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Some of our names have apparently been given to the places by drunken bushmen and from our scrupulosity in interfering with the liberty of the subject, an inflection of no light character has to be borne by those who come after them. Sheaoak Log is passable... as it has an interesting historical association connected with it. But what shall we say for Skillogolee Creek? Are we ever to be reminded of thin gruel days at Dotheboy's Hall or the parish poor house.

(Register, 7 October 1861, page 3c)

Wabricoola - A property North-East of Black Rock; see pastoral lease no. 1634.

Waddikee - A town, 32 km South-West of Kimba, proclaimed on 14 July 1927, took its name from the adjacent well and rock called *wadiki* where J.C. Darke was killed by Aborigines on 24 October 1844. **Waddikee School** opened in 1942 and closed in 1945. Aboriginal for 'wattle'. (See *Darke Peak, Pugatharri & Koongawa, Hundred of*)

Waddington Bluff - On section 98, Hundred of Waroonee, probably recalls James Waddington, described as an 'overseer of Waukaringa'.

Wadella - A school near Tumby Bay in the Hundred of Hutchison opened on 1 July 1914 by Jessie Ormiston; it closed in 1926.

Wadjalawi - A tea tree swamp in the Hundred of Coonarie, west of Point Davenport; an Aboriginal word meaning 'bull ant water'.

Wadmore - G.W. Goyder named **Wadmore Hill**, near Lyndhurst, after George Wadmore, a survey employee who was born in Plymouth, England, arrived in the *John Woodall* in 1849 and died at Woodside on 7 August 1918.

W.R. Wadmore, Mayor of Campbelltown, was honoured in 1972 when his name was given to **Wadmore Park** in Maryvale Road, Campbelltown.

Wadnaminga Dam - South of Manna Hill where the 'Wadnaminga Run' was established, circa 1888 (lease no. 1253). Gold was discovered there in 1888, when 105 acres were resumed out of lease no. 976 held by E.J. Andrews for the purpose of building sites. **Wadnaminga Dam School** opened in 1893 and closed in 1900.

The **Wadnaminga Dam** Post Office operated from January 1891 until October 1901. (See *Wadnamingyana*)

In 1929, it was said to be 'more picturesque than the usual North-East country, of low ridges, timber lined creeks and sandy stretches of saltbush and mallee':

The gold bearing reefs were discovered 40 years ago and were worked with a certain amount of vigour until 1895-96... The original plants were financed from Melbourne... It was once a flourishing township with hotel and stores...

Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in April 1895, page 52.

Wadnamingyana - Near Lake Eyre South; Aboriginal for 'crooked cave'.

Wagrien - The sale of this town was advertised in 1887:

On Wednesday, September 7 - To speculators, capitalists, tradesmen, *etc*, new township on the Silverton line of railway... Ernest Siekmann will offer for sale by auction under instruction from Mr John Rasmur, part of section 82, [Hundred of] Gumbowie, laid out as **Wagrien** on the Silverton line of railway and about 8 miles from Petersburg.

This station must take the produce and trade of five large Hundreds - Gumbowie, Cavenagh, Coglein, Paratoo and Nackara - and is bound to become a place of considerable importance. The country about is known to be highly auriferous of both gold and silver and valuable discoveries may be made at any time... there will be room for all sorts of tradesmen and also for speculation.

The **Wagrien** Post Office was situated '162 miles north of Adelaide [at] Dawson Road crossing on [the] Terowie to Broken Hill Railway'; it opened in April 1888 and closed in January 1891.

Wahlerts Rest - Thirteen kilometres north of Blinman is the burial place of Charles Lewis Wahlert, who died there on 9 August 1940.



Local residents at the Wahpunyah railway siding

Wahpunyah - The former name of 'Yumali'; a corruption of the Aboriginal *wahgunyah* - either 'crows' resting place' or, according to Professor N. Tindale, 'place of strangers'.

A photograph of an Arbor Day at the school is in the *Observer*, 29 August 1914, page 32.

Waikato - A 1921 subdivision of part section 5116, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by Arthur and Clara C. Russell into 16 allotments along Jeffrey Street; now included in Lobethal.

Probably, the name comes from New Zealand and translates as 'flowing water'.

Waikerie - A corruption of the Aboriginal *weikari* (or *waikere*) given to a species of ghost moth that, at a certain season each year, appeared in thousands among the river red gums, when they provided valuable food for the Aborigines. The word refers, also, to the actual flight of the moths.

Land in the area was taken up first under occupation licence from 25 September 1845 by Samuel Reid of Gawler, who sold out to E.B. Scott in July 1851 (lease no 96).

Application no. 24248 in the General Registry Office suggests that the Aboriginal name for the district was 'Toolunka', while, in 1882, 'Waikerie' was adopted by W.T. Shephard and given to his pastoral lease.

The 'Waikerie Village Association' was founded in 1894 by forty-two married couples and twenty single men. By 22 March 1894 six of its original members had left the village because 'some differences have arisen and relations have not been so harmonious as could be wished.' In 1910, the Waikerie and Ramco settlers surrendered their leases to enable their holdings to be included in the **Waikerie Irrigation Area**.

The **Waikerie Village Settlement** School opened in 1895. The **Hundred of Waikerie**, County of Albert, was proclaimed on 15 June 1893; the town of **Waikerie** followed on 17 March 1910. (See *Ramco & Round Flat*)

Photographs of the State school are in the *Observer*, 20 September 1913, page 6 (supp.), of the 'commune' on 30 April 1910, page 27, *Chronicle*, 18 March 1911, page 31, *Observer*, 29 March 1912, page 32.



An Aboriginal 'Canoe Tree' near Waikerie

Waite Hill - On section 8, Hundred of Hardy, named in 1940 after Peter Waite. (See *Urrbrae*)

Rodney Cockburn records a **Waite Creek** that was named by C.G.A. Winnecke after the same gentleman.

Waitpinga - It is an Aboriginal word for 'windy place'.

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

One of the first visitors to the district was Henry Alford who, with two special constables (Anderson and Hatley), went to Victor Harbor to arrest a man called Morgan for complicity in the attempted murder of Sheriff Smart.

The **Waitpinga** Post Office operated from 1867 until 1886.

The **Waitpinga** School opened in 1931 and closed in 1943.

Wakarla Adpaindanha Cave - East of Beltana. Aboriginal for 'painting of the crows'.

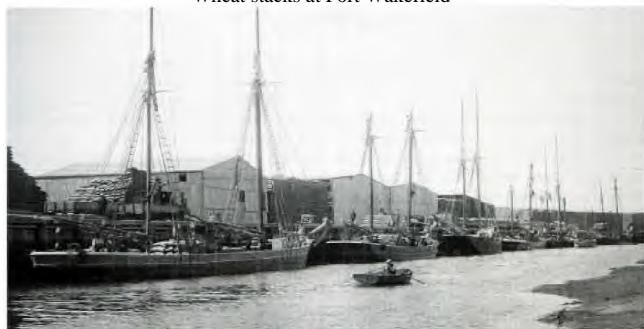
Wakefield - **Port Wakefield** takes its name from the **River Wakefield**, discovered by William Hill in 1838, who named it after Edward Gibbon Wakefield; on Freycinet's charts it is shown as *Baie Caroline*.

As to the port, in 1849 it was said that 'an important discovery has been made at the head of Gulf St Vincent by Mr Buck, lighterman, being nothing less than the existence in that quarter of an available harbour for coasters... with good natural accommodation for... loading and discharge.'

A history of the town and photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 21 July 1932, pages 34 and 42, of the Anglican Church on 31 August 1912, page 30, of digging a pit for a pumping plant in the *Observer*, 3 August 1912, page 31, of a Methodist Sunday school kindergarten on 12 August 1916, page 26, of the town in the *Chronicle*, 4 July 1925, page 40, of school students in the *Observer*, 23 September 1916, page 25, of a vice-regal visit on 4 August 1928, page 38. Information on and photographs of a settler leaving the 'City for Waikerie' in the *Chronicle*, 15 October 1921, page 26-41c, of Boy Scouts on 4 August 1928, page 42, of a kangaroo hunt on 6 September 1934, page 32, of a football team on 8 November 1934, page 33, of a basketball team on 15 November 1934, page 34, of tennis teams on 18 April 1935, pages 31 and 34, of a cricket team on 9 May 1935, page 33, of a basketball team on 4 July 1935, page 37, of the opening of a swimming pool on 13 February 1936, page 35, of 'The Old Swimming Hole' in *The Mail*, February 1937, page 26.



Wheat stacks at Port Wakefield



Port Wakefield wharf -1912

The government town of **Wakefield** was prompted by this discovery, being surveyed on section 2138, Hundred of Inkerman, in April 1850 and offered first for sale on 16 May 1850.

In 1850, 'Port Henry' was renamed '**Port Wakefield**' 'by command of His Excellency':

The change of name is in good taste and complimentary to the gentleman upon whose system the colony was founded, as well as appropriate to a locality known as the *embouchure* of the River Wakefield...

A township is to be laid out on section 2030... Leases of the corresponding water frontages will be offered to public competition...

Rodney Cockburn suggests that 'Port Henry' was possibly named after Henry Ayers, Secretary of the SA Mining Association, and goes on to say that, at one time, it was proposed to call the place 'Port Young' but 'as the locality was then so unattractive in appearance... his Excellency demurred.'

Sketches and information on the town are in the *Pictorial Australian* in June 1876, December 1880. *Frearson's Weekly*, 11 December 1880, page 627 and a supplement, 12 February 1881, page 9. A sketch showing the boring of water is in the *Pictorial Australian* in January 1881, page 29. Photographs and a history of the town are in the *Chronicle*, 11 August 1932, pages 34 and 42, of the Institute and its committee on 25 December 1909, page 31, of a stranded whale on 3 October 1925, page 37, of a recruiting train is on 8 April 1916, page 25, of a war memorial in the *Chronicle*, 24 September 1927, page 57.

The **Port Wakefield** School opened in 1866, the **Wakefield** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1897; the **Lower Wakefield** School opened in 1874 and closed in 1898. (See *Upper Wakefield*)

Wakpul - Two granite boulders on the shore about 20 km north west of Kingston, SE, - *wak* - 'crow', *pul* - 'dual place' ('where we go, a place we all go').

Wakuli - A meeting place on section 2, Hundred of Coonarie, where articles of economic worth, such as resins and flints, were exchanged for clothing, *etc.* The act of trading was called *wakuinja*.

Waldaree Park - Aboriginal for 'acacia' and given to a 1927 subdivision of part section 97, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by George Paxton Bruce of Toorak Gardens; now included in Gepps Cross where the name is retained in 'Waldaree Street'.

Waldegrave Islands - In the Investigator Group, named by Matthew Flinders on 10 February 1802. Sir Richard Waldegrave, the Lincolnshire representative in the House of Commons.

Baudin called them *Isles du Pelicant* (Pelican Isles), while Freycinet's charts show *Is. Morio*.

The pioneer pastoralist on the island was J.C. Hamp in 1876 (lease no. 2614).

In 1915, it was said that 'the baying of seals mingled with the wild music of the waves, for on **Little Waldegrave** lives a colony of hundreds of seals':

Some 40 years ago guano was shipped from the island and today may be seen rusted tools, the framework of a barrow, the upturned skeleton of a dray, a leaky square iron tank, pieces of timber and the ruins of an old hut...

Waldoona Spring - In the Far North-West was the name of local Aboriginal people.

Walkaby - A private school near Bute conducted by the Lutheran Church.

Walker - J. Walker, who held pastoral lease no. 91 of 1851, is remembered by **Walker Creek** that flows into the River Murray South-West of Monash; its alternative name is 'Katarapko Creek' or 'Cragg's Creek'. (See *Katarapko, Hundred of*)

Rodney Cockburn records **Walker Dam** as being mentioned frequently during the agitation for the Moorook railway. **Walkers Dam** School opened in 1925 and was changed to 'Wunkar' in 1926.

Rodney Cockburn says that the former was named after a shepherd of that name employed on Thurk Station, but see 'Walker Creek' for another possible explanation of its nomenclature. (See *Wunkar*)

Walker Flat, 20 km south of Swan Reach, was named after Benjamin Walker (ca.1805 - 1884), who built a flour mill at Mannum, in 1876, when, 'carried by steam boat, camel train and bullock team, his flour gave the pioneers between Mannum and the Queensland border their daily bread.'

He arrived in the *Cromwell* in 1849 and died at Mount Torrens in 1884, aged 79.

The **Walker Flat** Post Office, opened in October 1889 by John Prosser, closed on 31 January 1984.

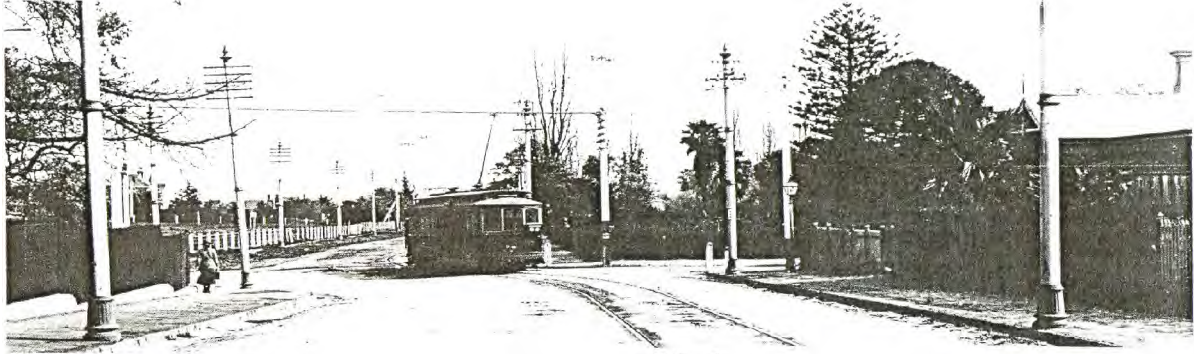
The **Walker Flat** School opened in 1914 and closed in 1958.

In 1887, it was reported that it was considered the 'cream of agricultural country':

The farms range from 300 to 1,000 acres... The residents are applying for a punt and, as there is no crossing place on the river between Mannum and Blanchetown, think their request is not a very unreasonable one. There is lack of stock, however, in the immediate vicinity which will tend to go against their request being granted... the native currant abounds on either bank and sends forth a peculiar odour after a tropical shower...

A photograph of a wedding group on the punt is in the *Chronicle*, 17 September 1910, page 30.

William Robert Loxton gave the name **Walker Flat** to a subdivision of part section 299, Hundred of Ridley, in 1956.



A new type of tram on the Walkerville line – circa 1912

Walkerville - In 1838, at a meeting of the proprietors of the preliminary section on the Torrens:

Immediately adjoining North Adelaide, purchased from Governor Hindmarsh [sic] for £1,100, and now laid out by Messrs Hindmarsh and Lindsay, surveyors, as a village, containing 100 acre allotments, it was proposed that the name of Walkerville should be given to the property, in compliment to our excellent colonist Captain [James John] Walker, RN, who is, also, a considerable proprietor.

The proposal was agreed to unanimously, and Walkerville promises speedily to rival Hindmarsh Town and become the most delightful suburb of Adelaide. Allotments, we are informed, are selling in both villages at from £25 to £30 each, according to situation.

In December 1838 John Hindmarsh (1820 - 1902), a surveyor and son of the Governor, and his wife, Susanna Wilson Hindmarsh, 'sold section 476, "Survey A", to Arthur Fydeall Lindsay, surveyor, for £1,100 and, jointly, they surveyed 100 blocks, sold at prices ranging from £25 to £50' (sic):

In 1839, several meetings of land owners were held at Mrs Lawes 'Walker's Arms Hotel' to discuss such things as fencing properties, appointing two trustees and taking steps towards the erection of a place of worship. John Walker was recorded as chairman at these meetings and it would appear that the syndicate, on whose behalf Lindsay was voting, named the village in his honour.

Upon Captain Walker's death an obituary appeared in the *Launceston Examiner* on 9 January 1855.

Records reveal that the first hotels in Walkerville were the 'Saracen's Head' in William Street (now Walkerville Terrace) and the 'Walker's Arms' (Main North -East Road) both of which opened in 1839. Charles Powell, licensee of the 'Saracen's Head', was imprisoned for debt in 1841 and the name 'Walker's' or 'Walkerville Arms' again came into use.

In June 1852, almost certainly influenced by the Victorian gold rush, the hotel was further renamed to that of 'Gold Diggers Inn' - a short-lived innovation - for in December of the same year the licensee, John Munday, sold to Francis Mitchell, who revived the original name of 'Walker's Arms'.

This hotel existed at the corner of the Main North -East Road and Fuller Street until 1970 when it was demolished to be replaced by the present modern premises. The 'Sussex Arms' opened in 1843, a little east of the present 'Sussex Hotel' and the well-known 'Buckingham Arms' began serving the public at a strategic road junction in 1849.

The shooting of birds on a Sunday, including pigeon matches, was considered by some to be a desecration of the Sabbath and in 1848 a Walkerville resident aired his opinion:

From the Company's Mill, for several miles around Walkerville, wherever a bird, small or great, presents itself, the deadly weapon is pointed... To the Christian, who wends his way with solemn mien, invited by the church-going bell to come to the house of God, the continuous reports of fire arms are very grievous... I feel it my duty to direct public attention to the covert shop-keeping with door ajar in the village on the Sunday, where powder and shot (not to mention other things) can be purchased all day long. [See *Thebarton*]

The Catholic Orphanage was opened on 16 August 1866 immediately opposite the Buckingham Arms and became known as 'Oberon House':

The rooms were capacious and lofty - one large room, 24 feet by 18, acted as a dining hall and schoolroom and was bright and cheerful-looking with simple means of ventilation. Next to it was a dormitory for younger children and, at the outset, was equipped with six iron cots in addition to the matron's bed.

The next room was for older children and had the same number of cots, together with a bed for a nurse. Upstairs there were two bedrooms in which some 18 children could be accommodated if necessary.

In July 1880, John Darling, MP, produced statistics in reference to the number of illegitimate births in Adelaide and expressed an opinion that a great number born out of wedlock came to an early death. With a view of securing the proper treatment of such children and enabling their mothers to retrieve their positions, which they could not obtain while they had infants to mind, he proposed that a suitable hospital be established.

Following a public meeting on 9 December 1880 an inaugural meeting was held in the Church Office on 26 January 1881 when it was resolved 'that a house be rented as soon as possible and the institution be started.'

Accordingly, the House of Mercy at Stephen's Terrace, Walkerville, also known as the Adelaide Retreat for Women, sprang into existence.

Ostracised by society, abandoned by their destroyers, shunned by all but their wretched companions in vice, their degradation was terrible and complete... Today, legislators, moralists and philanthropists view with horror the march of immorality...

Optimists will tell us with a shrug that the selfish passions of 'dissolute man' cannot be checked... There is at present a Bill before the Legislative Council for its object the better protection of young females, but laws can only deal with public offences, and these are merely drops in the stream of vice...

In 1887, through the energy of a number of benevolent women, a children's home was established at Walkerville with the following objects in view:

1. To provide a home for parentless children, where they can be fed, clothed, tended, educated and have a foster mother's care until they are of age to be placed in some useful walk of life.
2. To rescue children of vicious parents; at the same time making careful provision against the encouragement of vice.

The ladies' committee rented two homes adjoining St Andrew's Church Day School and the children were taught there free. The institution was conducted by Miss Denny Scott and, at the outset, ten children were admitted as inmates under a medical certificate from the honorary medical attendant, Dr Cawley:

A small charge was made for the maintenance of each child proportionate to the circumstances, care being taken that no encouragement was given to immorality, but where destitution ruled, no charge was made.

This institution did not clash with the Orphan Home in Carrington Street, where orphan girls only were taken in, but was intended to succour little street waifs, whether girls or boys.

On a happier note, the first Christmas tree seen in South Australia was 'brought to the Saint Andrew's Day School, Walkerville, by Mrs Kent Hughes; it was a small olive tree. After it had served its purpose it was planted in the rectory garden where it grew and flourished.'

Further, Christmas carols arrived in Adelaide for the first time in 1850 and were sung in Walkerville where Mr Bach, once a chorister at St Thomas's, Exeter, trained a few adults and several juveniles; they started off on Christmas Eve with lanterns, the carollers being accompanied by Mr Bach and his violin:

The first place visited was the home of the Messrs Macdonald on Stephens Terrace - one brother, Alexander, was manager of the Union Bank and the other, James, secretary of a copper company and was married to a sister of Mr Edmund Bowman, of Enfield. The next place visited was Mr Fordham's on the North Road, where the family gave the carol singers cakes and cool drinks.

When they got on to the North Road near the Windmill Hotel they found a number of people waiting, who asked them to sing again, as it reminded them of England.

A sketch of 'Cottage Homes for the Poor' is in the *Chronicle*, 5 September 1896.

A photograph of an Arbor Day celebration is in the *Observer*, 29 July 1905, page 29, of a 'Hoisting the Flag' ceremony on 18 May 1901, page 36c, of jubilee celebrations in the *Chronicle*, 6 September 1934, page 31, of an 'Almond Blossom Dance' in the *Observer*, 1 September 1906, page 29, of a garden fair committee for the blind in *The Critic*, 6 May 1914, page 13, of a ladies' rifle club in the *Observer*, 21 April 1917, page 27, of the unveiling of a war shrine on 8 December 1917, page 26, of 'Paddy Market' workers on 24 August 1918, page 25, of the opening of a children's playground in the *Observer*, 24 June 1922, page 23, of the Belt Memorial Fountain in the *Register*, 21 March 1925, page 12f, *Observer*, 28 March 1925, page 34, of prospecting on the river banks on 6 February 1931, page 34, of St Andrew's Church on 14 February 1914, page 29.

Walkley Heights - This Adelaide suburb, proclaimed on 5 September 1991, honours John Walkley, an early settler.

Wall - Ten kilometres south of Mannum. In England the name appears in Cornwall, Northumberland and Staffordshire, while the Boandik people had a word *wall* meaning 'watering place'. (See *Tarqua Lagoon*)

To support this nomenclature, Rodney Cockburn, under the heading of 'Monarto', says 'J.W. Bull, in *Early Experiences* ... refers to a tribe that occupied a piece of country on the banks of the Murray called by them Wall...' but contradicted himself under the heading 'Wall' by saying that it was not of Aboriginal origin.

The first recorded occupier of 'Wall Station' was John Baker, in 1853, who was born at Ilminster, Somersetshire; therefore it may be assumed, reasonably, that he had no part in naming it from some past affiliation with the place of that name in England; the Northumberland town of 'Wall' refers to the nearby ancient Roman wall.

In 1866, **Wall**, in the County of Sturt, was described as an agricultural settlement near Reedy Creek and situated between Tungkillo and Mannum and inhabited by a few farmers engaged in the culture of wheat and other produce.

The **Wall** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1971 as **Wall Flat**.

A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 24 August 1933, page 31.

In February 1917, it was reported that 'a number of returned soldiers, now in training at the Pompoota Training Farm, will be placed on blocks of their own on the Wall reclamation area. Each soldier will occupy an allotment

consisting of 10 acres of swamp and 10 acres of high ground for fruit growing and will be supplied with six cows in full milk...

Wallabrook - A telephone exchange on sections 616-17, Hundred of Binnun, 13 km west of Frances, opened on 22 March 1929. A homestead of the same name stands on section 617.

The **Wallabrook** School, opened in 1917, became 'Wattle Grove' in the same year.

The name comes from England and derives from the (*E weala-broc* - 'the brook of the Welsh'. (*See Wattle Grove*)

Wallace Gully - Near Mount McDonald in the North Flinders Ranges where, in 1894, 'a few prospectors have for many months past been working in the neighbourhood of the Daly mine and at a place known as Wallace's Gully, about a mile from the Daly Well, a considerable amount of nuggetty gold has been taken at different times. John Wallace, the discoverer of the gully, has worked in the locality for a long time...'

Wallala - An Aboriginal word taken from the name of pastoral lease no. 1610 established by J.H. Browne, circa 1866. Originally, the land was held by F.W. Frampton from 20 August 1861 (lease no. 972).

The **Hundred of Wallala**, County of Dufferin, was proclaimed on 23 October 1913. The **Wallala** School, opened in 1927, closed in 1938; **Wallala West** School operated from 1933 until 1941. **Wallala Rocks** - (*See Paney Bluff*)

Wallanippie, Hundred of - In the County of Way, proclaimed on 31 August 1893, is an Aboriginal name taken from pastoral lease no. 1720 established by T. Elder and R.B. Smith, circa 1870.

Originally, the land was held by Messrs Heath and Wooldridge from 6 April 1861 (lease no. 796). (*See Smoky Bay*)

Wallarano Vale - A 1928 subdivision of part section 5469, Hundred of Yatala, by Allan F. Buckley, grazier of Adelaide; now included in Yatala Vale:

Located past Modbury, facing an offshoot of the Golden Grove Road, is Wallarano Vale, the name given to a settlement which comprise the Buckley Patriarchal Scheme. Mr Frank Buckley is the originator... [It] is divided into blocks on which are erected shacks of various descriptions. It is ideal country for growing vegetables and most of the settlers have obtained a copious supply of water from the bores.

The first settler questioned [said]:

'I receive rations from the government and my son and daughter live with me. I came two months ago without a penny and when Mr Buckley visited my block a little while ago was surprised at the improvements made' The man and his boy are cultivating the sandy loam to the best advantage and have planted maize, onions, rhubarb, melons and potatoes. He has no bore on his block, but hauls water from a well which is fed by a perpetual spring...

Wallaroo - The land on which the town stands was held by Robert Miller from 1 July 1851 (lease no. 147) over 104 square miles, stretching from a point 3 km south of Point Riley, South-East beyond Kadina, thence south to include Moonta, finally rejoining the coast at Tiparra Spring. In 1857, he surrendered the lease when it was taken up by Walter Watson Hughes (1803-1887).

The Aborigines called the district *wadla-waruu* - *wadla* - 'wallaby' and *waru* - 'urine' - and his station became known as 'Walla-waroo', but this name was too long to be stencilled on wool bales and so it was shortened to 'Wallaroo'. Edward Snell spent several months of 1850 on Yorke Peninsula and he has recorded that the Aboriginal word for wallaby was *wallah*, while *wallarue allimaree* meant 'come on'.

On 17 December 1859, James Boor, a shepherd, discovered copper ore at the entrance of a wombat burrow on the property and it soon became apparent that a town should be established. Accordingly, the government town was surveyed and offered for sale on 21 February 1861 while the private town of **Wallaroo** was laid out by Messrs Hughes and Elder on section 36 in 1862.

In 1860, it was reported that the miners were domiciled in pine huts and calico tents:

A house of accommodation is being erected at the mines by a person named Searle, whose wife seems to be a model of cleanliness and activity. The wilderness, where a few months ago the solitary shepherd traversed, has now assumed a very altered appearance - a store, lodging house, butcher's shop, smithy and assay office are now giving the place a business-like aspect...

Captain Hughes, the owner of the mine, has erected a distillery which supplies the inhabitants with sufficient fresh water for drinking... The Primitive Methodists have chosen a site for a chapel... A doctor has taken up residence...

A few months later the *Register* suggested that 'Wallaroo wants organisation':

There is no police protection, no Local Court, no accommodation equal to the wants of the township. It is a large dusthole in which every mental, moral, and sanitary consideration gives place to... copper.

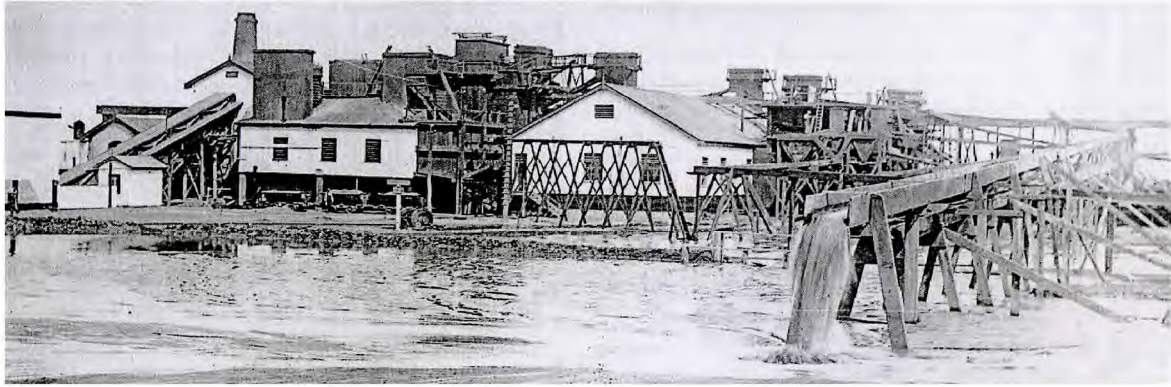
By 1864, it was reported that many of the inhabitants there found it 'much to their advantage to keep milch goats':

Indeed, many of their children must have died owing to the bad quality of the water, if it had not been mixed with the milk of the goats.

All this time nobody imagined they were doing anything wrong... in pasturing them on Crown lands, or what we considered was Captain Hughes' run...

However, on Friday last we were shown our error by the Crown Lands ranger driving as many goats as he could get to go to the pound, costing the owners one shilling a head, with the intimation that it would be necessary to register every goat...

Hughes, with Sir Thomas Elder, made a significant contribution to the development of the copper mines on Yorke Peninsula, the former becoming the largest shareholder in the Wallaroo and Moonta mining companies and a generous subscriber to many town projects. (*See Pittenweem*)



The Devon Concentration Plant at the Wallaroo Mines



Wallaroo Oarswomen



First jetty built in 1878



Loading wheat at Wallaroo – circa 1910

Photographs of the mine are in the *Chronicle*, 2 September 1899 (supp.) and a sketch on 2 August 1902, page 31, a photograph of an eight-hour day demonstration in the *Chronicle*, 15 September 1906, page 31, of the Wallaroo Mines football team on 30 November 1907, page 32, of the post office on 5 June 1909, page 32, of a gala day on 15 January 1910, page 29, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Methodist Sunday School on 6 August 1910, page 29, group photographs of elderly citizens on 2 January 1915, page 29, of a fair to raise money for the Soldiers' Fund on 28 August 1915, page 17, of the manufacture of electric motors on 27 April 1918, page 24, of the shark-proof baths on 11 January 1934, page 30, of a children's Christmas treat on 19 December 1935, page 35, of a football team in the *Observer*, 4 October 1919, page 27, of the new jetty in the *Chronicle*, 16 January 1904, page 42, of shipping on 20 January 1923, page 27.

The **Wallaroo School** was opened in 1861 by J. Lloyd; **Wallaroo Mines School** opened in 1862; the **Hundred of Wallaroo School** operated from 1900 until 1906. The **Port Wallaroo School** opened in 1862.

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

On Freycinet's charts **Wallaroo Bay** is shown as *Baie Pascal*.



Gathering firewood at Wallaroo



Wallaroo Smelters in the 1890s



Timbering in a wide stope in the Wallaroo mines in 1916

Wallerberdina - The name of a pastoral lease taken up in May 1860, North -West of Mount Eyre, by Robert Bruce (lease no. 984). Aboriginal for 'willy wagtail'.

Born in Surrey, England, in 1835, he died at North Adelaide on 4 November 1908. (*See Coondambo*)

A photograph of Mr F.C. Conrick and his children is in the *Observer*, 5 February 1927, page 34.

Wallis, Hundred of - In the County of Robinson, proclaimed on 27 January 1910. F.S. Wallis, MLC (1907 - 1921), born at Macclesfield in November 1857, was apprenticed to the printing trade in 1872 and, on completion of his indentures, joined the *Register* as a compositor; his services were terminated abruptly during the strike of 1888. In the early 1890s he was active in the formation of the United Labor Party, later becoming President of the Trades and Labor Council. He was Chief Secretary in the Price -Peake Ministry in 1909 and in John Verran's Ministry in 1910.

In 1918 it was said that, 'certainly, no other South Australian has served the Labour cause longer or more devotedly':

No other has been less regardful of his own concerns and comfort while organising and building up the Party, but, like other trade unionists of the old school, Mr Wallis adopted counsels of moderation and kept clear of the rapids of syndicalism. He preserved, also, his political self respect and, by his fairness towards opponents, won their esteem.

His ejection from the Labour party, as it is now controlled, is a fine tribute to his constancy and straightforwardness.

Upon his death in November 1939 he was given a State funeral.

Walloway - An Aboriginal word for 'wild turkey plain'. Price Maurice held pastoral lease no. 311 at 'Walloway Hill' from September 1853 and on a survey map of his Pekina run the name appears as 'Wallaway'.

The **Hundred of Walloway**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 17 June 1875 and the town of **Walloway**, 11 km north of Orroroo; was proclaimed as 'Rye' on 30 March 1882 and changed to 'Walloway' on 19 September 1940. Its demise was traversed in 1904 when it was said that 'even the hotel and store have given up the fight.'

The **Walloway** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1942; **Walloway East** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1903; the **Hundred of Walloway** School operated from 1900 until 1906. (*See Smedley Town*)

In May 1881, some settlers who had a dead horse or bullock, 'pulled it out on to the road and there let it lie - a most dreadful nuisance to every one passing that way.'

Wallyalla - On section 423, Hundred of Clinton; Aboriginal for 'place for radish -like roots'.

Walpuppie, Hundred of - In the County of Dufferin, proclaimed on 23 October 1913. An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Walsden - The opening of the Walsden Primitive Methodist Chapel 'on the upper part of Allen's Creek' was reported in 1864 and, in 1866, the name was applied to a Primitive Methodist Chapel where Reverend Whitfield from Willunga preached 'to a large congregation.'

Information on **Walsden** School appeared in 1871 when 'A. Pagenstecker wrote applying for a licence, stating that Walsden was situated 31/2 miles North-West from Allendale North on the western side of the Burra road. He commenced school three months ago... He also taught 10 young men at night.'

Walsh Bore - On section 103, Hundred of Bandon, probably recalls Michael J. Walsh who, with others, got the grant of part section 59 (one acre) for school purposes at Copeville, on 11 February 1921.

Walteela - In the Hundred of Townsend. Aboriginal for 'wallaby place'.

Walter Hill - In the North Flinders Ranges near Wilpena, named by W.G. Evans, the surveyor, after a cadet surveyor, Walter Rogers.

Walterton - An 1880 subdivision of section 596, Hundred of Pirie, by Frederick C.G. and James G.G. Hales; now included in Port Pirie and bounded by Greenwood Street, The Terrace and Coombe Road and named after their late brother, Walter Joseph G. Hales (1855 - 1876).

Waltham - Henry Edward Bright was born in London, England, in 1819 and, following his marriage to Jane P. King in 1841, settled at Chelmsford, Essex, where his first son, Henry Edward Bright, junior, was born in 1843. He arrived in South Australia in 1849 and, in 1878, laid out **Waltham** on part section 134, Hundred of Mudla Wirra.

He died on 18 February 1904 and his second son, Thomas R. Bright, as his executor, created **Waltham Abbey**, in 1907, as an extension to **Waltham**; these subdivisions are now included in Gawler.

The name was adopted from a town in Essex and it derives from either the Anglo -Saxon *wealtham* - 'enclosure in the weald' [wood], or *weald-ham* - 'a forest homestead or enclosure'.

T.R. Bright recalled that his father's first employment on coming to Australia was driving a bullock team from Gawler to Burra and that he was born at Gawler on March 15, 1852:

My father advanced until, in the 1870s, he became the Father of the House of Assembly and subsequently entered for the Legislative Council as a colleague of the late Sir George Kingston, the pair of them representing Stanley when it stretched from two miles north of Gawler to Port Pirie. Under 200 votes were sufficient to return a man in those days...

Walton - This place, about 2 km South-East of Seppeltsfield, was the site of prefabricated cottages shipped from England in the 1840s.

Walton Palace Creek is on section 53, Hundred of Angas and Mr E. Roberts' farm was described in 1862:

[It is] at Walton on the Greenock Creek about midway between Sheoak Log and Tanunda. The land is undulating of good quality, principally red loam, but the sticky soil inclined to 'Bay of Biscay' is interspersed here and there with the red land. The holding consists of eight sections... The vineyard consists of about five acres...

The name derives from either the (*E wealaton* - 'farm of the serfs' or *waelletun* - 'town by a stream'.

Waltowa - An Aboriginal camping place on sections 36 and 37, Hundred of Bonney.

The name of the whole swampy area became *Limpindjeri*, a name linked to the banded plover.

Waltowa School was located 16 km NW of Meningie; prior to September 1945 it was known as 'Spring Hill'.

