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Some years ago, when a well-known explorer named a number of places after personal friends, the Register entered a good-humoured protest. When a township bearing a most musical native name was rechristened Hopetoun the Register quietly sent it to Coventry by persisting in printing its original title...

(Register, 25 July 1900, page 7d)

Ucolta - In the Hundred of Coglin, 10 km east of Peterborough. According to James Thyer (1829-1896), who lived in the district, it is a corruption of *eucolta*, the Aboriginal name of Flagstaff Hill.

The **Ucolta** School opened in 1899 and closed in 1938.

In 1913, it was reported that 'much unnecessary correspondence has been indulged in by the Ucolta correspondent because the Education Department no longer rents an old iron building 2 miles from Ucolta':

The school has been removed to suitable stone building on my [R.A. Bohme] grounds... nearer to the township... The owner then offered the old building to me for £22, so your readers can decide as to what sort of a structure it would be, I declined his offer...

Photographs of the opening of the War Memorial Hall are in the *Chronicle*, 15 April 1922, page 30.

Uden, Point - On Flinders Island; named after 'the late veteran signalman at the Semaphore', namely, William Thomas Uden; he died on 26 July 1898 and was buried at Woodville.

Udna Mukurti Rock - Near Beltana; Aboriginal for 'hard dung rock'.

Ulangarra Ngarnbatanha Cliffs - East of Lyndhurst; Aboriginal for 'dancing praying mantis'.

Uleybury - Moses Bendle Garlick (1784-1859), a weaver in the village of Uley in Gloucestershire, England, fought against Napoleon in the Peninsula War. On returning to England he found that machine-made cloth had displaced the product of the handloom and so he decided to migrate to the new colony of South Australia in the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1837. Here he took up land in the hills that reminded him of his native Cotswolds and named the district **Uley-bury** - a *bury* being the Gloucestershire name for a tree-covered plateau.

In 1851, he built the Uley Chapel - then the only Baptist Church outside of Adelaide - and was instrumental in obtaining a subsidy of £150 from the government which, with money raised locally, was used to build the **Uley-bury** School opened in August 1856 - the school and a residence of three rooms were built for £400.

In 1855, about 26 parents and friends and scholars assembled at the residence of the teacher to witness the half-yearly examinations; prizes were awarded:

Conduct, Eliza Martin; *Writing*, Agnes Campbell, Elizabeth Hewston; *Reading* and *Spelling*, Eliza Martin; James Campbell and Elizabeth Hewston; *Ciphering*, Thomas Hewston, James Campbell and John Nourse. *Second Class - Spelling* and *Reading*, James Schram. A. Campbell, S.W. Robertson, S. Nourse and Hugh Eskin; *Conduct*, Eliza Schram. *Third Class - Reading*, Jessie Patterson; *Spelling*, Robert Patterson...

The SA Directory of 1864 lists 'W.A. Garlick, farmer, Uley Bury.'



A 1916 knitting class at Uleybury School

In 1942, the name was abandoned as a separate postal district because so much of the residents' mail was directed to Unley and, in 1943, it was recommended that 'Uley School' be changed to 'One Tree Hill School'.

The suburb of **Uleybury** was laid out on part section 3264, Hundred of Munno Para, by a syndicate in 1974. (See *Uley, Hundred of*)

Uley, Hundred of - In the County of Flinders, proclaimed on 11 August 1871 and, supposedly, named by Governor Fergusson after a town in Gloucestershire, meaning 'yew wood'. (See *Uleybury*)

It is probable that the **Uley** sandhills are identical with the 'yellow hills without vegetation' appearing on Flinders' charts, running parallel with the coast South-East of Coffin Bay.

The 'Uley Run' (lease no. 70) was held by James Sinclair from July 1851 and of interest is a poem entitled 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native', appearing in 1893. The last lines of one stanza reads:

*Euly (by the land-locked bay),
We gathered oysters here.*

Reasonably, this can be interpreted as referring to Coffin Bay and the palatable mud-oysters indigenous to 'the land-locked bay.' Thus, the fact that the pastoral lease was designated 'Uley, Port Lincoln', in 1851, it is evident that it is an Aboriginal name adopted by Governor Fergusson when naming the Hundred. James Stuart Sinclair (1806-1895) hailed from Scotland, discounting any suggestion of an affiliation with 'Uley' in Gloucestershire.

