terowie East** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1905.

Terowie Bob - 1892

On a spring morning in 1885, 'Bob, then a puppy, was among 900 other dogs in a sheep van bound from Terowie to the far north… there to be used in exterminating rabbits… At Petersburg, Mr William Seth Ferry, then foreman porter at Petersburg, exchanged another dog for Bob…'

Information on 'Bob, the Railway Dog' is in the *Advertiser*, 17 August 1895, page 6f where three correspondents speak of him; one letter contains a poem - the first and last verses read:

Home-keeping dogs have homely wits,
Their notions tame and poor;
I scorn the dog who humbly sits
Before the cottage door,
Or those who weary vigils keep,
Or follow lovely kine;
A dreary life midst stupid sheep
Shall ne'er be lot of mine.

Let other dogs snarl and fight,
And round the city prowl,
Or render hideous the night
With unmelodious howl.
I have a cheery bark for all,
No ties my travels clog;
I hear the whistle, that's the call
For Bob, the driver's dog.

His death was reported in the *Petersburg Times*, 9 August 1895, page 4f:

His favourite place [was] on a Yankee engine; the big whistle and belching smokestack seem[ed] to have an irresistible attraction for him… He live[d] on the fat of the land, and he [was] not particular from whom he accept[ed] his dinner…

A report in 1935 said that 'Bob died at the age of seventeen at Mr Evans butcher shop in Hindley Street… Bob, like politicians, always travelled free. He was a guest at the banquet for the opening of the railway from Peterborough to Broken Hill, and appeared at the opening of the Hawkesbury Bridge in NSW.'

The *Register* of 6 March 1885 carried a complaint about the Salvation Army 'whose aggravating conduct of marching and playing through a private yard belonging to the hotel [caused] two teams of horses to take flight from their feeders and become lost to their owners…'

In 1891, the pleasures prevailing within railway refreshment rooms were discussed:

I desire to say that I have never sat down to dinner at the Terowie refreshment rooms without hearing complaints from my fellow travellers of the unique annoyance they are put to by being unable to get a wholesome drink of their own choosing to wash down the meal of the day.

There are probably about 30,000 people every year pass through this station and it is a very singular condition of affairs that the Licensing Branch have been able to exercise their restrictive power to the inconvenience of a large proportion of this number…

The refreshment room lessee has applied more than once for a licence for his dining room… he was advised to apply, at the suggestion of a member of the Bench for the so called 'shanty' on the other side of the railway platform, but was advised that had he applied for it at the dining room instead of the 'shanty' it might have been granted…

Wheat stack at Terowie

Rodney Cockburn recorded that 'Terowie was originally the name of a small creek upon which Messrs Chewings and Hiles' station was established. The genesis of the township was the building of a public house by John Mitchell who called it the "Terowie Hotel".'

Main Street Terowie - 1880

A history of the town and photographs are in the *Observer*, 21 September 1929, page 18, *Chronicle*, 2 February 1933, pages 33 and 46, of flooding on 23 January 1936, page 38, of council members on 1 July 1905, page 27, of district pioneers on 6 April 1912, page 31, of the Royal Hotel on 19 July 1934, page 37, of the town in the *Register*, 11 September 1929, page 12.

The Hundred of Terowie, County of Kimberley, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871.

Terre - The name is corrupted from the Aboriginal *tira*, - 'hidden' or 'concealed' - applied to a concealed watering place; other sources suggest it means 'sunbeams'. Apparently, the 'Terre Run' was named by John Bascombe, circa 1864, (lease no. 1924), when he purchased lease no. 521A issued to John Chipp Hamp in 1856. The **Terre** Post Office, opened on 1 June 1919, changed to 'Lock' on 1 January 1923. Its school, opened as **Terre Siding** in 1919, became 'Lock' in 1935; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 26 January 1933. (*See Bascombe Rocks & Lock*)

Terrible, Mount - On section 541, Hundred of Willunga and named by B.T. Finniss in 1838. In the early days it presented a 'formidable obstacle' to bullock drays on the track to Encounter Bay. Rodney Cockburn records another **Mount Terrible** on Yorke Peninsula and says it marks the location of the habitation of 'Terrible Jack', a hut keeper.

Terryville - In 1849, Thomas Terry purchased part section 240, Hundred of Adelaide, fronting Greenhill Road between Unley and Glen Osmond Roads and subdivided it; now included in Parkside.

Thalia - A school North-East of Murray Bridge opened in 1887 and closed in 1907.

It took its name from a local homestead.

Thaxted Park - An unofficial name given to a subdivision south of Adelaide with a golf course of the same name; the name occurs in Essex, England, where it derives from *thael-stead* - 'place for thatching material'.

Theakstone Crevasse - On section 11, Hundred of Sleaford, probably named after J.C. Darke's second in command, William Theakstone, who arrived in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in 1839.

His son Charles, born in 1847 was, no doubt, named after the explorer. (*See Darke Peak*)

Thebarton - The present suburb of Thebarton includes the first section of land surveyed outside of the City of Adelaide, *i.e.*, South Adelaide and North Adelaide, being preliminary section 1, granted to Colonel Light of Adelaide on 12 May 1838 and it takes its name from Colonel Light's house, built in late 1838, and lived in from January 1839 until his death on 5 October of that year. (*See Appendix 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 & 35*)

Colonel Light's Cottage – Demolished in 1926

It was located in the vicinity of Winwood and Cawthorne Streets and called 'Theberton Cottage' after a hall in Suffolk where he spent his youth.

Colonel Light was born on the island of Penang in Malaysia; his father Captain Light, having spent many years in the region where he married a Malay Princess, did much to develop the island and was greatly loved by the inhabitants.

Thus, Adelaide and Penang became sister cities and the bond between the two was further strengthened by the efforts of Premier Don Dunstan. H.C. Talbot says:

When William Light was a boy, his father sent him to England from Penang to be educated to his trusted friend, George Doughty of 'Theberton Hall', in Suffolk... He built a home on section 1, Hundred of Adelaide, calling it 'Theberton House'.

The acceptance of Thebarton with an 'a' instead of an 'e' is credited to a typographical error and not the view, some time held, that it was a corruption of 'The Barton' based on the Œ *bere-tun* meaning 'barley farm'. When Colonel Light's cottage was advertised to let in January 1841 it was described as 'commanding a fine view of the bay.' Colonel Light willed all of his property to his housekeeper, Miss Maria Gandy, but following her marriage to George Mayo in July 1840 the cottage soon passed to her husband and, by 1878, the following had been occupiers: Edward Gandy, David Solomon, Henry Warren, John Temple Sagar, John Taylor and the Reverend John McEwin.

Colonel Light – A self-portrait
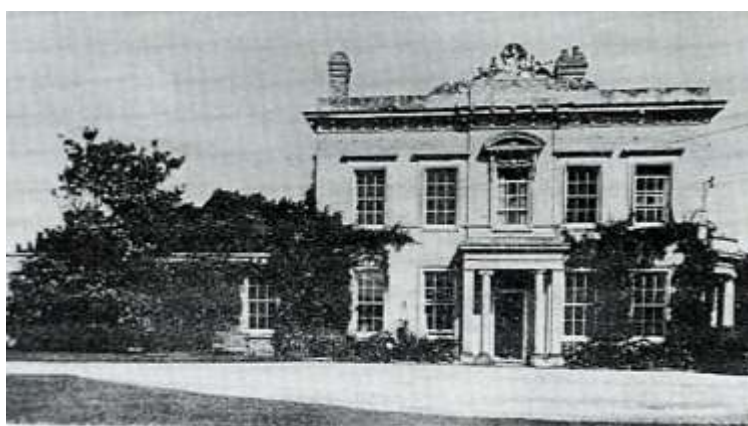
Theberton House, England

In 1910, a Mr Cocking purchased the property and it was demolished in 1926.

In 1927, a plaque was unveiled in Cawthorne Street commemorating Colonel Light and 'Theberton Cottage'.

Upon his removal to Theberton Cottage, William Light encountered some problems; firstly, the Aborigines were to become a nuisance and he expressed his concern to Dr William Wyatt, the Protector of Aborigines:

> It is with reluctance I now write to complain of the natives, after requesting my friend Mr Jacob the other day to inform you of the annoyance I meet with from them as well as the danger my property is in from wilful burning. On Wednesday last a firebrand was thrown in the dry grass immediately to windward for the purpose of setting fire to my house. There is hardly an hour in the day they are not either lopping down branches, or burning some tree, and it is in vain speaking to them, and at this moment another fire has been kindled under an old tree which I have been obliged to send two men to put out.
>
> Last night several garden palings were torn down by them, and a sack of potatoes, the property of Mr Wm Lawes the gardener, stolen. Many of the natives were seen early this morning with potatoes on the end of their spears. They have some days encamped on my property where they were perfectly welcome as long as they conducted themselves quietly and did no injury.

Secondly, he was in acute financial difficulty and, in attempt to alleviate this matter, decided to subdivide his land; the timing was propitious because land in the City was subject to speculation and attendant high prices. Accordingly, in February 1839 he advertised 'acre sections to be let on building leases on Number One Section, now called Theberton.' The plan shows that 24 allotments each of one acre were for sale. The response was less than encouraging because before his death only one parcel of land comprising four-fifths of an acre was sold, the purchaser being Robert Bristow. The other sales were one acre to Richard Jacques 'of Light's Village' on 9 October 1839 and two lots of half an acre to Thomas Toole on 10 and 27 December 1839.

Later that year the unsold land comprising about 21 acres was cut up as 'Theberton' into 252 allotments of 30 feet by 104 feet and offered for sale at a price which averaged about £8 each, thus bringing ownership within the range of a working man. After his death Maria Gandy was to extend the village for 'being possessed under the will of seven acres to the north of the said twenty-one acres [she] hath divided seven acres into 92 small allotments numbered 253-344…'

Its boundaries were - to the north, Light Terrace; southwards, South Terrace (now Kintore Street); eastwards, the Port Road and to the westwards, West Terrace (later Bean's Road and now Dew Street); the core of the village was Chapel, George and Maria Streets. However, there was one problem that was not to be remedied for about twenty years - the lack of north-south streets.

In respect of the plan of the village the following comment lodged in Application No. 19251 in the General Registry Office is of interest:

> I have seen Dr Mayo and he says the only record of sales at Thebarton was a plan kept by Mr Smart, solicitor, which has long since been lost and that no one can trace to whom the land was sold without the conveyance. [*See pages at conclusion of Appendix 29.*]

The allotments were sold by Henry Nixon and Boyle Travers Finniss on behalf of Colonel Light, the plan not being lodged with the General Registry Office until 1854.

In 1843, a ploughing match was held on the section chosen by Colonel Light:

> There were 12 regularly entered competitors for the prize… Mr Harkness obtained the first prize of £4 from Messrs Frew, Hamilton and P. Auld; the second was awarded to Mr Smith; the third to Mr Stacey; the fourth to Mr Bouse and the fifth to Mr Bowman. Stacey ploughed his allotment with four oxen only in the short space of three hours and a half…
>
> At the conclusion… the associated promoters and friends of the institution repaired to Mr Payne's Auction Mart tavern where a sumptuous dinner was provided… Mr Harkness and other successful candidates spontaneously relinquished the prizes awarded to them with a view to augmentation of the South Australian Agricultural Society…

Early home in Chapel Street

Initially, **New Thebarton** was a subdivision of section 94, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1878, extending from Henley Beach Road to the River Torrens, with East Street forming the eastern boundary and West Street the western. At a later stage the northern part of the subdivision was called **New Thebarton Extension**, an extension of the New Thebarton subdivision north of Ashley Street.

The south/north running streets were extended with changed street names. West Street became Hutchinson Street, Clifford Street became Minchin Street, Jervois Street became Bellingham Street and East Street became Tolley Street. Meyer Street and Ashwin Parade were unchanged and an east/west street, north of Ashwin Parade, between Hutchinson and Minchin streets was called Bank Street. (This northern part of the extension did not eventuate.)

West Thebarton was a subdivision of portion of section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, to include an industrial area once supporting several tanneries and associated works. Taylors Road (now South Road) was the western boundary, with the River Torrens forming the northern extremity. Walter and Randolph Streets, Beans Road, West Thebarton Road and Queen Street were the other boundaries. A small part of the subdivision was called **Thebarton West**, also; now included in Thebarton. (*See Torrenside*)

Thebarton Boys' Technical School

A little over twelve months from the 'proclamation' ceremony under the Old Gum Tree, on the plain at Holdfast Bay, the infant colony's first horse race meeting took place on a 'paddock at Thebarton [which] was far removed from the animation and excitement of Epsom Downs…'

The progenitor was James Hurtle Fisher, the Resident Commissioner, a keen horseman, who was supported by:

Colonel William Light, Surveyor-General; John Brown, Emigration Officer; Dr Cotter, Colonial Surgeon; John Morphett; Samuel Stephens, Colonial Manager of the South Australian Company and Dr Wright, Medical Officer. An improvised track was cleared in the vicinity of the modern-day police barracks and the sponsors advertised a programme for a two-day meeting on 1 and 2 January 1838.

By 1845, the public 'houses of entertainment of the Port Road [were] literally crammed with the knowing ones from "rosy morn till dewy eye" heralding a colonial interest in prize-fighting' and one which, according to a newspaper editor, should only be reported upon in a like manner to duels, robberies and murders, he being convinced that publicity, in a right-minded community, was always the best corrective for such atrocities:

He suggested that a taste for prize fighting had long been the reproach of the populace of England and feared that it fondly lingered 'amongst the degraded and polluted sections of the lower classes in the mother country' and hoped and prayed that the industrious and thriving labourers of South Australia would, one and all, 'set their faces in flint against this horrible, this debasing vice.'

In December 1845, a Thebarton chairmaker, Charley Barnett 'stood up' against Johnny White 'at the back of Hindmarsh', the stakes being £20 a side - 'Charley stood up admirably, but strength of arm and science were said to be too much for the chairmaker who was compelled, how ever reluctantly, to give in.'

To Thebarton goes the honour of being the venue for the first wrestling match in South Australia for, in January 1848, an event took place on the Thebarton Racecourse (*See Grey*) when a reporter proclaimed that:

We could not… but admire the pluck of Marrs, an old veteran at the same game in England and the founder of this imitation of English customs in South Australia… There was no 'lanky-kicking' or ill-usage throughout, and, considering this a first essay, it came off very well.

Blood sports were an essential part of the social activities in early Thebarton.