Wanbi - Prof. N.B. Tindale says it is based on *wandi*, meaning 'wild dog', used by the Koamu people of south-central Queensland while a local Aboriginal, Karlowan, said that 'it is a local name for dingos and comes from *wangarkat* meaning "wild dog place".' The earliest recorded land settlement in the vicinity was in 1873, when Ernest Schell applied for two pastoral leases. (*See Schell Well*)

His application lapsed and James White of Kapunda received the first lease, no. 2506, named 'Shellwood'.

The lease was cancelled on 15 September 1882 for non-payment of rent. (*See Shellwood Well*)

The town of **Wanbi**, 53 km North-East of Karoonda, was proclaimed on 9 July 1914, while Thomas E. Wheaton opened **Wanbi** Post Office 1 July 1922. The **Wanbi** School opened in 1916 and closed in 1966.

A photograph of a basketball team is in the *Chronicle*, 14 October 1937, page 32.

In 1915, the new Institute Hall was opened by Mr O'Connor, MP, who was introduced by the Secretary, Mr K.G. Hummel. 'About 10 persons attended a public tea that followed. At a concert later Mr O'Connor was in the chair. Dancing concluded the proceedings...'

Wanborough - An 1874 subdivision of part section 2137, Hundred of Inkerman, by William Smart Phillips, 'of parts beyond the seas'; it was situated, 'close to the projected line of railway from Port Wakefield to Wallaroo... and adjacent to the town of Port Wakefield.'

Rodney Cockburn says it was named after the subdivider's only son, while Wanborough Fisher, well known in Adelaide musical and share broking circles, was a relative.

The name occurs in Surrey and Wiltshire, England, where in 1231 it was written as *waneberg* - Wenna's hill'.

Wandalla - In 1903, the first point of enquiry for a government party was at the Burra:

Where the site of a proposed reservoir, from which the present town supply might be augmented, was inspected. The place, which is called Wandalla, is about nine miles in a South -Easterly direction... It is proposed to dam up the water by throwing an earthen bank across a side creek.

Wandana - The name was corrupted from the Aboriginal *wandunya* - 'iguana water'. The **Hundred of Wandana**, County of Way, was proclaimed on 18 May 1893 and the town of **Wandana**, 16 km North-East of Ceduna, on 7 February 1929. The **Wandana** School opened in 1913 and closed in 1932. (*See Wandunya*)

Wandearah - Aboriginal for 'big trees'. The **Hundred of Wandearah**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874. The earliest record of occupation in the area shows William Younghusband taking up a run on the River Broughton, in 1847. The **Wandearah East School** opened in 1880 and closed in 1971; **Wandearah West School** opened in 1880 and closed in 1928; **Wandearah North School** operated from 1898 until 1968 and **Wandearah South School** from 1898 until 1930.

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 24 May 1934, page 32.

Wanderview - A school opened as the 'Hundred of Bandon', changed in 1927 and closed in 1945.

A photograph of school students is in the *Chronicle*, 10 August 1933; it took its name from a local homestead.

Wandilla - The name given by John Hallett to the southern portion of his Willogoleechee run; Aboriginal for 'black water hole'.



Burra girls hiking to Wandilla in the 1930s

Wandilo - A railway station 13 km north of Mount Gambier; the name is derived from the Aboriginal word *s-wandi* - 'crane' and *lo* - 'place'. The **Wandilo School** opened in 1904 and closed in 1970.

Wandilta - Information on the mine is in the *Advertiser*, 18 May 1912.

Wandra, Point - On Greenly Island. In December 1947, the cutter *Wandra* landed a party there.

Wandsworth Estate - This 1848 subdivision was advertised as comprising section 284:

Beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Torrens, bounded on the east and south by the main roads to Walkerville and Payneham... divided into blocks of two -and-a-half acres each... The auctioneer particularly requests intending purchasers to judge for themselves and for that purpose to visit the estate previously to the auction, as they are convinced that ocular demonstration will confirm their opinion that it cannot be surpassed in salubrity of situation... the bracing hill, sheltered dale or the secluded river frontages are all open to choice.

This section is recorded, officially, as comprising the subdivision of 'Finchley'.

The name translates as 'Wendel's *worp* (homestead)'. (See *Finchley*)

Wandunya - An Aboriginal spring. An alternative spelling is *wandana* - 'iguana water'.

Wangaraleednie - A fertile valley in the Franklin Harbor district; Aboriginal for 'hill of the west wind'.

Peter, James and Donald McKechnie applied the name to the first sheep run in the district.

Wangaraleednie Creek is situated on section 77, Hundred of Mann.

Photographs and other information are in the *Chronicle*, 21 July 1932, pages 34-42.



Out-station at Wangaraleednie

Wangary - Aboriginal for 'crow's talk'. The **Hundred of Lake Wangary**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 16 February 1871. The **Wangary** Post Office, opened, circa 1862, closed on 28 February 1976.

The town of **Wangary**, 43 km WNW of Port Lincoln, was offered for sale on 20 July 1882.

In 1884, the waters of **Lake Wangary** were reported to be:

Fresh and well stocked with a species of mullet [but] the fish are fastidious in their tastes and no bait has yet been found sufficiently attractive to make them take the hook. We reined up at the Lake Wangary Hotel and had the pleasure of conversing with Mr Hawson who arrived in the schooner, *Aboena*, in 1838...

A photograph of 'Lord Byron's Carriage' is in the *Observer*, 30 September 1905, page 29, *Chronicle*, 25 December 1909, page 32

The **Lake Wangary** School opened in 1881 and closed in 1922.

Wangianna Creek - A railway station 41 km west of Marree. Aboriginal for 'hill of the plain'.

Wangolina - In 1925, the published reminiscences of Rev F. Slaney Poole said it was a 'small place of one or two shanties, the changing or halting place en route to Adelaide... The buildings were of the lowliest form, mostly weatherboard structures.' **Wangolina** School, 16 km south of Kingston, SE, took its name from a local pastoral homestead occupied by Thomas D. Seymour (P.L. 196) at Mount Benson; opened in 1890, it closed circa 1916.

Wangkondanangko - A lagoon and salt pan, near Sellicks Beach.

It is an Aboriginal word for 'opossum place' - skins were laid out there for drying.

Wanilla - Aboriginal for 'water spring'. The 'Wanilla Run' was named by G.W. Bagot circa 1888 (lease no. 181); previously, the land had been held by Price Maurice and W.R. Mortlock (leases nos. 1900, 1956 and 1978).

The **Hundred of Wanilla**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 10 August 1871; the town of **Wanilla**, 40 km North-West of Port, Lincoln, was surveyed by H.J. Cant in 1882.

Wanilla School, opened in 1950, closed in 1990.

A photograph of the railway siding is in the *Observer*, 10 February 1912, page 32.

Wannamana, Hundred of - In the County of Le Hunte, proclaimed on 31 July 1913. Aboriginal for 'abounding in grass grubs' and given to the 'Wannamana Run', about 6 km South-East of Wudinna, established by W. Tucknott in 1871 (lease no. 2153) on land taken up, originally, by J. Hosking and J. Bryant, in 1863.

Wanna Well - Near Sleaford Bay. The 'Wanna Run' was established by W.J. and J.H. Browne in 1851.

Wappilka - A town, 21 km south of Kingston OM, proclaimed on 3 March 1927, ceased to exist on 4 February 1960. The **Wappilka** School, opened in 1927, closed in 1932. Aboriginal for 'hot'.

Waramawanap - A smoke signal launching place where columns of air could be varied to carry information - *warama* - 'light' - *wanap* - 'fire'. Known, also, as *kuneiwara*. (See *Coonawarra*)

Waranda Well - A post office 'about 12 miles from Mudamuckla' was opened in May 1910 by W.H. Sedgely; it closed on 16 April 1921. **Waranda Tank** - (See *Carawa*)

Waraweena - A property near Mount Andre; see pastoral lease no. 476.

Warawurlie - On section 27, Hundred of Kilkerran; an Aboriginal word meaning 'ancient hut'.

Warburto - On Yorke Peninsula 8 km south of Wallaroo. Aboriginal for 'a spring of water'.

Warburton Range - North of Tarcoola, named by G.W. Goyder, on 2 August 1866, after P. E. Warburton, explorer and Commissioner of Police, who was born in Cheshire in 1813 and arrived in South Australia in 1853, having retired from the British Army on a captain's pension.

In 1879, John Bowyer Bull said:

I am glad to note that Mr Coates has published an account of his trip through my country. I call it my country because Mr T. McFarlane and myself were the first two white men who explored it, a long distance beyond J. McDouall Stuart's furthest point North-West of Lake Gairdner, the Warburton Range, so named by him, being the furthest point in that direction. It is 14 years since Mr McFarlane and I travelled through it... We [had] to turn back for want of rations and through Mr McFarlane being very ill...

Warcowie - The name was taken from an Aboriginal word for 'crows' water' and applied to the **Hundred of Warcowie**, County of Hanson, proclaimed on 7 March 1895. The Warcowie run, pastoral lease no. 1502, was held by R.A. Hankey, from 1862, about 32 km North-East of Hawker and was a consolidation of three leases held by W.J. and J.H. Browne (no. 233 - 'SE of Lake Torrens', no. 260 - 'NW of Watts Sugarloaf' and no. 343 - 'East of Chace Range') and two held by P. Butler (no. 271B - 'East of Chace Range' and no. 417 - 'South of Rawnsley Bluff'). The **Warcowie** School opened in 1899 and closed in 1947. (See *Craig, Mount*)

Ward - James Ward, arrived in South Australia with his wife in the *Olivia*, in 1853, and died at Hawker on 7 October 1901, aged 71. His name was remembered when, in 1874, the foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel at **Ward Belt**, 6 km west of Gawler, was laid by Mr James Sparshott, who 'delivered a suitable address, placing £5 on the stone... [Mr Ward] gave the land occupied by the chapel, together with the building materials...'

The **Ward Hill** School, near Port Broughton; opened in 1891 and closed in 1949.

The **Hundred of Ward**, County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 22 June 1876. Ebenezer Ward, MP (1870 - 1890), born in Essex, in 1837, migrated to Victoria in 1859, where he was associated with the *Morning Herald* and, in 1861, joined the 'Hansard' staff in Adelaide; in 1863 he became sub-editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, entered Parliament in 1870 and, in later years, was twice a Minister of the Crown introducing the *Education Act* 'in a speech of great power and effect.' (See *Meningie*)

In an 1875 editorial headed 'A Parliamentary Retrospect', it was said:

Mr Ward has often reminded us of a faithful bulldog who follows submissively at his master's heels, while at the same time you have an uneasy feeling that at the slightest sign from the master there is nothing he would enjoy so much as pinning you by the leg and, in 1877, under the heading of 'The Ministerial Knight Errant', it was said that:

He certainly is consistent in one thing, for he never fails to exhibit the most boundless admiration for himself. He is the central orb around which the whole political system must revolve. He is the incarnation of unselfish patriotism, of unswerving fidelity to principle.

A faithful representative of the people is one who supports Mr Ward, in office and out of it; all his opponents are traitors to their country, wretched tricksters, miserable conspirators, fossils, tools of the squatters, bloated capitalists, and in fact everything that is contemptible, vile and abominable.

Following his retirement from politics an opinion was ventured that 'the member for Gumeracha is superior to the impulses of modesty and the restraints of good taste':

The effrontery which has stood him such good stead throughout his career may well sustain him to the last... In spite of many vagaries, much slipperiness and many changes of front, he has played no mean part in beneficially revolutionizing our land system... The ruling motive of his career has been selfishness.

[His] glorification... has been the key to his action, the substance of his patriotism.

Ward Crossing, according to Rodney Cockburn, connected the district councils of Melville and Warooka and the swamp that it bridged was very difficult for traffic to negotiate and Mr Ward was instrumental in having it metalled, while his wife opened the new highway calling it 'Ward's Crossing'.

Captain Matthew Flinders christened **Ward Isles** in the Investigator Group, after the maiden name of his mother.

Mount Ward, east of Lyndhurst, was named in 1911 by Sir Douglas Mawson after Dr L.K. Ward.

Ward Town was a subdivision of section 1101, Hundred of Port Adelaide, bisected by Christie Street; now included in Largs Bay. Sarah Ward (1827 - 1917), the wife of the late John Ward (1816 - 1875), created it in 1875 and declared that 'a better investment could scarcely be desired, as the almost certainty that the Semaphore will become the Port places it beyond mere speculation.'

Rodney Cockburn, apparently in error, attributes the nomenclature to Captain John R.H. Ward, a pioneer Portonian who arrived in 1839 and was 'a licensed marine surveyor and helped to survey the coastline from Port Lincoln to Franklin Harbor. He died in 1903, aged 85 years;' his wife was the former Jane Best (ca. 1821 - 1887).

Wardang Island - In Spencer Gulf west of Port Victoria and derived from the Aboriginal *wordang* - 'wombat'.

The first recorded occupation of the island was by George A. Anstey in 1851 and, after 1 April 1861, Stephen Goldsworthy (lease no. 965). A covenant was included in this lease giving Aboriginal inhabitants and their descendants 'full and free right of ingress, egress and regress into, upon and over' the said island and to 'the springs and surface water thereon and to make and erect such wurlies and other dwellings as they have been heretofore accustomed, to make and erect and to take and use for food, birds and animals of a wild nature.'

Mr Goldsworthy transferred the lease to the Yorke Peninsula Aboriginal Mission Inc. on 8 April 1884 for £400 and, on 10 March 1887, a proclamation was published reserving the whole of the island for the use and benefit of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the province; this followed the granting of Aboriginal lease no. 136 to the Mission for twenty-one years from 1 January 1887.

In 1927, it was reported that Mr Andrew Golly has spent more than 40 years on the island:

He went there in childhood with his parents and for many years has lived there alone, but he is now about to return to the civilised world. This year Mr Littley has taken over the island... The only vessel that arrives there is the light-boat which comes to tend the automatic lighthouse on the island every three months. For years horses have been bred there for the military in India...

There are thousands of goats which have run wild... There are also hundreds of pigs... Turkeys which were introduced three years ago are plentiful... There are no animal pests though the wild pigs are likely to destroy young turkeys and their eggs.

Wardang Island School opened in 1878 and closed in 1971.



The BHAS/Pasminco Jetty on Wardang Island

In 1900, a number of mineral leases were issued over portions of the island and fifteen additional leases were taken up by the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Pty Ltd for a term of twenty-one years from 30 June 1918.

A jetty was erected, circa 1915, by the company for the purpose of loading sand barges; it was remodelled in the late 1930s and today it stands, in poor condition, over a length of 120 metres.

In 1937, it was said that 'the limelight of notoriety about [the] bunny is at present fiercer than usual following the decision of the SA Government to make available portion of Wardang Island for experiments in the use of a deadly virus to destroy him and his fellows':

The virus myxomatosis will be used... An area of 30 miles will be fenced ... It is used by the Point Pearce Mission Station... There is a small settlement on the island and the lonely folk are kept in touch with the

outside world by radio. Three or four times a week the launch from the mission crosses from the mainland...

Until 5 December 1940, the island was known as both 'Wauraltee' and 'Wardang'. Baudin called it *Isle Sterile* (The Arid Isle), while on Freycinet's charts it is *Is. Dalberg*. (See *Wauraltee*).

Wardlaw Vale - Near Belair, recalls A.G. Wardlaw, who owned several sections in the district.

He died in Adelaide on 9 September 1894.

Wardle - A road from Hindmarsh Valley to Encounter Bay crossed the river by way of **Wardle Bridge** at Michael Wardle's farm and the name was perpetuated when the structure was replaced in 1961. Prior to building the original bridge, travellers had to wait until low -tide and then cross the Hindmarsh River on the sandy beach, while a traveller, in 1861, complained that river crossings were dangerous, even when the water was comparatively low.

In 1888, Mr Wardle (1810- 1893) informed the public that, as the bridge was partly on his land, he had closed it and intended doing so until he was compensated for the land of which he had been deprived.

This action was not well -received by the travelling public and one expressed his concern:

Having had occasion to cross the Hindmarsh I was very much taken by surprise to find the bridge closed by a quantity of logs placed in the centre... It was constructed by the government and paid for from the public Treasury, consequently ... it belongs to the public... and why should a private party be allowed to close it... Yet such is the case...

His son, George Wardle (1849 -1905), is remembered by **Wardle Dam**, on section 90, Hundred of Yalpara,

He held the land from 1879 and when he left the district, in 1889, local settlers used his dam that, usually, held water for most of the year. In 1957, it was enlarged and water pumped 10 km to Yalpara homestead.

Wardnuwartanha, Mount - East of Lyndhurst, is the Aboriginal name for 'Nepouie Peak'. (See *Nepouie Spring*)

Wark Well - On Cooke Plain, recalls David Wark, who held the area under pastoral lease.

Born in Scotland, in 1807, he arrived in the *Welcome*, in 1839, and died at Magill on 3 March 1862.

Warla - A railway station 20 km west of Murray Bridge. Aboriginal for 'daylight'.

Warland - Facing the causeway at Victor Harbor is **Warland Reserve**, named in March 1946 and, probably, honouring Edward Warland who was born at sea in the *Singapore*, in 1839; he died at Victor Harbor in 1922. 'He was an old Victor Harbor identity, whose influence was a great factor in getting the railway extended to that place':

A dedicated townsman, [he was] founder of the Port Elliot Institute, and for years on the committee of the Victor Harbor Institute. In about 1883 he joined the District Council of Encounter Bay. He was a hard worker for the railway and interested in local politics, being described as 'a thorough going liberal with a distinct sympathy for the Labor Party as it was then constituted.'

Rodney Cockburn records the name **Warlands** as lying between Mylor and Victor Harbor and being named after his father, William Warland (ca.1802 -1867). (See *Warrakilla*)

Warland Bottom - (See *Second Creek & Slape Gully*)

Warman Well - Named by C.G. Winnecke on 19 August 1883 after the expedition's camel man.



An Outback Camel Coach

Warn - On section 641, Hundred of Binnun; Aboriginal for 'spear'.

Warnertown - The town, 13 km South-East of Port Pirie, proclaimed on 15 November 1877, was named by Governor Jervois after his private secretary, John Henry B. Warner:

The new township lately surveyed and laid out at Government Dam, Napperby, and called Warnertown is to be sold next month... But judge our surprise when we are informed that the present site or platform is to be removed 11/2 miles away from the township and adjacent to private property, where the government have alienated the land on both sides of the line of railway so if the station is removed, as at present anticipated, many intending purchasers in the new township will absolutely refuse to buy allotments or settle down there at all...

The **Warnertown School**, opened in 1878, closed in 1971. (See *Quorn*)

Warooka - The Tindale papers in the SA Museum say that it derives from *waruka* - 'frog' and goes on to say that the name has fathered several meanings - 'as *warukadle* it is "wild dog", as *wariuka* (*warriooka*) it could have been applied to a foreign ship, while *wiruka* is a local swamp ["muddy waterhole"].'

In 1908, Rodney Cockburn suggested that that it was a name given by Tom Giles to pastoral country taken out in the early 1850s and said to be the 'native appellation of a parrot with beautiful plumage'.

At the same time J. Vigar of Warooka proclaimed that 'Warooka' was used first by Messrs John Young and the late Mr Thomas Robertson as the name for a post office:

They both told me that it was a native designation of a swamp or lagoon on an adjoining section which the blacks called 'Warook'. The only native now living here told me it meant 'mud'.

The town, 20 km west of Yorketown, was laid out on section 200, Hundred of Moorowie, and part section 20, Hundred of Para Wurlie, by James Angas Johnson of Lindsay Villa, near Angaston, in 1876; he obtained the grant of section 200 on 17 November 1870 and advertised his creation in the following terms:

The attention of tradesmen and any looking for a safe investment is directed to this new township. The site... secur[es] the whole of the trade by its proximity to the site selected for the government jetty at Hardwicke Bay...

Rodney Cockburn's recital of the town's foundation is misleading, as evidenced by primary source documents, and is in error when he says that Player 'sold most of the allotments to the first residents there.'

Nicholas Player was employed by J.A. Johnson at Angaston and, in 1870, removed to Yorke Peninsula to assist Mr Johnson in fence construction, *etc.*

On 26 October 1870, Johnson leased section 200 to John Chandler for five years who underleased it to Player on 26 August 1872. On 23 January 1879, Player purchased 14 allotments in Warooka and 92 acres of section 200. Prior to this, Player purchased section 114, Hundred of Moorooroo, in February 1872 and held this land until his death. Further, in respect of section 20, 'Nicholas Player jnr of Angaston' obtained the land grant on 23 September 1875 but, prior to its issue, sold it to J.A. Johnson on 9 September 1875.

A proposed school was discussed in 1878 and the **Warooka** School opened in 1879.

On 22 May 1879, 'a telegraph station and a new piece of road [to] Yorketown were formally opened':

The necessity for the latter is quite evident. Warooka is situated on the crown of the Peasey [sic] Range... at the base of which a salt marsh or swamp called the Moorowie Swamp, extends right across the Peninsula from Hardwicke Bay to Sturt Bay, Formerly, the crossing of this marsh in winter entailed a great deal of labour and difficulty on the part of settlers when conveying stores across it...

A photograph of the town is in *The Critic*, 25 April 1903, page 7, of council members in the *Observer*, 23 March 1907, page 32, of the aftermath of an earthquake, *etc.*, on 4 and 11 October 1902, page 23 and 34c, of the opening of the Methodist Church in the *Chronicle*, 3 August 1907, page 30, of members of a rifle club on 5 July 1934, page 33.

Waroona - A property in the Gawler Ranges; see pastoral lease no. 1589.

Waroonee, Hundred of - In the County of Herbert, was proclaimed on 5 August 1880. An Aboriginal word meaning 'place of burning' and this is made intelligible in a myth that tells of the burning of the crow by his opponent, the eagle, after he had trapped him in a cave on **Waroonee Hill**.

Warpoo - A railway station 10 km east of Gawler. Aboriginal for 'plenty'.

Warrabillinna, Mount - It is the Aboriginal name for a local water soakage in the Far North -West. Prior to 1918 it was 'Mount Ferdinand'.

Warrachie - A railway station, 11 km south of Lock, on the Port Lincoln to Thevenard line.

The **Warrachie** School, opened by Bridget McDonald in 1928, closed in 1951. Aboriginal for 'emu'.

Warradale - The **Warradale** Post Office was opened on 1 December 1917 at the Oaklands railway station and a requisition for the name of the railway station to be changed to 'Warradale' is to be found in 1923.

In 1940, a letter from Mr A. Hiscock reads:

The advent of the railway [in 1913] immediately gave rise to increased settlement... by 1917 a Post Office became imperative. The Postal Department banned the name 'Oaklands'... Our committee appointed the late Mr George H. Hamilton and me to select a name and after much research he chose 'Warradale' [his home was named 'Warracowie'] and I chose 'Ashmore'.

Mr Hamilton's real preference was 'Warraparinga'. He stated it was the Aboriginal name of that part of the Sturt River in this neighbourhood. He, however, considered Warraparinga would be too long to become popular and substituted 'dale' for 'paringa'. The toss of a coin determined Warradale...

The first subdivision to bear the name was **Warradale Park** laid out by Jessie D. Freebairn, in 1921, on part section 181, Hundred of Noarlunga. (*See Marion*)

The need for a school was canvassed in 1926 when the Minister of Education was 'asked to provide school accommodation at Warradale (Oaklands)':

The district was growing rapidly and there were 60 children of school -going age. These were forced to go to either Brighton or Glenelg... A block of land had been purchased by the department and they asked that the construction of a school be expedited...

Photographs of Girl Guides are in the *Observer*, 31 July 1930, page 32, of a women's athletics meeting in the *Chronicle*, 27 November 1930, page 38.

In recent times, 'The Living Kaurna Cultural Centre' has been established at Bedford Park and, in its advertising material, it is stated that 'Warraparinga (sic) is an important place for Kaurna people':

*The spirit of Tjilbruke lives here.
The spirit of the wind visits here.
The spirit of the river makes us alive.*

'This place is a law ground and burial area. On the path you will travel, the land tells about Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, the bush, animals, plant foods and the river.' (See 'Yankalilla' for information on 'Tjilbruke'.)

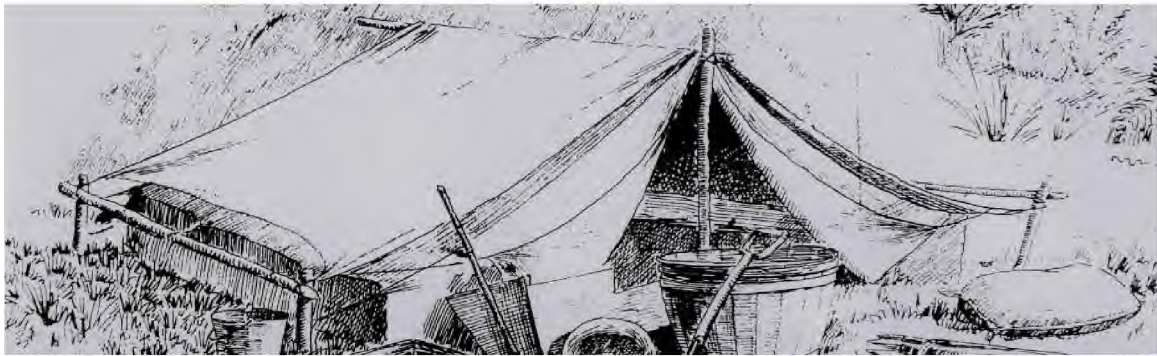
Warrakilla - Rodney Cockburn says it means 'a timbered locality' but does not give its location. Fortunately, Tom Dyster has recounted the history of William Warland and the Wheatsheaf Inn near Biggs Flat and, in the course of an evocative essay, said that George Woodroffe Goyder, the Surveyor-General, remarried in 1871 and 'went to live at Warlands'. (See Goyder)

Goyder renamed the old inn 'Warrakilla' (place of changing winds) and set about developing it into a gracious residence. It commanded a fine view looking across the river flats which were studded with beautiful big white gums... [He] died in 1897 [and] for more than three quarters of a century his old home 'Warrakilla' lived on as one of his monuments. It was later to become the home of the distinguished Crafter family from which came leading sportsfolk as well as a cabinet minister in the Bannan government.

In 1983, the house succumbed to its second ordeal by fire, the horrific assault of the second Ash Wednesday. Even so, gutted internally as it was, its stout walls stood firm as a reminder of the strength and beauty that was once the home of a man who helped to build Mylor and South Australia...

Probably, the name was adapted from a nearby gold mine as evidenced by the following report:

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'.



A miner's tent

As for the Wheatsheaf Inn, 'William Warland worked for John Barton Hack at Echunga [following his arrival] in the Singapore on 11 November 1839':

A man of energy and ambition he soon sought land on his own account. In May of 1841 he obtained a grant of 80 acres comprising section 3825, Hundred of Noarlunga, near the river and close to the track taken by Hawdon and his overlanders. He was soon at work carting great loads of water-worn pebbles from the river bed with which on his elevated site he built a substantial residence...

Warland's house was well placed to become a refreshment stop for tired and hungry carters and farmers. [He] opened up a licensed inn and began to do very well. He was not to know it then, but ten years later his Wheatsheaf Inn was to get an enormous boost to its trade. For gold was discovered in the vicinity in 1852. Business was brisk for a few years after that!

After the 1860s, when mining began to decline, ... [it] fell on less prosperous days. This too was the era of increasing observance of the Wesleyan doctrine of total abstinence and the Wheatsheaf became a temperance house. Those who wanted it could find other places to get themselves a noggin or two, so trade at the old Wheatsheaf dwindled away. William Warland had made his pile from it and gone to live at Victor Harbor. Other publicans carried on there till at least 1876 when it still registered in records as a public house... [See Happy Valley, Jupiter Creek & Warland]

Warrakimbo, Hundred of - In the County of Blachford, proclaimed on 6 December 1888 and taken from an Aboriginal word applied to pastoral lease no. 1659 held by R.B. Smith in the 1860s; originally, it comprised five leases taken up by Samuel Sleep from January 1856, described as 'North-West of Mount Eyre.' (See Marrachowie & Cotabena, Hundred of)



Warramboo -1930

Warramboo - An Aboriginal name for a 'lake', so called because of the prevalence of samphire swamps in the district. The **Hundred of Warramboo** was proclaimed on 31 July 1913 and the town of **Warramboo**, 13 km south of Kyancutta, on 19 July 1917; **Warramboo** School opened in 1920.

Warratta - Opened in 1881, the **Warratta Vale** Post Office stood on section 72, Hundred of Yaranyacka, 17 km North-East of Tumby Bay. The **Warratta** School, opened on section 454 in 1905 by Victor J. Mazzone, closed in 1947. The name was taken from a local homestead. (*See Yalluna*)

Warre - Near Tanunda; Aboriginal for 'high up'. Prior to 1918 it was 'Schreiberhau'.

In 1975, the name was restored as 'Schreiberau', an 'h' being dropped at the request of local citizens.

Warreanga - Derived from the Aboriginal *wareanda*, the name given to a collapsed cave and camp close to section 319, Hundred of Caroline.

The pastoral country in which Mr W.E. Gladstone and the late Neil [Niel?] Black were interested was situated in the South-East. In the early 1840s, Neil and Donald Black took up pastoral country south of Mount Schank in what was then known as the Port Phillip district of New South Wales. Neil Black's run, Warreanga, contained 101 square miles and adjoined the State boundary and running along the coast westward to Port MacDonnell...

Donald Black held the adjoining run of 45 square miles calling it Kongorong which is corrupted from the native name Koongernoong, meaning 'the corner of it'. Mr Buchanan managed the Black's cattle station and lived at Warreanga and a nephew of Mr Gladstone was obtaining colonial experience under him...

This station was connected with what is believed to have been the first murder of a white man in the southern portion of the South-East district, that of Captain John Broadfoot, of the ship *Jane Lovat* which ran ashore near Port MacDonnell in 1853. On the adjoining run were two shepherds, Crawford and Stevens, both convicts, who began to pilfer the cargo, and killed the captain. They were arrested; Crawford escaped and was never rearrested. [*See Kongorong*]

Warren - **Warren Gorge** is derived from the Aboriginal *waran*, a name they applied to the place.

Coincidentally, or otherwise, Messrs Lovis and Edgar Warren occupied a home about 3 km miles south of the gorge; the former was a Member of Parliament from 1907 to 1910.

The **Hundred of Warren**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 12 December 1895 and named after John Warren, MLC (1888-1912). Born in Scotland, in 1831, he came to South Australia with his parents in the *Iona* in 1842. Practically the whole of his life was spent in pastoral and agricultural pursuits and, as early as 1862, he was interested in a sheep station on what was to be the route of the Overland Telegraph Line, holding it in partnership with his brothers-in-law, the Messrs Hogarth. He died in September 1914 at Mount Crawford.

As a pioneer colonist he expressed to the full the dangers and difficulties of opening up an unknown country.

In 1910, a report on **Warren Beach** appeared but its location was not given:

Even when the wheat has been stacked [there] the shipping difficulties are extreme. The wheat has to be pulled into shallow water by horse or bullock teams to open boats, which in turn take the wheat to the ketches lying further out. Is there any wonder that the government is being approached for more road grants and other facilities?



Warren Gorge

Warrenben, Hundred of - In the County of Fergusson, proclaimed on 24 January 1878 and derived from an Aboriginal waterhole called *warilbin*, at the north east corner of section 20, meaning 'windy place'; *wari* - 'wind' and *bina* - 'great' or 'big'. The 'Warrenben Run' was established by W. Burrage in 1853 (lease no. 314).

Warrengie - West of Meningie and the name of a lake-side sheep station where a woolshed and jetty were built in 1873.

Warriapendi - The name was given to a school at Glandore in 1980. It was, formerly, Moore Street Alternative School.

It is an Aboriginal for 'to seek' or 'to find'.

Warrimoo - Aboriginal for 'eagle'. Laid out on section 1286, Hundred of Adelaide, by E.G. Butler, in 1926, it was the former name of 'Leawood Gardens', adopted on 20 September 1941.

Warrina - A railway station on the Marree-Alice Springs line, 97 km NNW of William Creek.



Coaling operations on the Marree to Alice Springs railway line

According to Rodney Cockburn the name was bestowed by Mr Mann, an engineer in charge of construction of the line, who said it was applied by the Aborigines to the depot and camp near there.

The town of **Warrina**, surveyed in 1890, and taken out of pastoral lease no. 2489 held by J. and C.M. Bagot, was never proclaimed.

The **Warrina** School opened in 1889 and closed in 1891.

The settlement is one of the most important and bustling north of Hergott. It is the head camp and will remain so unless another Bill should be passed authorising the continuation of the railway, as it is only 54 miles from the extreme point to which the rails can be laid with the money now available...

Already in anticipation of the traffic being opened, station buildings and officers' quarters of weatherboard have been erected, but the other structures are of canvas and if the line continues beyond, or if the line is stopped, the inhabitants will literally "fold their tents", like the Arabs, and as silently steal away.

Warrinatta Well - East of Venus Bay. The 'Warrinatta Run' was established in 1888.

Warriner Creek - West of Lake Eyre South, named by B.H. Babbage in 1858, after Thomas Warriner, a member of his party, who was born circa 1810 and died at Wilmington on 21 March 1887.

An 1858 list of the members of Babbage's party records the name as 'Warrener'.

Warringee, Point - On the southern shore of Lake Albert on section 367, Hundred of Bonney, near the bluff at the South-Eastern end. Aboriginal for 'place of initiation'.

Karlowan was the last Yaralde man to be initiated there. (*See Karlowan*)

Warrio Gap - About '5 miles South-East of Pernatty Lagoon' named by Charles Swinden on 7 August 1857, when he described it as 'a remarkable gap in the ranges [named after] the blackfellow who showed the country to Campbell's party last January.'

Warrioota Station - The school opened in 1920 and closed in 1923.

A photograph of school children is in the *Observer*, 7 May 1921.

Warripari - The Aboriginal name for the Sturt River - 'creek fringed with trees'. (*See Marion & Warradale*)

Warrow - Aboriginal for 'violent storm'. An 1893 poem entitled 'Aboriginal Nomenclature - By a Native' reads:

*Warrow - yes, its still warrow,
Meaning 'loud voice of storm';
Spirits rushing down the gullies,
Unfolding Wilto's form.*

In 1846, Messrs George, Elder and Peter applied for an occupation licence near Marble Range, while the name appears first in connection with their pastoral lease no. 73 of 1851.

A photograph of the pastoral station is in the *Observer*, 3 November 1906, page 30.

The **Hundred of Warrow**, County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869.

The **Warrow** Post Office, 29 km WSW of Cummins, opened in 1862 by R. Cotton, closed on 31 January 1981.

Information on a proposed school appeared in 1873; it opened in 1880 and became 'Coultia' in 1906.

In 1884, the so-called town of **Warrow** was not 'noted for the extent of its trade as the only building it could boast of was a house of a settler who performed the functions of postmaster':

Energy and enterprise, however, [were] not dead in the vicinity as some two miles from Warrow Mrs Germein has established a tomato sauce factory... she hopes in another year or two to try her chance in the markets of the world...

Warru Hills - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'clay pan hills'.

Wartaka - A property north of Lake Gilles; see pastoral lease no. 2034.

Wartunagarika - A boggy spring near Bordertown meaning 'waterhole where magpies fly over' - *wartu* - 'swamp' and *garik* - 'white-backed magpie'.

Warturlipinha Hill - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'ring necked parrot egg'.

Warunda - A railway station 8 km north of Wanilla. Aboriginal for 'swamp'.

The **Warunda** School, opened in 1908 by Catherine McCabe, closed in 1913.

The **Warunda Creek** Post Office opened in October 1910. In 1909, members of the Australasian Ornithological party 'who had been camping for nearly a fortnight at Warunda... returned to Adelaide...' [A lengthy and comprehensive report of their activities follows, including information on Aboriginal relics.]

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 23 October 1909, page 31, *Chronicle*, 6 November 1909, page 32.

Warwick - John Warwick (1835-1911) and James Warwick (1843-1903) held a pastoral lease from 1880 and **Warwick Dam** is on the property South-East of Lake Torrens.

Warwick Estate was a 1912 subdivision of part section 237, Hundred of Adelaide, laid out by the executor of James Pinchbeck; now included in Hyde Park. The name comes from England and derives from the (*E warop* - 'shore, bank' and *wic* - 'dwelling place, village, town'.

Warwick Knob, North-East of Kanyaka, remembers William Warwick (ca. 1809-1864), the first lessee of 'Holowilena Station', who arrived in the *Fairfield* in 1839. (*See Holowilena*)

Wawirra - A property on the 'eastern plains'; see pastoral lease no. 1057A.

