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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)

Da Costa Park - A 1923 subdivision of part section 214, Hundred of Noarlunga, by the Church of England Collegiate School of St Peter; now included in Glenelg East and named after Benjamin M. Da Costa, a Portuguese Jew and owner of considerable property in South Australia. He bequeathed a life interest in it to various relatives on the termination of which 'a handsome legacy was bequeathed to St Peter's College ... [he] was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits in Grenfell Street and left the colony in 1848 for England where he has since resided...'

Dairy Flat - A descriptive name given to land in the Bald Hill district.

A reporter said in 1851 that he 'came to Dairy Flat, on the border of the Yankalilla River, formerly a dairy farm and the establishment of Mr J.B. Hack, more recently of Mr Field, but now abandoned, as to the original purpose and occupied by the blacksmith we were now seeking.'

Records in the Department of Education show the **Dairy Flat** School opening in 1863 - changed to 'Torrens Vale' in 1908 and closed in 1954. However, a newspaper report says that on 6 December 1858 the pupils of Mr C. Lee underwent a public examination when the prize-winners were listed as:

Jane Nosworthy, John Bartram, Thomas Willson, Henry Bartram, Nicholas Nicholas, John Coad, Emma Ward, Jane Coad, Jane Gardner, Richard Denniss, David Deakin Davies, Margaret Gardner, Elizabeth Ann Blacker, Lucy Grace, Angus William Kelly and Lucy Ward. The indifference manifested by many of the parents by absenting themselves on the occasion must have been very discouraging to Mr Lee...

Rodney Cockburn places **The Dairy** in the Hundred of Carribie and says it was where the Rogers family made butter and cheese that was sold to mine workers at Wallaroo.

Dalby Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group and named by Matthew Flinders who married the stepdaughter of Rev. W. Tyler of the Parish of Dalby, Lincolnshire, which, in the *Domesday Book*, was written as *dalbi* - *bi* means 'a valley'.

Dalhousie - In August 1893, Christopher Giles, formerly of an overland telegraph construction party, told H.C. Talbot that he discovered the springs and chose the name 'Edith Springs' after Lady Edith Fergusson who, on being so informed, expressed the desire that they should bear the name **Dalhousie Springs**, the Marquis of Dalhousie being her father. Rodney Cockburn says they were discovered by Albert T. Woods in 1870 while, to confuse the issue further, J.B. Richards claims it was R.R. Knuckey who discovered and named the springs.

Following a banquet, held in Adelaide to celebrate the 50th anniversary of J.McD. Stuart's crossing of the continent, R.R. Knuckey wrote a letter that said, 'it was my luck, with Mr C. Giles, to find the Dalhousie Springs...'. Richard Randall Knuckey was a surveyor engaged on the original surveys of the Northern Territory in 1869 and the Overland Telegraph Line in 1870.

These springs were the only permanent water anywhere near the present telegraph line that John McDouall Stuart missed in his trip across the continent... It is not surprising that these waters should have remained unknown to white men for some time after civilisation had appeared in the interior, because the natives were jealous of the springs and persistently refused to lead the curious to them...

In an area covering about 10,000 acres there are 62 springs, in one of which probably enough water gushes out to support all the cattle in Australia... The hot baths and the soft, tasty water are very nice, but they attract mosquitoes in myriads. This blood-sucking plague at times makes life at Dalhousie almost unbearable and on the coldest nights one's rest was always disturbed by terribly healthy mosquitoes. Even so, the springs, everlastingly flowing from unshapely mounds, are the 'wonder of the north'.



A warm water spring at Dalhousie

Another observer had this to say:

There is a perfect nest of them - some hot, some cold, some full of edible fish, some black with wild duck, some electrical to the touch, some charged with magnesia, and some bearing on their bosoms little islands, studded with reeds that shoot across from one side of the pond to the other with the action of the wind.

The 'Dalhousie Run' (lease no. 2213) was held by E.M. Bagot from 1872.

A sketch of the springs is in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1888, page 133.

The **County of Dalhousie** was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and named after James A.B. Ramsay (1812-1860), first Marquess of and tenth Earl of Dalhousie.

He crowded into his short life conspicuous public services in England and established an unrivalled position among the master builders of the Indian Empire... he stands out in the clear light of history as the far-sighted Governor General who consolidated British rule in India.

Dalkaninna - A pastoral property in the Far North-East.

A sketch of ruins is in the *Pictorial Australian* in August 1884, page 124.

Dalkey - Governor MacDonnell named the **Hundred of Dalkey**, County of Gawler, proclaimed on 22 May 1856, after a seaside resort of his native city, Dublin, Ireland, which dates back to 1358.

Dalkey Post Office, on section 297, 8 km south of Balaklava, opened in December 1866 and closed in June 1910; the **Dalkey** cemetery stood on section 171, at its western corner.

The **Dalkey** School existed from 1879 until 1946 and the **Dalkey Hill** School was opened in 1883 by J. Dannelly on section 126 - gum trees planted by students on Arbor Days are still present.

The first ploughing match ever held in the neighbourhood took place on 24 August 1871 in a paddock, near Balaklava, belonging to Mrs Dunn and 'the scene of the match was quite a novel sight':

Our worthy tramway manager ran a carriage at every hour during the day on the line between the ground and the township... At one part of the day there must have been fully 600 people in attendance. The only games I noticed were those of Aunt Sally and quoits...

Dalrymple, Hundred of - In the County of Fergusson, proclaimed on 20 June 1872 and named by Sir James Fergusson whose second Christian name was Dalrymple, while his father was Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson.

The **Hundred of Dalrymple** School opened in 1897 and closed in 1941. (*See Cunningham*)

Daltemoonta - On section 342, Hundred of Clinton, and derived from the Aboriginal *daltemunta* - *dalte*- 'ear' and *munta* - 'thick scrub.' (*See Moonta*)

Dalton - A town in the Hundred of Black Rock Plain, proclaimed on 15 December 1881, was renamed 'Black Rock' on 19 September 1940. Governor Jervois named it and as was usual he, no doubt, had in mind a personal friend or acquaintance, the most likely candidate being Charles James Dalton who, from 1829, was an officer in the Royal Artillery and a contemporary of Governor Jervois serving in the Royal Engineers. The English town of Dalton translates as 'village in the dale (valley)' or it may come from the Gaelic *dall-dun* - 'dark hill'.

Dalveen - Rodney Cockburn says it was the Scottish birthplace of William Richardson (1818-1883), and applied by him to a property in the Mount Lofty Ranges. 'For many years it was known and officially recognised as "Tin Pot".'

He arrived in the *Superb* in 1839. (*See Everley, Tinpot & Woodchester*)

Dalwood Park - A 1922 subdivision of part section 177, Hundred of Pinnaroo, by Francis Foreman; now included in Pinnaroo.

Daly - Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia from 1862-68, has his name remembered by the **County of Daly** proclaimed on 12 June 1862. He was a Roman Catholic but 'kept his religious views to himself and never intruded them into political matters. He was accessible to all classes and identified himself with everything calculated to promote the welfare of the colony.' He died in office and his wife spent her remaining years in seclusion at Glenelg, where she died on 16 July 1872, aged seventy-one years.

The Aboriginal name for **Daly Head** in the Hundred of Carribee was *waluri* - 'the gap': fresh water runs into the sea from an opening under a great rock and this was 'an important fishing place for the local tribe, who speared schnapper from the reefs.' **Daly Well** - (*See Wallace Gully*)

Damper - The Aboriginal name for **Damper Hill**, east of Beltana, is *nguthunanga mai ambatanha* - 'cooking damper'. Briefly, the Aboriginal story associated with the hill was that 'two old ladies lived around this area with two children':

The hill is where they cooked a big damper. There is said to be cooked damper inside the hill, and the grey stone around the outside of the hill is the ash placed over the damper to cook it. They left that place because there was nothing to eat left there.

Mount Damper is 38 km south of Minnipa and local legend has it that an exploration party (J.C. Darke?) cooked dampers, the bushmen's solace, at the foot of it. The **Mount Damper** Post Office stood on section 3, Hundred of Travers. A photograph of a railway workers' camp is in the *Observer*, 9 September 1911, page 31.

Danger, Point - Near Port MacDonnell, named by Captain James Grant, of HMS *Lady Nelson* on 7 December 1800.

Dangerous Reef - North-East of Thistle Island named by Matthew Flinders on 19 March 1802.

Danggali Conservation Park - Comprises the former pastoral runs of 'Morganvale', 'Canopus', 'Hypurna' and 'Postmark' and was named after the Aboriginal people that inhabited the area.

Dango - On sections 170 and 172, Hundred of Nangwarry. Aboriginal for 'elevated place'.

D'Anville Bay - Named in 1913 following a visit to South Australia by Count de Fleurieu. Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville (1697-1782), cartographer and geographer. (*See Fleurieu Peninsula*)

Daphne Park - A name approved in 1925 by the Nomenclature Committee for a subdivision that never eventuated.

Darby, Point - At the entrance to Laura Bay and named after a Secretary of the Marine Board.

Dare Hill - North-East of Hallett, recalls William Dare, the pioneer pastoralist of Piltimitiappa station and a lessee, near Mount Victor in 1876. He arrived in the *Royal Admiral* in 1838 and died at St Peters in 1892, aged 67.

Mr. W. Dare took no part in public affairs but was highly respected by all that knew him, having proved himself a good neighbour and rendered many kindnesses both financially and otherwise to those who were not so well to do as himself...



Daringa Swamp flooded in 1917

By the turn of the century, a few teatree shrubs and ferns survived rather dejectedly... Most of the older residents recall rather wistfully the abundance of robins and wrens before the days of closer settlement brought numbers of cats about and also caused the disappearance, either total or partial, of tomtits, grass parrots and blue shell parrots by removing their natural cover of low prickly shrubs.

Its nomenclature was explained in 1893 - one stanza of a poem reads:

*Doo-ronga (place of birds and eggs),
The swan, the duck, and goose.*

Darke - John Charles Darke, born in 1806, arrived in New South Wales with Lieutenant King, RN, in 1836, assisted in laying out Melbourne in 1837, Geelong and Williamstown and, early in 1840, was employed in the Survey Department of South Australia under Colonel Frome until shortly before 'Darke's North-Western Exploratory Expedition' was organised, the objects of which were to search for some good country east of Anxious and Coffin Bays, reported to have been seen by two sailors who had run away from a whaling ship.

He was injured in an attack by Aborigines on 24 October 1844, died the next day and was buried at the foot of the peak now bearing his name. In 1909, the surveyor, W.G. Evans, reported that he had found bones in a grave and was satisfied they were the remains of Darke.

A handsome marble monument, ten feet high in the form of an obelisk, now marks the site.

The **Hundred of Darke**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 3 February 1910; the town of **Darke Peak**, in the Hundred of Pascoe, 32 km north of Rudall, proclaimed as 'Carapee' on 4 June 1914, had its name changed on 19 September 1940; its school opened in 1917. A photograph of students is in the *Chronicle*, 24 August 1933, page 37.

It has several claims on the attention of the traveller, the obvious ones being the natural beauty of its situation at the foot of **Darke's Range** and the sudden accession of strength and vigour which the trees and shrubs in the landscape acquire. For miles there has been no mallee visible thicker than a man's wrist, but on entering the clay country the pines appeared and the wattle grew in great profusion exhaling a delightful aroma... The 'race course' runs round the little town, up the 'main street', through the pines, over the clearing and past the store - a quaint and picturesque setting.

Efforts are being made to have the meeting registered before next March, in the hope that the joys and sorrows of the totalisator may be added to the holiday attraction...

Photographs of a race meeting are in the *Chronicle*, 10 March 1932, page 34, of a basketball team on 27 August 1936, page 34. (See *Koongawa, Pugatharra & Waddikee*)

Darley - A subdivision of section 334, Hundred of Adelaide, laid out into four-acre blocks by Thomas Hardy, circa 1848; now included in Paradise. It took its name from 'Darley Cottage', the previous home in Cornwall, England, of Mr and Mrs James Crowle who, in 1840, arrived in South Australia in the *Java*, following which he built the first hotel in Paradise, 'The Travellers Rest'. The name occurs, also, in Derbyshire where there is a 'Darley Abbey', derived from the OE *deor-leah* - 'wood frequented by deer'.

The 'Grievances of Darley' were aired by a resident in March 1856:

If we had [police protection] some time back, our neighbour Smith's apples would not have tumbled into such deep wells at Marden... All I can say is, if any one dammed up the Torrens, as it said somebody did at Finnis Brook, I'd suffer the same punishment... We must all live and let live, and if people in authority are to bottle off one, we have as much right at Darley to bottle off the Torrens and bale it out into our gardens as we think fit and proper... Don't you think we should have a district court? ... Instead of travelling six or seven miles... and settle the matter; 'augenblickly', I think the Germans call it.

Darling, Hundred of - In the County of Frome, proclaimed on 29 January 1891. John Darling snr, MP, MLC (1870-1897), born in Edinburgh in 1831, came to Adelaide in the *Achilles* in 1855. In 1867, he purchased R.G. Bowen's wheat and grain store in Waymouth Street and, in 1872, took his son, John, into partnership and changed the firm's name to John Darling & Son. Over the following years they established a branch network throughout the

Daringa Swamp - Near McLaren Vale. The name 'Daringa' was given to a home built by William Colton (1791-1849), one of the first settlers in the McLaren Vale who arrived in the *Duchess of Northumberland* in 1839. (See *Colton & McLaren Vale*)

The name was taken from the **Daringa Billabong** that was said to be 'a magnificent place, for here grew groves of the silky teatree... with sheaoks on the higher ground':

State and, by 1890, he was to proclaim, 'I carried grain and flour on my back for twelve years, I have since carried it on my brain for over thirty-five years.'

In Parliament, in 1878, he impeached the morality of women factory workers when he 'added the disgusting insinuation that they had to supplement their income by disreputable means.' His former servant was brought into his vilification in the House and she responded in kind through the press when she informed readers she was far better off in the factory at twenty shillings a week for eight hours a day labour than in his household at ten shillings and sixteen hours, respectively. He helped found the Adelaide Oval while his son, Joseph, became an interstate and international cricketer. He died in 1905 at Adelaide.

Darlington - A subdivision of section 122, Hundred of Noarlunga by Samuel Lewis (ca.1813-1897), licensed victualler of the 'Flagstaff Inn', circa 1851, naming it after the town in Durham, England, derived from the Old English word written as *dearthingtun* in 1050 - 'the town of Deornop's people'.

He arrived in the *Moffatt* in 1839 and, in the 1840s, was responsible for 'building' the first monument to Colonel Light in Light Square. In 1856, it was 'not a new township having been established several years. It already boasts of one of the finest hotels in the colony, the Flagstaff...'

By 1884, it was evident that 'very little, if any, attention [was] paid to cleansing back-premises or outbuildings':

I found accumulations of house refuse and rubbish piled in several places. The cesspits to the closets are in a foul condition... Some of the residents have in use tin receptacles, the contents of which are buried either in manure heaps or in gardens on the premises. In one place a privy is erected over an old well, originally 30 feet deep. This is now half full... This hole is exposed... from which effluvia escapes...

Dart, Point - On Yorke Peninsula, North-West of Warooka, is known, also, as 'Point Souttar'.

The cutter *Dart* was in South Australian waters from 3 March 1830 seeking information as to the whereabouts of Captain Charles Sturt who left Sydney in November 1829 to explore the River Murray to its mouth.

