<center>*V*</center>

Vadhalinha Gorge - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'like a grub'.

Vailima Court - A subdivision of part section 256, Hundred of Adelaide, by Carl H.W. Nitschke, licensed victualler, in 1918; now included in Hackney. The original plan shows 'Elm Court'.

Vale Park - Takes its name from 'Vale House', purchased by Philip Levi in November 1856.
 In November 1947 the last surviving member of the family, Constance Levi, offered the house and ten acres of land to the Walkerville Corporation for the purpose of a public park, known, today, as 'Levi Park'.

> In 1838, at the age of sixteen years, Phillip Levi arrived in Australia from Surrey in the *Eden*. His first job was taken with the Customs Department, but he soon combined pastoral activities with mercantile pursuits. He opened the commercial house of Philip Levi & Co. at the corner of King William and Grenfell Streets, Adelaide, where the old Imperial Hotel stood.

> That locality was known for many years as 'Levi's Corner'. For more than half a century Philip Levi, who in his early youth devoted much time and work to opening up the north, was one of the most familiar figures in Adelaide. Grazing his first flock of sheep over the now thickly populated suburbs of Prospect and Walkerville, Levi… acquired 'Dust Holes' near Truro.

> A man of remarkable energy and financial ability, with a daring speculative spirit, tempered with sound judgement, Levi, most of whose ventures were brought to a successful issue, speedily made a large fortune. Developing his pastoral operations to a colossal scale, he eventually became one of the largest stockholders in the colony.

> In conjunction with interests in the Parnaroo run, he held an immense area of country in the north and North-East and on Eyre Peninsula. One of his principal freeholds was Gum Creek run which he owned in conjunction with George Williams and Henry Short. Philip Levi's interests also included Booleroo, Moolooloo, Mount Margaret, Callana, Marachowie, Wadnaminga, Dust Holes, Wirrealpa, and Mangalo or Franklin Harbor. In partnership with H.L. Sprigg he held twenty-five leases comprising 820 square miles known as 'Oulnina', where 30,000 sheep were carried.

> This property, afterwards worked by his trustees, was purchased, eventually, by Sir W.W. Hughes for his nephew, the late Sir Walter Duncan, MP. Altogether it is estimated that in the halcyon days of his career, Philip Levi owned approximately 172,000 sheep, besides cattle.

> However, like so many of the worthy colonists of the day he fell victim to the drought of the 1860s. The fall in prices of cotton and tobacco resulting from the American Civil War further contributed to the dwindling of this pastoralist's fortune. Following financial losses, a number of the properties were submitted to public auction in the early 1870s.

> He died, a bachelor, at 'Vale House', Walkerville, on 13 May 1898 at the age of 76.

The suburb of **Vale Park** was laid out in 1939, by the executors of Frank Hagger Downer, on part section 478, Hundred of Yatala; an earlier 'unofficial' subdivision was advertised in 1922**.**

Valley Lake - At Mount Gambier. (*See Browns (Brownes) Lake*)

Valley View - It was a descriptive name given to a subdivision of part section 3035, Hundred of Yatala, by Pleasant Hills Estates in 1960.

Vansittart Park - Mr Thomas Williams (1837-1899), late manager of Dr Browne's Moorak Estate, owned section 9, containing eighty acres in the Hundred of Blanche, adjoining the town of Mount Gambier and on its western side:

> Mr Williams had this section subdivided into 235 allotments in August 1885, generously reserving 20 acres of it for a park and recreation ground. He named it 'Vansittart Park' after the Rev William Vansittart, who, originally, owned the section.

Mr Vansittart was a clergyman of the Church of England and arrived in South Australia in the *David Malcolm* in 1847 when he joined George Glen in the occupancy of a station known as Mayurra.
 Later, he purchased eight sections of land at Mount Gambier and expressed his intention of giving one to found a scholarship at St Peter's College, but made no will to that effect.
 He was passionately fond of a good horse and, in November 1854, went on horseback to transact some business at Guichen Bay and, when about four miles from Robe, the stirrup leather of his saddle broke. The spirited horse he was riding took fright, bolted and dashed the rider against a tree. The blow was fatal and in a few hours he passed away and was buried at Robe.
 His property went to his brother, Captain Spencer Vansittart, who gave effect to his brother's wishes when two scholarships were provided for covering board, lodging and full instruction at the college. A controversy over this bequest was aired in 1887 when a dispute arose 'between G. Glen and the Governors of St Peter's College in reference to the late Mr William Vansittart's Scholarship at the college':

> Having myself known [him] and his broad, liberal and philanthropic views, I feel sure his intention was to leave it open to the district at large… The suggestion of the Bishop confining the scholarship to boys born and resident south of the Murray brings [its] scope rightly within [his] intention.