Now tell me my friends, was the like ever heard,
That a cat should be killed for killing birds!
For as an old father Tabby was often repeating
I thought birds and mice were on purpose for eating..
(*Advertiser*, 8 October 1868, page 2e)

Pigeon shooting originated in England about 1790 and before long it became a profitable venture for publicans who 'gave a fat pig, a silver watch or a second hand gun to be competed for [by people] who were too blind to see that the entrance, the profit on the birds, and the dinner ticket… and the consumption of coarse liquors, left a wide margin of profit for the liberal Boniface.'

With such gatherings, and the prospect of gambling in a small way, there sprung up professed pigeon-shots who travelled the country, and made a profit of their expertness if they won, or probably brought matters to a wrangle if they could not. It was part of their education - the height of their ambition - to learn old tricks and to invent new ones.

They bribed the 'trapper' to 'pull slowly, to select large and conspicuously coloured birds from the hamper for them, to abstract one or two wing feathers so as to retard its flight, or to squeeze it as he placed it in the trap…' This trap or box was so arranged as to throw the birds on one side when the string was pulled, and ensured a side shot favourable to the cheat's practise or position.

Clubs were established in the early 1800s and matches took place for large sums 'which staggered the propriety of the more experienced and sober of their own class…

This blood sport came to South Australia with the first emigrants and, by the early 1850s, matches were reported at Thebarton as being conducted by Mr Barnett of the Wheatsheaf Tavern. In the first event in 1853 a fowling-piece valued at £12 was shot for in sweepstakes between eleven shooters 'at six birds each'.

In 1854, a series of matches were conducted and a 'party of crack shots… agreed to patronise the "spread" which consisted of five matches for stakes ranging from one to £20 a side. There was a tie between three shooters in the final event for they killed the whole of their birds and as there were no more birds to shoot at the stakes were divided equally.'

A spectator of one of these so‑called sporting events has left a description of the needless slaughter:

> A pigeon which had been hit, but not killed, sought shelter in the spreading branches of one of the trees under the shade of which the ladies sat. It was badly wounded and gave a piteous little cry as it alighted. A few seconds suspense, during which the backers of gun or bird anxiously looked upward while making and taking fresh bets as to whether it would die, and their suspense was ended by a mangled mass of palpitating flesh and warm blood and feathers falling plump into a lady's lap…
>
> The feathers of departed birds were floating in the air like moths on a summer's evening, a pile of large hampers was filled with the slain, one wounded bird which had got away was endeavouring to balance its wearied body on the palings, the dog which picked up the fallen was almost beaten with fatigue, and the odds against the birds were going steadily up to the time we left.

The Squatter's Arms after being rebuilt in the 1880s

Photographs of a sports day are in the *Observer*, 25 May 1929, page 32, of a charity fete on 28 August 1930, page 30, of a school's pet show in the *Chronicle*, 23 April 1931, page 38, of the opening of the Catholic Church on 19 February 1916, page 27. of a flying machine invented and constructed by Mr G. Richardson on 20 November 1909, page 31, of a Mayor's social in the *Observer,* 6 August 1910, page 28, of a new fire station in *The Critic*, 10 January 1917, page 11, *Chronicle*, 13 January 1917, page 29.

Photographs of local flooding in the *Observer*, 16 June 1923, pages 28‑29, 29 September 1923, page 29, of a Red Triangle Day on 8 September 1917, page 24, of the oval on 29 October 1921, page 24, 5 November 1921, page 27, of a sports day on 21 August 1930, page 32, of a fete on 6 November 1930, page 34, of the Western Suburban Society's Show on the Thebarton Oval in the *Chronicle*, 7 April 1923, page 34.

(*For historical essays see Appendices 27 to 33*.) ! (*See under 'Grey' for information on the Thebarton Racecourse*.)

The 'New' City of West Torrens

In 1996, the merger of the Thebarton and West Torrens Councils was mooted and once again we entered the fray ‑ Initially, two letters were forwarded to the *Advertiser*:

> … It is hoped that before the civic authorities place a selection of proposed names before the ratepayers that the officers of the councils pause and consider most carefully the reason(s) behind their collective choice. Having devoted some 15 years to nomenclature research within South Australia, may I make a small contribution to the debate in respect of the name to be applied to the new civic authority?
>
> Over a century ago, a disgruntled citizen took exception to the parlous method of naming physical and man‑made features and he concluded that:
>
>> South Australia has shown a deplorable lack of good taste and originality in her selection of names, especially those of suburbs. Native names, with the exception of two, Medindie and Cowandilla, are entirely discarded in favour of imported appellations which destroy the identity of the place.
>>
>> If South Australia must import her names, let her select those not likely to induce a Babel of increased confusion,

I received support from a councillor, Holly McNamee:

> The pre‑amalgamation discussions of Thebarton and West Torrens Councils obviously include the choice of the name for the new city. The lack of originality in suburb names of which Mr Manning speaks is depressingly evident in these deliberations. Names presented include 'Torrens' (simply removing the 'West') and 'West Torrens' (indicating a complete subsuming of Thebarton).
>
> Thebarton Council has indicated an interest in exploring the use of a Kaurna name… The Aboriginal community has taken the exploration of a Kaurna name for the new council very seriously, indeed as one step in the reconciliation process.

Later, a petition from 400 residents petitioned the Thebarton Council to take on the name of 'West Torrens' but 'the origins of [it], which was left on the front counter are a mystery, with no one, including the first signatory, owning up to being the organiser':

> At its latest meeting [the council] took little notice of the petition, instead discussing a report outlining Aboriginal names for the amalgamated council. The report's author, Kaurna Heritage Society, had suggested Kaurna words for unity like *inbarendi* and *taikurendi,* but Cowandilla, a misspelt Aboriginal name for the area, received the greatest support.

In due course and, to the best of the author's knowledge, the name 'West Torrens' was adopted without the recitation of any public notice of the reason behind the decision

The Fountain - (*See Fountain, The*) **The Levels -** (*See Levels, The*) **The Myrtles -** (*See Myrtles, The*) **The Olives -** (*See Olives, The*) **The Pines -** (*See Pines, The*)

The Point - A post office of this name, near Woods Point on section 1098, Hundred of Brinkley, was opened by Percy J. Bailey on 1 November 1921; it closed on 31 August 1981.

Thevenard, Cape - Named *Cap Bon Fond* (Cape Good Anchorage) by Baudin, while on Freycinet's charts it is C. Thevenard and recalling Antoine Jean Marie, Comte de Thèvenard (1733-1815), a French Minister of Marine and the recipient of honours bestowed by both Napoleon and King Louis XVIII.

The town of **Thevenard**, 3 km South-West of Ceduna, was proclaimed on 3 January 1924;

Thevenard School opened in 1925; it closed in 1927 and, in that year, it was said that a few years ago:

> Cape Thevenard was little known, but since the construction of a substantial pier there 1,170 feet long at which overseas vessels may berth, the port has provided an outlet for the produce of an immense farming district… At Kowulka, about 50 miles inland, there are almost inexhaustible supplies of gypsum…
>
> Hume Steel has been established for a little over a year and engages in the manufacture of steel pipes for the Tod River waterworks…

Thevenard Jetty and Peninsula in the late 1960s

Photographs of the railway are in the *Observer*, 16 January 1915, page 27, 9 February 1924, page 33, of the jetty in the *Chronicle*, 28 June 1919, page 28, 29 May 1926, page 40, of the gypsum on 29 May 1926, page 40, on the arrival of water from the Tod River system on 30 June 1928, page 28, of the town in the *Observer*, 29 May 1926, page 31.

Third Creek - Originally, it was named 'Todd Rivulet' by Colonel Light.

Immediately below Grove Hill were the 'sites of two of the well-known establishments which, in their day, were frequently patronised by the dwellers of the plains':

Walker's King Violet Farm on the Third Creek– circa 1925

The one was Rock Tavern and the other Baier's Tea Garden. [The latter] was in the first instance cultivated by Mr John Baier and vines for the most part were grown there. Subsequently, his homestead was transformed into a public house and licensed in opposition to the Rock Tavern under the name of the Sanitarium [*sic*] Hotel… Its licence was allowed to lapse. Its doors were closed, only to be reopened in the cause of temperance as a tea garden and as such it was, perhaps, better known… (*See Grove Hill*)

Thisby, Mount - A local name for Prospect Hill on Kangaroo Island.

Legend has it that a Mr Thisby (Tisby?) had a camp on the hill. (*See Pennington Bay & Prospect Hill*)

Thistle - In January 1878 **Thistle Beds** Post Office opened on section 134, Hundred of Baldina; a well of the same name is located on section 121, 21 km east of Burra.

The **Thistle Beds** School was opened in 1889 and closed in 1908, taking its name from a local homestead.

Thistle Island was named in honour of John Thistle, Master of the *Investigator*, who was drowned at Cape Catastrophe on 21 February 1802. In 1838, it was reported that the fishing station on Thistle Island:

> At the mouth of Spencer's Gulf, the establishment of which has been the subject of so much congratulatory fanning by the manager and 'his retained legal adviser' has been abandoned by the men before the season was half over! The whalers complained of starvation; the beef was said to be rotten, and the biscuit such as hungry pigs would loathe. The men, therefore, refused to remain in such employment and escaped.
>
> Here, then, is another dead loss of from two to three thousand pounds to the Company, and a fresh instance of the admirable mismanagement of the commercial department.

Thistle Island Jetty

The pioneer pastoralist on the island was J. Pollitt in 1851 (lease no. 227A).

In 1986, the island was sold to a company that created a subdivision of some 30 allotments along a coastal strip behind Whalers Bay and, at the same time, Mr Ron Foster erected a jetty about seven metres long.

Thomas - Josiah Thomas (1824-1885), who took up land in the 'Meadows Special Survey' in May 1849 after his arrival in the *Phoebe* in 1846, is probably remembered by **Thomas Gully**, on section 322, Hundred of Kuitpo.

In 1918, it was said that **Mount Thomas**, North-West of Lake Frome, near Umberatana Creek. was named after James Thomas who was on the Umberatana Run from 1857 until 1864, while J.W. and J. Thomas held pastoral leases in the area at 'Burt Hill', 'Mt Thomas' and 'Dingo Hill' from July 1857 (lease nos. 544, 566 and 686). (*See Umberatana Creek*)

Thomas Plains School, east of Kadina, opened in 1892 by Isabella A. Matthew; closed in 1947.

It stood in the North-East corner of section 12, Hundred of Ninnes.

Cape Thomas, north of Robe, was probably named after Godfrey Thomas, stepbrother of Governor Grey. (*See Godfrey Islands*)

Thomas Ewens Spring Ponds - (*See Ewens Ponds*)

Thomas, River - (*See Reedbeds, The*)

Thompson - On 22 August 1861, John McD. Stuart named **Thompson Creek**, in the Far North 'after Mr Thompson, the saddler of the expedition.'

Thompson Crossing was the former name of Swanport and recalls James Thompson, who obtained the land grant of section 52, Hundred of Murray (now Mobilong), on 6 July 1855.

In 1886, it was said that 'the punt appeared to be well and substantially built and of superior lines to any on the river':

> Two o'clock having been fixed for the [opening] ceremony from 50 to 60 people were collected… The ceremony of christening was then performed in first-rate style by Miss Fuller, breaking a bottle of rosy wine on the punt and naming her the 'Royal Shepherdess'… [*See Swanport*]

Thompson Flat and **ThompsonWell**, near Streaky Bay, remember James Thompson who took up several pastoral leases in the area, the first being no. 816 on 24 April 1860. (*See Gibson Peninsula*)

Thorndon Park - In 1838, land in this area was granted to William Henry Francis, Lord Petre, and the Honourable Henry Petre, of 'Thorndon Hall', near Brentwood, Essex, England. The **Thorndon Park Reservoir** was built in 1857 as the first public works on a grand scale to provide a water supply to Adelaide, the government having purchased land from the Petre's and the South Australian Company to achieve its purpose and, in 1881, it was 'well worth the while of the inquisitive in such matters as fish culture to visit the new trout ponds of the Acclimatisation Society at Thorndon Park reservoir where Mr Sanders, the caretaker, devotes his little leisure and great intelligence to the supervision of the society's pets…'

A sketch is in *Frearson's Weekly*, 26 April 1879, page 81, *Register*, 23 December 1924, page 11a, *Observer*, 3 January 1925, page 16a.

The name **Thorndon Park** was applied, also, to a subdivision of part section 298, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Newton. Edward C. Gwynne and Henry Gilbert laid it out in 1855:

> The timber is large and abundant and the whole estate commands a fine view. It will be subdivided into blocks to suit purchasers of about 5 acres each.

Thorngate - John Batt(e)y Thorngate of Gosport, Hampshire, England, was the grantee of sections 2062 and 2064-66, Hundred of Yatala, in 1840, and when he died, in 1867, the land passed to his brother, William B. Thorngate. The suburb was created in 1913, when G. and W.E. Churcher subdivided part of section 2064 into fifty-nine allotments. (*See Fitzroy*)

Thorn Hill - Near Templers. In 1865, 'our Primitive friends held their anniversary services at Thorn Hill Chapel… The evening meeting was presided over by Mr J. Bush, of Kangaroo Flat…'

Thornley Creek - On Reedy Island in Lake Alexandrina; it was here that salt water flowed from the Murray mouth through a channel that now bears the name; the Aboriginal name was *wa:nandanw*.

Thornton - A town in the Hundred of Cavenagh, 48 km ENE of Orroroo, proclaimed on 1 December 1881, ceased to exist in 1963. The **Thornton** Post Office operated from April 1887 until 1889.

The name **Thornton** was applied, also, to a subdivision of section 906, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by George and Thomas Elder in 1872, bounded by Hart, Carlisle, Catherine and Waite Streets; now included in Ethelton.

The name comes from England and means 'village with thorn trees'.

Thorny Passage - Between Thistle Island and Eyre Peninsula, named by Matthew Flinders on 21 February 1802, because of the difficulty he had in navigating it.

Thorpe Spring - In the Hundred of Hutchison, recalls Charles Thorpe, who purchased section 517, 'near Harvey's Bay, County Flinders', from John Bishop on 17 May 1861.

Thowville - A subdivision of part section 397, Hundred of Yatala, by Alexander and Paul T. Scott in 1885. It was renamed 'Laurel Park' in 1926; now included in Woodville Park. While, perhaps, having no bearing on its nomenclature, a Mr Thow was the Locomotive Superintendent of the SA Railways in 1883. This suggestion is given some credence by the events of 1885 when he was cleared of charges laid by his superiors.