Darwent Waterhole - The Aborigines called it *kongal* - 'water mallee'. Located on section 7, Hundred of Willalooka, it recalls Joseph Darwent, who took up several pastoral leases in the South-East in the 1870s (nos. 493 and 778, 'North of Tilleys'). Born in the United States of America, he arrived in South Australia, circa 1857. Rodney Cockburn says he was a leading steamship owner and, in partnership with a Mr Dalwood, had a contract for the construction of the overland telegraph line to Darwin becoming, finally, a fruitgrower at Penola.

Dashwood - In 1841, Captain George F. Dashwood (1806-1881), purchased land, 8 km west of Meadows, following his arrival in the *Orissa* in 1841 and it became known as **Dashwood Gully**; a post office and school were opened there in 1863; the latter closed in 1869.

Dashwood Bay, on Kangaroo Island, was named by Captain B. Douglas in 1857.

Mr G.F. Dashwood was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy but as he suffered severely from rheumatism was allowed leave of absence on half pay at five shillings a day and emigrated to South Australia in 1841 where he became Collector of Customs, Police Magistrate and Stipendiary Magistrate.

In 1832 and 1833 he was an officer of HMS *Challenger* (Captain C.H. Fremantle), the first vessel in Fremantle roads after it had been decided to form a British colony in that part of the continent. Mr Dashwood was an artist and among his papers were a number of pencil and water colour sketches made during the voyage of the *Challenger* from Madras to Fremantle, thence to Sydney via Tasmania and thence to New Zealand, Tahiti and Pitcairn Island.

Davenport - This name is applied to numerous features on the map of South Australia and the Northern Territory in honour of Sir Samuel Davenport, MLC (1846-1866). (See *Beaumont*)

On 14 September 1864, page 2d the Editor of the *Advertiser* opined that 'the Hon Mr Davenport enunciated a great political truth in the course of his speech upon Mr Goyder's valuations':

The honourable gentleman said that if the waste lands were properly administered there need be but very little taxation in this colony... How delightful it would be if the Hon Mr Davenport... would lay aside all class interests and, as an enlightened and patriotic statesman, labor to resolve the great truth into a great fact! ... As, however, the honourable gentleman does not attempt to reduce his abstract principles into real practice, the task must be left to Mr Goyder and the public themselves.

One of the first cricket matches in South Australia was played on his property at Macclesfield, where he entertained his tenants and workmen each Christmas; but more often working class teams of three or four played 'single wicket' for five pounds a side - on one occasion a borrowed bat was broken and caused a law suit. (See *Battunga*)

The **Hundred of Davenport**, was proclaimed on 23 February 1860 and a school of this name opened in 1896 and closed in 1951; **Point Davenport**, on Yorke Peninsula, was known to the Aborigines as *wadjalawi* - 'middle water'; **Mount Davenport** is in the Musgrave Ranges; **Davenport Creek** flows into Denial Bay; (See '*Source Notes*') (Rodney Cockburn says another **Davenport Creek** was named by John McKinlay in 1862 after George Davenport, of Melbourne - its location was not given).

Davenport Range, north of Anna Creek railway station, was discovered by P. E. Warburton on 30 October 1858.

Davenport Springs are south of Lake Eyre and **Davenport Hill** east of County Herbert.

A subdivision of section 11, Hundred of Willochra, was named **Davenport**, by John Morphet, Samuel Davenport and Matthew Forster in 1877; much of it was resumed under the *Closer Settlement Act* of 1897.

In 1887, the corporate town of **Davenport** in the Hundred of Davenport was proclaimed and, in 1893, a request emanated from the Port Augusta District Council seeking the change of a place named 'Davenport' in its jurisdiction to 'Woolundunga'. It was reported that 'this town - a municipality - was incorporated in August 1887':

It adjoins the town of Port Augusta on the east and was known formerly as Port Augusta Extension and Conway Town. It has an area of about one square mile. There are 200 dwelling houses and an estimated population of 800...

Daveyston - The village, 6 km ESE of Freeling, was created on section 128, Hundred of Nuriootpa, by Edward Hempel, circa 1856, and named after Thomas Davey (1796-1862) who, with his five sons, established mills at Penrice, Angaston, Eudunda, Salisbury and Adelaide. (*See Eudunda*) Its first postmaster was Francis Norrie in 1863; it closed on 3 January 1974. By 1866, the village had a population of about 100 and, in 1877, the **Daveyston** School was conducted by Theodor Becker with 39 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1867 and closed in 1970.

In respect of cotton growing in the district Mr James Pycroft said in 1862 that he contemplated 'having the produce of two acres out of the four I sowed, that is unless the plants are nipped off by the frost...'

A photograph of Miss Alexander, a winner of a handicap tennis event in Adelaide, is in the *Chronicle*, 2 April 1904, page 43.

Davidson - The name **Davidson Creek** was applied to that portion of a stream running through section 1921, Hundred of Kanmantoo, and named after R.L. Davidson, who owned a property called 'Scottsburn' in the 1920s.

Davidson Dam is north of Manna Hill and recalls David Davidson of Baratta and Samuel Davidson of Scotland, who took up pastoral leases nos. 941 and 942 in January 1861.

Davies - The town, offered for sale first on 30 November 1865 and diminished in 1929 was renamed 'Hanson' on 19 September 1940 in honour of Sir Richard Davies Hanson (1805-1876), former Chief Justice of South Australia. In 1872, its railway station was known as 'Farrell Flat', and the 'township springing up around it was called Hanson':

Another laid out by the government at some distance was called **Davies**... There is evidently a mistake somewhere... A vigorous effort to raise Davies in the scale of entities is to be made in the new Electoral Act, which proposes to make it a polling place...

Mount Davies, in the North-West corner of the State, discovered by W.C. Gosse on 27 August 1873, was, no doubt, named after the same gentleman, who was Acting Governor from December 1872 to June 1873.

Davies Town was a subdivision of section 1107, Hundred of Port Adelaide, (known also as 'Staplehurst'); now included in Exeter. William McKenzie created it in 1853 naming it after Thomas Davies, a one time proprietor of a local water service. (*See Freshwater & Sandwell*)

In 1855, it was reported that, in 1852, Mr Davies erected a water tank on a reserve near Princes Wharf on a 21 year lease, but in December 1855 the government had a change of heart and demanded its removal.

As the inhabitants of the Port could not 'safely depend on any other sources for a supply of fresh water', they memorialised the government which, in reply, said that Mr Davies was aware 'that he had no permanent interest in the site... and for which he has never paid even the small rental originally stipulated for... there is no reason that [he] will be unable to construct tanks elsewhere...'

During this period it was reported, on 21 December 1853, that 'Thomas Davies, lessee of the waterworks on Lefevre Peninsula was charged with the manslaughter of Henry Hiern, Dennis Wood Hiern and Henry Holloway...'

Davington - An 1875 subdivision of section 67, Hundreds of Port Adelaide and Yatala, by George Measday; now included in Semaphore and bisected by John Street: 'As an indication of the quality of the land Mr Purvis' well-known poultry yards are almost adjoining.'

The name occurs in Kent, England, from whence he came and translates as 'the town of Dafa's people'.

In 1879, a deputation of five rate payers, headed by Mr N.C. Pederson, waited upon the District Council of Glanville as to the recent flood in the township and said they understood that the township was 'submerged for quite two feet with salt water rendering the natural soil unfit for gardening purposes for some time':

It appears the Council knew of the danger to which the township was exposed, for when the resident who cut away the embankment began his destructive work it sent an official letter warning him of the danger attached to his proceeding.



Aftermath of a high tide at Port Davis

Davis - In 1955, a subdivision of section F6, Hundred of Tatiara, was made by Albert George Davis, farmer of Bordertown, as **Davis Park**; now included in Bordertown.

Port Davis is located on the tidal estuary of **Port Davis Creek** adjoining the River Broughton. (*See Broughton*)

A jetty was built there in 1899, lengthened in 1963, destroyed by vandalism in the 1990s and rebuilt in 2000. (*See Broughton, Port*)

Davis Spring is east of Lyndhurst and the Aborigines call it *nguriyandharlanha* - 'wattle gum ground'.

In 1880, **Davis Town** was said to be 'seven miles from the Burra.'

Davoren Park - This Adelaide suburb, named after a pioneering family of the district, was proclaimed in 1993 and comprises the former suburb of Elizabeth Field and portion of Elizabeth West.

Dawesley - A village, in the Hundred of Kanmantoo, 3 km west of Kanmantoo, laid out by William Bower Dawes and sold at the District Hotel, Nairne, on 4 May 1857.

Mr Dawes was a solicitor and miller and arrived in the *Lady Fitzherbert* in 1842, built the first mill at Nairne, was a Member of Parliament from March to November 1857, later becoming manager of the Kanmantoo mine.

It was on this section that the Scott's Creek Smelting Works 'have lately been erected and from the very promising appearance of the Kanmantoo mine there is every reason to believe that the allotments will become very valuable':

The cause of the selection of this site for that purpose was that the timber for the furnaces had been cleared for many miles around the Callington and Kanmantoo mines... The smelting premises, once owned by Mr Alfred Hallett, are now in ruins... A bacon factory was established 15 years ago by Mr Elias Davies.

In 1875, the **Dawesley** School was conducted by William Jenkinson with 41 pupils; opened in 1866, name changed to 'Native Valley' in 1904; it closed in 1943. **Dawesley Creek** was formerly 'Scott Creek'. (*See Scottsburn*)

Dawlish - The town of **Dawlish** was a subdivision of section 277, Hundred of Erskine, 22 km east of Orroroo, surveyed by A.B. Scandrett and comprising 160 allotments; proclaimed on 8 June 1882. At the first sale on 22 June 1882 only nine lots were sold. The **Dawlish** School opened in 1886 and, in 1894, reopened as 'Erskine'.

In 1964, as there was no demand for allotments, the few that had been sold were acquired compulsorily by the Crown and reverted back to broad acres.

The name comes from Devon, England, where in the *Domesday Book* it was recorded as *doelis* - 'hallowed place'; the County had family associations for its nomenclator, Governor Jervois. (*See Cleve, Franklyn, Hatherleigh & Snowtown*) Coincidentally, George Fife Angas lived in the English town for some time.

Daw Park - The suburb, a subdivision of part section 7, Hundred of Adelaide, was named in 1953 by the SA Housing Trust after an early settler in the district, John Wickham Daw (1796-1872). On 17 June 1842, he and his second wife, Orianna, gifted one acre of section 41 to 'The Right Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Australia', together with 'the wooden edifice erected thereon and which for sometime has been used for the purpose of Divine Worship':

Mr. J.W. Daw arrived in the *Winchester* in September 1838 and settled at St Mary's, Sturt, in the following November, where he continued to reside with little intermission until his death on 2 July 1872. In earlier days he was identified with most of the local movements for promoting the advancement of the district and... left behind him some lasting mementos of his worthiness... [*See Saint Marys*]

Dawson - The town, 22 km North-East of Peterborough, proclaimed on 19 May 1881 was laid out into 360 allotments in the locality known as 'Shepherd's Rest'. Later, in December 1881:

There [were] two churches, two stores and a large hotel and we understand an Institute is to be built shortly... The country is covered with mallee and resinous shrubs and by the damp patches in the creek it is easily seen that water is available...

In 1949, it was suggested that all unsold allotments be purchased by the government and, by 1960, this had been accomplished and the town was diminished. Its post office, opened as 'Coglin' in January 1881, closed on 14 August 1971. Information on a proposed school appeared in 1883; **Dawson** School, opened in 1885, closed in 1964.

Rodney Cockburn suggests it was named after Henry Dawson, the first mail contractor between Burra and Outalpa, but this explanation would appear to be conjecture because Governor Jervois, who dubbed it, invariably chose names of family or friends, when exercising his privilege as to the naming of government towns.

Therefore, the most likely candidate is Robert Kearsley Dawson (1798-1861), a Lt-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or, alternatively, Robert Dawson (1776-1860), a tutor to young officers of the Royal Engineers in the art of topographical drawing.

In view of Cockburn's comment, it is interesting to note that **Dawson Dam** is on section 112, Hundred of Rees and recalls Henry Dawson, who purchased the 'Caroona Run' (leases nod. 35 and 36) from the executors of J. and A. Hallett on 5 November 1878. He was described, also, as a mail contractor.

A photograph of stallholders at a patriotic demonstration is in the *Chronicle*, 16 October 1915, page 29, of a football team on 31 October 1935, page 36.

Dawson Hill is in the Blinman district and honours Captain Dawson of the Royal Engineers.

Day - W.C. Gosse named **Day Gully**, in the Musgrave Ranges, on 13 October 1873 after E.G. Day of the Survey Department.

The **Hundred of Day**, County of Chandos, proclaimed on 24 October 1929, was named after Theodore Ernest Day, Surveyor-General (1921-1930). When forwarding the name to the government for approval the Nomenclature Committee urged its acceptance because 'an unbroken line of nomenclature associated with South Australia's surveyors-general since the days of Colonel Light will be maintained.'

A 1920 sketch of Wilpena Pound drawn by him is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

Point Day, on Saint Peter's Island, was named after a Secretary to the Railways Commissioner.

Days Corner School near Kadina; opened in 1907 and closed in 1909.

Days Hill, on section 92, Hundred of Blanche, remembers Emma Jane Day, 'wife of Carl Day, O.B. Flat', who purchased the land from Alexander McLean on 29 April 1874.

Deadhorse Creek - Rodney Cockburn places it near Port Pirie and being named by N. Simons of Tarcoola who was the first resident to build a house on the banks of the creek, alongside which a dead horse was lying.

Dead Horse Gully - A gold rush commenced to this place near Gumeracha in March 1885; at the outset 50 claims were worked and 'cabs, carts, drays, wagons and vehicles of all descriptions are on the ground':

There are a number of tents for men to sleep but others are content to lie under trees or sleep in carts. There are men of all occupations amongst those present - old miners, clerks, cabmen, labourers, sailors and several boys... Provisions for the camp are brought from Gumeracha, but a store in a galvanized iron structure of about 12 feet by nine is to be opened by Saturday.

Deadman - North of section 381, Hundred of Willunga, at the base of the northern cliffs of Blanche Point, lies **Deadman Cave** where a murdered man's corpse was found.

Deadman Creek, according to Rodney Cockburn, was at the back of Nilpena homestead and recalls a shepherd's tragic death at the hands of the Aborigines.

In his journal of an expedition from Adelaide to Lake Victoria in mid-1841 T.S. O'Halloran, Commissioner of Police said that 'the spot where we are camped I have called **Deadman Flat**':

In consequence of Mr McKinnon's brother having been killed here by this very tribe, and in this flat the man lies buried. It is not fifty yards from where I write, that Mr Eyre turned back...

Described as 126 miles from Adelaide it is, today, known as 'Toolunka Flat', South-West of Taylorville.

In his reminiscences Boyle Travers Finniss said:

Travelling with Colonel Light, on one occasion, before the selection of the Gawler survey, we encamped at the Gawler River, and whilst resting there we were surprised to find a dead man buried in an upright posture and plastered with clay. No part of the body was visible except the toes. The wild dogs discovered the corpse, and it had somewhat mangled feet. It was evidently a white man's burial place.