Contrary to the remarks made in respect of Thomas Williams, and his part in the creation of Vansittart Park, another report says that, 'Captain Vansittart gave 20 acres of land to the Corporation of Mount Gambier and Vansittart Park perpetuates his name.' (*See Millicent*)

Varcoe Island - On section 474, Hundred of Nangkita, recalls John, Robert and William J.R. Varcoe, early landholders in the district.

Vardna Wartathinha - A hill east of Beltana, known, also, as 'Prism Hill' or 'Young Nob'. Aboriginal for 'goanna down below'.

Varlkurraawi Gorge - West of Beltana. Aboriginal for 'willow water gorge'.

Vasey Island - 'A rocky island off the Hundred of Ulipa', named after a warden of the Marine Board.

Vaudan - A post office on Hindmarsh Ireland at section 10, Hundred of Nangkita.

Vauquelin, Cape - Baudin called it *Pointe du Bastion* (Bastion Point), while on Freycinet's charts it is 'Cape Vauquelin'. Its present day name is 'Cape Wiles'.

Veitch - A town in the Hundred of Allen, 8 km north of Alawoona, proclaimed on 8 June 1916, takes its name from a well sunk by Mr Veitch in 1882. The **Veitch** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1946.

The local post office perturbed a GPO Inspector in its early days:

> I have to report that my inspection of the Veitch allowance office on the… disclosed a most unsatisfactory state of affairs… On the occasion of my former inspection it was found that the office was conducted in a piano box. On the promise of the Postmaster that an improvement would be effected, the facility was continued… however, the conditions are worse than in the days of the piano case…
> On the occasion of my visit the door was unlocked; letters for delivery as well as those posted locally, also letter cards and stamped envelopes to the value of 3 shillings and 11 pence, [39 cents] were lying about at the mercy of any passer-by who cared to walk in and help himself. The place was indescribably dirty, parcel bills, stationery and forms of various descriptions, some of which had been partly eaten by mice and others smeared with obliterating ink, were lying about in all directions, indicating a most astounding indifference on the part of the person to whom the conduct of the office is entrusted.

An Experimental Farm at the well was described in 1910 as being in the 'midst of unsurveyed country':

> When the property was taken up by the government two years ago, eight acres were planted with wheat, simply as a 'trial' experiment and gave such a good return - 14 bushels to the acre - that last season it was decided to crop 21 acres… The aggregate yield was 21 bushels per acre… recently there have been erected a substantial dwelling house of six rooms and commodious stables and outbuildings… [*See Karoonda*]

Vennachar, Point - On Kangaroo Island, where the vessel *Loch Vennachar* was wrecked.
The ship's name is derived from the Gaelic *bhana-choir* - 'fair valley'; it is, also, a place name in Scotland.

Venus Bay - Venus Harbor (now Venus Bay) is a small indenture on the coastline on the west coast forming part of Anxious Bay, the latter being charted and named by Matthew Flinders in 1802.

He assigned no name to this little harbour, but his chart of the above date, with additions made by Commanders Wickham, Stokes and Lipson in later years, shows 'Venus Harbor'.

In 1893, Charles Hope Harris, in a speech to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, said that it was named in 1840 following a marine survey in Anxious Bay 'by Mr Cannan during 1839 in the *Waterwitch* and it is supposed that the name is connected with that vessel.'

Previously, partial credence had been given to this statement when, on 11 January 1840, in a despatch from Governor Gawler to the Colonisation Commissioners, it was said that 'Venus Bay was surveyed in the *Ranger* and not the *Waterwitch*.'

Later, Mr A.T. Saunders said that in the *Register* and *Observer* on 9 August 1847:

> The arrival from Encounter Bay at Port Adelaide of Mr Venn's new schooner *Venus* is recorded… the *Observer* of 13 May 1848 gives an account of the discovery of Venus Bay by the above *Venus* and a good description of the bay. The reason why the bay was thereafter known as Venus Bay is obvious…

This report said, *inter alia*, that 'the *Venus* which arrived yesterday from Flinders Island reports having discovered a new harbour, bar bound, in Anxious Bay.' About two years afterwards 'the schooner *Venus* was despatched to this little land-locked harbor, doubtless taking supplies and returning, as previously stated, with a cargo of wool.'