Three Brothers - In her reminiscences held in the State Library, Jane Sanders, daughter of George Sanders, says that the survey was so named after 'three grassy hills, spurs of the main stringy bark range…' Further, in contradiction to C.H. Harris's suggestion (see below) that it was named after the three sons of George Sanders, the overseer for Mr J.B. Hack, it is evident that he had four sons and engaged in agricultural pursuits on land purchased from Hack along the Echunga Creek. In the years prior to his death he 'had been agent for Jacob Hagen's Echunga Estate.'

The following is an extract from a report by Charles Hope Harris dated 17 May 1915 on the history of the Three Brothers Special Survey:

> The name was given to a special survey applied for by John Barton Hack either late in 1839 or early in 1840. Mr Hack was the pioneer settler in this district and, together with Messrs F.H. Dutton and G.F. Angas, selected the greater part of the survey. A little later a Mr Jacob Hagen took over Mr Hack's interests and became the principal land owner in the district. This special survey extended from the present day townships of Hahndorf and Echunga, southward and eastward. The name of the survey was derived from the three brothers, Jonathan, William and Benjamin Sanders, early settlers on Echunga Creek.
>
> Their father, George Sanders, was local overseer for Mr Hack who, in the year 1838, held a licence to graze cattle and sheep over a considerable stretch of country there. Section 3531, Hundred of Kuitpo, had been known as the 'Three Brothers Sections' from the earliest times, the farm being situated near a bend of the Meadows Road, a little over a mile South-West from Echunga and was bought by the late Mr Hackett a good many years prior to 1915.

In the 1841 census the 'Village of Three Brothers' was reported to have a population of 481.

Three Lakes - A school near Elliston opened in 1893 by Jessie Cheyne; it closed in 1943.

The name was taken from a local homestead.

Three Well River – (*See Cygnet, River*)

Thrington - A town in the Hundred of Kadina, 13 km South-East of Kadina, proclaimed on 4 September 1879, remembers F.W. Thring (1837-1908), a member of John McD. Stuart's overland party. The surrounding district was known as 'Greens Plains' and the local school opened as 'Greens Plains West', name changed in 1942 and closed in 1959. A photograph of Clydesdale horses on Mr Petherick's farm is in the *Chronicle*, 12 April 1924, page 40.

Thrushgrove Estate - The unofficial name for a housing estate in the Noarlunga district and taken from **Thrush Grove**, the name applied to a farm owned by John and James Turner, in 1840; his descendants believe it was the name of a family property in Kent.

SS *Gem* at Thurk Landing

Thurk - A government town, proclaimed on 21 November 1918, became 'Kingston, OM' on 19 September 1940. The name was taken from an old property 'Thurk Station' and derives from an Aboriginal word meaning 'the mouth' - a deeper gorge of the River Murray commences at about the North-West Bend.

Thurlga - A post office south of Lake Gairdner; opened in April 1894 it closed in May 1906.

'Thurlga Station' was pioneered by John Acraman and G. Mann, circa 1868.

A photograph of wool from the property is in the *Chronicle*, 8 September 1932, page 34. (*See Acraman, Lake*)

Tiatucka - (*See Castambul*)

Tickera - An Aboriginal word for 'place of marsh mallows'.

The **Hundred of Tickera**, County of Daly, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874 and, in 1897, it was said that:

For many years previous to the completion of the Beetaloo scheme farmers in this Hundred had been battling away, trying year in and year out to get a few fruit trees or vines to grow, but with little success. Since there has been a good supply of water, however, things have worn a very different aspect and it is now really a treat to visit the gardens. The trouble now arises - what is to be done with the fruit…

The town of **Tickera**, 16 km North-East of Wallaroo, was proclaimed on 5 October 1882 and **Tickera** School operated from 1884 until 1958. The **Hundred of Tickera** School opened in 1901 and became 'Cairn Hill' in 1909.

Tickera West School opened in 1883 and became 'Brucefield' in 1885; photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 29 July 1911, page 31. (*See Cairn Hill & Tickera*))

A photograph of a Mellor Brothers Pony Reaper is in the *Chronicle*, 12 February 1916, page 25.

Tiddy Widdy Wells - On Yorke Peninsula, derived from the Aboriginal *titewitewite (*or *tittawitta)* - 'bartering place'. It was north of here that the boundaries of Kaurna and Narangga people joined and visitors from the former, carrying red ochre, skin cloaks and other trade goods, went there to barter.

Evidence of a copper find at the well was reported in 1872 but it was abandoned because of lack of capital:

We have reason to believe that copper ore has been found on the sections leased by the Tidde Widde [*sic*] Mining Company on the Parara Run and that men have commenced sinking on the part of the lode where it was found. A party from Moonta went to the run to look around the surrounding country last week

Nearby was a place called *matewaltu*, an important flint mine, from which the Narangga took stone, trading it with the Kaurna at the border camp of *titewitewite*.

Tidnacoordooninna - A post office opened in July 1892 by Miss Emma Gates west of Lake Gregory. (*See under* 'Kopperamanna' *for an explanation of its nomenclature.*)

Tiers - The forests of the Mount Lofty Range, called, facetiously, 'Tiers D'etat' by Samuel Stephens. (*See* Abbot (t) *Flat & New Tiers*))

Tietkins - C.G. Winnecke named **Mount Tietkins**, in the Far North-West, after the explorer, W.H. Tietkins who was born at Islington, England, in 1844, arriving from New South Wales in 1859; he died on 19 April 1933 and was buried at Lithgow, New South Wales.

Tietkins Birthday Creek and Mount Carnavon

Tietkins Birthday Creek, named by Ernest Giles on 30 August 1873 in honour of Tietkins 29th birthday and **Tietkins Wells**, about 70 km north of Ooldea. Two wells were sunk; one was abandoned at a depth of sixty feet and the other at 120 feet. The latter produced only a small supply of salt water and the whole undertaking was abandoned. The site of the wells was traversed by the Giles expedition of 1875, of which Tietkins was a member.

Tiger Bore - In the Hundred of Pyap. In 1909, it was suggested that, 'the man who saw the beast [and named it] had been to Loxton that night and is not quite sure now how many tigers he saw…'

Tilcha Creek - Near Lake Callabonna where the 'Tilcha Run' was established by W. Crozier in 1875.

Tilka Hut - On Kangaroo Island. On 16 November 1928 the death occurred at Cygnet River of Mrs Marie Tilka, aged 90 years:

Born at Brandenburg, Germany, she and her husband, the late Mr Martin Tilka, came to South Australia in 1870 in the *City of Adelaide*. After residing at Klemzig and Riverton they moved to Kangaroo Island [in] the early eighties…

Tilley Swamp - It lies 48 km north of Kingston, SE and the Aborigines knew the district as *kopanopintar* - *kopan* - 'one' and *pintar* - 'stone axe'. On 1 July 1851, William Tilley took up pastoral lease no. 199 (previously an occupation licence issued to him on 22 April 1847 and known as 'Miserable Creek') calling it 'Tilley's Swamp; he sold out to James Thompson in February 1854. A sketch of pastoral lease no. 1181 showing the location of the home station, together with numerous waterholes is reproduced opposite.

H.C. Talbot talks of 'Tilley's Accommodation House' conducted by William Tilley and that it was 'one of the stages on the Overland Road to the Victorian diggings…' and is shown as such on early pastoral lease maps. **Tilley Swamp** School opened in 1958 and closed in 1965.

Rodney Cockburn attributes its nomenclature to Thomas Tilley 'who succeeded John McIntyre as manager for the Leake brothers at Glencoe. 'Later he joined George Ormerod in pastoral partnership which included a lease of the Avenue Range run and other properties…'

Tillite Gorge - Part of the Arkaroola Gorge frequented by Sir Douglas Mawson and students. There are outstanding exposures of glacial tillite in the gorge, estimated to be 720 million years old. (*See Mawson*)

Tilti - A railway station near Gawler. Aboriginal for 'native cherry'.

Timburru Peak - In Wilpena Pound; named by the 'Adelaide Bush Walkers' in 1959. Aboriginal for 'steep'.
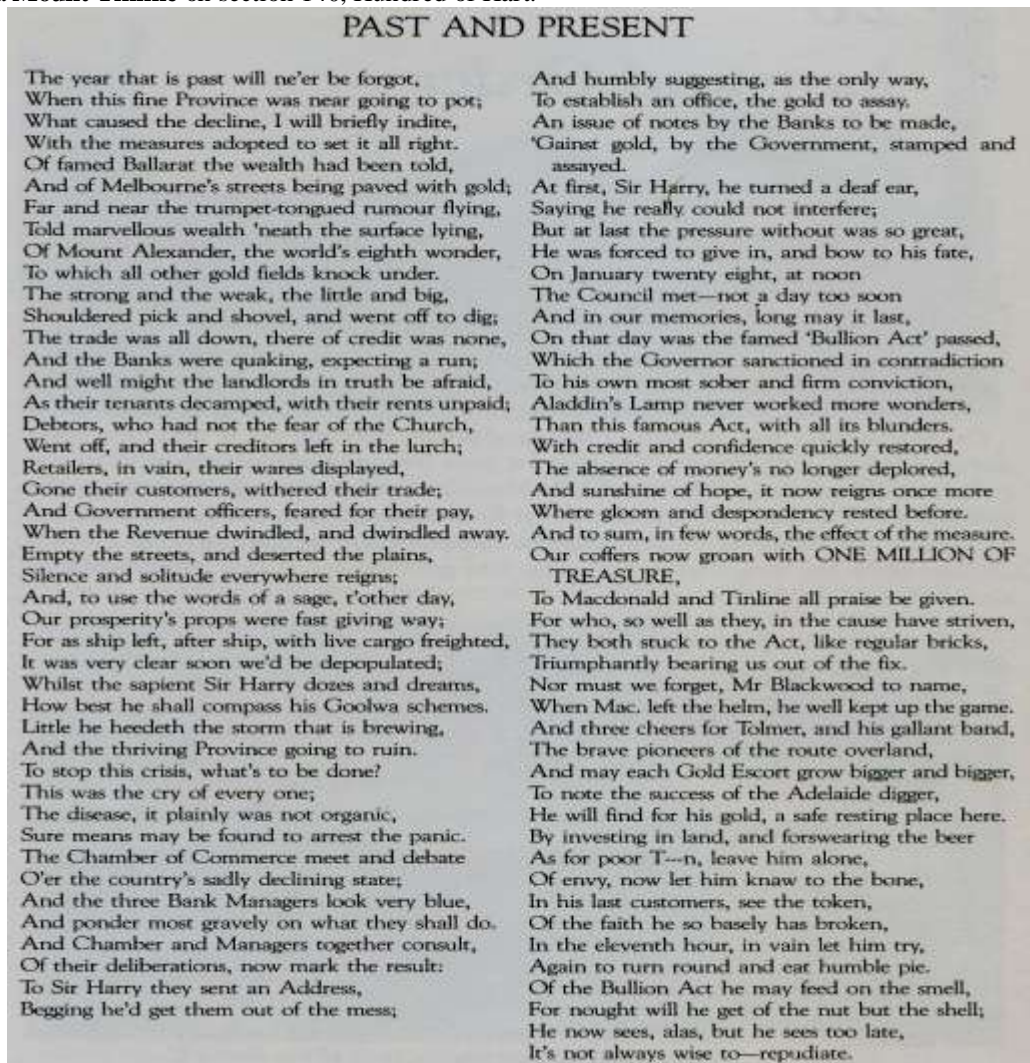
Timor - A subdivision in the Chaffey Irrigation Area; taken from a hut and dam shown on maps of an adjoining pastoral lease.

Tinbalang - A railway station near Goolwa. Aboriginal for 'musk duck'.

Tinga Tingana - A property east of Lake Blanche; see pastoral lease no. 2357.

Tinjella Track - In the Kuitpo District. Aboriginal for 'spiny ant eater'.

Tinline - In 1857, Captain Bloomfield Douglas named **Point Tinline**, on Kangaroo Island, and the **Hundred of Tinline**, County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 22 September 1881. Both names honour George Tinline (1815-1895) of the Bank of South Australia who, in 1852, was mainly responsible for the passing of the *Bullion Act*.

There is a **Mount Tinline** on section 140, Hundred of Hart.

PAST AND PRESENT

The year that is past will ne'er be forgot,
When this fine Province was near going to pot;
What caused the decline, I will briefly indite,
With the measures adopted to set it all right.
Of famed Ballarat the wealth had been told,
And of Melbourne's streets being paved with gold;
Far and near the trumpet-tongued rumour flying,
Told marvellous wealth 'neath the surface lying,
Of Mount Alexander, the world's eighth wonder,
To which all other gold fields knock under.
The strong and the weak, the little and big,
Shouldered pick and shovel, and went off to dig;
The trade was all down, there of credit was none,
And the Banks were quaking, expecting a run;
And well might the landlords in truth be afraid,
As their tenants decamped, with their rents unpaid;
Debtors, who had not the fear of the Church,
Went off, and their creditors left in the lurch;
Retailers, in vain, their wares displayed,
Gone their customers, withered their trade;
And Government officers, feared for their pay,
When the Revenue dwindled, and dwindled away.
Empty the streets, and deserted the plains,
Silence and solitude everywhere reigns;
And, to use the words of a sage, t'other day,
Our prosperity's props were fast giving way;
For as ship left, after ship, with live cargo freighted,
It was very clear soon we'd be depopulated;
Whilst the sapient Sir Harry dozes and dreams,
How best he shall compass his Goolwa schemes.
Little he heedeth the storm that is brewing,
And the thriving Province going to ruin.
To stop this crisis, what's to be done?
This was the cry of every one;
The disease, it plainly was not organic,
Sure means may be found to arrest the panic.
The Chamber of Commerce meet and debate
O'er the country's sadly declining state;
And the three Bank Managers look very blue,
And ponder most gravely on what they shall do.
And Chamber and Managers together consult,
Of their deliberations, now mark the result:
To Sir Harry they sent an Address,
Begging he'd get them out of the mess;

And humbly suggesting, as the only way,
To establish an office, the gold to assay.
An issue of notes by the Banks to be made,
'Gainst gold, by the Government, stamped and assayed.
At first, Sir Harry, he turned a deaf ear,
Saying he really could not interfere;
But at last the pressure without was so great,
He was forced to give in, and bow to his fate,
On January twenty eight, at noon
The Council met—not a day too soon
And in our memories, long may it last,
On that day was the famed 'Bullion Act' passed,
Which the Governor sanctioned in contradiction
To his own most sober and firm conviction,
Aladdin's Lamp never worked more wonders,
Than this famous Act, with all its blunders.
With credit and confidence quickly restored,
The absence of money's no longer deplored,
And sunshine of hope, it now reigns once more
Where gloom and despondency rested before.
And to sum, in few words, the effect of the measure.
Our coffers now groan with ONE MILLION OF TREASURE,
To Macdonald and Tinline all praise be given.
For who, so well as they, in the cause have striven,
They both stuck to the Act, like regular bricks,
Triumphantly bearing us out of the fix.
Nor must we forget, Mr Blackwood to name,
When Mac. left the helm, he well kept up the game.
And three cheers for Tolmer, and his gallant band,
The brave pioneers of the route overland,
And may each Gold Escort grow bigger and bigger,
To note the success of the Adelaide digger,
He will find for his gold, a safe resting place here.
By investing in land, and forswearing the beer
As for poor T---n, leave him alone,
Of envy, now let him knaw to the bone,
In his last customers, see the token,
Of the faith he so basely has broken,
In the eleventh hour, in vain let him try,
Again to turn round and eat humble pie.
Of the Bullion Act he may feed on the smell,
For nought will he get of the nut but the shell;
He now sees, alas, but he sees too late,
It's not always wise to—repudiate.

