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and to family historian Liz Schultz,  
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## Place Name SUMMARY (PNS) 5.01/10

Names around Carrickalinga Creek (2):

### KADLATIYANGGA

(last edited: 19.7.2021)

See also

- (1) PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga
- (3) PNS 5.01/07 Karrakalingga
- (4) PNS 5.01/08 Karraputungga

#### NOTE AND DISCLAIMER:

*This essay has not been peer-reviewed or culturally endorsed in detail.*

*The spellings and interpretations contained in it (linguistic, historical and geographical) are my own, and do not necessarily represent the views of KWP/KWK or its members or any other group.*

*I have studied history at tertiary level. Though not a linguist, for 30 years I have learned much about the Kurna, Ramindjeri-Ngarrindjeri and Narungga languages while working with KWP, Rob Amery, and other local culture-reclamation groups; and from primary documents I have learned much about the Aboriginal history of the Adelaide-Fleurieu region.*

*My explorations of 'language on the land' through the Southern Kurna Place Names Project are part of an ongoing effort to correct the record about Aboriginal place-names in this region (which has abounded in confusions and errors), and to add reliable new material into the public domain.*

*I hope upcoming generations will continue this work and improve it. My interpretations should be amplified, re-considered and if necessary modified by KWP or other linguists, and by others engaged in cultural mapping: i.e. Aboriginal researchers who are linking their oral traditions with other up-to-date and best available knowledge, and associated archaeologists, geographers, ecologists, anthropologists and historians.*

*Chester Schultz [10/7/2020].*

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### Abstract

*Kadlatiangga* (New Spelling *Kadlatiyangga*) was the 'Kaurna'-Miyurna name adopted in 1849-50 for John Heathcote's station in Wattle Flat, in the Anglicized spelling 'Cudlatiyunga'. It had probably been obtained by the first surveyors in 1840 from 'Kaurna'-Miyurna guides, who would have applied it to an unknown site on the station or nearby. Although Heathcote received no official land grants until 1851 and we do not yet know exactly where his station was in the 1840s, it may have been on Section 417, Hundred of Myponga,<sup>1</sup> immediately north of the Bowyer Bridge crossing at Carrickalinga Creek.

The name means 'gap-tooth place'; but we do not know what this referred to: possibly a nearby feature of the landscape, or an unrecorded Dreaming story, or both.

This location is near the bottom of Wild Dog Creek Road, which runs east along the upper Carrickalinga Creek to the mouth of Wild Dog Creek on Section 411. That Section was known to settlers as a popular campsite for Aboriginal families travelling over the high range between Encounter Bay and Myponga Beach via Wattle Flat, and included a shelter tree. From there the route over the range may have continued up one of the ridges of Myponga Conservation Park, or via Newbolds Rd, to the watershed in the vicinity of Moon Hill, and probably down the James Track into Inman Valley.

<i>Coordinates</i>	Kadlatiyangga: Lat. -35.435184°, Long. 138.382375° [Section 417].
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<sup>1</sup> All Sections in this essay are in the Hundred of Myponga unless otherwise stated.



## Language Information

Meaning	'gap-tooth place'
Etymology	<i>Kadla</i> 'opening, space between, joint' + <i>tiya</i> 'tooth, row of teeth' + <i>ngga</i> 'at, place of'
Notes	
Language Family	Thura-Yura: 'Kurna'-Miyurna
KWP Former Spelling	Kadla-tiangga
KWP New Spelling 2010	Kadla-tiyangga
Phonemic Spelling	/kadlatiyangka/
Syllabification	"Kadla - tiyanga":
Pronunciation tips	Stress the first & third syllables. Every a as in Maori 'haka'. i as in 'titree'.

## Main source evidence

Date	early 1848
Original source text	"Abstract of Acreage Returns... up to 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 1847... John Heathcote - [Hundred] Mypunga - [acres] 999 ... John Heathcote - [Hundred] Yankalilla - [acres] 490"
Reference	John Stephens 1848, <i>The Royal South Australian Almanack &amp; General Directory for 1848</i> by John Stephens, Adelaide: 65-8.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	

Date	early 1849
Original source text	"Heathcote, John, <b>Cudlatiyunga</b> , Yankalilla"
Reference	Allen 1849, <i>The South Australian Almanack &amp; General Colonial Directory for 1849</i> , by James Allen, Adelaide, James Allen: 188.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	Heathcote 1849; first surveyors 1840 and their Kurna guides.

Date	early 1850
Original source text	- "Post Offices... GF Heathcote – Yankalilla – 50 [miles to GPO Adelaide]" - "Heathcote, Jno., <b>Cudlatiyunga</b> , Yankalilla" - "Heathcote, GF., Yankalilla"
Reference	A Murray 1850, <i>The South Australian Almanack &amp; General Colonial Directory for 1850</i> , published by A. Murray: 53; Directory: xlvi, xlviii.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	



Date	Nov 1850
Original source text	- "From Grant's boarding-house, on the following morning we pursued our road to the south, crossing the Myponga water and 'Hubback Bridge,' over a rather extensive swamp, into the Yankalilla ranges. After six miles we passed "Clark's Wayside House," <sup>2</sup> where the traveller may get milk, and mix it, if he pleases, with water. A little further, at Mr. Heathcote's station, called <b>Cudlatyunga</b> or some similar name, we passed over the little river Curricalinga, and turned up from the road into a track among the hills... we found ourselves at the end of our journey, among the boldest of the bald hills of Yankalilla."
Reference	'Old Colonist' [?Henry Jones or Thomas Wilson?], 'Sketches of the Present State of South Australia. No. V. – Willunga', <i>SA Register</i> 26/3/1851: 3d, <a href="http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38449176/3933547">http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38449176/3933547</a> . = EM Yelland (ed.) 1970, <i>Colonists, Copper and Corn in the colony of South Australia 1850-51</i> , Melbourne, Hawthorn Press: 29-30; Revised ed. Adelaide 1983: 42-3.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	

Date	Dec 1850
Original source text	"... Friday Dec. 27 <sup>th</sup> 1850... We began to get very thirsty and falling in with a creek which ran into the sea [ <i>Bungala River</i> ] <sup>3</sup> we followed it up until it became fresh which was not until we had proceeded about 2 miles inland – here we had a good drink and a smoke and then got into a water hole to bathe, but were immediately set upon by some immense horse leeches... We now followed a road up until we came to <b>the Yankalilla Post office about 6 miles inland</b> , here we had some tea and another smoke and got directions to the next sheep station. We went over an immense range of hills covered with grass tree and scrub... and towards evening we fell in with the Myponga river, [ <i>near Myponga Beach</i> ] <sup>4</sup> on the banks of which were a couple of shepherds' huts..."
Reference	Edward Snell (Tom Griffiths ed) 1988, <i>The Life and Adventures of Edward Snell</i> , North Ryde, Angus & Robertson: 196.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	

<sup>2</sup> John Clarke's Wattle Hills' homestead on Section 495 in upper Wattle Flat (see PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga.

<sup>3</sup> See PNS 5.02.01/01 Pangkarla.

<sup>4</sup> See PNS 5.01/02 Kauwayarlungga.



Date	1982
Original source text	“According to reports handed down over the years, it is likely that Aboriginals left their camping grounds at Encounter Bay and made an annual walkabout up the valley of the Inman River, over the Bald Hills and down the Yankalilla River valley to the beaches near the Gorge... Natives used to meet at a large burnt out tree, which would provide some shelter, on Section 411, Myponga Wild Dog Creek.”
Reference	Roy Williams 1982, ‘Aboriginals’, in typescript ‘The History Of Parawa: An address given to the Yankalilla & District Historical Society on 14/6/1982’, Yankalilla & District Historical Society digital archive #1782.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	

### Discussion: HEATHCOTE’S STATION ‘CUDLATIYUNGA’:

The evidence for this place-name is scanty and relatively late in early contact times (1849-50). There are only three known primary records, all of them second-hand: two from Almanacs and one from a travel diary. They agree about the name, but tell us almost nothing about how it was originally obtained, from whom, or exactly where it referred to. Yet we can tentatively deduce some of these things.

