

## E

*If South Australia must import her names, let her select those not likely to induce a babel of increased confusion.*  
(Register 16 July 1907, page 6h)

**Eagle Nest Hills** - Near the Siccus River, named by E.C. Frome in 1843 because of an eagle nest found close to the summit, 'comprised chiefly of slate of a reddish hue.' It is not shown on contemporary maps and, in 1858, the surveyor Samuel Parry said it was 'a pretty name and ought to be retained, but the hill being now known as "Mount Chambers"... I must, against my will, retain Chambers.'

**Eagle on the Hill** - In 1853, William Anderson was licensee of the 'Anderson Hotel' that was changed to its present name when the owner had a live eagle perched on a pole. Later, in 1883, it was described as 'where a representative eagle-hawk, caged and contemplative, sits in solitary dignity, regretting some far-distant sheep run where he was wont to swoop upon the shepherd's charge and make his meal of raw lamb chops':

The hotel was built by George Stevenson in 1850 and, in the first instance, was owned as an eating house by William Oliver. Its principal patrons were the first toilers of the hills - the bullock drivers. It was first licensed in 1852, the licensee being Mr. Gepp, the well known boniface of the Rock Tavern, near Grove Hill. Under Mr. Fordham's proprietorship it was, in the first instance, christened 'Anderson's Inn'.

Upon his death in 1864 when 'his strength was completely exhausted by a carbuncle in the shoulder', his wife and son carried on the proprietorship until December 1873.

Opposite [was] the well known estate of the late E.G. Homersham... The locality may be better known as 'Eagle's Nest' which name was given the house by George Milner Stephen... The house was built in 1850 and was the first stone house built between Glen Osmond and Mount Barker and on its completion the workmen were engaged by Mr. Stevenson to build the 'refreshment house' opposite...

The land connected with the 'Eagle's Nest' extended across the tributary of the Brownhill Creek and Mr and Mrs Homersham and Mr F. Armstrong came to live there in 1851 and, during that year, the first ground was broken up and fruit trees... planted.

The historical hotel, known to all old colonists and the present generation as the Eagle-on-the-Hill, because of the captive king of the air caged there, was almost totally destroyed by fire [on 4 August 1899] ... Since the fifties the hostelry has braved the elements, which are generally severe at this exposed spot, and age made it as dry as tinder, so that when the fire caught it in its fierce embrace it burnt like matchwood...

No fire brigade was at hand to check the progress of the flames. Three men alone were on the premises and them, armed with buckets, could not do much against the combination of fire and wind, so they contented themselves with saving the rear of the hotel... [See Fordham]

The first decade of the 20th century found six licensees occupying the premises and, during the tenure of Emily Small (1903-1905), snow fell on the ranges and, in June 1904, they were a mantle of white. To convey the pleasure accorded the local inhabitants and visitors we can do no better than quote extracts from a reporter's eulogy:

On Monday the sun shone intermittently and the glass rose by a few degrees, only to fall with remarkable suddenness on the following day and establish a June record for South Australia... Representatives of the *Register* drove up to Mount Lofty in the afternoon to get into the heart of the scene...

A hailstorm descended when the wagonette was on Glen Osmond road and the white crystals were swept up inches high against the fences.

The schoolboys were in their element. They picked up handfuls of hail and sent it flying through the air at each other. The old toll gate passed and the vehicle fairly in the hills, a delightful sound of rushing water fell upon the air... At the Mountain Hut a little boy had made a great heap of the white mass and an old man from the green lanes of England was telling the child of winters in the old country...

At the Eagle-on-the-Hill the horses were given a blow and the occupants of the wagonette stood in something warm. The mercury under the verandah stood at 40 degrees... Binoculars were produced and the scene from the dining room window surveyed. The snow region was soon reached. The exquisite purity and beauty of the landscape beggar description. The lawn at Mr Waterhouse's residence was carpeted with white and it was delicious to walk over it. Crunch went the boots through the crusted snow and left perfect prints behind... What a picture for an artist! An English thrush flew from tree to tree uttering notes of a delicious sweetness...

When the snowballing was at its height two girls, whose pink cheeks showed out from under woollen head wraps, joined the fun. They ran from place to place making snowballs and throwing them with a perfect accuracy at the male contingent.

Laughter rang through the hills and valleys and everything seemed to sing praises to the joy of living. One man was hard hit by one of the girls and he determined to catch her and pay the penalty with a kiss...

By 1908, the property was owned by William Jones when the licensee was Walter Mitton and a pronouncement in the daily press said, *inter alia*:

[It] was put up for auction at the Town Hall... and sold for £2,770. The property was sold by the Public Trustee under the will of the late Mr William Jones, which formed one of the principal cases at the

Supreme Court last year, in respect of the validity of a bequest to the South Australian Freethought Society. The purchaser... was Mrs Alice E. Stacy, the daughter of Mr Jones.

During its history the hotel has undergone many vicissitudes... It was a halting place for the mail coaches in the pre-railway days when the horses needed a spell after a long pull from Adelaide, and it is still a favourite resort for travellers in the hills, especially on the Onkaparinga Race day (Easter Monday) when thousands of customers flock to its counters. There are 31 acres of land connected with the property...

The hotel was destroyed again by fire on 16 February 1983 (Ash Wednesday) following which the concrete replica of an eagle and remnant stones were used to erect a commemorative plaque and it was rebuilt at a cost of one million dollars.

By 2005, with the redirection of the South-East freeway, the hotel had fallen upon hard times and, accordingly, it was forced to close despite the fact that magnificent scenic views were available for all to see and admire.

**Earea Dam** - Near Tarcoola; derived from an Aboriginal word for a bush growing in the area.

Gold was discovered there by Walter Kingsmill, circa 1890. Later, tin oxide was located - the first authentic discovery of tin ore in South Australia, where Mr Hakendorf, of Port Augusta, 'staked money on the chances at Earea Dam and Mount Gunson':

Mr J.W. Kingsmill's chance discovery of gold in a creek about three miles from Earea Dam led directly to the finding of reefs and indirectly to the opening up of Tarcoola...

A photograph is in *The Critic*, 20 July 1901, page 23.

**East** - A subdivision of **East Adelaide** was advertised in 1884 as being 'situated on part section 280 fronting Payneham Road and opposite the Buck's Head Hotel - 'Healthy locality, no deep drainage, no unpleasant smells.' (See *Saint Peters*)

A school for 'children of the poorest classes' was discussed in 1871 when 'for the last 18 months a school for children of the poor, not exactly destitute, but of the class of the industrious poor just on the side of destitution, has been carried on in Ebenezer Chapel, Rundle Street':

The present attendance is 120... Voluntary assistance in teaching has been given by Miss Ferguson, Miss Short, Miss A. Short, Miss Dutton, Mrs Davidson (Chalmers Church), Mrs Chalmers, Miss Russell, Miss Schomburgk, Mrs Hawker, Mrs Twopenny, Mrs Barnes, Mrs Gordon and other persons...

A large number of Union Jacks, that have been used during the past two years in connection with patriotic demonstrations in South Australia, was increased in May 1901 when 100 schools in all parts of the State hoisted the flags to the heads of masts that had been specially erected for the purpose of opening the Federal Parliament... At East Adelaide, at a given signal from the post office, a large blue ensign was hoisted on a temporary flag staff... [See *Bordertown*]

About 630 children were mustered in the playground and at the moment of the hoisting of the flag, the band played the national Anthem and hearty cheers were given for the King, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and the Commonwealth...

Photographs of the school appear in the *Chronicle* on 14 September 1907, page 32, of a school band in the *Observer*, 18 September 1909, page 31.



Maypole dancing at East Adelaide School

**East Hampton** was advertised in July 1856 as '70 lots in the rising town of East Hampton':

Each allotment is bounded by a stream of pure water, always running... nearly equidistant from Mount Barker, Nairne, Balhannah and Hahndorf and within walking distance of Blakiston Church. [See *Littlehampton*]

**East Murray** - (See *Agincourt Bore*)

**East Park** was the name given, in 1881, to a subdivision of sections 31, 34 and 51, Hundred of Davenport, by Hugo C.E. Muecke and Samuel D. Glyde; now included in Port Augusta.

**Eastbourne** - This subdivision of section 1070, Hundred of Port Adelaide, was created by Charles Lyons and C. S. Leader in 1881; now included in Largs Bay. The name comes from Sussex, England, and means 'east brook (burn)'.

**Eastern Well** - This well and others in the Hundred of Bakara 'are a remnant of the old 1883 pastoral leases, resumed and cut up into about 12,000 acre blocks for the benefit of small graziers who might wish to combine that and wheat growing, the country then being regarded as of little value for either... The Eastern Well, with about 4,000 acres, is held under grazing lease by M.J. Castles...' **Eastern Well** School, 6 km WNW of Mercunda, was opened in 1912 and closed in 1922. The **Eastern Well** Post Office closed on 29 June 1916.

**Eastview** - This was a descriptive name applied, in 1881, to a subdivision of part section 868, Hundred of Adelaide, by George P. Doolette (1840-1924); now included in Blackwood.

Born in Ireland, Mr Doolette arrived in the *Nashwauk* carrying, primarily, 300 young female Irish immigrants and, on the eighty-ninth day out from Liverpool, the vessel ran aground off Moana on 13 May 1855.

**Eastville** - The City of Port Adelaide's Mayor's report of 1944/45 shows it a subdivision of section 1154, Hundred of Port Adelaide, now included in Ottoway; it was created by George Howell in 1913.

**Eastwood** - This suburb was laid out in 1875 on part section 254, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Wark, carpenter, comprising 14 allotments along Glen Osmond Road. The section lies east of Parkside and, at the time of his occupation, was heavily wooded, but he may have named it because of an association with a town of the same name near Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1829. He arrived in the *Joseph Rowan* in 1854 and died in 1908.

Because of prevailing unsanitary conditions in the 19th century 'there [were] several cases of typhoid fever and, accordingly, the doctor directed his attention to the houses and their surroundings':

They form a block of four houses of two storeys known as 'Hogg's Buildings'... The drainage requirements are sadly deficient. There are absolutely no drainage facilities and all the foul water from the houses is simply thrown into the backyard...

A photograph of members of the ladies' hockey club is in the *Chronicle*, 31 August 1907, page 27.

**Eba** - Governor MacDonnell named the **Hundred of Eba**, County of Eyre, proclaimed on 19 April and 18 October 1860, 'presumably after a friend'. Philip Levi held pastoral lease no. 278 in the area from June 1853 until it was resumed for closer settlement.

The **Hundred of Eba** School opened in 1894 and closed in 1908.

There is an **Eba Island** in Streaky Bay; some comments by T. Simmonds of Streaky Bay in connection with his term as lessee of the island are in the *Observer*, 11 March 1911, page 47.

**Mount Eba**, 96 km NNE of Kingoonya, was named by John McD. Stuart, who gave no reason of its origin.

John Ross, the old explorer, acting on behalf of Price Maurice, went out in 1873 by way of Marree and Stuart's Creek and had taken up an extensive area of pastoral country around Mount Paisley and Mount Vivian, which subsequently was called the Mount Eba run, the mount being close to the South-Western boundary... In its palmiest days this station sent away nearly 2,000 bales of wool which was carted to the Coward Springs Railway Station...

The 'Mount Eba Run' was established by Price Maurice in 1878 (lease no. 2824) and Mr T.P. Gourlay, its manager, said that the name was given 'in honour of the daughter of a gentleman in the Lands Department.

The **Eba** Post Office, 16 km west of Morgan, opened in 1901.

**Ebenezer** - On section 154, Hundred of Belvidere, 2 km west of Stockwell and named by Johann Dallwitz (1816-1863) who, with his wife Maria, settled in the district in 1858 when he became the first teacher at the Lutheran school. The St John's Church, erected in 1905 to replace the original of 1859, still stands. (*See Saint Johns*)

The name translates as 'hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' The **Ebenezer** State School opened in 1917.

In 1914, it was said 'permit me to refer to a statement made by a Socialist legislator while addressing electors at Kapunda.' Speaking of the Ebenezer settlers he said: 'I am told that some of them have never ridden in a railway carriage, or even seen the city of Adelaide...'

**Eccleston** - A subdivision of section 2786, Hundred of Bremer, by Luke Michael Cullen (ca.1825-1880) circa 1854 adjacent to 'Bremerton'. The name appears in Lancashire, England, and derives from either the Welsh *eglwys* or the OE *ecles* both meaning 'a church'.

**Echo Camp** - North-East of Arkaroola; named in 1898 by W.B. Greenwood who marked it with a broad arrow and '98' in quartz marbles and where he established a base camp from which he prospected up and along what was, in 1910, to become known as 'Radium Creek'.

**Echunga** - Jacob Hagen (ca.1805-1870) arrived in the *William Barras* in 1839 and, on 17 September 1847, was granted sections 3876 and 3879, Hundred of Kuitpo.

In 1849, he subdivided a portion of it as the town of **Echunga**, reported to be a corruption of an Aboriginal word *eechungga* meaning 'near' or 'close by', while Professor Tindale opts for *tjangga* - 'near at hand'.