The story which was circulated, in Adelaide, as to the cause of the death of this unfortunate man originated with a party under the charge of Mr Bernhard. It was stated that, travelling to the north, having a dray with them, on nearing the ford at the Gawler River, a man in a distracted state rushed from the scrub, west of the line of road, and fell down in an exhausted state, perishing from want of food and water. He was taken every care of, but died very soon after meeting this party, which preceded ours on its way to the north.

They buried him in the tree and plastered him in to save the body from wild dogs. We afterwards called this tree 'deadman's tree'.

The burial spot, known as **Deadman Pass**, is located at the southern end of Murray Street near the river and, in 1869:

As corporation workmen were employed forming a railway near the Dead Man's Pass, close to the old crossing place at the south end of Gawler, they came upon some bones and on further examination found a skull and most of the bones of a human body...

The place where they were discovered has long been called **Dead Man's Pass**, from the fact of a person having died there... His remains were found by some horsemen crossing the river and interred at the foot of an old tree...

Dead Man's Swamp - (*See Yallum*)

Deaf Man's Swamp - On section 92, Hundred of Onkaparinga; '... twenty acres of the section are fine swamp land, well timbered... known as Deaf Man's Swamp.'

Dean Reserve - A water reserve on section 618, Hundred of Moorooroo, named by the District Council of Angaston on 22 February 1984 after Colonel E.T. Dean and his wife and family. (*See Karinya, Mount*)

Death Rock - Near Kanyaka, where the Aborigines appeared to 'attach some superstitious notion to the rock, for they manifest an anxiety, when [near] death, to be brought and laid down to die under its shadow.'

Locally, it was known as 'The Rock Hole'.

Deberg, Point - Near Corny Point, recalls John Barton Deberg (Deburgh?) Rogers (1873-1929), the son of an early pastoralist, Thomas William Rogers, the son of William and Ann Rogers. (*See Tusmore*)

Deception - Rodney Cockburn said that **Deception Bay** 'when sounded by Robert Cock and R.G. Jamieson in 1838, was found to be very shallow and they entered the name mentioned in their log book.' (*See Coobowie & Aldinga*)

Lake Deception, north of Lady Blanche Lake in the Far North-East, was named by John McKinlay (1819-1872) on 18 January 1862 because of the apparent presence of water when viewed from a distance, but dry when examined at close quarters.

Mount Deception is near Beltana and, in July 1840, Edward J. Eyre climbed its summit from whence the extensive view was disappointing - Lake Torrens lay to the west as 'large and mysterious as ever, while to the north was a cheerless looking waste, the extraordinary deception caused by mirage and refraction... makes it almost impossible to believe the evidence of one's own eyesight.'

Decoy Hill - Near Marree, was named by Samuel Parry on 2 August 1858 to commemorate the discovery and pacification of a small party of Aborigines.

Decres Bay - In Denial Bay, named by Baudin in 1803 after Denis, Duc du Decrès (1761-1820), a French Admiral; one of the positions he held was Minister of Marine and the Colonies, 1801-1815.

The Aborigines called it *purinala* - 'many hills'.

Decres Bay, which boasts an ideal harbour for shipping, - plenty of water and good protection from every wind - commands an enormous extent of unbroken country on either side and is destined to become one of the greatest shipping ports in the State...

A photograph of sailing ships is in the *Chronicle*, 17 September 1910, page 32.

There is a subdivision of part section 2, Hundred of Bonython, named **Decres Bay Estate**, laid out by Albert Dawe in 1913. (See *Kangaroo Island*)

Deep Creek - A school near Eudunda opened as 'Peep Hill' in 1883, it closed in 1939. (See *Broughton & Forest Range*)

Deep Well Swamp - (See *Hutton Lagoon*)

Deering Hills - In the Far North-West, discovered and named by W.C. Gosse on 22 August 1873 after Mr S. Deering of the Attorney-General's office.



Delabole Slate Quarry

Originally, the area was known as 'The Stockyards', but at a public meeting in 1859 the name of 'Glenburn' was adopted. However, in 1865, when applying to bring section 1522, Hundred of Yankalilla, under the provisions of *The Real Property Act*, Joel and James Cole (1821-1902, ca.1825-1872) applied the name **Delamere** to the section for which six titles were issued in respect of various nominated owners.



A Slab Hut at Delamere

On towards Delamere, land owned by the SA Company is passed on both sides of the road; next a small orchard with vines belonging to Mr Way. At Mr Blenkenstein's another is met with and the fruit trees bear well without irrigation.

Apples are dried on a small scale for home consumption... A stack of wattle bark is noticed on the roadside awaiting transport to Cornish and Co's mill. At George Willis's there is an orchard and the land is used for the growth of hay and peas... [See *Aaron Creek*]

Delfin Island - In the suburb of West Lakes and derived from its creator, Development Finance Corporation Limited. (See *West Lakes*)

Deloraine - The name derives from the Gaelic *dail-odharain* - 'field of the cow-parsnip' and, in 1871, was given to a small agricultural settlement near Mount Pleasant on section 117, where a gold discovery was made by James Scott. He granted a right of search of the section to a Mr Smyth who was so successful that the owner gave the digger £75 to relinquish the right.

After six week's labour Mr Scott erected a puddling machine and obtained 60 ounces of gold including a 14 ounce nugget. About 1896 a syndicate took the property over and, within a few months, Captain Pearce obtained sole ownership and developed it with the assistance of Captain William Allen who, formerly, had charge of the Ivanhoe Mine at Kalgoorlie.

Later it was reported that 'Captain Pearce leaves the colony shortly for the Klondike and during his trip through America will take the opportunity of inspecting the latest mining machinery':

If he gains there some idea of how the vast bodies of ore in the Montacute Hill can be economically treated there is every prospect that a great industry will be re-established in the district...

The News of 8 August 1929 has a photograph of 'one of the first stone houses to be built in South Australia; it is called **Deloraine**, and from it the Deloraine Gold Mines, about half a mile away, take their title.'

A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 22 October 1910, page 34, 9 December 1911, page 30.

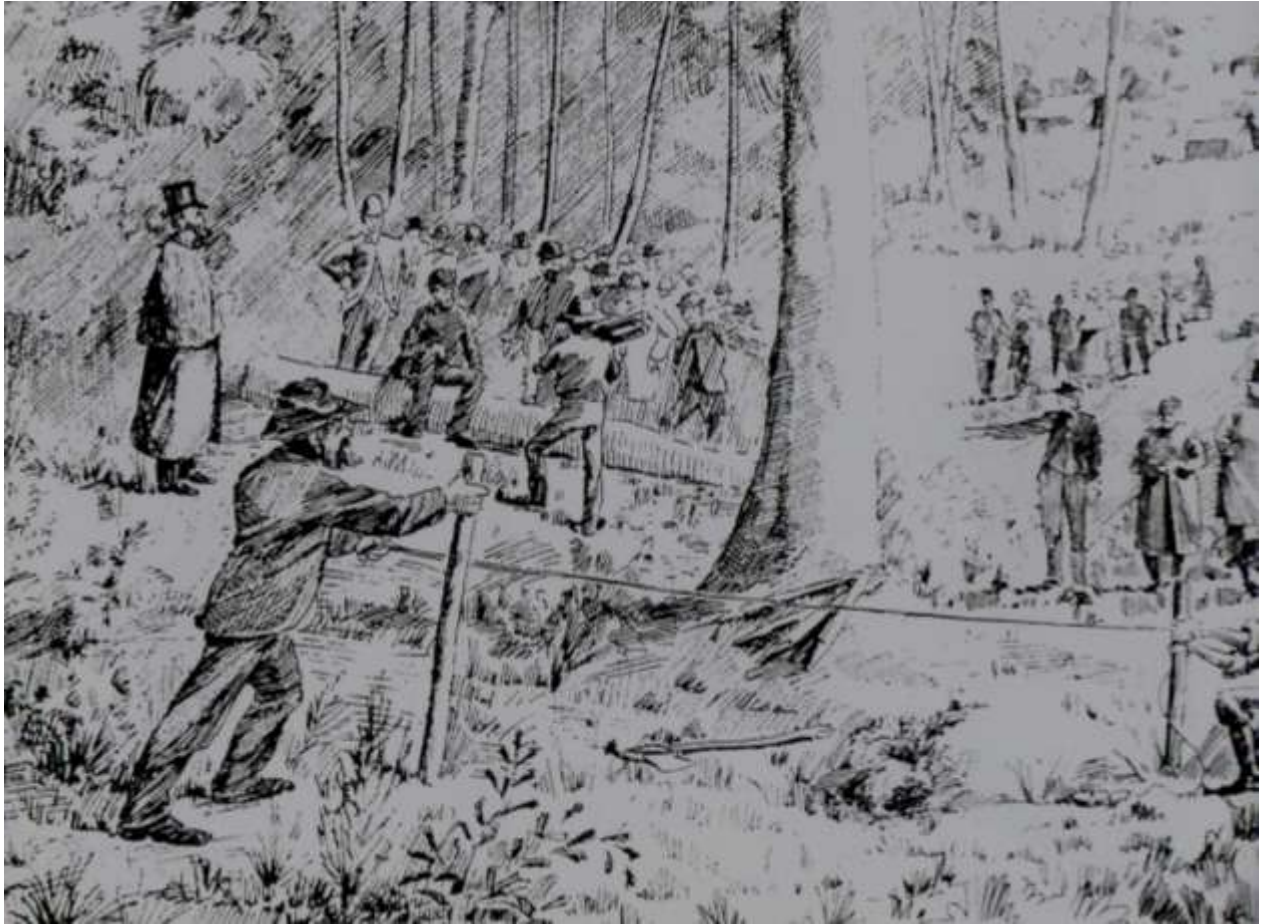
Delabole Hill - There is a Delabole slate quarry in Cornwall, England and, in 1868, it was said that 'Willunga is a thriving township... The principal quarry is the Delabole... A neat Wesleyan Chapel... and a number of cottages. There are three openings of slate...'

Delambre, Cape - (See *Coffin Bay & Kangaroo Head*)

Delamere - Twenty-four kilometres South-West of Yankalilla. Its origin is unknown but there is a 'Delamere' in Cheshire, England, derived from the *CE mere* - 'a lake'; *dela* is the French *de la*.

The **Delamere** Post Office stood on section 1522, Hundred of Yankalilla, while the **Delamere** School was opened in 1876 by Joseph Ladyman (1833-1893) who arrived in the *Lady Lilford* in 1839. Records in respect of it are at variance - Apparently, it began as a licensed school in 1861 and listed as 'Rapid Bay (Stockyard Creek)', later as 'Glenburn' and, in 1876, as 'Delamere'; closed in 1989. (The Glenburn School was opened in 1865 by Harriet Stockbridge.)

A photograph of pupils is in the *Chronicle*, 26 August 1911, page 29.



Pegging Out the Claims

Delusion, Mount - South-East of Lake Eyre South, named by Samuel Parry on 30 July 1858 because ‘this name, should success or failure await me, will be appropriate.’

De Mairan, Cape - In the Hundred of Uley and named *Pointe du Regard* (Prospect Point) by Baudin in 1802, but appears as *Cap DeMairan* on Freycinet’s charts. Today it is ‘Shoal Point’.

De Mole - In 1857, Captain Bloomfield Douglas, RN, of the vessel *Yatala*, named **Point DeMole**, in Streaky Bay, after George E. De Mole (1833-1918), secretary to the Marine Board, who accompanied him.

Baudin called it *Point aux Seiches* (Cuttlefish Point.) ‘In 1872 the House of Assembly voted £1,200 for the construction of a jetty and work commenced in the latter half of that year...’

There is a **De Mole Reef** in Rivoli Bay and a **River De Mole** on Kangaroo Island.

Grass trees and honeysuckle abound between Snug Cove and River DeMole... The watercourse is dry in summer in the bed of which, by sinking a few feet, good fresh water is to be obtained in abundance... it carries sufficient water to float a vessel of probably 250 tons, half-a-mile inland...

Denford - An 1880 subdivision of section 237, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Shierlaw (ca.1839-1920), clothier of Adelaide; it was bounded by Jones Road and Westall, Esmond and Mann Streets and is now included in Hyde Park. It was the name of Mr Shierlaw’s house which, in turn, occurs in Northamptonshire, England, and means ‘ford in a valley’.

Denial Bay - Named by Matthew Flinders on 7 February 1802, because of ‘as well in the allusion to St. Peter as to the deceptive hope we had formed of penetrating by it some distance into the interior of the country.’

The Aborigines knew it as *nadia*. (See *Nadia*)

The town, 16 km west of Ceduna, was proclaimed as ‘McKenzie’ on 16 June 1910; its present name was adopted on 19 September 1940; the **Denial Bay** School opened in 1897 and closed in 1945. (See *McKenzie*)

The first annual show under the auspices of the Charra, Denial and Murat Bay Agricultural Society was held on the grounds at Denial Bay on 4 September 1903 when ‘the committee, under the presidency of Mr W. McKenzie, who showed a good example himself by erecting a showroom, fencing off the grounds, *etc.*, worked very hard to make a success of the affair. All the labour in connection with the show, as well as the material, such as roofing, timber, stones, *etc.*, were given gratuitously...’

In 1908, a contract was let for the erection of a jetty and it opened in 1910 when SS *Wookata* was the first vessel to call there.

A photograph of a Show committee is in the *Chronicle* on 9 November 1907, page 30, of the football club on 9 November 1907, page 30, of the Bank of Adelaide on 17 June 1911, page 30, of stacking wheat in the *Observer*, 5 April 1913, page 32, of a ladies’ football team in the *Chronicle*, on 7 July 1928, page 42, of the post office on 11 July 1929, page 36.

Denison - In 1859, Governor Sir Richard MacDonnell named **Mount Denison** and **Denison Range**, near Oodnadatta, after the then Governor of New South Wales. Philip Levi established a sheep run near the mountain in June 1863. There is a **Mount Denison** in the Northern Territory named by John McD. Stuart on 28 April 1860 after the same gentleman - Sir William Denison, KCB.

Denman - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line named after the Governor-General, Lord Denman who, on 14 September 1912, turned the first sod for the construction of the line.

Den(n)ing Road Waterhole - On section 13, Hundred of Wells, probably recalls James William D. Dening (1842-1930) who took up pastoral lease no. 2267, 'East of Hundred of Santo', in the 1870s.

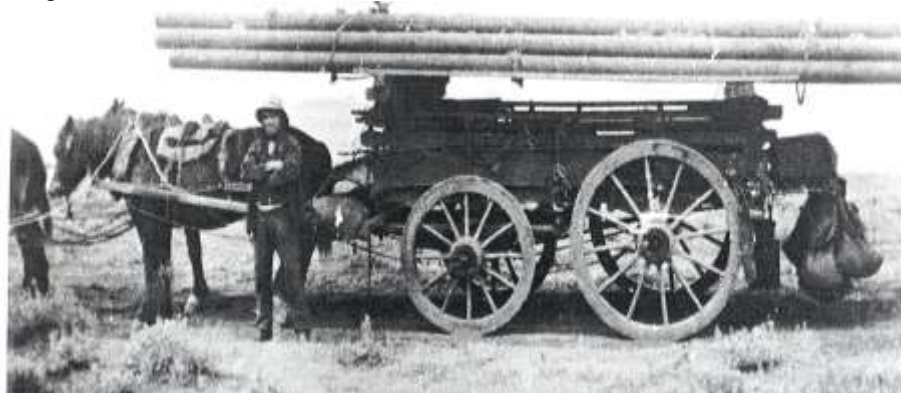
Farther east, his father, Benjamin Dening, held lease no. 1238 in the Tatiara district from 1864. (*See Bunbury*)

Dennis - Richard Dennis (1812-1881), who purchased section 333 of 'Survey E' on 11 August 1848 has his name remembered by **Dennis Bridge**, on section 347, Hundred of Waitpinga; later, he obtained sections 336 and 1341.