John Heathcote senior (1801-1887) arrived in South Australia in October 1845, together with his wife and family including two sons, John Wordsworth (1825-86) and George Frederick (c.1826-1850).<sup>5</sup> In 1847-8 Heathcote senior was giving his address as “Karrawatonga”,<sup>6</sup> a name which belongs in Wattle Flat, as we know from other sources. He was not granted any land anywhere until the 1850s, when he (or in one case JW) became the first grantee of sections 492, 493, 417, 418 and 408 in Wattle Flat, as well as others towards Myponga Beach and Carrickalinga.<sup>7</sup> Perhaps

<sup>5</sup> Hereafter I shall refer to these sons as ‘JW’ and ‘GF’. For more about the Heathcote family see PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga, and my data document ‘Background7AroundCarrickalingaCreek.pdf’. Margaret Morgan has been compiling information about them (May-June 2021) for the Yankalilla & District Historical Society (hereafter ‘YDHS’).

<sup>6</sup> In a letter Heathcote senior appears to refer to a section in ‘Karrawatonga’ as his ‘home’. Complaining about contractors of the Survey Department who had built a bridge which encroached on his land, Heathcote wrote, “I met [surveyor] Corporal Ide on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June & told him when the Sleepers only of the Bridge were laid, that I had pointed out to the Contractors they were encroaching on my land; on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July Corp<sup>l</sup> Ide was over to see the work and his attention was again called to the fact by one of my Sons, he measured the road & found such to be the case. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of the same month Corp<sup>l</sup> Ide & Mr Lambeth were desired by yourself to ask me what I should do. I told them that I would not give an answer until I had been home.” (Heathcote to the Surveyor-General 3/8/1848, GRG 35/2/1848/305). This reads as though Heathcote was in Adelaide on business during the controversy but visited his ‘home’ at Karrawatonga to look at it for himself. A few years later, in the 1850s, he was giving his address as ‘Tavistock Buildings, Rundle St’, before moving permanently to Yankalilla town in 1856 (Margaret Morgan draft ‘John Heathcote senior’, p.c. email 19/5/21).

<sup>7</sup> See Map 1 in PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga; also ‘Background7’.  
HEATHCOTE SENIOR’S SECTIONS IN WATTLE FLAT:

he was leasing a few of the Wattle Flat sections in 1847-8, or squatting on one of them; certainly he was 'declaring' and using some of them.<sup>8</sup> It is also possible that some other local section near the river crossing at Bowyer Bridge – such as 407, 420, 401 or even Boord's 410 – was leased to Heathcote temporarily by its owner in the late 1840s, but he never bought it.<sup>9</sup>

For the 1849 and 1850 almanacs he gave his address to the public not as 'Karrawatonga' but as "Cudlatiyunga, Yankalilla".<sup>10</sup>

Why the change? There is no evidence to suggest that he had shifted to a new location in 1848-9. There is no record of any other place or property anywhere named something like 'Cudlatiyunga'.<sup>11</sup> We may guess that 'Karrawatonga' was the district name which he shared with others such as John Clarke, the Boords, and George Foreman;<sup>12</sup> while the name 'Cudlatiyunga' was his alone: either the name of a specific site near his homestead, or a name he had adopted from somewhere for his homestead, or both.

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#### WHERE WAS 'CUDLATIYUNGA'?

Where exactly was this Heathcote address?

What did he (or the almanac's clerk) mean here by saying it was at 'Yankalilla'? At this date the

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- He bought Section 492 in 1851 (GRG 35/2/1851/400), but it was "originally granted" to JW Heathcote in 1852 (see CT 273/234).
  - Section 493 was granted to Heathcote senior in 1853, according to Margaret Morgan, citing CT 39/100 (Morgan p.c. email 11/5/21).
  - Section 417: Heathcote senior was the original grantee in 1853 (CT 170/29); and of 408 in 1854 (see CT 171/217); and of 418 in 1854 (see CT 67/91).

<sup>8</sup> In 1847-8 the government's 'Acreage Returns' included 999 acres 'declared' by John Heathcote in the Hundred of Myponga (which covers Wattle Flat), and another 490 in the Hundred of Yankalilla (SA *Government Gazette* 15/4/1847: 123, [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/sa\\_gazette/1847/15/123.pdf](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/sa_gazette/1847/15/123.pdf); Stephens almanac 1848: 67-8).

<sup>9</sup> It would be very laborious to compile a full list of owners of these Bowyer Bridge sections before 1858, since the CTs for this period have not been digitized. However, Morgan and I have found the following:

Sections 407 and 409 were originally granted to Christopher Rawson in 1841 (see CT 193/50).

Section 420 was originally granted to Samuel Smith in 1841 (see CTs 252/6, 254/184).

We have not been able to find who or when someone else acquired the Boords' 410 immediately after they left it presumably in the late 1840s; but John Sheriff bought it in 1865 (CT 62/187). In any case, it is on the south side of the river, and so cannot be the 'Heathcote's station' mentioned by 'Old Colonist' on the north side.

Section 401 (at the beginning of Wild Dog Creek Rd on the southeast side of Bowyer Bridge) is probably irrelevant to 'Heathcote's station' in the 1840s, not only because it is on the wrong side of the river but because it was first granted only in 1853 to James Blundell (see CT 273/234).

<sup>10</sup> Allen Almanac 1849: 188; Murray Almanac 1850: xlvi.

<sup>11</sup> – except *Kadlitiya* at Gawler (see PNS 8/18), and there is nothing to connect Heathcote with that area at any date.

<sup>12</sup> See PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga.

name 'Wattle Flat' had not been adopted.<sup>13</sup> Places in that valley could be referred to in general terms as being either in the 'district of Myponga' or the 'district of Yankalilla';<sup>14</sup> but the matter is complicated by Heathcote's other sections in the Hundred of Yankalilla a few miles away.<sup>15</sup> However, we have a couple of records which seem to pinpoint the location of his homestead or 'station' in late 1850 with a certain amount of precision.

#### SOURCES:

Our first and best source for the location is a newspaper journalist who used the common pen-name 'Old Colonist'. In November and December 1850 this man toured the country south of Adelaide, probably in a spring cart, and wrote up his journey under the title "Sketches of the Present State of South Australia".<sup>16</sup> Travelling south, he spent the night of 18 November at James Grant's accommodation in Myponga valley.<sup>17</sup> Next day,

*From Grant's boarding-house, on the following morning we pursued our road to the south, crossing the Myponga water and 'Hubback Bridge,' over a rather extensive swamp, into the Yankalilla ranges. After six miles we passed "Clark's Wayside House,"<sup>18</sup> where the traveller may get milk, and mix it, if he pleases, with water. A little further, at Mr. Heathcote's station, called Cudlatyunga or some similar name, we passed over the little river Curricalinga,<sup>19</sup> and turned up from the road into a track among the hills,<sup>20</sup> leading along an enclosure by a hut, which we thought deserted, but where we found a shepherd<sup>21</sup> who piloted us along a few hundred yards*

<sup>13</sup> See PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga.

<sup>14</sup> e.g. Wattle Flat could be 'Yankalilla' for Boord in the middle of the valley (Bennett almanac 1842: 126; GRG 24/4 & 24/6/1842/706); but 'Myponga' for Clarke at its upper end (Murray almanac 1851: 187; Platts almanac 1851: 113). Heathcote's 'Cudlatyunga' was almost certainly in Wattle Flat – as Yelland agrees (1983: 31 n.33) – and probably in the upper half of it; but 'Old Colonist' referred to it as being "at Yankalilla" (SA Register 10/4/1851: 2e, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38436671/3933581>).