However, a poem 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native', appearing in 1893, suggests a different meaning - one stanza reads:

*Ko-ko-chunga (wood),  
Where bronze-winged pigeons roost.*

This is supported by a letter written to Rodney Cockburn by the Secretary of the Ornithological Society:

'Echung' is one of the calls of the Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*), one of the most beautiful songsters of the South Australian (and Australian) bush... It calls echung singly and often gives a rollicking song or play on this word finishing up with several 'chungs'.

The species is common in the Mount Lofty Ranges. I have not 'worked' Echunga but it is common at Meadows, Ambleside, Bridgewater and I have even heard it at Mitcham.

I have been told that in some places the bird is known to boys as Echung. My idea is that Echunga means a place where [the birds] were common and thus outstanding as compared with other spots. So far as I know, the Aborigines in and about Adelaide did not name birds by their calls although in other parts of Australia they did follow that practice.

Further, in an essay in *Views from the Hills*, Tom Dyster says:

The origins of the name Echunga are debatable. The Aboriginal word Eechunga means 'close by'; but what was it close by? The river? The mountain? Some sacred site? No one can say. Another theory which is believable is that of the ornithologist who claimed the name came from the distinctive call of the rufous whistler, a bird common in the area. Certainly, the characteristic 'eeeeee-chung' of that bird is unmistakable.



J.B. Hack's property 'Echunga Springs' in 1841

MLSA – PRG 50/34/2

In an essay in *The Lasting Hills*, Patricia Sumerling says:

The present form of the Echunga Hotel dates from 1855, it having been first licensed in 1848 ... From 1853, the hotel has been known as the Hagen Arms... Following the discovery of gold in the area around Biggs Flat, five kilometres north of Echunga in the early 1850s, the town supported a second hotel called the Bridge Hotel. Built in 1857 as a one-storey structure, it was rebuilt as two storeys after a fire destroyed it in the early 1880s. When the town could no longer support two hotels the Bridge Hotel ceased trading in the 1920s. Nothing of it remains, after the last remaining part was demolished in the 1950s.



Mail Coach at Hagen Arms Hotel, Echunga – circa 1865

The **Echunga** Post Office, 14 km South-East of Aldgate, was opened by W. Gratwick in 1850 and, two years later, the first payable gold in South Australia was discovered. (*See Chapman Hill*)

It was on 23 August 1852 Messrs Chapman and Hampton applied to have their names registered as claimants for the reward of £1,000 appropriated for the discovery of a productive gold field they had unearthed at Echunga.

To this momentous declaration the Editor of the *Register* went into raptures and proclaimed to his readers that 'there is no doubt that an extensive and remunerative gold field had been discovered in this province':

Every experiment that was made yesterday was attended with success, although most jealously, and even suspiciously, watched by the officials who were present on the ground... The extent of the country in which the gold occurs will probably be found to be considerable...

The joint venturers never received the reward because the conditions imposed in Government regulations stipulated that £10,000 worth of gold was to be obtained within two months of discovery. They could not prove this, although it was claimed by storekeepers and diggers that £18,000 worth had been obtained. Eventually, £500 was awarded by the Legislative Council, thus leaving the question of the reward open.

It is impossible to say, with any degree of accuracy, what amount of gold was found at Echunga but, in 1896, it was estimated about £300,000 had been realised and, at that time, Bell's Lease and the Warrakilla Mine were being worked, with good returns, near Donkey Gully, the site of the initial 'strike'. (*See Warrakilla*)

In October 1868, the works of the Echunga diggings were retarded by want of water in the creek and from the diggers trying new ground and also digging for water:

On Thursday another cause seems to have operated with many to stop their work - the police authorities stopped their grog... For the remainder of the day nearly a couple of hundred woebegone faces were hovering about the temple of their lost idol... We believe petitions have been sent in by some of the publicans praying the bench of magistrates to grant them licences...





A sketch of the goldfields by William R. Thomas in 1851



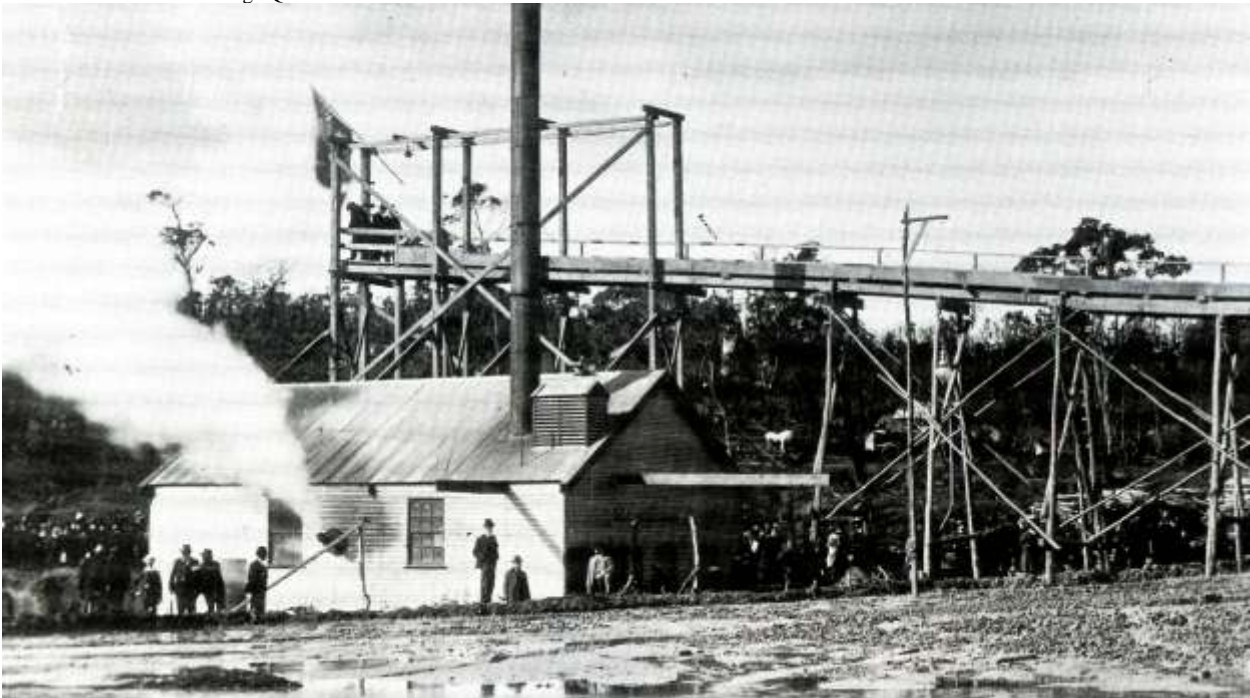
Echunga Quoits Team in the 1880s

The first examinations at the **Echunga** Government School were held on 13 April 1854 when the following pupils obtained prizes:

Misses Louisa C.M. Mincham, Matilda Latter, Margaret Earl, Mary Anne McCormack, Mary Ann Bailey, Lucy Lewis, Hannah Pool; Masters William H. Mincham, Charles McArthur, Thomas McCormack, Robert Lewis, Charles Mott, Michael McCormack, J.W. Morton, John Hayward and William Wyatt...

In 1874, the **Echunga Gold Fields** School was conducted in a dwelling-house by Elizabeth Flett with 39 pupils; it opened in 1870 and had its name changed to 'Biggs Flat' in 1924 - closed circa 1931.

Photographs of the laying of the foundation stone of a new school are in the *Chronicle*, 23 February 1929, page 39.



Sluicing works at Echunga in July 1906

In 1873 it was reported that 'the inhabitants of Echunga have at last had afforded them the communication by wire with the rest of the colony.' The **Echunga** Telegraph Office was opened on 10 July 1873.

**Eckert Creek** - Near Berri, recalls Frank Eckert who lived on the river bank and built the first public ferry at Berri.

**Eden** - In 1863, an auction at the Meadows Inn of section 3480, with allotments in **Edenbridge**, was advertised as being 'known as Mr James Potter's... opposite the Meadows Inn. On one of the allotments is situated the comfortable homestead now occupied by Mr Potter...' The name probably relates to James Potter (1815-1856) who arrived in the *Somersetshire* in 1839 and became an innkeeper.

In 1883, a syndicate of seven laid out the subdivision of **Eden Hills** on part sections 2202, 2203, 1045 and 1046. Of interest is the fact that, earlier, there is an 1880 reference to the 'inebriates' retreat as 'an Eden with several forbidden fruits' and a sale of allotments was advertised in 1913 as **Eden**:

The Healthy Homes of Eden - Health first always, convenience afterwards, when you are choosing a home. You absolutely must have a good healthy House and Locality for the sake of your wife and children. Eden combines both health and conveniences. It is right in the heart of the hills, nearly 1,000 feet high; good dry land, no chance of a damp house.

Positively no district near Adelaide is as healthy as Eden. Eden is really a suburb; it takes no longer to reach it than it does many other suburbs by tram - only 25 minutes train ride. The man who wants a Healthy, Handy House is the man who ought to buy at Eden and build. Free Railway passes to those who build...

The naming of the town is accredited to Edwin Ashby, land agent and field naturalist. The railway station was known as **Eden** until 1949; in Gaelic the name was written as *eedamn* - 'the brow of a hill'.

The **Eden Hills** School opened in 1916.



Of historical interest, and possible association with its nomenclature, is the fact that the first landowner in the district was William Detmar Cook, 'master of the barque *Eden*' when, on 29 October 1839, he obtained the grant of section 35.

**Eden Park** - (See *Heathpool*)



Gaurna Monument at Colebrook Home – Eden Hills

**AUCTIONS**  
(Continued from Seventh Page.)

THIS DAY.

THE TRIP TO THE GREAT SALE AT  
"EDEN HILLS"  
WILL BE OF THE MOST ENJOYABLE  
NATURE.

The opportunity should be availed of of obtaining  
some of the  
**200 ALLOTMENTS**  
in  
"EDEN HILLS"  
that are to be offered by auction  
TO DAY (Saturday), November 3, at 3 o'clock,  
"ON THE GROUND,"  
CLOSE TO THE BLACKWOOD RAILWAY  
STATION.

A SPECIAL TRAIN  
will leave North-terrace Station at 2.15 p.m. Tickets  
for which may be had on application at the Offices  
of the Auctioneers.

"EDEN HILLS." "EDEN HILLS."  
"EDEN HILLS."

**FERRY, MOORE, & WALLMANN**  
have been instructed by the Proprietors to  
submit to public auction This Day (Saturday),  
November 3, at 3 o'clock p.m.—  
ABOUT 200 ALLOTMENTS in  
"EDEN HILLS,"  
amongst which will be found sites that for purposes  
of utility or pleasure cannot be surpassed, including  
frontages with great depths to the chain Government  
road, and on other parts of the Estate situa-  
tions for Private Residences, unique in their  
absolute loveliness, and surrounded by scenery of  
the most charming description; while from an  
economical and purely practical point of view,  
possessing soil fit for the production of anything.

The success attending the last Sale of part of  
Eden Hills Estate was of so pronounced a nature,  
even at the then comparatively early stage of  
knowledge which existed of the beauties of our hill  
country, that surprise at the great demand which at  
present exists, and which, by-the-way, may be said  
to be still only in its infancy, ceases, and eager  
longings and anxious expectations are formed in  
the minds of thousands of our city folks of the  
time when they, too, may luxuriate and revel in the  
glorious freshness of that delightful, invigorating,  
and inspiring atmosphere, where the extremes of  
hot and cold are unknown—where neither the  
burning scorching days of summer, nor the bleak,  
cold, cheerless days and nights of winter find a  
place—but where all is of a sweet, peaceful, calm,  
and reposing nature, dispelling the anxieties and  
cares that so heavily beset every one of the present  
day, and soothing to rest by the lullaby of the  
delicious cool breezes the wearied frame of the over-  
exerted business man.

Of all considerations, it need scarcely be stated,  
health is, or should be, of paramount importance;  
and taking into consideration this view of the matter  
alone, it becomes the duty of every person to take  
the utmost care of his or her constitution; and when  
that duty can be made by means of living at Eden  
Hills an exquisite pleasure, we ask—is there any  
reason why everybody cannot effect the much-to-be-  
desired object by purchasing one or more Allot-  
ments at

EDEN HILLS,  
THIS DAY (Saturday), November 3, more especially  
when they can be obtained on such easy  
TERMS—

1 Ten per cent. deposit, 15 per cent. in three months  
without interest; and the balance in two years at 6  
per cent., with right to pay off at any time.

Plans now ready, and may be had on application  
to the Auctioneers, Gladstone Chambers, Adelaide,  
from whom also may be obtained Tickets for

THE SPECIAL TRAIN,  
leaving North-terrace Railway Station at 2.15 p.m.  
This Day,  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The name **Eden Valley**, 18 km north of Mount Pleasant was, according to Rodney Cockburn, bestowed because surveyors found the word 'Eden' carved on a tree and applied to a subdivision of part sections 152 and 153, Hundred of Jutland, by William Lillecrapp (1816-1881), of Gumeracha, in 1866.