A photograph of the ruins of a house built by J.McD. Stuart in 1852 is in the *Chronicle*, 20 May 1905, page 26. (See *Sinclair Gap*)

Ulgar - A railway siding near Belair. Aboriginal for 'grass'.

Ulgera Gap - (See *Watchanie Dam*)

Ulibibbie - On Eyre Peninsula. Aboriginal for 'south water'.

Ulipa - An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown. The **Hundred of Ulipa**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 18 September 1879. The **Ulipa School** opened in 1919 and closed in 1938.

Ulooloo - Aboriginal for 'permanent stream' or 'meandering creek' and applied to a creek, 10 km north of Hallett, by Captain E.C. Frome, Surveyor-General, in 1843.

In the 1860s, surrounding land was held under pastoral lease by Messrs Chewings and Hiles and, in 1869, there was a gold rush; however, the find never produced any sensational results.

By the end of 1871, the town comprised of tents, huts made from pine timber cut from the banks of the creek and a store conducted by Mr Simmons from Burra; the population was about 250. A licensed shanty served as a hotel and was reported to dispense up to ten hogsheads of beer weekly but some residents objected to 'crowds of idle people' and 'scenes of debauchery' and called for the presence of the police so that law and order could be preserved.

It is a curious coincidence that Chewings also owned the station at Teetulpa on which gold was found in 1885. The biggest parcel ever won from Ulooloo was £18,000 sent through the Hallett Post Office. It is recorded that in the early seventies the favourite pastime of the Chewings' children on a Sunday was to go along this creek picking out the gold. They used to be rewarded by fair finds. They were great friends with the miners, who never objected to their taking whatever gold they found.

In September 1871, the foundation stone of Ulooloo Goldfields Wesleyan Chapel was laid on land presented by Messrs Brayley and Stephens, at whose stations religious services had been held for about the preceding ten years. In January 1872, the 'Reverend Mr Leggoe from Fiji preached twice to large congregations - a large concourse gathered from the diggings and surrounding country to manifest their appreciation of the creature comforts provided and show their sympathy with the effort to meet the spiritual and educational wants of the neighbourhood.'

In 1872, there was 'one store and one public shanty and two blacksmiths' forges. The grog shop when first started ... was a good speculation, disposing of 10 hogsheads of beer weekly, whereas now it scarcely pays.'

The **Ulooloo Post Office**, opened in 1882 by Fanny Roach, closed on 24 March 1972.

Ulooloo Creek was not a continuous stream but a chain of water-holes and water could be obtained anywhere by sinking through the surface shingle.

At first the prospectors pegged their claims along the creek - an ordinary alluvial claim was not to exceed 10 yards square; ordinary creek claims included a creek frontage of 20 yards and a similar depth on both banks, while prospectors' working claims were from 30 to 200 yards square, increasing in size with the distance from any previously 'officially known worked diggings'. The greatest drawback was the scarcity of water in the tributary creeks which only ran during winter rains; this made it necessary to cart the washdirt a long distance.



Workongarie Homestead on Ulooloo Creek - circa 1868

By the end of the 1870s, all that remained of the settlement was the church; in 1881 a newspaper report caused great excitement when it announced that 'a reef may have been found at last.' Many men came but left in despair and it was left to a mining engineer to declare that 'without capital' the Ulooloo goldfield would be a failure. In 1882 a company 'of 30,000 shares' was floated to locate the El Dorado - it lost its money!

In 1886, a government party sunk a shaft on both sides of the creek and put in a 70 feet tunnel which was declared to be 'nothing but a farce'. Undeterred, the government had a party of men working there in 1894 on a sustenance allowance - ten shillings a week and whatever gold they could find; their work was a failure as all they did was turn over 'old ground'.