Washington Gardens - A subdivision of part section 270, Hundred of Adelaide, when 'special attention [was] directed to the ideal bitumen road which leads direct to the city, making transit to and fro a pleasure'; now included in Myrtle Bank.

It was laid out in 1924 by Emily M. Moorhouse whose ancestor, Washington Moorhouse (1847-1901), was the son of Dr Matthew Moorhouse who arrived in the *Sir Charles Forbes* in 1839. (*See Bartagunyah & Riverton*)

[The former gentleman] started a business with the late Mr Oliver Horner as miller and wheat buyer at Riverton. [*See Riverton*] He then moved to Port Pirie... and built a mill... he was an auctioneer and estate agent [and] after leaving Gladstone he secured the contract with Mr Jesser to build the railway line from Farina to Hergott. He was in a serious railway accident near Quorn when he was building this line...

Washpool - A waterhole in the Baderloo Creek, 13 km north of Spalding, in which sheep were washed prior to shearing. Mary Cleary opened the **Washpool School** in 1913; it closed in 1953. (See *Booyoolie*)

A photograph of a Washpool tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 21 March 1935, page 34.

Wasleys - Joseph Wasley, who arrived in South Australia in the *Royal Admiral* in 1838, is remembered by the **Wasleys Post Office** opened in 1869, while the town was laid out in 1873 on part section 513, Hundred of Mudla Wirra, 13 km north of Gawler, by George Thompson, printer of North Adelaide.

The **Wasleys School** opened in 1874 and an Arbor Day is mentioned in the *Chronicle*, 14 August 1897, page 37a.

In 1904, it was reported that 'a novel match was played on the local pitch between a team of single ladies and gentlemen':

The latter appeared in the most fantastic attire, including skirts and batted left-handed. The game was bravely contested, but the sterner sex held their own, the result being ladies 33, gentlemen 61. The side of an immediate haystack formed a grand stand and under its kindly shade afternoon tea was provided by a committee of ladies...

A photograph of delivering wheat to the railway station is in the *Chronicle*, 29 January 1910, page 30, 3 March 1932, page 34, of hay stacks in the *Observer*, 1 March 1913, page 31, of Dr H.F. Altmann in the *Register*, 17 October 1927, page 10, of 'Back to Wasleys' celebrations in the *Chronicle*, 28 October 1937, page 36.

Watch, Mount - Near Glencoe in the South-East and described as 'another historical spot' and being the highest grassy peak in the stringy-bark range between The Bluff and Mount Frill, 'the first named so called through Mr Robert [Leake] losing his watch there; I don't think it was ever found':

When riding through this part a spot was pointed out to me by him, where a number of sheep were found that had been stolen and driven there by the blacks. A good few had been killed for their immediate wants, and those found alive all had their legs broken, to prevent their getting away; and in order that they could get some as required later on.

Watchanie - Watchanie Dam is on section 104, Hundred of Miltalie. The **Watchanie Post Office** stood on section 12 and opened on 18 January 1906 when August B. Grund carried mails from that place to 'Ulgera Gap', where he met the Cowell-Cleve mail once a week. The **Watchanie School**, opened by Mary C. Brennan in 1909, closed in 1938; a photograph of school children is in the *Chronicle*, 6 August 1931, page 32.

Watchman - On section 116, Hundred of Stow, 11 km NNW of Balaklava. Weary teamsters built a hut there and, as they slept, employed a man to watch their bullocks. At the time of survey, in 1874, a 'pine hut with paling roof, very bad state of repair, 8½ feet by 13½ feet, value £2, was erected upon it.' Mention was made, also, of sheep and cattle yards by the hut. In 1925, the name was applied to a post office on section 158.

In 1877, **Watchman Plains School** was conducted by Matilda C. Lear with 20 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1876 and closed in 1880.



Waterfall Gully – circa 1905



Opening kiosk at Waterfall Gully on 9 November 1912

In 1908, it was reported that 'a path from the first fall leads to the famous Eagle -on-the-Hill where the mountain scenery is truly exquisite':

Waterfall Gully - The first fall was called *Majunamarte* by the Kaurna people and said to be a memorial to a giant of their clan who was transformed by an evil being named *Melarpi*. The second fall, *Mimini*, was a memorial to the wife of *Mayu*, an 'ancient giant of the Adelaide tribe' who was transformed into a female kangaroo by the aforesaid evil being.

The third fall was named *Mulala* as a memorial to the daughter of *Mayu*; she was transformed into a crested pigeon.

In 1884, a tragedy was reported when an inquest was held at the Bath Hotel, Norwood:

Into the circumstances of the death of a boy named Frederick Clisby who was drowned at Waterfall Gully... On reaching the falls they proceeded to gather ferns...

The deceased attempted to jump across the rocks near the third waterfall and in so doing slipped and fell into a deep waterhole below...

Photographs are in the *Pictorial Australian* in January 1892 (supp.), of the kiosk in the *Chronicle*, 9 November 1912, page 29, *Observer*, 10 December 1927, page 8 (supp.).

Within such a short distance from the city can thus be seen at small cost, falls, hills, glens, flower gardens, unequalled, and when the electric trams run there - which, no doubt, in the near future they will - in place of hundreds of cyclists and parties in vehicles visiting the waterfalls, there will be thousands of citizens flocking to this really delightful place.

The name was applied to a subdivision of part section 268, Hundred of Adelaide, by Friedrich F. Brecht in 1912.

Watergate - Records of the Primitive Methodist Church show it as the site of a chapel near Mount Barker.

In 1854, there is mention of a flour mill operated by a Mr Marks, at Watergate and, in 1860, the opening of a chapel 'at Battunga, near Macclesfield.' (*See Battunga*)

Waterhouse - George M. Waterhouse, MP (1857), MLC (1860-1864), born in Cornwall, in 1824, arrived from Tasmania in 1843, where he, and his parents, had resided since 1839. He entered Parliament, in 1857, as a Member for East Torrens and was a vigorous opponent of State aid for religion. He went to New Zealand in 1864, entered Parliament and, for a time, was Acting -Governor.

The **Hundred of Waterhouse**, County of Robe, was proclaimed on 18 April 1861 and **Waterhouse Bay** and **Point Waterhouse**, on Thistle Island, named by Governor MacDonnell in January 1862

Waterloo - In the early days, **Waterloo Bay** was known as 'Horn Bay' and not shown on maps as 'Waterloo' prior to June 1865 when the Surveyor-General, G.W. Goyder, and Captain Bloomfield Douglas were in the vicinity in the government vessel *Flinders*.

Therefore, it is probable it, together with Points Wellington and Wellesley, were so named to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the British victory over Napoleon at Waterloo under the command of the Duke of Wellington, the former Arthur Wellesley. Local legend has it that, following the murder of John Hamp by two Aborigines, the local indigenous people were rounded up and driven to the bay, where they jumped over the cliff to their death.

The following extract is taken from *Across the Bar to Waterloo Bay* :

Records show that John Hamp, who was murdered on 23 June 1848, was speared first by Malgalt and then by Mingalta. Both natives were brought to trial before acting Judge Cooper and sentenced to death.

However, proof of their guilt had not been established, and both were subsequently reprieved.

The killing of John Hamp is considered to be the beginning of the legend of the native massacre at Waterloo Bay, as already told in this book. Mr Daniel Myers' words of Hamp's murder and the following events were: 'Such a grim and dreadful happening caused great wrath and indignation among the white folk in this isolated part of the State.'

Police and settlers scoured the country on horseback, collected many of the natives and drove them towards Waterloo Bay, frightening them thoroughly. 'Nowadays, this drive is known throughout South Australia as the Waterloo Bay massacre and the results have been exaggerated, the early settlers being loathe to speak of it.' [Written in 1931].

It is said that, on 28 May 1849, some Aborigines raided Horn's Lookout and killed three white settlers and that the whites retaliated by killing three natives near or on the cliffs. Some people believe that this was how the story of the massacre originated.

There are many versions of the massacre, but nowhere is it recorded, officially. Historians say it never occurred, while others believe that there is some foundation to the campfire stories that have persisted for over a century.

In 1970 to coincide with the Cook Bicentenary Celebrations held in Sydney, The Aboriginal Progress Association of South Australia and The Federal Council for the Advancement of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders requested permission from the Elliston District Council to erect a cairn to commemorate the deaths of the Aborigines, on the cliffs of Waterloo Bay.

The Council would not agree to the cairn being erected to Aborigines who died in the alleged massacre for lack of definite proof, but consented to one being commemorated to 'Those Aborigines who lost their lives in the early development of the area.'

The cairn was never proceeded with but, in 1971, 'a plaque in memory of John Hamp marking the site of his death was unveiled by Mr P. Penna...'

In *Fatal Collisions*, the authors say:

Was there a massacre? There seems to be no *direct* evidence of any 'crusade against the natives', in the official documents from the period 1848 - 1850. The out-letter book kept by Charles Driver still exists, but there is no description of a massacre to be found in any of the many letters Driver sent to the Colonial Secretary's office in the period in question...

Similarly, there is no direct evidence in the memoirs written by individuals who were involved in the events of 1848 - 1849. None of the policemen involved (Geharty, Tolmer and Henry Holroyd) has anything to say about a massacre on the scale described in the legend... [*See Horn, Lake*]

The Alleged Massacre of Aborigines at Waterloo Bay

A Long-Lost Story of the Murders of John Hamp and James Beevor (*The Mail*, 30 April 1932, p. 16)

For nearly 100 years historians, both amateur and professional, have produced reams of conflicting stories surrounding the murders of Messrs Hamp and Beevor on Eyre Peninsula on 23 June 1848 and 3 May 1849, respectively. Hereunder is another version, abridged from an account of the tragedies by 'Betty Mac' who declared that it 'is as accurate as I can get it after much investigation':

Practically all my life I have lived within 20 miles of the scene. I have heard most versions of that day's work and have most vivid recollections of the 'sandhill blacks' as this tribe was called.

In what follows it is apparent that after Mr Hamp's murder the so called 'massacre' was enacted and within twelve months, in an act of vengeance, the perpetrator of the first murder repeated, according to the white man's law, the offence upon Mr Beevor.

Introduction

Mangultie was seeking his next meal [with his lubra, Poochera] when her shrill voice was a screech and her finger pointed to the west... from the sandhills and from the cliffs those naked savages viewed with superstitious awe the alarming creation as it sheltered behind Waldegrave Island.

A new era had begun, although those primitive folk knew it not, for it was the *Investigator* with Captain Flinders on board... the long open bay in which he had sheltered had a new name by which even some of the natives came in time to call it... It was Anxious Bay... The years passed by bringing with them vast changes. White men mounted on strange animals and driving before them other alien creatures, had come from the East...

The white men expected the Aborigines to work for food. But why work? Sheep were more easily killed than a kangaroo or wallaby and the shepherds' wives would always give food if asked. Sometimes, argued the wise old men of the tribe, if they did work they would be whipped, and here would be shown markings on thin, scraggy arms and legs... on half-naked bodies...

And so misunderstandings arose. Some unfortunate Aborigines were ill-treated, some innocent white folk were killed, and for this crime the blackfellows paid... Nature and the continual hunt for food had made the Aborigines cunning - and they were content to wait.

The Murder of Mr Hamp

On the shores of Lake Newland was erected a little hut, near the sheoak trees, and in it lived a shepherd and his two sons. Sometimes the boys would guard the sheep, yarding them at nightfall, and the father would have the evening meal ready when the little lads' work was done... One evening... the boys came home ready and hungry for their 'tea', but instead of their father they saw a blackfellow at the hut.

Mangultie with an exultant gleam in his eye, pointed towards the camp oven. 'Tea in there', he said. And on lifting the lid the little lads beheld the head of their father, and some distance away his body...

The police were informed, the troopers from their various far apart posts of duty came together, and the whole district was aroused. Something had to be done. From North and East and South came horseback riders armed with rifles... Separating and moving inland in various directions those riders with their baying and barking dogs set off.

Near and far they searched, gathering together from the hills and the little lakes, from the waterholes, and from the wurlies by the sandhills, they hunted Aborigines, driving ever before them, those frightened men and women and children towards the south, adding a few here and there, the strange journey went on...

Mangultie, with Poochera, hiding in a sandy wombat hole under a ledge of a rock, heard [them] ... A trooper came along [and] pulled the matted grey hair of her head, and she, too, joined the hurrying throng of people - blackfellows with but one object, and that to escape from their pursuers... and ever onward were hurried a remnant of a tribe, and up and up, until the blue sea was seen... booming and splashing unceasingly... unheeding the puny dark forms above, and those, too, which clung to the very face of the cliffs. 'The blacks have had a great fright - and they will never forget it', agreed that little handful of white folk that night as they dispersed from the cliffs at Waterloo Bay.

When the stars were shining and the curlews, with eerie cries ran over the hills, Mangultie crept out of his hiding place and to the east he sped... From afar he selected a suitable clump of trees, and from these he chose the strongest, straightest bough he could find... Afterwards it was said among the blacks that Mangultie's spear was the best of all, but Mangultie said but little - he would shake his greying head and mutter to himself...

The Murder of Mr Beevor

[Mangultie's] wurlie was apart from the camp and mostly he dwelt alone... near Mount Joy... His chief interest centred round a tiny shepherd's hut in that vicinity... As the white man sat at his little window... a small aperture in one wall... [and] unused to the bush, the shepherd's ear was not attuned to catch a tiny discordant note... But the blackfellow's naked feet touched softly... Mangultie with his bitter memories and with his spear in his hand, a lean and aged figure, crept quietly, softly towards the hut... Mangultie's spear was ever sure... At Parkin, on the shores of Venus Bay, at the gaol to the east of the township, Mangultie was hanged... Parkin is but a memory, for among the drifting sands of this half-forgotten town the houses have fallen and the old gaol, too, is but a heap of crumbling stone... [See Appendix 46]

Corroborating 'Evidence'

Mr W. A. Barns who retired from pastoral activities on the West Coast in 1920 commented on the 'massacre':

Yes, they were driven over the cliffs. I had one of them in my employ. He was known as Downhip Jimmie. He was only a boy of 12 or 14 at the time and when he went over the cliffs his hip was put out and it never got right again.

In 1868, John Hamp's son, John Chipp Hamp (1835 - 1905), told of how he discovered his father's body and of the rally made by the few settlers then in the district and of how they roused up the natives and how they made for the coast, where many of them were driven over the rocks and perished in the sea.

Michael S.W. Kenny went to the West Coast in 1876 and 'lived fifty years behind the bar' of the Colton Hotel where he 'heard most things'. In his reminiscences he recalls talking on many occasions with a former policeman, J.W. Gerharty (*sic*) (1816-1897) - Mr Kenny records the name as 'O'Garaghty' - who was a trooper in the district from the 1840s until taking up a pastoral run near Venus Bay in 1856. (*See Geharty, Mount*)

Mr Kenny concluded that according to this informant:

There was nothing in that yarn about the settlers driving the blacks over the cliffs at Waterloo Bay... One lubra might have fallen over the cliffs, but the wholesale massacre is all moonshine.

There is another **Waterloo Bay**, North West of Troubridge Hill, Hundred of Melville.

The village of **Waterloo** was advertised in 1840:

Osmond Gilles... has appropriated the section 14... The site is favourably chosen on the fine sheet of water connected with the [Onkaparinga] river, called Lake Osmond and is intersected with the main road from Adelaide to Sydney, Mount Barker, *etc* and within an easy distance of the rising village of Hahndorf...

The **Hundred of Waterloo** in the County of Light, proclaimed on 7 August 1851, was named by Governor Young after the Battle of Waterloo.

The town of **Waterloo**, on part section 100, laid out by William Mahood, in 1865, and probably christened to mark the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; it is a Flemish word meaning 'watery marsh.

The 'Waterloo Inn' once stood at the corner of St Kilda and Port Wakefield Roads while the town was said to have:

Many natural advantages, surrounded by rich agricultural land, a never -failing supply of water, abundance of wood on the east and western ranges and stone for building purposes of the very best quality. The first sale of allotments was held on the 20th... I am happy to say that there is a certainty of this place going ahead. Already the new inn is in progress and this week a gentleman from the Woodside district is to commence the erection of a mill, which will give the first great impulse to the township...

The **Waterloo** School on the Adelaide Plains opened in 1868 and closed in 1970.

Waterloo Corner was laid out by Southern Estates Ltd, in 1960, on part section 5028.

A photograph of jubilee celebrations of the Lutheran Church is in the *Chronicle*, 30 November 1907, page, 30.

Waterport - An 1865 subdivision of part section 105, Hundred of Goolwa, by Edward Wright. There was no suitable underground water in the vicinity of Port Elliot, but there were several good quality springs in the 'Government Paddock' or 'Waterport'. A reticulated system, the first in South Australia was constructed in 1852 -53. In 1855, it was said to be on 'the only section in the neighbourhood where good fresh water can be obtained':

26 acres... have been purchased by the government to secure a supply of water to their township and wells have been opened in various parts of the portion now to be disposed of where water of the best description is readily obtainable at a depth of from four to seven feet.

The situation is delightful and commands a view of two bays with a background of beautiful woodland scenery. The distance from the sea gives... advantages of its sea breezes without the annoyance of its storms.

Watervale - A descriptive name taken from a creek of the same name flowing into the River Wakefield and applied to a post office that was opened by Charles Greenslade in 1850. The town of **Watervale**, 14 km south of Clare, was created by David Davies in 1851 on section 146, Hundred of Upper Wakefield. Shortly after its foundation a visitor described it as being 'very prettily situated; two public houses; mobs of drunken bullock drivers; large gardens and cottages generally covered with bark, a favourite covering in the north.' Education Department records show the **Watervale** School commencing in 1853 and the opening of a schoolroom was reported in 1859.

In 1851, a roving reporter said 'Watervale and its neighbourhood are pleasing, but the village is by no means as picturesque':

It lies in a flat, through which runs a creek, or should run, to join the Wakefield, to which we came soon after leaving Watervale. It is a populous place for its size, containing, perhaps, thirty houses, and a hundred inhabitants. At the entrance from Penwortham, Dr Moreton, a medical gentleman, resides in a good -looking house. Near it is one of the two inns in the village, that kept by Bleechmore; the other is at the opposite extremity of the High Street, which contains stores, butchers' and blacksmiths' shops, and... other necessary trades.

A photograph of a golf course is in the *Chronicle*, 31 May 1934, page 38, of a football team on 12 September 1935, page 37.

Waterville - A subdivision of section 1108, Hundred of Port Adelaide, now included in Glanville.

Henry Giles laid it out, circa 1857. (*See Freshwater & Sandwell*)

Waterwitch Channel - Near Streaky Bay, named after the government cutter *Waterwitch* that engaged in marine surveys off Eyre Peninsula while, earlier in 1840, she provided supplies along the west coast as far as Fowlers Bay for Edward J. Eyre and party during their epic trek to King George Sound, in Western Australia. (*See Moorundie*)

Waterworks Town - An 1876 subdivision of sections 237, 258 and 260, Hundred of Pirie, by William Wood (1837-1900), storekeeper of Yankalilla, who arrived in the *Parthenous* in 1858; now included in Solomontown.

It was the site where water was received from the Nelshaby Reservoir.

Watherston, Lake - West of Lyndhurst, discovered by two pastoralists, Messrs Bunn and Watherston (sometimes spelt Weatherstone), who held a pastoral lease near Mount Coffin from 1858. Alfred P. Burtt, Corporal of Police, mentions that, while out looking for Babbage in 1858, he steered for some water discovered by Messrs Bunn and Watherston in July 1856.

It would appear from known facts that the lake should be named 'Watherston(e)'. Pastoral lease no. 575 of 14 October 1858 recites the name of 'John Weatherstone' throughout the document but, clearly, he signed it 'John Watherstone.' See, also, under 'Leigh Creek' where Messrs Bunn and Weatherstone (*sic*) are shown as occupying a run near Leigh Creek, in 1857, and selling it in 1859.

In a letter to the SA Archivist in 1939, J.D. Somerville of the SA Museum said, 'in *Pastoral Pioneers* Vol. 2, John Weatherstone is referred to... I think the spelling should be "Watherston"... Alex Watherston [1810 -1887, who arrived in the *Hooghly* in 1839] was appointed to take charge at Poonindie.'

Mr Somerville went on to say that in a box of Poonindie Mission papers there was a bill with a printed heading 'Debtor to John Watherston, North Hotel, dealer in wine and spirits.' The bill was dated 1866 and endorsed 'Received payment, John Watherstone' (*sic*). Born ca.1835, he arrived in the *Hooghly* in 1839 and died on 31 March 1893 when he was described as a 'publican at Port Lincoln'. (*See Leigh Creek*)

To confuse the issue further the following appeared in 1887 in respect of Alexander Watherston(e):

Available evidence suggests that there were two men with similar names for it would appear to be impossible for 'Mr Watherston' to discover the lake in 1856 and at the same time manage the Poonindie Mission.

He arrived by the ship *Hooghly* in 1839 in charge of the first imported bull sent out for the South Australian Company. He was one of the first to cross the Murray and manager of the Point McLeay and Albert Runs for the company. From 1852 to 1858 he was in charge of the Poonindie Mission Station and afterwards overseer of the Port Lincoln Roads Board...

Further, biographical records show a James Watherston (ca.1835 -1896) arriving in the *Hooghly* in 1839 and residing on Boston Island and George Watherston (1857 -1946) and William Watherston (1856-1905), sons of Alexander Watherston, residing at Port Lincoln.

Watraba - Aboriginal for 'a plain'. The town in the Hundreds of Bagster and Catt, 13 km west of Uworra, was proclaimed on 25 October 1928. The **Watraba** School, opened in 1931, closed in 1942.

Watson - A railway station on the Trans -Australia line 293 km west of Tarcoola. John Christian Watson, a former Prime Minister and first leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party. (*See Barton*)

Watson Bluff and **Watson Park**, near Strathalbyn, were named after John Rankine's father-in-law. His wife was the former Mary Miller Watson. (*See Strathalbyn*)

Watson Gap, in the Hundred of Goolwa, probably honours Rev. John Watson who obtained the Land Grant of section 2289 on 11 September 1851. A tramway bridge was built there in 1864, the contractor being a Mr Redman (probably David Stott Redman (1828 -1914), farmer, of Hindmarsh Valley).

Watson Glen, in the Far North-West, was named by Ernest Giles on 10 September 1873 after J.B. Watson of Sandhurst, Victoria a contributor to the expedition's funds.

Mount Watson, in the same area, was named by David Lindsay on 7 July 1891 after Professor Archibald Watson, MD, of the Adelaide University, 'as an appreciation of his kindness in assisting as Sir Thomas Elder's agent in the formation of the party.'

Wattle - **Wattle Flat** Post Office on section 417, Hundred of Myponga, operated from 1888 until 30 June 1956.

The **Wattle Flat** School opened in 1859 and closed in 1948.

A photograph of the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr & Mrs Charles Symonds is in the *Chronicle*, 22 July 1937, page 34.

Wattle Grange School on Kangaroo Island was known previously as 'Wattle Grove'.

Wattle Grove School near Binnun opened as 'Wallabrook'; name changed in 1917 and closed in 1954.

Wattle Park was a descriptive name applied to an Adelaide suburb created by Simpson Newland and J.H. Luxmoore, in 1882, when they subdivided part section 289, Hundred of Adelaide. Possibly, the name was taken from 'Wattle Grove, a home built on Kensington Road by William Robert Cooke in 1850':

The original 17.2 hectare site included a scullery, dairy, stable and servants' cottages.

The mansion was extended in the 1880s and purchased by the Education Department in 1956, when it became the 'Wattle Park Teachers' College'.

In 1973, it became a Resource/Conference Centre. The property was sold for \$2.3 million on 18 August 1989.

Wattle Range is north of Millicent and the 'Wattle Range Run' was established by J. McIntyre in 1851 and, later, held by Ewen Cameron (lease no. 212). A school operated in the vicinity on a subsidised basis and, apparently, existed in 1945 only. (*See 'Source Notes' under 'Lochaber' for more detailed information on Ewen Cameron.*)

Wattle Vale School in the Kadina district opened in 1887 and closed in 1893.

Wattle View School was opened in 1928 in rented premises on part section 14A, Hundred of Stokes, by Dorothy O.A. Hall; it became 'Cockaleechee' in 1930 and closed in 1943.

Rodney Cockburn says **Wattleville** was the locality of a new service in connection with the metropolitan water works and once densely clothed in wattle trees. It marked the residence of Thomas Reynolds, a Premier of South Australia. (*See Reynolds, Hundred of*)

In February 1881 it was said that 'Messrs Hanton & Dalton's jam factory at Fullarton is unquestionably one of the most important of the many establishments in this colony devoted to the industry of jam making and fruit preserving':

It is many years since Wattleville jams were first introduced to the public of the colony by the manufacturer, the late Thomas Reynolds.

After the Wattleville estate passed out of the hands of his representatives the jam making industry was carried on with varying success, but it was not till the present proprietors came into possession that it began to take the prominent position that it now occupies.

Wattleville, as it was formerly called, lies on the Fullarton Road, about three miles from Adelaide. It is 29 acres in extent, over ten of which are planted in fruit trees. During the regime of the former occupiers the orchards and other parts of the property were allowed to sink into a general state of neglect, but Messrs Hanton and Dalton having secured the property on very favourable terms have spent large sums of money in labor and improvements to bring it back to its pristine condition of cultivation.

In 1926, **Wattlebury Estate** was described as 27 allotments in Wattlebury Road, Lower Mitcham.

Watts - Watts Bridge was adjacent to a property owned by Henry Watts on section 63 'on the south road.'

Watts Gully, near Forreston, was named after James Watts who discovered gold there in 1884.

According to the *Register* of 23 May 1885 the co-discoverer was Gustav de Boursier. The field was opened up early in 1885 when 'a large number of men, who were doing nothing elsewhere, hastened to the field':

Within a short time 200 of them had congregated and two stores and three blacksmiths were in full swing. Mr Watts secured a couple of reef claims and asserted that he had perfect faith in its wealth and predicted that more gold would be taken out of the gullies in the neighbourhood than could be imagined.

He was a first class practical miner with an almost intuitive knowledge of where to sink for gold but met with an accident and had to have his leg amputated.

Mrs Watts stayed on with her crippled husband and five children. Like others on the field they lived in a tent and, when the crowd thinned and feeling the need for a home, she built a hut with her own hands, working every day for months. To keep the family going she went out washing, walked seven miles into Gumeracha, washed 27 dozen items for four shillings and walked back home. To augment her income she cut down gum trees and split them into posts and, for 150 of them, received one pound.

Her husband died in 1922. Accordingly, with the aid of her eldest son, she kept her home at Watts Gully and her interviewer concluded with the comment that 'an elderly white horse draws her to Gumeracha when she goes out':

Her little garden with its blur of morning glories keeps her busy and the sounds of the picks rising and falling after gold in the valley below keeps her happy. Watts Gully may be coming good again.

Watts Range was a school near Bundaleer opened by John O'Connell in 1881; it closed in 1915.

Watts Sugarloaf, on section 104, Hundred of Cudlamudla, honours C. H. Watts who, with Hugh Proby, held the country prior to 1851, when it was named by H.C. Rawnsley. (*See Rawnsley Bluff*)

Watulunga - Rodney Cockburn records this name but gives no location of it. Aboriginal for 'place of the eagle'.

Watunga - The name of the Shannon homestead on section 129, Hundred of Belvidere. (*See Duck Ponds & Moculta*)

Waukaringa - An Aboriginal name taken from George Hiles' sheep run (leases nod. 171 -72) of the 1860s.

In July 1873, while tending a flock of sheep on the run, a shepherd named Watson discovered some quartz bearing stone on what was to become known as the Waukaringa Reef; following crushing at a battery near Stirling North it yielded very encouraging results. A few months later, some seven kilometres from this site, gold was found in the same reef and, by the close of the year, the field resembled a racecourse with white flags in rows extending the whole length of the reef from east to west.

In August 1874, the Alma Gold Mining Co was formed; it erected a stamping battery of ten heads in a gully where water was plentiful; however, in time it was realised that the gold produced was not covering working expenses. This, together with the mining depression, occasioned the collapse of the Northern Territory 'bubble' and caused mining in the district to be discontinued. In 1879, the Victorian Gold Mining Company commenced working on the field and, in 1881, it amalgamated with the Alma company.

Official records show that up to 31 March 1890 it was estimated that over £142,000 was spent on the Alma and Victoria mine for a return of a little less than £92,000 in gold production.

The **Waukaringa** Post Office, 35 km north of Yunta, opened in 1875 in the County of Lytton.

The district was the scene of a gold rush in the late 1880s and the town, proclaimed on 1 November 1888, ceased to exist on 8 July 1982. By 1894, it had a population of about 250 and a roving reporter claimed that it had the largest crop of babies in proportion to its population he had ever seen; it boasted of a post office, telegraph station, **Waukaringa** State School (opened in 1886, it closed in 1944), a twelve -bed hospital, two stores, a hotel, a Democratic Club where drinks were supplied to members, two butchers, a Wesleyan Church and a policeman.

[In 1892], the police station - two rooms and a kitchen; the said kitchen being used as a courthouse... There is what the Government calls a hospital, not fit to stable a horse. It is not windtight or watertight.

A correspondent talked of the 'Neglect of Waukaringa' in 1892:

In Waukaringa you have only to see the neglect of the Government. First there is our school, with an attendance of 75 children, only big enough for 40, both sexes mixed up together; it is simply disgraceful. Then the schoolmaster's residence is a tin shanty, 8 by 10 [feet], to live and sleep in.

The school building is without a fence, but perhaps the Government think it does not matter, as the children only belong to working men. Then there is the policeman - two rooms and a kitchen, the said kitchen being used as the courthouse.

The front is to the east and there is no verandah. The place is simply an oven on a hot day. There is what the Government calls a hospital, not fit to stable a horse in. It is not windtight or watertight, and by the look

of the place has been in use several generations... [The hospital premises were transferred from Teetulpa where it was established in 1886; as from the time of transfer a doctor was at the field whereas, previously, the Government paid £ 12/12/0 per visit for a doctor to visit from Peterborough.]

Again, some time ago a water trust was formed to get pure water. The Government asked £50 per annum for the mudholes then in Waukaringa... Now let us see the state [of them] - Cox's dam was made by the Government but they forgot to finish it, for it never held any water from the day it was made... No, 2 mudhole, called a tank, the Government had in use nine years and never once cleaned it...

At last to save fever breaking out, our mine manager and his men are working day and night cleaning [it], Sunday included, but they get no beer, because they are forbidden to drink beer on a Sunday in this Christian country. The men have taken 40 tons of filth out of this tank...

By 1905, both the mineral wealth and the town had declined and were being kept alive by station hands, prospectors and drovers 'in a dreary sort of suspended animation.' Indeed, it was said the town almost justified the local policeman in arresting it for having no visible means of support. Its arrest, however, was effected by another agency, namely, the total cessation of mining operations - A most weird look of decay is visible everywhere.

Chimneys of all shapes amply confirm that the town consisted at one time of 600 to 700 inhabitants. Three huge chimney stacks, a handsome stone house for the manager, and the large dump heaps everywhere mark the site of the once rich and famous Alma and Victoria Mine...

Waukaringa residents still live in hopes of this rich shoot, or vein, being again found to the salvation of those who still remain... Mr John Davey, an old theatrical identity, and later a well-known coach driver, keeps the local hostelry... The government maintain a police station here...

It is hard to justify such expenditure, as the ordinary layman would conclude that a trooper's time would be wasted in such a small community. The post and telegraph office is a small galvanised iron and weather board structure which does not add to the beauties of the street in which it is in. I was informed that the telegraph facilities were about to be replaced by a telephone...

Mr J.E. Holliday keeps a store and boarding house. A butcher's shop and a few private dwelling houses, all of iron, make up the rest of the settlement, though unsightly ruins in every direction attest the fact that the place is in a dying condition. The schoolmaster's residence is a tin shanty, 8 by 10, to live and sleep in...

In 1932, Mrs S.D. O'Reilly was caretaker of the tank, receiving half fees for sales; the charges were:

<i>Camels per drink</i> 2d	<i>Sheep (not exceeding 100)</i> 9d
<i>Horses or cattle per drink</i> 1d	<i>Each additional</i> 1 00 9d
<i>Sheep (not exceeding 50)</i> 6d	<i>For domestic purposes per 10 gallons</i> 1/2 d.

Photographs of donkey races are in the *Chronicle*, 18 May 1933, page 36, of a horse race meeting on page 38.

Wauraltee - Originally, the name was applied as *waralti* to an Aboriginal camp on section 245 between Mount Rat and Port Victoria - 'bandicoot island'. The **Hundred of Wauraltee**, County of Fergusson, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874. The **Wauraltee** (now Wardang) **Island** was taken up under pastoral lease no. 14B by G.A. Anstey in 1851. The **Wauraltee** Post Office, 26 km SSW of Maitland, opened in June 1877 by James C. Leonard, closed on 31 October 1955.

The **Wauraltee** School opened in 1879 and closed in 1946. In 1907 it was described as 'a little hamlet comprising a handsome red-roofed Wesleyan Church, a strongly built Institute, a weatherboard public school, a general store and some private houses...' (*See Victoria, Port & Wardang Island*)

A photograph of coursing dogs and their owners is in the *Chronicle*, 20 August 1910, page 30.

Waurkungrie - (*See Uloomoo*)

Waverley - An 1880 subdivision of section 963 and part section 934, Hundred of Adelaide, by Walter B.T. Andrews and James Miller Anderson; now included in Crafers and Upper Sturt. It was said that, 'its altitude... ensures a remarkably cool climate... which combined with the glorious views of hill, dale and ocean obtainable from every part... must make it the most charming of summer resorts.' The name occurs in Surrey, England and is derived, probably, from the (*E waver* - 'brushwood').

Mr Andrews was born in London, portion of which is in Surrey. Rodney Cockburn attributes its creation to the aforementioned gentlemen and that J.H. Packard said Mr Andrews was a great admirer of the Waverley novels and this fact accounted for the name.

In 1908, May Vivienne, in her history book titled *Sunny South Australia*, says that **Waverley Ridge** was 'one of the most delightful walks in the district.'

Wawirra Creek and Well - Fifty-six km NE of Yunta; taken from an adjoining pastoral run.

Way - Sir Samuel J. Way, Chief Justice (1876-1916), was born in Hampshire on 11 April 1836, 'arrived in Adelaide on 6 March 1853' [*sic*]:

He became very interested in law and immediately began to study. At the age of twenty-five he had passed all his examinations and was admitted to the Bar. In his very first year he more than proved his ability as a lawyer, for the way in which he handled the dispute called 'The Moonta Mining Case' brought young Samuel Way into great prominence. In 1875, prevailed upon to contest the District of Sturt seat in the House of Assembly, he was successful and became Attorney-General.

Then, in the following year, at the age of forty, he was appointed Chief Justice for South Australia.' [*See Hatherleigh & Seaview*]

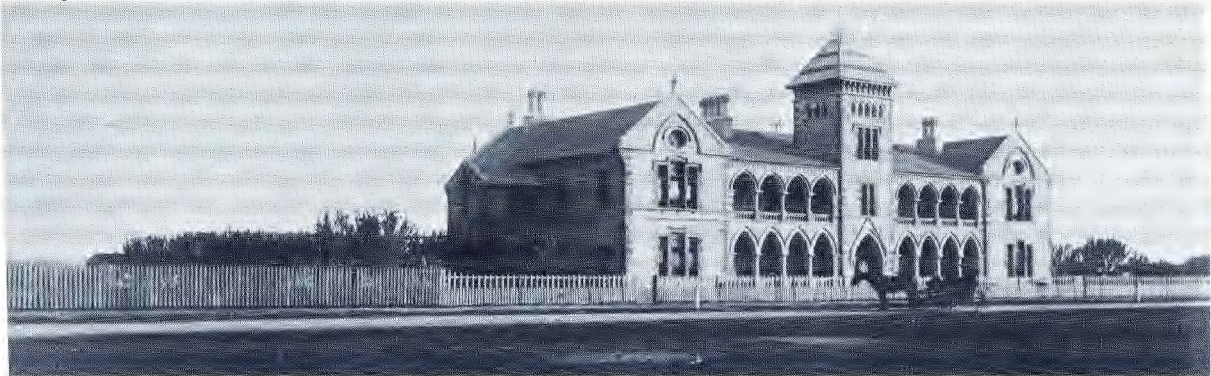


New Showgrounds at Wayville - 1923

The **Hundred of Way**, County of Musgrave, was proclaimed on 22 June 1876 and the **Hundred of Way School** opened in 1886 and closed in 1906. The **County of Way** was proclaimed on 17 January 1889.