He arrived in the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1837 and died at Kenton Valley in 1881, aged 65.

By the end of 1866, new buildings were 'going up in every direction':

Twelve months ago there were scarcely any buildings there, and now we have representatives of almost every trade. Mr Randell of Gumeracha has nearly completed his steam mill and when finished it will be a great boon to the farmers in this neighbourhood. Messrs Taplan and Gottschalk have built a very large store which is really an ornament to the township...

The **Eden Valley** Post Office opened in 1862 and **Eden Valley** School in 1867; the latter closed in 1971.

In 1903, the town was described as ‘a pleasant little spot and the most convenient town for settlers’:

It is removed by virtue of its location from the worry and bustle of the outside world and steadily pursues the even tenor of its way unaffected by booms or burglars. There is a creamery owned by Mr Smith which is a great convenience to farmers and cow keepers, who supply large quantities of milk during the milking season...

In September 1869, a correspondent from Eden Valley advised that gold had been found on the edge of the Murray scrub about ten miles from the village. Later, it was reported that the government intended to declare a gold field at the locality and that the Warden was making arrangements for the issue of licences and the settlement of claims. Subsequently, the South Rhine Gold Mining Company on the Murray Flats was wound up in July 1870 and the directors reported that they were ‘much disappointed in the results of auriferous deposits made by Messrs Pavy & Company...’



Old and New Railway Tunnels near Eden Hills - 1927

A photograph of the laying of the foundation stone of the Institute is in the *Chronicle*, 25 December 1909, page 31, of a mill in the *Observer*, 20 December 1913, page 32, a football team on 31 July 1915, page 29, *Chronicle*, 28 November 1935, page 36, a cricket team on 9 April 1936, page 31.

**Edeowie** - An Aboriginal word meaning ‘diamond sparrow water’ and taken from the pastoral run occupied in 1859 by William Marchant (lease no. 1598); the land was held, originally, by W.J. and J.H. Browne from July 1851 (lease no. 83). The town, surveyed in February 1863, was offered for sale on 14 May 1863, but it never developed. However, by December 1863 a hotel was open for business and, supported by drovers, it did not close until 1886.

A horse race meeting was held in March 1864 and, following the third race, the racing mettle of the spectators was being fairly roused and it was moved and carried that the sports of the day should be terminated by that peculiar style of racing commonly known as the Donkey, where the owners ride each other’s nags and the last horse in is declared the winner.

The betting on this race was like the stakes, not heavy, though much excitement from the novel style of race prevailed... The racing stakes were handed over to their respective winners and a few bottles of wine discussed, when the party broke up, each man for his destination...

A government well was sunk there to a depth of eighty feet and, in the following, year John McNeil was drowned in it as the result of an attempt to rescue his dog that had fallen in:

He had descended safely and was half-way up the well with his dog when he lost his grip. Wells brought life to this thirsty land but their excavation and maintenance, and the hauling up of buckets of water as well as the occasional need to rescue or remove... some drowned animal that had fallen in, caused from time to time the death of some poor man.

The **Hundred of Edeowie**, County of Taunton, was proclaimed on 1 December 1881.

Subsequently, the name **Edeowie** was given to a railway station, 56 km north of Hawker.

**Edgarley** - In 1924, this subdivision, ‘facing the Botanic Park and adjacent to Saint Peter’s College was adopted from the name of the house of the late W.E. Jacob who, formerly, held the land.’

**Edgerton** - In 1865, the ‘Township of **Edgerton**’ was advertised as being ‘between Magill and the residence of Mr G.P. Bayly... laid out in blocks of five acres so as to ensure a respectable neighbourhood.’

Born in 1817, Mr Bayly arrived in Adelaide in 1849 and engaged in the occupations of farmer, brushmaker, gold broker and miller; he died on 16 August 1895.

The name **Edgerton** was given, also, to an 1880 subdivision of section 23, Hundred of Davenport, by Robert Mellor, solicitor of Port Augusta; now included in Port Augusta.

It comprised 20 allotments between Railway Parade and Spencer Terrace and bisected by Centre Street.

His forbears came from Edgerton, Yorkshire, England, meaning ‘Eadger’s town’.

**Ediacara** - Aboriginal for ‘granite plain’. The ‘Ediacara Run’ (lease no. 2146), west of Beltana, was held by W.C. Burkitt from 1871, while **Ediacara** Post Office operated from April 1890 to July 1893. (*See Burkitt Hill*) An 1892 sketch of the lease is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*. In 1887, W.B. Greenwood, the overseer of Beltana station, discovered a silver lead lode and, by 1888, sixty men were working the claims of several companies.

The township of **Ediacara** was surveyed by Edward Copley Playford in 1891, but, today, only two chimney stacks mark the site of the mine that was opened about May 1888, and ‘during the first 15 months it was not worked for seven months’:

The general belief in its permanency prompted the boarding house keeper, the captain and the miners, with the consent of the directors, in shifting their buildings on to the mine section...

**Edilillie** - The town, 20 km south of Cummins, was proclaimed on 18 June 1908 and, when a name was being selected, ‘Warunda’ and ‘Carratucka’, both of which were local Aboriginal names of places in the locality, were submitted. Mr A.H. Peake. Deputising for the Premier, he is reputed to have chosen **Edilillie**, a combination of the Christian names of two of his nieces, Edith and Lillian Dickins. In 1915, A.N. Day in his *Railway Nomenclature* said it meant ‘two springs together’, but an anthropologist at the SA Museum differed when he said:



I have found no such correspondence in the Parnkalla language. Their word for 'two' is *kalbella*, sometimes contracted to *ibelli*; for 'spring' it is *nita*. The closest is *idnidlyi*, a kind of fungus. The suffix *lli* is used in this language to express a comparison, *i.e.*, 'as like, as if'.

However, J.D. Somerville, formerly of the SA Museum, expressed another opinion in 1949:

Edilillie is a creek about a mile north of the township, with its source in **Edilillie Springs** in the Hundred of Koppio which name appears on plans as early as 1902. He [Mr Peake] persuaded some of his relatives to give the name to their property in Victoria; [they] put 'Edalillie' [*sic*] on the gate where it remains.

There is proof positive that **Edilillie** [railway] station was approved by the Railway Commissioner without any intervention of the Ministry.

Clearly, primary source evidence in the form of survey maps for the Hundred of Mortlock in 1904-5 supports Mr Somerville's contention because **Edilillie Creek** is mapped thereon.

Therefore, it can be assumed, safely, that the name is of Aboriginal origin, meaning unknown.

The **Edilillie** School was opened in 1909 and closed in 1942, while **Edilillie** Post Office was opened prior to October 1910 as 'Mortlock'.

**Edithburgh** - The town, 16 km South-East of Yorketown, surveyed in May 1869, and offered for sale on 1 September 1870, was named by Governor Fergusson after his wife, Edith, who died at Glanville Hall in October 1871, aged 32 years.

For many years it was the port for a thriving salt industry and, in the peak year of 1927, 24,000 tons were exported.

The school and courthouse were described in 1876 when, 'every available inch was occupied, and as the day was warm and many of the audience smelling strong as billy-goats with beer and tobacco, it was anything but pleasant to have to watch the proceedings.'

Telegraphic communication was established when a telegraph station was opened on 16 September 1876:

A series of telegrams were sent and received - Mr Gottschalk and others sent the following to Charles Todd, Superintendent of Telegraphs: 'We have much pleasure by this rapid mode of congratulating you upon the successful completion of the line between Moonta and this town...'

In 1877, there was a report of the laying of the foundation stone of the State school; it opened later that year and 'on 14 May 1901 the Union Jack was hoisted on the flagstaff at the school. At a given signal the other flagstaffs in the town were decorated with bunting.' (See *East Adelaide*)



Edithburgh Jetty in 1908

Photographs are in *The Critic*, 21 February 1903, pages 28 and 29, of the Castle Salt Co's works in the *Chronicle*, 27 February 1909, page 29, of gypsum carting on 4 December 1909, page 31, of loading salt on to ships on 11 February 1922, page 30, of erecting the first electric light pole in the town on 5 December 1925, page 39, of 'Miss Edithburgh', Miss Patricia Ryan, on 4 December 1926, page 40, of the vessel *Hougomont*, which was to be used as a breakwater, in the *Chronicle*, 5 January 1933, page 32.

**Edithville** - An 1880 subdivision of sections 130 and 151, Hundred of Davenport, by Alfred Edwin Sawtell (1842-1902), watchmaker of Port Adelaide; now included in Port Augusta.

He named it after his eldest daughter, Edith Helen Sawtell (1865-1942).

**Edward** - In 1883, the surveyor, E.H. Lees, named **Edward Creek** after John Chambers' son, the manager of a nearby pastoral run and applied, also, to a railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line, 96 km south of Oodnadatta.



The 'Ghan' on fire at Edward Creek, 25 May 1934

**Lake Edward**, 14 km west of Tarpeena, remembers Edward John Leake who, with his brother Robert, held Glencoe station near Mount Gambier from March 1844.

**Edwards** - The former name of the site of Murray Bridge was **Edwards Crossing**, named after G.R. Edwards who held land fronting the river after arriving in the *Rajahstan*, in 1840.

He died at Murray Bridge in 1858, aged 51. (See *Murray Bridge & Mobilong*)



**Edwardstown** - It was laid out in 1838 by William Edwards, of Light Square, upon section 51, Hundred of Adelaide, while on 17 November an advertisement said:

To The Working Classes - The proprietor of Country Section no. 51 (eighty acres) begs to offer it to the notice of the working classes in Adelaide. He intends to divide the said section into eighty allotments, and to sell them at the low price of five pounds for each allotment, which will include the expence [sic] of surveying the land and the legal conveyances to the purchaser.

This desirable section is a short distance from the intended high road, and has two road frontages connecting it with the high road to Adelaide and Glenelg, to the Stringybark Forest, and the Port. It is expected that timber enough will be found on each allotment to fence it in; and excellent water can easily be obtained a short distance from the surface. To render the purchase easy the proprietor will receive five shillings per share each week. Applications... to be made to Mr William Edwards, Light Square; Mr B. Portbury, 51, Hindley Street; or to Mr Calton, Royal Admiral, Hindley Street.

A lawyer by profession, he departed to New South Wales in 1840, apparently in dubious circumstances, for the minutes of the SA Banking Co. of 14 September 1847 state that he sought permission to return to the colony and pay his debts by instalments, which request 'was immediately acceded to'.

The South Road races were held in Mr V.V. Brown's paddock, about a quarter of a mile beyond Edwardstown, in February 1873. The course was rather a rough one, but some good running was made and the jumping as a rule was notably excellent...

In the evening a dinner took place at the Maid of Auckland Hotel...

In April 1883, a deputation waited upon the Commissioner of Public Works in respect of the town's water supply when 'Mr. J.H. Symon said that it did not enjoy the benefit of a government water supply, while the people on the other side of the road did so':

Mr T. King referred to the scheme proposed some time before for the supply of water to Glenelg, Brighton and Edwardstown from the River Sturt and to the abandonment of that scheme...

A photograph of the demolition of Mr Babbage's residence 'The Castle' is in the *Chronicle*, 26 May 1928, page 61. **Edwardton** - A subdivision of section 388 'on the Port Road, opposite Mr Grey's Half-Way House', was advertised in 1849; a week later it was renamed 'Kilkenny'. (See *Kilkenny*)

**Edwin, Mount** - East of the Tomkinson Ranges, in the Far North-West, named by W.C. Gosse on 23 August 1873 after Edwin Stow Berry, a surveyor with his party, who was born at Glenelg in 1845 and died at Sydney in 1934.

**Egan** - On section 83, Hundred of Nangwarry, is **Egan Hut**, probably relating to Laurence Egan (1805-1891), who purchased the bulk of the old Tarpeena Station in 1861 and erected a hotel, store and blacksmith's shop in the infant town of Tarpeena, establishing his property as a changing place for coach horses.

Born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1805 he came to South Australia, aged 44. He was, for a time, the local Crown Lands Ranger when a complaint was lodged against the manner in which he conducted his duties.

The second grievance is the state of the aboriginal population which is a disgrace to a Christian community. The Crown Lands Ranger, Mr Egan, is the nominal Protector of the blacks and under him the police at various places dispense the rations. The whole thing, however, is done in a clumsy and perfunctory manner. The police are the worst persons the government could appoint to give out the rations as the poor blacks have a natural dread of these gentlemen.

A case recently occurred here when some of the natives obtained grog and got drunk and because they would not inform the police where they obtained the drink the rations of the whole company were stopped for a fortnight. Father Woods heard of the case and visited the poor old fellow and gave him some medicine, but he was too far gone - the man died of sheer inanition...

The protection of Aborigines in the South East I am assured is a mere farce and the question is asked why Dr Walker does not come down frequently and look after them. [See *Tarpeena & Appendix 46*]

**Egan Well**, on Yorke Peninsula, recalls Mary Jane Rogers (*nee* Egan) (1838-1898), the wife of Thomas William Rogers who, with his mother and brother Samuel, held Corny Point station, Carribee, Lake Sunday and White Hut in the 1850s. (See *Deberg, Point*)

**Ehrenbreitstien, Mount** - A trig station west of Lake Callabonna named in 1858 by the surveyor, Samuel Parry, after a Prussian fortress. It has been 'Mount Yerila' since 1918.