A 'broadside' celebrating the passing of the *Bullion Act* 1852

Tinpot - In an 1852 journal of 'E. Manuel, William O'Brien & Co', who were exploring for gold in South Australia, it was said:

> Friday, May 7th - Left Harriott's station and proceeded on to the **Tin Pot Ranges** as recommended by Mr Tolmer and others. Tried several gulleys and inlets of creeks on the east side, but which gave us no gold. Saturday, May 8th - On the west side tried several hills and gulleys…
> We fell on a large iron lode running near the Mount Barker mineral survey, near the section marked 2209. Tried several hills and gulleys between this and the Mount Barker township which we reached the same night and pitched our camps on the north side of the hill…

The same newspaper carried a report on 'alluvial land' on 1 December 1859 while, earlier, in 1856, it was said that 'until a comparatively recent time the little settlement called Woodchester bore the ugly name of Tinpot':

> That was not complimentary to Woodchester's 200 souls - so they changed it. And I don't blame them. But behind the unmusical designation is a story. In the days when all this country extending from Echunga to the limits of eternity was one immense cattle run, without a single fence to restrict the liberty of the bovine subject, everybody's cattle roamed with everybody else's just where their fancy took them.

It was the job of the cattlemen to sort these animals out at periodic intervals, and some nice disputes there were sometimes in the process.

One day three of Hack's stockmen - Sam Steele, Tom Hayward, and another whose name has passed from memory - set out to round up some strays which had gone as far as Langhorne's Creek.

When they got to where Woodchester now is, it was agreed that one man should stop there to boil the 'billies' and prepare dinner, while the others pushed on after the missing cows. Soon the smoke-blackened 'billies' were swinging over the camp fire, and the cook was engrossed in the mysteries of Mrs Beeton, when he was roused by a series of the most bloodthirsty yells that ever struck terror into a white man's heart.

He looked up to find a big mob of ebony-coloured warriors bearing down on him with every evidence of breaking the Kellogg Peace Pact. There being no League of Nations to appeal to, the cook did the next best thing - he mounted his horse with an alacrity that did honor to his agility, and, abandoning his tin pots to the ruthless mercy of the enemy, he set out for the Echunga homestead at a pace which would make the late lamented Phar Lap look silly.

From that day the spot was known as Tinpot - and Tinpot it remained until years later when the residents thought that Woodchester sounded a much more pretty name.

In 1915, and in less flowery language, it was reported that:

Then they [Mr & Mrs W. Brook] removed to Woodchester which bore the peculiar name of Tinpot, because of the fact that a camper, in earlier days, had left a tin pot behind him when he proceeded on his way. For some years the country thereabouts was held as a sheep station by Mr Herriot and Mr Wood brought a square mile of country from the government. He was the first man to undertake clearing operations in the district and to break up the land for cropping…

Rodney Cockburn says, under the heading 'Dalveen', that the name was 'bestowed because a swagman with a tin pot was found dead in the locality; but why the billycan and not the swagman was honoured in nomenclature it is difficult to say.'

In 1861, it was said that the Tin Pot Special Survey 1788, 'comprising 500 acres of the richest alluvial land in South Australia, will be divided into small farms and the Township of Woodchester…'

The **Tinpot Pound** stood on section 1792. (*See Dalveen, Everley & Woodchester*)

There is a **Tinpot Hill** on section 1368, Hundred of Strathalbyn, while the **Tinpot** Post Office, opened in 1858, became 'Woodchester' in 1859.

Tintinara - In 1868, the **Tintinara** Post Office opened, while the town, 38 km North-West of Keith, was proclaimed on 30 August 1906.

The **Tintinara** School opened in 1907 with 12 students and Miss Maud Jackson as teacher.

In his reminiscences, J.H. Boothby said he had a smart young Aborigine in his employ with a name that sounded like 'Tin-tin' and the suffix *ara* was added to it. (There is an Aboriginal word *tinyara* meaning 'boy', 'lad', 'youth'.)

However, a more convincing explanation was propounded by John P. Gill in a lecture on the vocabulary of the Kaurna people when he said that it was derived from *tinlinyara*, the Aboriginal name for stars in 'Orion's Belt', described in Aboriginal mythology as a number of young men hunting emus, kangaroos and other game on the great celestial plain in the sky. (*See Boothby, Mount*)

Lands Department file DL 2935-36 contains the following:

The name was chosen by Mrs Boothby, wife of Thomas Wylde Boothby, who settled there and established a sheep station, and when the question of a name for the place came up, Mrs Boothby suggested that Tintinara, the cognomen of a blackfellow, who used to loaf about the hut was a pretty one, so it was adopted.

Known facts tend to disprove this statement in respect of its founder. The first lease issued to T.W. Boothby (jointly with J.H. Boothby) was no. 993 on 2 July 1860 when it was described as 'near Salt Creek, S-E District.'

The name was used first, officially, when W.G. Harding established the 'Tintinarra (*sic*) Run' circa 1864 that, previously, was lease no. 826 taken up by R.B. Smith and Stephen Hack on 2 July 1860 'West of Salt Creek.' (Note that the dates of Smith's and Hack's occupation are contemporaneous with Messrs Boothby.)

Original Tintinara homestead – built 1865 and used as a post office from 1868 to 1870

Therefore, it is most unlikely that the Boothby's named it. In his reminiscences published in 1919, J.H. Boothby states therein that the property he once occupied 'is now known as Tintinara' and this statement tends to disprove the assertion that it was named by Mrs Boothby.

In 1921, in respect of supposed petroleum deposits:

> The late Mr William Brayley… always maintained that sooner or later oil would be found at Tintinara. As a boy he worked with the original owners of the old head station and they then used to get a substance indicative of oil somewhere North-West of the head station…
>
> I certainly think for the welfare of our state some big effort should be made to follow up the indications that have lately been found in the district. [Signed] - Alfred C. Catt. [*See Alfred Flat*]

Photographs of the district are in the *Observer*, 7 October 1905, page 29, 19 October 1907, page 29, of Mr Helling and his pastoral station on 19 March 1904, page 25.

Helling family at Tintinara Head Station with servants in 1905

Tintinara – 1945

Miss Jackson and her students at Tintinara - circa 1908

Tintara - The name of a vineyard at McLaren Vale and, according to Rodney Cockburn, it represents a shortening of 'Tintinara'. (*See Bankside*)

Tiparra - The name was taken from the Aboriginal name of local springs, south of Moonta, and situated in low sandhills.

The **Hundred of Tiparra**, County of Daly, was proclaimed on 12 June 1862.

The **Tiparra** School was opened in 1884, closed in 1890 and reopened as 'Winulta' in 1891.

Another source says that it opened as 'Hundred of Tiparra' in 1884; name changed in 1891 to 'Winulta' and closed in 1950.

Tiparra East School opened in 1885 and became 'Sunny Vale' in 1887; **Tiparra West** School operated from 1920 until 1938. The **Tiparra** Post Office operated from August 1881 until April 1891.

Rodney Cockburn says that the name came into prominence when the proprietary rights of the copper country were in dispute - 'The "Tiparra leases" came before Moonta and the "Tiparra light", for navigators, shines, when the glory of the copper romance is dimmed.'

Tirari Desert - In the Lake Eyre district, takes its name from the Aboriginal people once occupying a major part of the area.

Tisby, Mount - (*See Thisby, Mount*)

Tiver Well - North of Paratoo railway station, recall James Tiver, JP, who held pastoral lease no. 1190 he titled 'Tiverton'. Born in Bristol, England, on 11 June 1829, he arrived in the *David Malcolm* in 1855.

He died in 1909, at Aberdeen, and is buried in the Burra cemetery:

> From an early age he worked at the trade of a mason and came to Adelaide in 1854 [*sic*]. He continued his trade and then went in for contracting. Subsequently, he took on sheep farming and acquired a large area of country near Hallett and more near Netley. Then he conducted a storekeeper's business at Aberdeen and finally retired some years ago…

Tobacco Flat - In 1858, it was said to be located on sections 4162-63, Hundred of Kuitpo.

Tod - Robert Tod, a member of an exploration party from the schooner *Victoria* in 1839, is remembered by the **River Tod**, on Eyre Peninsula. He was chosen by the share holders of the 'Port Lincoln Special Survey' to explore the surrounding unknown country and some of his party discovered a river they named in his honour.

At one time he was Auditor of Public Accounts and Deputy Postmaster at Port Adelaide, while Governor Gawler described him as 'decidedly irritable.'

The **Tod River** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1881. In 1923, 'the reservoir at Tod River, and the weirs on the Tod River and Pillaworta Creek and the service reservoir on Nott's (*sic*) Hill, were completed.'

> The first 40 miles [of] steel pipes made by Mephan Ferguson Pty Ltd had already been shipped to Port Lincoln and railed to the various stacking grounds… Tenders were due about February 27 for the laying of the first two sections… [*See Cowan Vale & Knott Hill*]

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 23 June 1928, page 13, 5 November 1931, page 32.

Tod Highway runs from Kyancutta to Port Lincoln.

Tod Hill is near Milang. An attack on Mr Tod's station by Aborigines was reported in 1842 and, in 1855, it was said that 'it forms a Government Reserve and is marked by a flagstaff.'

> The pastoralist who had the greatest connection with the area that ultimately became the town of Milang was Patrick James Tod. In the earliest records his name is spelt 'Tod', but in later times the spelling has been corrupted to 'Todd' One description of his occupation licence area was the termination of the Angas and it is therefore certain that Tod's sheep grazed over the land that it is now the township of Milang.
> In the 1840s Tod's station and Tod's Hill were well-known, the latter as a landmark for boats sailing in the western waters of Lake Alexandrina.

Todd Rivulet - Now known as 'Fifth Creek' and said to be 'named by Colonel Light after a pioneer settler'; however, it probably refers to James R. Todd, a director of the South Australian Company.

Cattle at a dam at Todmorden

Todmorden, Mount - In the Far North, 16 km north of Oodnadatta. The name was taken from a nearby pastoral run:

It was in 1875 that Alan Breaden first saw the Finke… with the late Richard Egerton Warburton… There is no name… that is so indissolubly linked with that old and dying river, as that of Mr Breaden… [Biographical records show a Joseph Albert Breaden (ca.1857‑1924) employed as a 'stockrider' and residing at 'Peake'.]

They have left their mark on rockhole and range,
In the deserts silent and grim,
Their names to the 'man in the street' are strange,
Their deeds are unknown to him.
Not they the 'explorers' and 'pioneers'
Whom journalists loudly acclaim,
Whose 'names shall echo down the years'
From the brazen trumpet of fame.

Just simple bushmen who, unafraid,
Trekked, hunger, thirst undismayed,
Death lurking on every side,
Blazing a trail sans fee or reward
For the men of the year to be,
Cutting a track, distant and broad
For the feet of posterity.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 20 June 1908, page 32, *Observer*, 15 October 1921, page 26.

There is a town of 'Todmorden' in Yorkshire that translates as 'Totta's boundary valley'.

Jockey: Les Jesser – Standing - Molly and Joseph Breaden and Frank Jones at Oodnadatta in July 1920

Tola - A school near Kimba; opened in 1924 it closed in 1945. The name was taken from **Tola Tank**, on section 34, Hundred of Solomon. The **Tola Conservation Park** was proclaimed on 28 January 1988.

Tolderol, Point - Near Wellington, derived from the Aboriginal *tolderank*, a clan of the Waiki people, whose country extended from Salt Creek, west to Bagley Bridge. Rodney Cockburn quotes a Captain Walter Woodrow who recorded the name as *talderal*, meaning 'place where snakes are plentiful'.

The **Tolderol** School was opened in 1881 and closed in 1892.

Tolmer - On Dukes Highway, adjacent to the South Australian and Victorian border and south of section 879, Hundred of Tatiara**,** is the **Tolmer Rest Area**, proclaimed on 27 January 1977 and named after Inspector Tolmer, of gold escort fame.

Tolmer Rocks are on section 10, Hundred of Colebatch, and **Tolmer Well**, in the Hundred of Glyde.

Tolmer, a telephone exchange on section 39, Hundred of Colebatch, opened on 8 November 1962.