Mount Dennis, in the Macclesfield district, is believed to have been named after Dennis Murphy who once held the land on its slopes.

Densley Park - A 1955 subdivision of part section F2, Hundred of Tatiara, by Frank Densley; now included in Bordertown.

De Pledge Bridge - On section 296, Hundred of Waitpinga, recalls James de Pledge (1845-1919) and William de Pledge (1842-1926) both of whom assisted in the establishment of a church in Victor Harbor in 1869.



A pipe carrier at Depot Creek

Depot - In May 1839, E.J. Eyre and his exploration party camped at this creek, about 25 km beyond the head of Spencer Gulf, near Mount Arden; it had a permanent spring and so he dubbed it **Depot Creek** and a railway station of that name lies to the north of that watercourse on the line to Marree. (*See Quorn*)

Depot Pool, South-East of Mount Deception, was named by E.J. Eyre on 13 July 1840.

Dequetteville Terrace - The name appears as **Dequetteville** on a plan of the subdivision of Kent Town lodged in the General Registry Office by the subdividers, Henry Ayers and James Robin.

The latter was born in Guernsey, Channel Isles, in 1817, and his mother was a daughter of Rev John de Quetteville, the first Wesleyan Minister in the Isles.

Rodney Cockburn records that a John DeQuetteville Robin was a trustee of Dr Kent.

The Kent Town Triangle, at the junction of the terrace and Rundle Road, was small, but the ground in question seemed likely to cause a large amount of trouble in 1876. Indeed, the triangular duel fought about it was grotesque and the facts connected with this former historical piece of land are as follows.

In the 1870s, the Corporation of Kensington and Norwood, having funds in hand consisting of the balance of certain subscriptions paid by ratepayers for purposes of tree planting, determined to fence off the ground in question and to plant it with trees. It was then a bog in the winter and a dust hole in the summer and it was thought that the planting would be a decided improvement. Dr Schomburgk, curator of the Botanic Gardens, was consulted and gave the trees to the corporation.

A surveyor was instructed to fence off the enclosure and in his zeal took in a large space belonging to the Adelaide council, as well as several feet of Rundle Road. The trees flourished and nobody complained that the enclosure was an obstruction to the traffic until Mr Edwin T. Smith, having become the owner of the adjacent property known as Dr Kent's garden, erected there a costly brewery. It was then that a dispute began between himself and the council, over which he had one time presided over as Mayor. While he held that office the 'triangle' had been allowed to continue unchallenged!

However, after his brewery was built a letter was sent by Mr Smith to the council asking it to remove it; this it declined to do. Then another letter was sent suggesting that the enclosure should be reduced to about half its size and offering to pay the cost. This suggestion was also declined.

The council, however, met Mr Smith on the ground and offered to round off the sharp corners - a proposition to which that gentleman did not accede. Then followed a proposal from Mr Smith to test the legal right in an inexpensive way, which was also declined.

Most concerned citizens all agreed that, if Mr Smith was legally entitled to the full width of the street opposite the entrance to his brewery, no one could find fault with him for maintaining his right. On the other hand, if he had no such right, then the council, in the interest of the ratepayers, should have protected its property and proceed to the utmost extremity, even against such a popular gentleman.

It was contended that the council was the guardian of the rights of ratepayers and it could not, without dereliction of duty, allow those rights to be infringed on by any one.



Rundle Road looking West from Kent Town – The ‘triangle’ is in the foreground

The precise facts of the matter in dispute were that a portion of the street running from the ‘Valve House’ to the ‘Old Racecourse’, and known as Dequetteville Terrace, had been encroached upon by the ‘triangle’ and this was obvious enough to any observer.

The ‘triangle’ had narrowed that portion of the street immediately facing the entrance to the brewery and the real question to be determined was whether the council had a legal right to make the encroachment and, if they had not, Mr Smith, by purchasing the land with the encroachment already made, did or did not condone the illegal act of the council.

Of course, this was purely a question of law and, as such, proceedings would, probably, have ended up in the Supreme Court which would have wasted a lot of money and given satisfaction to neither side. If the street had been restored to its original width on the eastern side of the ‘triangle’, no one, as far as far as could be discerned, would suffer, for it would serve the public generally, as it would serve Mr Smith.

The ‘triangle’ might be made pretty, but its preservation was not so important as to justify the expenditure of the rates of the people to fight the question. It was hoped, therefore, that a friendly arrangement could be negotiated.

In February 1876, Mr Smith took the law into his own hands and removed part of the fencing and drove his drays through the plantation. The council resolved to sue Mr Smith in the Magistrates’ Court and would have done so had not the ratepayers stepped in when, at a public meeting, a majority demanded that no public funds be spent on legal proceedings - and there the matter rested for some time. Mr Smith began firing away at the ‘triangle’ which was the property of the ratepayers; the council began firing away at Mr Smith in the Police Court, and thereupon the ratepayers fired away at the council for spending money in lawyers’ fees. Their protest brought the council to a deadlock and left Mr Smith to blaze away as he pleased - ‘a luxury which he declared to enjoy to the uttermost.’

He proclaimed ‘war to the knife and no surrender.’ He was ‘determined to test the question’, but no one could see how this was to be done if the council refused to go to law with him. His position was, indeed, one of unusual complexity, for a man burning to appeal to the Supreme Court, and yet debarred by the refusal of the other side to proceed against him, was probably quite unprecedented in legal annals. What was the good of turning your cheek to the smiter if he persistently refused to smite?

Mr Smith could have destroyed the plantation and reduced it to its primitive condition of bog and dust hole but that would have been a poor consolation, for it would not have given him a better road to his brewery and would have been no real test as to his rights. It appeared that his only hope was to get up another meeting and insist that he be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law - then the dispute might have been settled, but it was a pity to see neighbours falling out over a trifling matter.

For Mr Smith and the Corporation of Kensington and Norwood to be at loggerheads was almost as bad as a quarrel between man and wife. He had spared neither his time nor his money in community service and, in return, was awarded many honours. Indeed, it was more than apparent that the only difficulty about settling the matter amicably was that both parties could not get in a reasonable temper at the same time - when it was fair weather with one it was always foul with the other. When Mr Smith was reasonable the council would do nothing and, when it sent him a friendly delegation, he stood rigidly upon his legal rights.

Finally, by November 1877, the matter was settled amicably when Mr Smith:

Very generously said that if the council would remove the inconvenient and altogether unnecessary obstruction, which they had placed in the public road, he, at his own expense, would replace it with a fountain.

In the absence of Mr Smith, the fountain was turned on by Miss Peacock who said she was sure it would ‘prove an immense benefit to the public and a great ornament to the neighbourhood.’ The fountain was mounted on a wide slate pedestal in the form of steps, the upper part of which was square, with two triangles on each side, one above the other. The water, which ran constantly, fell from lion’s heads into the upper troughs and then drained into the lower ‘so that the thirst of both man and his canine followers might be satisfied’:

Above the fountain rose a light and elegant fluted pillar, surmounted by a spherical lamp having a three-branch burner, by which means the neighbourhood was illuminated at night. Local dignitaries graced the ceremony with a wealth of speeches and a quotation from one of them would, perhaps, be a fitting close to the tale of the Kent Town Triangle:

Mr Smith had been active in good works whilst among them and this latest deed showed that he had not altered. Differences had occurred about the ground on which they stood, but that was all past and gone now, and this generous gift would be the means of settling all disputes, and the fountain would, if necessary, throw cold water on any attempt that might be made to revive them.

Today, the fountain stands in a shopping mall on the southern side of The Parade, Norwood.

That portion of Dequetteville Terrace between Rundle Street and North Terrace, Kent Town, presented an animated appearance on 18 August 1905 when 350 children of the Norwood Public School celebrated Arbor Day:

Since its formation the two-chain road dividing the Park Lands from Kent Town has been prolific of dust and mud, according to the season. These conditions have considerably troubled the residents and have detracted from the reputation of an otherwise pretty spot.

A few weeks ago an avenue 20 feet wide was fenced off on the waterworks side of the road and on Friday morning 50 trees were planted by the school children.

A number of palms were planted afterwards by pupils from Canterbury School, under Rev Slaney Poole and the Mayor and Town Clerk of Adelaide and residents planted shrubs and palms. A space in the centre of the avenue has been left clear as it is hoped on future arbor days the work will be continued down the terrace to Victoria Park Racecourse and an asphalt bicycle track may be made right through the avenue.

Derby, County of - Proclaimed on 18 January 1877 and named after Edward H. Stanley (1826-1893), fifteenth Earl of Derby, Secretary for the Colonies and Governor-General of Canada from 1888 to 1893.

‘He was so anxious to arrive at right conclusions he sometimes turned and turned and turned a subject over till the time for action had passed.’

Dernancourt - A 1923 subdivision of part sections 510 and 515, Hundred of Yatala, by Richard Arthur Hobby; the **Dernancourt** School opened in 1966. Following the Armistice on 11 November 1918, M. Marce Braibant, Consul-General of the Ardennes in France, visited London to coordinate individual efforts to help his country, and at whose suggestion a scheme commenced for the ‘adoption’ of devastated towns and villages.

The object was not to relieve Germany of her obligations by raising money to rebuild shattered France, but to extend from one town to another such personal help and sympathy as are given naturally by friend to friend.

The headquarters of the central committee was in London, where it played the part of liaison officer, placing the Godparent town into touch with its French protégé and thereafter taking no part in the arrangement, unless specially asked for its advice or assistance.

At its height the people of Great Britain extended a helping hand to nearly a hundred French towns and, in due course, Dominion ‘adoptions’ included Poilcourt by Sydney, Villers-Bretonneux by Melbourne and Dernancourt by Adelaide - This town was the scene of an Australian base camp and many members of the AIF are buried in the war cemetery.

In August 1920, the Editor of the *Register* suggested that:

In view of the magnificent part played by Australian divisions on the western front, and the intimate ties which link Commonwealth peoples to that region and its heroic populations, it is highly desirable that Australians should follow the lead of their kindred in the Motherland and render appreciable assistance to our heroic allies.

He concluded by saying that, ‘this State is quite able to take under its foster care at least one of the considerable towns especially memorable in connection with our boys’ brilliant and noble exploits in the decisive arena of the war.’

At a meeting of the Society d’Assistance Maternelle et Infantile at the Adelaide Town Hall in October 1920, a proposal was made that an endeavour should be made to adopt one of the French towns for which Australians had fought with grim determination and courage to save.

Such adoption would provide the means to help clear land for farmers and, when families returned to their former homes, to provide clothes, furniture, one horse and cow and farm implements.

Two French women, Berthe Mouchette and Marie Lion, were the prime movers and said they accepted the responsibility of starting the new activity with the fervent hope that more influential persons within the community would become involved. The towns of Bapaume, Dernancourt and Morlancourt were suggested together with Hamel and Neuville.

The Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Mr F.B. Moulden, who presided, urged that before putting the matter before the public, it would be wise to find out exactly what the responsibilities of such an adoption would be. His advice was to approach the French government through the Consul-General in Sydney and find out what ‘adoption’ really meant. In passing he mentioned that the society had forwarded about £600 and eighteen boxes of garments for charitable work in France. Positive responses emanated from the public following the promulgation of these proceedings.

One correspondent, under a *nom-de-plume* of ‘Josephine’, said that as ‘worthy are the many memorial schemes in our own land, it would surely be a fitting method of perpetuating the great deeds of the Australian abroad to help the people reconstruct their homes on some site where the Australians distinguished themselves’:

The scheme is as far removed from mere ‘charity’ as was the great and never-to-be-forgotten kindness of the French people to our men during the war and those ties of friendship will be drawn closer yet if we can make some small acknowledgment.

Another correspondent reminded readers that Melbourne had formed a committee, with General Sir John Monash as President, and Villers-Bretonneux was adopted, with enthusiastic support being promised by the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League.

Further, it was hoped that many towns in Victoria would follow the example of the metropolis.

The Adelaide committee, following an exchange of letters with appropriate French authorities, agreed upon Dernancourt as its Godchild and proposed to collect funds and forward the money to the Mayor of that village, M. Fernand Belison.

Later, in 1922, it was reported in the local press that ‘Dernancourt, the village in the valley of Ancre, which was completely razed to the ground in 1918, but which has already begun to rise from its ruins, organised on June 16 a manifestation of gratitude in honour of its Australian God-mother, Adelaide’, while the Mayor of that village wrote to the Adelaide committee and said ‘we owe to Australia an immense and sacred debt for the blood that she shed on coming to our help, and you have increased still further that debt in aiding us towards the restoration of our ruins.’

These facts suggest, strongly, that Adelaide’s ‘adoption’ of Dernacourt in France prompted Mr Hobby to choose the name for his subdivision. (*See Appendix 16*)

De Rose Hill - A trig station west of the Alberga River, recalls a Mr de Rose, a member of a survey party in the 1880s under the command of John Carruthers - probably William F. de Rose, an army sergeant, who was born., circa 1850, and arrived with his parents in the *Jessie Isabel* in 1866. (*See Ernaballa*)

Desire, Mount - At the southern end of Chace Range, was, about 1850, named ‘Crown Hill’ by Frederick Sinnett and renamed by the surveyor, Samuel Parry, in 1859, reflecting his desire to return home.

Despond, Mount - In the Hundred of Jellicoe. Origin unknown; the name was changed to ‘Mount Karinya’ on 10 April 1941; prior to this date the owner of the land had placed a tablet on this trig station bearing the name ‘Mount Karinya.’ (*See Dean Reserve & Karinya, Mount*)

D’Estaing, Cape - On Kangaroo Island, named by Baudin in 1802 after a French Admiral, Charles Hector Theodat, Comte D’Estaing (1729-1794) who was executed for giving evidence in favour of Queen Marie Antoinette during her trial.

D’Estrees Bay - On Kangaroo Island, where the Aborigines knew it as *punuita* - ‘shag lagoon’.

In 1802, Baudin named **Cape D’Estrees** as *Pointe Defies-vous-en* (Point Bear-away-from-it); on Freycinet’s charts it is *C. D’Estrees*. Victor-Marie, duc d’Estrées (1660-1737), a French author, Marshal of France, Vice-Admiral and Minister of State.

Detroit de Lacedpede - Baudin’s name for Investigator Strait. (*See Investigator Strait*)

Devernay - The name of a small agricultural settlement, near Willunga.

Devils - In days gone by, when vehicles were drawn by horses, heavy rains flooded **Devils Corner**, North-East of Balaklava, on the Halbury Road and, before a road was formed, this treacherous place was well-known for the high risk of travellers becoming bogged.

Today, it is safe and part of it has become a picnic reserve graced by shady river box trees.