Bogged Birdseye mail bus in the 1930s near Elbow Hill  
Passengers assisting in the 'debogging' process

**Elbow Hill** - Sixteen kilometres south of Cowell, named by Matthew Flinders on 8 March 1802: 'The ridge of hills turns suddenly from the shore... The corner hill, where the direction of the ridge is changed, was called Elbow Hill.'

Its first postmaster was John Elleway in March 1895 when mail was received once a week from Cowell.

The **Elbow Hill School** was opened in 1888 and closed in 1943.

**Elder** - Thomas Elder, who purchased Beltana station from John Haines in April 1862, has his name remembered by **Lake Elder**, east of Lake Frome. Hans Mincham, in *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*, says: 'It is interesting to find the **Elder Range** named on Sinnett's map [of 1851]... Alexander Elder's... place of business was at the time in Grenfell Street, where Sinnett and his partner were located.'



Hans Heysen with one of his paintings of the Elder Range and Arkaba country

Situated near Wilpena, the range's Aboriginal name was *woodna wolpena* - 'great mountain'. (See *Aleck, Mount & Wilpena*)

**Elderslie** - In 1848, the Postmaster-General received an application 'from the residents of Elderslie on Mosquito Creek for the establishment of a post office.' The request was refused because 'it will be a simple matter for them to arrange with the driver of the NSW mail to receive their letters from the postmaster at Mount Gambier.'

In 1880, 'in the Elderslie Run, there [were] 35,420 acres, all purchased land and all belonging to the family of the late Mr John Robertson...'

The name comes from Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland which was the birthplace of the famous William Wallace, circa 1270, and a gentleman of that name first applied the title to the property - the *Southern Australian* of 19 December 1843 said that 'there are several parties already across the SA boundary; among them Henty has a cattle station; a Mr Arthur with sheep and cattle; also a Mr Wallace with sheep and cattle belonging to the Hon. [Lord] Talbot. These are the principal settlers; others will shortly follow, as our runs are getting very crowded.' After a mental breakdown, William Wallace returned to Scotland and died peacefully in 1858, aged 37.

Following the establishment of the Victoria-South Australia border it was found that this place, east of Penola, was in Victoria. (See *Comaum, Penola & South Australia*)



The author, Ms Margaret Muller (Penola historian) and the owner of Elderslie, 2008

Peter Rymill

**Eldoratrilla** - The name was taken from pastoral lease no. 30, held by Alexander McCulloch from July 1851, and given to a school near Peterborough opened by Clara A. Naughton in 1896; it closed in 1904.

The ceremony of hoisting the flag was performed at the **Eldoratrilla School** on 23 July 1901 when 'God Save the King' was sung and the flag was then hoisted by one of the boys, after which apples were distributed among the scholars by their teacher, Miss Hopkins.' (See *Peterborough*)

**Eleanor Creek** - On Kangaroo Island, named by Captain Bloomfield Douglas in November 1857 after his second daughter, Eleanor. In the North-East of the State near Pandie Pandie station, J.W. Lewis christened a creek **The Eleanor** which, in 1970, was renamed **Eleanor Creek**.

**Elgin** - A subdivision of part section 397, Hundred of Yatala, by Joshua Gurr in 1891 bounded by Gordon, Alfred (now Elgin) and Jean (now Jeannette) Streets; now included in Croydon Park. She was the former Jean Ogilvie, who died at Kensington on 27 May 1903.

Rodney Cockburn asserts that it was the name of Mrs Garr's birthplace, in Scotland.

Its literal translation is 'noble' and may relate to *Helgy*, an army general of the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who conquered Caithness, Ross and Moray at the beginning of the 10th. century.

Other sources say it derives from *helgyn* - an old corporate seal.

The dedication and opening of the new Wesley Hall at Elgin took place on 2 February 1929:

The building, which is handsome and an ornament to Kilkenny, has cost £2,300, including the furniture.

The hall will hold 300 and comprises five classrooms, a primary and a junior hall and a well-equipped kitchen...

The trustees, not content with the fruit of their labours, have in mind a scheme for the internal and external decoration of the church. Standing beside the new hall it looks somewhat weathered and time worn.

**Elim** - The name is to be found in Numbers xxxiii, 9: 'The children of Israel pitched their camp at Elim because there were date palms and twelve wells of water.' The **Elim** School, near Salisbury, was opened by Samuel Davie in 1862; it closed in 1873. The first school examination took place in October 1863 and 'notwithstanding the heat and the dust, was attended by about 22 parents and 23 scholars':

The pupils readily and satisfactorily answered the numerous questions put to them until after one o'clock when sandwiches were made available... The subjects were interspersed with a number of lively airs from Mr Curwin's and Edinburgh Training School Song Books...

**Eliza** - On 1 April 1844, Governor George Grey named **Lake Eliza**, on section 583, Hundred of Waterhouse, 9 km South-East of Robe, after his wife who was described as 'the "peculiarly handsome daughter" of Admiral Spencer. Her only son, George, died in Adelaide.' (See *Grey*)

Rodney Cockburn places **Mount Eliza** in the Barossa Range and says it was named after Mrs David Randall, the former Eliza Drake Wicks (ca. 1819-1902).

**Elizabeth** - On 16 November 1955, at a site on the Adelaide Plain, 17 miles north of Adelaide, a new town was inaugurated by Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG, Premier of South Australia:

By gracious permission of Her Majesty this town was named Elizabeth. In our modern world, wide-spreading cities are inevitable, but at some time there must be an optimum size for a particular city, when its population, physical development and services... have brought it to its most favourable degree of development. When that stage is reached every increase tends to impose disadvantages, rather than advantages, on those who live and work within its framework.

There are grounds for supposing that this state of affairs will be reached in a few generations in South Australia. The rapid growth of population and industrial growth in this State emphasize the need for either developing existing towns or establishing new centres and it is against this background that the planning of Elizabeth began.



Elizabeth Town Centre in 1963

In its first eight years it was part of the Salisbury District Council, but won its independence and became a municipality in 1964.



### *The 'New' City of Playford*

When the Elizabeth and Munno Para councils merged in 1996 the name 'Playford' was selected for the new body. As an advocate for Aboriginal names for such bodies I addressed the *Advertiser*:

My attention has been drawn to a proposal of the councillors of Elizabeth and Munno Para to create a 'City of Playford'. By this action more than 140 years of history is to be cast aside for it was in 1853 that the District Council of Munno Para was founded.

Sir Thomas must, surely, 'turn in his grave' for, during his lifetime, he was loath to have his name plastered over the map of South Australia and, to his credit, he resisted all efforts of others to do so. Accordingly, it is, indeed, unfortunate that his wish is to be sullied.

In October 1839, Governor George Gawler caused to be published in the *Government Gazette* a notice in which he requested 'the assistants of colonists in discovering and carefully retaining' Aboriginal names when they were 'consistent with propriety and beauty of appellation.' 'Munno Para', I believe is in this category.

Rodney Cockburn, the 'father' of nomenclature in South Australia, was an early champion of the use of Aboriginal words as place names - he once said 'they are as mellifluous as a bar of good music'. How infinitely better are names such as 'Kapunda', 'Onkaparinga', 'Nuccaleena' and 'Paratoo' - surely, they are to be preferred to the thousands of mundane European names that abound on our landscape, many of which are a blight on our nomenclature.

Accordingly, I would implore the propounders of the name 'Playford' to reconsider their choice - Sir Thomas would certainly approve of such action. Perhaps, a telephone call to his descendant(s) might resolve the problem?

Later, I wrote to the *News Review* and said *inter alia*:

It is apparent that only one side of the argument was presented and, without any personal animus, may I refer interested parties to a letter in the *Advertiser* on 5 December 1996 from E.M. Newman which may cause the local 'city fathers' to reconsider their decision...

Today, the matter of place names for merging councils is being considered throughout South Australia... and I quote from a letter appearing in the *Weekly Times* on 4 December 1996:

By choosing an Anglicised name ... councils have ignored the option of recognising our indigenous past... Now we have a chance to acknowledge the presence of the original inhabitants... [let us] stand apart from the ill-informed remarks of the Pauline Hanson's of this world.

The letter from E.M. Newman included the following words in support of my argument:

I agree with Geoffrey H. Manning that more care should be taken with South Australian place names.

In 1955, when a satellite city was planned north of Adelaide, many citizens were hopeful that it would be called Munno Para after the district.

The then premier, Thomas Playford, who was just as big an Anglophile as then Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, insisted that it be called Elizabeth after the Queen; of course, he got his way.

On 28 November 1996, the following appeared in the *Advertiser* above the name of 'Stewart Cockburn':

I agree with what Mr Manning says about the importance of adding more Aboriginal names to the map, especially when they are attractive and musical in sound... In New South Wales they are fonder of native names. Lovely examples there include; Jindabyne, Mittagong, Molongolo, Mitta Mitta, Kurrajong and Killara.

I believe Mr Manning is also right when he says that Sir Thomas Playford would, if he were alive, oppose the renaming of the merged corporations ... but in this case, I think the authorities who advocated the changes are right.

Sir Thomas was never an easy man to overrule in his lifetime. Now he is dead those who wish to recognise his enormous contribution to the establishment of Elizabeth and Munno Para are entitled to give his name to the new city, of which he, and he virtually alone, was the political architect.

On 4 December 1996, the *News Review* reported that 'Tom Playford, junior, and his sister, Dr Margaret Fereday', had been consulted and they had informed the council that calling the new city 'Playford' would do their father 'a great honour'.

And so it came to pass, but one wonders if Governor Gawler found a moment to 'turn in his grave'?!

As a postscript, I might add that I received a letter of 'condolence' from Michael Burke of Blakeview who had expressed similar views as mine - In response I said:

As expected, the city fathers have no intention of reconsidering their decision ... However, a little good came out of it all for I have been requested by the D/C of Jamestown to supply a working paper to assist it and other councils in the area to arrive at a name for an amalgamation of a number of bodies...

**Elizabeth Creek**, North-West of Port Augusta, was discovered and named by Charles Swinden (ca.1827-1865) in 1856 after his aunt, Elizabeth Masters, who died at Saddleworth on 28 October 1864.

A nearby railway station bears the same name, while **Elizabeth Creek** Post Office operated from April 1877 until January 1879. (*See Swinden Crossing*)

**Ellaville** - A 1904 subdivision of part section 353, Hundred of Yatala, laid out by Robert Lewis; now included in Prospect.

**Ellen, Point** - On Kangaroo Island, named by Captain Bloomfield Douglas in 1857 after his wife.

**Ellendale** - In 1891, Kossuth William Duncan (ca.1857-1919) honoured his daughter, Ellen Mary, when he created it out of sections 583-84, Hundred of Pirie; now included in Port Pirie West and bounded by The Terrace and Lily, Vera and Agnes Streets, honouring two of his daughters, Lily Agnes (1880-1974) and Vera Frances (1890-1907).

**Ellenville** - An 1879 subdivision of part section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Chambers and named after his youngest daughter, Ellen Lucas Chambers; now included in Richmond and bounded by East Terrace, West Beach Road and Fleet Street (shown on the plan as 'Holdfast Bay Railway'); at the time, the auctioneer proclaimed, proudly, that 'at Ellenville sickness will be unknown.' (See *Marshfield*)

In 1891, twenty residents tried to get the extension of the water mains from the present terminus in Hilton to their township but, on making enquiries at the Waterworks Office, were told that 'as the estimated revenue would not pay interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the whole they would have to deposit £343. As the residents are all working men to do that is impossible...'

**Elliot, Port** - Professor Tindale says the district's Aboriginal name was *rawarangald* - 'a place for taking mullet' and that, in legend, its sandy beach was made by the being *Jekejere* before *Ngurunderi* came down the Murray River; another source says it was called *kaindjenu* - 'salty spring place'. (See *Waterport*)

The port itself was named in 1850 by Governor Young after Sir Charles Elliot and it was described by Captain Lipson as 'easy of approach and sheltered against all winds except the South-East.'

Indeed, the governor prophesied that it would become 'the New Orleans of the Australian Mississippi.'

Sir Charles Elliot was probably born in Dresden, Germany, where his father was a representative of the English government. After a naval career, during which he was present at the bombardment of Algiers, he was employed continuously in the service of the Colonial Office. From 1830 to 1833 he was Protector of Slaves in Guiana and, later, successively, Governor of Bermuda, Trinidad and St Helena; he died on 9 September 1875.

The town of **Port Elliot**, surveyed by Corporal Richard Brooking in January 1852 into 12 one-quarter acre allotments that were offered for sale at public auction on 26 May 1852 at an upset price of £20.

In 1854, the town was extended by the private subdivision of **Elliot Town** on part section 2310, Hundred of Goolwa, by Henry B. Strangways who contended that it commanded 'the entire anchorage and has a magnificent frontage on to the sandy beach':

No one who reflects upon the present commercial greatness of New Orleans, one of the most prosperous sea ports of the United States, can fail to draw a parallel...