A report of Tolmer's first gold escort was recounted by Thomas Frost:

Mr Tolmer, with four troopers and one for a driver, arrived one day with a spring cart and a pair of horses, together with a small iron safe. Notices were nailed on trees and two days were spent in receiving the gold. Mr Tolmer took up quarters in a tent next to ours. Mr Carleton, whose wife wrote the *Song of Australia*, and our party had the honour of supplying him, and the trooper (Mr Cusack) he had with him as a guard…

By the afternoon of the second day the safe was pretty full and Mr Tolmer decided to start off that night. Orders were sent for the troopers and cart just after tea and they drew up in front of the tent amidst a great crowd of diggers who line the road on both sides for some distance, the Victorians shouting, hooting and groaning, and the Adelaideans replying with cheers…

The driver kept his seat while the others carried out the safe and bolted it securely to the cart. The Mr Tolmer called out 'Mount my lads' and then shouted 'Draw', and their sabres flashed in the moonlight…
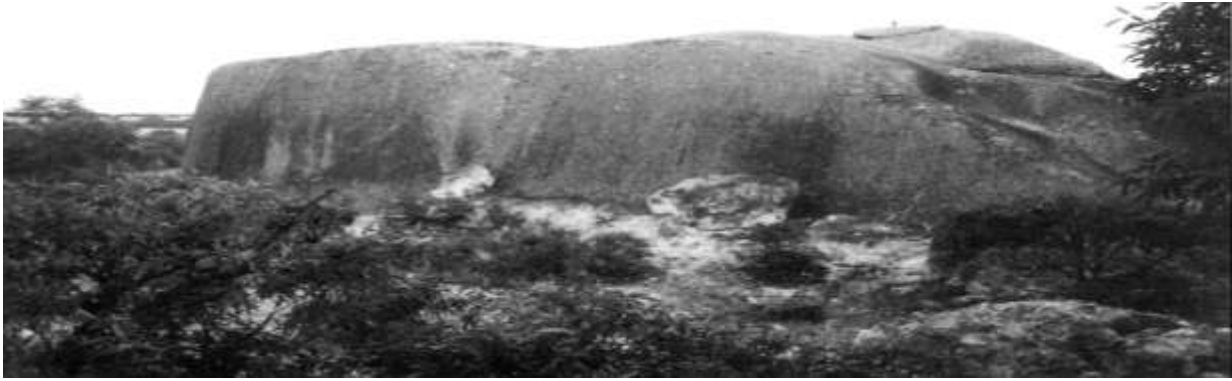
Tolmer Rocks

Following the publication of Alexander Tolmer's reminiscences one of his former subordinates in the police force, T.A. Naughton, took his veracity to task and suggested that 'if Mr Tolmer adhered to the truth I would be content to let my acts and myself sink into oblivion, but although I am three score and twelve I will not allow him to write falsehoods in connection with my name':

> In [his] book he slanders all the men who did the work that he now claims credit for… Mr Tolmer has the same effect on men that a hot wind has on the vegetable world - they are sure to suffer from the contact… I have perused his book and, barring Baron Munchaussen, it is the most wonderful book I ever read, but it lacks one ingredient in its facts… [*See Rogues Gully & Wialapiangg*]

Tom Brown - In the Nullarbor region, named after an early settler and surveyor who was born in 1836, arrived from Victoria, circa 1855 and died in 1919. (*See Higgins Landing*)

> During the earlier periods of his life he was a surveyor in the North-Eastern districts of Victoria and… a personal friend of Burke and Wills before they started on their ill-fated expedition…
> Subsequently, he was one of the pioneers of the far western boundaries… and he secured a considerable area on the Nullarbor Plain…

His station was an extension of a run held by Robert Barr-Smith, William Swan and James Armstrong which was based at Yalata. After a succession of owners, in 1964 M. and D. Thomas took it over and developed a roadhouse and motel complex after the Eyre Highway was realigned in 1976.

Tomkinson - Samuel Tomkinson, MLC (1885-1900) was, for many years, manager of the Bank of Australasia in Adelaide and in his parliamentary career was instrumental in effecting reforms in social and political matters.

> His curiosity as to why every man charged with an offence is not proved guilty has indeed appeared insatiable. He has a terrible fear that our judges do not know their business, and that juries are led by the nose, to the great scandal of the administration of justice.

A comment made in 1889 suggested that he was 'noted for his resistance to reforms, for his incapacity to perceive the direction and gauge the strength of public opinion and for his prejudicial views on all public questions.'

The **Hundred of Tomkinson**, County of Burra, was proclaimed on 18 September 1879.

Tomkinson Ranges, in the Far North-West, were named by William Christie Gosse on 22 August 1873.

Samuel Tomkinson, a resident of Glenelg, declared that he had always looked upon the sandhills as a 'breastwork of defence for our riflemen when engaged against the enemy attempting to land.' and to his eyes they were 'coast lines of beauty', but after making an 'amateur reconnaissance' at Glenelg in November 1877 he proclaimed:

> An improving municipality, proud of its Institute and fountain, recklessly discards its strength without considering that a few shots from a ship in the offing may knock the place and its pretensions into a cocked hat. I call attention to this very possible event happening to arrest in time the further destruction of the sandhills between the mouths of the Port and Patawalonga creeks. I was grieved to observe that the sandhills - our natural bulwarks - are gradually disappearing; they are being levelled.
> Lines of rails are laid and carts employed to remove the sand in order to beautify Glenelg and expose the ornamental villa residences, now building, to the shell of the enemy… I think it most unfortunate that our governments have parted with the ownership of the foreshore because a demand for marine building sites will soon convert the rough-and-ready protection which Nature has given to us into artificial smooth croquet lawns and strawberry gardens.

Tonsley - John Ragless (1791-1877) arrived in South Australia in the *Eden*, in 1838, and when the 'pine forests near Enfield became too close to the city' one of his sons, Richard (1819-1901), journeyed about 12 km south of Adelaide and took up a property he named after 'Tonsley Hall', in England, which he had much admired.

> Mr Ragless was just verging upon manhood when he arrived… After a preliminary stay in the embryo city he started a farm at Enfield in conjunction with his father and brother. Upon this property one of the first strippers manufactured in South Australia was employed… Afterwards, Mr Ragless, with his brother, erected the Montacute Flourmills at Gepp's Cross… [In 1869] the estate at Tonsley Park was secured…

In the latter half of the 20th century it became the site of the Mitsubishi motor car works. (*See Ragless & Willochra*)

Tonyunga - Near Myponga. See Application no. 1490 in the General Registry Office.

Tookayerta - A railway station 5 km south of Loxton. Aboriginal for 'swampy land'.

Tookayerta Creek is '14 km from Goolwa, on the Strathalbyn Road.' (*See Double Bridges*)

Tooligie - The town, in the Hundred of Peachna, 37 km SSW of Lock, was proclaimed on 30 May 1929; probably derived from the Aboriginal *tadlitji* - 'boiling or bubbling water' The **Hundred of Tooligie**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 3 August 1916. The **Tooligie Siding** School opened in 1935 and closed in 1961; **Tooligie** School opened in 1933 and became **Tooligie Hill** in 1935 before closing in 1965.

Toolunka - (*See Waikerie.*)

A Koala in Little Toolunka Flat Reserve

Toopawarinna Waterhole - East of Marree. Aboriginal for 'yellow'.

Tooperang - A post office, 16 km north of Goolwa, opened in 1910 in the Hundred of Nangkita.

 Prior to 1941 the **Tooperang** School was known as 'Rockwood'; it closed in 1961.

Toopoora - A railway station 7 km South-West of Kimba. Aboriginal for 'lizard'.

Toora - A railway station 8 km North-East of Murray Bridge. Aboriginal for 'coot' or 'mallee hen'.

 It has been 'Yappara' since 1917, so changed to avoid confusion with 'Toorak'. (*See Graeber*)

Toorak - In 1909, the suburb of **Toorak Gardens** was laid out by the South Australian Company on part section 275, Hundred of Adelaide. In 1914, it was reported that 'if it had been known to the public that… Mr A.B. Cox was going to attempt to fly over Toorak and Marryatville by monoplane a large crowd would have assembled':

> The scene of the intended flight was Ferguson's paddock, Toorak. The machine was constructed by Mr Cox… A few minutes after the appointed time for the flight Mr Cox touched a lever and the engine started to throb. The machine ran along the ground for a few yards and just as the aviator thought it was going to ascend something snapped and the propeller came off…

Photographs are in *The Critic*, 22 January 1913, page 13, 2 June 1920, page 4, 10 November 1920, page 13, *Observer*, 31 October 1925, page 33, 10 February 1923, page 28, of a bowls team on 19 March 1927, page 33.

Toorak Gardens, a 'New Garden Suburb', was advertised in 1917 while, in 1925, the *Advertiser* discussed an 'unofficial' subdivision of **Toorak** as comprising 29 allotments along Sprod Avenue, where 'the land for sale is almost 100 yards south of Grant Avenue and the Toorak Bowling Green':

> Many of the people who live in **Toorak -** it is hoped the name will never be sanctioned by the authorities - will have the advantage of looking at the backs of the cottagers' dwellings not so very far away.
> With a few exceptions the place names of this state are a disgrace and a reflection on good taste, judgement and sense and show a deplorable lack of originality on the part of the authors.

The Aboriginal *torrak* means 'tea-tree springs', while *toora* means 'coot' or 'mallee hen'. Rodney Cockburn suggests that a subdivision named **Toorak** was made in 1912 by Parsons and Wilcox and that a complaint was made in the House of Assembly of the lack of originality which characterised its christening.

 Toorak Park was a subdivision of sections 78-79, Hundred of Davenport, by S.A. Wills in 1913; now included in Port Augusta.

Tooriara Well - On section 286, Hundred of Seymour. Aboriginal for 'place for mallee wood clubs'.

Tootenilla - A rural area between Coomunga and Boston, north of Port Lincoln, and named after one of the first farms in the area; prior to 2005 it was known as 'Sullivan'.

Tooths Nob - In the North Flinders Ranges; it has been 'Reaphook Hill' since 1940. Rodney Cockburn records the name of 'Tom Tooth', a stockman employed by John Chambers, as the source of the nomenclature.

Another candidate could have been George Tooth who was born, circa 1832, and died at Hookina on 8 July 1877.

Tootla - The name suggested for a post office on section 14, Hundred of Inkster, in 1939. The **Tootla** School, built south of Chandada in 1931, was opened in 1932 by Clyde Brereton; it closed circa 1944. (*See Inkster*)

Top-Gallant Isles - In the Investigator Group, named by Matthew Flinders on 10 February 1802.

He said, 'it is of little extent, but high and cliffy and there are three rocks on its south side, representing ships under sail.' Baudin called them *L'Hamecon* (The Fish Hook).

Torrens - Colonel Robert Torrens was Chairman of the South Australian Colonisation Commission and his name is perpetuated by **Torrens Island**, near Port Adelaide, named by Governor Gawler in 1837. In 1887, the island was proclaimed as a quarantine ground for vessels, passengers and crews, while in 1891 the whole of the island, with the exception of sections 882 and 883, was proclaimed as a quarantine ground for dogs. By the same proclamation part of section 2016 was declared a quarantine ground for cattle, sheep and stock imported into the colony.

In 1915, it was reported that 'the Torrens Island Quarantine Station was taken over six years ago by the Commonwealth Government. The price at which this is finally to become Commonwealth property has been in dispute during that time…'

Lake Torrens was discovered by E.J. Eyre in October 1839 and the name was used, originally, to denote various areas of water in the north of South Australia. The separate lakes were differentiated and the present Lake Torrens defined in 1862. (*See Callabonna, Lake*) An 1860 editorial has, *inter alia*, a reference to the mythical 'horseshoe' configuration of this lake.

The **River Torrens** was discovered by Lt W.G. Field, G.S. Kingston and John Morphett on 6 November 1836. The Aborigines called it *karrau-wirra-parri* - 'red gum forest river'; it was subsequently dubbed the 'River Torrens' by Governor Hindmarsh on 3 June 1837.

River Torrens railway bridge - 1856

In her reminiscences Helen Mantegani said that 'the discovery of the river belongs to Mr Kingston's dog that was out with his master when surveying and being thirsty, smelt the water and showed the way'.

A later report said that what they saw was 'a chain of large water holes bounded by large gum trees and scrub':

These holes varied in size the largest being over 200 yards in length, some of which were so deep that even the most daring of divers could not bottom them. It was not long, however, before the colonists cut away every vestige of timber along the banks and carted away the gravel for road making and home building.

With the loss of its natural surface the watercourse was destroyed as the banks between the water holes gradually washed away and deposited in the said holes - the process of levelling began and continued until the river assumed its present desolate appearance which, by 1878, was commented upon in condemnatory terms: 'Those who have recently arrived in the colony… can scarcely be made to believe that there were ever deep clear pools, or shady corners of finny inhabitants in the unsightly chasm at present known as the River Torrens, whose waters are black with sewage of the town, and whose odour is not only offensive but injurious to health…

'It is as well that the early pioneers were not squeamish and, in retrospect, there is little wonder that "colonial fever" and dysentery were prevalent. The wonder of it was that they were not stricken by a dozen plagues, for the Torrens was the common sewer of the town, the urchin's bathing pools and the cattle's cooling stream. Then, too, dogs swam around in it, cats and sheep were drowned in it, brickwork's and tanneries flourished on its banks, sheep skins and hides were left immersed in its pools and, in summer, the water was in a wretched state.

'In a day when hygiene was grand in its Oriental simplicity, such lack of water made people doubly chary of wasting it in baths. There were no showers in that age and, when the boys were tubbed on Saturday night, the same tins of warm water had to serve them all and, as a prelude to baptisms at the Church of Christ in Grote Street, a deacon took his son to the well and drew up great drums full on the windlass.

'Thence the water was carried in smaller buckets to a gutter head and run to the baptistery by a spouting under the floor. To counter the contagion emanating from the polluted water the colonists were advised to make and use water filters.'

The directions for manufacture of these all but ineffective devices were: 'Take an earthen jar or barrel and turn the narrow end downwards; insert a tap near the bottom; insert a piece of slate or lead perforated with holes; put in four inches of clean, washed gravel, the size of peas; add four to five inches of clear sand; add four to five inches of clean, washed charcoal; add another layer of sand.'

Floating Palais de Danse on the River Torrens

The Reverend John Blacket in his *History of South Australia* narrates experiences encountered within the early settlement formed on the banks of the river:

> The huts were scattered about without any attempt at regularity or uniformity. Every man had built his house on the spot where whim and choice pointed out, or where material was easiest got; the consequence was that a collection of as primitive-looking wigwams as can well be imagined soon lined the banks of the Torrens - some of them facing east, some to the west; in fact, every point of the compass might have claimed one or more facing it. They stood just as though a mad bull had been playing his antics among them and had tossed them hither and thither.
>
> Nor was the appearance of the dwellings less amusing or extraordinary than their general position. Most of them possessed an aperture to afford egress and ingress; but few, if any, could boast of a window of any kind.

A fireplace was not deemed essential, though several had an opening at one end, surmounted by an empty pork cask, deprived of its ends, to serve as a chimney. A great portion of the immigrants, however, contented themselves without a fire, except outside, where it might be seen blazing with a pot hung over it '*a la* gypsy.'

It was not an unusual thing in hot or showery weather to see a lady watching the kettle or camp oven under an umbrella.

Wool washing in the River Torrens at Thebarton

Fishing in the River Torrens

> It seems to me very anomalous that if any juvenile with a smack of Izaak Walton in his nature should be caught fishing… he is at once handed over to the tender mercies of Mr Beddome [magistrate], whilst every morning at sunrise numbers of shags may be seen busily engaged gobbling up every fish that comes within their range of vision…
>
> (*Register*, 30 October 1879)

The first settlers saw the river as a chain of large water holes bounded by large gum trees and scrub; these holes varied in size the largest being over 200 yards in length, some of which were so deep that even the most daring of divers could not bottom them; one, known as the 'Death Hole' was situated at the back of the Botanic Gardens below the Hackney Bridge. It was not long, however, before the colonists cut away every vestige of timber along the banks and carted away the gravel for road making and home building.