Devils Elbow is on the Mount Barker Road where travellers once had ‘the option of entirely avoiding the steep ascent by Stevenson’s garden and the sharp bend, popularly known as the Devil’s Elbow’:

The Central Road Board, through its surveyor, Mr Ashwin, has provided a more circuitous route, but in other respects less objectionable line, round the summit of the hill, to the southward of the Mountain Hut... [*See Leawood Gardens & Snappers Point*]



Devils Elbow near Leawood Gardens – circa 1900

Devils Gates, north of Pekina, were so named by J.F. Hayward because they consisted of ‘rough ranges, deep creeks and very broken country.’ (*See Aroona, Hayward & Pekina*)

Devils Glen is a gorge through which the Rocky River wends its course; named by E.J. Eyre on 29 June 1840 because of its ‘most singular and wild looking appearance.’

Devils Gully is a steep-sided gully in a tributary to Malcolm Creek before it emerges from the ranges near Kersbrook.

Hans Mincham, in *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*, says that **Devils Peak** overlooks Pichi Richi Pass to the north and Richman Valley to the south:

It was included in William Westall’s panoramic drawing of the Flinders Ranges as seen from the anchored *Investigator* near the head of Spencer Gulf in 1802. It was not named until the early days of pastoral settlement. In 1857, G.W. Goyder made a sketch of it including neighbouring Mount Brown as seen from the Willochra Plain and recorded that the Aboriginal name... was *ngowinyie*.

Devils Garden acquired its name because of the boggy conditions prevailing on the Burra to Port Wakefield road:

I have vivid memories of several [bullock] teams bogged and almost imbedded for some days.

The lurid language, added to the persistent crack of the whip as it re-echoed through the dense mallee, impressed upon my young mind the conviction that the area was aptly named.

Those Burra bullockies were linguists, equalling... those that I met afterwards in the outback... [*See Bright Outlook*]



Devils Peak in the background

Devils Playground is in the Far North on Billa Kallina station. The Miller Creek catchment empties into a vast flat of pale brown clay supporting clumps of canegrass. In times of flood it becomes a swamp.

Devils Punch Bowl is a cave-like depression near Mount Schank and, according to Rodney Cockburn, named by Governor Grey because of the 'peculiar features surrounding the lake which features were portrayed in a painting by George French Angas.'

However, in contradiction, in 1873 it was said that, 'the crater on the South-East side of the Mount [Gambier] is the only one dry and is known as the "Devil's Punchbowl".' (See *Browns (Brownes) Lake*)

Devlin Pound - Situated on the north bank of the River Murray, 16 km west of Overland Corner. In 1873, John Chambers, the lessee of this country, requested that 'one mile portion of [my] lease, where the mail from Blanchetown to Wentworth crosses the river' be resumed and 'offered at auction as a reserve for the purpose of erecting an eating house there for the use of the public.'

Accordingly, some six years later six blocks were surveyed by N.W. Pethick and on his diagram an accommodation house is shown, and the land between the river and the cliffs is marked 'Devlin's Pound'. The so called accommodation house was, in fact, a wine shanty conducted by Patrick Devlin and, while stockmen were sleeping in his shanty, he was reputed to 'cut out' sheep from the resting droves and, for years after his death, his spirit, riding a white horse, was supposed to haunt the district.

In February 1847, he commenced to overland 600 head of cattle and 40 horses from New South Wales 'and has been travelling three months since he left the Murrumbidgee':

The blacks in the neighbourhood of the Darling were numerous and troublesome, but on a show of firearms and an exhibition of the strength of his party (ten in number), the blacks became subservient and assisted to cross the drays, one of which they had previously threatened to steal...

Mr Devlin confirms the statements of his predecessors, namely, that it is possible to perform the overland journey so as to make a station every night.

In 1880, the block on which the accommodation house was situated was taken up under Miscellaneous Lease no. 214 by James White who, previously, had complained that the house was a great hindrance to stock coming to water. This lease was cancelled in 1894 and, in his report on improvements at Devlin's Pound, the Crown Lands Ranger stated:

On block 5, Devlin's Pound there is nothing left of the old Accommodation House except a few stones of the chimney and an underground rainwater tank 6 feet deep, and 12 feet diameter, lined with cement upon a 14 inch stone wall. The tank is dry but quite sound. It has been built about 18 years and would cost when new about £18. Nothing else is on the block.

The **Devlin Pound** School opened in 1932 and closed in 1945.

Devon - In January 1892 the **Devon Downs** Post Office near Nildottie, was opened. In 1905, 'a large number of people witnessed the opening celebration of the new German church at Foster [*sic* - Forster?] on Wednesday... The Sedan band played some numbers suitable to the occasion.' (See *Forster*)

The suburb of **Devon Park** was laid out on part sections 375-76, Hundred of Yatala, by Lavinia and George Charles Braund in 1920. Samuel James Braund (ca, 1826-1912) was born in Devon and arrived in the *Sultana* in 1854 and, among his children, were Lavinia (1859-1944), who married a Mr Gardiner, and George (1870-1953); therefore, the subdividers were probably from the next generation.

Some of the streets bear names of the Devon area, *eg*, Exeter, Plymouth, Cavendish, *etc.*, while a petition received in the Lands Department in September 1944 from local residents says that the name was applied 'as a commemoration to the owner, whose birthplace was Devonshire...' It derives from the OE *dubh-an* - 'dark river'.

On 15 December 1928, the foundation stone of a hall erected for the residents of Devon Park, as a result of the efforts of the local improvement club, was laid by Mr G.E. Yates, MHR:

The hall will seat 375 people. Its offices consist of two cloakrooms with a moveable partition, so that the space they occupy may be used for seating on occasion, and two lodge rooms, which may be temporarily converted into one by folding back the dividing screen.

Dewars - On section 1, Hundred of McGillivray, Kangaroo Island, recalls John Dewar (1853-1930), who obtained the land grant on 13 March 1908.

Dewson - A railway station, 12 km North-West of Tintinara, known now as 'Culburra'.

Apparently, Rodney Cockburn's nomenclature (cited under 'Culburra') was taken from the official book on SA Railways nomenclature (page 8) and is believed to be incorrect.

The following exposition was compiled from information contained in primary source documents held by Mr George Fisher of Victor Harbor. Rosetta Dewson, daughter of Isaac Dewson (ca.1820-1897), married Thomas Roberts of Tintinara and a son was christened Thomas Dewson Roberts.

On 13 April 1910, Rosetta Roberts wrote from Coonalpyn to the Commissioner of Railways in Adelaide:

May I have the privilege of choosing the name for the promised siding between Coonalpyn and Tintinara...? Dewson is the name I would choose it being my late father's name, he was a trooper in the early days of the colony under Captain Tolmer and passed through the desert not many miles from here... My home is about three miles from the place chosen for the siding...

In a further letter on 2 January 1911 she said, 'I see you have used the name Dewson in the *Register* on August 26, 1910 for which accept my thanks...'

Following representations from the subdivider of Culburra the siding was renamed in 1915.

In May 1972, Mr T. Dewson Roberts, grandson of Isaac Dewson, donated a town allotment in Culburra to local authorities and named it 'Isaac Dewson Reserve'. Of interest is the following report:

In October 1852 Isaac Dewson, a constable in the mounted police, was charged by William Ross, boatman, with having stolen 12 ounces of gold, that had been entrusted to him at Forest Creek on 6th July. The evidence was to the effect that Ross, wishing to send the gold to his wife at Port Adelaide, but being too late for the escort, entrusted it to Dewson, who formed one of the guard and who never delivered it saying, in answer to Mr Ross, that his box had been robbed, but promising to make up the value as soon as he could. The charge was dismissed.



Isaac Dewson memorial at Culburra



Isaac Dewson

Dey Hill - Near Mingary. In his reminiscences held in the Mortlock Library, H. Hatwell says a Mr Dey was the overseer for Messrs Hurd and Foote at Outalpa in the 1880s.

Diamantina, River - It has its source in Queensland and 'floods out' into the Far North-East of South Australia. Rodney Cockburn says it was named after Countess Roma Diamantina (Anglicised from the Greek 'Theamintina' daughter of Count Candiano Roma, President of the Ionian Senate, who was a nobleman belonging to an ancient Venetian family possessed of large estates in the island of Zante) who married Sir George Ferguson Bowen, the first Governor of Queensland. It was named 'Mueller's Creek' by John McKinlay on 8 April 1862 after the botanist F. von Mueller. Prior to 1964 it was shown on official maps as 'The Everard' or 'Diamentina' (*sic*).

It is a most deceptive stream. In some places the channel is so deep that crossing, except by boat, is impossible. In others it consists of a few grass-grown holes far apart, whose only visible connection is stunted clumps of box or coolabah. During a dry time, when there is little water in the channel, it would puzzle a stranger to tell which way the stream would flow, for it winds its way about in a most intricate manner, as though determined to cover as much country as possible in its devious course...

Diamond, Lake - The school, near Edithburgh, opened in 1872, was changed to 'Honiton' in 1891. (*See Honiton*)

An examination took place there in December 1872 when the teacher, Mr S. Carter, reported that, on 6 May 1872, the school had been opened with merely 13 children, but 'gradually increased until it reached on 26 August the present number of 48':

Songs and recitations were delivered by the pupils in capital style, Masters Corell, Davey, Doughan, Misses Algie, Heinrichs, Daveys and Caldwell excelling. After the prizes had been awarded Messrs Gottschalk, Renny and McCullum spoke, eulogising the teacher...

Another **Lake Diamond** is near Whitwarta, so named because of its shape.

Dickinson, Mount - In the Copley District, named by Mr R.C. Sprigg in the 1970s after the Director of Mines.

Dicks Nob - A hill of Wilpena Pound named by William G. Evans, after a friend, Dick Crabb, while surveying the Hundred of Moralana in 1895 - probably Richard S. Crabb, who was born in Adelaide in 1857 and died at the Arltunga goldfields, NT, in 1903. Sinnett's survey map of 1851 shows it as 'Bimbornina Hill'.

Didicoolum - In the Hundred of Petherick. The word refers to waterholes and is derived from the Aboriginal *didikalam*, while Professor Tindale relates it to *tartankaram*, referring to a smoke fire of *Karam*, an ancestral being who came out of the Murray mallee and gave names to many places.

In 1896, it was reported that 'to be in a fashion, like most other townships in the South-East bordering around the desert country, a party from Lucindale left here, fully equipped, to search for gold.'

They are at present camped about sixteen miles from Lucindale in a direct line with the road which runs in a northerly direction towards the now famous Didicoolum Mine... There is an outcrop of rocks containing quartz veins and pyrites...

Dillon, Point - South of Smoky Bay and named after Captain Peter Dillon who, in 1815, sailed the South Australian coast.



Didicoolum Homestead – circa 1925

Dimchurch - Until 1918, this settlement in the Barossa district was called 'Neukirch' and, as a substitution, the Nomenclature Committee suggested 'Pangarinda', Aboriginal for 'evening twilight', but it was vetoed by the Premier, who adopted the name, albeit incorrectly, from 'Dymchurch' in Kent, England, the birthplace of his mother; it is an Old English word written, in 1243, as *demecherche* - 'the church of the judge'.

Dingabledinga - Felix de Caux, an early settler in the Aldinga district, said it was Aboriginal for 'water everywhere', while Professor Tindale opts for *paldarinawar* - 'place where the hail fell'.

The **Dingabledinga** Post Office stood on section 3606, Hundred of Kuitpo, 6 km east of Willunga; the **Dingabledinga** School opened in 1904 and closed in 1921.

Those who wish to get 'far away from the madding crowd' should go to Dingabledinga. It is a narrow valley extending for miles, with hills on both sides... Homesteads are few and far between; the great gums are massed in a dark shadow right up to the skyline; the silence is broken only by the sound of a distant cow bell, the tinkle of rivulet and waterfall, the song of birds, or the far off lowing of kine. There is a flash of red, and a diamond sparrow flits among the branches, or the gorgeous plumage of the Blue Mountain parrot shines like flowers among foliage.

Young magpies are being coaxed and bullied into flight by their anxious parents and the hilarious cry of the laughing jackass mingles with the honeyed notes of the wattle bird. Beside the roadside is a huge gum tree with the inscription 'Post Office' on its trunk, and in the cottage behind, with red roses around the door, lives the post mistress. A provisional school house comes into view and the hum of children's voices tells that the future men and women of this sylvan dale are there from cot and farm...

Dingley Dell - An early resident of Port MacDonnell told the *Border Watch*, a Mount Gambier newspaper, that Adam Lindsay Gordon took the name for his home out of Charles Dickens' novel *Pickwick Papers*.

Dingley Dell seems to be regarded as just a house, but some day somebody may realise there may be money in it. A needed touch of romance and poetry would be added to the scenic attractions and a strangely beautiful district if Dingley Dell were acquired - why not in connection with the Tourist Bureau if in no other way? - filled with Gordon reminders and made an object of pilgrimage by visitors... (*See Yallum*)



Dingley Dell - 1932

In 1882, the Adelaide suburb of **Dingley Dell** was laid out on part section 354, Hundred of Yatala, by William Whinham and Thomas E. McEllister; now included in Blair Athol:

Young ladies of marriageable age will find the possession of an allotment or two in Dingley Dell will materially assist them in finding husbands, as most young men like a girl with a little property, you know.

In 1924, it was extended by '40 elevated bungalow sites to Moore and Henrietta Streets.'

Dingley Swamp - In the Hundred of Peacock, named by Professor W.D. Williams on 6 October 1983 after an adjoining homestead.

Dingo Bore - It is located in the Hundred of Cotton abutting section 54. **Dingo Ranges** extends across sections 55, 60 and 61 while **Dingo Plain** is on part section 41. (*See Wow Wow Plain*)

Dinnertime Hill - About 3 km north of Arkaroola Village; it was known by the Aborigines as *vye vambata* - 'place of good seeds'.

Diprose Caves - On the Nullarbor Plain, named by Captain J.M. Thompson after Captain Leonard Mervyn Diprose who sighted them first from the air and, on later domestic flights between Perth and Adelaide, used them as a landmark. They were located and charted by Captain Thompson, a master mariner.

Direk - An Aboriginal word for 'swamp' given to a railway station near Salisbury. A suburb of the same name was laid out in 1966 by C.L. and B.J. Wilkinson, C.L. Bonython and M.R. Turner.

Dirty Light - In the early days this name was applied to the River Light. (*See Black Springs & Hamilton*)

Disappointment Cave - On the Nullarbor Plain and named by Captain J.M. Thompson because he mistook it for Diprose Caves.

Discovery Bay - It extends from Cape Northumberland to Cape Bridgewater (in Victoria) and was named by Major T.L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General of NSW, on 20 August 1836.

Disher - East of Lyrup, on pastoral block 989, County of Hamley, is a shack site named **Disher Creek** which probably recalls John Disher, who took out an occupation licence near Lake Bonney on 23 April 1846.

Disher Hill, on section 2001, Hundred of Monarto, probably honours John Disher who arrived in the *Palmyra* in November 1839 and took up land in the Nairne district in 1840.

Disher Plain, on section 39, Hundred of Bagot, was probably named after James Wardlaw Disher (1819-1901), a large landholder in County Light, Tanunda, 'Seven Special Surveys' and the Hundred of South Rhine (now Jutland) following his arrival in the *Palmyra* in November 1839.