The **Ulooloo School** was opened in 1872 and closed in 1940; *Parliamentary Paper* 36/1873 shows the school being conducted by William. G. Torr. Born in Devon England, in 1853, the son of John and Ann Torr, he arrived in the *Hooghly* in 1855 and married Charlotte Chewings (1854-1885). (See *Torville*)

In 1925, it was reported that 'Jessie Bryce (now Mrs Wall) remembers as a small girl travelling to Waurkungrie [*sic*] station where her father was, for many years, a shepherd under the owner, Mr Chewings':

Dingoes abounded then and fences were so rare that every night the flock had to be yarded. Part of her morning work ... was to carry to the pastures the baby lambs which were too weak to walk so far ... When it was decided that a school should be opened at Ulooloo the parents chose a teacher, as was the custom in those days.



A family traversing Uooloo Creek

There were several applicants, all men, and the general opinion was that Mr William Torr was too young, he then being but 18 years of age. However, on Sunday evening he preached in the building which was to serve the community as a day school, Sunday school and church, and his preaching gave the good folk such a high opinion of his earnestness and ability, that at the selective meeting on the following day he was chosen by a large majority...

Photographs of flooding are in the *Observer*, 14 February 1925, pages 32-33.

Ulundi - An 1879 subdivision of section 64, Hundred of Davenport, by Frederick Doswell, land agent; now included in Port Augusta and bisected by Langdon Avenue. The subdivider probably had in mind a battle at Ulundi in South Africa, on 4 July 1879, when a British Army destroyed the incumbent Zulu power, following a severe reversal at Isandhlwana on 22 January 1879, when 800 British soldiers fell.

Ulyerra, Hundred of - In County of Musgrave, proclaimed on 24 September 1925. Aboriginal for 'good'.

Ulymah - A school near Brinkworth; opened in 1920 it closed in 1940.

Umaroona - A property in the Far North-East; see pastoral lease no. 2832.

Umberatana Creek - East of Lyndhurst; derived from *ngumbadatanha* meaning 'roaring' referring, no doubt, to earth tremors occurring, from time to time, along a local fault line. The 'Umberatana Run' was held by John Taylor and Walter and Thomas Gill in 1857 (lease no. 527). A large hill on the property named 'Mount Thomas' has the following engraved on a stone - 'James Thomas, founder of this station, 1857'. (See *Thomas, Mount*)

Therefore, it would appear that he was the manager for the lessees, Messrs Taylor and Gill.

A photograph of a government prospectors' camp is in the *Chronicle* 2 September 1899 (supp.), *The Critic*, 29 July 1899, page 19.



Walter Dallwitz at Umberatana Courtesy Reg Sprigg

Umeewarra - The name applied to a mission school, near Port Augusta, in 1962; it closed in 1968.

Umpherston Cave - It lies a few kilometres east of Mount Gambier and, in 1895, it was said that a report of the shark in the Blue Lake was not true:

The creature has been identified by several reliable perjurers as the 'bunyip'; its lair is in Umpherston's cave, but it fishes in the Blue Lake...

The creature was spotted all over with stripes and when seen was carrying off a wotisit alive. The monster's footprints have been found in the water about the centre of the lake. They are about the size of the Premier's foot tracks.

According to Mrs Smith, the Aborigines knew the cave as *balambool* - 'the buttercup flower'.

Baudin called **Umpherstone Bay** *Ance des Peceurs* - 'Fisherman's Cove'. The names recall James Umpherston, an early pioneer of Mount Gambier in the 1860s and the addition of an 'e' is unexplained but it appears as such on maps as early as 1877. Born in 1812 in Scotland, he arrived in the *Ariadne* in 1839. (See *Up and Down Rocks*)

Unalla Hill - The name of a property south of Lake Gairdner; see pastoral lease no. 1821.

Undalya - The name given by the Aborigines to a waterhole in the River Wakefield, 10 km west of Saddleworth, while the surrounding district was known as *kercoonda*, meaning 'camp near water'.

The village was created by William Haysom on section 285 and, in 1859, he sold one quarter of an acre for a chapel and school; in 1864, he cut up three blocks of about half an acre for residential purposes.

A year later it was reported that:

A beautiful Catholic chapel has been built and opened free of debt; a neat store built and opened; and two schools under the auspices of the Board of Education; a hotel is now in progress which will be a boon to teamsters there being good paddock accommodation, which Auburn at present is deficient of. This prosperity and advancement - all in about twelve months - is very cheering...

In 1872, the **Undalya** School was conducted in a chapel by Herman G. Allert with 41 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1860 and closed in 1955.