With the loss of its natural surface the watercourse was destroyed as the banks between the water holes gradually washed away and deposited in the said holes - the process of levelling began and continued until the river assumed a desolate appearance which, by 1878, was commented upon in condemnatory terms:

> Those who have recently arrived in the colony… can scarcely be made to believe that there were ever deep clear pools, or shady corners of finny inhabitants in the unsightly chasm at present known as the River Torrens, whose waters are black with sewage of the town, and whose odour is not only offensive but injurious to health…

In the first decade following European settlement large numbers of sweet little 'slipperies' (*Galanias sp.*), that seldom ran beyond three inches in length, were caught in the River Torrens; also 'scalers', a species of cod, from 8 to 10 inches long that lurked beneath logs. Boys in those days were too poor to buy hooks so they resorted to bent pins, strong thread and a stout reed, and when they got a bite the fish was snatched up and swung around the head until the young fisherman could vacate the log, from whence he was fishing, and dash his prey upon the shore before it could wriggle off the barbless pin.

It was a paradise for the children of Adelaide, Hindmarsh and Thebarton because yabbies were secreted in deep holes and, when cooked, hawked around for a profit of a few pennies, while, for small recompense, native women were persuaded to dive for mussels. Such offerings from the river were a welcome addition to the frugal dinner tables of the working classes of Adelaide and adjacent suburbs.

Barton Springs / Cornish Arms Hotel at Mount Torrens – circa 1850

Mount Torrens, laid out by George Dunn in 1853 on section 6506, Hundred of Talunga. Earlier, in 1848, he built a tavern on his land calling it the 'Barton Springs Hotel'; ('Barton' derives from the Anglo-Saxon *bere-tun* - 'a barley yard'); later, the name was changed to 'Cornish Arms Hotel' and became a staging house for bullock teams travelling from Mannum to Adelaide. The deeply indented wagon tracks can still be seen on aerial maps.

Once the town was surveyed, in March 1859 James Bond established the Mill Inn in the main street:

> But not to be outdone, local bigwig Dunn closed down his first hotel and built and licensed the Mount Torrens Hotel which opened in March 1862. It still continues to trade… In 1870, the Mill Inn closed.

Mount Torrens Inn - 1881

Education Department records show the **Mount Torrrens** School opening in 1861.

However, the *Register* of 10 November 1859 has a report of school examinations while on 22 April 1862 there is a comment on the opening of a new schoolroom.

In 1850, it was reported that 'three armed bushrangers entered the house of a farmer named Simms and 'bailed up' himself, his wife and another person 'while two of the ruffians stood guard the third rifled the house of money and property':

> A person named McDonald and two others were arrested in town yesterday morning… They are supposed to be the parties who stopped and robbed a German on the Glen Osmond Road… [They] are very insignificant and repulsive in appearance and seem both dogged and indifferent as to the result of the proceedings…
>
> In mid-1870 there was a small gold rush for claims on government land within a mile of the township of Mount Torrens and the first on the field was a Mr Ashton, a genuine digger, who bottomed the deepest hole at the Barossa and was one of the last to abandon the South Rhine.
>
> He pegged out a claim in the scrub adjoining Mr Dunn's farm but, not having completed the formalities of taking possession, was 'jumped' by a party of local prospectors.

Later, in 1888 the Mount Torrens Goldmining Company acquired a property worked previously as the Criterion and Captain William Pleitner from the New Era Mine at Woodside took command of operations. Small specimens were

treated at the Dry Creek Smelting Works and gave a trace of silver, as well as a good return of gold. By 1894, owing to the 'inability to save the fine gold', the mine was abandoned. Gowland's Reef in the vicinity was worked from about 1893, while Burton's Reef, situated within one mile of the cyanide works, had been acquired by Messrs Wilkinson & Harrison of Adelaide - 'the gold is very fine just such as the cyanide is intended to save.'

The following were named in honour of Sir R.R. Torrens, the son of Colonel Torrens, the father of the *Real Property Act* in South Australia which has been adopted throughout the world.

Torrens Park was laid out as a resubdivision of 'Blythe Woodville' by T.E. Barr-Smith in 1917; a photograph of the staff of a military hospital is in *The Critic*, 23 May 1917, page 13.

Photographs of Scotch College are in the *Observer*, 12 January 1924, page 33, 11 August 1928, page 35, 3 July 1930, page 31, *Chronicle*, 23 March 1933, page 35, 9 August 1934, page 33.

Robert Barr Smith's residence, Torrens Park

O-Bahn Railway in the Torrens Valley

Torrens Vale, 8 km South-East of Yankalilla, was the name given to a subdivision of section 1602, Hundred of Yankalilla, by John Gardner, circa 1860 - In 1916 the Nomenclature Committee recommended the name be changed to 'Wolyerra', Aboriginal for 'tree branches'. Its school opened as 'Dairy Flat' in 1858; name changed in 1908 and closed in 1954.

Cape Torrens, on Kangaroo Island, was named by Capt. B. Douglas in 1857.

In 1938, the archivist, G.H. Pitt, said:

> He came of a family which had lived in Ireland since the latter part of the seventeenth century. He himself was born at Cork in 1814.
>
> His father was Colonel Robert Torrens, who is best known to South Australians as the chairman of the board of Colonization Commissioners appointed by the British Government to superintend the founding of South Australia.

> He graduated as a Master of Arts at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1839 he married a niece of Mungo Park, the famous explorer, and in the following year came to South Australia, where he was appointed Collector of Customs. In 1852 he became Treasurer and Registrar-General.

> In 1857, at the first elections held after the granting of responsible government, he was chosen as one of the representatives for the city of Adelaide. He was Treasurer in the first ministry and, upon the resignation of his government in August 1858, he became Leader of the Opposition. He was Premier for thirty days in September 1857.

> In 1858 the famous *Real Property Act*, of which he was the father, was passed, and he resigned his seat in Parliament in order to devote himself, as Registrar General, to the administration of the Act.

> The new system proved cheaper and safer than the old, and the measure was popular with all classes, except the lawyers.

> The success of the *Real Property Act* attracted the attention of the other Australian colonial governments and Torrens drafted bills which were adopted by the Parliaments of Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania. The Torrens system of registration of title has long been famous all over the world and has been adopted by many countries. Torrens left South Australia in 1863 to live in England, where he was subsequently knighted.

> He represented Cambridge in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1874 and died on 31 August 1884.

Torrensdale - This school, near Mount Gambier, was opened by Edward Myers in 1868; it closed in 1870.

The name is reported to have been introduced by James Mitchell 'after Torrens of *Real Property Act* fame.'

The surrounding district was known as 'Drop Drop'.

Torrensfield - In 1910, was described as a subdivision near the Henley Beach Road with 'the electric tram, within 2½ miles of the city, two-penny tram fare, most healthy locality…'

Torrensford - Information on the Torrensford Sand and Gravel Pits appears in 1927 and, in 1928, it was reported that 'in glorious weather and in the presence of 500 visitors the Torrensford links were officially opened… On a grassy flat at the top of a high bank of the Torrens… Mr C.H. Greenland welcomed members and visitors on behalf of the club… The 18 greens were a testimony to attention from Mr R.A. Bidgood, the greenkeeper…'

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 16 June 1928, page 38.

Torrenside - This subdivision of part section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, was made by David Reid Tanner in 1878; now included in Thebarton; this land fronts the River Torrens, hence the name; Stirling Street, West Thebarton Road, Queen Street and Reid Street bound it. Nearby woollen mills once used the name 'Torrenside'.

Torrensville - This subdivision was laid out in 1904 on section 47, Hundred of Adelaide by F. Wainhouse, R.L. Parker and C.E., P. S. and W.F. Danby, contiguous to the River Torrens and this fact may account for its nomenclature. In 1904, it was reported that 'the tramway Bill, now having passed the House of Assembly, will undoubtedly soon become law and the Henley Beach line will certainly be one of the first roads to be electrified:

> [There will be an] important subdivisional sale of the southern portion of section no. 47, Hundred of Adelaide, immediately opposite West Adelaide and laid out as the township of Torrensville bounded on the east by Taylor's Bridge Road and on the south by the Henley Beach Road along which the tram runs. [It] has been subdivided into 105 allotments with frontages of 60 feet…

A photograph of the opening of the Methodist croquet grounds is in the *Register*, 30 March 1928, page 10, of flooding of the Henley Beach Road in the *Observer*, 16 June 1923, page 28, 29 September 1923, page 29, *Chronicle*, 11 June 1931, page 37, of the demolition of a chimney at the Adelaide Chemical Works in *The News*, 25 June 1936, page 11.

Torreston - An 1870 subdivision of part section 417, Hundred of Hanson, by James Torr (ca.1816-1894), farmer of Mintaro, contiguous to the town of Farrell Flat. He got the land grant on 19 January 1866 and, two years later, portion of it was transferred to the Commissioner of Railways. (*See Torville*)

Tortachilla Hill - On section 381, Hundred of Willunga, 6 km WSW of McLaren Vale derived from an Aboriginal word *turtotjalangga* meaning 'red earth ending' - *turto* - 'red earth', *tjala* - 'end' and *ngga* - 'at'; the name is probably inspired by its geological structure exposed along the cliffs of the section.

Torville - John Torr, born in Devon, England in 1815, came to South Australia in the *Hooghly* in 1855 and, in 1878, applied this name when he subdivided sections 36 and 37, Hundred of Yongala; it is suburban to Yongala. He died at Redruth on 14 February 1884. (*See Torreston*)

In 1895, probate was granted of the will of James Sampson Torr, brother of John, who farmed at Mintaro. The amount of his estate was sworn as being under £31,500 and the bequests contained in his will were as follows:

> Ten freehold sections in the Hundred of Walloway, four sections in the Hundred of Yongala, two sections in the Town of Yongala, the interest of the deceased in three credit selections in the Hundred of Walloway and his interest in three selectors' leases in the Hundred of Walloway are left to his daughter-in-law Ann Torr, widow of James Sampson Torr [1839-1890], of Yongala, for her lifetime…; 22 sections in the Hundred of Hanson and freehold allotments in the town of Wetherston are bequeathed to his grandson, Sidney Torr; nine sections in the Hundred of Mannanarie go to his grandson, Albert Torr… and one section in the Hundred of Black Rock Plain… are left to his grandson, James Ernest Torr… [*See Farrell Flat*]

A photograph of Mrs John Torr and her sons is in the *Observer*, 21 April 1906, page 30.

Tothill - Charles Tothill held land in modern-day Hundred of Waterloo under occupation licence from 12 January 1843 and **Tothill Belt** and **Tothill Creek**, 13 km east of Saddleworth, recall his name. On 6 January 1848, James Candy got the land grant of section 1078 and, by July of that year, had erected the 'Light Arms' Hotel which he leased to William Donnelly before selling the freehold to Abraham Wren in May 1849.

By 1866, it was an 'incipient township somewhere on the old Burra road [and] proves that population and capital are both beginning to accumulate':

> Most of the farmers are German who migrated from Mount Barker eight or ten years ago when the soil there began to show symptoms of wearing out. They have done well and bought their farms… The shamrock also has a considerable number of representatives… The two nationalities do not coalesce well; but so long as their antipathies are confined to the negative and innocent course of each minding his own business, they may be left safely to themselves… [*See Apoinga & Horsham*]

The **Tothill Creek** School was established in the 1860s, when Henry Evans sold one acre of section 201. This school was in charge of Stephen Daly and conducted in a chapel where he had an enrolment of 29 students; it opened in 1862 and closed in 1963.

In 1872, the **Tothill Belt** School was conducted by William Heithersay; it opened in 1871 and closed in 1927.

Tothill Belt Post Office opened in 1871 and closed on 16 February 1931. (*See Royal Oak*)

Photographs of the opening of St Edmund's Church and its committee are in the *Chronicle*, 2 August 1913, page 32.

Totness - A village, now included in Mount Pleasant, was laid out in 1859 on section 7044, Hundred of Talunga, by Henry Giles who named it after a town in Devon, England, where his wife was born.

It is an Old English word meaning 'town of foxes'; other sources say it derives from *Totta's ness* [headland].

In 1862, it was reported that Mr Giles, who purchased a mill at Lobethal:

> Has set to work with great energy to re-establish it here, and the foundation stone of the Totness Mill was laid about a fortnight ago, amidst general rejoicing. This office devolved upon… two of our oldest settlers - Messrs Phyliss [*sic*] and Thyer…
>
> The christening was performed in a mixture of ginger beer and wine. A band of music passed up and down the main road with a banner flying. A stranger might have imagined the elections had been protracted beyond their usual time…

Examinations at the **Totness** Grammar School were reported in 1868.

The same name, **Totness**, was given by William Hannaford when he cut up section 2963, Hundred of Macclesfield, in 1861, by issuing seventy year leases with right of purchase that started to be exercised in 1871. He was born in Totness, Devon, in 1825, and arrived in the *Emma* in 1845. The surrounding area was known as **Little Totness**.

Totness Park was a subdivision of part section 72, Hundred of Mobilong, by William G. Hannaford, storekeeper, Murray Bridge, in 1913; now included in Murray Bridge. He was the son of William Hannaford.

Tournefort, Cape - Named in 1913 following a visit to South Australia of Count de Fleurieu, it honours Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), a French botanist. (*See Fleurieu Peninsula*)

Tourville Bay - Near Denial Bay, named in 1802, presumably, by Baudin after Comte de Tourville (1642-1701), a French Vice Admiral and said to have been born at Tourville in Normandy.

He was a great favourite of King Louis XIV despite failures in naval skirmishes with the English Navy. (*See Nadia*)

Tower Gap - (*See Ogilvie, Mount*)

Tower Hills - The *Register* of 11 February 1858 (supp.) locates them as 'west of Penwortham.'

Towitta - A town, in the Hundred of Jellicoe, 6 km North-West of Sedan, proclaimed on 1 June 1876, was 'surveyed on a stock travelling reserve':

> The site chosen on account of its proximity to a large and excellent water reserve, and as sufficient room is required for stock travelling on this track it would be most undesirable to extend the survey of the township any further either way… The strip of land which will be left between the proposed suburban sections will be admirably adapted and be found very convenient as a camping ground to all stock travelling through here, leaving plenty of room in the water reserve without molesting the residents of the locality.

The **Towitta** School opened in 1880; closed in 1957.