In 1856, it was said:

Will you allow me to announce my adhesion to Mr Babbage's suggestion in favour of a new system of road making and, by way of application of the principle, to offer a few remarks on the desirability, practicability and prospective advantages of a tramway from Port Elliot to Strathalbyn...? Public convenience, public profit and the wisest and soundest public policy all combine in favour of it.

Sketches of the town are in *Frearson's Weekly*, 22 February 1879, page 11, *Pictorial Australian* in March 1879; photographs are in the *Observer*, 17 February 1917, page 26, of the opening of a tennis club in *The Critic*, 26 December 1903, page 10, of the opening of the post office in the *Observer*, 3 September 1910, page 31, of school visiting day on 19 August 1911, page 30, of an Australia Day celebration on 7 August 1915, page 29, of a recruiting train on 6 May 1916, page 23, of former school teachers on 12 April 1924, page 32, of Australia Day celebrations in the *Chronicle*, 5 August 1916, page 27, of a life saving team on 21 February 1935, page 32, of a football team on 21 October 1937, page 32.



Port Elliot Landing Stage – circa 1880



Centenary Grand Prix at Port Elliot in 1936 – Les Murphy in his MG crossing the finish line

**Elliston** - A subdivision of section 2215, Hundred of Yatala, near the northern boundary of the present day Parafield Aerodrome, by Adam L. Lymburner, circa 1850; now included in Parafield.

The name occurs in Scotland; however, there appears to be no doubt that its nomenclature has a family connection for local birth registrations show Ellis William Lymburner being born on 16 June 1856.

For many decades, the town of **Elliston**, 168 km North-West of Port Lincoln, and proclaimed on 16 January 1879, was believed to have been named by Governor Jervois after Miss Ellen Liston.

Miss Liston, the daughter of David and Mary Liston, was born in London, in 1837, and at the age of 12 years left England with her family on 2 April 1850 on board the ship *Candahar*, destined for South Australia, arriving in Adelaide on 21 August. About 1867 she came to Eyre Peninsula as governess to the

children of the owner of Nilkerloo Station, Mr J. Hamp. She became an accomplished bushwoman and an expert rider often assisting in station activities including taking part in the musters.

Always being interested in others and ready to lend a hand... she became very popular among residents of the district. On leaving Nilkerloo [circa 1872] she joined the Education Department and, later, due to failing health transferred to the Postal Department which finally brought her to the Marrabel Post Office as Postmistress where she remained until her death on 19 August 1885 at the age of forty-seven years. At the time of her death Miss Liston had written many short stories and will be always remembered as a clever writer of verse.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Miss Liston dated 23 January 1869 describing her arrival at Port Lincoln and her initial trip to Nilkerloo to take up the position of governess:

The New Year brought the advent of another baby to the pioneer family. The day Mrs Hamp was taken ill, we had not a horse or boy to send for the woman who lives nine miles off, but as we expected hourly for Mr Hamp to return we were not perturbed. Towards evening a boy arrived with a note and the mail from Mr Hamp that he was remaining for the day or two in Port Lincoln. The black boy was the only one who knew where the woman lived and he had started out searching for lost sheep, so when he returned at dusk we started him off immediately but he managed to lose himself.

The baby was born at two o'clock with nobody but Mrs Hamp and myself, in a state of terrible anxiety, present. Thank goodness all was right and I washed and dressed the baby boy in a fashion. I must have grown very weak minded lately, for when Mrs Hamp lay moaning I only saved myself from fainting by lying on the floor outside the door and when the woman came I was fool enough to cry. Mr Hamp expressed the utmost gratitude and brought me a present from town.

At page 42 of Rodney Cockburn's *Nomenclature of South Australia* (1908), a letter written by Henry Liston is reproduced contending that 'on undoubted authority the place was named after my sister... Ellen Liston...' Unfortunately, the 'authority' is not stated. However, in respect of the town's nomenclature the following facts are irrefutable; firstly, Ellen Liston left the employ of Mr Hamp, circa 1872, and, secondly, the town was named by Governor Jervois on 23 November 1878.

Indeed, it is all but beyond doubt that the Governor never knew of Ellen Liston because he was sworn in as Governor early in October 1877 and, in February 1878, departed for England to escort his family to South Australia. He returned in August 1878 and named the town three months later - at this time Miss Liston had long-departed the West Coast and was engaged as a school teacher. Thus, those who claim the nomenclature honours her memory have no substantive facts to support their case.

Governor Jervois named 36 towns in South Australia and, invariably, remained within the realm of family and friends when christening the creations of government and, on 23 November 1878, he wrote, simply, on a 'Plan for a Town at Waterloo Bay', the word 'Elliston'. At the time of his appointment, Governor Jervois was a Lieutenant-General, having joined the Royal Engineers in 1839.



Early road making in the Elliston district

As a Brigade Major he led an expedition against the Boers in South Africa in 1842. (See *Beaufort & Cradock*) He commanded the Royal Engineers' unit at Chatham from 1848 until 1852 and, coincidentally or otherwise, Sir Samuel Burdon Ellis (1787-1865) commanded the Chatham Division of the Royal Marines from 1851 to 1855.

Of course, it cannot be said, dogmatically, that it honours that gentleman, but the evidence regarding Governor Jervois' 'whims and fancies' in respect of nomenclature, and the application of logic, must place its previously accepted derivation in extreme jeopardy; indeed, we believe it to be incorrect.

A second candidate could have been Sir Henry Walton Ellis (1783-1815) who died of wounds at the battle of Waterloo; it is possible that Governor Jervois used the battle link with existing names in the near vicinity, viz, Wellington and Wellesley Points and named in 1865, i.e., fifty years after the battle of Waterloo.

Its school opened in 1880 while the town's first jetty was erected in 1881 and severely damaged during a storm in April 1896. A new structure was approved to the west of it in 1900 and, today, it is on the State's Heritage Register.



The 1881 jetty at Elliston

A photograph of the Governor-General talking to school children is in the *Chronicle*, 1 August 1908, page 31, of unloading wheat at the jetty on 1 April 1905, page 27. (See *Waterloo Bay*)



**Ellowar** - It is a reversal of the 'Rawolle' family name, the first of whom was Carl Heinrich Rawolle (1858-1908), who settled at Ebenezer and died at Eudunda. The **Ellowar** School opened in 1930 and closed in 1937.

**Elm Court** - (*See Vailima Court*)

**Elm, Mount** - (*See Phillips, Mount & Mount Elm*)

**Elmwood** - An 1859 'official' subdivision of part sections 118-119, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Emanuel Solomon; now included in Marion. Earlier, on 3 September 1856, the *Register* said the land was known as 'Mr Howard's section' and subject to subdivision. . The name occurs in Kent, England.

He arrived in the *Lady Wellington* in 1837 and became an auctioneer and ship owner.

**Elver Park** - A 1913 subdivision of section 218, Hundred of Dalrymple, by John Dunkeld Horn, suburban to Stansbury.

**Elwomple** - The first railway station between Tailem Bend and Pinnaroo, 11 km East of the former.

Originally, it was the name of G. Mathewson's pastoral station in the Hundred of Seymour and taken from an Aboriginal name given to a hut near the station site; meaning unknown. (*See Marmon Jabuk, Hundred of*)

Writing to the author from 'Bailinga', Jabuk, in February 1990, the local historian, Elizabeth Nicholls, said:

About six years ago people put aside a small area and started growing trees on sheer rock just to the east of Elwomple. We thought they were quite crazy as there seemed to be no water laid on. Anyway it has flourished and now looks like a 'Garden of Eden' in the harsh surroundings... During the last week they have named their place 'Elwomple'... it's amazing the tenacity of some people.

**Emerald** - A subdivision of section 76, Hundred of Pirie, by John Campbell in 1906 was called **Emerald Hill**; the land has since been resumed and is now an acquired soldier's perpetual lease.

**Emerald Rise** School, on Eyre Peninsula 24 km North-East of Poochera, opened in 1934 and closed in 1946. The name was approved on 30 November 1928 for a post office on section 15, Hundred of Kaldoonera.

**Emerald Springs**, South-West of Lake Eyre South, was named by B.H. Babbage, in 1858, because of the lush growth around its perimeter. At the time of its discovery it was yielding 175,000 gallons per day 'or enough to supply every inhabitant of South Australia with 1½ gallons of fresh water every day.'

The 'Emerald Springs Run' was established by J.H. Angas in 1869.

**Emeroo Range** - That portion of the Flinders Ranges, 18 km north of Port Augusta, located on section C and 125, Hundred of Crozier. The name was suggested by Sir Douglas Mawson, approved on 19 September 1947 and taken from a nearby homestead, contrived from 'emu' and 'kangaroo'.

The **Emeroo** railway station was on section 105. (*See Mawson*)

**Emerson** - A railway station at the intersection of Cross and Main South Roads; taken from 'Emerson Road' in an adjoining subdivision. The railway crossing was the location of the first installation of arrows in road traffic signals and, facetiously, called 'Hastings', *i.e.*, a reference to King Harold and his demise at the battle of Hastings from an arrow in an eye.

**Emily Springs** - Located West of the southern extremity of Lake Eyre North, they were named by Julius Jeffreys after Emily Bakewell, daughter of William Bakewell, his partner in Anna Creek station.

Emily Bakewell married Walter Reynell, in 1877, and died at Payneham in 1887, aged 36.

**Emmaus** - A Lutheran Church was built there in 1872, its congregation joining with Peters' Hill Parish in 1876.

The **Emmaus** School, between Eudunda and Point Pass, opened in 1917 and closed in 1941.

**Emu** - In 1857, Captain Bloomfield Douglas named **Emu Bay** while the town in the Hundred of Menzies, 19 km North-West of Kingscote, was proclaimed as 'Maxwell' on 28 December 1882. Its present descriptive name was adopted on 20 February 1941. On New Year's Day, 1899, the local sports committee held their annual picnic on the beach where a 'varied programme was presented, including two bicycle races, which were the first held on Kangaroo Island...' A jetty was erected there in 1918 and still stands today, 98 metres long.

**Emu Belt** was the name given to a place near Clare.

**Emu Bluff** is near Lake Everard and the 'Emu Bluff Run' was established by W. Hamilton in 1878.

**Emu Downs** Post Office on section 207, Hundred of Apoinga, opened in May 1881.

**Emu Downs** Government School opened in 1917 following the closure of the existing establishment:

Notice has been served upon the proprietor or headmaster of each of the German schools in the State that the Minister of Education will take over the school from 1 July 1917. The German school at Emu Downs has 20 pupils... [*See Australia Plains*]

It closed in 1949.

The experience which befell Mr R. Homburg, MP, while travelling from Burra to Emu Downs, a distance of 19 miles, is not likely to be forgotten by him... All went well until the 14-mile post was passed when he took a wrong turning which led to a discarded road in a slippery and muddy condition... After proceeding for five miles he decided to turn back when a dense fog, with misty rain, caused the headlights of the motor car to throw only a dim illumination, with the result that a slight deviation from the main track landed the car in a large Waterhouse and caused the wheel to be smashed to splinters.

With the aid of motor lamps a four mile tramp in the mud was necessary to reach the nearest house and, with the assistance of a buggy and a pair of horses, Mr Homburg attended the meeting of the Liberal Union, about three-quarters of an hour late...

**Emu Flat** is North-East of Keith and the 'Emu Flat Run' was established by J. Crompton in 1874 (lease no. 2359). (*See Ninety Mile Desert*)



Original Emu Flat Homestead

The **Emu Flat Forest Reserve**, near Keith, was land that, in 1887, came into the possession of the government through the non-payment of rent by the lessee:

It covers an area of about 11,000 acres and is... some four miles north of the railway line, and known as the Emu Flat old station...

The property is entirely deserted now but there are, although considerably out of repair, buildings... consisting of one or two dwelling houses and large stables...

In 1850, the directors of the Royal Mining Company 'having directed townships to be laid out at Jacob's Springs at the **Emu Flats** and at Kapunda on the most eligible spots for good water and valuable agricultural land, will on an early day offer the same for sale by public auction.' (See *Benbourni & Outawurta*)

In 1864, **Emu Flats** was said to be '16 miles south of Kooringa'. (See *Emu Vale*)

The foundation stone of a Bible Christian chapel was laid on 30 August 1871 by a resident, the Revs Richards and R. Bandt taking part in the proceedings. 'After tea a public meeting was addressed by the ministers named and Messrs Johnston and Roberts... For some time services have been conducted in a dwelling house in this comparatively new settlement.' (See *Robertstown & Petworth*)

**Emu Springs** - (See *Emuville*)

**Emu Vale** is situated about 12 km from Apoinga and, on Good Friday 1863:

The Wesleyans gave the children belonging to the Sunday school a treat, together with parents and friends. It had been announced that the picnic would be held at the Belt, about five miles from the chapel. The dampness of the morning prevented it and the treat came off on the chapel's ground... Just as tea was ready the Rev H. Chester drove up on his way to Kooringa...