A photograph of a bridge is in the *Chronicle*, 17 August 1907, page 29, together with one of the Catholic Church.

Underdale - Created by John Symonds Williams on section 96, Hundred of Adelaide, circa 1853. Probably, it alludes to 'a dale under or near Adelaide.' The land was given over, largely, to vineyards from the 1840s, Hardy's, Norman's and Holbrook's being early grape growers.

Originally, the suburb extended from Hardy's Road in the east to Holbrooks Road in the west and from Henley Beach Road in the south to the River Torrens. The **Underdale** School opened in 1914.

One Sunday morning in 1882 it was reported that 'the police succeeded in a remarkably neat capture and a number of persons who had assembled in Mr Hardy's vineyards at Underdale for the purpose of witnessing and taking part in a prize fight':

The names of the offenders are Charles Nurse and George Reardon, the two principals, Richard Morris, Thomas Inglis and Jas. Castle. To all appearances it seems a most fortunate thing that the fight was stopped so early, as Nurse was quite a slim young fellow, while his opponent was chiefly remarkable for his size. Morris, and the man who escaped, acted as seconds. [*See Bankside*]

A photograph of the committee of management of the Anglican Church is in the *Chronicle*, 15 May 1915, page 27.

Undertown - This name was applied to a place near Houghton on section 5497, Hundred of Yatala, by James Hall.

Undoolya - In the Hundred of Fox. Aboriginal for 'shadows.'

Undoo-oopina Waterhole - Near Arkaroola in the North Flinders Ranges; Aboriginal for 'a sacred white wallaby'.

Ungarra - A name given by the Aborigines to a waterhole, 32 km NNW of Tumby Bay.

The town was laid out by Hedley Thomas Pedler, in 1912.

Union Bridge - (*See Ledgard Bridge*)



Llewellyn Foster with his horses at Ungarra

University Blocks - By Act 11 of 1875 the Governor was given power to reserve waste lands of the Crown and grant same to Education authorities, any income to be used for educational purposes.

During 1875, the Education Bill was passed and provided, among other things, 'for setting apart certain portions of the Crown lands for education purposes...'

'The annual rental ought to produce something handsome towards meeting the cost of our national system of education...'

To assist the University of Adelaide, section 3, Hundred of Tatiara, section 2, Hundreds of Parnaroo and Gumbowie and section 1, Hundred of Wirreanda, were alienated under the provisions of the Act. (*See Green Gap, Custon & Wirreanda*)

Unley - It has been recorded that 'on 23 December 1835 the Colonisation Commission issued to Thomas Whistler land orders for three town acres and their accompanying country sections':

[He] was allotted country sections 236, 237 and 238... Whistler brought with him in the *Fairlie* a two-roomed wooden hut which he erected on the banks of Brownhill Creek in that part of his section 236 which is slightly south of Heywood Park...

Soon after his arrival [he] subdivided section 238 [circa 1846 - see Memorial Book 7, Folio 276] into one acre lots and gave the village the name of **Unley**, the origin of which has given way to considerable surmise. Mr Robert Foreman, whose grandfather arrived in the province in 1837, was told by him that the name was 'Undley' but that in local speech the 'd' was omitted.

Whistler came from a small town in Suffolk called Lakenheath... and as he used a number of Suffolk names in his subdivisions it is very probable that he had Undley, a hamlet in the parish of Mildenhall and Lakenheath in mind, when naming his village.

By 1851, the Unley road had been for several years the worst in the vicinity of Adelaide and 'endeavours to improve it had been made by the inhabitants, but any funds they could raise were totally inadequate for the purpose':

They had in vain endeavoured to obtain efficient aid from the government and the road was now in such a plight as to be impassable for vehicles and almost so for horses or foot passengers... Mr Styles said many were, from their inability to work their teams, almost destitute, being obliged to carry themselves through the winter by obtaining credit for the necessities of life. Several had remarked that to him that they and their families must have starved had they not been able to obtain credit at his store...

A photograph of the station is in *The Critic*, 17 February 1909, page 9, of the Miller Memorial on 10 May 1905, page 23, of council on 15 January 1919, page 5, of Unley City Parliaments on 29 July 1914, page 19, 7 April 1915, page 14.