One source says it takes its name from 'Tewitty Creek' meaning 'reedy swamp place', while 'Tawatakauwe Springs' has an analogous derivation - *tawata* - 'much' or 'plenty' and *kauwe* - 'water'.

It was a stopping place on the Aboriginal walking route to Adelaide for the distribution of blankets by the government.

A photograph of the opening of a new school is in the *Chronicle*, 18 March 1922, page 30, of a motor-car driven winnower in the *Chronicle*, 23 February 1924, page 38. (*See* Patricia Sumerling, *The Noon Lady of Towitta*.)

Townsend, Hundred of - In the County of Robe, proclaimed on 11 April 1878. William Townsend, MP (1857-1882), born in Surrey, England, in 1821, came to South Australia in 1853 in an old Dutch Ship the *Fop Smit*.

Shortly after his arrival, F.J. Botting, a brewer and auctioneer, advised him to become an auctioneer because of his smart appearance and ready wit.

> Turning a deaf ear to these overtures he got work in a boot shop as a salesman and tiring of this, heeded Mr Botting's advice and joined that gentleman in his business, trading as Townsend, Botting & Co.
>
> Despite his lack of education (he signed his marriage certificate with a mark) he was a fluent and forcible speaker and a popular public lecturer.
>
> A spirited advocate of Chartism in its milder form, he fought for many years for payment of members of parliament. He was a lay preacher in the Congregational Church and Mayor of Adelaide, the Town Hall being opened on 20 June 1866 during his term of office.
>
> He was a strong supporter of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, which culminated in the opening of a home at Brighton in June 1878.

But like all other mortals, including his parliamentary colleagues, Mr Townsend was not free from human foibles, as indicated in the following extract from a satirical piece written by 'Geoffrey Crabthorn' in the local press in 1877:

> It's all up with the *Register*. Its doom has gone forth. In the opinion of Mr Townsend, MP, it has ceased to represent public opinion and that unparalleled patriot has promised if it does not mend its ways, and if its contemporary does not follow suit, to start a paper himself…
>
> I am sorry for the *Register*, however. What a pity it did not take the other side and support the present Ministry…
>
> Mr Townsend knows his mighty power and has sternly resolved not to hold his hand. He has been appealed to by mutual friends with tears in their eyes, but he is inexorable.
>
> He says he regards himself as a modern Brutus or a Marius among the ruins of Carthage - he is not certain which.
>
> He knows that:
>
> > ---- *it is excellent*
> > *To have a giant's strength;*
> > *But it is tyrannous*
> > *To use it like a giant;*
>
> but at the call of duty he will even be tyrannical, and so his giant's strength is to be put forth and the poor old *Register*, with all its belongings - proprietors, staff, type machinery and premises - is to be knocked into a cocked hat. At one stroke of Thor's hammer they will be 'going, going, gone…'

He died at Mitcham in 1882 when a contemporary, G.F. Loyau, wrote 'now he is gone many might feel proud to leave behind them a record so full of proofs of public spiritedness, liberality and love to his fellow man, as he has done.'

Townsvale Estate - A 1909 subdivision of part section 2093, Hundred of Dalkey, by John William Kennedy, farmer of Balaklava. It was contiguous to the railway between Port Wakefield and Auburn.

Tracy - This town, in the Hundred of Mongolata, 18 km NE of Burra, was proclaimed on 8 September 1881.
By 1904, in the 'surveyed township of Tracy, or Mongolata, with the exception of Dr Steven's house':

> Nothing but pegs mark the spot where, in days gone by, some pictured in the dim future a thriving little township supported by an agricultural population… The rabbits are a little troublesome just now and a gang of men are digging out, trapping and dogging. For the past month they have accounted for 6,000 of the pest…

Named by Governor Jervois it, no doubt, honours family, friend or acquaintance. (*See, for example, Amyton, Cradock & Rendelsham*)

Tranmere - In 1842, David Wylie (ca.1798-1853) owned section 273, Hundred of Adelaide, and named it 'Tranmere' after his former domicile in Liverpool, England; in 1260 the name was written as *tranemor* - 'cranes' sandbank' (Old Norman *trani* - 'crane' and *melr* - 'sandbank').

> Shortly after selecting the land, Mr Wylie built a home and school house… For many years [he] made his talents available in the education of the youth of Adelaide, and with the greatest success, for he himself was not only a rare and excellent teacher, but possessed, in an eminent degree, the art of communicating knowledge to his pupils…

A photograph of the opening of a bowling green is in the *Chronicle*, 7 February 1925, page 36. The name was applied first to the subdivision of **Tranmere Park** by A.S. Jackman and C.H. Treloar in 1914. However, while having no connection with David Wylie's property, in 1872, there was an advertisement for the sale of 'lots 86 and 87 on [Lefevre] Peninsula to be laid out as **Tranmere**.'

Transcontinental Estate - A 1915 subdivision of sections 601-602 and others, Hundred of Davenport, by H.C. Daniel; now included in Port Augusta.
The name refers to the transcontinental railway that was under construction at the time.

Traversbrook - A description of B.T. Finniss' water mill 'at **Traversbrook** on the First Creek' was given in 1843, when it was believed to be the oldest in the colony 'having been commenced by Mr John Cannan, in 1839':

> [He] used the machinery that he erected solely as a saw mill. In the end of 1840 it was purchased by Mr Finniss who took the original building down and had it completely rebuilt and altered into a flour mill. It has been used as such since April 1842… The mill is strongly built of red gum timbers and covered outside with stringybark paling…

'The first milled flour in the colony was completed in March 1842' (*sic*), subsequently, Mr Finniss altered the name of the property to "Finnissbrook".'

Travers, Hundred of - In the County of Robinson, proclaimed on 27 January 1910.
John Travers, MP (1906-1918), born at Mintaro in May 1867, became interested in the pastoral industry and farmed in the districts of Pekina and Mannanarie and was a councillor in the Ororoo District Council.

Trebilcock - James Trebilcock accompanied E.J. Eyre on his exploration of the area and **Trebilcock Gap**, North-West of Beltana in the Mount Bayley Range, was named after him; it was the site of the 'Qantas Opera in the Outback' in 1988. Its Aboriginal name is *yarldakarranha*.

Trebilcock Gully, near Fifth Creek, recalls John Trebilcock who owned land in the district. In 1893: 'The next orchard is that of another well-known gardener, Mr John Trebilcock, a worthy sire of worthy sons… Its area is 15 acres which extends to what is known as Trebilcock Gully…'

Trebilcock Hill, west of Lake Frome, was named after Mr Trebilcock who, with Messrs Deeble and Burnett held pastoral lease no. 636 west of Mt Falkland from 15 January 1858.

Tregarthen - A school in the Summertown area; opened in 1869 it closed in 1870.

> It is worthy of mention as being one of the earliest of the hills settlements. It was christened years before the township of Uraidla or Summertown and Mr James Trenorden was its godfather.

It is remembered today by the **Tregarthen Reserve** and a local road.
In 1893, it was said that 'Mr T. Spencer has about six acres of fruit and vegetables. He came to South Australia in 1854 and settled at the "Sheepyards" as Tregarthen used to be called.'

'Tregarthen', home of James Trenorden   Debra Collins-Smith

Mr Trenorden carting stone – circa 1920

Tregolana - A property north of Whyalla; see pastoral lease no. 1094.

Tregu - A town, in the Hundred of Nackara, proclaimed on 2 July 1891; it has been 'Nackara' since 19 September 1940. The name comes from Great Britain and may derive from the Welsh *trev* - 'homestead, village, town'.

Trehele - (*See Modbury*)

Treloar, Mount - In the Far North East, recalls A.E. Treloar, a member of F.R. George's exploration party.

Trelyn - An 1878 subdivision of part section 395, Hundred of Andrews, by Francis Trezize, farmer of Clare; now included in Spalding. He came to South Australia with his parents in the *Utopia* in 1864, aged 12. It's a combination of his surname and that of his wife, the former Miss Tamblyn, a sister of William Lunn's wife. In October 1875, a meeting was held as Spalding 'to consider the best method of getting a bridge or crossing over the River Broughton at Flag Quarry Reserve… The place was so bad that nothing but a bridge would be of service or outlast a single winter.' In 1976, lots 10 and 11 were dedicated as a Memorial Park to the district's pioneers. (*See Spalding*)

Treuer, River - Near Lake Eyre North and named by John Ross after A. von Treuer, who was born in 1822 in Bavaria and came out to the Bendigo goldfields in 1853. Shortly afterwards he came to South Australia, taught languages in private schools and, about 1864, entered the service of Sir Thomas Elder and R. Barr-Smith as their confidential secretary. In 1883, 'a presentation was made at the German Club… to Mr A. von Treuer, who has… resigned his position as Consul in South Australia for the German Empire…'

Its alternative name is 'River Macumba '.

Trevale - In 1866, this place was said to be near Williamstown.

Trevalsa - The name of a farm established by William Pedler in the Hundred of Yatala about 1850.

Born in Cornwall, in 1804, he arrived in the *Royal Admiral* in 1838 and died at North Adelaide on 8 April 1881.

It is Cornish for 'home on the hill'. (*See Cobbler Creek*)

Trezona Range - In the North Flinders Ranges, near Blinman, on land held under pastoral lease from the 1850s.

As an entomological guess, a pastoralist may have named it after Richard T. Trezona, chemist and druggist, of Port Pirie.

Trial - In 1845, Captain Irving described the entrance into **Trial Bay**, '25 miles SE of Streaky Bay, as accessible enough although heavy breakers are seen on either hand; the bay itself affords good anchorage in which vessels of 200 tons may ride secure from all winds.'

Trial Hills - A reference to this place near Lyndoch Valley is to be found in the General Registry Office, Memorial Book 164, folio 350.

Trinity - **Trinity Dam**, near Cockburn, was named from a mine prospected by H.C. Crocker in 1887.

The subdivision of **Trinity Gardens** was laid out on part section 287, Hundred of Adelaide, granted to the trustees of Holy Trinity Church, *viz.*, Osmond Gilles, Charles Mann and James Hurtle Fisher, as Glebe lands, on 28 March 1840. The name occurs in Scotland where 'Trinity Lodge' was built in 1873 on lands of Trinity House, Leith, a house for seamen.

In 1920, much interest was aroused 'over the prospective sale of what has long been known as the "Trinity Glebe" - 40 acres of magnificent land… with a frontage to the Magill Road':

> This land was given as a 'glebe' to Trinity Church by Mr Pascoe St Leger Grenfell and the indenture is dated 25 August 1836… The indenture provides for a cemetery of six to eight acres but, unfortunately, for Trinity Church, this was not taken advantage of.
>
> Had it been, there would have been no North Road Cemetery. For many years the land was used for grazing purposes… The rector, on behalf of the trustees, received offers of a substantial nature some years ago, but the trust deed would not permit of a sale… The government desired to acquire it in 1911 for an Old Folks' Home… and an Act of Parliament to enable the purchase was in the course of preparation when there was a change from Labour to Liberal power…

In 1920, the Church brought the land under the *Real Property Act* and, simultaneously, subdivided the land and bestowed the name: '[It is] admirably located at an elevation with extensive frontage to the Magill tramway.'

Trott Park - A 1974 subdivision of part section 463, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Australian Mercantile and Finance Co. Ltd, and named after James Trott, who bought four sections of land in the area in 1890.

Troubridge Shoal & **Point Troubridge** - In Saint Vincent Gulf, were named by Matthew Flinders on 24 March 1802 after Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge; a baronetcy was bestowed upon him in 1799 for services in the Mediterranean.

> [He] was the brother officer and friend of Lord Nelson, sharing with him in many a glorious sea fight, in one of which he commanded the *Culloden*… [Later] he commanded the *Blenheim* and performed many deeds of valour… His fate, alas, was a melancholy and tragic one. [He] and his crew went down in a cyclone off the coast of Madagascar in 1807…

The lighthouse was lit permanently for the first time on 1 January 1856, the cost of erection, including keepers' cottages, being £9,396. The **Troubridge Agricultural Area** was declared and defined in 1869 when rural land was offered at £2-10-0 per acre until 4 October 1869.

 The **Troubridge Area** School opened in 1872 and closed in 1873 - 'it was probably renamed "Salt Creek".'

 A photograph of stranded porpoises is in the *Chronicle*, 2 April 1910, page 31.

Trunch, Hundred of - In the County of Hopetoun, named by Governor Buxton on 24 December 1896 after a village in Cornwall, England, where he was a substantial landholder. In the *Domesday Book* it is recorded as *trunchet*, 'probably a name transferred from France.' Rodney Cockburn locates it in Norfolk.

Truro - The town, 48 km North-East of Gawler, surveyed in 1847-48 for J.H. Angas by Thomas Burr and Frederick Sinnett, was named after a town in Cornwall, England, derived from either *tre-rhiew* - 'the dwelling on the slope', or *tre-ru* - 'the castle on the water'.

H. Merten's blacksmith's shop at Truro

In 1849, the land was 'a rich garden mould, watered by ever flowing streams in the neighbourhood… limestone [is] easily procurable on the sections and in the immediate vicinity firewood without limit…', while in February 1850 it was said that 'the working of the mine has commenced with pre-eminent success and as a natural result the allotments for sale are daily becoming fewer':

> Several buildings are already in course of erection and the fact that no really fresh water exists near the mine, except at Truro, ensures to that township rapid growth and permanent prosperity.

The town, resurveyed in 1860, was according to its original surveyors, situated on 'portions of two sections as marked, originally, off in what are termed as Flaxman's Surveys.' (*See Angaston, Tanunda & Appendix 46*)

 In 1865/66, the residents petitioned for the establishment of a police station: '… the health of the inhabitants is often seriously endangered by the prevalence of nuisances such as dead beasts lying about, while there is no one possessing authority to compel their removal…'

 The **Truro** School opened in 1851 when it was conducted in the Independent Chapel but, by 1877, the want of proper school accommodation at Truro was felt severely:

> No government assistance had been rendered in this particular for 25 years and the accommodation provided was quite inadequate for the wants of the place… The building was in a very dilapidated condition and was not weatherproof. Several families had been refused admission owing to the lack of room and school furniture…
>
> About 100 children were taught in the Congregational Sunday School and there were many children of Roman Catholic and German parents who might be got into the public school if proper provision for their reception were made.