The **Way** Post Office, 40 km from Elliston, was opened in September 1882 and closed in April 1912.

In 1899, the South Australian Company created the suburb of **Wayville** on part sections 221 and 239, Hundred of Adelaide, in memory of Reverend James Way, the father of Sir Samuel J. Way, who conducted 'Way College' in the district. Born in Devon, in 1804, he came to South Australia in the *Anna Maria* in 1850 [*sic*]; he died at Noarlunga in August 1884.



Way College - Built, originally, by Dr Joyce as a hospital in 1881 -Purchased by the Bible Christian Church as a school for boys in 1886 -It was part of the Methodist Ladies College -now Annesley College

A photograph of residents playing cricket on the Parklands is in the *Observer*, 2 October 1909, page 29, of the Methodist Ladies College in the *Chronicle*, 30 March 1933, page 31.



Billy Graham Crusade at Wayville Showgrounds on 24 May 1959 - Attendance 60,000 plus

Weaner Flat - On part section 87, Hundred of Melville. According to Rodney Cockburn it was a weaning station when the locality was in pastoral occupation. The name was given, also, to a subdivision of part section 87, Hundred of Melville, by Edward Jacobs, storekeeper, in 1875; now included in Yorketown. In 1874, 'a German and English School' was opened by E.S. Schroeder. The location of **Weaner Flat School** cannot be given but, on 2 May 1877,

William Gregor, the owner of section 288, transferred one acre, one rood and fourteen perches of the section to Edward Jacobs, Theodor Lohrman, Adolph Frost, Herman Aldenhoven and George Heaney.

These persons, on 6 September 1877, transferred the land to the Council of Education. Whether this area was used for school purposes prior to transfer is unknown. Further portions of section 288 were acquired later. In 1918, the school area was increased by the dedication of section 417.

This section was formerly portion of section 288, of which a considerable area was repurchased by the government about 1891. Portion of sections 288 and 417 are now known as the 'Yorketown School' and, from records, have always been known as such. Plans for the erection of the first building were prepared and signed in January 1878 and are in the Architect-in-Chief's Office. On a diagram survey of April 1869, 'Weaner's Flat' is shown as being on the southern portion of sections 291 and 294S. A hut is shown as being near the South -East corner of 291 and a well (now a reserve) near the North -Western corner of the section, now numbered 583.

Wearing Gorge - In 1854, John H. Angas employed Alexander Wearing (ca.1828 - 1872) to drive 2,000 sheep from Mount Remarkable to 'Old Wirrealpa' on the eastern plains of the central Flinders Ranges. Later, he took his wife and family there and started a new life in the wilderness. Today, the only memorial to the Wearing's as pioneers is the **Wearing Gorge** on the road from Blinman to Arkaroola where, today, the ruins of the homestead to the left of the road, a well and the lonely graves of two of their children (Mary and Elizabeth) may be seen.

Another source says it is derived from an Aboriginal word *wirringya* - meaning unknown.

Weathered Hill - (See *Mirage Creek*)

Weaver Lagoon - On section 180, Hundred of Dalrymple, recalls Alfred Weaver who took up an occupation licence on 2 July 1846. Born in Bristol, England, in 1801, he arrived in the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* in 1839, died in 1891 and is buried at Saint Marys. (See *Stansbury & Woodlands Park*)

The name **Weavers** was given to a school opened as 'Hundred of Dalrymple'; name changed in 1925; closed in 1941.

Webb Beach - In 1972, following a request from the District Council of Mallala, the Lands Department subdivided an area of Crown Lands about one mile south of Port Parham into holiday home sites. The Council requested that the area be named 'Webb Beach' as 'the name of Webb has been associated with Port Parham for many years and one descendant of the original family still resides at Port Parham.'

Charles Webb (ca. 1841 - 1928) arrived in 1865 in the *Coldstream* and is buried at Dublin.

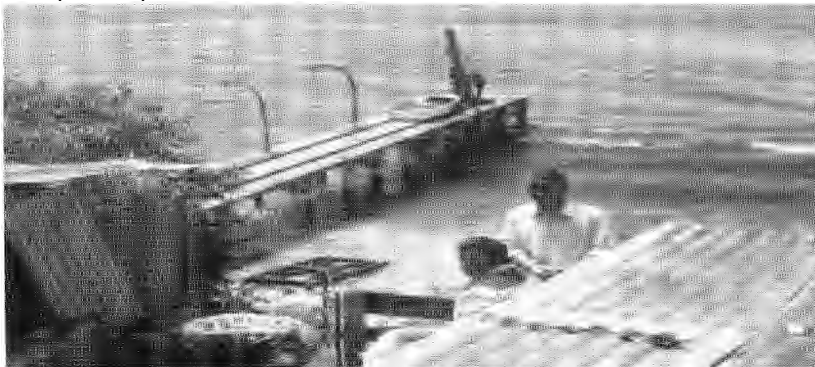
Webling, Point - Near Port Broughton was where 'Mr Webling figured in a disagreeable experience which resulted in the name':

He was left on a peninsula near to Port Broughton, with a week's supply of food, while the schooner visited other sections of the coast. The vessel grounded in a storm and when it returned, several days overdue, Mr Webling's food supply had vanished and he was keeping himself alive by catching fish and cockles. The spit of land was thereupon named after him. [See *Althorpe Isles*]

Weblyn - In 1927, this subdivision was 'bounded on the east by the main Victor Harbor Road, on the south by the Government Remount Farm and Marino Golf Links on the western boundary.'

Wedge - The largest of the Gambier Isles in Spencer Gulf is **Wedge Island**, named by Matthew Flinders on 24 February 1802 because of its shape; on Freycinet's charts it is shown as *Isle Marengo*.

The pioneer pastoralists on the island were J. and J.W. Daw in 1859.



Jetty on Wedge Island -1972

Surveyed into nine sections by Arthur Chamberlain, in December 1883, it was gazetted for sale by credit on 24 April 1884. During World War II it was utilised as a radar base for the RAAF and approximately 40 personnel were stationed there and, among other duties, they exterminated the goat population and erected a 50 metre long jetty, still in good order on the northern coast.

Mount Wedge 30 km North-East of Elliston, was named in September 1839 by E.J. Eyre on account of its shape.

The **Mount Wedge** School, opened in 1915, closed in 1970.

In 1906, it was said that 'the granite outcrop of the mount [was] responsible for some richer slopes of land and one is not surprised to find the crops more advanced and indicative of higher yields, than among the limestone flats. The Dinnison family have been settled here since 1883 and farm some 30,000 acres... Superphosphate has only been used in two years and no fallowing has been attempted...'

Weedna - The **Weedna** copper mine, '42 miles NE from Leigh Creek and 11/2 miles from **Weedna Springs**', was discovered by S.C. Gubbin, in 1898. The **Weedna** Post Office, '415 miles north of Adelaide via Leigh's Creek', was opened in May 1900; it closed in October 1900.

Weekeroo - A property near Port Augusta; see pastoral lease no. 431.

Weepowie Spring - Near Parachilna. Aboriginal for 'ant water'.

Weeroona - The BHP holiday resort, **Weeroona**, situated near Point Lowly, was established for its employees and is an Aboriginal word for 'resting place'. (*See Bonython*) The gift of the resort, located 'two miles beyond Point Lowly', to the Port Pirie council was reported on 23 December 1927.

Rodney Cockburn says that a resort for employees of Associated Smelters was established at False Bay, near Whyalla, and a competition organised for the choice of a name and about 3,000 suggestions were received the joint winners being H.J. Campbell, W.J. Muldoon and G. Hinks.

The name 'Restoria' secured the second prize for H. Schroeder and D. Bayley was awarded third for 'Port Frolic'. At the outset it was announced that 'Weeroona' would be a dry area, the use of intoxicants being absolutely forbidden.

By 1918, a relocation had occurred as evidenced by the following report:

The health resort in the course of construction by the Associated Smelters across the gulf at Rocky Bay has been spoken of as a camp... The camp is just a makeshift arrangement and there is an absence of the ordinary conveniences of life, but at a beach, 18 miles from Port Pirie, the preparations for the holiday makers are on more permanent lines.

Water has to be carried from Port Pirie, but two tanks, each with the capacity of 20,000 gallons, will be ample for all needs...

The attractions of the resort are felt elsewhere and the company has received an application from a distant organisation to permit 300 visitors to enter the camp at Easter...

The removal of the 'rest camp' from Weeroona to Mount Fergusson (*sic*) was discussed in 1929 (in 1926, there was a report of a Broken Hill Associated Smelters employees holiday park '18 miles from Port Pirie').

This site was on **Weeroona Island**, a low mound on Germein Bay, 12 km north of Port Pirie, known formerly as 'Benjamin Hill', 'Price Nob' and 'Port Flinders'. (*See Mount Fergusson*)

Weeroopa - An Aboriginal word for a 'crested parakeet'. (*See Bismarck & Garfield*)

Weetara - A property west of Lake Acraman; see pastoral lease no. 1716.

Weetootla Springs - East of Lyndhurst; corrupted from the Aboriginal *wirtiurdla* - 'wild honey place', i.e., a sap found under red river gum bark and bullock bush.

Weetulta - In the Hundred of Tiparra, 11 km west of Arthurton. Aboriginal for 'reedy place', (*witu* - 'basket reed'). The **Weetulta** School was opened in 1887 by Henry E. Marcus, while its post office opened as **Weetulpa** in November 1879, the change being effected in April 1885; it closed on 31 January 1989.

Weigall - Rodney Cockburn says it was the former name of 'Woolshed Flat' the change being effected by the Trustees of the State Bank as a compliment to Sir Archibald Weigall, Governor of South Australia.

Welcome - South West of Marree, **Welcome Springs** are located. 'When you... sight the spring, you fancy that water was never more welcome, nor springs better named.' Its Aboriginal name is *callana*.

Welcome Well - (*See Wilgena*)

Welland - William Stuckey (1816-1856), who arrived in the *Anna Robertson* in 1839, was an extensive landholder 'from the Port Road, south beyond the River Torrens, and as far as modern -day Henley Beach Road.'

On 30 December 1846, Rev Thomas Q. Stow officiated at his marriage to Emma Bunkin, whose mother was the former Mary Ann Welland; their second daughter, Ada Welland Stuckey was born in 1855.

In 1907, their son, William Bunkin Stuckey (1849 - 1925) and daughter, Catherine H. Fis(c)her (1857 - 1915), as proprietors of part section 373, Hundred of Yatala, bestowed the name upon this subdivision.

In 1923, a newspaper report said that 'the Commissioner of Public Works was waited upon by a deputation representing brickmaking interests around Welland regarding the damage done along the banks of the Torrens by the recent floods':

The brickmakers realised that unless the breaks were mended it would be absolutely impossible to proceed with the manufacture of bricks. The average output of the concerns represented was about 400,000 bricks a year...

A photograph of the opening of the school is in the *Observer*, 16 April 1927, page 31, of a pet show on 14 August 1930, page 33.

Wellesley - In 1883, Christopher Giles, junior, laid out **Wellesley Avenue** as a subdivision of part section 279 (Block 54 of Bakewell Town), Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Campbelltown.

Point Wellesley, near Elliston, was probably named after the Duke of Wellington, the former Arthur Wellesley. (*See Waterloo Bay*)

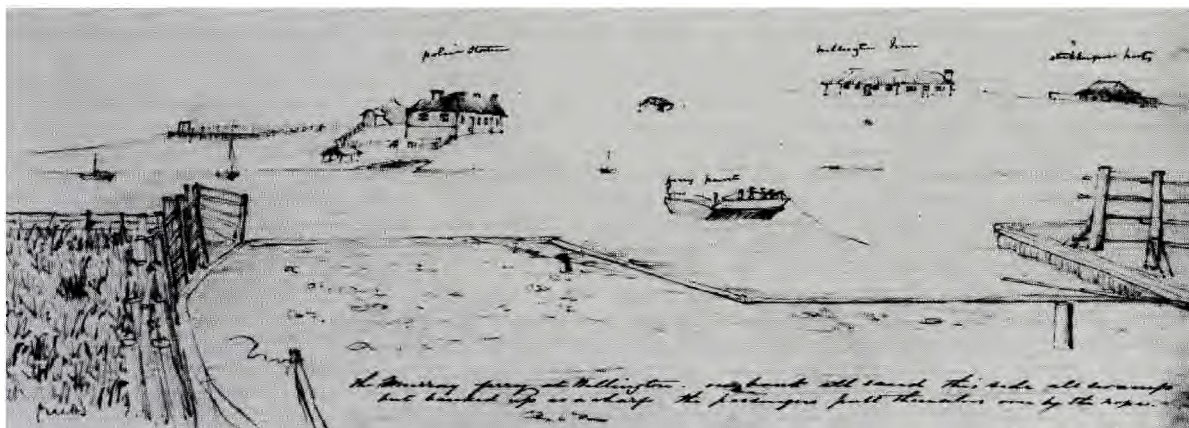
Wellington - The town, 10 km South-West of Tailem Bend, surveyed in 1840, was named by John Morphett, agent for the 'Secondary Towns Association', after the Duke of Wellington. (*See Seymour, Lake*)

In a report, the association said that 'the directors applied to His Grace, the Duke of Wellington, for permission to present to him a map and plan of the survey, which was kindly accepted and the directors hope that if the circumstances occur to require it, the association will receive His Grace's support.'

A proposed school was discussed in 1855; the **Wellington** School, opened in 1861, closed in 1944; the **Wellington East** School opened in 1869 and closed in 1876; **Wellington West** School operated from 1871 until 1875.

In 1867, a coach trip from Adelaide to Wellington was described; of the town it was said, '[it] has long borne the merited repute of being the most disagreeable place of residence that the colony can produce...'

Further, in 1869 it was said that 'Wellington is achieving a "bad pre-eminence" as a place where persons are frequently getting drowned.'



The crossing at Wellington , circa 1852, showing, on the far bank, the police station, inn and storekeeper's huts

Point Wellington, near Elliston, was probably named, in 1865, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Duke of Wellington's victory over Napoleon in 1815. (See *Waterloo Bay*)

Wells, Hundred of - In the County of Cardwell, proclaimed on 10 February 1938, remembers Lawrence Allen Wells, OBE, explorer and former member of land and pastoral boards.

Welsh Creek - It runs through the town of Burra and was named in January 1989 to commemorate miners of the 19th century who came from Wales.

Welstead - In 1875, it was described as allotments in 'Freshwater, on section 1065, one mile north of Semaphore jetty.' This English name translates as 'spring place'.

Welwyn - An 1842 subdivision of section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, by Charles B. Fisher; now included in Brooklyn Park. It was the site of the 'Bonnie Owl Inn', located near Henley Beach Road, west of today's Marion Road and derives from the (*E welig* - 'willow'. When naming the subdivision Mr Fisher would, no doubt, have recalled that, in 1840, section 99 was occupied by 'J. Dunford and others [at] Welwyn.'

Wembley - A school South-West of Gawler took its name from a local homestead and was opened in 1924 by Marion Richards; it closed in 1946. The name occurs in England and means 'Wemba's leah (meadow)'.

Wemblyn - This proposed subdivision at O'Halloran Hill was described in 1927.

Wepar - A railway station 3 km south of Kalangadoo. The **Wepar** School opened in 1930 and closed in 1970.

Photographs of the opening of a new school are in the *Chronicle*, 19 August 1937, page 34.

There is an Aboriginal word *wipa* meaning 'curlews', a bird abounding in local swamps. Professor Tindale says it is the basis of the name of a clan of the Booandik people.

Wepowie - Aboriginal for 'reedy water'. In 1897, the title of the Wepowie run was transferred to the executors of the late John Dunn, purchased by the government at public auction and, in 1910, laid out for sale as the 'Wepowie Closer Settlement Estate'. Its school opened as 'Pekina Extension' in 1884, becoming **Wepowie** in 1889.

Wepowie Post Office opened in 1890 when a coach ran between Melrose, Booleroo Centre and Orroroo.

The **Wepowie** silver-lead mine, '7 miles from Blinman', was 'owned by a syndicate' and situated 'off the Parachilna road to the right amongst the ranges':

There is a big outcrop on the side of a hill and a shaft has been sunk 70 feet... As showing the bracing nature of the climate here, the captain informed me that the morning before there was ice an inch thick in the washing basin that stood outside the tent...

Weritabatinyana - (See *Bosworth Creek & Well*)

Werocata - Two local waterholes, 5 km North -West of Balaklava, were called *wirukutj* by Aborigines - 'the place of cuckoos'. (See *Balaklava & Pareora Estate*)

Werocata has an interesting history... It was acquired by the founder of the Bowman family who started sheep farming in Tasmania in 1835, and came to this state in 1839 taking up land at Enfield, Dry Creek and, later, forming Werocata and Martindale stations at the head of the Wakefield. [See *Bowmans*]

The well-known Martindale flock was founded in 1850 and managed for years by the late Mr William Bowman... Mr Edmund Bowman was accidentally drowned in the creek near **Werocata**... [Today], the greater part is divided into farms which are settled upon for grazing and wheat growing...

In May 1903, the District Council of Balaklava approached the local member with a view to approaching the government to repurchase the estate for closer settlement and, in 1906, twenty -five lots were sold to 19 individual purchasers one of whom, Stephen S. Ralli, applied the name **Werocata Estate** to a subdivision, in 1906, of section 380 and others, Hundred of Balaklava.

He was born in London, in 1863, and educated at Eton where it was alleged he 'devoted many of his leisure hours away from the playing fields to acquire practical knowledge of smithy work and of the carpenter's bench.'

Prior to purchasing the land he spent two years on 'Nockatunga Station' in order to familiarise himself with the Australian pastoral industry.

Ralli employed about 40 men on the estate including two Chinese gardeners, and imported thoroughbred Arab stallions, thereby breeding ponies for polo.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 21 July 1906, page 30, 7 December 1933, page 82. (See *Sleeps Hill*)

Wertaloona - Photographs of Jack Connors, boundary rider, are in the *Observer*, 2 October 1923, page 34, of the pastoral property in the *Chronicle*, 23 and 30 July 1931, pages 32 and 32.

Werta-Werta Waters - Named by G.W. Goyder on 2 June 1857 after the Aboriginal people occupying the plains north of Lake Lady Blanche.

West - The township of **West Adelaide**, laid out on section 48 and, in 1883, was said to have 'glorious views, unequalled soil, macadamised roads, level surface and capital drainage...'

Photographs of the Methodist Church are in the *Chronicle*, 1 August 1914, page 29, *Observer*, 10 July 1915, page 29.

In 1908, the Anglican Church of St James, under the charge of Rev S.S. Moncrieff, was without a choir, the 'singers having been disbanded by Mr Moncrieff' :

In a sermon [he] said that [in future] the congregation would be expected to take the place of the choir, the organ only being used to lead the singing... [He said] that choir management was not quite in accordance with the usages of the Church of England. The monopolising of the chancel by choirmen and boys naturally shuts out from that part of the church many others, who are, or should be, engaged there in divine service, giving undue prominence to the choir element...

The discussion continued, at length, including the following: 'The choir work has been carried on inefficiently for many months past. The relation of its members to card playing had to be considered...'

Earlier, in November 1890, the Reverend S.S. Moncrieff, head teacher of All Saint's Grammar School, Moonta, was charged with unlawfully assaulting and beating Horatio Abrahams, aged 11 years. In giving his version of events he said that, while examining the work of teachers and classes, he noticed the writing of young Abrahams in an exercise book to be 'bad and blotted' and so applied his cane to the hands of the offender.

The reverend gentleman continued:

I told the boy to begin his work again, but he refused by leaning his head on his arm over the copy book and crumpled it. I told him several times to begin work again and he did not do so. The boy is habitually stubborn, most careless and adept at idling time. He disobeyed repeated orders to come out of the desk and I then brought the cane down to his shoulders several times. Again called him out.

He did not obey, but scrambled under the desk and kicked violently against the desk. I caught him around the shoulders, lifted him up and set him on his feet without any unnecessary violence. He would not stand, but struggled to kneel down... Gave him another caning on the legs and sent him to his place. He received altogether about 20 strokes of the cane...

I deny having committed an assault on the boy within the meaning of the law and it was my duty to punish him.

Mrs Abrahams was incensed and took her son to Mr W.H. Wilkinson, a local magistrate, who examined the lad and found a severe bruise on the hip, a large bruise on the thigh and several on the back. The boy complained most of a blow on the back of the head from which the skin was removed.

The matter proceeded to the local court where Rev Moncrieff was fined two pounds, plus costs, for the magistrate was of the opinion that 'the punishment inflicted was unreasonable.'

The defendant was not enamoured with the verdict and told the court that he would rather go to gaol than pay the fine and, if necessary, would go to the Supreme Court with the case 'as he had not got justice.' A few days later Rev Moncrieff telegraphed the Adelaide press to the effect that 'the following gentlemen have represented to me that the public are shocked at the verdict and they have subscribed the fine... [several names were appended].'

A little later, the attention of Bishop Kennion of Adelaide was drawn to the case and so the Venerable Archdeacon Farr proceeded to Moonta to enquire into the whole circumstances of the matter. He heard depositions from wardens of the church, while Mrs Abrahams declined to be present. The finding was that:

It did not appear that Mr Moncrieff had been to blame in the matter. The punishment inflicted on the boy was severe, but the boy's stubborn resistance was the cause of the severity. Mr Moncrieff was indiscreet... [but] the punishment was not excessive. I am happy to say that wherever I heard the matter mentioned sympathy was with Mr Moncrieff.

This partisan assembly, lacking in Christian benevolence, said nothing of the injuries inflicted on the boy and declined to comment on the court's decision and it is interesting to read two opinions emanating from the public:

I think most people who have read the evidence... are astonished at the verdict and regret that the defendant, instead of accepting the sympathy of those who subscribed the fine, did not appeal to the Supreme Court. Surely, no sane man who understands much about the management of refractory lads would uphold the decision of the bench. Corporal punishment should not be common in schools... but in extreme cases... it is absolutely necessary to keep on thrashing the boys at intervals until he comes to his senses...

In my own experience I know of at least half a dozen lads, very bad indeed, upon whom kindness had been exercised by many teachers in vain until eventually a sound good thrashing was administered and resulted in the making of them.

I am quite at a loss to understand what other course Mr Moncrieff could have adopted. No amount of kindness or talking would have cured this lad... What will be the effect of this verdict upon the other boys at All Saints and with boys generally throughout the various schools in the colony? They will simply laugh and defy their teachers...

Certainly the boy may be a thoroughly bad one and yet who is to say if he was a bad and unruly lad or whether it was one of those sound good thrashings that [the above correspondent] speaks of that made him bad. I have known of more than one boy who has got four or five cuts across the hand with a cane for such offences as talking or looking about the room, but instead of 'being the making of them' it had a tendency to make them stubborn.

Most masters have their favourites in school and their 'black sheep'. They take every opportunity of caning for the least breach of the regulations. I have seen a boy caned so severely as to bring blood from his hand for merely talking in school...

Is that what [your correspondent] means by a sound thrashing? Perhaps he was one of the favourites when he went to school and never was subjected to a thrashing, hence his letter. I sincerely hope that Mr Moncrieff's case will be a lesson to schoolmasters in general and I would ask them to bear in mind that schoolboys have feelings as well as their masters.

WESTBEACH is ideally situated—MIDWAY BETWEEN GLENELG AND HENLEY BEACH—only 5½ miles from the General Post Office—overlooking one of the finest beaches in Australia and commanding from an elevated plateau an uninterrupted panorama of the entire amphitheatre of the Mt. Lofty Ranges, that can never be "built up".

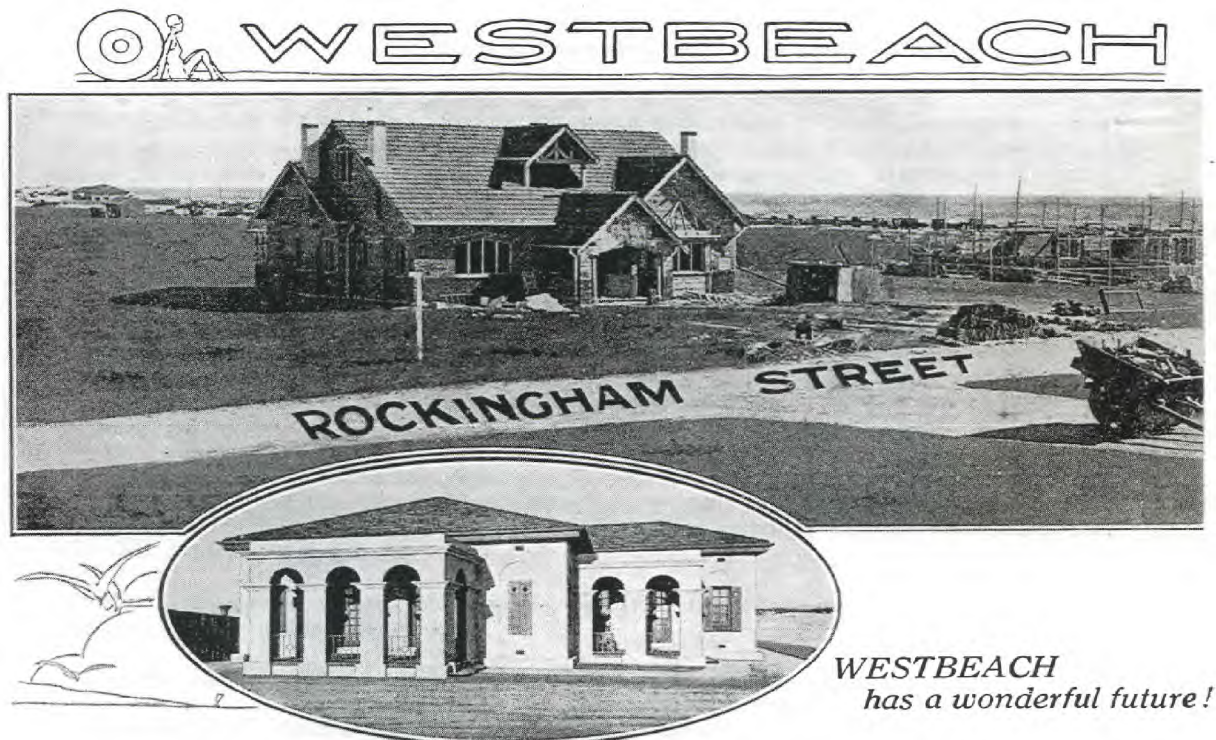
The first Subdivision comprising:

168 DELIGHTFUL SEASIDE SITES 168
INCLUDING A "ZONE" OF SHOP AND BUSINESS
SITES OF GREAT PROSPECTIVE VALUE

Will be offered... **BY AUCTION** ...in a Marquee, on the Ground.

On **SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1929,** AT 2.30

From the first West Beach auction brochure



The Lodge and Hill houses under construction, 1929 - 30.

(Inset) Dr. Wells' house on the Esplanade.

(from the second auction brochure)

The seaside suburb of **West Beach** was laid out on part sections 227-28, Hundred of Adelaide, by Sir John L. Stirling, Sir Frank Moulden and Arnold M. Moulden, in 1929, as trustees of 'The Settled Estates of F.J. and P. J. Gray.'

This estate which in future will be known as 'West Beach' at present consists of high undulating sandhills. The party inspected the work accomplished. This comprised the continuance to the sea, the distance of about a mile, of the Richmond Road, which previously stopped at the Tapley's Hill Road; the grading and topdressing of the sandhills, involving the removal of 200,000 tons of sand, and the building of an esplanade and three roads connecting it with Military Road, which was raised 8 feet and remade.

The whole of the work was carried out under the order of the Supreme Court... [It] was laid out under the approval of the town planner (Mr W. Scott Griffiths) ...



HMAS Barcoo aground at West Beach on 11 April 1948



Jetty on West Island - 2004

West Island, west of Rosetta Head, is, today, dedicated as a Conservation Park. During the construction of Parliament House, in 1893, granite from the island was used as a base and quarrying continued for the later additions in 1936.

In 1960, the SA Field Naturalists Society engaged in tree planting there and the Underwater Research Group of the SA Museum used it as a base for marine ecology research; a hut was refurbished and a small jetty built - this was replaced in 1988 and remains today. (*See Wright Island*)

Another West Island is situated in Nuyts Archipelago.



West Lakes in 2003

In 1969, private enterprise created suburban land, a lake and Delfin Island, by dredging the upper reaches of the Port River and established **West Lakes** under the provision of *The West Lakes Development Act*. In September of that year the Dunstan Labor government introduced a Bill into the House of Assembly:

To ratify and give effect to an indenture made between the State of South Australia, the Minister of Marine and Development Finance Corporation Ltd to the development of a portion of the State to be known as West Lakes...

Initially, the plan included a lake (180 acres) and housing and commercial subdivisions (1,250 acres) for which the developer paid \$1,060,000. The total development was over 1,630 acres of swamp land between Semaphore and Grange, while the developer was made responsible for 'incorporating "public benefit features" such as waterways for sport and public recreation, open space reserves, a major oval, a yacht harbour, the flushing of the Port River and the effective disposal of storm water entering the locality from nearby suburbs.'

In August 1970, the Geographical Names Board accepted, generally, the submission by the principals of the West Lakes Development Scheme but considered that the whole area should be **West Lakes** and not two suburbs - 'West Lakes' and 'West Lakes Island'. (*See Kings Town*)

West of Newland Hill - (*See Ridgeway Hill*)

West Smeaton School opened in 1932 and in the same year became 'Kilroo'. (*See Kilroo & Smeaton, Hundred of*)
The subdivision of **West Terrace Estate**, in the city of Adelaide, was advertised in 1850.

Westall, Point - On section 4, Hundred of Ripon, discovered and named by Matthew Flinders on 5 February 1802, after William Westall, a landscape painter, who was on the *Investigator*.

Baudin called it *Cap des Mesanges* (Tit Mice Cape) while Freycinet's charts show *C. Fernel*.

Westbourne Park - In 1881, J.C. Lovely laid out the suburb on part section 253 on behalf of the owner H. Rymill, who purchased it from John Hance, in 1879. The original plan of the subdivision shows 'Westbourne' which is, also, the name of a village in Sussex, England. James Chapman Lovely was born in London, England, in 1844 and died at Semaphore on 12 November 1915. **Westbourne Park** School opened in 1914.

In respect of its nomenclature, the name is derived from 'a river which, as East and West Bourne, formerly lent picturesqueness to Paddington, but is now diverted underground...' The (E word *bourne* means 'stream'; in 1259 it was recorded as *westeburne* - thus, 'western stream'. (*See Knightsbridge*)

In 1928, it was reported that 'to foster an Empire spirit was the object of the Westbourne Park School in sending to Westbourne School, Westbourne Park, England, an Australian flag' and that school responded as follows:

What a fine idea it was of yours to write us and express the wish to encourage Empire friendship... We shall love and honour your flag and cherish it... If a Union Jack will be acceptable to you I shall be delighted to send one...

A photograph of a school fair is in the *Observer*, 24 April 1926, page 31, of a school show in the *Chronicle*, 28 April 1928, page 54, *Observer*, 17 April 1930, page 32, of the drum and fife band in the *Chronicle*, 22 August 1929, page 38, of the opening of the infants' school on 3 July 1930, page 35, of an Arbor Day on 9 July 1936, page 33, of the Methodist Church in the *Observer*, 21 February 1925, page 33, of a pet show on 7 March 1925, page 32.

Westbury - An 1859 subdivision of section 53, Hundred of Koorunga, by George Vickery and advertised on 13 March 1860 as being located 'about one mile from the Burra Burra and Bon Accord Mines, bounded in the south by a direct road to Clare, Riverton, Mintaro and Kapunda, on the north by that to Mount Remarkable. The Great Northern Railway is planned to run close to the South-East boundary.'



The 1915 floodwaters lapping at the doors of the Bon Accord Hotel

It was contiguous to Copperhouse and Lostwithiel and is a common place name in England meaning 'western fort'.

Mr George Vickery died at Meadows [in 1898]... On reaching South Australia he resided at Bowden where he was head clerk in Ridley's mill. From there he went to Borrow & Goodiar, builders, with whom he was also head clerk. He then went farming for a short time near Adelaide and then opened a grain store in Rundle Street, after which he went to Meadows where he has resided ever since, except for a few years in the north. He had a flour and saw mill and also owned a large quantity of land in the district.

Western - In 1912, **Western Estate** was a subdivision of section 246, Hundred of Pirie, by Edward Charles Malone; now included in Solomontown.



Western Flat Hall in 1965

Western Flat is 24 km south of Bordertown; the 'Western Flat Run' was established by T. Brown in 1868 (lease no. 1850).

Western Flat Creek, near Mount Barker, runs through sections 3783, 3724 and 3727; see the reminiscences of Joseph Ryder held in the Mortlock Library.

Western River School on Kangaroo Island opened in 1901 and closed in 1903.

Westland - This 1921 subdivision of section 408, Hundred of Mobilong, was created by William Alfred Highett, carrier; now included in Murray Bridge.

Weston - 'Weston's Cattle Station' is shown on an 1851 survey map of lease no. 96 held by E.B. Scott.

Weston Flat was a subdivision of section 14, Hundred of Stuart, 8 km east of Cadell, where a line of accommodation houses on the old 'Sydney Road' used by overlanders and mail coaches, were named after Harry Weston, an early occupier of the land.

The **Weston Flat Post Office** stood on block 1 and operated from circa 1869 until January 1906. In 1887, it was said that, 'there appears to be nothing of interest except a wood pile until we reach Weston Flat, on the overland mail route, where a public house is soon to be erected in place of the old one recently destroyed by fire...'

Weston Point was a subdivision of sections 86-87, Hundred of Yatala; now included in Semaphore Park. William Bartley cut it up in 1876, probably naming it after a parish in Cheshire, England. Born in the adjoining County of Lancashire, in 1801, he arrived in the *Lysander*, in 1839, and died at Adelaide, in 1885.

Westward Ho - This gold mine near Manna Hill was discovered by Messrs Holmes and Radford in 1886.

Westward Ho Post Office opened in January 1888 and closed in January 1891.

Wetherston - An 1870 subdivision of part section 431, Hundred of Hanson, by Patrick Wethers, farmer of Mintaro; now included in Farrell Flat. He declared that 'a more important property was never offered in South Australia.'

Wetunga - The name of John White's property at the Reedbeds; corrupted from the Aboriginal *witoingga* - 'reedy place'. (See *Reedbeds*)

Weyland, Point - A cliffl point at the end of Cape Radstock named by Matthew Flinders on 10 February 1802.

Its nomenclature remains unexplained but there is a place of the same name in Dorset, England, and means 'land near the River Wey'.

Weymouth - A subdivision of section 1112, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Semaphore. Alfred Watts created it circa 1852.

The name comes from Dorset, England, where in 1258 it was recorded as *weymuthe* - 'mouth of the River Wey'.

Whalebone - The skull of a whale was found on Kangaroo Island at a place now known as **Whalebone Head**.

Whalebone Hill is north of Salt Creek and named on account of a racehorse of that name being buried there.

Wharminda - A railway station 32 km south of Rudall. Aboriginal for 'a range of hills'.

The **Wharminda Post Office** opened in 1914 and the **Wharminda Siding School** in the same year.

Wheatleigh - A school opened as 'Hundred of Wauralte' in 1882; name changed to **Wheatleigh** in 1921 and closed in 1947.

Wheetelände - A school near Farrell Flat; opened in 1908, it closed in 1931.

Whidbey Isles - Matthew Flinders named them on 17 February 1802 after 'my worthy friend, the former master attendant at Sheerness.' Baudin called them *Isles du Corp de Garde* (The Guard House Isles), while on Freycinet's charts they are *Is. La Condamine*. Today they are a dedicated Conservation Park.

Point Whidbey has the same derivation. Baudin called it *Cap du Detour* (Cape Detour) while on Freycinet's charts it is *C. Brune*.

Whitby - A subdivision of part section 1049, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Semaphore South. William Paxton, who was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, laid it out in 1872 when he was described as 'of Kensington, near London.' 'Paxton Street' is shown on the original plan and described as being 'within a quarter of a mile of the Semaphore jetty [and] having frontages to the sea.'