As regards the later subdivision of **Unley Park**; by 1904 it could lay claim to being 'the most rural suburb of our fair city':

There, with infinite pleasure, the warbles of the blackbird could be listened to, blended with the carols of Australia's queen of song, the magpie, and the twitterings of another native songstress, the 'willy wagtail' ... The charms of rurality are now being rudely displaced by the torpedo-like puffings of motor cars...

About the first motor car used in this State was owned by a resident of Unley Park. In it he was wont to fly down Wood Street, the northern most portion of which is so 'cribbed, cabined and confined' as not to allow of the existence of construction of footpaths, and where, should his panting motor have happened to meet a horse, that animal would have assuredly attempted to climb a tree as a means of self preservation...



Unley citizens craning skywards to watch aviator Harry Butler in 1919



Flooding of Unley Road - 1917

Photographs of homes are in *The Critic*, 15 January 1913, page 15, of preparatory work being undertaken in connection with the Unley Park Sports' Club ground on 29 August 1923, page 22, of the croquet club in the *Register*, 20 October 1927, page 12a, of the Cross of Sacrifice in the *Observer*, 6 December 1924, page 34, of the opening of the Soldiers' Memorial Arch in the *Chronicle*, 6 December 1924, page 35, 'The Battle Tank at Unley' in *The Critic*, 11 September 1918, page 23, of the aftermath of a hailstorm in the *Chronicle*, 19 May 1917, page 23, of local villas on 28 May 1904, page 43, of a lacrosse team on 3 August 1912, page 31, *The Critic*, 20 September 1911, page 13, 31 July 1912, page 13, of the hospital's staff in the *Observer*, 3 June 1911, page 31, of the 'ministry of the Unley city parliament' on 9 December 1911, page 30, of Mr & Mrs John Burton and family on 1 August 1914, page 2 (supp.), of a drill hall on 20 March 1915, page 27, of a garden fair committee for the blind in *The Critic*, 6 May 1914, page 24, of 'Gallipoli Day' on 19 April 1916, page 20, of the committee of a Sturt Tennis Club in *The Critic*, 30 September 1914, page 21, of an All Nations Fair committee on 23 June 1915, page 15, of a picnic for soldiers' wives and children in the *Observer*, 22 December 1917, page 26, of a working-bee on 19 April 1919, page 24, of entrants into a Queen Competition on 12 July 1919, page 29, of Captain Butler at Unley on 30 August 1919, page 25, *The Critic*, 27 August 1919, page 9, of a baby show on 9 October 1920, page 24, of 'Unley's Highway' in the *Observer*, 16 July 1921, page 26, of an Armistice Day ceremony in *The Critic*, 16 November 1921, page 12,

Observer, 18 November 1922, page 28, of a visit by the governor on 7 August 1920, page 24, of Girl Guides on 25 August 1923, page 29, of tennis courts on 21 August 1930, page 33, of Heywood Park in *The Critic*, 14 December 1921, page 50, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Masonic lodge in the *Register*, 22 September 1926, page 5d, *Chronicle*, 2 October 1926, page 40, of an Empire Day celebration in *The Critic*, 31 May 1922, page 14, infant school students on 7 February 1935, page 31. of a Kyre College sports committee in *The Critic*, 22 September 1909, page 15, 31 August 1910, page 18, of an old-boys' committee on 16 October 1912, page 16, of a sports day on 1 September 1915, page 15, 3 October 1917, page 13, of the Unley school's football team in the *Observer*, 6 October 1923, page 30, of the school on 6 June 1925, page 34, of the school committee, teachers and pupils on 12 August 1916, page 26, of Empire day celebrations and a school band on 31 May 1924, page 33, of a basketball team in the *Register*, 24 December 1927, page 10, of 'Successful Unley Students' on 31 March 1928, page 10, of the Sturt Rifle Club in *The Critic*, 25 August 1915, page 12, of several cricket teams on 21 March 1915, page 14, 16 January 1915, page 13, 26 April 1916, page 5, of the football club in the *Observer*, 28 March 1903, page 23, 4 April 1903, page 23, of the Sturt Electorate Cricket Club in *The Register*, 9 May 1903, page 6.