<sup>15</sup> The boundaries of these Hundreds had been proclaimed in October 1846 (Adelaide Observer 31/10/1846: 3-4, <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/158923356#pstart18835167>). Before that the Survey Department officially described the Wattle Flat valley as being part of 'District D', whose southern boundary ran across the range several miles south at Bald Hills (see e.g. Arrowsmith 1841, *Map shewing the special surveys in South Australia, to the eastward of the Gulf of St. Vincent*, London, SLSA C381, <https://collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/resource/C+381>).

<sup>16</sup> See the complete set of sketches published in book form: EM Yelland (ed.) 1970, *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the colony of South Australia 1850-51*, Melbourne, Hawthorn Press; Revised edition Adelaide 1983: xii-xiii. Yelland thought that the anonymous author 'Old Colonist' was Henry Jones, JP, 1810-1899 (p.xiii-xv). More recently the State Library thinks he was Thomas Wilson, lawyer, 1787-1863 (<http://www.samemory.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=1477> [26/3/18]).

<sup>17</sup> 'Sketches of the Present State of South Australia. No. V.—Willunga', SA Register 26/3/1851: 3d, <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38449176/3933547>.

<sup>18</sup> John Clarke's homestead on Section 495 in upper Wattle Flat (see PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga).

<sup>19</sup> This point is fixed: it has to be the river crossing on today's Main South Rd at the Bowyer Bridge.

<sup>20</sup> The 'track among the hills' was almost certainly today's Wild Dog Creek Rd, the beginning of which was shown on the earliest maps of the area (e.g. Plan 6/20, GNU).

<sup>21</sup> This hut and shepherd were probably those of John Clarke, tending his sheep-run on Section 411 at the mouth of Wild Dog Creek. Other leaseholders may have had shepherds in this vicinity in Nov 1850, e.g. Boord's successor on Section 410, or (further south and much less likely) Kemmiss on 481 or 1181 (Hd of Yankalilla).



*of obscurity into a way which soon grew plain, and following which, as it widened, we came into a defined dray-track among the hills and dales of Yankalilla,<sup>22</sup> where, we purposed visiting some settlers.*

This text seems to say the 'river Curracalinga' was literally "at Mr Heathcote's station".<sup>23</sup> If so, then the most likely Section for the station was 417, along the northern side of Main South Road north of Bowyer Bridge. This was granted to him in 1853,<sup>24</sup> but from our sources it seems likely that he was already using it and treating it as 'home' before 1850.

On that November day the destination of 'Old Colonist' and his small party was the homestead of George Blakiston Wilkinson, on Section 380 at Bald Hills. But knowing little about how to get there from Wattle Flat, they got lost a couple of times and had to ask directions. Since the author later gives us a rough distance from Wilkinson's station back to Heathcote's (see below), an examination of their route after Heathcote's station might help us calculate the position of 'Cudlatyunga'. We can deduce it roughly from the author's description of his journey, with some help from old maps.<sup>25</sup> In today's terms: After turning off Main South Rd near Bowyer Bridge up into 'a track among the hills' – almost certainly Wild Dog Creek Rd<sup>26</sup> – they followed it on relatively flat ground probably as far as the Newbolds Rd intersection (about half a km from Section 411). There they lost the track and asked directions from a shepherd; then probably went up Newbolds Rd to Kemmiss Hill Rd and along to the top of it at Moon Hill; and down the James Track to the intersection with Bald Hills Rd (which was then "four crossroads", not three as now).<sup>27</sup> From there they descended Bald Hills Rd as far as Robert Kelly's section 352<sup>28</sup> before retracing their route probably to Coomooloo Rd, and following it (or its vicinity) northwest through Richard Dennis's section 376 or 377<sup>29</sup> to his western neighbour Wilkinson on 380.

In another episode 'Old Colonist' wrote that "The Post Office is at Mr. Heathcote's station, about five miles from Mr. Wilkinson's"<sup>30</sup> (= 8 km) The route described above is about 8.4 miles (13.5 km),

<sup>22</sup> The early colonial usage of the name 'Yankalilla' refers in general to the whole district south of Wattle Flat. Here 'the hills and dales' refer to the part of 'Yankalilla' which is now officially named 'Bald Hills', on the high watershed which divides the coastal rivers and plains from those of the South Coast such as Inman Valley.

<sup>23</sup> My emphasis.

<sup>24</sup> See CT 170/29.

<sup>25</sup> Maps of the journey of 'Old Colonist': For Sections, data, and the likely route of the second half of the journey, see Map 4. For the contour lines see Map 5 'First Half' and Map 6 'Second Half'. The details and reasoning for this route are laid out fully in Appendix 1 of this essay.

<sup>26</sup> Wild Dog Creek Rd is marked on the earliest unpublished maps (e.g. Plan 6/20), and was obviously planned right from the first surveys; whereas other roads only appear later, and are therefore less likely to have been available on the ground in 1850.

<sup>27</sup> See Appendix 1.

<sup>28</sup> Yelland 1983: 31 n.37. Section 352 is the site of today's 'Brookland' homestead, about 2 km up from Inman Valley Rd.

<sup>29</sup> Yelland 1983: 31 n.38. Section 377 is the site of today's 'Coomooloo' homestead.

<sup>30</sup> SA Register 3/4/1851: 3a, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38436448/3933277>.



much too long to fit this figure. Wilkinson must have known a shorter alternative route. There are some hypothetical possibilities for this in 1850, and they all suggest a distance of a little less than five miles from Wilkinson's 380 to Bowyer Bridge.<sup>31</sup> This rough estimate would favour a location for 'Cudlatyunga' within the first half-km north of the Bridge; so out of Heathcote's later land grants, Section 417 is again more likely than 418 or 492 further up.

Our second source for the location of Heathcote's station is the enthusiastic traveller, sketcher, diarist and surveyor, Edward Snell. He is useful though less precise than 'Old Colonist'. Snell was walking with his mate Mackay on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1850, northward along the coast from Little Gorge:

*We began to get very thirsty and falling in with a creek which ran into the sea [the Bungala River]<sup>32</sup> we followed it up until it became fresh which was not until we had proceeded about 2 miles inland [c.3.2 km] – here we had a good drink and a smoke and then got into a water hole to bathe, but were immediately set upon by some immense horse leeches, who would have phlebotomized us famously if we hadn't got out again as quickly as possible. We now followed a road up<sup>33</sup> until we came to the Yankalilla Post office about 6 miles inland, [c.9.6 km] here we had some tea and another smoke and got directions to the next sheep station.<sup>34</sup>*

We remember from 'Old Colonist' that the Yankalilla Post Office was 'Heathcote's station' in that same year.<sup>35</sup> If we take Snell's distances literally, this would put the Post Office about 1 km north

<sup>31</sup> 'ABOUT FIVE MILES' FROM WILKINSON'S 380 TO 'CUDLATYUNGA':

"About five miles" does not compute well if 'Old Colonist' was measuring this by the tracks I have deduced for his journey on 19 November (above). Going directly to Bald Hills Rd via Moon Hill and Coomooloo Rd, i.e. without the accidental southern detour to Kelly's, this would be 8.4 miles (13.45 km) to Bowyer Bridge (see Map 7); or perhaps 2.3 km less if they were able to use a shortcut via Stockwell Rd to the James Track intersection (see Map 8).

But there were no doubt other tracks from the vicinity of 380 which led more directly to Wild Dog Creek Rd, and Wilkinson would have known them.