In 1866/67, the school teacher was William C. Williamson, with 28 children enrolled. (See *Emu Flats*)

The name **Emuville** was applied to a subdivision of section 3201, Hundred of Stanley, by Edmund Bowman, circa 1860, situated east of 'Emu Springs Water Reserve' with the allotments facing the Burra-Apoinga Road.

The deposited plan says 'staked out at the Black Springs adjoining Mr Tapley's section.'

**Encounter Bay** - In his log of Thursday, 8 April 1802 Captain Matthew Flinders recorded that 'before two in the afternoon we stretched eastward again; and at four, a white rock was reported from aloft to be seen ahead':

On approaching nearer, it proved to be a ship standing towards us; and we cleared for action, in case of being attacked. The stranger was a heavy looking ship...; and our colours being hoisted, she showed a French ensign, and afterwards an English Jack forward, as we did a white flag... it was the French national ship *Le Geographe*, under the command of Captain Nicolas Baudin...

Thus, this friendly meeting between the representatives of two nations that were at war prompted Flinders to christen it 'Encounter Bay'. Baudin called it *Baie des Invalides* - 'Invalids' Bay', while Freycinet's charts show *Baie Mollien*. One hundred years later a commemorative plaque was erected on Rosetta Head (The Bluff) and unveiled by the Governor, Lord Tennyson. Among the first to settle there were Reverend R.W. Newland and family, who landed on Granite Island from *Lord Hobart*, ex Adelaide, late in 1839. (See *Moonapulla*)

The first subdivision to bear the name was created in 1863 when Melan (*sic*) Rumbelow subdivided section 82.

An earlier subdivision was discussed in 1838:

In case Mr Finnis should not furnish you with the information which you sought of him relating to the township at Encounter Bay in your last number I beg to answer your question myself. The town acres have been measured - a part of them two or three miles up a valley out of sight of the sea, and the rest of them, not opposite Victor Harbor, but all along the bay from Granite Island towards Rosetta Harbour, where there is no anchorage for ships and no landing place for boats.



Encounter Bay at the time of the first settlement

The form of this town is to be about **three miles** in length and **seventy yards!** in width. What ought to be town land is reserved as a country section, by which the public will be excluded from all chance of obtaining a town acre by open competition, but will be at the mercy of the person who holds the first choice there, who strangely enough **happens** to be a staunch supporter of the Resident Commissioner.

If ingenuity had been exercised to place the town acres where they should be of least value to the public and of smallest benefit to the emigration fund, it could not have succeeded better.



A Wind Driven Flour Mill at Encounter Bay, built circa 1855

The **assurance** by the Resident Commissioner that there should be a town at Encounter Bay has been cleverly evaded by placing it where no one will buy it.

I am informed that Mr Finnis is no party to this arrangement, but, on the contrary, disapproves of it, so that we may reasonably suppose that we are indebted for it to a higher quarter; and, if our expectations of the future are to be regulated by our experience of the past, then the sooner there is a change made the better.

[According to Rodney Cockburn this settlement was named 'Hindmarsh'.]

Later, in 1851, a roving reporter said 'the whale fishery is now the property of Messrs Boord, Bennett and Johnson':

There are ten or twelve buildings forming the establishment, comprising stables, sleeping berths, boat-sheds and workshops. The whole place was strewn with the gigantic bones of the huge animals caught and slaughtered, and thousands of gulls, perched on the scattered rocks at the foot of the cliff, rose, when disturbed, in clouds, screeching and wheeling about in enormous flocks, till they settled again. Mr Long, the superintendent, accompanied us with his big glass up the hill, in order to point out the seaward objects.

In some of the whaling seasons (from May to November), whales are taken at Rosetta Head; Mr Higgins told us of an occasion on which the exciting sight was witnessed from the shore to great advantage.

Mail facilities commenced to and from the bay in 1839 when it was carried by police via Willunga; by 1841 a post office had been established.

The **Hundred of Encounter Bay**, County of Hindmarsh, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846.

**Enfield** - The first survey in the area was carried out under Colonel Light's direction between 1837 and 1839 and, on 4 March 1842, George Hickox (ca.1806-1866), and other unnamed parties, purchased section 342, Hundred of Yatala. George Hickox laid out the village of **Enfield** in 1843 and, later, conveyed to the other persons who helped finance the purchase of the section the various allotments in the village comprising 44 blocks, each of one quarter of an acre. Among the early residents were John Collins, R. Harris, J.H. Nicholls, Henry Rosenwarne, William Drayton, Thomas Lugg, W. Lockier, F. Blight and E. Bishop.

Mr Hickox named the village after his birthplace in Middlesex, England, derived from either the Anglo-Saxon *enedfeld* - 'duck field' or the *Æ feld* - 'open country'. Lands Department records show the name 'Poor Man's Section' being applied to section 340, Hundred of Yatala, in the immediate vicinity of 'Enfield', so called because the labourers who purchased or leased allotments on it could not afford to build a hut for shelter and were obliged to live in 'dug-outs'.



'Angmering', the Ragless family home at Enfield built in 1840

In 1849, the village of **Enfield Chase** was described as a place where 'a well of excellent water will be secured for the use of villagers and by special request one acre has been reserved as the site of the Episcopal Church which is much wanted in the neighbourhood,' but, in 1874, a petition was forthcoming from citizens who sought a water supply for the village '... water is not obtainable under a depth of 100 feet, and even then too salt to be drinkable.'



A complaint about a local butcher's establishment was made on 30 March 1882:

When the wind blows from the direction of this establishment I cannot stop in my garden, I must run or vomit. There are large heaps of putrid animal matter [and] exposed to our burning sun the emanations from those putrefying masses are dreadful...

A photograph of the Ragless family is in the *Register*, 7 January 1928, page 10. John Ragless, senior, held a contiguous section to the village and was a contemporary of John Ridley and assisted him in building one of the first reaping machines, 'suggesting to him the idea of the comb.

'On his farm there was for many years the original comb made for the reaper. It was afterwards placed in the Exhibition Building together with a wooden plough made by John Ragless and an old corn grinding machine.'

**English, Hundred of** - In the County of Eyre, proclaimed on 12 July 1866. Thomas English, MLC (1865-1884), born in Cumberland, England, in 1820, came to South Australia in the *Richardson* in 1850, engaged in the building trade, erected the town hall and several churches before entering the Legislative Council in 1865; he died in office in December 1884

A photograph of members of the district council is in the *Chronicle*, 10 February 1912, page 30.

**Ennis** - A subdivision of part section 336, Hundred of Stanley, by Thomas John and Michael Cunneen in 1871 and named after its counterpart in County Clare, Ireland, from whence they came in 1850. It derives from *innis* or *inish* signifying an island, from the insulation of a considerable flat of ground by the River Ferguson.

Anciently, it was called *Inmiscluan-Ruadha*.

**Ennis Hill**, mentioned in the *Observer*, 24 May 1851, was said to be in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

**Enoomah Bore** - On 17 June 1929 this name was approved for a telephone office in the Hundred of Kekwick.

The **Enoomah Bore School** opened in 1927 and closed in 1937.

**Enterprise Colony** - (*See Colonel Light Colony*)

**Ephraim, Mount** - In the early days an Ephraim Methodist Church was erected to serve worshippers in the districts of Bull Creek and Prospect Hill and, in 1873, it was said that 'there is already a chapel at Spring Grove and another at Mount Ephraim, but they are both small and awkwardly situated, the frequenters living between the two...'

**Ercildoun** - A 1900 subdivision of section 99, Hundred of Pirie, by Jane Harris; now included in Risdon Park.

It was an ancient name of 'Earlston' in Berwickshire and means 'prospect hill'.

**Eric Island** - In Lake Eyre North, recalls Eric G. Bonython who, with H.G. Brooks, in 1950, negotiated the lower part of the flooded Cooper Creek to the lake.

**Erickville** - Laid out, in 1913, on sections 63-64, Hundred of Pirie, by William Cottle and William Morrow; now included in Port Pirie South. Mr Cottle's son, Frederick Ewan Cottle, was known as Erick Cottle. (*See Dorisville*)

**Ericville** - This name was given to a 1908 subdivision of section 65, Hundred of Pirie, by William K. Mallyon, bank manager of Port Pirie; now included in Port Pirie South.

**Erindale** - Probably derived from the Irish words *Erin* (Ireland) and *dale* (valley), but, unfortunately, no documentary evidence can be found to support the suggestion; there is a town of 'Erindale' in County Carlow. However, it can be said with certainty that it was taken from a house of the same name:

In the 1850s, Mr Henry William de Mole [1826-1892] built Erindale, Burnside, and with his family and unmarried brother, lived there for some years. Ernest M. de Mole [1841-1876] made additions to it in 1871 and the property passed through several hands including T.D. Fitcher, merchant, Mr Sison of the brewing firm of Syme & Sison and John Stuart Sanders, who planted an extensive orangery.

In 1889, it was purchased and rebuilt by James Cowan whose sons were well-known in the medical, pastoral and commercial world of South Australia.

He had a great love for native birds and beasts and part of the 24 acre estate was set aside as a happy hunting ground for wild geese, duck, swans and wallabies. After living there for only a year he met a tragic death at Dry Creek railway crossing.

The next owner was M.L. Arnold, who was prominent in racing circles, and he effected many improvements... The homestead and a few acres are leased by Mrs G.K. Edwards who conducts a nursing home. She has lived there since 1913, with the exception of two years it was occupied by Mr Arnold...

By 1908, portion of the land was owned by the South Australian Company and it laid out the suburb of **Erindale**, with an extension being made by the same company in May 1910.

**Eringa** - A property in the Far North; see pastoral lease no. 2258a.

**Erith** - Eight kilometres south of Balaklava and named after its counterpart in Kent, England, by Robert F. Ware, who conducted the post office from January 1877 and a greengrocery business. He arrived with his parents in the *Canton* in 1838 and died at Balaklava in 1909, aged 81. Mr Charles Ware, who died at Erith in October 1884:

For many years carried on a business at Bexley Heath, in Kent, as a horticulturist and, following his arrival... he established himself on the North-East Road, about two miles from Adelaide. Misfortune overtook him and during the last twelve years of his life he lived in comparative seclusion with his son. He was born in 1794...

The **Erith School** opened in 1879 and closed in 1952. Probably, the name derives from either the Anglo-Saxon *earhyth* - 'sea wharf' or *ear-hythe* - 'muddy landing place'.

**Ernabella** - John Carruthers did extensive triangulation survey work in the Musgrave Ranges in 1888 and, in 1937, pointed out that the name **Ernabella**, as commonly used, was incorrect and that he had marked it as **Ernabella** on his survey map and named the waterhole, 424 km North-West of Coober Pedy, after an Aborigine of that name, who

claimed he owned the country. In 1897, 'Glen Ferdinand... [was] known to the natives as Ernaballa...' and, until 1918, **Ernaballa Creek** was known as 'Ferdinand Creek' as christened in 1873 by Ernest Giles after Ferdinand von Mueller.

The establishment of **Ernaballa** marked the beginning of probably the last phase of pioneering settlement in South Australia.

By 1929 the whole of the Musgrave and Petermann ranges were unoccupied by white men. Then it was that Stanley Ferguson obtained the first water lease under an amendment of the Crown Lands Act, passed by parliament in 1928... The condition of the lease was that the holder should search for water and if he found a well giving a supply of 400 gallons a day, he was to be granted a long lease... He was successful with a well near the Ernaballa rock holes, a great gathering centre for the Aborigines...

Then he obtained an additional lease of 400 square miles and on that country sank eight more successful wells... As the first step in one of the largest schemes yet devised in South Australia for assisting the Aborigines, arrangements were made to purchase Mr S. Ferguson's station... on behalf of the Medical Mission to Aborigines and the land and homestead will be vested in the Presbyterian Church of South Australia...



School at Ernaballa



Camels drinking at Ernaballa Creek



Ernaballa Aboriginal girls laughingly collecting spiny Spinifex for use in building their wurlies

**Ernest, Mount** - Near Kingoonya. Rodney Cockburn says it was named after Ernest M. Sabine, an Adelaide Police Magistrate. He was the son of Clement Sabine (1833-1903), who arrived in the *Derwent* in 1853; during 1857 he took up the position of manager of various sheep runs leased by Price Maurice and was honorary secretary of the Pastoral Association of SA from 1859 to 1865. He was a promoter of the Glenelg Railway in 1871, member of the Glenelg Council and on the committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. (*See Sabine, Mount*)

**Ernies Flat** - In 1848, the Commissioner of Crown Lands described this place as being 'between Mr Hughes' Bundaleer station and the River Broughton ... ore has been discovered on sections 1977, 1982 and 1976.'

**Eroonah Bore** - (*See Scrub Pines*)

**Errington Hole, Lake** - Near Robe. A name selected by Dr Margaret Brock as it is close to 'Errington Hole' shown on an early map of the area.

**Erskine, Hundred of** - In the County of Dalhousie, proclaimed on 23 March 1876, where 'Mr. W.J. Conlon took up 1,000 acres in 1880 and last year got in 200 acres from which he obtained an average of four bushels':

He ploughed only three or four inches deep and sowed about three quarters of a bushel per acre of Purple Straw... He gets his supply of water from a neighbour's land where there is a good spring... He estimates that the locusts destroyed about two bushels per acre of his crop last year...