Tryon - A town in the Hundred of Spence, proclaimed on 29 April 1886, has been 'Stewarts' since 19 September 1940. At the time of the town's creation, Rear-Admiral Tryon was in command 'of the Australian Station' and, prior to its proclamation, had visited South Australia in HMS *Nelson* when he strongly impressed upon the military authorities the need of having a fort at Glenelg. 'Without it', he said, 'a hostile vessel would be able to lie out of range of the other forts and shell Adelaide.' (*See* Glenelg *&* Stewarts)

Tsong Gyiaou - The name of a young ladies' school established by Mary Ann Aldersey and her sister Eliza in 1868. Their aunt, Mary Ann Aldersey, was a missionary in Ningpo, China, and, retiring to McLaren Vale, built a house named after a former preaching station. The name is an anglicised form of 'San Ch'iao' (pronounced 'Song Jow'). It is now part of the 'Southern Districts War Memorial Hospital'. (*See* Iris Nesdale, *The Third Bridge, Tsong Gyiaou*)

Southern Districts War Memorial Hospital – It stands on land purchased by Mary Ann Aldersey –
The gum trees were planted by her, circa 1862 – Her former residence, Tsong Gyiaou, is at the rear of the hospital

The founders of Tsong Gyiaou School - Mary Ann Aldersey (junior) & Eliza Aldersey

Tuckaby Well - In the County of Hopetoun, derived from *kujabbi*, meaning unknown.

Tuckey Tanks - In the Hundred of Rudall, 17 km west of Rudall. According to Rodney Cockburn the name remembers Thomas Tuckey, a ganger with the Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Tuckingmill - An 1874 subdivision of section 888, Hundred of Wallaroo, by Charles Drew (1836-1896), merchant of Moonta; now included in Port Moonta. The name comes from Cornwall where it means 'a fulling mill'.

Tucock Cowie - On Yorke Peninsula north of Sturt Bay. Derived from *takok-awi* - 'muddy water' or 'boggy watering place' and taken from the name of James Coutts' pastoral lease no. 111. (*See Para Wurlie*)

Tuitt Hill - Rodney Cockburn locates it at Mount Gambier and being named after John Tuitt [Tuite?], a tenant of William Vansittart. (*See Mayurra & Vansittart Park*)

Tujalkilky - A property north of Burra; see pastoral lease no. 1747.

Tulka - It is situated thirteen kilometres South-West of Port Lincoln.
The 'Tulka Run' was established by A. Hardy in 1851 (lease no. 98).

Tulkinera - A post office on section 531, Hundred of Baker, 16 km WNW of Meningie, opened in March 1925.

Tulkun - A legendary country to the NNE of Lake Alexandrina, 'whence came a great fire which threatened to destroy all people who fled before it. The Murray River sprang up from a cleft in the ground and extinguished the flames around them.'

Tumbulawar Spring - In the Hundred of Coolinong - Aboriginal for 'evergreen place'.

Tumby Bay - Named by Matthew Flinders, in 1802, after a Lincolnshire village close to the Parish of Revesby; 'Tumby' is an Old English word, meaning 'fenced village'. In 1840, Governor Gawler, in the course of an exploration, named it 'Harvey's Bay'. It was renamed by Governor Tennyson during his term of office (1899-1902) when the town of **Tumby** was proclaimed on 15 November 1900; it became **Tumby Bay** on 14 June 1984.

Its school opened as 'Tumby' in 1881; changed to **Tumby Bay** in 1907.

On 8 May 1912, the new Tumby Bay Golf Club held its inaugural meeting and 'there was a representative gathering on the links. The play was well up to the average.'

Tumby Bay – circa 1910

A photograph of school students is in the *Observer*, 18 April 1908, page 30, of a fancy dress football team on 1 June 1912, page 32, of the opening of the Catholic Church in the *Chronicle*, 7 September 1912, page 30, of an Australia

The old jetty at Tumby Bay

Day celebration on 14 August 1915, page 29, of the unveiling of a war memorial on 26 June 1926, page 40, of a race meeting on 19 February 1931, page 31, 18 February 1932, page 32, of wheat awaiting shipment in the *Observer*, 13 December 1913, page 8 (supp.), of winners of a rifle match on 31 October 1925, page 32, of the unveiling of a war memorial on 19 June 1926, page 32.

Tundroo - A railway station near Belair. Aboriginal for 'pretty colours'.

Prior to March 1946 it was known as 'Spain's Crossing'.

Tungketta, Lake - East of Elliston, where the 'Tungketta Run' was established by W. Tucknott, circa 1897 (lease no. 1911A) on land held, previously, by Price Maurice under lease no. 934 from 1861. (*See Castambul & Pekina*)

Tungkillo - A corruption of the Aboriginal word *tainkila* meaning 'ghost moth grubs', *i.e.*, the larvae of a large moth which feeds on the roots of the red gum, or derived from *taingkilo* - a foul smell emanating from water located on the border between the Peramangk and Ngaduri people.

The name was applied to a mine south of Palmer about 1847 and, late in 1848, a town was surveyed there. The present-day town, 5 km south of Mount Pleasant, was laid out as 'South Petherton' by Samuel Patten on section 266 in 1861. The two names were still used interchangeably as late as 1936. The name of 'Petherton' comes from Somerset, whence the Patten family emigrated. (*See Petherton*)

The **Tungkillo** School opened in 1861 and closed in 1970.

Hundred of Tungkillo, County of Sturt, was proclaimed on 7 August 1851. The history of the Reedy Creek Mine, in modern-day Hundred of Tungkillo, dates back to the period of special surveys when 20,000 acre blocks could be purchased at £1 an acre. London speculators did not hesitate to spend a few pounds and, indeed, the cupidity of the capitalist being fairly aroused, there was no reason to complain of a lack of enterprise on his part.

In the mid-1840, it was contended that South Australia was the supposed true El Dorado - the great mineral treasure house of the southern hemisphere - a realization of the poetic description of another and more ancient country 'whose stones were iron and out of whose hills one might dig brass.'

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

> When the Tungkillo mines were established in 1847, there followed the licensing of two hotels. One was built next to the mines in 1847 as the Campbell Arms which became the George Inn in 1850.
> When the township was surveyed in the early 1860s the licence was transferred to the new one that was known as the District Arms.

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

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

Photographs of a landslide are in the *Chronicle*, 20 August 1931, page 34.

Tungurungangal - Granite rocks at section 189, Hundred of Malcolm, where a prohibition existed against spitting and urinating, thus avoiding an illness; it was a place where totemic dances - *tunguri* - were held.

Tuni - A railway station on the former Willunga Line. Aboriginal for 'sand'. (*See Tunungenggal*)

Tunkalilla Creek - It is a corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'place of bad smells'. (*See Tungkillo*)
It runs through the Hundred of Waitpinga and, in early colonial days, offal from a whaling station at Encounter Bay found its way into it, causing pollution and bad odours. In 1935, under the newspaper heading: 'Salvage Romance of South Coast **-** At Tunkalilla Beach', the place was described as 'one of the strangest towns in the Commonwealth':

> It has street names, but no town name. It has been built and furnished almost solely with salvaged odds and ends from the motor ship *Victoria*.
> It has a toll gate and a smithy, but no horses. It has an approach road so steep that only the most experienced drivers will tackle it and, to cap it all, virtually the whole town is in bond…

Tunungenggal - A sandy camping place in the Hundred of Malcolm **-** *tuni* **-** 'sand' and the dual suffix *ngengall*. (*See Tuni*)

Tuohy - A railway station near Redhill, recalls John Tuohy who took up section 295 in 1878. As H.C. Talbot surveyed this section in 1872 his name was suggested but it was refused because the name was in use in other states. It has been 'Wurilba' since 1936.

Turlongo - This name is recorded in General Registry Office Memorial Book 315/26.

Turner Hill - East of Farina. In 1899, it was said it was 'nearly 400 feet high… found to contain copper ore many years ago by John Turner and this is where all the work is centred…'

Turnerville - In the Hundred of Wiltunga and named after Joseph Turner, a storekeeper of Snowtown, who was born at Gawler in 1852 and died there in 1925. **Turnerville** School was erected, in 1901, on the North**-**East corner of section 92, where its first teacher was Edith E.M. Reed; it closed in 1919.

Turretfield - In 1843, Henry D. Murray, of the Gawler Boiling Down Works, inserted an advertisement in the local press saying that 'this establishment is now removed to Turretfield six miles from Gawler':

> The run adjoining has this season been preserved free from stock and will afford pasture for the sheep which may be sent to be boiled down. Shepherds' huts and hurdles are provided.

The house standing on this land, built in 1854, had a low square tower surmounted by an octagonal turret; today it is an agricultural research station. His advertisement predated the house and this fact suggests that the property was known as 'Turretfield' in earlier days because 'a nice house was erected on this estate but was burnt down many years ago and never rebuilt':

> This portion of the farm was let for years to the late Mr Lucas of Gawler Belt. He used to assert that the ruins were haunted. Mr William Barrett, of Whitelaw Farm near Gawler… and Mr Jim Martin, well**-**known in show rings as a horse lover, were lessees of this estate for years…

Rodney Cockburn associates Richard Holland (ca. 1815**-**1881) with the erection of the house and says he engaged in stock breeding on the property and was followed by the Robertson brothers.
Photographs are in the *Observer*, 13 November 1909, page 29.

Harvesting at Turretfield – circa 1925

Turrung - A railway siding near Angaston. Aboriginal for 'hill or slope' or 'big trees'.

Turton, Point - On Yorke Peninsula, 10 km North**-**West of Warooka, and named after H.H. Turton, (ca.1832**-**1889), manager of the Savings Bank of SA, who married Governor Daly's daughter.
It was named by Captain Hutchison, RN, Commander of the survey schooner *Beatrice* in the 1860s.

Point Turton Jetty

A jetty was constructed there and, following its completion in October 1877:

> The *Glenelg*, having discharged cargo, left Edithburgh and arrived at Point Turton on Sunday about noon. Being the first steamer that had put in at the Point she was an object of curiosity to many of the settlers, but as her visit had been anticipated and some preparations made for celebrating the occasion, the *Glenelg* became the scene of a most festive gathering… The farmers with their families flocked in from the Peesey Ranges [and] a brass band from Warooka enlivened the proceedings…

A post office opened there in May 1907, while the town of **Point Turton** was laid out on part section 70, Hundred of Para Wurlie, by F.B. Taheny in 1965. **Point Turton** School opened in 1908 and closed, circa 1923.

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 25 March 1905, page 25, 24 February 1906, page 28, 9 March 1907, page 30.

Tuscan - A town, 32 km South-West of Loxton, proclaimed on 21 October 1926, named after a type of wheat grown in the area. It ceased to exist on 6 August 1964.

Tusmore - In 1839, William Rogers (1799-1879) purchased land east of Adelaide, naming it 'Tusmore' after his birthplace in Oxfordshire, England, derived from the Œ *prys-mere* - 'lakes haunted by a giant or demon'.

The first subdivision with the name was **Tusmore Park**, laid out on part section 298, Hundred of Adelaide, by William G. and E.P. Auld in 1911.

In 1897, an annual meeting of the Acacia Football Club was held at the Robin Hood Hotel and 'on the motion of Mr F. Cluney, it was decided in future it would be known as the Tusmore Football Club':

> The following officers were elected: Patron, Mr H. Hardigan; Vice-Patron, Mr Peter Wood; President, Mr John Dunstan; Vice-Presidents, Messrs R. Binnie, A. George and D.R. Goldsmith; Captain, Mr C. Bridgwood; Vice-Captain, Mr E.E. Hill; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr E.E. Hill; Committeemen, Messrs Jagoe, Cluney and Ferguson.

Photographs of a hall are in the *Observer*, 17 April 1926, page 32.

Tweedvale - This name supplanted 'Lobethal' in 1918 and refers to the Onkaparinga Woollen Co. Ltd, a mill operator in the town. (*See Lobethal*)

Twelve Mile - A school opened in 1913 and closed in 1914; previously, it was titled 'Hundred of Boothby.'

Twenty Mile Hill - So named by G.W. Goyder, circa 1860, because it was twenty miles true north of Termination Hill.

Twickenham - An 1839 subdivision of part section 103, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in West Richmond. Robert Smith Breeze (ca.1810-1849) laid it out, taking the name from his native town in Middlesex, derived from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'an enclosure'. (*See Richmond*) There must have been a faulty survey of the original subdivision for, in 1840, he announced that 'the proprietors of several allotments in this village are hereby informed that the land has been resurveyed and the surveyor will be on the land Monday next… for the purpose of pointing out their several purchases.' It was extended by John Holman in 1879.

Twighams Lead - Rodney Cockburn places it near Mount Bryan and being the site of a gold find in 1929:

> The story is that a small party of prospectors got lost and were found in the locality by searchers, one of whom pointed to them and exclaimed 'twig-'em'. [*See Hallett*]

Two Mile - Near Port Wakefield and where an athletics meeting was held there in 1870 when 'the whole of the games were conducted in a quiet, orderly manner and in the evening dancing was largely engaged in.'

Two Wells - In the early of days of settlement two Aboriginal wells, 38 km NNW of Adelaide, were used by settlers for domestic and stock water supplies. The town was laid out on section 455, Hundred of Port Gawler, by John Bullock and Charles Farr, circa 1864. **Two Wells** School opened as 'Port Gawler' in 1865; name changed in 1866.

Two Wells – 1873

On 13 February 1868, a public dinner was given by Mr Cowan to celebrate the opening of the Two Wells Inn: 'Situated at the west end of the township [it] is a two storey building of limestone and brick… It contains in all 18 rooms… The dining room is 16 feet by 34 feet. This room is also to be used as a Court House… Connected with the inn are commodious stockyards, both for small and large cattle… The Post Office is in front and the daily conveyance stops at the door…

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 13 October 1906, page 30, *Chronicle*, 12 October 1907, page 31, *Observer*, 16 October 1909, page 32, *Chronicle*, 9 October 1930, page 37, of the main street on 15 February 1908, page 32, of boring an artesian well in the *Chronicle* 12 August 1905, page 29, of the Anglican Church in the *Observer*, 6 February 1909, page 30, of a football team on 1 June 1912, page 30, of a fancy dress team on 26 October 1912, page 31, of a flooded main road on 17 July 1915, page 29, of the opening of a war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 12 November 1921, page 28, of 'old residents' in the *Register*, 27 August 1927, page 10. ' (*See Kapinnie*)

Twyford - A subdivision of part section 292, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Malpas in 1841 and derived from the Œ *twifyrde* - 'double ford'. (*See Saint Bernards*)

Tyrone - A subdivision of section 40 and part section 41, Hundred of Pirie, by the executors of James Cowan, in 1899; now included in Port Pirie.

The name comes from County Tyrone, Ireland, where his mother, Margaret, was born in 1812.