The SA government website SAPPa has a facility which shows not only private roads but 'Unformed Roads'. Some of the latter (probably the straight ones) are no doubt 'paper tracks' which never existed except on maps; but others (especially the irregular ones) were probably rough tracks used by colonists in the 1840s and 50s (see Map 4). Some follow the Boundary Roads around Sections; the original surveyors were instructed to leave room for roads along some of these borders. One combination of today's private roads and Unformed Roads gives a distance of 4.5 miles (7.2 km) (see Map 9). Another, via private roads and Fitzgerald Rd, gives 4.76 miles (7.63 km) (see Map 10); but this route would have 'Old Colonist' travelling almost a km past the river before turning up the hills track.

If his journey on the 19<sup>th</sup> used the lower part of one of these routes rather than Wild Dog Creek Rd, this would imply that he went nowhere near Section 411, and therefore that the shepherd's hut was probably on the property of one another local leaseholder. But Wild Dog Creek Rd remains more likely for use in 1850, as it appears on the first maps in 1840.

<sup>32</sup> From the geography of the previous few miles of Snell's journey, I deduce that this "creek" was the Bungala (see PNS 5.02.01/01 Pangkarla).

<sup>33</sup> This road could only have been one of the tracks leading to Wattle Flat: probably the one past Kemmiss's 'Manna Farm, approximating Main South Rd.

<sup>34</sup> Snell and Mackay continued from here due north over the uplands to Myponga Beach (see PNS 5.01/02 Kauwayarlunga).

<sup>35</sup> Official records show that Heathcote's 23-year-old son GW had been appointed Postmaster for Yankalilla in August 1849 (SA Government Gazette 23/8/1849: 394, [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/sa\\_gazette/1849/36/394.pdf](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/sa_gazette/1849/36/394.pdf)) and



of the river, somewhere near the shared boundaries of Sections 417, 420, 492 and 491: a fair fit with our interpretation of 'Old Colonist', but now allowing also for 418 on the northern side.<sup>36</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS:

Was 'Cudlatiyunga' station the same place as Heathcote's earlier address 'Karrawatonga', or was it a second homestead in Wattle Flat?

If the latter, it would still have to be one of 417, 418, 492 or 493. We can't be sure, but in these early years of his career in SA it is very unlikely that he and his sons would have had the time or inclination to build a second cottage so near. After about 1850-1 none of the known residences of the Heathcote family were in Wattle Flat. By 1851 Heathcote senior had opened an office in Adelaide and was giving that as his address, as well as "farmer" of Myponga and Yankalilla.<sup>37</sup> In the same year his son JW was living "at Yankalilla",<sup>38</sup> probably next to Kemmiss's 'Manna Farm' a couple of km south, of which he would become owner-occupier in 1858-9.<sup>39</sup> The father moved permanently to live at Yankalilla town near his son, probably in 1856.<sup>40</sup>

Far more likely is that Heathcote's 'Karrawatonga' and 'Cudlatiyunga' referred to the same place. The former (in its various spellings) was seen by him and others as the name of their shared district, the whole of Wattle Flat or perhaps its northern half; while the latter was a particular part of it, peculiar to the Heathcote homestead of 1849-50, somewhere at or very close to the river.

The original names were probably obtained by the first surveyors from their 'Kaurna'-Miyurna guides, then passed on later to the first settlers in the course of setting up their boundaries and roads, in the process anglicizing the name and usually altering its referent to something of perceived relevance to the settlers.<sup>41</sup> The 'Kaurna'-Miyurna probably applied their names to particular sites or small areas; but we don't know with any precision where these places were. Unless we find out exactly where Heathcote's station was, or unless the name itself gives us a clue, the best we can do with the true location of 'Cudlatiyunga' is that it was *probably* a place at or near the river which we call Carrickalinga Creek, and *probably* on or near the junction of that creek with its Wattle Flat tributary, in the general vicinity of Bowyer Bridge.

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March 1850 (*ibid.* 28/3/1850: 204, [http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/sa\\_gazette/1850/13/204.pdf](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/sa_gazette/1850/13/204.pdf)). But young George died in August 1850 (*Adelaide Observer* 31/8/1850: 2c, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/159531513/18836351>).

<sup>36</sup> See Map 11.

<sup>37</sup> e.g. Platts Almanac 1851: 111.

<sup>38</sup> GRG 35/2/1851/400.

<sup>39</sup> JW acquired Part-Section 1181 in 1854 (Memorial 489/65, 29-3-1854), and married Francis Kemmiss in 1858 (*Adelaide Observer* 8/5/1858: 1). Heathcote senior bought Manna Farm in about 1858-9 (John Dallwitz, Alexandra Marsden and Susan Marsden 1985, *Heritage Survey Of The Fleurieu Peninsula (Region 4 - South Australia)*, Heritage Investigations And Historical Consultants Pty. Ltd.: 68).

<sup>40</sup> Margaret Morgan p.c. email 16/5/21.

<sup>41</sup> e.g. the name 'Currakalinga' appears to have originated further west, perhaps at the coast; but European habit immediately applied it to the river, from which it could sometimes be transferred to the entire catchment of that river.

A POSTLUDE ABOUT LOCATION: In his standard history of the Yankalilla district Roy Williams claims (with no evidence cited) that “John Heathcote [was] at Cudlatiyunga Station, inland from Myponga Beach”.<sup>42</sup> It would be stretch to interpret this as including Wattle Flat. But if it refers to Heathcote’s sections around Myponga Beach and Myponga Gorge,<sup>43</sup> then it is not credible as a location for ‘Cudlatiyunga’ station, which was publicized in the almanacs as being in ‘Yankalilla’; nor is it compatible with the details in ‘Old Colonist’, above.

.....

THE NAME:

‘Cudlatiyunga’ in the almanacs and ‘Cudlatyunga’ in ‘Old Colonist’ clearly represent the same original sounds, something like *Kadlatiyangga*.<sup>44</sup> The suffix *ngga* is immediately identifiable as a Kaurna Locative, meaning ‘at, place of’. The word fits Kaurna language rules as a Compound consisting of a pair of two-syllable nouns plus the Locative appropriate to a two-syllable root.<sup>45</sup> Since the stress of each word must be on the first syllable, the overall rhythm must be  $\_ \wedge \_ \wedge \wedge$  (as in English ‘cuddly messenger’).

The second word, the root of the Locative, can only be the common Kaurna noun *tia* (New Spelling *tiya*), ‘tooth, row of teeth’.

The first word *kadla* might conceivably be another very common noun *gadla* (N.Sp. *kadla*), ‘fire, campfire, firelight,<sup>46</sup> firewood’ – except that it would be using the wrong dialect for this area. Wattle Flat is well within Southern Kaurna or *Patpangga* country, where the usual pronunciation for this word was *garla* (N.Sp. *karla*).<sup>47</sup> We might add that ‘place of teeth and fire’ seems an unlikely etymology.

<sup>42</sup> Roy F Williams 1985/1991, *To Find The Way: History of the Western Fleurieu Peninsula*, Third Printing, Yankalilla & District Historical Society Inc.: 97. He does not cite a source for this claim.

<sup>43</sup> e.g. Sections 674 and 625 around today’s Sampson Rd, granted in 1853 (Plan 6/20. This map also lists Heathcote on sections 690 and 608 around the cliffs of Myponga Beach itself).

<sup>44</sup> The first and fourth vowels were spelled ‘u’ by the settlers. In English, the letter ‘u’ is usually pronounced as in ‘cuddle’ and ‘lung’, i.e. phonetic *a* as in ‘haka’; *not* phonetic *u* as in ‘put’ and ‘Carl Jung’.

<sup>45</sup> A three-syllable root such as *yarnkalya* must use the other common Locative *illa* > *Yarnkaly’illa* (‘Yankalilla’).

<sup>46</sup> cp. *tindo-gadla* (N.Sp. *tirtu-kadla*) is ‘sunlight’.