Of further interest is the fact that Captain Cook's ship the *Endeavour* was built in Whitby as well as the *Adventure* and *Resolution* of his second voyage of exploration. (See *Brompton & Willaston*)

Rodney Cockburn says, albeit incorrectly, that it was named after 'the birthplace in England of William Paxton, of Paxton, Graves and Hay... on whose land the township was created.' It appears the gentleman to whom he credits its foundation was Alfred William Paxton, the son of William Paxton; the latter, according to records in the Department of Lands, laid out the subdivision. Biographical details of Alfred W. Paxton, 'a member of the firm A. Graves and Paxton', and his untimely death in Sydney are in the *Register*, 26 September 1898.

From these facts, and known movements of his father, it can be deduced that he was born in Adelaide, circa 1855. The *Register*, 14 July 1855 talks of William Paxton's departure from the colony. The name appears in the *Domesday Book* as *witebi* derived from an old Scandinavian personal name 'Hviti' - literally 'Hviti's homestead'; other sources suggest it comes from the Anglo-Saxon *hwit-by* - 'white town'.

Whitcombeville - Section 46, Hundred of Yongala, owned by John Whitcombe, was surveyed by F.G. Richardson in 1880; now included in Yongala.

Born in Somerset, England, circa 1845, he arrived in the *Sir John Lawrence*, in 1862.

White - The physical feature of **White Cliffs** is on section 65, Hundred of Booleroo, where clay from the hills was used at Port Pirie for making fire bricks to line the smelter's furnaces.

White Cliffs Post Office, opened in November 1876, was renamed 'Arwakurra' in 1906.

White Cliffs School, opened in 1900, became 'Arwakurra' in 1908 and closed in 1951. (*See Arwakurra*)

An athletics sports day was held at White Cliffs in the paddock of Mr McKean on Easter Monday, 1878:

The secretary was Mr J. Miller, Messrs E.B. Allen and J. McEvoy acted as judges and Mr W. Barber as starter. A refreshment booth was on the ground and seemed to do a good trade, though no one overstepped the bounds of sobriety. [*See Merriton*]

In 1879, a Booleroo correspondent said that 'the inebriates, who at times are not scarce, find lodgings in the reaping machines at the local machinist's. Now, Sir, I presume it to be very plain he means the White Cliffs where the wine shop and machinist are, and I am very sorry to know that it is at this place the post office is kept...'

In 1926, **White Estate** was described as '42 choice bungalow sites at the corner of Fullarton Road and Wattle Street.'

White Flat Post Office was opened by David McNair in November 1897 on section 224, Hundred of Louth.

The **White Flat** School, opened by Eileen G. McMahon in 1912, closed in 1948. (*See Charlton*)

The 'town' of **White Flat** on Eyre Peninsula was described in 1915 and said to be 'not without its honours. It consists of a post office and local hall which does duty as school, church, dancing hall and lecture room... The inhabitants of the town are less than a dozen...' (*See Strawberry Hill*)

River White is near Tumby Bay and its post office opened circa 1863; it closed in 1872. Its school was opened in 1888 on section 250, Hundred of Louth, by Naomi Elson while, in 1906, 'there [was] an apology for a school at White's River, a miserable two-roomed cottage, privately owned, with accommodation for about twelve children in which thirty are packed'; it closed in 1957 when the school building was transferred to Bookabie. Information on

White Forest School appeared, in 1867, when 'Henry Mason wrote, complaining of the want of a suitable residence, of the miserable and dilapidated condition of his school house, and asking the Board for assistance':

He stated that the people were very poor, that since the closing of the Burra mines many of them were without employment, that they had large families and were quite unable to pay school fees.

He detailed the difficulties and hardships of bush teaching, the ignorance he had to contend with and expressed his belief that no plan will succeed in the thinly populated, areas unless the teachers itinerate and carry their instruction to the homes of the settlers, that the whole family may have the advantages of teaching...

The name was recorded sometimes as **Whites Forest** and, in 1869/70, its school was said to be in an 'outlying area' conducted by Henry Mason with 21 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1867 and closed in 1870. It was, probably, in the Wirrabara area. (*See White Gate*)

The name **White Gate** was mentioned twice in newspaper reports; firstly, as a railway siding near Balaklava in 1870 and, secondly, as a place near Wirrabara Forest in 1885. (*See Balaklava & Whites Forest*)

White Hut was a descriptive name applied to a former mail station and telephone office in the Coorong, within the Hundred of Duffield.

The name **White Hut** was given, also, to a school in the Clare district opened by Robert Willshire in 1861; it closed in 1952. Information on it appeared in 1888, while, in 1893, working men's blocks being surveyed 'near **White Hut** township', in the Hundred of Clare, were discussed.

The **White Hut** church and cemetery are situated on section 228, Hundred of Clare, granted to Thomas Pascoe in May 1855.

In May 1860, he sold one acre to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church for ten shillings and the church was built in that year. Thomas Pascoe and his wife, Fanny, had 15 children and he, and a number of his children, are buried there.

His second son, Thomas, elected to parliament in 1900, was Minister of Agriculture for a number of years.

To the east, across the road from the church, lies section 3044, that was called the **White Hut Block** in land records as early as 1852. It is said that a shepherd named Capper, who worked for the Hope family, frequently whitewashed his home and this gave the name of White Hut in the area... Presumably, Capper's Hut was down in the valley near **White Hut Creek** as shown in the Stanley Wine Company plan.

There was a **White Hut** on section 207, Hundred of Jellicoe, known, today, as 'Schillings Gate'.

The name occurs, also, on Yorke Peninsula as a pastoral run and was known to the Aborigines as *garganjaka*, a reference to the hawk kestrel. (*See Egan Well & Kalawi Waterhole*)

Mount White, North-West of Mount Arden, was named after Edwin White, an early pastoralist.

White Park was a 1921 subdivision of part sections 219 and 2027, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Lockleys. The land, originally in possession of William White, was laid out by the executors of Eliza Mellor who said that the property was 'noted for its indigenous trees and shrubs the whole of which were planted many years ago by members of the [Mellor] family...'

Willingale and Strathmore Avenues formed the nucleus of this residential suburb, which extended to the Kooyonga Golf Course.

It is an absolute revelation, after proceeding a few yards down the newly -metalled and picturesque undulating tree-bordered Willingale Avenue, to find oneself in the heart of a profusion of native trees and shrubs... the public will be offered the opportunity of purchasing home sites at auction on Saturday ... During the 1860s the name **White Park** was given, also, to an important station belonging to the English and Australian Patent Copper Co, situated on sections 271 and 272, about 2 km north of Tothill Creek.

Before the Burra railway was opened, in 1870, it was a major stopping place for teams travelling from Burra and the railhead at Kapunda.

The name **White Park** occurs, also, near Wirrabara recalling Samuel, Frederick and Edwin White. (*See Charlton*)



Ruins at White Park, near Wirrabara

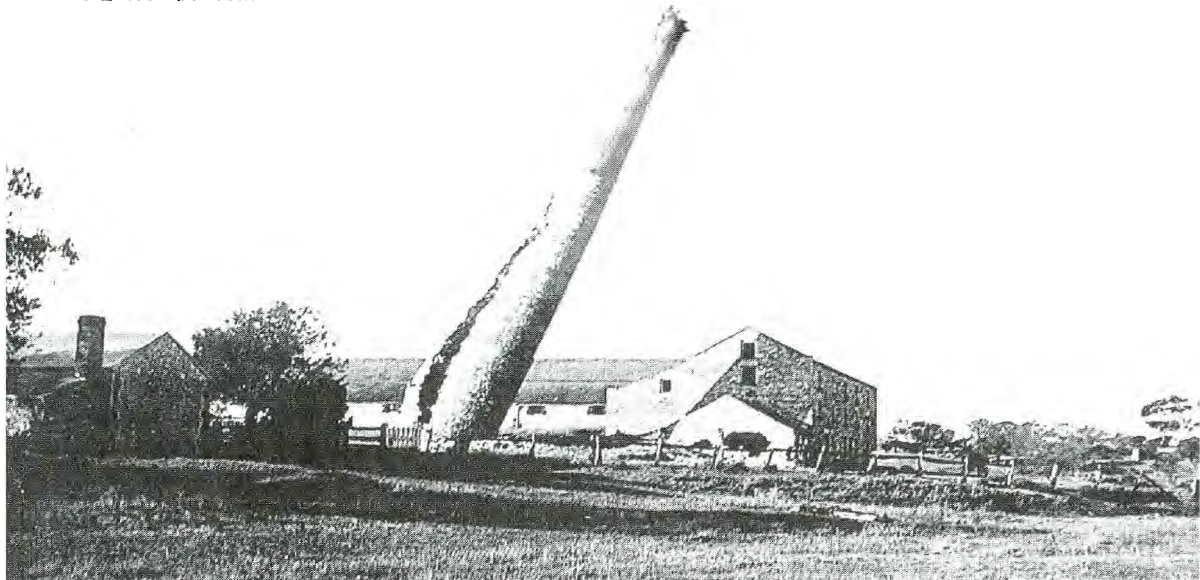
In 1858, it was said that **White Peg Gully** was contiguous to section 1409, Hundred of Strathalbyn.

Whites Gully is on section 229, Hundred of Willunga. '... Another edifice on voluntary principles was opened for worship in White's Gully, near Willunga, on Sunday October 8th... the place will accommodate about 100...'

The name remembers Samuel White, farmer and flour miller. He had two streamers one of which was named 'Aldinga' that traded between Adelaide and Melbourne. Near his mill he erected a tower that overlooked the sea and it was there that signals were received from his vessels concerning wheat prices in those two capital cities.

In 1853, 'Mr White had introduced a thrashing machine which yielded to none in excellence':

But his active mind did not stand still with that - a mill was wanted and he built one. He [Mr Charles Hewett] believed in his own heart that it was owing to that mill that the price of wheat had kept up in the district... The district of Willunga had taken the lead in resisting the enormous price once demanded by the millers for grinding - three shillings a bushel. Mr White was the man to come forward and offer to do it for eighteen pence...



Demolition of White's Gully Mill

In 1851, under the heading 'Supposed Incendiarism' there is a report of a letter being found and addressed 'Hungary Guttess [*sic*], Mortgaged Mill, Cut-throat Gully - for White'; it reads:

Since our commencement to put a stop to your undermining, unmanly, swindling ways, has had no effect, we have at last thought we would give you another month before we proceed any further... If we cannot do it by fire, on account of your insurance, we will do it other ways. You shall find every horse in your paddock stiff within 14 hours of the time the dose is given them.

White Soak - (*See Moody, Hundred of*)

White Well School, North-East of Carrieton, became half-time with Cavenagh East in 1903; it closed in 1906.

In 1873, 'Richard Jarman asked for a licence; he had opened a school on April 21 and had now 25 pupils... The school at present was conducted in the Wesleyan Chapel until a schoolroom and teacher's residence were erected.'

In 1878, 'on arriving at the **White Well** government township [*sic*] between Hookina and Willochra':

We found the inhabitants to consist of a man and his family with about 100 goats. The buildings consist of pine huts whitewashed inside and out with a kind of chalk obtained from the well. The buildings are used as an accommodation house, wineshop and store. The proprietor rents the well and charges two pence per head for cattle... This is... where the railway engines will have to be supplied with water...

Whiteman Gully - 'Whiteman and his mate... got three-quarters of an ounce in one tub and during a single week earned one pound a day. See *Register*, 18 April 1872, page 5a.

Whiteville - This subdivision of part section 1169, Hundred Port Adelaide, is now included in Ottoway.

James Ernest White, land agent of Port Adelaide, laid it out in 1911.

Whittington - Under the heading of 'Woodley Estate', Rodney Cockburn locates this soakage on Eyre Peninsula and says it was named by Price Maurice after Ernest Whittington.

Whittel Creek - In the Far North-West, named by W.C. Gosse on 28 October 1873 after Dr Horatio T. Whittel of Adelaide, who was Chairman of the Central Board of Health in the 1880s and died at Adelaide on 21 August 1899, aged 73.

Whittleby, Point - Rodney Cockburn says it was formerly 'Low Point'.

The change was made by the Marine Board upon the suggestion of the harbor master at Streaky Bay (Mr Keating). It was thought that Whittleby sounded 'rather nice' and seemed more like an English than an Australian name.

He concluded with a contradictory statement, namely, 'the nomenclature of Whittleby has been explained to the board by Mr Keating who said it was a native root like a carrot which, when roasted, cooked like a potato.'

Whitwarta - Aboriginal for 'fresh water' and given to a post office opened in August 1876, 10 km North -West of Balaklava, and a subdivision of part section 2148, Hundred of Stow, by Richard T. Wilson, farmer of Point Sturt, in 1879. The school opened in 1879 and closed in 1951; photographs are in the *Observer*, 19 August 1911, page 31. The name was applied in the area at a much earlier date than those mentioned above - see *Register* of 11 February 1858 where the name is recorded as 'Whitwater'.

In 1885, there were two wells from 12 to 15 feet deep situated 'on a government reserve and a waterhole on the Wakefield; it was mentioned that good water could be obtained on the cemetery reserve, while the water from the wells was brackish and only fit for stock.'

In 1922, the bathing habits of people at Whitwarta were a matter of concern to the Council because 'despite warning placards regarding dress, men were sometimes to be seen with the scantiest of linen covering, waving and calling to girls who were passing.'

Photographs of a bridge are in the *Chronicle*, 29 August 1914, page 31, *Observer*, 11 August 1923, page 30.

Whyalla - Before the town was proclaimed on 16 April 1914, a hill, about 3 km from the town, was called 'Whyalla Hill'. Prof N.B. Tindale disagrees with the suggestion that it means 'place of water' and said that 'an Aboriginal tribe near Port Pirie had a word *wajala* meaning "west", while a tribe near Port Augusta had *waila*, meaning "I don't know".'

Education records show the **Whyalla** School opening in 1916 as 'Hummock Hill'; name changed in 1919. However, in 1906 it was reported that 'Hummocks (*sic*) Hill' was situated on the western side of Spencer Gulf where there was 'a small contented community consisting almost entirely of workmen employed in connection with the BHP company's ironstone quarries at Iron Knob':

A provisional school conducted by a young lady and consisting of about 20 scholars is one of the institutions of the place... On Empire Day the school was visited by... who delivered suitable addresses...

A photograph of the school is in the *Observer*, 19 October 1918, page 23.

Whyalla-Norrie and **Whyalla-Playford**, were gazetted on 2 September 1977; **Whyalla-Jenkins** and **Whyalla-Stuart** on 22 September 1977; they commemorate a Governor, Premier, former Minister of Lands and a nineteenth century explorer, respectively.



Launching of the *Iron Flinders* at Whyalla in 1958

In 1937, it was reported that 'There was a dramatic turn in the Assembly yesterday in the debate on the Whyalla blast furnace':

The vital clause is that which seeks to give the Broken Hill Proprietary Co a 50 year tenure of its mineral leases at Whyalla... The company stated... that it was not prepared to go ahead... without such tenure... The Premier said the Bill will pass as a sufficient number of members of his party realised how disastrous it would be [if it was defeated]...

Photographs of the war memorial are in the *Chronicle*, 22 April 1922, page 29, of shipping on 24 April 1930, page 38.



Whyalla ship-building yards – circa 1960

Whyte - John Whyte (ca.1825 - 1902), pastoralist and a member of the grocery firm, Whyte, Counsell & Co who came from Kinross, Scotland and married Louisa Counsell, circa 1854, is remembered by the **Hundred of Whyte**, County of Victoria, proclaimed on 18 February 1869 and a school of this name that opened in 1934 and closed in 1955. (See *Whyte-Yarcowie*)

Mount Whyte is east of Lake Torrens and honours the same gentleman - he held pastoral lease no. 96 from 1880.

Whyte Well is on section 121, Hundred of Marmon Jabuk.

The **Whyte Well** School, opened by Ida B. Coulls in 1916, closed in the same year. (See *Marama*)

The town of **Whyte-Yarcowie**, 32 km south of Peterborough, proclaimed on 28 May 1874 as 'Yarcowie', was altered to 'Whyte-Yarcowie' on 5 September 1929, so as to conform with the name of the local railway station - the prefix 'Whyte' alludes to the same gentleman, while *yarcowie* is Aboriginal for 'flood' or 'great waters'.

In 1872, 'most of the habitations [were] of a temporary character':

A few farmers have got as far as building pine or stone huts but many live for the present in 'burrows' or in frail shanties hurriedly run up to serve until there is leisure for building more substantial structures. Wells have been successfully sunk on some of the farms...

[The water] is slightly brackish but still perfectly usable... There is a pretty fair road to the Burra but a few cuttings are wanted to make it easier for travel and some creeks need attention to make them safer...

In 1885, it was said to be 'a small village containing about 26 houses, which are considerably scattered, with a population of about 100. The water is obtained almost entirely from tanks supplied with rain water from the roofs. There are two or three wells but the water in them is not used for drinking...'

The **Yarcowie** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1971; photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 8 July 1911, page 30.

Photographs of coronation celebrations are in the *Observer*, 8 July 1911, page 30.

Wiabuna - A town, 32 km North-West of Ceduna in the Hundred of Moule, proclaimed on 7 February 1929. Aboriginal for 'tea tree'. The name 'Poomong' was suggested for the local railway station in 1919.

Wialapiangg - A camping place on an ancient Aboriginal track from Woods Well to Naracoorte.

Along this track, now a road, Alexander Tolmer was led by *Momankeindjeri* clans-people.

Wiawera Creek - Near Olary. The 'Wiawera Run' was established in 1888 (lease no 1170B).

Wickham Hill - A trig station in the Hundred of Kuitpo and a post office on section 55, ten kilometres ENE of McLaren Vale. The **Wickham Hill** School opened in 1912 and closed in 1935.

Benjamin Wickham, born in Somerset, in 1791, arrived in the *Africaine* in 1836 and purchased the land in 1842.

An army veteran, he fought with the Duke of Wellington at Bajados in Spain, where he received several wounds and was discharged on a pension. He died at Kangarilla on 22 December 1875.

The first school Daniel Wickham attended was on the spot now occupied by the Adelaide Railway Station... [Later, the family] removed to McLaren Vale where the father had taken up a sheep run which on his death... was transferred to the son...

A photograph of 'The Soldiers' Cabbage Patch' is in the *Observer*, 18 August 1917, page 26.

Wicklow - A subdivision of part section 942, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Wingfield.

William Wadham, land agent of Port Adelaide, created it in 1881 taking the name of an Irish County. It means 'the place of Vikings', so called because they mostly came from the great *vik* or bay between Sweden and Norway.

Other sources say it is a mixture of Swedish and Irish - *vik* - 'a bay' and *ough* - 'an arm of the sea'.

Wida Murrumurri - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'rough gum tree'.

Widawarlpa Vari Creek - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'gum tree rubbish creek'.

It is the Aboriginal name of 'Doctor Chewings Creek'.

Wigley Flat - In the Hundred of Moorook, recalls T.H. Wigley (1825 -1895), an early pastoralist in the area with William and Richard Reid. He drove cattle overland from Queensland and, finally, emigrated to New Zealand, where he died on 17 June 1895. (*See Moorook*)

Wilbertam Tanks - Now known as 'Butler Tanks', it recalls William Gilbert Cowley, in whose house the first post office was conducted in the Port Neill district in 1909. ' **Wil** ' from his Christian name; ' **bert** ', the latter part of Gilbert and ' **am** ', the last two letters of William.

Wilcherry, Hundred of - In the County of Buxton, proclaimed on 18 December 1924. An Aboriginal name for a hill in the vicinity, adopted by A.D. Sawers in 1874 for his pastoral lease, 32 km north of Kimba.

Wilcowie - A property South-East of Lake Torrens; see pastoral lease no. 683.

Wideloo - A railway station on section 16, Hundred of Cummins, 6 km north of Cummins.

Wilderness, The - In 1887, this place was said to be near Mount Gambier: 'There is a State school here, and there are many settlers around.'

Wild Dog Creek - Captain John Watts, a former colonial architect for Governor Macquarie in Sydney and, later, Postmaster General in Adelaide, took out an occupation licence there in September 1846 and, in 1851, it became a pastoral lease held by G.B. Yeates.

Bishop Short... made regular visits to the northern runs and noted in his diary that he called on the Yeates at Wild Dog Creek on 1 November 1858. He found George and his wife less than cheerful and feeling the isolation of being far from medical help. The nearest doctor was at Port Augusta or Clare and the only transport was by horseback or in a buggy. The Yeates' baby was sick and they were worried about the rise in rent for the lease...

By 1868, the run was held by Messrs Tinline and Murray and 'the same fire which we mentioned as having commenced on the Wirrabara Run broke out again on Christmas Day and extended northward down the Wild Dog Creek Run.' **Wild Dog Creek** School was opened by Miss Thomas in 1886; it closed in 1892.

There is another **Wild Dog Creek** near Arkaroola. (*See Wiltajowie Waterhole*)

Wild Horse Plains - Named, circa 1870, by Thomas Day who found wild horses grazing there:

I and the late Mr J. Hewitt of Peachey [*sic*] Belt when looking for country in the mallee scrub between the River Light and Port Wakefield came across a small egg -shaped plain with about 20 wild horses grazing on the north end... Several yeas later I took a Government contract for cutting a road through the scrub...

The first plain I reached I called Mitchell Plain and then I came to the spot where I had previously seen the wild horses and I christened it Wild Horse Plains.

Born at Prospect, in 1841, he farmed at Port Gawler and Reeves Plains and died on 23 August 1920.

The **Wild Horse Plains** Post Office, opened by P. McDonald in July 1878, closed on 20 December 1978.



Wild Horse Plains Institute

The town, north of Dublin, was laid out on part section 20, Hundred of Dublin, by Harold Mayo Addison, surveyor, and William Paddock, agent, in 1881. The **Wild Horse Plains** School opened in 1882 on Lot 52 of the township and closed in 1938. In 1889, it was reported that 'Mr J. Chard, driver for Hill & Co on the North road, appears to have had a somewhat sensational experience of the floods having had to lead a sort of Robinson Crusoe existence for fourteen hours on an island on the road between Wild Horse Plains and Two Wells.'

A photograph of a stripper at work on a farm is in the *Observer*, 20 November 1923, page 27.

Wildoto - This name is recorded in Application no. 8837 in the General Registry Office.

Wiles, Cape - Near Sleaford Bay, named by Matthew Flinders in February 1802 'after a friend in Jamaica.' Probably James Wiles, Captain Bligh's botanist in 1791 -1793. (*See Vauquelin, Cape*)

Wilford - A school near Bordertown; opened in 1919 it closed in 1931. In 1926, **Wilford** was described as a subdivision of part section 96 fronting Hardy's and Stoward's (now Ashley Street) Roads, and comprising 'the South-Eastern portion of that magnificent property "Wilford, Underdale" which has been in the continuous ownership and occupation of the Holbrook family since 1852'; now included in Underdale. No suburban development resulted at this time. The name occurs in Nottinghamshire, England, and translates as 'willow ford'.

Wilgena - Sixteen kilometres ESE of Tarcoola lies **Wilgena Hill** derived from *wiltjina* a summit hill in the Warburton Range. The 'Wilgena Run' (lease no. 2840) was held by Messrs Main, Sells, Stokes and Acraman from 1878; a photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 24 March 1932, page 31.

The **Wilgena** Post Office operated between May 1892 and May 1907.

The 1917 reminiscences of A. Beviss say:

From Pura Rock I packed a portable forge, 10 gallon buckets, explosives, and a whole well sinker's outfit on horses out to where Welcome Well is on Wilgena. I took the bullocks 30 miles back to Kingoonya for water and by the time I got the teams out to Wilgena the well was down 40 feet. I got 6,000 gallons (drinkable) at 108 feet. There was no survey when I got there. The explorer, Charley Winnecke did it for me...

Wilhelms Garden - At Caloote in the Hundred of Finniss, probably recalls Friedrich Wilhelm who purchased land there from 1882.

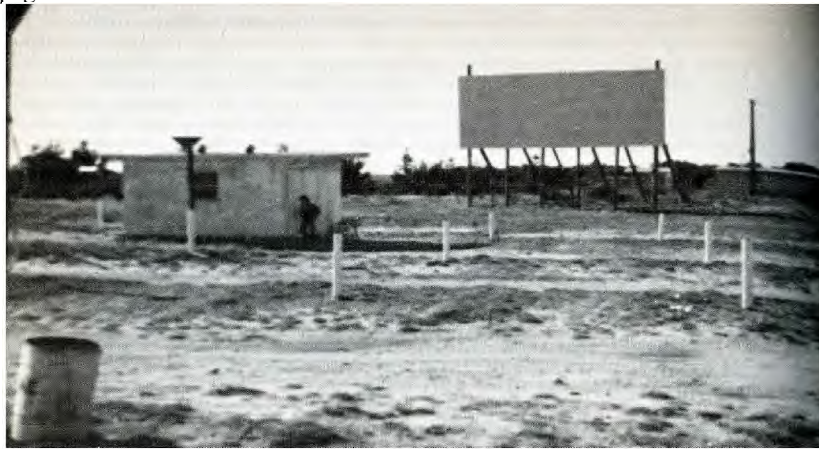


Santos drilling rig at Wilkatana in 1955

Willalo - A telephone exchange on sections 472, 474 -75, Hundred of Anne, 11 km South -West of Hallett, opened on 24 August 1954. Originally, the country about **Willalo** School was part of the great Booborowie Station, taken up in 1843 by two brothers, J.H. and W.J. Browne, both doctors; it was opened on 7 October 1912, under the name of 'Booborowie North School' and conducted in the dining room of the residence of Mr J.J. Sullivan on section 480, Hundred of Anne. It was moved to the Institute building on 11 November 1912, and the name changed to **Willalo** in March 1913, at the request of the local residents. The first teacher was Miss Frances I. Heard.

In 1910, the station was bought and surveyed for closer settlement by the government.

A photograph of the Methodist Church is in the *Chronicle*, 17 March 1928, page 58, *Observer*, 24 March 1928, page 10a.



Logging scrub in the Hundred of Willalooka by the Hunt family- circa 1962

Wilkatana - A railway station, 42 km north of Port Augusta, the name of which was taken from an adjacent homestead. Aboriginal for 'wild dog place'. A photograph of 'motoring outback' is in the *Chronicle*, 28 March 1935, page 32.

Wilkawatt - Aboriginal for 'wild dog'. The town, 14 km west of Lamerloo, was laid out on part section 39, Hundred of Cotton, by Patrick McArdle, Frank McArdle and Walter Standley, in 1908. The **Wilkawatt** School opened in 1909.

Formerly, the site of the Mallee town was known as 'Cotton Bore'. On and after 1 May 1908 the railway siding named 'Cotton' became 'Wilkawatt'. (See *Cotton*)

Wilkins Crossing - Near Back Valley Creek, on section 565, Hundred of Encounter Bay, recalls Frederick Wilkins, who owned section 312 between 1851 and 1864.

Willalooka - The name was taken from the adjacent **Wilaluku** (sic) **Waterhole** in the north east corner of the Hundred of Petherick, reputed to have been an Aboriginal mining area for edge-ground stone axes.

Corrupted to **Willalooka**, it was given to a property about 29 km south of Keith.

The **Hundred of Willalooka**, County of Buckingham, was proclaimed on 3 March 1921.

Willamba - A railway station on the **Angaston** line. Aboriginal for 'black cockatoo place'.

Willamulka - A railway station, 13 km ENE of Kadina, and a post office opened, in 1883, and adapted from an Aboriginal word *wilamulka*, applied to copper-green stones.

The **Willamulka** School, opened in 1885 by Miss E.J. Middleton, closed in 1950. In 1919, it was reported that an occurrence reminiscent of the notorious 'Tantanoola Tiger' episode had stirred the residents of Willamulka and Kadina:

For more than nine months there has been a scourge in the neighbourhood that has played havoc with the flocks. The animal responsible has been variously described as a wolf and as an immense fox. Awful wolf-like howls were heard from time to time and it is alleged that the animal attacked farmers on several occasions during the hours of darkness...

At last Mr Tully was able to dispose of the brute... The animal weighed fully 70 pounds, was four feet six inches long and stood about two feet three inches in height... Nothing like it has ever been seen in the district... Mr Tully intends to take his 'tiger' to the Adelaide Museum.

Willara, Lake - In the Far North-East. Aboriginal for 'rock' or 'stone'.

Willaston - In 1848 and 1849, William Paxton and Samuel Stocks (junior) obtained the land grant of part section 1 of the 'Gawler Special Survey', being 'part of a public highway found unsuitable for such purposes.'

Following Stocks' death in 1850, Mr Paxton laid out the village of **Willaston** 'adjacent the recently erected substantial government bridge crossing the North Para...'

In 1850, it was reported that 'the Adelaide hounds met at Wollaston [sic], the property of W. Paxton...'

It has been said that it was named after William Paxton's home town in Cheshire, but this contention appears to be false because he was born in Whitby, Yorkshire.

However, there is a 'Willaston' in Cheshire and, probably had some association for the Stocks family, who were merchants in Manchester prior to coming to South Australia - Samuel Stocks (junior) was born in Stockport, Cheshire, circa 1813. In 1866 the name was recorded as *wilavestune* - 'Wiglaf's farm'.

The **Willaston** School opened in 1863 and closed in 1879.

In 1862, it was said that 'a drinking fountain erected jointly by the Council and public subscription was opened on 3 November 1862 in the presence of the Mayor of Gawler, Mr James Mold, by Mr Scown, ... Some water was drawn from the fountain and drunk by those present...' (*See Brompton, Stockport & Whitby*)

A photograph of a suspension bridge is in the *Chronicle*, 1 February 1908, page 28.

William Creek - Near Lake Eyre North, 215 km WNW of Marree, named by John McDouall Stuart in 1858.

According to records in the Education Department, the **William Creek** School opened in 1901 and closed in 1913; earlier, a school was discussed in the *Observer*, 25 September 1897, page 28e.



Early transport at William Creek

William Springs, in the same locality, was named by Stuart on 10 November 1859 after William Chambers (1850-1930), the youngest son of John Chambers.

Williams - **Williams Dam**, north of Mingary was named after George Sibley Williams (ca. 1825 -1902), who arrived in the *Taglioni* in 1844 and held the Parnaroo Run from 9 May 1855 (lease no. 400).

Williams Island, south of Cape Catastrophe was named by Matthew Flinders on 20 February 1802 after a crew member who was drowned in the vicinity.

Mount Williams, near Booleroo Centre, remembers John Williams, who held an adjacent pastoral lease in the 1860s. Born in 1824, he arrived in the *Platina* in 1839 and died at North Adelaide in 1890.



Early settler's hut at Williamstown

Williamstown - In 1854, **Williamstown** was advertised as being 'situated on the Main North Road near the inn well-known as the Old Spot on the Para River':

The want of a township upon this leading branch of the North Road has long been felt, but peculiar circumstances have hitherto prevented its foundation...

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

Although there were advertisements for the new township of Williamstown in 1854 at the junction of several roads leading to Lyndoch, Kersbrook, Gawler, One Tree Hill, Springton and Mount Pleasant, it was 1858 before the township eventuated. In anticipation... Thomas Adams built and licensed the Victoria Hotel in 1854...

In May 1857, Lewis Johnston(e) purchased section 984 and part 985, Hundred of Barossa, from Thomas Adams, farmer of Victoria Creek, South Australia and, in 1858, created the village of **Williamstown**, 16 km South-East of Gawler, naming it after his son. (See *Victoria Creek*)

Rodney Cockburn suggests that the name recalls William Symons, 'to whom the original grant was issued.'

One of the earliest discoveries of gold in South Australia was made, in 1849, about 3 km from Williamstown, when a Mr Coleman turned up a lump of gold-bearing quartz while ploughing his land.

The laying of the foundation stone of the **Williamstown** School was reported in 1858; according to Department of Education records it opened in 1861. However, a complaint was made about misuse of a schoolroom in 1859 when 'Mr Hiles and the teetotallers took forcible possession of the schoolroom and retained it, drinking tea and advocating their peculiar opinions from half-past 6 until half-past 10 when they separated...'

In 1870, it was reported that 'Mr Gilbert's Wangalere's property suffered severely, all the lower part of the vineyard being submerged and the trellises were washed down and thrown in a heap against Dine's, while on the slopes the vines have been covered with mud and other debris...'

A photograph of a 'working bee' party at the school is in the *Chronicle*, 24 July 1915, page 30, of a gem discovery on 7 August 1909, page 30, of five generations of the Stanley family on 17 July 1909, page 32, of grape picking on 16 April 1927, page 39, 'Cottage Gardens' in the *Register*, 26 January 1910, page 5f, of the laying of the foundation stone of the Institute the *Chronicle*, 29 April 1911, page 29, of the opening of a new hall on 20 September 1924, page 37, of an old settler's home on 24 April 1930, page 36, of male members of the Grigg family in the *Express*, 23 June 1911, page 4, of the opening of a recreation ground in the *Chronicle*, 2 January 1930, page 33, of apples for export on 23 April 1931, page 36.

There were three other subdivisions named **Williamstown**, namely, on section 80, Hundred of Koorunga, created by William Oliver, circa 1858; near Copperhouse; on sections 116 - 17 and 122-23; Hundred of Pirie, laid out by A.E. Knapman in 1914 and probably named for his father, William Henry Knapman; now included in Port Pirie South; on section 74, Hundreds of Port Adelaide & Yatala, subdivided by Thomas F. Mellor, A.C. Evans and Sidney Malin in 1881; now included in Semaphore Park.

Rodney Cockburn records a **Williamstown**, east of Mount Gambier, as being named after Thomas Henry Williams, a flour miller.

Willippa - A property east of Lake Torrens held by John Bosworth. A photograph of the homestead is in the *Chronicle*, 24 March 1932, page 31. (See *Bosworth Creek & Well*) The property was held by Daniel McCallum during the drought of 1864-1867 when he informed the government that:

In consequence of the total failure of feed of any sort, and the loss by starvation of many thousand sheep, nearly all my horses and working bullocks, together with two seasons lambing, I have been compelled to abandon [my pastoral runs] for the present. I have been put to ruinous expenditure in sinking for water and in breaking up my station, moving away to procure feed, for which I must pay, elsewhere; and from my country having been made a highway for travelling stock for months past. I have no money or resources out of which to pay my rent...

Willochra - An Aboriginal word meaning 'a flooded creek, where green bushes grow'.

In *The Story of the Flinders Ranges*, the author, Hans Mincham says:

In 1858 a few pastoralists (including the Grant brothers of Coonatto and J.H. Angas of Mt Remarkable) were able to buy sections and gain the freehold of land immediately around their station headquarters.

The most northerly purchase was made by the Ragless brothers on Balcarrie whose section, larger than most, was known as the Square Mile. The bed of the Willochra Creek ran diagonally through it and the main north road crossed the creek within the Square Mile.

Apparently one reason for buying it had been to divert the heavy dray traffic that ran near their headquarters. After its survey but before the sale, pastoralists beyond Balcarrie Station, including Hayward, complained to Surveyor-General Freeling that the survey denied them the best crossing of the creek bed.

Ben Ragless contended there was an even better crossing just north of the Square Mile but the opposition prevailed. So, prior to the sale, a public road was surveyed through the block and, further, a reserve (about four hectares) was included where water in the creek bed could serve teamsters in winter, but was too brackish to use in summer. Thus Ben and his brothers were permanently stuck with a situation they had hoped to avoid.

These details are reviewed only because of their bearing on the survey in 1860 of the first government town in the Flinders. The township of **Willochra** had its origin in an incident that occurred in the Square Mile on a hot and dusty day in December 1859 when Deputy Surveyor-General Goyder was returning south after months of surveying in the newly discovered country between Lake Torrens and Lake Eyre.

His party, with extremely thirsty horses, arrived at the Square Mile during a blinding dust storm and as Goyder was pumping water from a well on the private property 'the dust happened to clear away for a few moments and the party was seen from the house and a person sent down to prevent water being used on the plea that they had a good many sheep to water.'

Back in Adelaide, an extremely indignant Goyder completed his report to Freeling with, 'I really must respectfully urge upon you the propriety of surveying allotments at that inhospitable abode with the least possible delay.'

Freeling acted promptly. A notice of resumption of seventeen square kilometres of the pastoral lease held by Benjamin, George and Joseph Ragless was issued in January 1860 and Corporal James Elder (who had laid out Port Augusta) was directed to survey a town of 132 allotments against the Square Mile.

But, in the land sale in July, only eight allotments were sold. And so the township of Willochra [19 km North-East of Quorn] originated as a ridiculous over-provision of surveyed land in country where sales could not cover the cost of the survey and achieved nothing to meet the summertime needs of thirsty horses or bullocks, but led, indirectly, to the provision of infinitely better drinking facilities for thirsty men. In 1860 another Ragless brother, Richard, erected the Willochra Inn on the Square Mile close to the 'town'.