Dismal - South-West of Lake Eyre South are **Dismal Plains** where, in 1875, the 'Dismal Plains Run' was established by the Willowie Land and Pastoral Association Ltd. (lease no. 2452)

In 1845, Anthony Sutton held an occupation licence near Tarpeena he called **Dismal Swamp** and, on 1 July 1851, was issued with pastoral lease no. 206 over an area of nine square miles. Born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1810, he arrived from Victoria in 1845 and died at Mount Gambier in 1879. The name is descriptive for in its early days it was described as 'a region of wide morass' and 'just a chain of half-dry lagoons - a place for nothing but reptiles.'

Whether or not it will ever be drained, I do not know, but surely if it is there will be a large block of splendid garden ground opened up with a depth of black, peaty soil running from a foot to six feet in depth.

The healthy country adjoining is capable of producing very good pasturage when cleared of the grass trees and other vegetation...

The **Dismal Swamp** School opened in 1948 and closed in 1954.

Distance, Mount - In the Marree district, named by E.J. Eyre on 1 September 1840 because he was deceived as to the distance he was from it.

Dixacres - In 1917, it was described as '24 building sites with frontages to Fisher and Cheltenham Streets and Roseberry Avenue (Fullarton), being part of section 251, Hundred of Adelaide... Dixacres Estate, known as the property of the late Miss Catherine B. Howard;' it is French for 'ten acres'.

Dixson, Hundred of - In the County of Jervis, proclaimed on 26 November 1903. 'So much of the Hundred is sand, overlying sandstone, without subsoil, that a large proportion can never hope to be of any use to future settlers even ten years hence...' The **Hundred of Dixson** School was opened on 30 June 1912 on section 8C by Fenella Barbary; it closed in 1938. The name honours Hugh R. Dixson, MP (1901-1905), who was born in New South Wales, in 1865, and educated in Melbourne and at Prince Alfred College in Adelaide.

In 1897, he built a home at North Adelaide, resembling a German castle on the River Rhine, and called it 'Stalheim', meaning 'steel home'; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 5 November 1904, page 30.

He became Sir Hugh Dixson and, to avoid confusion with an uncle who was a knight, also, he changed his name by deed poll to 'Denison'. He was 'a gifted public speaker and an approachable and courteous man.'

He died in November 1940.

Djipidjipi - Granite rocks on the northern border of the Hundred of Peacock once used as a burial cave. (*See Gip Gip Rocks*)

Dlorah Downs - A pastoral station in the Manna Hill area was derived from the reverse of the Christian name of Harold MacDonald, an early pastoral lessee. Formerly, it was part of Canegrass and Taltabooka stations.

In October 1982 it reverted to 'Taltabooka'.

Dobbie, Lake - In the Far North-West. According to Rodney Cockburn it was named after 'Thomas Dobbie of Adelaide' who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1831, arrived in the *Macedon* in 1853 and became a miner.

Dockville - An 1882 subdivision of section 1186, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Thomas and Mary Matters; now included in Rosewater, bounded by Evans and Jennings Streets and Marine and Neptune Terraces and 'only a quarter of a mile from the New Dock... on a splendid section which has been under cultivation for the last twenty years...'

Doctor - John Chewings (1816-1879), who came to South Australia in the *John* in 1840 and, later, held a pastoral lease at Ulooloo, is probably remembered by **Doctor Chewings Creek** in the vicinity. (*See Widawarlpa Vari*)

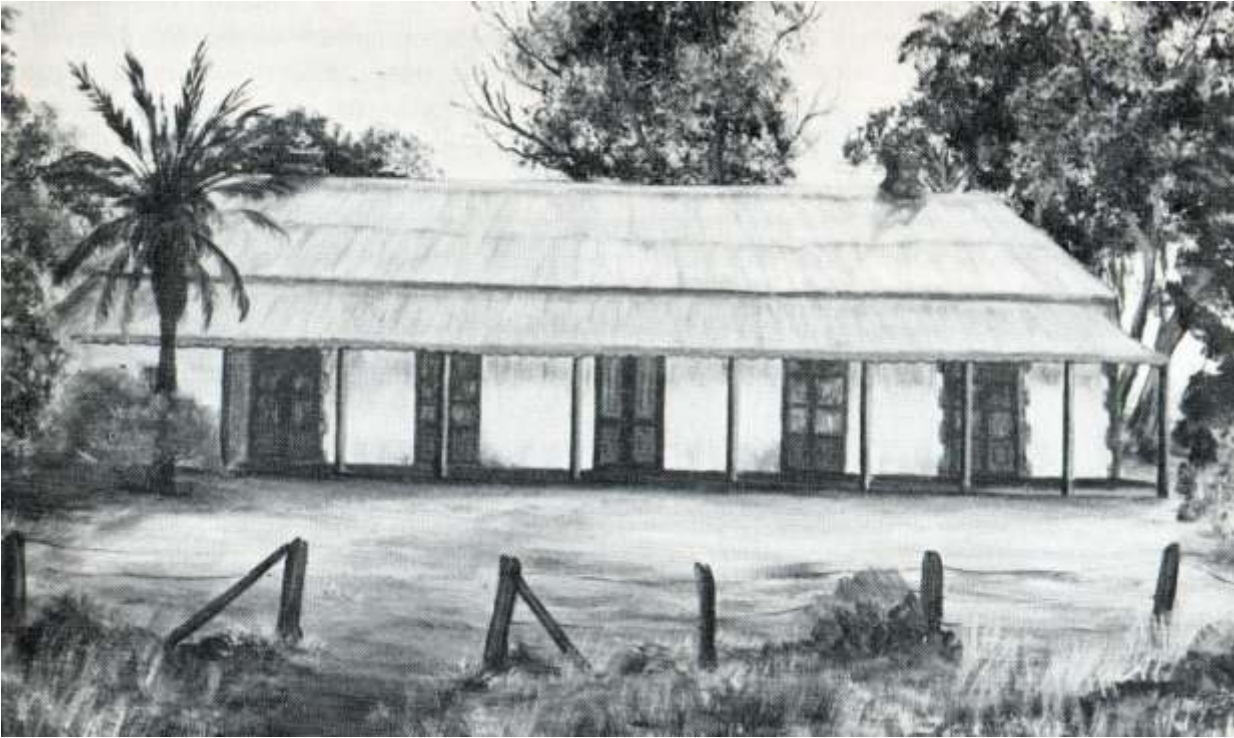
Doctor Penny Well is on section 836, Hundred of Tatiara. Dr Robert Banks Penny (1817-1887) arrived in South Australia in 1857 from New Zealand and set up practice at Robe.

In 1859, the lessees of Nalang, Wirrega, Cannawigara and Padthaway runs enticed him to move to the Tatiara district in return for a fixed annual income, when he built a home called 'Charla', on John Binnie's Wirrega Station.

He held the lease of 'Red Bluff Station, On the Border' from 30 June 1874 while his son, Richard John Penny, purchased six sections in the Hundred of Wirrega during the 1880s.

Rodney Cockburn places **Doctors Flat** near Angaston on land once owned by Dr Dean. (*See Karinya, Mount*)

Doctors Creek and **Doctors Hill** in the Strathalbyn district were named after Dr John Rankine (*see Strathalbyn*); another **Doctors Hill** is adjacent to section 960, Hundred of Tungkillo, and recalls Dr Francis Burn of the Tungkillo mine.



'Charla', home of Doctor Penny

1981 painting by Mrs L.E. Talbot

Dodd - In 1851, Thomas and James Dodd (1821-1907, 1827-1872), who arrived in the *Caroline* in 1849, took up 22 square miles of country and called it 'Coorong' and close by was **Dodd Peninsula**. Born in Norfolk, England, they arrived in the *Caroline* in 1849. They bred sheep and cattle, but the 'coast' disease decimated their stock so they gave up and settled for horse breeding. From the outset those squatters in the South East, with runs contiguous to the coast, were confronted with 'coast disease' which ravaged a more or less broad strip of country from the mouth of the River Murray to the boundary of Victoria on the River Glenelg. For years complaints against this disease, which had hundreds of thousands of victims, were uttered and reiterated in the public press.

A remedy was suggested by Dr C. Muecke of Tanunda and Mr Archibald Cooke of Kingston was one of the first to heed his advice and plough in 'woody, barky plants' and over sow with 'fine nutritious grasses'.

There was a **Dodd Pelican Point** (See *Coorong, Gnurlung, Point & Scab, Mount*)

Dodds Beach - (See *Moana*)

Dollings Corner - A school on Yorke Peninsula; opened in 1889 by Elizabeth E. Boaden, it closed in 1946.

Dombey, Cape - A headland of Guichen Bay named by Baudin after the French botanist and physician, Joseph Dombey (1742-1794) who did valuable scientific work during expeditions in Peru and Chile. Its Aboriginal name was *puramija*, 'place of bruising' and, no doubt, a reference to the old gaol once dominating the headland.



Cape Dombey

Donington - Matthew Flinders named **Cape Donington** after his native village in Lincolnshire which translates as 'the town of Dunna's people'.

For some time the Marine Board has had under consideration a proposal to place a light on Cape Donington to facilitate the entry of vessels into Port Lincoln harbour by night... A settler, Mr Garrett, living at **Point Donington**, half a mile from the proposed site, would for a small fee give the light the necessary attention...

Donington Island lies off Cape Donington east of Port Lincoln and was named by William Field Porter on 20 June 1839. No doubt, he had Flinders' nomenclature in mind when he dubbed it.

Donkey Water - (*See Apiyakunha Spring*)

Donnybrook - The name given to a subdivision of sections 73-74, Hundred of Clare, by William Paxton, circa 1855; now included in Clare. He advertised it as 'good news for the North':

Set half a mile on the Adelaide side of Clare [it] is one of the most romantic portions of our adopted country. The proprietor in offering this splendid estate where the 'free blue stream and laughing sky' speak of health and abundance, is obeying the invitation of numerous residents... who are unable to obtain small allotments except at extreme prices...

It has a namesake in Dublin, Ireland, which was 'chiefly remarkable for its fair, the patent for which was granted by King John, to continue for fifteen days on the Monday before the 26 August...'

Donovans - A 1947 subdivision of part section 542, Hundred of Caroline, by Thomas John Donovan, who owned the land fronting the River Glenelg, 21 km east of Port MacDonnell; prior to the subdivision it was known as **Donovan's Landing**.

In his younger days he was responsible for shooting the famous 'Tantanoola Tiger'. (*See Tantanoola*)

A visitor to the district reported that his guide, with customary zeal 'secured a number of motor vehicles to convey us to a point on the Glenelg River called Donovan's':

The scenery in the vicinity of this river is very fine. The cliffs in many places rise sheer out of the water to a considerable height and at other spots the trees and foliage complete a charming spectacle.

The owner of the property has a motor launch [and] the stuffed carcass of the original 'Tantanoola Tiger', which caused a great stir in these parts some years ago and was shot by Mr Tom Donovan, was on show and was an object of much curiosity...



The River Glenelg near Donovan's Landing

Doora Mine - It was located near Wallaroo and the opening of its shaft was reported in 1873.

He would be a bold man who should affirm that all the mineral treasures buried on Yorke's Peninsula have as yet been discovered... About 12 months ago we gave an account of the discovery of the new mine, which Mr Hughes has named the Doora - the... name of the Peninsula tribe of blacks...

Dorisville - In 1905, William Henry Cottell honoured his daughter, Doris, when he cut up section 139, Hundred of Pirie, into 12 allotments along Cottell Street; now included in Port Pirie.

The surname 'Cottell' is taken from the relevant certificate of title. Other records spell it as 'Cottle'.

Dorothee Island - In the Pearson Islands group, shown on charts by Baudin and Freycinet. (*See Veteran Isles*)

Dorothy Peak - A hill of Wilpena Pound named by the surveyor, William Greig Evans, in 1895, after one of his daughters. (*See Boord, Mount*)

Dorrien - A former railway station on the Angaston railway 3 km North-East of Tanunda, recalls General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, a British general of World War I and, later, Governor of Gibraltar.

Prior to January 1918 it was 'Seppelts'.

Mr J.E. Seppelt was the founder of a well-known winery; born in Silesia, he died in 1930.

Dorset Vale - An English name given to a post office and telephone exchange on section 286, Hundred of Noarlunga, 6 km east of Clarendon, circa 1850. Its local name was 'Scotts Bottom'.

The **Dorset Vale** School, opened as 'Scotts Bottom' in 1930, was changed in 1937 and closed in 1944.

Double Bridges - The original crossing of the Tookayerta Creek, 14 km from Goolwa, on the Strathalbyn Road, but served now by a single bridge only. The name has been preserved in a nearby farm.

Doughboy Creek - In the Hundred of Wongyarra. Rodney Cockburn says that Samuel White's stockmen had their cook make doughboys at their camp on the creek.

Douglas - Possibly, the town of **Douglas**, east of Burra in the Hundred of Baldina proclaimed on 17 May 1877 and closed on 18 June 1981, was named after Captain Bloomfield Douglas, RN; he did mapping and marine surveying in South Australia and was Collector of Customs and Harbour-Master from 1858 until 1870:

There was a small attendance of buyers at the Crown Lands Office when allotments were offered in the townships of Melton and Douglas...

The bidding was very slow and the greater portion of the allotments was passed in. The highest price obtained for an allotment was for Lot 63 in Douglas which was sold for £7/4/0...

River Douglas, flowing into Lake Eyre, was named by P. E. Warburton on 30 October 1858 after the same gentleman. **Port Douglas** in the Hundred of Lake Wangary has the same derivation and was named by Governor MacDonnell on 6 June 1858.

In 1854, Charles Fenn, MLC, objected to the captain's appointment as Naval Officer and Harbour-Master of the province and declared that the 'announcement has created considerable dissatisfaction out of doors.'

Douglas Rock, off Hanson Bay, Kangaroo Island, was named by Captain Bloomfield Douglas in 1857.

Dover - An 1877 subdivision of part section 203, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Henry Rymill (ca.1837-1927); now included in Glenelg South. Adjoining sections 184-85 were subdivided, circa 1853, into an unnamed subdivision of 22 allotments by George Cole, Henry Hill, John Dench, William Croxall and Francis Duffield.

Portion of Brighton was added to it and, in 1950, it became the postal district of **Dover Gardens**, whose school opened in 1956.

The name comes from England and is a Saxon word meaning 'water'.

Other sources say it derives from *dwffyrtha* - 'a steep place'.

Dowd Hill - Near Peterborough, recalls Andrew Dowd who held adjacent land. Born in Cavan, Ireland, he died at Broken Hill on 15 July 1929.

Dowlingville - Named after G.P. Dowling Whittaker, an early resident in the district; born in Wisconsin, USA in 1853, he died at Dowlingville on 7 March 1901, aged 48; his mother was the daughter of Reverend G.P. Dowling of Somerset, England. **Dowlingville** Post Office, about 25 km North-East of Maitland, operated from January 1879 until 28 January 1972 on section 129, Hundred of Cunningham.

The **Dowlingville** School was opened by Richard Kirby in 1880; it closed in 1949.

In February 1882, a number of farmers testified to the pressure upon them resulting from five bad seasons in succession:

They declared they were unable to meet their engagements with the government unless some concessions were made... During the past two years 250 farmers had been forced into the Insolvency Court... During the same period some 1,000 Bills of sale had been executed...

This is essentially a farming district, so that it is not surprising to find only a few houses, a store, a post office conducted by Mr Whittaker, a State school, in charge of Mrs Lewis and a church. Only a few years ago this country was covered with scrub. Industry and manures have transformed the district considerably...