AN OVER-BOLD GENDARME



A cartoon in *The News* on 13 May 1935 urging the Unley Council to rescind its decision to prosecute two young boys – one for selling papers and the other for selling ice on Sundays



Students exercising at Unley High School

A sketch of the Sturt football club's opening ceremony is in *Pictorial Australian* in September 1892, page 145. A photograph of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 19 July 1902, page 42 and *The Critic*, 13 June 1906, page 10, 30 June 1909, page 12, of the opening of the oval on 22 December 1906, page 30, of the pavilion in the *Observer*, 28 March 1903, page 23.

Uno - A property on Upper Eyre Peninsula is described in the *Observer*, 1 December 1894.

Unyunganha Hill - East of Lyndhurst; 'rotting dead person hill'.

Upalinna Waterhole - East of Wilpena Pound. The 'Upalinna Run' was established in 1880.

Up and Down Rocks - The death of one of the last survivors of the Boandik people at this place near Mount Gambier was reported in 1883:

The Aboriginal natives of this district are gradually dying out. Last week two of them disappeared from this mundane sphere. One was an aged member of the Boandik tribe, well-known in the district as Old Tom, who died at the Up and Down Rocks...

[He] was always an abstainer from the white man's 'firewater' and to this fact he was in a great measure indebted for his length of days. His last request was one to Mrs Smith, the local protectress, to give his blanket, etc., to a young native attendant who was his nurse for a long time... [See *Tarpeena*]

Upper - Upper Dry Creek - (See *Greenwith*)

In 1920, **Upper Sturt** was a subdivision of part section 962, Hundred of Adelaide, laid out by Ernest G. Butler and Alfred L. Wyly, near the Sturt River called *warriparri* by the Aborigines - 'creek fringed with trees'.



A 'working bee' at the Upper Sturt Methodist Church in 1906

Upper Sturt School opened in 1877 and, in 1906, its head teacher had 'evolved from the annual Arbor Day celebration an institution of much wider scope which deserves the attention of all lovers of order and of beauty in country townships':

... A rather neglected grave yard was nearby and she resolved to improve its appearance... Operations began early on Saturday morning when about 40 workmen quickly cleared the overgrowth... [See Marion & Warradale]

The **Hundred of Upper Wakefield**, County of Stanley, proclaimed on 14 November 1850, takes its name from the River Wakefield. The **Upper Wakefield School** opened in 1921 and closed in 1956. (See **Wakefield**)

In September 1857, the opening services of the Bible Christian Chapel on the Upper Wakefield took place and 'after the tea a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr S. Roberts and addressed by Messrs Hillman, Ridelif, Jolly and Blatchford...'



Uraidla Gold Diggings - 1885

Painting by C.L. Rogers

Uraidla - A corruption of the Aboriginal *jureila* - 'two ears'. In Kaurna mythology the Mount Lofty Ranges was the body of a gigantic prostrate being while Mount Lofty and Mount Bonython represented its ears. (See *Marino, Nuriootpa, Willunga & Piccadilly for further evidence of the creature.*)

An amusing article on its nomenclature appeared in 1925:

In a reminiscent vein, Mr W.J. Cobbleidick, told his companions how Uraidla got its name. His father coined it. The native name was pronounced Uree-idla and the veteran's parents evolved the word Ureidla [*sic*] out of this. On one occasion when he had taken his van to the Plough and Harrow stables in Adelaide - the chief rendezvous of market gardeners in those days - Mr Blinman, the proprietor, saw the name printed on the vehicle and remarked, 'What is the meaning of that?' Mr Cobbleidick readily responded, "**UR An Idle Damned Lazy Animal**".' This reply greatly amused Mr Blinman, who said, 'Make one out of mine and I will give you a drink.' Mr Cobbleidick promptly seized the offer and replied, '**Be Liberal IN Measuring A Nobbler.**' 'And he was, too', added Mr Cobbleidick.



Mr J. Trenorden's horse and trolley at the Uraidla Show - circa 1915

The opening of **Uraidla School** was reported in the Adelaide press in 1879, but Education Department records show this date as 1871 and occurring after the closure of Mount Lofty School; a photograph is in the *Observer*, 12 April 1919, page 26.