Venus Bay, and surrounding country, was occupied first under pastoral conditions during the years 1855-7 by John Tennant, James Gerharty, J.T. Symes, Adam Borthwick, Anton Schlink and others.

James Gerharty's applications for pastoral country were dated 8 September 1856 and 9 October 1856 – leases 507 and 625 - the latter being for ten square miles on the shore of what is now Venus Bay.

In 1909, an opinion was made that it was 'destined to rise from a position of comparative insignificance to one of considerable importance':

> A discovery of sponges is expected to effect the transformation. In this land-locked harbour it is stated that sponges grow and can be cut like cabbage and a large quantity can be obtained at a minimum cost… The government… has granted a discovery lease… At present Australia depends upon Europe for its sponges… Messrs C.H. Goode, L.H. Scammell and P. Habib were elected directors of the syndicate.

The town of **Venus Bay**, surveyed as 'Parkin' in 1864, and offered for sale on 22 June 1865, was changed on 19 September 1940 to agree with the name of the bay; **Venus Bay** School opened in 1939 and closed in 1955.

A jetty was erected there in 1880 following the presentation of a petition to the government in August 1877 by Mr P.B. Coglin. (*See Coglin*)

Verdun - This name of a World War I battlefield in France superseded 'Grunthal' in 1918 after the Nomenclature Committee had suggested 'Tumbeela' meaning 'evergreen', but this was vetoed by the government.

Its school opened as 'Grunthal'; name changed in 1918 and closed in 1970. (*See Grunthal & Stanley Bridge*)

Vermont - This Adelaide suburb was created by William Towers Waterhouse, merchant of Adelaide, in 1879, when he subdivided part section 91, Hundred of Adelaide, bounded by Daly and Wheaton Streets, Marion Road and Tower Terrace; now included in South Plympton. The name occurs in both Limerick and Galway, in Ireland, while, in England, it derives from the French *vert-mont* (correctly *mont-vert*) - 'green mountain'.

Verran - Hon. John Verran, MP (1901-1918), born in Cornwall in July 1856, came to South Australia with his parents in 1857 in the *Burlington*, when they settled at Kapunda until removing to Moonta in 1864 and, aged nine years, he went to work in the mines. By 1906, he was Leader of the Labor Party and, two years later, became Premier. During World War I he took issue with his party over conscription issues and became an outcast and joined the National Party, of which he became President in 1922, in which year he, unsuccessfully, contested the Senate; in 1927 he filled a casual vacancy in that House only to be defeated fourteen months later at a general election. 'Bluff in manner and speech, he never minced words, characteristics which earned him the sobriquet "Honest John".'

He died in June 1932 and is buried at Moonta Mines.

The **Hundred of Verran**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 17 September 1908, and life there discussed in 1910:

> Last September, Mr Smith with his wife and family of nine children… caught the steamer *Investigator* at Port Adelaide [and] they were safely landed at Arno Bay. Thence they trekked to their selection by means of a bullock dray… The absence of any water on or adjacent to Mr Smith's section became a matter of great anxiety… for months they have carried it in buckets from the Mindura Soak, a distance of six miles…

The town of **Verran**, 24 km South-West of Cleve, proclaimed on 30 July 1914, ceased to exist on 29 October 1970.

The **Verran Siding** School opened in 1913 and closed in 1941.

Point Verran, on Saint Peter's Island, was named in 1910.

A photograph of the Prettyjohn family leaving the district for Quorn is in the *Chronicle*, 17 September 1931, page 34, of a tennis team on 28 June 1934, page 34.

Veteran Isles - In the Pearson Islands Group. Baudin named them *Les Enfan* (*sic*), 'The Lost Children', while on Freycinet's charts they are *Is. du Veteran*.

In 1965, the Nomenclature Committee said it recommended the 'adoption of the name "Veteran Isles" for the two small islands in the Pearson Islands and "Dorothee Island" for the southernmost island in this group':

> It is with some reservations that the Committee makes this recommendation as these names were used first on the chart of Captain Baudin's voyage prepared by F. Peron and L. de Freycinet and difficulty is experienced in relating islands shown in this chart to the present day Admiralty Chart but as these names do not appear on modern charts this recommendation is a means of perpetuating them in the general area of the first use of the names.