<sup>47</sup> For this feature of the Southern Kaurna dialect – a pre-stopped *l* (written as *dl*) replaced by a Retroflex *l* (written as *rl*) – see Rob Amery 1996, ‘Kaurna in Tasmania’, *Aboriginal History* 20: 47-9; Amery 1998, ‘Sally and Harry’, *History In Portraits: Aboriginal History Monograph* 6: 83-4; Amery 2000/2016, *Warraparna Kaurna*: 81.

But there is another Kaurna word which seems to be pronounced and spelled the same (i.e. a 'homonym').<sup>48</sup> This alternative *gadla / kadla* means 'an opening, a space between, a joint'.<sup>49</sup> No southern variant for this noun was recorded. There are no other serious candidates,<sup>50</sup> and if this is the right word then we have a strange but credible etymology, 'gap-tooth place'.

What might this refer to? An unrecorded Dreaming story? A feature of the local landscape, which might be simply topographical, or might also be the embodiment of an ancestral Being? We have no way of knowing, unless some insight or missing piece of data turns up by reading the country, the culture,<sup>51</sup> the archaeology and the archives.

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<sup>48</sup> Same spelling and pronunciation, but different meanings. In English, 'bat' (in cricket) and 'bat' (the animal) are homonyms.

<sup>49</sup> e.g. in the phrase *kadla punggondi*, 'to make an opening in the battle line'). Verbs derived from this *kadla* can mean 'to be taller than another person' (*nindo ba kadla-kadlandi*, literally 'you are taller than he') or 'to interrupt' (*wingko kadlanendi*, literally 'the breath is interrupted'). (These are Old Spellings as given by Teichelmann; N.Sp. *kadla pungkunthi; ninthu pa kadla-kadlanthi; wingku kadlarninthi*).

<sup>50</sup> In view of other material in this essay, it might be tempting to wonder whether the settlers mis-heard the second vowel (unstressed and therefore easier to mistake), so that the word could be *kadli*, 'dingo, dog', and the whole name could be *Kadli-tiyangga*, 'place of the dingo tooth'. *Kadli-tiya* ('dog-tooth') and *Kalditi[ya]-pari* ('dog-tooth river') were recorded as names for sites around Gawler town and Gawler River (see PNS 8/18 Kadlitiya). This does not negate the possibility of an identical name somewhere else, with the Locative added; both of them perhaps part of an unrecorded Dingo Dreaming track. However, at Wattle Flat this is less credible because we have the other alternatives which match the recorded vowels exactly.

<sup>51</sup> Does 'gap-tooth' refer to the tooth knocked out during initiation ('tooth evulsion'), a well-known practice in Central, Northern and Eastern Australia in historical times? This is conceivable. There is archaeological evidence of tooth evulsion at Roonka on the Lower Murray River in very ancient times (AC Durband 2014, 'Patterns in ritual tooth avulsion at Roonka', <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ajpa.22531> [11/7/21]). As far as I know this practice was not used in historical times by groups in the south of South Australia, including the Kaurna-Miyurna and neighbouring Ramindjeri-Ngarrindjeri. At Wattle Flat such a reference could only be to people or Beings from very far away in geography or time. Did the 'gap-tooth' belong to a Dreaming Ancestor who had travelled down from the remote north or northeast? There is nothing about such a thing in the Lower Murray versions of the Ngurunduri myth.



## APPENDIX 1:

### WILKINSON, HIS SECTION 380, AND 'OLD COLONIST'S ROUTE TO IT FROM 'CUDLATYUNGA':

Here, for several reasons – especially the desire to locate Heathcote's 'Cudlatyunga' station as precisely as possible, but also to examine clues to pre-colonial Aboriginal routes – I examine rather minutely the route which 'Old Colonist' followed after leaving it. Readers should also consult the maps in this essay.<sup>52</sup>

After receiving directions from the shepherd, 'Old Colonist' continued:<sup>53</sup>

*We now passed innumerable gullies, and went up and down a great number of hills, till getting puzzled on the top of an eminence,<sup>54</sup> with Yankalilla Bay before us, we emerged from the range, dispersing some herds of very fat and equally wild looking cattle, paused close on the edge of a farm belonging to a Mr. Pritchard,<sup>55</sup> with some fine looking crops of wheat, not suffering so much from drought as those we had left at Willunga. At the junction of four cross-roads<sup>56</sup> we came to a halt; but as one of these roads went right away from the sea, and another was the road we had quitted, the choice was reduced to one of two; so we mounted a smart hill directly in front of us, opposite Pritchard's farm,<sup>57</sup> and observing a house immediately below,<sup>58</sup> we dashed down the hill-side in a very dubious track, and found ourselves at its foot close to a roadside cottage, full a mile beyond the spot we had intended to reach.<sup>59</sup> Directed again, we passed upwards along the farm of Mr. Kelly,<sup>60</sup> the house of which we had first noticed from*

<sup>52</sup> See especially Maps 4, 5 and 6; also Map 1 in PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatunga.

<sup>53</sup> 'Sketches of the Present State of South Australia. No. V.— Willunga', *SA Register* 26/3/1851: 3d, <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38449176/3933547>.

<sup>54</sup> This 'eminence' was probably Moon Hill trig station, at the top of Kemmis Hill Rd.

<sup>55</sup> There was a Henry Pritchard at 'Inman Valley' from 1844 on (Allen almanac 1844: 236; Murray 1850: lvi; Murray 1851: 198; Platts 1851: 131) and a William Pritchard at 'Yankalilla' in 1851 (Murray almanac 1851: 198; Platts 1851: 131). However, I have not discovered exactly where either of them had their Section.

<sup>56</sup> See Map 4. The 'four cross-roads' were almost certainly at the junction of Bald Hills Rd and James Track, down 1.7 km south from the Moon Hill tower. Today this is a crossroads of three (a T-junction); but in those early years there was a fourth track running northwest. Plan 12/126 (GNU) shows a road – marked in red as a road equivalent to the Inman Valley Rd and Dairy Flat Rd on the same map – which comes southeast past sections not shown but near 378, to continue across today's Bald Hills Rd as the James Track into Inman Valley. Probably this sketch-road included Stockwell Rd and the northern boundary of Section 251. It is possible that 'Old Colonist' came up to the watershed via this shortcut rather than at Moon Hill. However, in 1841 some of these red lines were most likely 'Proposed Roads', built later or perhaps never in some cases.

<sup>57</sup> Probably the 'smart hill' was the one on 251 and 291 between the James Track intersection and 'Bella Vista' homestead. If so, Pritchard must have been on one of the neighbouring sections, e.g. 250, 128, 127.

<sup>58</sup> Kelly's on section 352 (see below).

<sup>59</sup> It is 1 mile (1.6 km) from Kelly's section 352 to Wilkinson's 380 via Bald Hills Rd and Coomooloo Rd.

<sup>60</sup> Section 352.





above, into the section of Mr. Dennis,<sup>61</sup> when enquiries enabled us to ascertain satisfactorily the route we ought to take, which, it was admitted, a stranger could not easily find. While here, Mr. Dennis showed us a crop of wheat which astonished us, and which is, we presume, the finest that will be produced this season in any part of the colony. From circumstances and situation the dry weather has been favourable to this spot, and to this particular crop, from which Mr. Dennis confidently expects at least 40 bushels to the acre. Passing this section up one rise and down another, we found ourselves at the end of our journey,<sup>62</sup> among the boldest<sup>63</sup> of the bald hills of Yankalilla.