The town of **Uraidla** was laid out in 1881 on part section 12, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by George S. Cotton, Edward A.P. Opie and William Wotton.

Photographs of the Show are in the *Observer*, 27 February 1904, page 20a, *Advertiser*, 2 March 1907, page 31, 29 February 1908, page 31, *Register*, 19 February 1923, page 7g, of the showgrounds in the *Observer*, 27 February 1904, page 25, of men's and ladies' committees in the *Chronicle*, 20 February 1915, page 28, of the hotel in *The Critic*, 28 October 1914, page 10, an Australia Day celebration on 16 August 1916, page 14, of the unveiling of the War Memorial in the *Chronicle*, 1 April 1922, page 30, of the opening of the hospital in the *Observer*, 31 October 1925, page 34, of a football team on 31 October 1925, page 34.

Several gold reefs were found in the district and, in 1882, Mr Terrell came across some promising indications in a market garden belonging to Mr Squires. Two tons of ore were crushed with a yield of 1½ ounces per ton.

During the search the prospectors came across a black metal that proved to be tin and, within a few months, the Uraidla Gold and Tin Mining Company was floated and a meeting of shareholders held on 28 September 1882:

The whole patch of land on which cabbages were grown is richly impregnated with tin, but up to the present time no lode has been discovered... The existence of two or three springs of water, with an abundance of timber all round, render the site of the discoveries a favourable one for the erection of machinery.

Urania - An 1872 map shows 'Urania Homestead' in the Hundred of Maitland. The name is derived from the Greek *ouranios* - 'heavenly'; in Greek mythology 'Urania' was the Muse of astronomy.

Urania School was 17 km south of Maitland; opened in 1883, it closed in 1942.

In 1886, it was considered 'a great injustice that the people between Mount Rat and Maitland, a distance of 18 miles, should, after having a mail three times a week, be deprived of it and be obliged to go to Port Victoria or Maitland to obtain and post letters':

He had counted 60 houses between [those two places]... The people of Urania had been paying for a mailbag for over three years and the letter returns at Maitland would tell how many letters had passed through the Urania bag.

Then a large number of letters were handed to the driver of the mail; in fact, more than were sent in the bag... They had waited long enough for a post office and meant to agitate until they got it...

Photographs of a pet show are in the *Chronicle*, 12 November 1931, page 32, of 'coursing men and their greyhounds' on 24 July 1909, page 20, 5 August 1911, page 31, of a cricket team on 6 July 1933, page 37.

Uro Bluff - South of Lake Torrens where the 'Uro Bluff Run' was established by W. Fowler in 1868.

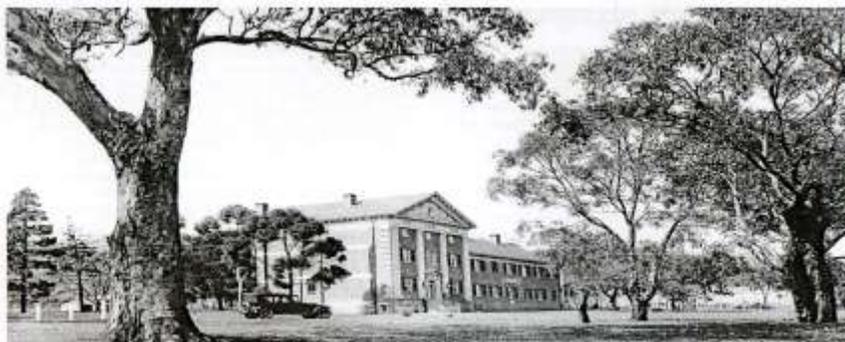
Uroonda - An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown. The feature **Uroonda Hill** appears on a survey map of pastoral lease no. 74 of 1851 held by Hugh Proby 'at the Mookra (*sic*) Range', about 32 km NNE of Carrieton, and this, no doubt, was its source.

The Hundred of Uroonda, County of Granville, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877. The **Uroonda School** opened in 1886 and closed in 1947; a photograph of students is in the *Observer*, 25 June 1927, page 31.

Urrabirra - Corrupted from the Aboriginal *jurabira*; it is not a local name and may be linked with the Kaurna ancestral snake monster being named *Yura*, while Day's *Railway Nomenclature* says it means 'swallow' - Rodney Cockburn recorded that 'it was intended to be used for a stopping-place where refreshments were obtainable.'