W.A.E. West-Erskine, MP (1871-1881), MLC (1885-1889), born in Ireland, in 1839, was Minister of Works in the Boucaut Government of 1875-76, returned to the United Kingdom in 1891 and died at St Ann's Hill, County Cork,

Ireland, on 22 October 1892. Earlier, in 1872 he assumed the name of 'Erskine' by Royal licence. (*For information on the Erskine School see under Dawlish.*)

A photograph of the Methodist Church is in the *Chronicle*, 15 April 1911, page 30, of a football team on 24 October 1935, page 36.

**Erudina** - Aboriginal for 'gum tree forests'. In 1895, a post office was established on 'Erudina Station', 165 km north of Yunta, when its postmaster was James Baird; it closed on 30 November 1916.

The recent sale [in 1923] of the station at a high price took my mind back to the last century when, having been well schooled by the late Peter White [*sic* - *Waite?*] and Christie Wade, I went through the north and North-East pastoral country with the late W. M. Paterson and wrote a series of articles entitled *The Story of the Drought*. Erudina was in a bad way then, but Mr W.H. Boucher-James was young, had a large heart, and could see a silver lining in the dark cloud. In the light of the recent sale the following is worth quoting: 'We crossed the Siccus River without difficulty and before long had entered Erudina. The country for the next couple of miles was as bare as a billiard table. The homestead, reared high up on piles is situated on the edge of the Pasmore...' [*See Baroota*]

A photograph of a 'Bush Christmas' is in the *Chronicle*, 8 January 1921, page 26, of wool transportation on 11 August 1928, page 41.

**Eschol** - Rodney Cockburn places it on the Victor Harbor railway where the Royal Institution for the Blind once cultivated osiers. It is a Biblical name.

**Esmond Park** - A 1917 subdivision of sections 405-86 and 412, Hundred of Mobilong, by Thomas O'Dea; now included in Murray Bridge.

**Estick Creek** - Probably recalls William J. Estick who was born on Hindmarsh Island in October 1870, died at Goolwa in 1952 and buried at Currency Creek.

**Etandua** - In a report to Governor Gawler, Major T.S. O'Halloran said that this was the name given to the River Murray mouth by the Aborigines.

**Etheaduna** - (*See Kopperamanna*)

**Ethel Bay** - Near Cape Spencer where the sailing ship *Ethel* grounded on 2 January 1904: 'A young sailor drowned trying to swim to safety, but by next morning the sea had abated and the crew waded ashore.'

Photographs of the wreck are in the *Observer*, 6 February 1904.

**Ethelton** - According to the deposited plan, William Wadham, the owner of section 905, Hundred of Port Adelaide, applied the name **Ethelton** to a subdivision of this land in 1874 when he purchased the section from the grantee, Thomas P. Addison; it was bounded by Maud, Harvey and Carlisle Streets.

At the time Mr Wadham said it was 'situated in close proximity to the Port Bridge, new wharfs and railway line as projected and adjacent to the town of Thornton.'

Rodney Cockburn says it was laid out by Dr James Phillips and named after his daughter, but available primary source information is in contradiction. However, Ethel Mary Phillips was born to James and Catherine Phillips on 15 February 1865. (*See under 'Kew' for Dr Phillips' subdivision in the near vicinity of Ethelton.*)

The **Ethelton** School opened as 'Glanville' in 1873 and became 'Ethelton' in 1919.

The railway line was opened in May 1916 but the station was not completed and named until 6 November.

A photograph of a panorama of the new Ethelton storage basin for uncut Canadian logs is in *The News*, 17 August 1935 - the caption reads:

Site of the log storage basin behind the Ethelton railway station. The logs will be floated across the river from overseas vessels and stored in rafts in the basin. The saw mill, where the logs will be cut, is shown under construction. The first consignment is due to arrive tomorrow and will be floated down the river on Monday.

**Eton Park** - An 1883 subdivision of section 279, Hundred of Adelaide, by William J.H. Farrant and Robert Knowles; now included in Evandale and advertised as having among its attractions 'a delightful view of the hills... The fertile garden soil [is] shown by the flourishing vines and fruit trees.'

Comprised of 18 allotments, bisected by Harcourt Road, it may have taken its name from a rural subdivision of 1849 that referred to sections 318, 319 and 320 that was reported as follows:

**Eton** near Windsor [is] three miles from town; blocks of 13 and 6½ acres. Good land, good prospects, abundant timber... ['Eton' is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'by the water.']

**Etrick** - The anniversary of the **Etrick** Presbyterian Church, reported in 1867 as lying 'four miles east of Riverton', was described in 1879. From 1845, until 1862, William and James Kelly leased sections 5247 and 5248, Hundred of Onkaparinga, from the SA Company and called it 'Etrick Farm'.

William Kelly married Jane Inglis whose father, James Inglis, was born in Etrick, Scotland, in 1802. James and William Kelly removed to near Riverton in 1857 and 1862 respectively and, on 18 April 1864, a meeting was held at James Kelly's 'Sunnybrae Farm' (sections 466 and 469) when he donated land for a new church.

On 9 September 1864, Mrs James Kelly laid the foundation stone of the **Etrick** Presbyterian Church and the opening service was held on 9 April 1865.

It closed in 1877 and the building and furnishings were sold to Mr John Kelly (no relation to Messrs Kelly) who demolished the church, the pews being given to the new congregation at Belalie East in 1881.

**Hundred of Etrick**, County of Russell, was proclaimed on 4 May 1893, and where 'the 50-odd settlers [were] a patient lot of men, but the difficulties they have to encounter are telling upon the optimism of many':



‘We have no roads, no railways and no water’, one of them said, ‘and unless the government helps us soon I don’t know how we can continue...’ Ettrick has been opened nearly two years and nothing has been spent on it... Water and wheat carting have to be done through heavy sand and mallee and, as some of the tracks are being blocked by reason of farmers fencing their holdings, new and roundabout ones have to be begun continually...

It was named by Governor Kintore who hailed from Scotland where there is a ‘Parish of Ettrick’ in Selkirk, derived from the Gaelic *eadar-dha-eas* - ‘between two waterfalls’.

The **Hundred of Ettrick** School opened in 1912 and closed in 1944.

**Ettrick Brae** Post Office was on section 4, Hundred of Ettrick, 29 km North-East of Murray Bridge.

**Eucla** - A corruption of the Aboriginal *jirkila* meaning ‘rattle of flints’, from the flint boulders on the sea shore derived from the Miocene cliffs. (It is in Western Australia, but is included here, because the origin is in some doubt in published nomenclature.) In 1908, it was suggested that the name is derived from the Aboriginal word *yirculyer* that means ‘a point’ and is the ‘native name for a bluff a few miles east of Eucla’ and the correspondent went further and said that ‘the township is really *chiniala* - a hill; Eucla being near sandhills.’

In 1867, it was reported that ‘some time ago Mr Delisser discovered what he thought would prove a safe landing place in what is now known as the harbour of Eucla... For sheep farming the new country found by him may be found of no small value when the question of water supply is settled...’

The **Eucla** telegraph station opened in 1877, the town site surveyed in 1885 and a jetty erected in 1887.

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in December 1879, *Frearson’s Weekly*, 29 November 1879, page 357 and photographs in the *Chronicle*, 9 December 1911, page 30, 29 May 1926, page 40.

**Eudunda** - The town, surveyed in 1872, took its name from a spring west of the township the Aborigines called *judandakawi* - ‘sheltered water’ and was ‘known as far back as 1843 when the country was taken up first by F.H. Dutton.’ It was a private subdivision made on behalf of John Hannan (1843-1928), the owner of part section 130, Hundred of Neales, while the government town of **Eudunda South**, proclaimed on 21 May 1908, was changed to **Eudunda** on 20 February 1941. The town was described in 1873:

We are about to have a public house at Eudunda... The business establishment consists of a mill, a post office, butcher’s shop and a wine shop - the latter being the intended place for the future public house..., while in 1891:

The recent prosecutions at Eudunda have once more brought prominently under notice the abuse of the club system... The persons connected with the Sutherland’s and Eudunda clubs, who were put on trial, were heavily fined... The method of detection employed was ingenious... A constable disguised as a swagman visited the so-called clubs and, in that character, was supplied with drink...

When a Moses has risen who will add performance to the promise to lead us through the wilderness of the licensing question, the difficulties of dealing with these bogus clubs will no doubt be solved...

A photograph of Davey’s Mill is in the *Observer*, 22 February 1919, page 26, of rifle shooting on 7 May 1910, page 27, of cave explorers on 25 February 1928, page 38, of the fire station in the *Chronicle*, 9 April 1931, page 36, of a ‘Back to Eudunda’ celebration on 7 November 1935, page 32.

**Eukaby** - A post office ‘265 miles north of Adelaide’ that opened in July 1888 and closed circa 1890. In 1886, Mr G.T. O’Hara, manager of the Glen Warwick station, belonging to Dr J.R. Stephens, found what he believed to be ‘silver-bearing stuff at **Eukaby Hill** about 60 miles North-East of Orroroo and 50 miles North-West of Yunta’:

An effort was made to float the property in Adelaide, but at that time there was not the same faith in South Australia as a mineral country as there is now, and nothing would do if it was not in sight of the Barrier...

The name was given, also, to a gold mine near Woodside in 1891.

**Euko** - A former mining village on the eastern outskirts of Moonta.

**Eulabie** - (See *Chandada*)

**Euler, Cape** - South of Tumby Bay and named in 1913 following a visit to South Australia by Count de Fleurieu in honour of Leonard Euler, mathematician (1707-1783). (See *Fleurieu Peninsula*)

**Eurelia** - An Aboriginal name applied to a dam on Oladdie station; in the Jadiaura tribal dialect it means ‘place of the ear’. (See *Uraidla*) In 1908, Mr C. Burton Evan said that it derived from ‘a place of that name on the Oladdie station where there is, or was, a dam a few miles from Eurelia township, though the dam is nearer to Carrieton.’

The **Hundred of Eurelia**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 23 March 1876. It was here where it was gradually realised that the old myth ‘the rain follows the plough’ was fallacious. ‘The result must have been heart-breaking, just as it was pitiable to see the results which ignorant farmers wrought upon the landscape; much of the land... was down to bare shale.’ The town of **Eurelia**, 16 km north of Orroroo, surveyed by J.C. Hawker, was proclaimed on 12 September 1878. A story is told about two railway porters, who stood on the railway station platform shouting the name. One said ‘you’re a liar’, while the other called ‘you really are.’ The latter is the correct pronunciation. The **Eurelia** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1943; the **Hundred of Eurelia** School opened in 1919 and, in the same year, had its name changed to ‘Hill View’.

**Eurelia West** School was opened by Nellie Francis in 1888 and closed in 1922.

On Easter Monday, 1879, athletic and other sports were held on the ground in front of Fielder’s Hotel where ‘about 200 persons assembled, both sexes being pretty well equally represented. The sports were carried out under the supervision of Messrs Potts and Slater... The day’s proceedings were wound up with a ball at the hotel.’

**Euria Well** - North of Fowlers Bay. Aboriginal for ‘shaky’. **Euria Water** - (See *Tarcoola*)

**Eurilpa** - A corruption of the Aboriginal *jurilpa*, meaning either 'paired ears' or 'sharp pointed hills'. (See *Uraidla*)  
The **Hundred of Eurilpa**, County of Granville, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877.

The **Eurilpa** School opened in 1888 and closed in 1908. Eurilpa sports were held in Messrs Kerr brothers' paddock on Christmas Day, 1884, and the place selected was 'a suitable flat, having a fine row of trees to shade the pleasure seekers throughout the day. This being the first sports of the kind, a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested. Mr Kenny, of Carrieton, had a booth on the ground which was well patronised...'

**Eurimbla** - A 1921 subdivision of part section 772, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by F.F. Burmeister, H. Tidswell, A.H. Moore, A.R. Tuckett and E.H. Hannaford, comprising 14 allotments along Hannaford Street; now included in Outer Harbor, It, no doubt, has some association with a steamer built at Osborne because 'the *Eurimbla* will be named and launched by Lady Weigall':

The work of building the ship commenced early in 1920. She is a vessel of 6,000 tons dead... The event will be a novel and interesting one, owing to the size of the vessel and the importance of this big industry to the State...

A 1922 report says the ship 'was named by the Commonwealth Government but no information is available locally as to the origin of the name.' Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 30 April 1921, page 25.

**Euro Bluff** - In 1863, the lease of this station was granted to Louis Kell (1837-1911) who arrived in the *Rajahstan* with his parents in 1838; he held it for a year when Thomas Guy became the lessee; 'William Fowler took over in 1869 and Gilbert Richardson was installed as manager... In the 1880s the station was sold at public auction to the Bowman brothers...'

**Euromina** - Derived from the Aboriginal *yurro-mina* - 'place of the lizard's eye'.

The town of **Euromina**, in the Hundred of Andrews, 22 km north of Clare, existed only on the map 'about nine and half miles north of Bungaree and about eight miles North-West of the Camel's Hump on the Hutt River.'