Vickery Creek - It lies south of Yunta and recalls George F. Vickery who emigrated in *the Buckinghamshire* in 1839, held the Pualco run in 1857 and died at Meadows in 1898. (*See Meadows & Pualco Range*)

Victor - In 1879, it was said to be at Brighton:

> Hastings, a pleasant sea frontage on the southern limit of Somerton, which was cut up for a township some considerable time ago, remains a township but in name. The same may be said of various allotments between Somerton and the further end of Brighton and of **Victor**, adjoining the Thatched House tavern…

Victoria Pier and Causeway to Granite Island – circa 1911

Victor Harbor was, originally, known as 'Victoria Harbour' but was changed by Captain Richard Francis M. Crozier of the *Victor* when he called it **Port Victor** while surveying the environs in 1837. Governor Gawler named it **Victor Harbor** in 1838 and, in 1865, it was gazetted as **Port Victor**, but this was repealed and the port enlarged in 1893. However, as time went on, it reverted to **Port Victor** until 1921, when it became **Victor Harbor**. In 1915, a proclamation was issued altering the boundaries of the port. The intention of the Harbors Board was that, at the time, the name should be changed to Victor Harbor, but in the drafting of the proclamation this was overlooked. On 2 January 1921, the French barque *Eugene Schneider* narrowly escaped. shipwreck at Port Victoria.

Rocket apparatus shooting at Victor Harbor – March 1904

Her master had been given orders to proceed to Port Victor but, confused by the similarity of the names, took his vessel to Port Victoria, where he struck the Eclipse Reef. Subsequently, the change to **Victor Harbor** was effected.

 The first subdivision to include 'Victor' was **Port Victor**, laid out on section 16, Hundred of Encounter Bay, by Richard Bowen Colley in 1863 when he declared that 'the great natural advantage of Port Victor as the key to the Murray trade have been recognised by the government, who are expending on a tramway and jetty upwards of £20,000 to connect it with the Murray… the tramway runs through the section and has a terminus in the township of Port Victor…' (*See Encounter Bay*)

Griffin's garage in the 1930s

Mount Victor, north of Yunta, was discovered by E.C. Frome in August 1843 and named after a fellow officer. H.C. Talbot says:

> The *Register* of May 1894 says the hill was named after Victor Grant, whose dead body was found near it. This is quite wrong… Frome named it, probably after a friend… In 1853 James Grant and Captain Roberts started from Coonatto Station for Bendleby Hut, sending a man in advance. The man arrived at the hut, but they never did. Their watches were found hanging on the bushes, under which they perished.

In 1894, it was said that 'Karlinka, as Mount Victor was called by the natives, when approached from the head station has a razorback, rugged appearance':

> Its neighbourhood has been prospected for many years, particularly when the silver boom was on; but gold was found in the vicinity of Karlinka some time before that. The obsession of the pegging out of claims, which of late have been the object of considerable attention, was the discovery of gold by a prospector named Henry Kirkeek on what is now known as the Treasure or Reward Claim in January last…

Victoria - On 3 December 1841 'The Land and Secondary Town Association', by its agents John Morphett and John Hill, selected 9,000 acres in the 'River Light Special Survey'. The survey of these lands, including the town of **Victoria**, was carried out by Corporals Ide and William Smith of the Royal Sappers and Miners in October 1841.

 It is suburban to Kapunda and the name, no doubt, honours Queen Victoria. A 1907 report says:

> You mention that in 1842 Mr Morphett had acquired special surveys and the township of Victoria on the Light River, and that the latter had not apparently thrived. May I mention that in Kapunda on the River Light there is a portion known as Victoria township…? I was born [there]…
> About 20 years ago the old Victoria Hotel (situated on the Burra road a hundred yards north of the present North Kapunda railway platform) was demolished…

In 1849, there is a report of a village of **Victoria** 'situated on the Adelaide side of the Gawler River and connected with Gawler Town by a government bridge… [it] must… become the great focus of trade for the rich northern districts…' and to confuse the matter, in 1857, there was an advertisement saying:

> George Warren will lay out into a township and sell, on a day to be named, section no. 984, Barossa, adjoining Victoria Hotel. The land is good with permanent water.