'Old Colonist's friend was George Blakiston Wilkinson.<sup>64</sup> For several years (about 1843-6) this man had worked on a farm near Rapid Bay, where he had formed positive relationships with Aboriginal people local to the area and from Encounter Bay who worked seasonally on the farm.<sup>65</sup> After writing a book about his experiences in SA, he re-visited England, returned to SA and bought Section 380. It seems that here he was taking up some of these contacts again:

*We found a small cheerful group of the Encounter Bay tribe of aborigines, the women, and one or two of the men performing household offices; one black lady was energetically scrubbing in the wash-tub. They were all civil, and stared a good deal at our vehicle, like which we believe nothing has hitherto penetrated those hills and valleys.*<sup>66</sup>

According to modern editor Yelland, the vehicle was probably a spring cart.<sup>67</sup>

However, Wilkinson did not stay long on section 380; by 1855 he had moved permanently to Victoria.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>61</sup> i.e. They went via today's Bald Hills Rd and Coomooloo Rd into section 376 (immediately northwest of 352) and/or 377 (immediately north of it, where 'Coomooloo' homestead stands today).

<sup>62</sup> Wilkinson's section 380, immediately northwest of 376.

<sup>63</sup> "*Boldest*" is mis-transcribed by Yelland as '*baldest*' (Yelland 1983: 30). Possibly Old Colonist implied 'highest and most prominent'.

<sup>64</sup> For Wilkinson's biography see JM Tregenza 1983, Introduction to special deluxe limited edition (with illustrations added by John M Skipper) of GB Wilkinson 1848, *South Australia: Its Advantages and Its Resources*, London, John Murray (University of Adelaide Barr Smith Library 994.2302 / W686s): Intro pp.6-8.

<sup>65</sup> Wilkinson had worked on HP Denton's farm at 'Bullaparinga'. He wrote at some length about the Aboriginal people local to the area and visiting from Encounter Bay (see Wilkinson 1848, Chapter XI). These included 'Rapid Bay Jack' or 'Bob', who was probably Yangarauwi or 'Old Bob', the father of 'Encounter Bay Bob' (Wilkinson 1848: 336-8; see also my unpublished 'Biography of Tammuruwi Rungkawuri ('Encounter Bay Bob')' [in progress 2018]).

<sup>66</sup> 'Old Colonist' 1851, Sketches... No. VI. — Yankalilla, *SA Register* 3/4/1851: 3a, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38436448/3933277>.

<sup>67</sup> Yelland 1983: xi.

<sup>68</sup> Tregenza 1983: Intro p.8.



## APPENDIX 2:

### SECTION 411 AT THE MOUTH OF WILD DOG CREEK:

The pre-eminent documenter of Yankalilla history, Roy F Williams, wrote of the annual travels of Aboriginal people over the range between the Gulf coast and South coast, as remembered by old residents of the Fleurieu:<sup>69</sup>

*According to reports handed down over the years, it is likely that Aboriginals left their camping grounds at Encounter Bay and made an annual walkabout up the valley of the Inman River, over the Bald Hills and down the Yankalilla River valley to the beaches near the Gorge.<sup>70</sup> This is most likely to have happened at the time of the year when yabbies were most plentiful in these rivers and fish were plentiful off the beaches near the Gorge. The salt content of the rivers has increased with the clearing of the land and yabbies are not so plentiful these days...*

*Natives used to meet at a large burnt out tree, which would provide some shelter, on Section 411, Myponga Wild Dog Creek.*

In fact their usual destination was Myponga Beach, according to an earlier source: "Older residents at Wattle Flat remember numbers of natives passing the school on the way from Encounter Bay through Inman Valley and Wattle Flat to Myponga beach. This it is stated occurred regularly whenever salmon were plentiful in the Gulf".<sup>71</sup> The first Wattle Flat schoolhouse was opened in 1859 on John Shepherd's property, Section 420 on the northeast side of Bowyer Bridge.<sup>72</sup>

These travellers almost certainly came down Wild Dog Creek Road. At its upper end, about 3 km east of Heathcote's Wattle Flat station and the old school, is Section 411: a sheltered and well-watered alluvial fan where Wild Dog Creek joins two smaller tributaries emerging from the high

<sup>69</sup> Roy Williams 1982, 'Aboriginals', in 'The History of Parawa: An address given to the Yankalilla & District Historical Society', unpublished typescript, YDHS digital archive #1782. As usual in his writings, Williams cites no sources for these items of information.

<sup>70</sup> Certainly they did make their way eventually to the beaches near the Gorge at Lady Bay when that was their destination, and may have turned southwest from the watershed to get there sooner, passing through the seasonal manna gum places of the Bungala River catchment. But Section 411 took them away from that route. As shown in this essay and in PNS 5.01/09 Karrawatungga, they often turned northwest and went through 411 to Wattle Flat and Myponga Beach. |

<sup>71</sup> 'Yankalilla Area School: Official Opening 5<sup>th</sup> October 1956' (SA government pamphlet, ?Education Dept): 18, <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-2334388416/view?partId=nla.obj-2334388590#page/n0/mode/1up>. This pamphlet was probably one of Williams' sources for his paragraph above; but it in turn was no doubt based on earlier writings such as those of Lucy Webb in her published 'Yankalilla Yarns' of the 1920s.

<sup>72</sup> GH Manning 2010, *Place Names of Our Land*, Modbury, Gould Books: 900; *SA Weekly Chronicle* 26/7/1862: 2f, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/90257399/8358146>.

ranges in Myponga Conservation Park to form one of the two uppermost branches of Carrickalinga Creek.<sup>73</sup>

It was a natural stopover for Aboriginal people who had travelled from Encounter Bay up the Inman valley, across the watershed on Spring Mount Rd or James Track, and down to this favoured site at the eastern edge of the Wattle Flat basin.<sup>74</sup> It would also have been a good site for residential camping during the cold windy months of late autumn and winter, or seasons when the coastal fish runs were not happening. According to a late memory, the ground where one group was camped at this site in late spring or early summer was “too hard” to bury bodies, “being of a gravelly nature”.<sup>75</sup>

All the watercourses are River Redgum (*karra*) country. Some medium-to-large gumtrees around the mouth of Wild Dog Creek are still visible from a distance, and this confluence of three streams would have supported redgums much larger than these, such as the one mentioned by Williams. In bad weather a large hollow redgum, perhaps with its capacity increased by the use of fire, could shelter a large family.<sup>76</sup> The surrounding low rises and adjoining long flat would have favoured the hunting of kangaroos emerging from nearby forests; and the small wetlands (some now converted into dams) would have provided reeds, rushes, grasses herbs, probably yabbies and perhaps small fish.

From sometime in the 1840s Section 411 was owned by John Clarke.<sup>77</sup> His homestead was ‘Wattle Hills’ on Section 495, 3 km away as the crow flies, 5.5 km by the main tracks. A Catholic Irishman born in Killarney, County Kerry, he and his wife Catherine were remembered on their

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<sup>73</sup> See Map 12 and Map 13. These branches in fact are (or were) anabranches (watercourses which divide from a single river and join again downstream). Immediately below the mouth of Wild Dog Creek, the watercourse enters a long flat and divides into two, both officially named ‘Carrickalinga Creek’ and each more than 2 km long before re-joining. This fact is partly obscured because the top ½ km of the northern anabranch has been eliminated by agricultural development. The little floodplain on and near Section 411 has some small associated wetlands which probably were once much more apparent than now.

<sup>74</sup> Their route down from the watershed could have been something like today’s road route via Kemmiss Hill Rd and Newbolds Rd; or, more likely, via the private track from Martinga Park homestead (near Moon Hill) down the Heysen Trail through the Conservation Park into an Unformed Road and then down one of the ridges south of the mouth of Wild Dog Creek. See Map 5.

<sup>75</sup> ‘History of Wattle Flat’. YDHS archive #2859. The hard gravel might be explained by frequent severe winter flooding from Wild Dog Creek, which runs through a very steep narrow gully.