A photograph and article on T. Illman & Sons' patent stripper and thrasher is in the *Observer*, 21 September 1907, page 27.

Downer - Sir John Downer, MP (1878-1901), MLC (1905-1915), born in Adelaide in July 1843 and educated at St Peter's College, made the law his profession and was Attorney-General in the Bray Ministry.

The **Hundred of Downer**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 10 May 1883; its school opened in 1889 and closed in 1906. The town of **Downer** in the Hundred of Townsend, 50 km west of Naracoorte, was proclaimed on 9 December 1886; since 19 September 1940 it has been 'Avenue'.

Downings - A school near Nairne; opened in 1862 and closed in 1864 it was probably conducted at the residence of John Downing (1816-1906), who arrived in the *Java* in 1840 and settled at Harrogate.

The school's one and only teacher was William James Phillips (1842-1914) who married Mary Downing (1842-1925), a daughter of John Downing.

In 1876, mention was made of the Primitive Methodist Chapel and, no doubt, the school was conducted therein. In 1906, it was said that 'Mr. Downing is a man of two books - the Bible and the *Adelaide Observer*':

In a busy life he has adopted the former as his spiritual guide; and his extensive knowledge of mundane affairs, including political and religious movements, obtained from the latter, is an indication of the power of the newspaper as a popular educator.

Though entering upon his tenth decade, he has a wonderful knowledge of the past political history of South Australia...

Downingville - An 1867 subdivision of part section 399, Hundred of Willunga, by Carthy David Downing (ca.1807-1867); now included in Aldinga. He died at Aldinga in 1867, aged 60.

Draper - This Adelaide suburb, now included in Taperoo, probably was named after Henry Draper who, on 10 December 1880, purchased section 772, Hundred of Port Adelaide, from Olinda Germein. William E. Vine laid it out in 1920 on part sections 717-724. (See *Pinery, The*)



Members of Citizens Defence Brigade, at Draper Railway Station near Fort Largs in 1928, who were employed as 'special constables' during the maritime strike

Drekurmi - An Aboriginal word for 'hatchet' given to a railway station, 16 km NW of Kimba and Buckleboo.

Drik Drik - A post office east of Mount Gambier on the Victorian border was built during World War I; it closed in 1971.

Driver - The southern headland of Arno Bay was named **Cape Driver** after Charles John Driver (ca.1811-1854) who arrived in the *Sullworth* in 1839. Later, he had a cattle station occupying portion of, what is now, the Hundred of Hutchison. In his journal E.J. Eyre says he reached Driver's station on 1 August 1840. He was appointed Government Resident at Port Lincoln on 10 March 1842, held office until 1853 and died at Port Lincoln in January 1854. The Aborigines called his station *pillaworta*, so named from the remnant stumps remaining after the land was cleared. The **River Driver** (or Salt Creek), in the Hundred of Roberts, has the same derivation.

Drop Drop - John Borbidge (ca.1795-1882), who arrived in the *Clara* from Ireland in 1854, gave the name to his property near Mount Gambier because of continual dripping of water from a local cave. Its school was conducted by Mr Meyer who had 25 scholars on the roll but, in December 1869, 'many were absent because of hay making, etc.'

A kangaroo hunt came off in Drop Drop Paddock on the Benara Run, improvised for the benefit of His Honour, Mr Justice Wearing and party... The company numbered about 16 horsemen and nine dogs, all eager for the fun... [See *Torrensedale*]

Drumminer - Application No. 716 in the General Registry Office places it 'near Old Shepherds Inn'. (See *Dry Creek*)

Drummond - A subdivision of section 78E, Hundred of Willochra, by Charles Edward Stokes in 1882; it lies between Wilmington and Hammond. The venture was a failure and, in 1883, he sold the land as broad-acres. He was the son of Sir John Stokes of Kent, England, where he was born in 1851 and prior to departing for Western Australia he farmed at Coonatto and Cudmore Hill.

As to its nomenclature it is of interest that Rev Ralph Drummond (1792-1872) was the first United Presbyterian Church Minister in South Australia, arriving in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in June 1839; coincidentally, Charles Stokes' wife had a Scotch ancestry. Alternatively, he may have named it after the Governor of the day, Sir William Fox Drummond Jervis. It is a common place name in Ireland and Scotland and is a corruption of the Gaelic *dromainn* - 'a ridge', derived from and, probably, a diminutive of *druim* - 'the back'. (See *Golden Grove*)

Mount Drummond Post Office, 32 km west of Cummins, was opened on 17 December 1934 by J.R. Winstanley. Ethel M. Winstanley took over in 1936 and held the position of postmistress for 48 years.

Point Drummond, north of Coffin Bay, was named by Matthew Flinders on 15 February 1802 after Captain Adam Drummond, RN (1780-1837).

A photograph of a school picnic at Port (*sic*) Drummond is in the *Chronicle*, 2 January 1936, page 34.

Drunken Gully - On section 498, Hundred of Waterhouse. Sailors from ships anchored in Guichen Bay bought liquor from the local inn which was consumed in the gully.

Dry Creek - Rodney Cockburn says it was so named because its bed was, in several parts, composed of deep layers of gravel, beneath which the water disappeared to come forth again where clay bottoms cropped up. Robert Milne took up land there in 1843 and, in later years, built a home called 'Drumminor' that still stands.

There is a 'Drumminor Castle' in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the County in which he was born. (See *Drumminer & Old Shepherds Inn*)

In 1858, the first ploughing match was held on Mr Gill's section:

On the eastern side of the road leading from Gepp's Cross to the Bird-in-Hand, immediately below the Stockade, whose rigid ramparts supplied a sombre background to an otherwise cheerful landscape...

The **Dry Creek** School was conducted by T. O'Brien in 1851 and the **Dry Creek** Post Office was opened on 21 January 1850 by Thomas O'Brien at the 'Bird in Hand' Inn. **Dry Creek** was a subdivision of section 981, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by William Charles Rowell, in 1868, bounded by Railway Terrace, High Street and North Road (now Churchill Road). Formerly 'Montague Farm', it was renamed 'Pooraka' in 1916. (See *Upper Dry Creek*)



A hunt at Dry Creek in 1845 S.T. Gill – University of Adelaide

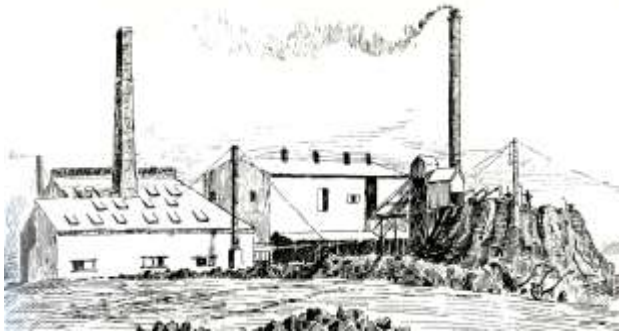


Dry Creek Magazine - 1915

In August 1855, the government was embarrassed by the ‘large number of able-bodied destitute men requiring relief through inability to gain employment’:

[A scheme was approved] and it consisted simply in making a road to and stripping a vast quarry, and quarrying stone and preparing metal for sale at Northfield, north of the convict quarry at the Dry Creek, where I erected five large booth tents, capable of containing 250 men with... bunks, tables and seats... The Free Labour Station was closed in December 1855.

It was opened in August 1855 when the government was embarrassed by the large number of able-bodied men requiring relief through inability to obtain employment. [See *Stockade & Yatala*]



The Dry Creek Smelters in 1890



ICI works at Dry Creek - 1936

Dublin - The first subdivision to take this name was in 1840 when the village of **Dublin**, situated on the main road to Encounter Bay opposite the Emu Hotel midway between Adelaide and Willunga, was advertised where there was ‘an everlasting supply of firewood and two public wells are already sunk on the land’:

The mountain and sea scenery cannot be surpassed. The price [of lots] being a mere nominal thing; the object is to procure mechanics and labourers in this thriving district.

This subdivision may relate to section 610, Hundred of Noarlunga, for in 1845 there is a record of one acre being sold to the Catholic Church. (See *Little Dublin*) In 1846, ‘the Catholic community in the vicinity of **New Dublin**... pledged themselves to turn out, en masse, and give a reaping to their neighbour Mr [Alexander] Anderson... [who] presented their community with an ample spot of ground whereon to erect a temple in honour of the Deity.’

The **Hundred of Dublin**, County of Gawler, was proclaimed on 22 May 1856 and named by Governor MacDonnell after his birthplace in Ireland, where the existence of a city under the name of *eblana* was recorded in 140 AD - later, it was shown as *bally-ath-cliaith-duibhlinne* - ‘the town of fords of hurdles on the blackwater’.

The Danes rendered it *dubh-gal* - ‘territory of the black strangers’.

The town of **Dublin**, 16 km west of Mallala, was proclaimed on 13 April 1876 and **Dublin** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1971.



A photograph of a football team is in the *Observer*, 16 September 1911, page 30, the opening of the memorial hall in the *Chronicle*, 28 August 1920, page 26, *Observer*, 28 August 1920, page 24, of hay carting by Mr Bubner in the *Chronicle* on 14 June 1934, page 37.

Duck Island - South-West of Keith where the 'Duck Island Run' was established by R.B. Smith in 1872 (lease no. 2198) out of pastoral lease no. 376 taken up by W. Cochrane in 1854.

Duck Ponds Creek - Is near Moculta and appears on a survey map of 1842; in the early days, wild ducks were numerous and wheat, hand broadcasted, could not be left uncovered overnight. William Shannon (ca.1791-1866), an early settler, called his home 'Duck Ponds'. (See *Moculta*) There is another **Duck Ponds**, 8 km west of Port Lincoln.



Moculta-Truro Road – footbridge over Duck Ponds in Flood



Duck Ponds Ford in Flood

Du Couedic, Cape - (See *Couedic, Cape du*)

Dudley - The subdivision of **Dudley** on part sections 500, 706 and 726-27, Hundred of Milne, was undertaken by the executors of John Howard Angas in 1910. Rodney Cockburn names Dudley Angas, grandson of John Howard Angas, as sharing the nomenclature with the Earl of Dudley. (See *below*)

Dudley Park was laid out on part section 370, Hundred of Yatala, by Thomas Matters in 1909:

On the Hill at Prospect - Now for Sale this Beautifully Situated Estate - Dudley Park has a regular tram service and will soon be electrified. Deep drainage, gas electric lighting and water are available...

The Earl of Dudley was Governor-General of Australia from 1908-1911 and he and his wife, the Countess of Dudley, visited South Australia from 21 January 1909 until 15 March 1909 when it was reported that 'the stage was set for a pile driving ceremony [at Glenelg] to be performed by the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Dudley':

Prior to the Viceregal party proceeding to the temporary staging, the site of operations, an unfortunate accident occurred when the pile to be used in the official ceremony finished up at the bottom of the harbour. Hurriedly, the contractors then placed another pile in position and this was in readiness when the party arrived.

The **Hundred of Dudley**, County of Carnarvon, proclaimed on 13 August 1874, was named by Governor Musgrave after his wife's father, Dudley Field, an American jurist. (See *Wilmington*)

Both the soil and timber are good and, from Willson's orchard, apples were being picked and stored in cases betwixt layers of dry grass to preserve them from the constant attentions of the Rosella parrot... At a point between Cape Hart and False Cape the property of Mr William Lyall is situated. Its owner may be justly termed one of the hardest workers on the Island. From here a glorious view of the Southern Ocean is obtainable, with Flour Cask and Pennington Bays in the distance.

The country traversed to this point is inhabited by wild goats and wild sheep which run like wallaby through the dense thickets of scrub when disturbed. These, with iguanas lazing in the sun in the middle of our track, lent additional interest to the trip...

The **Dudley** School on Kangaroo Island opened as 'Hill River' in 1880; changed to 'Hill River South' in 1885 and to 'Dudley' in 1905; closed in 1941.

Dudley Peninsula on Kangaroo Island was known as 'MacDonnell Peninsula' from 1858 to 1986.

Duff, River - On Kangaroo Island; it does not appear on modern day maps, but it was named by Robert Fisher and party on 3 November 1836 'after the commander of our vessel [*Africaine*].'

John Finlay Duff (1799-1888) settled in South Australia and married, his first child being christened Jessie Light Duff in 1838; two sons followed in 1840 and 1843.

Dufferin, County of - The name was applied by Governor Robinson and proclaimed on 17 January 1889 and honours the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava (1826-1902) who was 'one of the most advanced public servants of his time... He had a special talent for diplomacy, though he has no claim to a place in the first rank of statesman.' Appointed Viceroy of India, in 1884, the most striking event of his administration was the annexation of Burma, which resulted in the Burmese War of 1885 - this procured his title in 1888.

The ancient name was *Dubh-turian* - the 'Black Third', referring to an old tripartite division of territory.

Duffield - This name appears several times on the map of South Australia in honour of Walter Duffield (1816-1882), a noted pastoralist and founder and owner, with Mr T.S. Porter, of Koonoona, a freehold station near Burra. He arrived in South Australia in 1839 in the *Delhi* and settled near Echunga until 1847, moved to Gawler and, in 1857, was elected to Parliament where he had an honoured career in both houses of the legislature, retiring in 1879 due to ill health.

Before his death on 4 November 1882 his estate, 'Para Para' at Gawler, was a showplace of the colony.

The **Hundred of Duffield**, County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 3 November 1864; its school opened in 1912 and closed in 1916.

Duffield Town was laid out in 1878 on part sections 223 and 332, Hundred of Alma, owned by W. Duffield, F. Makin (Duffield's son-in-law) and W. Malcolm; now included in Hamley Bridge.

Duguid, Mount - In the Musgrave Ranges, east of Mount Cuthbert, and named, in 1972, after Dr Charles Duguid, the founder of Ernabella (Ernabella) Mission.

Dukes Highway - The title of the main road into Victoria, via Bordertown, named after HRH, The Duke of York, who, later, became King George VI.

Settlers along the proposed straight route to Melbourne, to be known as Duke's Highway, have made generous offers of assistance to the promoters of the scheme... At Cooke's Plains high land avoiding the swamp has been offered free to allow the government to keep the road straight.

At Coomandook, also, many generous offers of help, in the way of materials, labour and so forth, have been made. Coonalpyn will also render valuable assistance. On the way to Tintinara, on the property of Tregonning brothers, is 10,000 yards of stone, in large heaps adjacent to the proposed railway...



On the Dukes Highway – circa 1923



Upgrading the Dukes Highway

Photographs of its construction are in the *Chronicle*, 14 July 1932, page 34.

Dulkaninna - A post office out of Marree on the Birdsville Track that operated from May to October 1899. (*See Kopperamanna*)

Dulwich - An 1854 subdivision of section 263, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Hector (ca.1788-1863) and named after a town in Surrey, England. He advertised it as:

Desirable from its beautiful situation, having good soil and water, the advantage of the country within walking distance of Adelaide, having good roads in winter as well as summer and not being divided into little allotments' and beautifully situated on a gentle rise, sufficient to command a view of the sea, with the noble amphitheatre of hills in the background.

In early times in England there were coins with *dulwich* inscribed on them, therefore it is assumed to be a personal name. Other sources say it derives from the OE *dalewich* - 'the town in the dale' or *dile-wisc* - 'meadow where dill grow'.