This served until 1901. Today a cairn by the roadside marks the site. [*See Ragless & Tonsley*]

In 1878, a traveller reported that he 'passed the night at Willochra':

The hotel is situated on the bank of a dry gum creek close to Ragless's station. The walls of the best rooms are adorned with two full-sized skeletons intended, I suppose, to represent what farmers who settle in the neighbourhood are likely to be in a few years...



Willochra Inn in the 1870s

The **Hundred of Willochra** School opened in 1889 and became 'Yapoona' in 1890.

A photograph of a cricket team is in the *Chronicle*, 11 June 1936, page 35.

Wilogoleechee - Near Mt Bryan and the name of John Hallett's pastoral lease. Aboriginal for 'powerful or strong eagle'. (*See Wandilla*)

Willoughby, Cape - On Kangaroo Island, named by Matthew Flinders on 7 April 1802 after either a village in Lincolnshire, meaning 'at the willows', or Captain Sir Nesbit Willoughby, RN.

The State's first lighthouse was built there in 1852 and named 'Sturt Light'. (*See Sturt*)

The **Willochra Post Office** operated from circa 1862 until 17 March 1955 and the **Hundred of Willochra**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 17 June 1875.

The private town of **Willochra South** of 105 allotments was advertised in 1879,

The **Willochra School** opened in the Methodist Church in 1880 and closed in 1956.



Cape Willoughby Lighthouse

In the mid- 1850s the government stated that the £5,000 reward, promulgated previously by John B. Neales, Chairman of the Gold Research Committee, was still payable - namely, on condition that upon any alleged gold field 600 licences at £1 per month should be taken out for five months consecutively.

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

Within three months of this pronouncement an Aboriginal woman, known on Kangaroo Island by the Christian name of Betsey, sent in a preliminary claim to the Government reward and it was duly lodged with the Gold Research Committee, accompanied by testimonials and joint claim of no less a person than Captain Cadell who stated that the discovery had been made in the **Cape Willoughby Ranges**.

Willow - The **Willow Bank** School, near Blanchetown, opened in 1919 and closed in 1934.

Willow Plains Post Office opened in July 1881 on section 71A, Hundred of Arkaba, 19 km North -East of Hawker. The **Willow Plains** School was opened in 1883 by Maude R. Webb; it closed in 1937.

A photograph of a cricket club is in the *Chronicle*, 11 April 1935, page 35.

Willowie - Derived from the *wilawi* - *wila* - 'green branches' and *awi* - 'water'.

The name was taken from a pastoral run established by Alexander Campbell and Malcolm Gillies at the foot of Mount Remarkable in 1846. (See *Glenorchy & Bangor*)

'Sandy' Campbell formed his first camp at **Willowie Springs**, a mile and a half from Spring Creek, as there was no water where the present station is... After he sold the run to Mr Angas he took up land in the special survey. The first camp he made in there was called Glencoe. Some time after he built a house for his mother and father further south and called it Glenorchy, where they and himself died...

The **Hundred of Willowie**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 8 July 1875 and the town, 32 km north of Booleroo Centre, on 28 March 1878.

Its post office, opened in 1876, was renamed 'Booleroo' in December 1876 and ' **Willowie East** ' in October 1880.



Willowie Woolshed built in 1850

A sketch of the pastoral property is in the *Pictorial Australian* in February 1890, page 24 and a photograph of a cricket team in October 1894, page 169, of a 'Sample of Wheat' in the *Chronicle*, 3 November 1906, page 29, of Mr D.E. Greig and 'his house on a wagon' on his way to Sherlock in the *Observer*, 16 September 1911, page 31.

The **Willowie** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1967; a photograph is in the *Pictorial Australian* in September 1894, page 153, *Chronicle*, 17 October 1935, page 38.

The **Hundred of Willowie** School opened in 1900 and closed in 1947.

In 1882, it was reported that a Mr Bayly moved the following motion:

As the present Ministry have promised to obtain a supply of water for Willowie and seeing that the trial pits for the dam were not satisfactory, and they having sent a geologist to report upon the prospects of boring, and that report being favourable, the meeting respectfully urge upon the government the necessity of sending the diamond drill now at Wilmington to Willowie as soon as finished there...

The following humorous anecdote appeared in 1912:

The local store is more briskly run than when I last purchased there many years ago. At that time I timed one assistant with a stop watch. His velocity was eighteen -and-a-quarter inches per hour. Tradition has it that the youth was so dilatory in exhibiting some summer goods that the lady customer when leaving found winter had arrived.

Wills Creek - On section 408, Hundred of Cunningham, probably recalls William Wills (ca. 1840 - 1920) who came to South Australia in the *Sumner* in 1857 and, later, settled in the Maitland District where he was a local councillor in 1906-1908.

The *Register* of 15 September 1868, page 2h says, 'Messrs Wills, Reid, Heath and Willimott of Port Adelaide have secured leases of all the principal salt lagoons on Yorke Peninsula with a view to supplying the colony with this useful article; the salt in its coarse state is well adapted for pickling' while, in 1880, there was an article on Well's (*sic*) Creek 'a natural harbor between Ardrossan and Clinton...'

In 1881, it was reported that 'a public meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken to get wharfage at Wills Creek':

The Surveyor-General had reported that the surrounding country was all scrub, as it had been when surveyed, instead of which there was a large extent of land now under cultivation... Mr Paterson proposed that a clause be inserted in the petition stating that if the government would not undertake the work the residents would do it if the government would survey and hand over to them the allotments of a township on a site to be selected...

The *Register* of 28 March 1882 at page 6e says: 'The residents were desirous that a township should be laid out... a mistake has been made when... Clinton, six miles distant, had been laid out...' (*See Price*)

Willsden - In 1915, Hubert Clive Daniel, investor of Melbourne, applied the name to a subdivision of sections 131 - 33 and 149-150, Hundred of Davenport; now included in Port Augusta. **Willsden** School opened in 1954.

There is a Willesden (*sic*) in Greater London, translating as 'hill with a spring'. (*See Wilsdonville*)

Willson, River - On Kangaroo Island, 14 km south of Penneshaw, named by the secretary of the Marine Board on 12 March 1885 after Mr T.W. Willson, the first Justice of the Peace on the island.

He arrived in the *Francis Ridley* in 1850 and died on 2 October 1907 and is buried at Penneshaw.

Formerly 'Hog Bay River', its school opened in 1900 and closed in 1941.

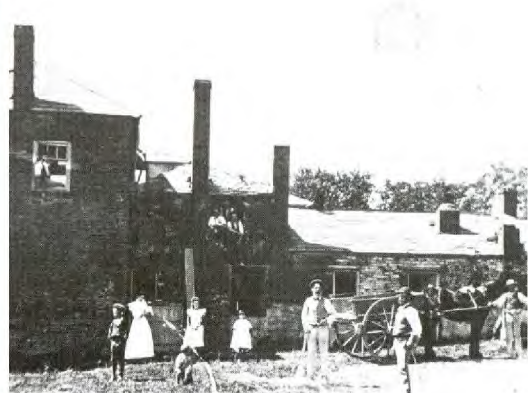
Willtanna - A subdivision of section 110, Hundred of Pirie, by the executors of William Bosomworth in 1921; now included in Risdon Park.

Willunga - Generally accepted to be a corruption of the Aboriginal *wiljaungga* - 'a place of green trees' as promulgated by Mr Day in his railway nomenclature, circa 1915. Other sources link it to the mythical creature *Wano* (sometimes recorded as *Moanana* - *see Piccadilly*) and claim it derives from *willingga* - 'place of the chest'.

Further, in the vicinity, the Aborigines called a place *warekilangga* - 'strong wind place' - derived from *ware* - 'wind', *kila* - 'strong' and *ngga* - 'a place', while Norman Tindale records the name *wilangga* - 'place of dust' where *wila* means 'dust'. Is it a 'green tree place', a 'strong wind place' or a 'dusty place'?



The Bush Inn, circa 1850



The second Bush Inn – built circa 1855 – Demolished 1901

Further, in 1844, a comprehensive article, published on an excursion through District C, mentioned the Aboriginal name of a gully near modern-day Willunga that is of special interest, *viz*, *wilyahowkungga* - the European tongue could, conceivably, have corrupted it to 'Willunga'. (*See the map under 'Monopilla'*)

The first survey of the district was carried out in 1839 under John McLaren. [*See McLaren Vale*] The Government Reserve on which the old Courthouse stands was shown as occupying land on both sides of the road linking Adelaide and Encounter Bay.

This reserve played an important part in the early days of Willunga for it served as a tentage area for early immigrants, a supply depot for government personnel and displaced Aborigines and a building site for the Police Court House, Post Office and surveyors' huts.

This village is portions on sections 258 and 268 which were bought from the Crown by Edward Moore, grants issued 30 January 1840... the village was surveyed by R.S. Welsh; Moore, in his will, left the above sections to his friends, Sir Henry Webb and E.W. Jerminham and appointed, as his attorney, Henry Johnson, of Smart, Webb, Johnson and Baynes.

There was great trouble in getting titles to the allotments...

Mr Martin of Willunga told me he had paid twice over for his allotments... a slab hut was put up in December 1839 by William Atkinson and called the Bush Inn' on what are now lots 6 and 7... Evelyn Sturt, brother of Captain Charles Sturt, had sheep there a year or so before the village was cut up (told to me by Isau [*sic*] Martin of Willunga on 1 September 1894).



Willunga Show - 1910



The old Post & Telegraph Office at Willunga – Erected as part of the Overland Telegraph to the River Glenelg in the South-East



St Joseph's Church, prior to the removal of the tower

The **Hundred of Willunga**, County of Adelaide, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846 and the town of **Willunga South**, surveyed by W.G. Evans in 1879, was proclaimed on 4 March 1880.

Photographs of slate quarries are in *The Critic*, 30 November 1921, page 21, *Chronicle*, 3 December 1921, page 27, *Observer*, 3 December 1921, page 24, of a football team in the *Chronicle*, 11 November 1911, page 30, *Observer*, 8 September 1923, page 28, of the railway on 24 May 1913, pages 30-31, 20 December 1913, page 29, 13 June 1914, *Chronicle*, 30 January 1915, page 27, *The Critic*, 27 January 1915, page 14, of the cricket team in the *Chronicle*, 29 February 1908, page 32, of a group of pioneers on 17 October 1903, page 43, of haymaking on 8 December 1932 (supp.), of a basketball team on 15 November 1934, page 33, 31 October 1935, page 32, *Advertiser*, 30 November 1934, page 30d.

The town of **Port Willunga** was laid out by Thomas Martin, publican of Aldinga, circa 1851, on section 386 and extended by the South Australian Company, in 1856, on section 391. Its Aboriginal name was *kunanjapilba* - *kuna* - 'excrement' and *pilba* - 'earth'.

In 1850, the first vessel loaded wheat for England: 'The settlers [are] glad to find such an easy access to the place of shipment... The parties who were engaged in shipping the wheat have decided upon the name, and called it Port Willunga.'

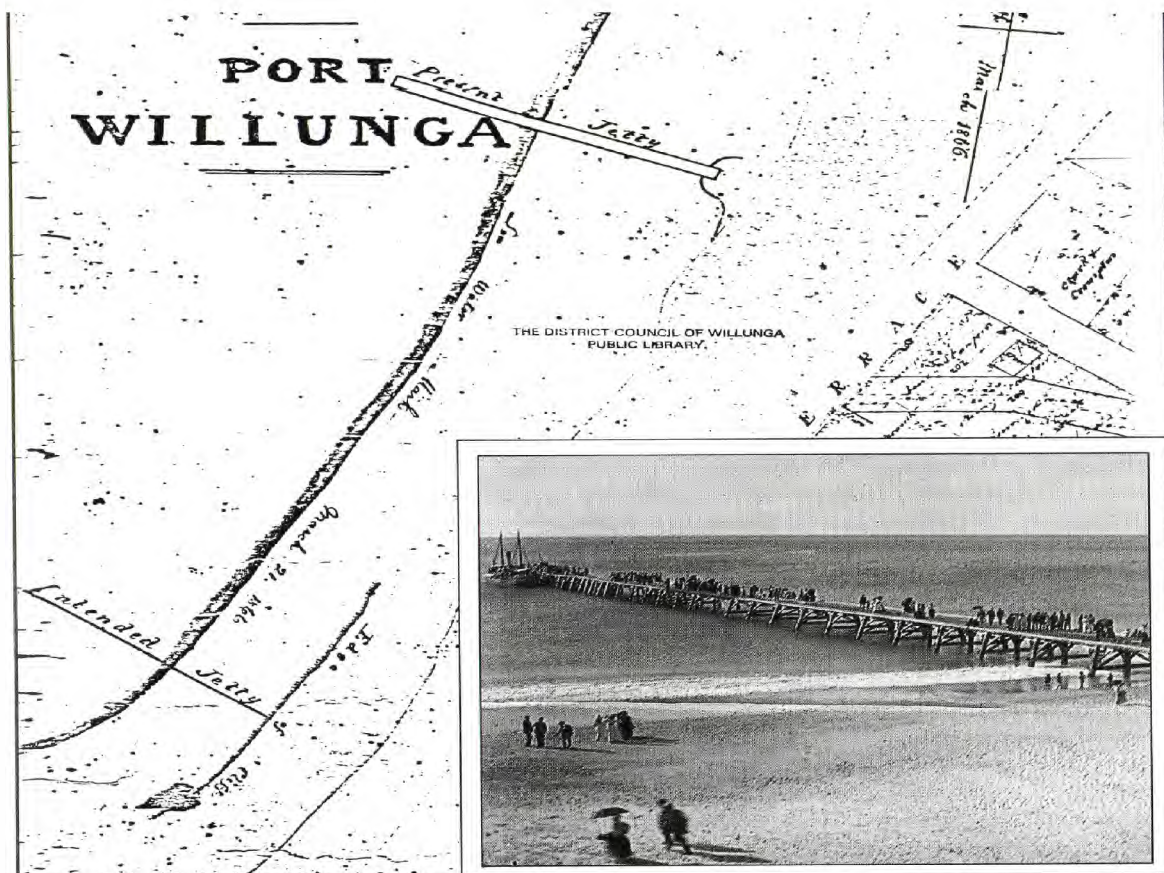


Band of Hope, Willunga 1874

Back row: L to R—Charles F. Bassett, Charles Lipson, James Bailey Bassett (President), Charles Primè, Thomas Lipson
Front row: L to R—Thomas Hawken, Albert Hawken, Edward Malpas, Edward Lasscock, Arthur H. A. Clarke, Arthur Lipson.



Last coach trip from Adelaide to Willunga – Walter Branson driving



The jetties built into Aldinga Bay, at Port Willunga, were destined to become 'white elephants' for all but tourists, for they never achieved their initial goal of making the port the shipping-place for the produce of the district – this 1866 plan of Port Willunga shows the sites for two of the jetties, and the inset late-nineteenth century photograph gives an indication of the area's popularity as a resort

Willunga Public Library & National Trust, Willunga Branch



Wreck of the Star of Greece

Art Gallery of SA

The wreck of the *Star of Greece* at this place, in 1888, and a history of its jetties are told in *The Tragic Shore*, by G.H. Manning:

As was her usual custom Fanny How rose early about 6 a.m. on 13 July 1888; she was taking cold ashes from her kitchen stove for depositing in the primitive 'outhouse' which stood in isolation from the house. To her surprise, she saw three masts sticking up over the cliffs and, with wind and rain swirling around her, she suddenly realised the full horror of what she saw.

She went inside, took out a red 'kerchief, tied it on her head and went down to her brother -in-law, Thomas Martin', who had been a former harbor -master at Port Willunga before being compelled to resign because of the cheese -paring policy of Sir John Downer's ministry.

Thomas Martin at once proceeded to the scene and, with the aid of a telescope, saw four men and a boy in the mizzen-rigging and one man standing on the break of the poop. The sea at the time was making a clean breach over the stranded vessel, with spray flying over the topsail masts. He then got his horse and galloped to the Aldinga telegraph station...

See *Register*, 13 October 1888, for a letter from its owners:

We have read with indignation of the apparent indifference of the authorities as to whether sailors were drowned or not, and of the inadequate life -saving appliances they provide... (See *Castine*, Hundred of)

During 1860, it was reported that 'the inhabitants of this usually quiet place were thrown into a state of alarm at the appearance of a great body of water rolling down the gully. In a few moments the whole flat was covered with four feet of water and at noon... it reached six feet. At the mouth of the creek where boats were usually moored for safety, four belonging to Mr S. White were swept to sea...' (See *Whites Gully*)

Photographs of the jetty are in the *Observer*, 22 and 29 May 1915, pages 27 and 28, of relics from the *Star of Greece* in the *Chronicle*, 20 July 1907, page 31, of a shark caught from the jetty on 11 January 1908, page 29, of the village in the *Observer*, 23 & 30 January 1915, pages 26 -27.



The Second Jetty at Port Willunga



Port Willunga – The first jetty stood at the left background and extended from the front of the cliff

Willyama, Point - Between Rhino Head and Marion Bay; named after 'the ill -fated steamer of that name.' (*See under 'Medindie' for a property of this name.*)

Willyara - The Willyara Primitive Methodist Church stood on section 264, Hundred of Saddleworth, on the Manoora-Waterloo Road. In 1857, there was a report of a new chapel at the head of the River Light '24 miles from the Burra' and in, 1868, upon its Sunday school's first anniversary.

Willyaroo - Two kilometres South-East of Strathalbyn. Aboriginal for 'to invoke a good harvest'. Prior to 1918 it was 'New Hamburg', laid out on sections 2608 and 2612, Hundred of Bremer, by John Bentham Neales, circa 1853.

A photograph of Mr Laurence Collett delivering mail is in the *Chronicle*, 21 February 1935, page 38.

Wilmington - The town, 35 km South-East of Port Augusta, surveyed by Charles Wells and W.E. Marcus in March 1876, was proclaimed on 13 April 1876.



Wheat Stack at Wilmington

Governor Musgrave named it after some association his wife had with a place of that name in the United States of America; the name occurs, also, in Devon, Shropshire and Somerset, England, where, in 1156, it was recorded as *welmendona* - 'spring near a meadow'. Previously, the district was known as 'Beautiful Valley'.

Land in the immediate vicinity was taken up first by J.H. Angas in 1851 (lease no. 121).

He was a mere boy of twenty when, one day in 1843, he stepped ashore from one of the 'magnificent wooden liners' which in those days got you from Europe to Australia in something under six months if you were lucky, or made a present of you to the fishes if you were not. His father's affairs in Australia, which were already large and complicated, and were managed by agents, had become a bit mixed on account of the responsibilities to which the principal had been committed. [*See Appendix 46*]

Angas the elder had not yet reached this country, and had deputed... his second son, to find out what was wrong and to put it right. Angas junior did. Young Angas' inaugural experience of pastoral life was sharing a six by three hut with a shepherd. Nowadays we would be ashamed to house a dog in such a microscopic shelter.

Angas stayed here ten years acquiring colonial experience, and methodically plotting out the policy which he followed with such conspicuous success in later years. As I see it, the kernel of that policy was to purchase large tracts as principal stations, with smaller properties between them and the metropolitan markets for use in travelling stock, to ensure that they reached market in first -class condition, with corresponding profit to the owner.

Of course, you could not do it now. But the opportunity was there in the days of Angas - and he had the brains to seize it. When he died in 1904 at the age of 81 he was enormously wealthy - and he deserved every penny that he had.

In 1877, as there was no grass anywhere in the North to assist the farmer he had to buy chaff:

Bad as things are, the sons of toil are not to be denied the privilege of trying to do their best, for the roads leading in every direction are literally lined with waggons carrying chaff to their respective scenes of operation.

We are at last to have... an impounding yard... to be our protection from stray waifs. Considering the splendid well that is attached and the central position of the yard, it cannot fail to meet the requirements of the district...

A public meeting in connection with the need for a school was reported in 1877; it opened later that year. Photographs are in the *Observer*, 23 May 1908, page 30, of hare shooting in the *Observer*, 22 June 1907, page 31.

Wilpena Pound - It has been described as a 'huge amphitheatre, a wonderful mountain basin, an immense natural fortress, and a vast rock dimple, but the pastoral pioneers who first knew it were struck by its general resemblance to a pound - the enclosure used for confining stock. They applied to it the name Pound which, short and appropriate, has endured.'

There are conflicting records as to the possible meaning of the Aboriginal word 'Wilpena' - one, 'the place of bent fingers', the other, 'the hut' or 'wurlie place'. Hans Mincham ventures the opinion that 'the former has been interpreted as signifying the place where the cold freezes the fingers in winter'.

Certainly, snow occurs on the peaks on rare occasions, but as a slight cupping of the hand and partial clenching of the fingers makes a fair miniature of the Pound, that interpretation is open to question. The name, rendered **Wilpeena**, appears on the first map ever drawn of the area where it is applied to the creek that drains the Pound and to a hill outside the Pound.



Chicken feeding at Wilpena

Another derivation, likely to be closer to the truth, is that the 'Elder Range' was called *woodna-wolpena* by the Aborigines - 'great mountain'. A sketch of the Pound is in *Romance of Place Names of South Australia*.

According to Aboriginal legend the Pound is the place where an evil power called *Muldarbie* forced a serpent or crocodile *Kaddikra* that had ravaged the country for several generations to go underground. *Muldarbie* then piled earth and rocks over *Kaddikra*.

The rumbling sounds caused by earth tremors, so often heard between Lake Torrens and the Flinders Ranges, were attributed to the subterranean burrowing of *Kaddikra*.

In 1851, a new pastoral country was discovered North of Mount Eyre:

It is a mountainous country and the ranges rise to a height of about two thousand feet. There are several streams some of which are said to run the whole year. A well-known surveyor lately visited the country with reference to a dispute not yet decided as to the right of run between Messrs Brown [sic] and Bagot. He described a very singular locality - a piece of level land capable of depasturing five hundred head of cattle, surrounded by perpendicular rocks which rise to a height of a thousand feet, and there is only one point of ingress or egress, a narrow swampy gorge which cattle will not... pass. It has been named the Pound. Mr C.N. [sic] Bagot claims the honour of discovering this new country... From the hills a good view was obtained of Lake Torrens.

A search through records of the Commissioner of Crown Lands provides evidence to support the view that Chace explored Wilpena before Bagot. The Browne's - Chace's employers - applied for leases in the locality in December 1850; Bagot did not apply until April 1851.

There is, however, the possibility that a stocking difficulty held up Bagot's applications and that he may have explored the country some time before he applied for leases.

A squatter had to be in a position to stock without delay any run that he applied for. The Browne's, with their strongly established Booborowie and Canowie Runs, were strategically well situated to place the necessary number of stock on to any run in the north within the required three months after application. Hayward, who with W.J. Browne and George Marchant was turned back by heavy rain while exploring towards Wilpena in 1850, refers to Chace.

He says that Chace, 'piloted by natives pursued the course we had to abandon', and that he, 'within fifteen miles of our last camp, found the Wilpena and Arkaba Creeks of running water, and a few miles north of Wilpena the Willowwilcannia and other fine creeks... also the Aroona run 22 miles north of Wilpena.'



Picnicking in Wilpena Pound camping area in the 1930s



The Cazneau tree near Wilpena Pound

It has been said that C.M. (*sic*) Bagot, son of Captain C.H. Bagot, discovered the pound. In 1846, with Francis Dutton, he applied for an occupation licence between Mt Arden and Mt Eyre, but there is no evidence that he ever took up the run; details of any exploration undertaken by him has not been recorded.

In 1882, it was reported that 'one of the hands employed on the Wilpena Run (Thomas Sawtell) died about three miles from the head station. He was found dead in a gutter, evidently having only expired a short time':

The Stipendiary Magistrate from Blinman, who was at Wilpena at the time, made the usual enquiries and gave an order for the burial of the body, which order was carried out by chucking a few shovelful of dirt over the body where it lay. There are not nine inches of soil covering it and from its position the first rain must fully expose it... I have seen and heard of many burials in the bush, but such a disgraceful affair as this, I will hope, is without parallel. [See *Pas(s)more River*]



Camping at the mouth of the Pound in 1939 - Rag Spring far right

A photograph of the pastoral station is in the *Chronicle*, 8 September 1928, page 40.



Wilpena Caravan Park - 1960

Wilpoorinna - Near Marree. Aboriginal for 'place of a hut'.

A sketch of the station homestead is in the *Pictorial Australian*, February 1884. (See *Wilpena Pound*)

Wilpy - A railway station 8 km north of Karoonda. Aboriginal for 'to make a camp'. (See *Wilpena Pound*)

Wilsdon - A 1920 subdivision of section 159, Hundred of Pirie, by Robert William Coleman; now included in Port Pirie South and bounded by Hilda Street and Major and Harris Roads.

Wilsdonville - This school, near Apilla; was opened in 1926 and closed in 1971. Records are at a variance in respect of the school – another source says it opened as ‘Tarcowie West’ in 1890, changed to ‘Willsden’ in 1891 and to ‘Wilsdonville’ in April 1891; closed in 1944.

A photograph is in the *Chronicle*, 28 June 1934, page 34. (See *Willsden*)

Wilsford - The *Register* of 23 February 1863 at page 3b describes it as ‘12 miles from Adelaide on the Great South Road’; ‘Wilsford Garden and Vineyard’ was the property of Thomas Young.

Wilson - The town in the Hundred of Cudlamudla, 19 km South -East of Hawker, proclaimed on 6 January 1881, was named by Governor Jervois after a compatriot, General Sir Charles Wilson

Writing on 22 October 1880 the Kanyaka correspondent stated that ‘since I last wrote the government have begun surveying another township about three miles north of this place in about as waterless a spot as they could have picked’:

It really is a great folly to survey townships so close together. This was the origin of Wilson in the North - Western corner of the Hundred of Cudlamudla, known for some time as Kanyaka Siding.

The railway station is a ‘minor summit’ and is situated at an elevation of 1,161 feet above the sea level. A neat hotel, with something of a villa appearance, has been erected and will soon be ready for occupation. This with a store and one or two houses form the nucleus of a township. Wilson is the outlet for the Cradock district and the southern portion of the Hundred of Arkaba...



General Store at Wilson

In December 1881 it was reported that ‘while Kanyaka had been appealing for a siding, the people of Cradock had petitioned for one to serve their area at a place about halfway between Kanyaka and Hawker. The government chose, finally, a site halfway between Cradock’s choice and Kanyaka township.’

In 1882, there was a report on the confusion caused because the railway station was often called ‘Kanyaka Siding’, while the **Wilson** School, opened in the same year, closed in 1942. In the early 1880s, farmers purchased land in the area at the relatively high price of £1 per acre.

Following a run of seasons with below average rainfall, culminating in the disastrous drought of 1928 -29, most landholders either sold out or became pastoralists. By 1942, the surrounding country had been consolidated into two holdings under the control of the Rowe family.

Wilson Hill, a trig station on section 281, Hundred of Encounter Bay, was named after a fallen soldier of World War I who had held adjoining land. Prior to March 1942 the District Council of Encounter Bay and the Returned Servicemen’s League erected a Memorial Tablet on a reserve near the trig. Its former name was ‘Sheaoak Hill’.

The **Hundred of Wilson**, County of Buccleuch, was proclaimed on 1 December 1910, and named after J.P. Wilson, MLC (1906- 1918). Educated in Sydney, he became apprenticed to a bootmaker, but, tiring of the trade, joined his father in several mining ventures. He came to Adelaide in 1902, joined the Labor Party and declared that the ethics of Socialism were, to him, the same as Christianity ‘and they were to him a deep religious conviction.’ He resigned from the Labor Party in 1918, because he refused to decline an appointment on the Railways Standing Committee.

Lake Wilson, in the Far North -West was named by Ernest Giles, on 26 September 1873, after Sir Samuel Wilson of Horsham, Victoria, a munificent contributor to the expedition’s funds.

Point Wilson, near Eucla, was named by E.A. Delisser in November 1866 after ‘Professor Wilson of Melbourne, the acclimatizer’, and was mapped as **Wilson Bluff**. It is an important archaeological site as translucent honey coloured flint was mined there by the Aborigines before European settlement.

Rodney Cockburn says that ‘Edward and Samuel Wilson... allied themselves closely with the acclimatization movement in Victoria and each one could claim to be the “acclimatizer”. It is hard to say which one Delisser had in mind as neither was officially styled “Professor”.’

On 7 December 1991, a plaque was unveiled there to commemorate the exploration journey from Adelaide to King George’s Sound by Edward John Eyre, with companions Wylie and John Baxter, in 1840 -41. It was placed by the Institution of Engineering and Mining Surveyors (Australia), Department of Lands - SA and the Dept. of Land Administration - Western Australia.

Wiltajowie Waterhole - It lies on a branch of Wild Dog Creek, near Arkaroola, and was the watering place of the mythical wild dog *wiltja*; thus, 'wiltja's water'.

Wilton - A school of this name was located near Angaston; opened in 1926 it closed in 1971.

The **Hundred of Wilton**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 18 March 1897 and named after C.R. Wilton, a journalist of Adelaide. Born in Brunswick, Victoria, on 25 May 1855, in 1877, with Messrs J.C.F. Johnson, D. Magill and W.J. Kennedy, he was associated with the production of the *Adelaide Punch*.

In 1890, he became sub-editor of the *Advertiser*, and, subsequently, leader of the Hansard staff. In the House of Assembly, he was one of the best known figures in the press gallery and his humorous comments, and store of anecdotes, made him sought after as a critic and raconteur. He died on 8 March 1927.

Regarding the Hundred; in 1910 it was said that 'the hardships endured years ago by these pioneer pathfinders are made light of when they have garnered their plentiful harvest':

Coaxed by the phosphate, and helped by the up -to-date farming methods practised of late, the land has this year, with only an ordinary rainfall of 10 inches, produced more wheat than ever before.

A photograph of a bullock team is in the *Chronicle*, 2 February 1933, page 38.

Wiltoria - An alternative name for 'Pancharpoo'. (*See Pancharpoo Chapel*)

Wiltunga - A corruption of the Aboriginal *wiltonga* - 'place of the eagles'. The **Hundred of Wiltunga**, in the County of Daly, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874. In 1895, a traveller drove through the Hundred and found that 'surrounding the town of Bute was a large strip of country that had been reserved... for travelling stock purposes. This has now been divided up into working men's blocks and small homesteads are to be encountered...'

The **Wiltunga** School opened in 1887 and closed in 1945.

Wilyerpa - A post office on Wilyerpa Station, North East of Hawker; opened in 1895 it closed in 1908.

Wilyutana - A school near Elliston that closed in 1936. Aboriginal for 'meeting place'.

Winceby Island - In the Sir Joseph Banks Group, named by Matthew Flinders on 26 February 1802 after a Lincolnshire village, derived from the Old Scandinavian *vinds-byr*, a mythical name.

Winckel Bridge - On the Gawler by-pass road, recalls Friederich Ernest Winckel, who was born at Gawler on 30 March 1857 and died there on 16 July 1946. The name was applied, officially, in 1980.

Windabout, Lake - North-West of Port Augusta, named by B.H. Babbage on 14 May 1858 'on account of its twisting in and out among the hills'.

In 1904, a newspaper report stated that 'a splendid government tank is located [here] and is well named. It is overlooked by numerous little knobs like forts and the lake itself is simply a huge artistic pattern in salt that flew up and hit one in the eye as the horses spanked across the hard surface...'

Windermere - Rodney Cockburn says it was an early name for Grunthal. (*See Grunthal*)

Windittie Creek - Aboriginal for 'plenty of water'. The 'Windittie Mine', in the Hundred of Mann, was known, also, as 'Arno Bay Mine'. (*See Arno Bay*)

Windsor - This name was applied to three subdivisions, one country and two suburban, firstly, in the Hundred of Dublin, 27 km NNW of Two Wells, on part sections 17 and 33 by George Baker, farmer of Port Gawler, in 1876; **Windsor** Post Office was opened by W. Temby in August 1877 and closed on 7 August 1982.

In 1904, it was reported that 'there was a daily mail that is received and distributed by Mr H.H. Everett, storekeeper, in his capacity of postmaster':

The village blacksmith is Mr W. Simmons and Mr W.J. Hollands conducts a thriving fruit and vegetable business. Mrs Longson is the schoolmistress and Mr H. Slater acts as honorary secretary to the Institute...

Winegrowing and general farming are followed by the residents of the district...

The **Windsor** Public School opened in 1878 and closed in 1971. Prior to this a school was conducted by Miss Temby, a daughter of the first storekeeper: 'She used a room of the verandah at the store as a schoolroom. When the church was built, the school moved to the church and remained there until the public school was opened...'

A photograph of Australia Day celebrations is in the *Observer*, 7 August 1915, page 29.

Other subdivisions named **Windsor** were made on section 494, Hundred of Yatala, by David Randall in 1849 and sections 193-94, Hundred of Port Adelaide, by Richard Gimbert Wilkinson, bank manager, in 1877.

The former subdivision's nomenclature was explained by Nathaniel Hailes: 'With Windsor, in England, I have been well acquainted these forty years, and the resemblance of section 494, in extent of prospect and some other particulars, suggested to me the name.'

Mr Randall advertised his creation as 'raised above all neighbouring sections, [it] commands an almost unbounded extent of mountainous, marine and woodland scenery':

The extreme richness of the soil is attested by corn which, even at this early period, has attained the height of from four to five feet ... Excellent building stone exists near the river and an adequate proportion thereof will be excepted from sale and made common property of the purchasers who will thus be supplied with building materials worthy to constitute a South Australian 'Windsor Castle'.

In the 11th century it was written as *windelsoran* - 'river bank with a windlass'; other sources suggest it comes from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'winding shore'.

Windsor Gardens was a subdivision of section 501, Hundred of Yatala, by Edward C. Mills in 1929.

Wingamin - A railway station 7 km west of Karoonda. Aboriginal for 'sowing'.

Wingfield - The suburb, surveyed by A. King and E.B. Jones, was proclaimed on 26 April 1877 and named after R.W. Wingfield, clerk of the Executive Council:

The township consists of 72 allotments of one rood each... The first sale was held on May 26 when town allotments realised from £2.15.0 to £7.10.0 each. It is believed that on completion of the St Vincent Street to the South Australian Company's property, Wingfield will in the course of time be thickly populated. As the land appears to be well adapted for garden culture it has been suggested that the spot would be suitable for a recreation ground for Portonians.

The **Wingfield** School opened in 1882 and closed in 1885; **Wingfield Camp** School opened in 1951 and closed in 1952. Photographs of a military camp are in the *Chronicle*, 24 March 1923, page 34.

Wingundjerang - In the Hundred of Bonney, was the name of a high lookout point used by clansmen for smoke signals - derived from *winkum* - 'windy' and *tjerang* - 'camp'.

Winifred - A 1906 subdivision of part section 128, Hundred of Pirie, bisected by Elizabeth St, by Albert Pearce, who named it after his daughter; now included in Port Pirie South.

Winicke Berick Well - In the Peake District. Probably corrupted from the Aboriginal *byrlung byrleck* - 'the sea'. (See *Box Flat, Lameroo & von Doussa, Hundred of*)

In 1905, a report said that, 'in 1849, my late father and family went through the Long Desert with sheep':

We camped on Nalang where two men... were sinking a well. It was 80 feet deep and there were beautiful sea shells on the bottom which as soon as they came to the top, fell to pieces. The sea was 30 miles from there... An Aboriginal, Kropingeri, told us that in his great-grandfather's (Goorapee) time it was all covered with the sea (*Brylung Byrlech*)...

He told us of his god, *Mananoo* [see *Adelaide & Nuriootpa*], and spoke of death with great fear (*Nurooken*). We went back 10 miles to Barick Barick [sic], now Mount Monster Long Desert, and settled between there and the sea, where there was another tribe who told us the same thing. That has been a puzzle to me ever since. [See *Lameroo*]

Winkie - Aboriginal for 'a flat'; John Chambers held the land under occupation licence in 1846 and most of the Winkie irrigation settlement is contained in that part of the run known as 'Wink Wink Paddock'.

The **Winkie** School opened in 1919, while the town, 6 km South-West of Berri, was proclaimed on 27 July 1953.

Winklers Crossing - This place is located between Riverton and Saddleworth and probably recalls Christian Winkler (1829-1908) who arrived from Germany, in 1854, in the *Wandrahm* and farmed near Saddleworth.

Winnecke - (See *Oodnadatta*)

Winnininnie - The name given to a sheep run established by Messrs Duffield, Harrold and Hurd in 1863 (lease no. 1112) and applied to a railway station, 19 km North-East of Yunta. **Winnininnie** Post Office operated from circa 1866 to circa 1870. Aboriginal for 'running water'; Rodney Cockburn says it means 'a gathering place'.