The name was proposed for a town near Lameroo but discarded because of the conflict with 'Wirrabara'. 'Nelsonville', after its oldest inhabitant, was considered (Francis Nelson, who arrived with his parents in the *Sibella* in 1852 and died in 1936, aged 87), but rejected because of its similarity to 'Nelson', on the River Glenelg in Victoria. (*See Mulpata*)

Urrbrae - Prior to 1859, Robert F. McGeorge built a home in the immediate district, calling it 'Urrbrae' after his native town of 'Urr' in Scotland and his daughter said that he added the word 'brae' because there was 'a burn running through the town'. Mr McGeorge lost his life in the wreck of the *Royal Charter* in October 1859 and the property changed hands several times until it was purchased by Peter Waite and, no doubt, this fellow Scot perpetuated the name derived, probably, from the Old Norman *orr* - 'swift'.



Waite Research Institute - 1929

The *Register* announced an 'unofficial' subdivision of **Urrbrae** in 1883: '... It is celebrated for its uninterrupted view of the hills, plains and sea... is exceptionally picturesque, healthy and the drainage is all that can be desired.'

Peter Waite was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, in May 1834, and apprenticed to an ironmonger in Edinburgh and Aberdeen:

Arriving in Port Melbourne in 1859... he proceeded to Pandappa Station [near Terowie]. A man of faith and vision, Peter Waite, recognising the great potentialities of our pastoral country, acquired extensive interests in properties... He was actively connected with the management of Beltana, Murnpowie, Mount Lyndhurst, Blanchewater, Kanowna, Cordillo Downs, Lake Charles, Mulyungarie, Mutooroo, Lilydale and Moomba in New South Wales...

Exemplifying the need of encouraging the primary producers by the application of science to the land, [he] made a magnificent gift to the State in October 1913. He intimated to the Premier and the University authorities his gift of Urrbrae House and grounds near Mitcham, embracing an area of 134 acres, half the land to the University for agricultural and kindred studies and the balance to be a public park under the University's control.

He likewise handed over to the government 114 acres adjoining Urrbrae for an agricultural high school. In 1915, he further demonstrated his public spiritedness by purchasing the Claremont estate of 53 acres and 12 acres of the Netherby estate, both joining Urrbrae, for transfer to the University.

His total public benefactions exceeded £100,000, and when he died on 4 April 1922 he was deeply mourned...



A portion of the Urrbrae Estate

In 1926, when the Waite Institute was founded 'in the stables and coach house of the old Urrbrae estate, its only woman worker was Miss Winifred Peake, daughter of Mr A.H. Peake, a former Premier of South Australia':

Her duties were purely clerical. It was not until 1931 that a woman scientist appeared. Miss Phylis Rountree [*sic*], M.Sc. of Melbourne, who specialised in bacteriology. She was followed by several young botany students 'sorting grasses' - the work of clever fingers and quick eyes. Today, a staff of 15 women - mostly girls - is in daily attendance...

The first 'official' subdivision to take the name was **Urrbrae Park**, laid out on part section 893, Hundred of Adelaide, by Cyril Edward Hockney, in 1928.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 13 October 1928, pages 40-41, 4 December 1930, page 35.

Utera - **Utera Plain** School in the Hundred of Minbrie, 16 km north of Cowell, was opened as **Utera** in 1896 and shown as **Utera Plains** in 1897. It became **Utera Plain** in 1914 and closed in 1929.

Utera Springs were described in 1888 and **Utera Plains** on 16 November 1906:

The Water Conservation Department has had a party of five men for the last two months engaged in laying a 2-inch water main pipe from the Utera Springs to the public road, a distance of 1 mile 44 chains. The springs are situated in a gorge at the foot of a very high hill... The supply is about 5,000 gallons per diem but this could be greatly increased by constructing a weir across the creek... [It] will be a great convenience to the settlers and travelling public.

Uworra - This Aboriginal word for 'road' was given to a town, 40 km North-West of Ceduna in the Hundred of Catt, proclaimed on 25 October 1928.

Uworra School opened in 1931; see under 'Charra' for information on it.