The reason why the town never developed was not due to the possibility of flooding, by the Hutt River, but 'entirely to the fact that the surrounding land was... purchased by the two station property owners - G.C. Hawker of Bungaree and Charles B. Fisher of Hill River.' The **Euromina** School opened in 1915 and closed in 1950.

There is a **Euromina Swamp** near Kybybolite. (See *Kybybolite*)

**Euromudla Hill** - South-East of Lake Torrens. Aboriginal for kangaroo head; the hill is supposed to resemble the head of this animal; *euro* - 'kangaroo' and *mudla* - 'head'.

**Evandale** - In the early 1860s, William Bakewell (ca.1818-1870), who arrived in the *Fairfield* in 1839, purchased portion of section 279, Hundred of Adelaide, and subdivided it into one to twenty-acre blocks suitable for vineyards, calling it 'Bakewell Town'. On 1 January 1861, Henry Goss registered the purchase of lot 50 of the subdivision comprising 12 acres and, on it, built a house calling it 'Evandale'. By 1880 hard times had befallen Henry Goss and, in 1885, his 'Evandale House' was offered for sale by the mortgagee. (See *Llandower*)

In 1876, Francis Opie subdivided lot 36 and called it **Evandale** (*sic*) while, in December 1881, Henry Woodcock created **Evandale** out of lots 37, 38 and 39; this subdivision lay between Bakewell Rd. and Jones St. and was bisected by Belinda, Morris (*see Saint Morris*) and Elizabeth Streets.

The name **Evandale** was given, also, to a subdivision of fourteen sections in the Hundred of Jellicoe into large rural blocks by Frederick L. and Mary A. Evans in 1914. He was a great-grandson of George Fife Angas whose daughter, Sarah, married Henry Evans who, in February 1851, described his property as **Evandale on the Rhine**.

In 1868 'an order for two tablets sent to the marble works of Mrs Kellet, Waymouth Street, has been executed in a highly satisfactory manner and the tablets have been sent to their several destinations to be fixed under the direction of Mrs Kellet's manager. One tablet was installed in a church at Angaston and the other at North Rhine...'

**Evandale Swamp** on section 12, Hundred of Murrabinna, was named by Professor W.D. Williams on 6 October 1983 after an adjoining property.

**Evans** - On section 19, Hundred of Waterhouse, are **Evans Caves**, probably named in honour of Thomas Evans, a government surveyor, who did extensive surveying in the South-East. His son, William Greig Evans, followed his footsteps and commenced duty as a field hand in June 1864.

During his long service he carried out extensive work south of Adelaide in the Hundreds of Noarlunga and Kuitpo *etc.* and in many other parts of the State, including many new Hundreds on the West Coast.

He spent over ten years there with scarcely a break. It is possible that Mr Evans has more 'survey miles' to his credit than any other surveyor in this State.

**Evans Island**, in the Nuyts Archipelago, was named by Matthew Flinders, on 3 February 1802 after Thomas Evans, one of his midshipmen. Baudin called it *Le Pacifique* (The Peaceful One).

**Evansdale** - This name was given to section 73 and others, Hundred of Moorooroo, by the owner Sarah Lindsay Evans, the daughter of George Fife Angas. (See *Evandale*)

**Evanston** - In 1850, James Philcox gave this name to a subdivision of sections 3220-21, Hundred of Munno Para. When the plan was lodged in the General Registry Office in 1854 it was endorsed: 'This is the plan annexed to and referred to in conveyance dated 2 April 1853 to John Morphet.' In 1855, it was referred to as **Evans Town**. (See *Farnham*) There is an Evanstown (*sic*) in Glamorgan, Wales.

While, possibly, having no bearing on its nomenclature it is interesting to note that Henry Evans (*see Evansdale*) was an influential man in the district and, among other occupations, was a chemist. Another influential man, William Paxton, who made a fortune out of the Burra mine, engaged in that profession, also, and was co-founder of 'Willaston' in close proximity to 'Evanston'.

Unfortunately, James Philcox, a land speculator, is an enigma because of the lack of biographical information. Accordingly, any link he may have had with Messrs Evans and Paxton remains lost in the mists of time.

**Evanton** - A subdivision of sections 810-13 and 826-30, Hundred of Wallaroo, by John Evans in 1900; now included in Wallaroo. It is, no doubt, a combination of his surname and the OE *ton* 'town'; the name occurs as a village in County Ross, Scotland.

**Evendale** - (See *Evandale*)

**Evelyn Downs** - A pastoral property near Oodnadatta,



Lunch time en route to Evelyn Downs

**Everard** - William Everard, MP (1865-1872) has his name commemorated by **Hundred of Everard**, County of Stanley, proclaimed on 25 July 1867; a post office on section 293 in the Hundred of Everard; **Mount Everard** in the Musgrave Ranges discovered by W.C. Gosse on 2 November 1873; **Lake Everard**, near Lake Gairdner, discovered by P.E. Warburton in 1858, mapped by C.H. Harris in August 1874 and named by Governor Musgrave in October 1874; **Everard Creek** (or **The Everard**), now known as the 'River Diamantina', named by J.W. Lewis. The **Hundred of Everard** School opened in 1882 and closed in 1903.

**Everard Central** School opened in 1910 and had its name changed to **Everard East** in 1915; closed in 1937. **Everard West** School operated from 1901 until 1943.

**Lake Everard** Rural School opened in 1968 and closed in 1969.

**Everard Park** was a 1921 subdivision of part section 44, Hundred of Adelaide, by the executors of Charles J. Everard who pronounced that 'the psychological moment has arrived for investment in Bay Road building sites.'

Dr Charles G. Everard arrived in South Australia in 1836 and farmed land in the Unley district from 1838 until his death in 1876.

The name commemorates the Everard family, who held sections 43 and 44 for over seventy years. (See *Ashford*)

A photograph of 'Everard Estate, Forestville', is in *The Critic*, 3 February 1909, page 12.

**Everley** - A ploughing match at this place was reported in 1857 when 'the spot selected... was section 1354 on the Tinpot Special Survey occupied by William Howlett (1820-1884) and adjoining the inn... The entire settlement is of recent date...' (See *Tinpot*)

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

The Gold Escort route passed along the road to the eastern colonies goldfields through Mount Barker, Wistow and then past Everley Hotel (also known as Tin Pot Inn) at Everleigh [*sic*] (also known as Woodchester) ...

Trade at the Tin Pot Inn continued to flourish when the Wheal Ellen Mine opened close by in 1858 and a road from the mine came almost to the inn door. However, when the Inn closed about 1867 it became a private dwelling until the early twentieth century. It has since been demolished.

**Eversden** - The school in the Hundred of Light was opened in 1864 and closed in 1869, while an anniversary of the Eversden Primitive Methodist Church was reported in 1867.

**Everton** - An 1878 subdivision of part section 421, Hundred of Yatala, by William H.C. Aldwell comprising 60 allotments bisected by Ward Street; now included in Pennington, and named after some association he had with an English town derived from the OE *eofor* - 'boar farm'.

**Ewaninga** - Rodney Cockburn identifies it as being a railway station on the north-south railway and derived from the Aboriginal *ewan* - 'cave' and *inga* - 'track'. There were large caves in the vicinity.

**Ewen Hill** - A proposed post office at this place for the residents of the Hundreds of Mann and Hawker was discussed in 1886.

**Ewens Creek** - It lies east of Port MacDonnell and prior to July 1939 it was named 'Eight Mile Creek', its present name being adopted at the behest of the local district council.

Thomas Charles Ewens held section 355, Hundred of MacDonnell, and, one day in the 1870s, while out shooting he heard the honking of wild geese and, attempting to locate them, found the ponds.

When Mr George Goyder visited the district he found that 'the flooding of country which was to be drained was not the result of local rainfall but from a stream that ran into it from a deep waterhole some miles distant':

At one time, Mr Thomas Ewens sailed a boat between this hole and the flooded land and was only stopped from reaching Port MacDonnell by thick teatree... Goyder named the new discovery the **Thomas Ewens Spring Ponds**.

A Mortlock Library note says 'the reason for this designation was that his three elder brothers, William, John and Wolford, were also known in the South-East.' In September 1942 the name 'Kantarli' was suggested for a proposed settlement at this place; Aboriginal for 'seepage place' or 'swamp'.

**Exeter** - The name comes from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'fortress on the river' and, in 877 AD, it was written as *exe-cestre* where *exe* referred to the River Exe and *cestre* derived from the OE *ceaster* - 'city or walled town'.



On 18 May 1850, Philip Levi purchased sections 1104-1107, Hundred of Port Adelaide and by April 1851 section 1106 was owned by John Laphthorne, who subdivided it sometime before January 1854. However, the name of Exeter doesn't appear on official documents until 1882 when William Wells cut up part of section 1106.

John Laphthorne, born at Exeter, Devonshire, in 1807, arrived in South Australia in the *Orissa* in 1840 and died at Exeter, Adelaide, in 1889.

A report on larrikinism was reported on 20 February 1885:

A baptism in dirty ditch water, and 'a wiping with an oaken towel' or a judicial flagellation, are held to be amongst the most effective recipes for treating this larrikinism, only as in the cooking of hares, they must first be caught.

In 1917, considerable apprehension was felt by the residents of Exeter over the fact that the new tram lines crossed the rails at a busy point in the district.

It was explained that the Railways Commissioner had 'objected to the crossing and a bridge was segregated':

Residents objected to that and the matter was referred to the North Terrace Reserves Commission and this body reported in favour of a level crossing and the system is now in operation... People are now able to travel from Albert Park, between Alberton and Cheltenham, to Largs and Semaphore and there remains a gap of only 3 miles to Hindmarsh to link up Adelaide to those... places by the electric system...

**Eyre** - The name of Edward John Eyre, overlander and explorer, is commemorated by many features of South Australia. **County of Eyre**, proclaimed on 2 July 1842; **Eyre Creek** (known as Mulligan River, also) in the Far North-East, discovered and named by Charles Sturt on 5 September 1845.

On 21 June 1858, Capt. B. Douglas said, 'in obedience to His Excellency's wishes, I have named the harbour itself **Port Eyre**, leaving Fowler's Bay to designate the entire space between Point Fowler and Port Sinclair.'

**Eyre Flat School** was opened in 1859, closed in 1863 and reopened as 'Kangarilla' in 1870; **Eyre Flat Post Office** was opened in 1850 by Charles Thorpe and changed to 'Kangarilla' in 1862. Following overlanding from Sydney, Edward Eyre advertised, 'Fat wethers for sale... They are now depasturing and may be seen daily at our station on the southern side of the Onkaparinga about 16 miles from Adelaide.' (See *Kangarilla*) 'On 8 November 1860 the foundation stone of a Bible Christian Chapel was laid "at Mr Baker's place" by Mr Riddell, minister...'

**Eyre Peninsula** was named by Governor Gawler on 7 November 1839; **Mount Eyre**, west of Hawker, was the northern most point of Eyre's 1839 expedition and named by Governor Gawler on 11 July 1839.

**Eyre Island** is in the Nuyts Archipelago.

**Eyre Waterhole** - (See *Streaky Bay*)

On 31 October 1839, Governor Gawler applied the name **Eyria** to the Peninsula between Spencer Gulf and the Southern Ocean from Cape Catastrophe to the western point of Denial Bay.

**Lake Eyre** is the largest lake in Australia and lies in an area receiving, on average, less than 120 millimetres of rain per year and, accordingly, its surface is usually dry and covered with a salt crust of up to five metres thick. It was used by Donald Campbell to break a world land speed record on 17 July 1964 when he attained the speed of 403.1 mph.



'Bluebird' on a trial run in late 1963



Aerial view of Lake Eyre by C.W. Bonython

The lake was discovered on 14 August 1840 from a high bank now called **Eyre Lookout**.

Governor MacDonnell named it in October 1860, after G.W. Goyder and his survey team had 'clearly delineated the northern end of Lake Torrens and the southern portion of the big lake beyond.'

In 1877, it was found to be two lakes connected by a channel. (See *Babbage Peninsula*)

A chronological history of the naming of the lake was published in 1902; it says, *inter alia*:

1858, named Lake Gregory by Babbage; 1858, called a 'large lake' by Warburton; in 1859 the SA Government recognised Babbage as the discoverer; 1859, Governor MacDonnell made an exploratory trip and called it Lake Torrens; 1860, Babbage's 'discovery' doubted; 1860, declared that 'both lakes discovered by Eyre'...

The town of **Mount Eyre**, Hundred of Warrakimbo, surveyed in January 1863 was offered for sale on 14 May 1863.

In respect of transport facilities within the district:

The railway ended the weekly coach service from Port Augusta to Beltana but it continued to run for a time as far as the township of Mt Eyre where there was a government well, an eating house, a store, a blacksmith shop and a house or two. Originally, the Overland Telegraph Line passed close to the township south of which a few poles remain standing today. Later the line was made to follow the railway and was taken through the Pichi Richi Pass.