In 1871, the Suburban Nuisance Suppression Society declared it had Mr Luder Mehrtens' Bone Mill at Dulwich in its sights. Mr F. Wurm came to Mr Mehrtens' defence on 14 January 1871 when he said:

If these gentlemen would follow up the stench... they would have found one or more dead horses lying within a few hundred yards of the mill property... I cannot say that he [turns] stone into gold but he merely [succeeds] in equivalent by raising the filth that poisons our backyards into a commercial article...

It would do good in the hearts of some of the [complainants] if their families enjoyed such ruddy cheeks and signs of health as the labourers and their families that live on the premises. [Rodney Cockburn dates the subdivision as 1873 and makes a comment that the 'old bone mill' was being removed.]

Two Norwood councillors responded on 16 January 1871:

[It] is one of the most dangerous and abominable nuisances existing in South Australia... during the last hot weather every door and window had to be kept closed [in the district]... When the wind blows from the south [the stench] can be [smelt] from Marryatville to East Terrace...

We paid a visit to the premises and saw tons of decaying animal matter... The labourers we saw... looked anything but healthy, but perhaps as it was early in the morning they had not inhaled sufficient of the odour to bring the ruddy glow into their cheeks...

In 1881, portion of the suburb was resubdivided and named 'Ascot Vale'; later subdivisions were called 'Dulwich Park' and 'Victoria Park'. In 1941, the Corporation of Burnside redefined the boundaries to reduce the excessive number of suburb names and 'Dulwich' was retained.

Cases of typhoid fever were reported in Dulwich, in 1901, when 'the waste water from five houses on the east side of Mill Street drained into the road, whence it found its way into a paddock nearby and formed a stagnant pool':

This had a green, slimy bottom which, when disturbed, emitted an offensive odour and it was considered to be a menace to the health of the locality. Many complaints had been made about the water supply and there was no doubt that it was far from pure, at times a very foul odour being distinctly apparent...

Duncan - J.J. Duncan, MP (1871-1890), MLC (1891-1913), born at Fife, Scotland, in 1845, arrived in South Australia in 1854 and, as a member for Wallaroo, was one of the first returned by a labour organisation. He resigned from parliament to take a prominent part in the National League, a conservative association opposing the Labor Movement. An impetuous speaker he was said to 'wing a sparrow by his gunshot and disjoint his own shoulder with the recoil.' He prided himself on differing from his opponents 'with honour and without estrangement.'

He died at North Adelaide in October 1913 and was buried at Penwortham, south of Clare.

The **Hundred of Duncan**, County of Carnarvon, proclaimed on 9 December 1909, honours his name.

Duncan Rocks are in the Telowie Gorge near Wirrabara. They are 'close by the rough tracks over which [Duncan] Yates' bullocks hauled logs through the ranges.'

Duncan Dam, east of Lake Frome, was named after J.J. and W.H. Duncan, the holders of pastoral lease no. 2904 of 1879 in 'The Far North-East'.

Dundas - The name comes from Linlithgow, Scotland, derives from the Gaelic *dun-deas* - 'southern fort' and was given to a subdivision of part section 272, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by John Wallace and William L. Dickson in 1878; now included in Wingfield and bisected by Frederick Street.

Dunfield - A subdivision of part section 6504, Hundred of Talunga, by James Dunn (1811-1862) circa 1859; now included in Mount Torrens. He arrived in the *D'Auvergne* in 1839.

Dunira - A post office at Shepherd Well, Hundred of Waikerie.

Dunleath - The name comes from Scotland and derives, probably, from *dun* - 'hill' and *leithio* - 'to moisten, overflow'. The subdivision of **Dunleath**, on part section 182, Hundred of Noarlunga, was made by C.I. Sandison and H.E. Deeble in 1925. (*See Helmsdale*)

Better known as Sandison's it comprises some of the most desirable building land in the rapidly expanding seaside resort of Glenelg. Situated almost adjoining Miller's Corner Railway Station and opposite

Helmsdale and the Glenelg Oval it is little more than a half-mile from the esplanade and the beach...

Dunleath Gardens was laid out on part section 1419 by T.J. and C.W. Matters in 1925. These subdivisions are now included in Glenelg East and Glengowrie, respectively. (*See Greenwich Gardens*)

Dunluce Estate - A subdivision of part section 239, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Alexander and William J. McCully in 1913; now included in Brighton. The name may come from Ulster, Ireland.

Dunn - In 1851, James Dunn (1809-1867) took up section 2093, 'Wakefield River', 'on the road from Port Wakefield to the Burra', following his arrival in the *Somersetshire*, in 1839, and, probably, **Dunn Bridge**, in the Hundred of Hall, was named after him. (*See Balaklava*)

'[It] is a singular structure, built after a model long since become extinct, if indeed it ever had an original...' Following its destruction by fire in 1878, the settlers were 'prevented from carting firewood and other timber and great inconvenience [was] felt by travellers to and from Auburn, Clare and other places.' It was reopened in 1880.

Lake Dunn was named after the Dunn family, early settlers in the Hundred of Waterhouse; now known as 'Lake Fellmongery' because, in the early days, animal hides and skins were treated there.

The original South Australian member of the family was, probably, Andrew Dunn, who arrived from Victoria in 1846. He died at Robe in December 1901, aged 82. (*See Conmurra*)

Dunn Park, at Mount Barker, recalls the miller, John Dunn, who represented the district in the first elected parliament in 1857. He came to South Australia in 1840 and died in October 1894, aged 92 years. (*See Bridgewater*)

Dunoon Park - The name comes from Argyll, Scotland, translates as 'castle on the water' and, in 1916, was given to a subdivision of part section 69, Hundred of Mobilong, by Archibald Duncan; now included in Murray Bridge.

Dunrobin - A subdivision of section 180, Hundred of Noarlunga, into 14 allotments by David Sutherland in 1862 and derived from the Gaelic *druim-rabhain* - 'hill ridge with the long grass'; now included in Warradale:

The new government road from Tapley's Hill to Glenelg passes through the property giving direct access to Brighton. There is an abundant supply of fresh water obtainable at any part of the section 25 feet from the surface... a complete view of the hills stamps it at once as one of the most delightful places for a township in the colony.

Born in Wick, Scotland, circa 1803, he arrived in the *William Nichol* in 1840 and died at Magill in September 1879. The Duke of Sutherland in Scotland had his family seat at Dunrobin Castle.

Sir Josiah Symon said of David Sutherland:

He came here a man of substance. In his old age he died poor, but he never whined or cried aloud. He became impecunious through financial losses in Victoria in 1853-54; by 1861 a Sheriff's sale obliged him to sell his stock in trade and all household furniture; hence the subdivision and sale of his land.

The sale of **Dunrobin Estate**, 'comprising sections 177-178-179... containing about 240 acres, dwelling house, cottages... and shrubberies of 25 years growth...' was advertised in 1867 and, in August 1874, a ploughing match took place on a section belonging to Mr King:

A prettier spot could scarcely have been selected, for not alone was the drive to reach it a delightful one, but the surrounding scenery was most picturesque. The ground was somewhat stiff for ploughing as it had not been turned over for several years... The competitors in the ploughing numbered 20 and there was more than one acknowledged expert amongst them... Host Hoppel of the Thatched House Tavern had a comfortable booth erected for the sale of liquors and there were also stalls for fruit and other solid refreshments. The prizes were awarded by Hon. J. Crozier, MLC who, with the judges, was afterwards entertained at supper by Mr King at his residence close by...

Rodney Cockburn says that, in March 1884, the current owner, Mr John Hodgkiss, sold his house and 400 acres for £35,000 and that the subdivision was extended by 336 allotments.

Dunvegan - An 1867 subdivision of section 265, Hundred of Tungkillo, into 30 allotments by Angus, John and James MacDonald is contiguous to Tungkillo. The name comes from the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and means 'fort of Began'. There is a 'Dunvegan Castle' in Inverness and is supposed to be one of the oldest fortresses in Scotland having been begun in the 10th century.

Durham - A subdivision of section 1571, Hundred of Yatala, laid out as **Durham Village** by Peter Hunter, circa 1842; now included in Para Vista. The English 'Durham' is a maritime and industrial area. It was there in 995 AD the monks of Lindisfarne, bearing the body of St Cuthbert, took refuge from the Danes; they called it 'Dunholm' - the *holm* or river island forming a *dun* or 'hill fort'. Accordingly, it is said that *dunholm* was softened on Norman lips to *duresme* and thence came the modern English form.

Durr - A school, 10 km east of Glenroy; opened in 1941 it was changed to 'Comaum' in 1955.

It took its name from **Durr Swamp** which, in turn, may have come from a place in Scotland where, in 1501, it was recorded as *durroure*; derived from the Gaelic *dobhar-odhar* - 'grey stream'.

Dust Holes - Data in the Department of Lands shows it as a subdivision of section 122, Hundred of Jellicoe, and adopted from the name of Lachlan McBean's station held under occupation licence from the early 1840s, later to become leases no. 39, 127 and 339 from July 1851, 'North of Moorundie'. In 1843, J.C. Hawker described it as 'the last station between ranges and the Murray River. The continual clouds of dust blowing about gained it its name.' Later, it became known as 'Baldon'. (*See Accommodation Hill, Baldon & McBean Pound*)

On arrival at the Old Stockyard [in 1856] - which, by the way, a stranger will not find, unless he takes particular instructions at Truro - we proceeded to give our horses water which rises in a high rock, covered with teatrees... A government survey has been made recently of the surrounding land... As the land is marked out there appears to be only one road to the water, so that the owner of the section surrounding it, Mr McBean, has a virtual monopoly of what ought, by half a dozen roads to have been thrown open to the public...

The road to the river is monotonous... All along the route empty flasks of every description may be seen - pale ales, London stouts, Martell's, Hennessy's, square Schiedams and unlabelled bottles in abundance.

These memorials of a thirsty race are interspersed with the skeletons of hapless bullocks... In fact, bottles and bones are the characteristics of the Moorundie [*sic*] scrub... Our halting place on the Murray was the old Whipstick, a house built by Mr Heywood who owns the run...

Dutchmans Stern, The - The Aborigines knew it as *yoorka kadnia* (*kadnia* is an Aboriginal word meaning 'rock', (*see Cadnia*), while William Westall included it in his panoramic drawing (*see Devils Peak*) but, incorrectly, wrote above it 'Mount Arden'. It lies on section 654, Hundred of Pichi Richi and, probably, was named by early settlers of Scottish descent because it terminates in a supposed resemblance to the stern of a Dutch vessel - In Scotland, there is an island called the 'Dutchman's Cap' near the Island of Mull.

Reports in newspapers suggest it may have been named by Dr G.H. Bruhn in 1849 for, during a tour of the area, he sent 'a series of pencil sketches of scenes in the interior, some of them distant 300 miles or more':

We have, thus... been enabled to form accurate conceptions of the more distant ranges, some of which have queer and yet appropriate designations - the Dutchman's Stern, for instance, as also the cattle and sheep stations and police stations. The doctor intends to have the sketches lithographed by subscription, we hope they will be entrusted to an artist of merit...

A more recent visitor said that he had:

Studied the art of wooden ship building from the long ships to the Dreadnought, have walked around the peak, climbed it and flown over it. I have seen it at sunrise and at noon. I have watched it in the rain and after leaving the pub on a moonlight night. I am sorry but with the best will in the world I cannot make it look even vaguely nautical

Dutton - Many physical features of South Australia bear this name. Charles Christian Dutton was a pastoralist on Eyre Peninsula who perished in the bush in 1842 somewhere north of Port Lincoln.

He is remembered by **Dutton Bay** near Port Neill, the **River Dutton** flowing through the Hundred of Dixon and **Mount Dutton**, near Coffin Bay; where a school was opened in 1884; it closed in 1890.

In 1910, settlers in the Hundred of Butler and the district adjoining Mottled Cove (Dutton Bay) 'were anxiously awaiting some movement towards the long promised jetty at that port. Under the present conditions the settlers are suffering greater disadvantages with respect of shipping facilities than most other parts of the west coast...'

Duttonton was a subdivision of part section 370, Hundred of Yatala, by the Adelaide Land Company in May 1839 when 'a public auction was held to sell property belonging to Mr C.C. Dutton including the village of Duttonton being part of section 170 [*sic*] immediately adjoining the Village of Enfield;' now included in Prospect. (*See Duttonton*)

Francis Stacker Dutton (1818-1877) was a member of the first representative South Australian Parliament in 1857, Commissioner of Crown Lands (1851-1865) and Agent-General, in London (1865-1877). (*See Kapunda for the part he played in the discovery of the copper mine.*)

A correspondent to the press in 1851 was obviously unimpressed with Mr F.S. Dutton's political acumen:

I see... that Mr Dutton modestly compares himself to the string of a fiddle. Now a fiddle is an instrument that requires great care in handling, and the performer must be very clever to draw sounds from it agreeable

to the ear. It must be confessed that [he] has been played on by a variety of persons, from the Governor down to his *filus Achates*, the plasterer Bryan, and yet without producing a single agreeable note to any one boasting of being in a state of *compos mentis*.

It must therefore be presumed that Mr D., in introducing the simile, was thinking of the composition of the article in question, and really meant to compare himself to the gut of a cat.

In July 1851, the Editor of the *Adelaide Times* entered the lists:

As was sufficiently foretold, the buoyancy - the versatility - the chameleon character of Mr Dutton's politics beats buffoonery and honesty hollow... [His name] is on everyone's lips as only another term for harlequin. No one is taken by surprise that he wears a coat of every colour... What is contemptible, however, is never respectable, and the shuffling knavery of some characters only fills the mind with loathing and amazement.

However, despite this castigation, he is commemorated by **Cape Dutton** on Kangaroo Island, named by Captain B. Douglas in 1857, but it was suggested that it recalls William Dutton, whaler, sealer and farmer, the son of Henry and Margaret Dutton; he was born in Sydney on 31 August 1811, and visited Kangaroo Island in pre-colonial days.

In 1850, he gave up seafaring life and took up land at Narrowwong, near Portland, Victoria. **Lake Dutton** was named by B.H. Babbage in 1858. (This lake is one and the same as Lake Gill, christened by J. Horrocks in 1846.); **Hundred of Dutton**, County of Eyre, proclaimed on 12 August 1858; **Dutton**, a subdivision of part section 236, Hundred of Dutton, 8 km north of Truro by John Scott of Pine Creek in 1866:

The site selected for the new township is all that can be desired; the proximity of the large Government Reserve for travelling stock, with abundance of water in the Pine Creek and the central position of this new farm district on principal roads of traffic will secure a good business to storekeepers, tradesmen and others looking for a new opening of that kind.

The foundation stone of the Congregational Church was laid on 25 November 1878. Hitherto, the English residents of Dutton had held fortnightly services in the German Church, the only place of worship in the township:

The ceremony was performed by Miss Christina Scott, daughter of Mr Thomas Scott, JP, who gifted the land... The contractor is Mr Heinrich A. Hamdorf of Dutton...

The **Dutton School** near Truro opened in 1880 and closed in 1955; **Dutton East School** existed from 1928 until 1955, while **Dutton North School** was extant from 1914 to 1927.



Dutton farmers after a rabbit shoot

Dyke, The - The name occurs in Scotland, derives from the OE *dic* - 'ditch' and was given to a hill, 20 km west of Wilson. The name was applied, also, to a school opened in 1882 by Mary H. Williams; it closed in 1885.