In 1867, it was said that 'the town of **Victoria** was located at the head of [Spike Gully] on **Victoria Hill**…' (*See Victoria Creek*)

The *Adelaide Times* of 24 January 1857 advertises the sale of the Victoria Hotel:

> The **Victoria Creek** a never failing stream of excellent water runs through the property… It is situated on the main road from Gawler Town to Gumeracha, the South Rhine, the Chain of Ponds, *etc*.

Rodney Cockburn says that 'Williamstown' started its history as **Victoria Creek** when Thomas Adams held the land and traded it to a Scotsman named Johnstone - the second owner of the hotel was George Snellgrove who ran it from 1856 and 1869 and went on to licence the newly built Williamstown Hotel in June 1869; the Victoria Hotel ceased to trade in 1870. (*See Barossa, Victoria & Williamstown*) (*See under 'Waukaringa' for a reference to a 'Victoria Mine'*.)

The **County of Victoria**, proclaimed on 1 October 1857, honours Queen Victoria.

Lake Victoria was named by Joseph Hawdon; it was the former name of Lake Alexandrina.

Victoria Park was laid out on section 263, Hundred of Adelaide, by H.M. Addison and Walter Duffield in 1876, adjacent to the racecourse bearing the same name. Both names honour Queen Victoria. (*See Dulwich*)

While recorded history insists that the 'real' starting venue for golf in Australia was Sydney, a nostalgic article in the *Advertiser* in January 1935 began with the statement that 'Very few people today are aware that Adelaide had one of the first - if not the first - golf courses in Australia.' Yet it is a fact, although all traces of the old tees, greens and bunkers have vanished. Readers are left to make up their own mind as to whether South Australia may lay claim to that honour of having the first golf club of any substance or longevity. It is of interest to note that *The Guinness Book of Golf Facts* says: '1870: The formation of the (Royal) Adelaide Golf Club, the first in Australia.'

In 1869, two devotees of the game from the 'gentry' of the colony, the Governor, Sir James Fergusson and the Hon. David Murray, a member of the Legislative Council, decided to introduce the game to South Australia. With the assistance of a fellow expatriate Scotsman, a course was laid out in the vicinity of the modern-day Victoria Park Racecourse. David Murray was elected captain, John Gordon, secretary/treasurer and James Hall, John Lindsay and J.T. Turnbull, committeemen.

Students tree planting on the race course in 1889

In 1839, a party (Messrs Hughes, Cock, George James and others) from the 'Adelaide Survey Association' explored modern-day **Port Victoria** and named it after the schooner *Victoria* in which they sailed: 'In a few days the plans will be out for the Township and Port when [I] will be empowered to offer several Town Lots at a reasonable rate.' The port was proclaimed on 21 November 1878. (*See Vincent, Port*) The town of **Port Victoria**, proclaimed on 31 August 1876 as 'Wauraltee' was changed on 19 September 1940. The **Port Victoria** School opened in 1879. Information on it and the teacher's residence - 'a miserable pigeon-box' - was reported in 1885.

Its jetty, built by John Wishart, was opened on 26 January 1878; today, it is on the State's Heritage Register.

Port Victoria jetty - 1913

A photograph of Mr P. Argent, 'a champion wheat lumper', is in the *Chronicle*, 6 April 1912, page 32, of Australia Day celebrations on 14 August 1915, page 29, of a flour mill in the *Register*, 3 May 1928, page 10, *Chronicle*, 5 and 12 May 1928, pages 18 and 13, of sailing ships on 9 February 1933, page 37, 15 February 1934, page 33, of salt scraping on 15 February 1934, page 31.

Victoria Square - An interesting account of its early history appeared in 1874:

>In the map of the original surveys to be found in the Land Office two narrow allotments fronting north, and south and running the whole width of what is now Victoria Square, are shown… On one of the acres, that to the northward, have been sketched in the outlines of a cathedral, a piece of gratuitous ornamentation on the part of the draftsman which in process of time led to one of the most famous *causes celebres* to be met with in the annals of the province. No hint is given as to the purpose to which the other acre was to be applied… The remainder of the square is left blank… In a map… printed by the House of Commons and published by John Arrowsmith… on February 18, 1839 the reserve is differently represented…

Today, a statue of the late Queen, presented by Sir Edwin Smith, graces the square.