<sup>76</sup> cp. the Herbig Family Tree in the Barossa, and another in the Adelaide Botanic Gardens. Most of Section 411 is private property. It would be a worthwhile project in archaeology to examine and write up this recorded shelter tree, if it still exists. According to archaeologist Keryn Walshe, no substantial studies of Redgum ‘shelter trees’ have so far been written anywhere in Australia.

<sup>77</sup> John Clarke senior, 1812-1890. Section 411 is listed as Clarke’s on Plan 6/20 (SA Geographical Names Unit), but with no date.

gravestone in St Peters cemetery, Normanville, as people who “fed the hungry and clothed the poor”.<sup>78</sup>

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## References to background documents

For full texts and background of primary documents in the four essays ‘Around Carrickalinga Creek’, with compiled information about relevant sections, named places, early roads, and early settler properties,

see the compilation document ‘**BACKGROUND7CarrickaCk.pdf**’,

which is available online by arrangement with KWP.

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**SEE MAPS ON THE NEXT 11 PAGES:**

<sup>78</sup> *Find a Grave*, database and images ([www.findagrave.com/memorial/125972694/john-clarke](http://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125972694/john-clarke), accessed 10 June 2021), memorial page for John Clarke (1812–28 Nov 1890), Find a Grave Memorial ID 125972694, citing Saint Peters Catholic Cemetery, Normanville, District Council of Yankalilla, South Australia, Australia ; Maintained by R and J (contributor 48362636).

**MAPS:**

**p.19 – MAP 4: Roads & tracks around Wilkinson’s Section 380, with the likely route of ‘Old Colonist’ 19/11/1850.**

Base map: SA Government, SAPPa website <https://sappa.plan.sa.gov.au/> [29/5/21].

**p.20 – MAP 5: ‘Old Colonist’ 1850 first half: contours from Bowyer Bridge to James Track.**

Base map: SAPPa [10/6/21].

**p.21 – MAP 6: ‘Old Colonist’ 1850 second half: contours from James Track to Section 380.**

Base map: SAPPa <https://sappa.plan.sa.gov.au/> [10/6/21].

**p.22 – MAP 7: Wilkinson to Bowyer Bridge (1) via Moon Hill and Newbolds Rd.**

Base map: SA Government, NatureMaps, <http://spatialwebapps.environment.sa.gov.au/naturemaps/?locale=en-us&viewer=naturemaps> [3/6/21].

**p.23 – MAP 8: Wilkinson to Bowyer Bridge (2) via boundaries, Stockwell Rd, Newbolds Rd.**

Base map: NatureMaps [3/6/21].

**p.24 – MAP 9: Wilkinson ‘5 miles to Heathcote’ (1) via Marion Rd, Unformed & private roads.**

Base map: NatureMaps [3/6/21].

**p.25 – MAP 10: Wilkinson ‘5 miles to Heathcote’ (2) via Marion Rd, Fitzgerald Rd.**

Base map: NatureMaps [3/6/21].

**p.26 – MAP 11: Snell 1850: Post Office ‘6 miles inland’.**

Base map: NatureMaps [3/5/21].

**p.27 – MAP 12: Anabranes of Carrickalinga Creek and tracks to top of range: (1) topographical.**

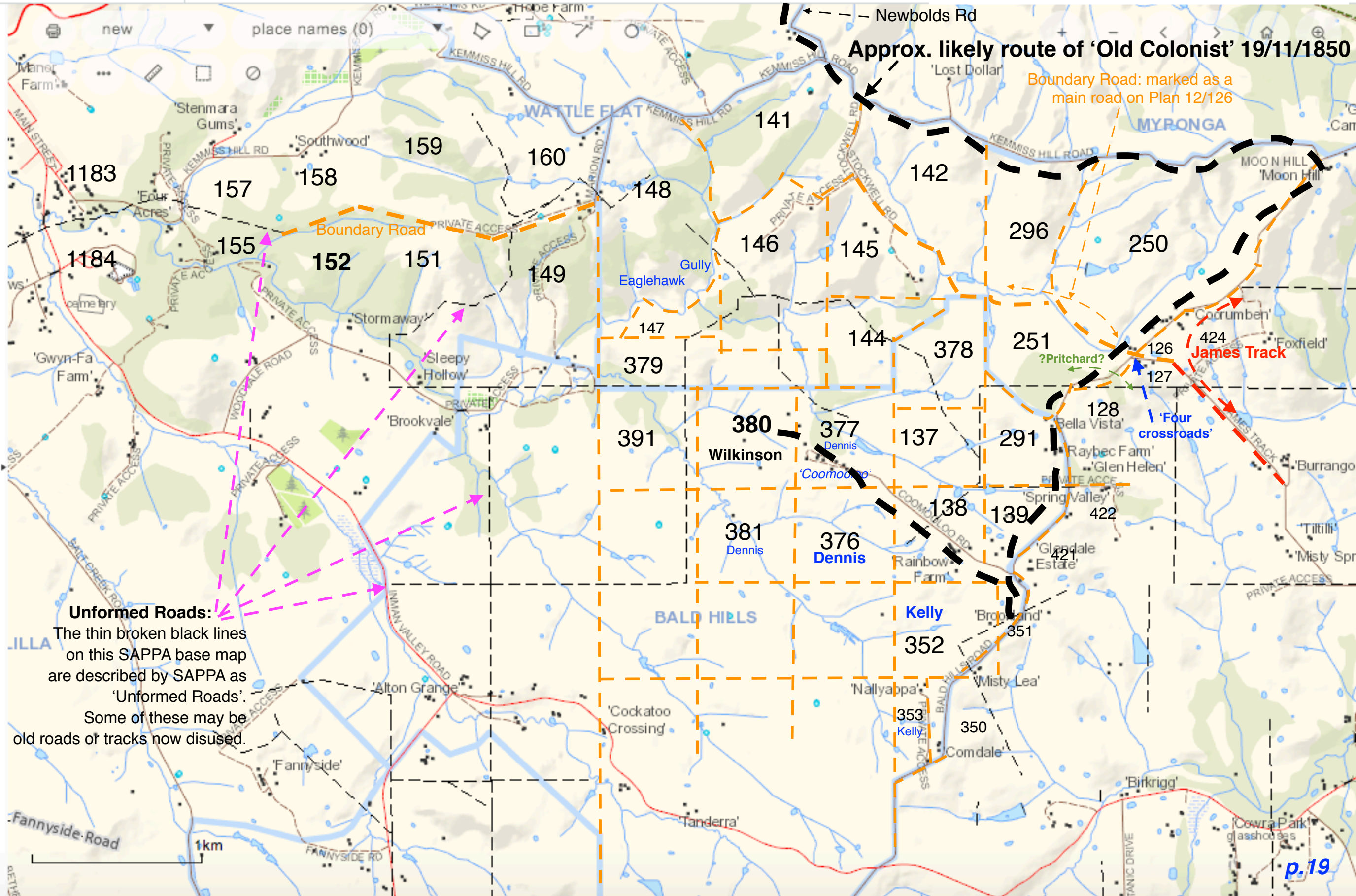
Base map: <https://www.findlatitudeandlongitude.com> [12/6/21].

**p.28 – MAP 13: Anabranes of Carrickalinga Creek and tracks to top of range: (2) image.**

Base map: <https://www.findlatitudeandlongitude.com> [12/6/21].