Winninowie - The name was adapted from the Aboriginal *wininawi* meaning, literally, 'the vanished water' - *winin*, 'lost' or 'gone away' and *awi*, 'water'.

The **Hundred of Winninowie**, County of Frome, was proclaimed on 21 November 1878 and the **Winninowie Conservation Park**, South-East of Port Augusta, in 1987, having been named, originally, the 'Chinamans Creek Conservation Park'.

In 1881, a public meeting was held to 'consider the matter of school accommodation':

There were within a radius of four miles more than 30 children of school going age [and it was decided] that the government reserve adjoining the North-West corner of section 48 was the most eligible site...

The **Winninowie** School opened in 1899 and became 'Nectar Brook' in 1938; it closed in 1939.

Winnowie - A post office near Beltana; opened in July 1888 it closed circa April 1889.

The name was adopted from pastoral lease no. 523.

Wintanerta - A school near Wallaroo; opened in 1886 it closed in 1912.

Winnu Swamp - On section 272, Hundred of Dalrymple; Aboriginal for 'edible swamp roots'.

Wintabatinyana - A property near Lake Torrens; see pastoral lease no. 1538.

Winterfield Springs - On section 331, Hundred of Kongorong, recalls John Winterfield, who settled in the district in 1862 and obtained the grant of the section on 16 April 1885. The name **Winterfield Creek** was given to a creek rising from the springs and flowing to the coast, north of Point Douglas.

Winter - Benjamin Pratt Winter, the surveyor of Port Lincoln in 1839, is remembered by **Winter Hill**, the highest hill behind the harbour; he died at Portland, Victoria, in 1844, aged 36 years.

Winter Water, in the Far North-West, was named by Ernest Giles on 8 September 1873 after Mr S.P. Winter of Murndale, Victoria, a subscriber to the expedition's funds.

Winterslow - In 1877, this subdivision was advertised as being 'about half a mile from the Windmill Hotel on the North Road.'

Wintrena - A railway station 5 km north of Alawoona. Aboriginal for 'great'.

Winulta - The school opened as 'Hundred of Tiparra' in 1884; changed to **Winulta** in 1891 and closed in 1950.

The **Winulta** Post Office opened in October 1889 on section 180, Hundred of Cunningham, 10 km east of Arthurton. It is an Aboriginal word for 'swamp root place'. (See *Tiparra*)

Wipipippee - A property near Lake Gairdner; see pastoral lease no. 2705.

Wire Paddock - A school near Mount Gambier, opened in 1868 by John Hogarth and closed in 1875.

It took its name from a local homestead.

Wirha - A railway station 21 km north of Lameroo. Aboriginal for an 'acacia plant'.

Wirlpana - A railway station 5 km north of Goolwa. Aboriginal for 'broken'.

Wirmalgrang - The Aboriginal name for the Beachport district - 'cave of mopokes'. (*See Beachport*)

Wirpa - A railway station near Gawler. Aboriginal for 'ant'.

Wirrabara - Derived from the Aboriginal *wirabara* meaning 'river forest'.

In 1901, a report said, 'the real name is *wirrabirra* meaning "much water".' Mr J. Curnow, well posted in nomenclature, is the authority,' while in Day's railway nomenclature it is said that it comes from *wirrabirra* literally, 'gum forest with running water'. (*See Wirramatya*) Land in the area was utilised by Messrs Samuel and Frederick White, when they took out an occupation licence on 13 November 1845.

The town, 28 km north of Gladstone, was proclaimed on 13 August 1874. The **Wirrabara School** opened in 1879; **Wirrabara Forest Reserve School** was opened in 1881 and became **Wirrabara Forest** in 1892; it closed in 1967; photographs are in the *Observer*, 16 April 1910, page 30, *Chronicle*, 16 April 1910, page 32 and of an Arbor Day on 27 August 1910, page 29, of students on 15 June 1933, page 32. (*See Murray-Town*)



Early Wirrabara



Ruins in the old nursery at Wirrabara Forest



Blade shearers at Wirrabara

Photographs of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Anglican **Church** are in the *Chronicle*, 5 December 1908, page 31, of a 'social centre' on 12 August 1937, page 38, of a fancy-dress football match on 14 August 1909, page 31, *Observer*, 7 October 1911, page 32, of the opening of the Institute in the *Chronicle*, 14 September 1912, page 32, of harvesting on Mr J.W.G. Seaman's property on 12 March 1927, page 40, of a football team on 25 October 1934, page 36, of a hockey team on 13 August 1936, page 32, of 'old' residents on 26 November 1936, page 38, of the unveiling of the war memorial on 24 December 1921, page 28, of a football team in the *Observer*, 23 October 1926, page 31, *Chronicle*, 22 October 1927, page 25, 29 October 1936, page 34.

Wirrabunna - A pastoral lease north of Blinman taken up by William Field in the 1850s and managed by his son Daniel, until it was sold to John Baker in 1864.

He arrived in the *Hooghly* in 1839 and established himself in a butcher shop in Melbourne Street, North Adelaide.

He died at Woodville in 1896.

Wirramatya - The Aboriginal name for the Laura district - 'gum tree flat'.

Wirraminna - Aboriginal for 'gum tree water'. The 'Wirraminna Run' (lease no. 2727) was held by Messrs Green and Short from 1877 and, three years later, it was reported that 'Wirraminna Station, belonging to Messrs Green, Short and Scott is situated south of Coondambo and on the east of Lake Gairdner':

Here a regular station is formed, civilisation shows itself, large contracts of fencing are going on and as a reward of enterprise several splendid wells of water have been obtained at shallow depths, estimated to carry 30,000 sheep.



First Wirra Wirra Homestead

The **Wirrealpa** Post Office operated from January 1880 until circa May 1908. About 1880, when the North was suffering from protracted drought, a pelican settled down in a small waterhole near Wirrealpa station:

There was no fish for it to feed upon, so instinct prompted the solitary bird to make friends of the station hands and it walked up to the kitchen where it was fed, skilfully catching meat when pitched to it... At night he roosted in a heap of firewood... When the manager left the station the pelican stayed and mourned his loss for a while and then disappeared, never to return again...

Wirreanda - The name is derived from the Aboriginal *wirienda* - 'giant trees'; other sources say it comes from *wirra* - 'gum tree' and *ando* - 'rock wallaby' and applied to the 'Wirreanda Run', established by B. Booth in 1851 (lease no. 82). **Wirreanda Creek** is in the Hawker District; the **Hundred of Wirreanda**, County of Granville, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877. (*See Gordon*)

In 1883, it was reported that 'a paper was laid before the Assembly pursuant to a motion by Mr Henning giving full information with regard to the land leased as an University grant':

15,000 acres were granted on December 16, 1876, its quality as agricultural and grazing purposes being favourably reported upon by the Surveyor-General. It shows further that the land was leased, originally, to F.W. Stokes and H.A. Short on July 1, 1876...

The **Wirreanda** School near Cradock opened in 1891 and closed in 1944.

In 1977, the name **Wirreanda** was a name proposed for a school at Morphett Vale in honour of one of the original properties in the district. It was refused by the authorities because of the presence of a Hundred with the same name but, in May 1978, it was accepted following representations from the Education Department.

Wirrega - John Binnie applied the Aboriginal name, said to mean 'dwellers in the open forest', to the pastoral run he established on 26 February 1846. While Professor Tindale acknowledges this nomenclature as deriving from *wirega*, he proffers another district name *wirigara* and goes on to say that, 'Wanagan, a Marditjali man from Victoria had matrimonial troubles there in the 1870s and is remembered for a song he sang explaining why he went to the Coorong and married a Tangane woman.'



Wirrega Homestead

The **Hundred of Wirrega**, County of Buckingham, was proclaimed on 26 January 1882.

In 1886, 'a public meeting was held at the council chambers, Mundalla [sic], on Tuesday, August 24':

Mr R. Hood, who presided, explained the object of the meeting was to ask the Commissioner to readvertise certain education land... in separate sections as there was no doubt that small capitalists were unable to compete when put up in large blocks as at present... [*See Binnie Lookout*]

The **Wirrega** railway siding is 24 km south of Keith; **Wirrega** Post Office opened in 1911. (*See Wonga Vale*)

The **Wirrega** School opened in 1925 and closed in 1946.

Wirrigenda - A school on Eyre Peninsula; opened in 1928, it closed in 1935.

Wirrildie - Rodney Cockburn records it as an Aboriginal word meaning 'wattle in blossom' but does not give a location.

Wirrilla - An Aboriginal word meaning 'to make haste, to be quick'.

This former school, near Manoora, took its name from the **Wirrilla Estate**, of 1136 acres, owned by Mr D.H. Power, and subdivided in 1914 - a copy of the sale notice was held in the former State Bank Archive, Adelaide:

Some of the finest agricultural land in the State is that in the neighbourhood of Manoora... The government has purchased 4,000 acres of Mr David Power's Wirrilla between that township and Mintaro with the object of dividing it for closer settlement... [*See Rose View*]

Wirrina - A holiday village near Yankalilla - Aboriginal for 'place of rest'.

Wirrulla - Aboriginal for 'rockhole'. The town, 55 km NNE of Streaky Bay, was proclaimed on 8 June 1916:

Originally, [it was] the South-Eastern boundary of the huge 900 square mile Port [*sic*] Brown pastoral lease extending through Courela, Petina, Haslam, Flagstaff, Point Brown, southern Smoky Bay, inland towards Chinbingina and then back to the current -day Wirrulla site. In those days Percy and Gordon Roberts of 'Oakvale', south of Streaky Bay, used to 'winter' their horses on the speargrass plains there. An immediate problem was dingoes.

When they camped in 1906 on the stony knob at the back of where the hall now stands, (Gordon declared), they were forced to use their saddles and bridles as pillows to prevent them being devoured! But while the wild dogs were a constant hazard to the few ration sheep the brothers brought with them, a bountiful supply of bush turkey, wombat and kangaroo ensured that starvation was [not a] problem.

The **Wirrulla School** opened in 1919 and, by 1926, '**Wirrulla** [was] a west coast wheat growing centre on the railway line, 60 miles from Thevenard':

Last season 30,000 bags of wheat were delivered at the siding... The farmers have wisely banded together to form a local branch of the Agricultural Bureau... With Messrs J.M Souter and H. Doley as President and Secretary, respectively, the society has progressed steadily...

In an effort to attract tourists, the construction of a jetty was undertaken by the local Progress Association and, using old piles from the Haslam jetty, it was opened in July 2001, being surrounded by beach sand, etc., and utilised for the 5th tee of the local golf course.

Photographs of the memorial Hall are in the *Observer*, 21 March 1925, page 33, of a donkey team in front of the hotel in the *Chronicle*, 26 March 1931, page 38, of the children in the Burke family on 21 April 1932, page 32.

Wirukurumung - In the Hundred of Bonney. It was here that the last smoking was done of an Aborigine prior to a 'rack burial.'

Wirtungaunha Gorge - East of Beltana - Aboriginal for 'with honey'.

Wisanger - On Kangaroo Island, 19 km WNW of Kingscote, and named by Henry Partridge (1845 - 1915), who took up land there, after 'Wisanger Manor' near Stroud, Gloucestershire, once owned by his forebears. Rodney Cockburn says it was named after the estate of H. Partridge, near Bisley, England, and that its correct name was **Wishanger**.

The **Wisanger** Post Office opened in December 1882.

Photographs of the property on Kangaroo Island are in the *Observer*, 20 January 1906, page 27.

The name **Wisanger** was given, also, to an 1869 subdivision of section 1175, Hundred of Yankalilla, by Septimane (or Septimus) Herbert, who hailed, also, from Gloucestershire. Earlier, in 1854, he sold portion of the section to Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Early documents spell it as 'Wissanger' and **Wissanger School** appears first in a list of schools in 1860; the inspector's remarks were as follows:

This school, a moiety of the cost of construction of which was defrayed from funds at the disposal of the Board, is situated between the townships of Yankalilla and Normanville, and is conducted as successfully as can be expected where the sexes are taught together, under a mistress alone, and where the attendance is so irregular.

In 1862, the examination of scholars 'at Wissanger [*sic*] School... took place. This school has been for the past 15 months in charge of Mr & Mrs Poole...' [A list of prize-winners is appended.]

Wishart Gully - On section 253, Hundred of Jutland, probably recalls John or Alexander Wishart who settled in the district during the 1840s.

Wistaria - A post office opened '100 miles north of Adelaide' in January 1910; closed circa 1911.

Wistow - Five kilometres south of Mount Barker. The name occurs in Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire and Yorkshire, derived from the (*E wicstow* - 'dwelling place').

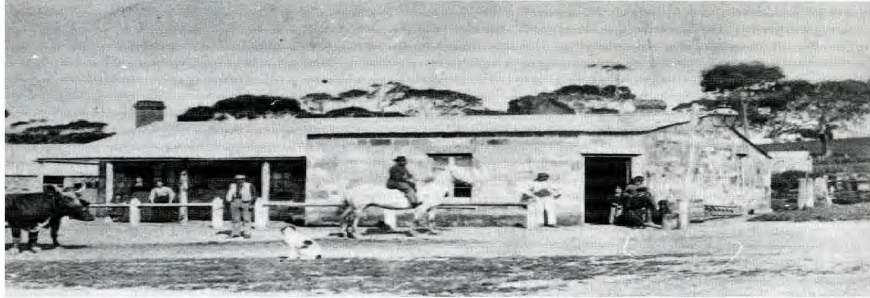
On 9 April 1853, William Fidler (1813 - 1883) obtained the land grant of section 2896, Hundred of Macclesfield, (17 acres) and, in 1859, sold fifteen acres to William Jackson while, in 1862, a small part of the residual two acres was sold as a burial ground. He retained the remainder, calling it **Wistow**, until December 1868, when he sold it to Sarah E. Mattinson. W Gratwick opened the **Wistow** Post Office in January 1867.

The **Wistow School** opened in 1867 and closed in 1967.

Its nomenclature is a mystery, but it can be said that it is most unlikely, as Rodney Cockburn asserts, that it has any reference to the Reverend T.Q. Stow, who was born at Hadleigh, Sussex, on 7 July 1801, educated for the ministry at Gosport and, before leaving for South Australia in 1837, was a minister at Halstead, Essex.

On 6 December 1883, it was reported that 'an important parrot shooting match took place at Wistow':

The prizes offered were very valuable ... Some exceptionally good shooting was made during the day, Mr Bleechmore's record in the first match being quite phenomenal. The arrangements were in the hands of Messrs Edward Yates and Daniel Kingsland... First match - First prize, double-barrelled breech-loading choke-bore gun, with case and fitting complete, valued at £31.10.0 ... Conditions - Eleven birds each, 21 yards rise; 80 yards boundary, one trap; guns limited to 12 bore, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces shot or less; powder unlimited; unrestricted use of both barrels...



Morning Star Hotel, Wistow – circa 1890

Witchelina - A railway station on the former Marree -Alice Springs line, taken from the name of a sheep run established by J. Ragless, in 1873. (*See Ragless, Tonsley & Willochra*)



A 'Navy' team on the railway near Witchelina

In 1887, W.J. Ragless reported that 'Mr Ives says that the squatters cannot get men and that the five learners and chattersnaggers are chopping the wool about dreadfully. In the first place I can inform Mr Ives that we have quite enough men this season and that they are as good an average lot of men as I have ever had anything to do with...'

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in February 1884, page 25, photographs in the *Observer*, 15 September 1906, page 29, *Chronicle*, 7 November 1935, page 34.

Witera, Hundred of - In the County of Robinson, proclaimed on 17 December 1891 was an Aboriginal word taken from pastoral lease no. 2020 held by Anton Schlink in the 1860s; originally, this land was held by James Thompson from 22 October 1860 (lease no. 799). The Hundred of **Witera** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1925.

Witjawit - A rockhole with ever present water in 'porcupine country' about 16 km east of Blanchetown. Dwarf people were said to have lived there.

Witjerawar, Point - A long point at the northern end of section 918, Hundred of Seymour; named after a very tall man eight feet in height.

Witjira National Park - 'Witjira' was the name applied by the Wangkangurru people to the Dalhousie Springs area.

Witto Creek - (*See Caroona Creek*)

Witton Head & Witton Bluff - The brig *David Witton* was wrecked at the mouth of the River Onkaparinga on 17 March 1839. Baudin called the former *Pointe Pitoresque* (Picturesque Point), while on Freycinet's charts it is *C. Stephanie*. From its wreck the foremast was used as a semaphore at Glenelg, while the trading vessel *Onkaparinga* was built from its timber and a steam flour mill erected at Noarlunga. (*See Port Onkaparinga*)

Wizzo - A telephone office on pastoral lease no. 2837 near Roopena Station, east of Whyalla, opened on 28 July 1963.

Woakwine Range - In the Hundred of Waterhouse. Aboriginal for 'my arm' or, as suggested by Norman Tindale, more realistically - 'my home'. In a later explanation he says it derives from *wukain* - 'laughing jack camp' - a waterhole on section 32, Hundred of Symon. Alexander Cameron of Penola applied the name to his sheep run, taken up in the 1840s. **Mount Woakwine** - (*See Hope, Mount*)

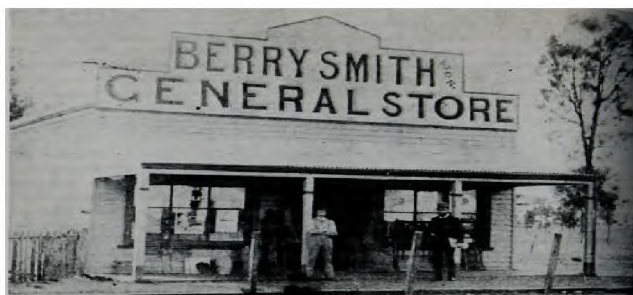
Wokurna - Aboriginal for 'to arrive'.

The **Hundred of Wokurna**, County of Daly, was proclaimed on 31 December 1874 and the town of **Wokurna**, about 15 km SSE of Port Broughton; on 26 July 1888. (*See Sharps Well*)

Wolowa - The former name of the railway station at 'Malpas'.

The **Wolowa** School was opened in 1921 by Annie McQuillan and became 'Malpas' in 1922; it closed in 1944.

Wolseley - In August 1882 Messrs Berry, Smith and Sons opened a general store on a leased portion of section 353, adjacent to what was to be the Wolseley railway station and, by late 1883, Messrs Grice and Paterson subdivided section 332, north of the railway yard into allotments, the survey having taken place in August 1883.



In 1884, it was advertised as being 'in the centre of the great wheat producing districts of Wimmera and Tatiara being larger than the whole of the Northern areas and infinitely more fertile. Nearly all the wheat and wool must come to Wolseley.' The town was named after Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley (1833 - 1913) who, as Baron Wolseley, was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

The government town of 'Tatiara' was surveyed early in 1884 into 168 allotments, south of the Wolseley railway station, and proclaimed on 8 May 1884 and its school opened the same year.

Subsequently, on 20 February 1941 it was changed to **Wolseley** so as to conform with the name of the railway station and private town which lies on land once comprising the 'Nalang Run' taken up by Loudon Hastings McLeod on 26 February 1846 under occupation licence.

Ironically, the name of 'Wolseley' is best remembered in Australia by Frederick York Wolseley, younger brother of Sir Garnet, who came to New South Wales in 1854, experimented with machines to replace hand shears and, by 1877, patented a shearing machine.



First hotel built in 1883 at Wolseley

'The first special goods train was brought up by Mr Mann on Tuesday last (23rd) and every truck obtained from the traffic department has been sent away filled with wheat...'

In 1883, it was reported that 'the Custon to Bordertown railway should have been completed now, but as far as Wolseley is concerned there is little cause for dissatisfaction, as, thanks to the foresight of the resident engineer, provision was made for receiving and storing wheat in the station yard, and this week regular communication was commenced between here and Custon.'



Transshipping in the railway yards -Left:- General freight -1912 -Right: Coal - 1938

Photographs of the railway station are in the *Observer*, 1 June 1912, page 32, of farming at Wolseley in the *Chronicle*, 20 April 1933, page 36, of the unveiling of the war memorial on 13 August 1927, page 39.



Carting mail between the railway station and post office - 1928

The name **Wolseley** was given, also, to a subdivision of part section 375, Hundred of Yatala, by David Tweedie in 1883; now included in West Croydon:

[It] has been named after England's greatest General, Sir Garnet Wolseley who so successfully commanded the English soldiers in the recent Egyptian war resulting in the capture of Arabi Bey and many of his followers.

Wolta Wolta - Aboriginal for 'good water'. John Hope, a pastoral pioneer, gave the name to his home on Koolunga station. Born in Ireland, in 1808, he arrived in 1839 from Western Australia and died in Adelaide on 20 January 1880.

Womma - A railway station north of Elizabeth. Aboriginal for 'the plain'.

Wondoma, Cape - Near Streaky Bay, the Aboriginal name for a local well.

It was named 'Cape Bauer' by Matthew Flinders in 1802 and restored in 1948. (*See Bauer, Cape*)

Wondoominta Bore - Near Copley. Aboriginal for 'good water'.

Apparently, Rodney Cockburn records the name as **Wonaminta**.

Wonga - An Aboriginal word meaning 'west'. **Wonga Shoal** lies at the extreme western end of a sandbar running out to the south of Semaphore. On 17 November 1912 it was reported that:

The well-known Wonga Shoal Lighthouse, about two miles out from the shore at the Semaphore, was knocked over by the sailing ship *Dimsdale*. The old lighthouse was never reconstructed.

In its place there have been, as a makeshift, a light ship and a glorified beacon, but now a new lighthouse is nearing completion...



Shipwreck at Wonga Shoal—circa 1900

Wonga Vale School, near Bordertown; was opened in 1920 by Ellen Flannigan and named after a farm owned by A.W. Jones. The building was shifted to Wirrega in December 1924.

Wongayerio - The Aboriginal name for Saint Vincent Gulf meaning 'overwhelming water where the sun sinks'.

Wongolina - This school in the South-East opened in 1921 and closed in 1928.

Wongulla - A post office on section 291, Hundred of Ridley, 17 km south of Swan Reach; opened on 17 August 1910 it closed on 31 January 1980. Aboriginal for 'hungry'.

Wongyarra, Hundred of - In the County of Frome, proclaimed on 7 August 1851, adapted from the Aboriginal *wongojara*, applied by them to Mount Remarkable; *wongo* - 'high' and *jara* - 'hill'.

The earliest landholder in the area was Colin Campbell, who took out an occupation licence on 12 June 1845, about 8 km north of present-day Wirrabara. (See *Glenorchy & Willowie*)

The **Wongyarra School**, opened in 1895, closed in 1966. A photograph of the school committee is in the *Observer*, 6 September 1924, page 34, of students and a committee on 22 June 1929, page 32.

Wonna - The name is probably corrupted from the Aboriginal *wana* - 'two'.

The **Hundred of Wonna**, County of Kimberley, was proclaimed on 31 October 1878.

In 1888, it was reported that 'Mr James Eglinton... has a special knowledge of the rabbit nuisance':

He is a leaseholder there of nearly 4,000 acres adjoining the Ketchowla Run... The rabbits have been dying off in thousands... Their decimation has not begun recently, but has been going on for months...

Wonna Wells - (See *Ketchowla, Hundred of*)

Wonoka - An Aboriginal word meaning 'daughter', was a name given to a pastoral run by John McKinlay in 1851 (lease no. 141). The **Hundred of Wonoka**, County of Blachford, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877 and the town, 19 km NNW of Hawker, on 13 September 1883. (See *Hookina*)

In April 1876 a storm of thunder and rain was excessively heavy about Wonoka and four waggons and two drays were washed away by the flood. 'The sufferers were Messrs Wilson, Murray, Henry Jordan James Henniker and Michael Sherry.'

The initial euphoria in respect of the district was expressed by one optimistic farmer:

There are disadvantages to cope with. Hot winds, locusts and red rust at intervals may do damage. Yet supposing a man has 400 acres of wheat... and loses 100 acres by such, it brings him the handsome sum of £900; i.e., 300 acres, fifteen bushels to the acre at four shillings - a low price for wheat which is worth here today four shillings and four pence.

We may note that a few years ago people would have considered the man rash and lacking in commonsense who endeavoured to grow wheat so far from Adelaide as Wonoka, but that was owing in great measure to a notion they had that rain did not fall north of an imaginary line that was drawn across the country.

This idea has been proved fallacious; better crops have been obtained this last season in the North than in the southern and older agricultural areas. We only need average seasons, not extraordinarily good ones, and we will prove our case without a doubt to those who still remain dubious as to the fertility of the north.

One fact has been much observed ever since a plough was first driven through colonial soil. Heaven helps those who help themselves. Rain follows the plough. Providence aids the farmer. The wilderness and solitary places are glad for them and the desert doth rejoice and blossom as the rose.

A photograph of the grave of Douglas Bruce is in the *Chronicle*, 29 June 1933, page 34.

Wonuarra - A railway siding 6 km SE of Paringa; formerly 'Koora'. Aboriginal for 'wait a while'.

The **Wonuarra School** opened as 'Paringa'; name changed in 1917 and closed in 1919.

Woocalla - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line 106 km NNW of Port Augusta. Aboriginal for 'crow'.

Photographs of the railway station and post office are in the *Observer*, 13 July 1918, page 25.

Woodbury - An 1882 subdivision by David Murray of part sections 2797-98, Hundred of Noarlunga; now included in Crafers and Stirling. The name occurs in Devonshire.

Woodchester - In 1841, section 1788, Hundred of Strathalbyn, about 8 km east of Strathalbyn, was purchased by Edward J. Peake, as attorney for William Leigh of 'Woodchester Park', Gloucestershire, England, who subdivided it in 1856; in February of that year it was announced that at Lows' Hotel, Mount Barker:

E.J. Peake will offer the celebrated Tin Pot Special Survey comprising 500 acres of the richest alluvial land in South Australia together with section 1791 adjoining. This matchless property will be divided into small farms, and the town of Woodchester [will be] laid out on Rodwell's Creek with the gift of a site for a church and school from the proprietor.

Fifteen months later an auction of an extension to the village was advertised:

At Everley's Inn adjacent the Tin Pot Special Survey... already the town of Woodchester is a fact, a good store, comfortable dwellings and a smith's shop are among the beginnings of the place... [it] is in the centre of an important mineral district.

In 1915, it was said that when Mr & Mrs W. Brook removed to Woodchester it bore the peculiar name of Tinpot: Because of the fact that a camper, in earlier days, had left a tin pot behind him when he proceeded on his way. For some years the country thereabouts was held as a sheep station by Mr Herriot and Mr Wood brought a square mile of country from the government. He was the first man to undertake clearing operations in the district and to break up the land for cropping.

In 896 AD, it was written as *wuduceaster* - 'Roman fort in a wood or built of wood'

According to records in the Department of Education **Woodchester** School opened in 1859 and closed in 1941. The opening of a new schoolroom is reported in the *Register*, 19 June 1862.

A photograph of the unveiling of a Roll of Honour is in the *Chronicle*, 2 December 1916, page 30.

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

Had a road and railway bridge at Wellington been successful instead of at Murray Bridge more prosperity may have come to the Woodchester area. Instead, the increased usage of Edwards Crossing near Murray Bridge brought prosperity there with increasing traffic also coming from Callington. This effectively saw Chauncey's line sink into obscurity and the Woodchester locality becoming a quiet backwater.

Of interest is that, today, 'Woodchester House' still stands in Leigh Street, Adelaide. Built in 1910 by Julius Cohn & Co., leather merchants, two upper storeys were added in 1920. (*See Everley & Tinpot*)

Woodcroft - A suburb of Adelaide, the boundaries of which were proclaimed on 21 November 1985, takes its name from 'the early-day Woodcroft Farm'; in 1163 it was written as *wudecroft* - 'croft in or by a wood'.

Woodfield - A 1913 subdivision of part section 252, Hundred of Adelaide, by the executors of Joseph Fisher; now included in Fullarton.

Woodfield now... 78 Fisher Street was built to take advantage of the beautiful views of the sea to the west and the hills to the east and faces Fullarton Road, which was the eastern boundary of its grounds until the land was subdivided in 1922. The house is an incorporation of two buildings, a plain but substantial dwelling erected about 1853 and the imposing two -storey structure built in 1883.

Joseph Fisher bought the property at the time of his marriage in 1857 and when in the course of time he wanted a house consonant with his public and business standing, he wisely decided to retain the existing dwelling and add another building to it on a more elaborate scale.

The walls of the first house had been erected by J.C. Verco, who was a sound businessman, being a Director of the Commercial Bank and Chairman of the Imperial Building Society, while his public spiritedness resulted in his election to the Adelaide City Council and to the House of Assembly. He died at the age of 76 on 2 February 1891.

Woodford - The name given to 'a portion of my old South Gap Station.' (*See Partacoona*)



St George's Church, Woodforde

Woodforde - Some authorities suggest that the suburb was named after Dr John Woodforde, who arrived with Colonel Light and, later, became City Coroner, but it is more likely that John Hallett, the first owner of the land named it **Woodford**, (*sic*) prior to the subdivision, after his birthplace in Essex, England, written in 1225 as *wudeforde* - 'ford by the wood'; the ford was probably across the River Rodney.

The 'Village of **Woodforde**', as recorded in early conveyancing documents and, in an advertisement in the *Register* on 28 August 1850, was laid out by John Finlay Duff on section 342, Hundred of Adelaide, granted to John Hallett, a close business associate of Captain Duff, (*see Hallett*) and there appears to be no doubt that Captain Duff adopted the name for his creation corrupting it to **Woodforde**.

In 1839, this suggestion was confirmed: 'Woodford Estate... from and after 31 December next the road to Stringy Bark Forest, through the property of Messrs Hallett and Duff... will be closed...'

In 1859, the subdivision of **Woodforde** was advertised as 'including building allotments, dairy stations, quarries of slate and building stone, land thickly timbered, running water through the land all the year. A lunch will be provided at Gepp's public house at Macgill [*sic*].'

To confuse the matter further, in 1853 the *Register* said:

Woodford [*sic*], section 341 [*sic*] adjoining Magill. The soil is admirably adapted for gardens and vineyards and the gentle and regular slope of the ground ensures that perfect drainage so desirable for building sites, whilst the elevation of the land renders the air cool and bracing, fanned as it is by sea breezes.

The **Woodforde** Post Office '293 miles west of Adelaide' opened in December 1880; it closed in May 1905.

Woodhouse - When he bought the property in 1850, Richard Davies Hanson named it after a town in Yorkshire, England. (See *Hanson*) Known as 'Woodhouse Estate', it consisted of fifty-eight acres, with a residence and cottage, and was purchased by the Boy Scouts' Association in 1957 for the sum of £20,000.

It was opened on 9 November 1957 by the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden -Powell, GBE, as a memorial training and camping centre, perpetuating the memory of Scouts who died whilst serving in World Wars.

When they purchased Woodhouse, the Boy Scouts' Association acquired more than a house and landed property. With it went the wraiths of former owners, who played their part in the drama of colonial settlement, and left a legacy of achievement to enrich the lives of their successors.

Woodhouse is rich in associations. It claims amongst its former owners, two men who were destined to act as Lt.-Governor of the colony.

It witnessed attempts to establish within its one -time boundaries the manufacture of iron ore, and the cultivation of fragrant flowers for the distillation of scent. It nestled on the banks of Cox's Creek, a name perpetuating the memory of Robert Cock, who in June, 1838, with a party of five, sought to discover a track from the Tiers to Mount Barker.

Perhaps the most cherished memory is that of the felicitous home life of a man who served his country as Advocate-General, Premier, Chief Justice and Lieutenant -Governor, and in a gracious domestic atmosphere, devoted his leisure to the study of theology.

Woodhurst - A subdivision of sections 223 and 237, Hundred of Adelaide; now included in Hyde Park. It was laid out in 1884 by the landowners, Harvey E. Astles, Wilhelm E. Henning and Charles A. Hornabrook.

The subdivision to which Cockburn refers probably relates to Deposited Plan No. 1290 which is marked 'not to be used'; it was advertised in the *Register* of 20 October 1882 when it would appear that 'Woodhurst' was the name of the home of Mr H.A. Wood, the Official Receiver.

Woodlands - An Adelaide suburb laid out in 1922 on sections 395 -96, Hundred of Yatala, by James Henry Williams; now included in Beverley and Woodville South.

An earlier subdivision of this name comprising 75 allotments 'between Kilkenny and Woodville stations' was advertised in 1920.

Photographs of the Adelaide property are in the *Observer*, 18 February 1922, page 26, of the school's hockey and basketball teams on 21 August 1926, page 32, of a sports day on 28 August 1930, page 31.

The name **Woodlands** was given, also, to a school near Blyth, opened in 1883 by John Wauchope; it closed in 1939. About 1881, the Rev R. Mitchell commenced holding services every alternate Sunday at the residence of Mr Duncan McKinnon, a selector in the scrub country of the Hundred of Hall.

As there was no place of worship within a considerable distance there was a very good attendance at the meetings, so much so that that about six months ago a start was made to collect funds and arrange to get a piece of land on which to build a small church. Finally, a site was selected at the junction of several roads and Mr C.B. Young gave an acre of land for the purpose. Subsequently, a tender was let to Mr D. Smith and the opening services were held on Sunday and Monday last...

The *Register* of 22 March 1883, page 5c has a report of the opening of the **Woodlands** Presbyterian Church erected on land given by Mr C.B. Young, near Hoyleton.

In 1913, Woodlands Park Ltd subdivided sections 55 -56, Hundred of Adelaide; into **Woodlands Park** taking its name from 'Woodlands', a house built on section 56, by Alfred Weaver in the early 1840s and named after a family estate in England; now included in Edwardstown. (See *Weaver Lagoon*)

Woodleigh - A post office open from April 1898 until May 1905 on section 1, Hundred of Smith, 40 km east of Robe. The **Woodleigh** School opened in 1935 and closed in 1939. (See *Pioneer*)

Woodley - In 1843, Osmond Gilles built a home at Glen Osmond, naming it 'Glen Osmond Villa' and, during February 1844, his brother Lewis, with his wife and family, arrived from Tasmania and took up residence there.

In 1823, Lewis Gilles had married Mary Woodley Horne, who died in September 1844. Accordingly, there can be little doubt that Osmond Gilles renamed the house 'Woodley' in memory of his late sister -in-law.

In 1882, the name was applied to a subdivision called **Woodley Estate** by C. Gill, T. Gill and C. Willmott (part section 295, Hundred of Adelaide); now included in Glen Osmond.

In February 1888, Mr J.H. Parr offered for sale the Woodley estate at Glen Osmond which included the Glen Osmond Silver Mine:

It was formerly the residence of Mr L.W. Gilles... The bidding was very brisk, starting at £8,000 and terminating at £8,600, Mr A. Sanders of New Zealand being the buyer.

In 1908, it was reported the 'Woodley Vineyard' was 'one of the most beautiful in the State.'

It was conducted by Mr H.V. Pridmore 'whose untimely and regretted death only three weeks afterwards came as a great shock to his friends':

[He] was a much travelled man, and had settled down at Woodley with his dear young wife and little children to enjoy a happy life when the grim Reaper cut him down... Mr Gilles started the vineyard and olive groves sixty years ago...

Wood Pile - A landing on the River Murray 'near Mason's Rock.'

Woodroffe, Mount - Located in the Musgrave Ranges, is the highest point in South Australia (1,440 metres above sea level) and sighted first on 20 July 1873 by William C. Gosse from the summit of Ayers Rock, 130 km to the North-East, and named after George Woodroffe Goyder, Surveyor-General of South Australia from 1861 to 1894.

Woods - In 1879, Richard Wood senior (ca.1815 - 1889), chairman of the District Council of Dalkey, was instrumental in having the **Woods** railway station, 5 km North-West of Owen, erected in the district.

Later, Thomas B. Miller and William J. Hinde gave the name **Woods** to a subdivision of section 238, Hundred of Dalkey, in 1884. The local school opened as 'Dalkey Hill' in 1883; changed to **Woods** in 1923 it closed in 1987.

In 1904, 'at **Woods Siding** there was a store and post office combined - the former being owned and occupied by Mr Amos Alderman and the duties of post mistress are fulfilled by Mrs Annie Alderman...'

Woods Flat Post Office opened in 1901 on section 2, Hundred of Murbko, 25 km South-East of Morgan. In 1916, the Nomenclature Committee suggested the name be changed to 'Noraliff', 'the name of the legendary native who killed the serpent believed by the Aborigines to have established the course of the Murray.' Professor Norman Tindale ascribes the legend to 'Ngurunderi'.