Digging air raid trenches in Victoria Square during World War II & Best's Open Air Picture theatre on the south west corner of Victoria Square - 1914

A denuded Victoria Square after a redesign in 1946

Victorville - Was laid out by Thomas Victor, in 1858, on section 1677A, Hundred of Nuriootpa, purchased on 11 June 1850; now included in Greenock.

He was a miller at Greenock having settled in the district in 1844; he died there in 1880.

Viewbank - A subdivision of part sections 265-66 and 271, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Fullarton. This descriptive name was applied by Harold M. Addison in 1884:

'The healthiest, highest, coolest and most salubrious suburb… no hi-falutin advertisements, no aesthetic invitation cards will be required to induce people to attend the sale.'

Ville St. Louis - About 1856, George Louis Liptrott applied the name to a subdivision of section 2248, Hundred of Goolwa; now included in Port Elliot. Born in England, in 1818, he arrived in the *Anna Robertson* in 1839. (*See Louisville for a possible explanation of this quasi-French name*.)

Vimy Ridge - Five kilometres east of Aldgate, named after a battleground of World War I. Prior to 1918 it was 'Germantown Hill'. The Nomenclature Committee suggested 'Yarluke Hill' meaning 'a track', but, in its wisdom, the government decided otherwise. A 1918 *Government Gazette* did not define the place being renamed accurately and public usage has retained 'Germantown Hill' for the road up the hill, leading from Hahndorf (the German town), but **Vimy Ridge** still refers to the ridge and the trig station.

Vincent - An 1851 subdivision of sections 7012 and 7084, Hundred of Tungkillo, (sometimes recorded as 'Saint Vincent') South-East of Tungkillo, by Archibald MacDougall in association with 'The Adelaide Survey Association'. It may have been taken from the 'Vincent Survey - Eastern Sources of the Torrens.'

It never developed and reverted to broad acres.

Hundred of Vincent, in the County of Buccleuch, proclaimed on 22 September 1898 and named by Governor Buxton, who gave no reason for his choice.

Port Vincent takes its name from the 'Port Vincent Special Survey' of 1839; in May of that year Robert Cock, with James Hughes and some attendants, made an exploratory trip to Port Vincent and across Yorke Peninsula to Port Victoria on behalf of the 'Adelaide Survey Association'. In June 1839, a special survey was taken by J.B. Hack and J. Russell, 'on the western side of St Vincent's Gulf, at the bay… Port Vincent… extending to the westward and… to the southward.' James Hughes was employed in carrying out the survey.

The 'Adelaide Survey Association' had land, also, at Port Victoria and, possibly, envisaged a road linking Port Victoria and Port Vincent, for in a letter of Robert Cock published in 1839, it is stated: 'At Port St Vincent the party of men is making good progress with cutting the road through to York Valley…'

York Valley was said to be about 17 km east of Port Victoria. The town was laid out in 1877 on part section 5, Hundred of Ramsay, by Luke Michael Cullen, solicitor of Adelaide and the point on which it stands is known as 'Surveyor Point' taken from the 1839 special survey.

Port Vincent Jetty in the late 1870s

In April 1877, Mr Cullen, on behalf of a company of 'enterprising capitalists', applied to the Marine Board for permission to erect a jetty and this project was completed a short time later; portion of it was demolished in 1918, and again in 1956, at which time only a small landing stage remained.

The **Port Vincent** School opened in 1881.

In 1882, Mr Telfer, chemist of Wallaroo, 'bought a lease of a salt lake near Port Vincent and he has lately erected works there for the manufacture of all qualities of salts used in this colony':

> The building comprises a stone dwelling house, drying room and store room… Through considerable trouble and exertion Mr Telfer has been enabled to make over 150 tons of coarse and fine salt per month.

Photographs of the town are in the *Observer*, 20 October 1906, pages 28-29, 16 and 23 February 1907, pages 29 and 32, *Chronicle*, 17 June 1911, page 32, 21 and 28 January 1928, pages 39 and 40, 9 February 1929, page 42, of the opening of the Institute in the *Observer*, 28 November 1908, page 31, of a farm in the *Chronicle*, 11 December 1930 (supp.), of a locally made road yacht on 7 May 1931, page 36.

The name **Vincents View** was applied to section 183, Hundred of Noarlunga.

Vineton - A 1905 subdivision of part section 544, Hundred of Pirie, by John Henry Claxton, postal clerk of North Adelaide; now included in Port Pirie West and named after a former associate, W.E. Vine.
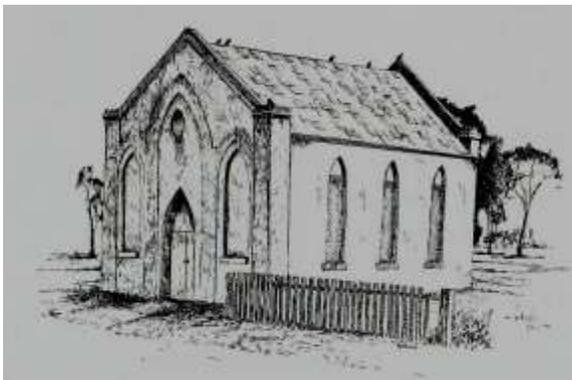
Vine Vale - An historic settlement about 5 km South-West of Angaston. The **Vine Vale** School, opened by the Premier, Hon. L.L. Hill, on 18 March 1927 was 'composed of a single class room, 24 feet square, having cloak and shelter accommodation and provision for the teaching of woodwork…'

A photograph of the school's mouth organ band is in the *Chronicle*, 24 August 1933, page 36.

Railway signal light at Virginia – 1937

Virginia - Daniel Brady (ca.1797-1889) laid it out in 1858 on part sections 3035 and 176, Hundreds of Port Adelaide and Munno Para, naming it after his native town in County Cavan, Ireland:

'Bethlehem' – the Virginia Bible Christian Chapel erected in 1858

It will command the whole of the traffic from the Hundred of Port Gawler, the Lower Light and the Lower Wakefield which districts are being occupied rapidly.

In the same year it was extended on section 3049 by Thomas Saint, who arrived from New South Wales in the *Emma*.

Virginia School opened in 1861.

Photographs of and information on the jubilee celebrations of the Church of Assumption are in the *Chronicle*, 19 August 1911, pages 30-44b, of Mr Beaglehole's property in the *Observer*, 14 March 1903, page 27.

Vista - In 1928, this descriptive name was given to a subdivision of part section 5627, Hundred of Yatala, by Agnes H. Buckley.

Vivian, Mount - A post office on the 'Mount Eba Run'. An 1889 report refers to a Mr Vivian associated with the Sliding Rock Mine at Cadnia. (*See Eba, Hundred of*)

Vivonne - Sixty-four kilometres South-West of Kingscote is **Vivonne Bay**, named by Baudin after either Vice-Admiral, Louis Victor de Rochefort, duc de Mortemart et de Vivonne (1636-1688), a French Marshal, or Catherine de Vivonne, Marquess de Rambouillet (1588-1665).

The town of **Vivonne,** Hundred of Newland, was proclaimed on 13 May 1909.

In 1850, it was reported that 'Mr Trewartha's guide… conducted him to Vivonne Bay where he found the whole of the circumjacent surface composed of limestone and on the beach several hundredweight of bitumen in large and small fragments':

The bitumen is more inflammable, more odorous and more brilliant in its fracture than the *cannel coal* with which we compare it… the resemblance is quite enough to justify the presumption of natural affinity and the expectation of finding coal of a highly inflammable and useful kind in abundance at Vivonne Bay.

Vivonne Bay Jetty - 1979

A jetty was completed there in November 1911 and, in terms of vessels and cargo handled, it was probably the most expensive landing place in South Australia. During World War II an 18 metre gap was made in the jetty to counter it being used during a Japanese invasion while, in 1958, the outer end was demolished and the restoration of the shore end commenced. Photographs are in the *Observer*, 9 April 1910.

Vogelsang Corner - A road junction, near Robertstown, in the vicinity of section 133N, Hundred of Bower, was owned by Franz Vogelsang from 1911 to 1945 - 'Vogelsang' translates as 'bird song'.

It was known as 'Teerkoore' from 1918 until 13 November 1986 when it was reinstated.

Von Doussa - A. Von Doussa, MLC, had his name commemorated by the **Hundred of Von Doussa** in recognition of the part he played in opening up the Pinnaroo lands but, since 1918, it has been known as the 'Hundred of Allenby' after the substitute name of 'Winikberick', the Aboriginal name of a local spring, was rejected by the government.

The **Von Doussa** School opened in 1910 and became 'Allenby' in 1918. (*See Lameroo*)