The **Woods Flat** School opened as 'Murbko'; name changed in 1913; closed in 1945. (*See Mason & Tailem Bend*)

Woods Point was a subdivision South-East of Murray Bridge, by Woods Point Ltd, in 1945. Thomas Woods was an eccentric man who, in the 1840s, kept the Ferry Hotel. Another version given in 1928 says that 'in those days a portion of the land was leased by one Jimmy Woods who built a hut on the point and is said to have lived by somewhat doubtful means.' Its Aboriginal name was *wirrawar*- 'high gum trees'. **Woods Point** School opened in 1913 and closed in 1972. Photographs of a dairy farm are in the *Chronicle*, 14 May 1931, page 37. (*See The Point*)

Woods Well is in the Coorong, SSE of Meningie. Thomas Burr, the Deputy Surveyor-General, met a party there, 'which was led by a Mr Woods.' (Probably Thomas Woods of Woods Point and Murrabinna, who died at Robe in 1862.) A telephone and telegraph office of the same name was opened on 15 February 1924 on section 24, Hundred of Glyde.

Woodside - On 6 April 1850, James Johnston (1818 - 1891), brewer, of Mount Barker, obtained the land grant of section 5030, Hundred of Onkaparinga, and in the following year laid out the village of Woodside, extended as **Woodside West** by the South Australian Company on section 5031, circa 1858.

The **Woodside** School opened in August 1857 and the **Woodside Camp** School in 1949; it closed in 1962. It is a common place name in Mr Johnston's native Scotland, one in particular being in close proximity to Oakbank, their place of employment prior to departure for South Australia.



Woodside - circa 1910

A sketch is in the *Pictorial Australian* in February 1890, page 25, photographs of a Show in the *Chronicle*, 27 November 1909, page 29, *Observer*, 22 November 1902, page 24, *Chronicle*, 27 November 1909, page 29, *Observer*, 4 March 1911, page 30, of an electric light station on 21 February 1925, page 33, 10 October 1925, page 32, a sketch of the hospital on 3 November 1928, page 19 and photographs on 9 March 1929, page 37.

A roving reporter said in 1851, 'we now came into the long straggling, but interesting village of Woodside, called so, we suppose, from its forming a continuous line at the foot of the woody ranges, which runs, or perhaps at present stands, the river':

There is a good inn at this place called the Woodside Inn, kept by Anderson, where the traveller will meet every civility and attention from the landlady. The village itself is peopled almost entirely by Germans with the usual accompaniments of costume and hard-worked women. Few of the females are good-looking, even when young; their characteristic being a sort of round-faced humour.

The old ladies we have seen were invariably of the homeliest pattern; not however, so extremely withered, shrunk up, and ugly as the women of the north of Italy (commencing even at Domo D'Ossolo), where coarse locks, without covering, were fastened up with showy Milanese bodkins. Every farm at Woodside seemed to have produced a favourable crop, in process of thrashing and winnowing. There is a small church here, and there are also several stores; and the population must be considerable, as we counted sixty or seventy tenements along the line and otherwise, scattered about.

In 1863, there was a report of a payable gold field being found at Woodside a 'few hundred yards beyond the township and near the residence of Mr Ferry' and Mr Charles Brown, one of the candidates in a former election in the Onkaparinga district, was believed to have obtained 20 small nuggets on the property.

The *Register* sent a reporter to the scene of the 'rush':

At a cutting at the 23rd mile post he saw one man with a barrow clearing up clay that had been scraped from the side of the cutting by gold seekers who had either abandoned the search or had gone to the river to wash selected portions of the auriferous earth. A party of well -dressed women was watching with evident amusement a number of children who were scraping the earth in the hope of finding nuggets...

At the Bedford Inn our reporter saw Dr Baruh testing, for the satisfaction of a number of villagers, some of the so-called nuggets... [he] supposes them to be sulphurets of copper...

To this report the Editor responded and advised his readers that it was his duty:

To warn all intending gold diggers that were the prospects of success greater than we have described them - were they such to warrant an abandonment of ordinary remunerative employment - it would not be prudent to do so until the owners of the land have stated, first, that they will allow it to be worked for gold, and, secondly, upon what terms they will allow the right to search for and remove the precious metal.

In March 1881, at Woodside, an 'experienced man' picked up a conglomerate stone with gold in it from his ploughed paddock that had been cropped for 20 years. Thereupon, he made a diligent search over the paddock and got £600 worth of gold out of it and, by July 1881, there was a general feeling in the colony that with 'energy and capital the large district of South Australian territory would prove remunerative to gold miners', to which an observant correspondent retorted:

We reached that point long since and we have stayed very near it a great deal too long... A failure or two, swindles more numerous, inexperienced attempts, in some cases no genuine attempts at all, lavish expenditure for a slight object, slight expenditure where a large disbursement was needed, brought us upstanding and the memory of these things has kept us in that position...

This discovery was not the only one in that district for, in July 1881, Mr D. McCracken located a 'good reef' and with the help of a few Adelaide gentlemen it was opened up to an extent that justified them in asking the public for capital. Thus was established the Bird-in-the-Hand Mine which led, ultimately, to the discovery and opening up of other mines nearby.

The discovery of this extensive reef at Woodside caused a revival of enterprise in the hills reefing districts and, despite that most of the Woodside lands were owned privately, a fair amount of capital was forthcoming and for some time that neighbourhood was the home of genuine mining. While these mines were at work the Government established a Geological Department of Mines to regulate the granting of subsidies to mining companies deserving of assistance.

The dealings in Woodside mining scrip broke up the unsatisfactory assemblage of speculators calling themselves the Adelaide Stock Exchange and this led to the establishment of a 'real exchange on a genuine basis.' Names destined afterwards to become connected inseparably with the Broken Hill mines belonged to the Bird-in-the-Hand directorate and it was through this connection that many South Australians had an early and profitable interest in the great silver boom that reestablished the financial conditions of South Australia.

The Bird-in-the-Hand Mines were located, mainly, on sections owned by the South Australian Company - the monopolists of the district - on the western face of the Hay Range and, towards the southern end, in property utilised for farming purposes for many years. (*See Hay Range*) The northern-most mine was the Two-in-a-Bush; the next Bird-in-the-Hand and then followed in order the Bird-in-Hand Extended, the Ridge, the Nest Egg, the Fountain Head and two or three other little prospecting claims of which, in 1882, Mr W. Thomas was the worker.

In total, about 200 men were employed. The Bird-in-the-Hand mine was purchased by an English company, the Eukaby, in 1891, and nine weeks later closed down when the company went into liquidation through an adverse action in the English courts . (*See Reefion Heights*)



The Bird in the Hand Mine - circa 1885

The story of a ghost scare in the Inverbrackie Road, just outside the township, in 1891, and how the ghost eventually got it in the neck, or more correctly speaking, in the legs. Mr Pulleine, a resident of the day, told this story:

In March 1891, I was collecting statistics in the Hundred of Onkaparinga, and in the course of my duties had to call on Tom Meddal, who lived near Nairne, and who described himself as bootmaker and 'Poet Laureate of the Hills'. He was a very interesting old man to converse with. Tom used to do his shopping at Woodside and occasionally went there on Saturdays.

Having completed his business, he would spend a few hours with friends and start on his long walk home towards midnight. Tom was told of the risk he took for many people had been held up by a ghost at Inverbrackie and advised him not to make his usual trips to Woodside. Tom agreed that it would be dangerous, but he intended to risk it.

The ghost had an intelligence service and got the tip that Tom was in Woodside and would be late in returning. Passing the late Tom Hutchens's house, Tom descried a white figure, but did not flinch. As he came nearer a stentorian voice called, 'Prepare to meet your doom.' In answer, Tom fired five shots into the apparition from his revolver and picked up the white sheet.

The ghost had flown. Sergeant Keating of the police force was in charge at Woodside at the time and his wife gave me some details of the confrontation and subsequent court case: 'Thomas Meddal, described as a shoemaker and poet, told the court that... he was startled by a figure in white coming out of the Wesleyan cemetery. On it approaching him, it uttered the words, "Thomas Meddal, I claim you." He struck at it with a stick and a scuffle ensued, during which a sheet was dragged off the "ghost" and Meddal identified the defendant, who paid into court a sum of money for his joke.'

Here is a sample of Mr Meddal's doggerel that he sent to Queen Victoria:

<i>Coming home from Woodside</i>	<i>Which quickly uncovered the ghost</i>
<i>One starry night from the post,</i>	<i>And showed his face to view,</i>
<i>A figure stood before me,</i>	<i>Who danced about quite lively;</i>
<i>Which just looked like a ghost.</i>	<i>Also Tommy Meddal too.</i>

<i>It issued from the Wesleyan Church, It really made him stagger,</i>	
<i>All purely covered in white;</i>	<i>Throwing off his winding sheet,</i>
<i>It looked quite awful solemn</i>	<i>For he thought old Satan had him</i>
<i>Upon a calm and quiet night.</i>	<i>For being a perfect cheat.</i>

<i>Chorus -</i>	
<i>Young man be careful how you act</i>	<i>He then sprang wildly at me</i>
<i>To Men of genius sight,</i>	<i>Without a word or mutter;</i>
<i>For they will sure to overcome</i>	<i>Then again went down my stick,</i>
<i>Their enemies in the fight.</i>	<i>And we both fell in the gutter.</i>

<i>I stood surprised with open eyes</i>	<i>We scrambled about together,</i>
<i>With my mounted stick in my hand;</i>	<i>But he did not like the treat;</i>
<i>When the ghost said - I do claim you.</i>	<i>Then he shook himself together,</i>
<i>Then down went my stick so grand. And ran down Moffat Street.</i>	

Woodville - In 1839, the grantees of the land comprising the suburb of Woodville were Jonathan Crowther of Halifax, York, Jane Fooks, a widow of Weymouth, County of Dorset, and Captain Thomas Lipson, RN, of Adelaide, with Robert Richard Torrens of Adelaide receiving his grant in 1841. The first recorded subdivision referring to Woodville was laid out in 1849 and sold by Emanuel Solomon and Judah Moss Solomon, as trustees of Captain Thomas Lipson. Lipson Street, Port Adelaide is no doubt named after that gentleman.

The selling agents described the subdivision in a press advertisement:

Section 405, on the Port Road, opposite Riseley's Halfway House, will be offered for auction. The section possesses unusual advantages and attractions as a township, commands every varied prospect the imagination can desire of mountain scenery, is surrounded by productive farms; the soil itself, equally productive, is richly wooded, and will at all times yield an endless supply of the purest spring water, with the most luxuriant growth of timber being the source from which the Port has been supplied with pure water for years. The township of Woodville' has been surveyed with judgement and care, embraces a number of frontages to the Port Road and North Arm Road.

The interior is laid out into villa sites, where the citizen and gentleman may retire within its umbrageous shelter from the cares of business and the heat of climate. As the township of 'Woodville' has many eligible sites there is little doubt that a railway station will be formed in the immediate locality, where fresh water is so easily attainable, which will eventually reduce the distance to about 10 minutes' ride to the city, and afford to speculators a first-rate opportunity of realising a fortune by establishing a railway tavern.

A road has also been laid out through the centre of the township, which communicates direct with the North Arm Road, and saves a distance of three miles in the passage to the Para and other districts. The allotments vary from a quarter of an acre to a block of five acres, which places it within the attainment of moderate capitalists. The terms are liberal. A marquee will be erected on the ground, and refreshments provided. In conclusion, the auctioneers beg to remind the public that so eligible or desirable an opportunity for investment or occupation has never yet been presented to their notice.



'The Brocas', Woodville – circa 1870

The town was named, no doubt, because, before closer settlement, it was a well timbered locality; however, a 'Woodville' does exist in Derbyshire, England. John Bristow Hughes, who became a speculator at Woodville in the 1850s, gave land and built, entirely at his own expense, St Margaret's Church of England in thanks for the birth of one of his sons. (See *Saint Margarets*)

He built, also, the railway station at Woodville and presented it to the government as an inducement for them to build a train line from the City to Port Adelaide. St Clair, a well-known name at Woodville, was used by Robert Torrens for his homestead. Built in 1842 and 1843, council rates for the house, stables, offices and 70 acres of land amounted to £7-10-0. After John Bristow Hughes acquired Robert Torrens' property some years later, he built a larger homestead and adopted, also, the name St Clair. This house was located in the vicinity of the present St Clair Youth Centre. (See *Tenterdon*)



Members of the Adelaide Hunt Club at 'The Brocas' - 1870

Larrikinism in the village was the cause for complaint in the *Register*, 16 June 1877:

[We are] greatly troubled by unseemly behaviour on the part of larrikins arriving on late trains, especially on Saturday nights. They give annoyance by their foul language and also considerably interfere with the safety of pedestrians by placing fencing wire across the streets,

while on 23 December 1881 a complaint was made against the Council:

The members of the Woodville District Council seem to be emulating in a small way the Yankee fondness for 'financeering'. Their code of ethics with regard to money matters is evidently very lax and accommodating.

A photograph of council members is in the *Observer*, 11 July 1903, page 27, of the Methodist Church and its Fair Committee in the *Chronicle*, 2 November 1912, page 31, of St Margaret's Church on 12 June 1915, page 27, of St Mary's Church in *The Critic*, 9 June 1915, page 15, of a cricket team on 24 March 1915, page 10. Photographs and information on the use of Mareeba Hospital as an army hospital are in the *Chronicle*, 5 and 12 August 1916, pages 30 and 43d, *Observer*, 12 August 1916, page 25, of a repatriation pageant in the *Chronicle*, 3 March 1917, page 27, of a novelty cycle race on 13 December 1934, page 34, of a patriotic pageant in *The Critic*, 28 February 1917, page 13, *Observer*, 3 March 1917, page 25, of a Scottish sports day on 18 February 1922, page 24, of the bowling club on 24 February 1923, page 30, of a nurses' fete on 23 February 1924, page 32, of an Arbor Day in the *Chronicle*, 22 July 1937, page 33. (For information on the 'City of Sturt' see under 'Sturt'.)

Woodville Post Office was the first Federal post office to be erected in South Australia. (See *Burdett, Hundred of Woodward Park* - A 1935 subdivision of part section 108, Hundred of Pirie, by Harold William Goode, grocer of Port Pirie; now included in Risdon Park.

Wookata, Hundred of - In the County of Hopetoun, proclaimed on 13 March 1902. A corruption of the Aboriginal *woggurda* - 'a valley'. The 'Wookata Run' was established by Messrs Davenport, Baker and Ross, in 1880, (lease no. 2951 about 19 km west of Fowlers Bay). The **Hundred of Wookata** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1939.

Woorkoongoree - (See *Chewings Nob*)

Wool Bay - A town, 14 km ENE of Yorketown, proclaimed as 'Pickering' on 24 August 1876, assumed its present name on 19 September 1940.

Messrs Anstey and Giles formerly shipped the wool at this place and constructed a narrow path to roll the bales down; it was intended to ease the gradient of this cutting and, as the levels had been taken a few days previously, men superintended by Messrs R. Anderson and S. Kruger set to work in earnest. By the evening a cutting 12 feet wide was nearly finished and next day completed... Much valuable time is lost in striving to get the government to construct the necessary work...

For a considerable distance along the coast there is a sandy beach, but within 100 yards of the shore there is 1 1/2 fathoms of water, so that vessels can lie near; but although much wool has been shipped at the place in former years nothing has been done in the line lately. Judging by the number of settlers who attended to cut the approaches the place will be a success, but time will show.

Eventually, a jetty was erected in 1882 and served the district for many years, the last vessel loading there in 1969; today, it is listed on the State's Heritage Register.



Wool Bay Jetty in 2004 – Old lime kiln in the background

The **Wool Bay** School operated for one year in 1877 and reopened as 'Pickering' in 1913; changed to 'Wool Bay' in 1941 and closed in 1942.

A photograph of a cricket team is in the *Chronicle*, 28 May 1936, page 35.

Wooldridge Creek - In the North-West, recalls Andrew Morris Wooldridge, who held a pastoral lease in the 1880s. Born in Adelaide in 1841, he died at Goodwood Park on 28 November 1925.

Wooley, Point - On section 40, Hundred of Lake George, and named after a man who squatted on a small area of land near the point - probably William Wooley (ca. 1825 - 1897), who came in the *Sea Queen*, in 1850.

Woolmit - A pastoral property near Kingston. SE. There are two conflicting accounts of its nomenclature:

To pioneer settlers there is something pathetic in the passing of the old -time stations... On Thursday, Woolmit, with its 7,129 acres of freehold and 23,483 acres of lease near to Kingston, will pass under the hammer... the fine property has been in the possession of the Morris family since the early days and will fall into alien hands.

When the estate was originally taken up black cockatoos used to swarm on the adjacent swamps and it was from 'Weelup', the native appellation for these sombre birds, that the property received its name...

Mrs Thomas Hayes of Wangolina Station dissented:

The first person who selected Woolmit in the early fifties was my grandmother, the late Mrs A. Dunn, of Mount Benson... It was never held by the Morris family before Mr H.A. Morris bought it from the Union Bank, about 10 years or more ago. Woolmit was named after the property of the late Mrs Dunn's father (the late Captain McKenzie) in Leith, Scotland... [See *Bagdad Station & Conmurra*]

Woolpolool, Lake - Near Renmark. A corruption of the Aboriginal *julurupuluru* - 'place of milk like mud'.

Woolpunda - The name applied to the largest elevated tank of its kind in Australia and a pumping station near Waikerie; completed in 1921 it was demolished in 1979. The **Woolpunda** School opened in 1921 and closed in 1940. Today, the name is given to a shack location adjacent to section 447, Hundred of Moorook, about 19 km North-West of Waikerie. A photograph of the water tower is in the *Observer*, 27 July 1929, page 5c.



Dairy maids at Woolshed Flat – circa 1895

Woolshed Flat - A school near Halbury; opened in 1905 by C. Hannam, it closed in 1923. It took its name from **Woolshed Flat Creek**, where sheep from William Salter's property (Hermitage) were shorn.

The same name occurs, also, 19 km SSW of Quorn, adjacent to the former sheep run 'Itali Itali' conducted by H.J. Richman from 1851. (*See Richman Creek & Hill & Weigall*)

Woolsheds - A school, in the Hundred of Alma, opened in 1865 by Mary K. Wilson; it closed in 1872.

In 1865 an examination was held at the school:

Mr and Mrs Howard, Mr and Mrs Barber, Mr and Mrs Kemp, and several other parents who take an interest in the school, were present. The school has been established for 12 months... Mr Hopkins conducted the examinations... and expressed the opinion that Miss Wilson had devoted great attention to her pupils... [A prize list is appended.]



Railway crossing at Woolshed Flat Creek in the Flinders Ranges

Wooltana - A name applied to several features in the Flinders Ranges and given, also, to a sheep run near Lake Frome, 106 km east of Copley, by J. McTaggart in 1868 (lease no. 1757).



Wooltana station hands

Originally, he took up the land in partnership with J. McCallum on 22 July 1857 (lease no. 560).

In 1923, it was reported that 'speaking further upon his Wooltana volcano venture, Mr Montague stated that he held a mineral lease over 80 acres enclosing the bounds of the hill in the name of himself and his partner, Mr J.S. Carr':

It was proposed at first to float the proposition into a company... It was proposed to put a tunnel into the hill from the ground level to cut the sulphate rock... No treatment was needed to make the sulphate of ammonia ready for market as it could be bagged and sold to farmers and gardeners off the trucks...

It is derived from the Aboriginal *uldanha* - 'a bunch of leaves'; the motivation is unknown, but **Uldanha Waterhole** is in the immediate vicinity. A post office was conducted at the station from 1906 until July 1910.



Wooltana shearing shed - 1910

Photographs of 'On the Wooltana Mail Track' are in the *Observer*, 2 November 1918, page 25, of the station on 18 February 1922, page 25, of a 'flourishing garden' at the station in the *Chronicle*, 18 February 1922, page 30.



Shearers at Wooltana

Woolumbool, Hundred of - In the County of MacDonnell, proclaimed on 19 April 1888. Professor Tindale says it was the name for the district contiguous to the Tatiara homestead, 6.5 km from which was a cave burial site called *papinju*.

Woolundunga, Hundred of - In the County of Frome, proclaimed on 8 July 1875.

The Aborigines gave the name to springs near Mount Brown claimed by the Aboriginal people of the same name while the 'Woolundunga Run' was established by J. Pat(t)erson in 1851 (lease no. 32).

In 1871, it was reported that 'the following information has been elicited from Mr Watts in respect to the spring at Woolundunga':

The estimated daily flow is 12,000 gallons; the cost of the water to consumers for domestic purposes is 20 shillings per 1,000 gallons; steamboats and to the boiling down works, 10 shillings per 1,000 gallons; horses and bullocks, 2 pence each, sheep, 15 shillings per thousand...

The **Woolundunga** School opened in 1898 and became 'Richman's Valley' in 1901.

Woolyana, Hundred of - In the County of Blachford, proclaimed on 5 August 1880. The 'Woolyana Run' was established by P. Butler and W.B. Sells in 1866 (lease no. 1681), out of lease no. 606 taken up by Philip Butler, 'West of Rawnsley Bluff' in 1857.

The **Woolyana** School opened in 1897 and closed in 1915.

In 1899, a cricket match was played 'on the Hookina Oval between Hookina and the Woolyanna boys':

Woolyanna, first innings, 28; M. O'Connor, 9. Hookina, first innings, 21; P. Hogg, 8, H. Mayo, 7.

Woolyanna, second innings, 47; F. Modystach, 18, S. Stone, 7, Z. O'Connor 6. Hookina, second innings, 19, P. Hogg, 7, D. Huddleston, 4 ...

Woomera - The site of a former rocket range, 183 km North -West of Port Augusta, is the name of an Aboriginal throwing stick.



Woomera Township - circa 1960

Woorlo Hill - Near Wirrega and known as 'Black Hill' until 24 March 1943. Aboriginal for 'black'.

Woorong Boolong - A school on Eyre Peninsula in the Streaky Bay district opened by Winifred Wood in 1929; it closed in 1937.

Wooroora - This Aboriginal name for the Adelaide Plains, about 90 km north of Adelaide, was adopted for sporting and community associations and, at one time, an electoral district and, in 1877, the first ploughing match and exhibition of stock of the Wooroora Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Society was held on 23 August when 'the ground selected for the match was in Mr T.H. Ayliffe's paddock and from its central position was well adapted for the purposes of the meeting':

The population of these places mustered to the extent of about 250 and the visitors from Tarlee ran up the number of people to a little over 300... [A lengthy dissertation follows on all events of the day.]

Wootoona - South of Minnipa. Aboriginal for 'to shine'; known locally as 'Moonlight Flat'.



Picnic party at World's End Creek & A footbridge erected ca. 1892 to enable children to cross to World's End School

Worlds End Creek - In the Hundred of Baldina, 32 km South -East of Burra; the name was taken from the 'World's End Run' held by D. McDonald (lease no. 7 of 1851).

As it lies outside 'Goyder's Line' the generally semi -arid condition of the country, no doubt, suggested to early pastoralists that to venture beyond this place was to court disaster.

The **Worlds End Creek** Post Office, on section 18, was opened in October 1876 by J. Duell; it closed circa 1970.

The **Worlds End Creek** School was opened in 1888 by Cecelia Taylor and closed in 1944.

The town of 'Lapford' was surveyed on either side of the creek with 104 housing allotments but never developed.

By 1905, the phosphate industry had become popular in this district and 'the claims near World's End, held, originally, by Messrs J. Lewis, P.F. Ellicoat, S. Baker, W. Prior, T. Rosewall and others had got into the hands of a Melbourne syndicate...'

Worrolong - Eight kilometres NE of Mount Gambier; an Aboriginal word, meaning unknown.

Worthing - A name given to section 2901, Hundred of Macclesfield, by William Fidler, circa 1881, near Mount Barker. A town of the same name is in Surrey, England.

Worturpa Creek - Near the Gammon Ranges. The name is derived from the Aboriginal *wartapa* - 'shadow'.

In July 1889 gold was discovered there by B. and H. Stubbs.

The **Worturpa** Creek Post Office operated there from October 1899 until May 1900.

In 1899, it was reported that 'the instructions which Mr Gee took with him were that if he was satisfied of the genuineness of the find he should at once proclaim a provisional goldfield under the title of the "Worturpa Goldfield":'

This is the name of an adjacent spring and was selected as a euphonious native appellation... The result of declaring a goldfield is that prospectors can thereafter only take up claims of 100 feet along the line of reef by 600 feet wide, instead of claims of 40 acres, as is possible on an ordinary mineral field... [See *Illinawortina Creek*]

Wow Wow Plain - North-East of Coonalpyn and corrupted from *wauwauwe*, meaning 'female kangaroo'.

The 'Wow Wow Run' was established by R.H. Bateson in 1869 (lease no. 1862).

In 1904, following upon the resumption of the Pinnaroo country several applications for licensed houses were filed and the court granted a publican's and billiards' licence to Richard Walsh for the 'Settlers Hotel, Wow -Wow', in the Hundred of Bews. (See *Karoonda*)

As to its nomenclature, in 1904, it was said that 'at Wow Wow, surrounded by the well -grassed plain... one may observe any evening small gatherings of farmers, each with his bucket or billy, conversing over the events of the day':

On the southern portion of the plain, dotted here and there, are the white survey pegs marking out the township block... The rabbits will cause some trouble as they are numerous... The Saturday mail comes to the survey camp on Dingo Plains...

A month ago or so... the few settlers called a meeting and signed a memorial requesting that the name of Wow Wow should be changed to Lammeroo [*sic*]. **Wowell**, which is the proper name of the plain, as it was first called by the natives, would be a popular name. **Wow Wow** is a mistake and no one seems to know how it came to take the place of Wowell.

Another source says that it derives from *wauwaue* meaning 'female kangaroo'.

Wrattobully - In the Hundred of Joanna. The Wrattobullie (*sic*) run was established by William Wallace. (See *Comaum & Elderslie*) **Wrattobully** Post Office, 8 km North-East of Mount Gambier, was opened on 27 February 1952 and closed on 28 May 1980.

The name is a corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'place of rising signal smokes'.

Other sources say it derives from *wratambali* (or *wuratambali*) - 'March fly plain' or *wratenbulle* - 'bare abdomen'.

The following appeared in the *Border Watch* on 29 May 1875 and was kindly provided by the SA historian, Andrew Peake:

WRATTANBULLIE:
AN AUSTRALIAN BALLAD.
Far beyond Warrego's plains within the desert bare
You'd hardly hope to meet mankind,
And human beings are there.
Savages 'tis true they are-immodest, shameless, wild-
The mother eats her child!
I know not when they first came there,
Or whence they came or how,
I only know that they are there
In startling numbers now.
"Wrattan Bullie" was their king,
A savage, strong and stark,
Who well the javelin could fling,
Nor ever miss his mark,
For full three hundred yards or more
His jagged spear could throw.
And spear a crane or kangaroo,
A dingo or a crow;
And make his boomerang to fly
Much further and as fleet,
Fulfil its purpose and return
And drop beside his feet.
And on his shield he would receive
The whizzing javelin's sail;
Some said with it he'd turn aside
The rifle's whirling ball.
With piercing eye he'd trace the mark
Where any foot had been,
Even over sun dried rocks and stones,
Or through the quondong's green,
There was no get away from him-
If he got on the track,
He'd follow it for fifty miles
And bring his victim back,
And in the confines of that plain
Were white men pioneers,
Encamped with herds, and horses,
And sheep, and goats, and steers.
And the white man hated Wrattan
As some monster in a dream;
But Wrattan loved his country,
And loving hated him,
And he summoned his best warriors,
To consult in his mia mia,
And he said- "These white intruders
They one and all must die.
They come to steal or buy the land,
Which is not ours to give,
The birthright of our children,
The land on which we live.
Because the Giver gave it
Not to us alone,
But to those to come yet,
And those who long have gone.
He only gave the use of it,
We dare not buy nor sell,
But lease to each a portion
To utilise it well,
On the morrow- that black morrow" -
All those pioneers were slain; -
Each one speared or butchered on

*Warrego's lonely plain,
 They all lay tombless corpses
 On the gloomy plain so bare, -
 All but Lexy Lemluger,
 Who was surpassing fair.
 And the savage said, "Sweet maiden,
 Thou Wrattan's gin shall be,
 And with thy father's white nardoo
 Bake all my loaves for me."
 But Lexy's heart was breaking;
 She dreaded not the spear,
 Her grief was too intense or great
 For sob, or sigh, or tear.
 And she filled the bushel measure there
 With Chilean flour so fine,
 And in it from a phial poured
 And ounce weight of strychnine.
 And she kneaded it, and baked it,
 And broke it bit by bit,
 And to the hungry savages
 She distributed it -
 Now the moon shone on that evening,
 In all her silver sheen;
 But ne'er again on that lone plain,
 Was Wrattan Bullie seen,
 And Lexy and those warriors
 Have long long been forgot,
 We only know that day they were,
 And next day they were not.*

Wrenfordsley, Hundred of - In the County of Robinson, proclaimed on 19 February 1885 and named after Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Chief Justice of West Australia in the 1890s who, apparently, was a personal friend of the Governor of South Australia, Sir William Robinson, at the time the Hundred was named.

The *Lantern* of 11 May 1890 said:

[He] is not welcomed very warmly at Perth by partisans of Acting Judge Stone, who thinks he ought to have had the billet which Sir Henry has got. Sir Henry sticks to Sir William Robinson closer than a brother and the way in which he has managed to work into appointments in different places is wonderful.

Wright - Wright Hill was named after E.A. Wright, who held a pastoral lease 'North -East of Truro in the Murray scrub' in 1876.

A hill of the same name stands on section 2019, Hundred of Nangkita and possibly recalls Edward Wright, who purchased land in the area in 1853.

Hundred of Wright, the County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 18 May 1893 and named after G.S. Wright, secretary to the Commissioner of Lands and Mayor of Henley Beach; its school opened in 1901 and closed in 1916.

Wright Island, in Encounter Bay, was named after Captain Joseph Wright, who was connected with the South Australian Company at Rosetta Head. He arrived in the *South Australian* in 1837 and died at Adelaide on 17 July 1853. Early charts apply the name to what is now 'West Island', while Wright Island, as we know it, is unnamed.

Wrights Plain - (See *Ninnes, Hundred of*)

Wudinna - Mr Gerald Kenny, formerly of the Lands Department, states that 'Wudinna' was a misinterpretation in head office of the surveyor's correspondence, wherein he names the Hundred of Weedinna, after granite rocks, called 'Weedinna Hill'. The **Hundred of Wudinna**, in the County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 31 July 1913 and the town on 9 March 1916.

In 1926, 'an illustration of some of the difficulties experienced by settlers was provided in the meeting along the road of a woman driving a pair of horses in a buggy':

It was ascertained that she was proceeding six miles to school to bring her young son home. She had driven him to school in the morning. While at Wudinna Rock an inspection was made of a modern method of making a catchment area of the hillside... Another elaborate scheme was seen at Poldia Rock...

The **Wudinna** School opened in 1919; the **Wudinna East** School opened as 'Goodville'; name changed in 1926 and closed in 1938; the **Hundred of Wudinna** School opened in 1924 and became 'Goodville' in the same year and 'Wudinna East' in 1926.

Land in the area was taken up first by Robert Standley in 1867 under pastoral leases nod. 1584 and 1585. Previously, he had lodged a claim for a lease on 13 August 1861 for ten square miles surrounding 'Weedinna Hill'.

H.C. Talbot said it was derived from *woodna*, meaning 'boomerang' while, in a published district history, it is said that:

According to legend, the name arose from an occasion, perhaps hundreds of years before the white man arrived, when a group of youths, the future hunters and warriors of the tribe, were practising for their proficiency in spear throwing. This was in readiness for their acceptance into manhood by the elders of the tribe. The exercise was to throw their weapons to the opposite end of a clearing and then to go down and retrieve them.

On this particular day, when one of the young potentials found his spear he excitedly exclaimed 'Cudji weedi deena tuna'. This, when translated from the dialect of these people means 'spear stick into snake'. Apparently, he had pinned down a snake by a chance shot and caused a great deal of excitement, so much so that the place became known as 'Cudji weedi deena tuna'.

As time went on it became abbreviated to 'Weedideena'.

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 24 October 1935, page 36, of a cricket team on 7 May 1936, page 38, of a tennis team on 14 May 1936, page 33.

Wudnalowie Spring - On section 97, Hundred of Yarcowie. Aboriginal for 'rush water'.

Wukain - A prison farm at Cadell established on 26 June 1958. Aboriginal for 'to educate'.

Wunkar - Aboriginal for 'grass'.

The town, 27 km west of Loxton in the Hundred of Mantung, 'at Walker's Dam', was proclaimed on 3 March 1927.

The **Wunkar** School opened as 'Walker's Dam'; name changed in 1926 and closed in 1974.

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 17 October 1935, page 36.

Wurilba - A railway station near Redhill. Aboriginal for 'gum tree'. Prior to 1936 it was 'Tuohy'.

Wurtun - A railway station known formerly as 'Tailem Bend West'; the alteration was made in 1940. Aboriginal for 'warm'.

Wusser Knob - Near Leigh Creek; mapped as 'Karun Knob' from 1918 it was restored on 27 January 1983.



Wyacca Church and School

Wyacca, Hundred of - In the County of Newcastle, proclaimed on 16 December 1880. An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown. The name may have been taken from the 'Wyacca Mine', worked on the present-day section 1, Hundred of French (formerly 'Basedow'), circa 1860.

Wyatt Flat - At Moonta and named after G.F. Wyatt (1833-1900), the accountant of the Moonta Mines from 1864. His classic sketch of the Moonta Mine in 1862 is the earliest pictorial record of the mine.

Wye - In the Hundred of Caroline, comprises allotments of four to ten acres in sections 475, 476, 479 and others. The subdivision was done at the behest of Elizabeth A. Hunt of 'Wye' and David Skene of 'Krongart' in 1927. The word is Welsh for 'water'. Other sources say it derives from the Anglo-Saxon *waeg* - 'a wave'.

The **Wye** Post Office opened circa 1870; the **Wye** School opened in 1880 and closed in 1882.

Wylde, Mount - In the Far North-East, named by John McKinlay on 14 January 1862 after Paul Wylde, a member of his party.

Wynarka - Aboriginal for 'a strayer'. The town in the Hundred of Hooper, 16 km South-West of Karoonda, was proclaimed on 9 January 1913. The **Wynarka** School opened in 1914 and closed in 1940.

In October 1929, Wynarka was *en fete* on the occasion of the annual show:

The officials were: President, Mr G.W. Campbell; Hon. Secretary, Mr M.N. Blacket; Committee, Messrs, C.J. Blight, R.B. Campbell, J. Joyce, L. Henderson, A.J. Denton, J. Norsworthy, A Hood and C. Gore...

Wynbring - A railway station, 88 km west of Tarcoola, takes its name from a rock water hole discovered by Ernest Giles on 31 March 1875.

Wyndaba - In the Hundred of Tarcowie. Aboriginal for 'owl water'.

The **Wyndaba** School was opened in 1925 and closed in 1928.

Wynella - A school on Eyre Peninsula opened in 1934 by Doris R. Noske; it closed in 1939.

Wynflete - A school in the Wepowie district named by a Mrs Dunn from two Scottish words, *wynd* - 'winding' and *flete* - 'stream'. It opened in 1904 and closed in 1955. Mrs Dunn was the daughter of the Honourable John Lewis, who lent money to have the school erected.

Wynn Vale - A subdivision of part sections 2127 and 2132, Hundred of Yatala, by Mount Adam Estate Pty Ltd in 1973. The name was taken from the firm of S. Wynn and Co. that conducted a vineyard on land fronting 'Yatala Vale Road' (formerly 'Surrey Road').

Wyomi - A 1952 subdivision of part section 19, Hundred of Lacepede, south of Kingston, SE, by Joseph Nash.

Wylie Swamp - Probably derived from the Aboriginal *wairi* - a reference to hunting with boomerangs. The name appears on survey maps of the 1860s, applied to a post office on section 184, Hundred of Mayurra and, in 1868, 'it [was] about two and a half miles wide by nearly four miles long and has heretofore been almost useless for any purpose; but when the drainage is completed it will be one of the richest spots reclaimed...'

Wylie Town was a subdivision of section 562, Hundred of Mount Muirhead, 6 km south of Millicent, by Francis Davison, solicitor of Mount Gambier, in 1899. (See *Harris Range*)