*End of Summary*



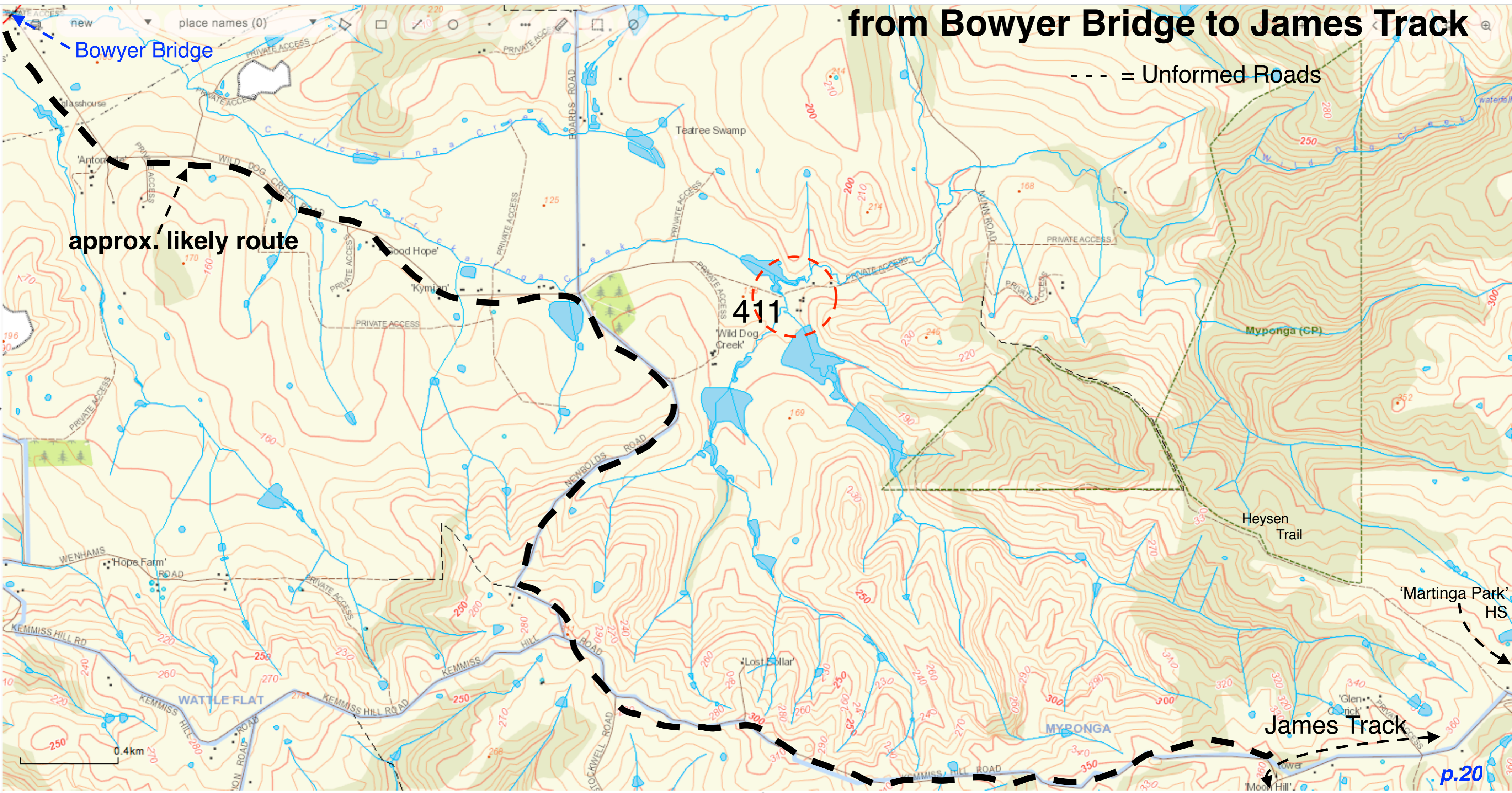


Approx. likely route of 'Old Colonist' 19/11/1850

Boundary Road: marked as a main road on Plan 12/126

**Unformed Roads:**  
 The thin broken black lines on this SAPPA base map are described by SAPPA as 'Unformed Roads'. Some of these may be old roads or tracks now disused.





Bowyer Bridge

approx. likely route

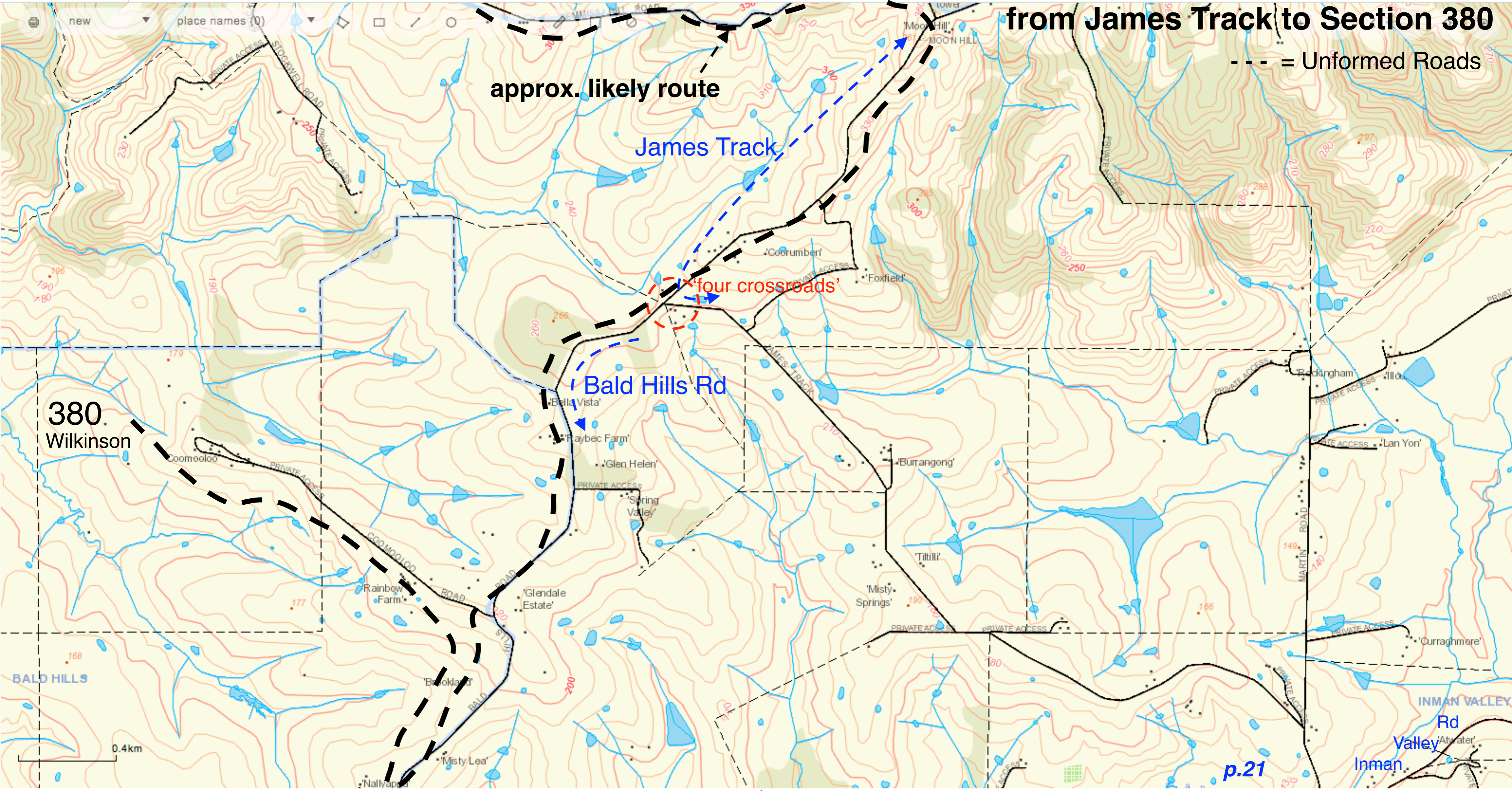
--- = Unformed Roads

411

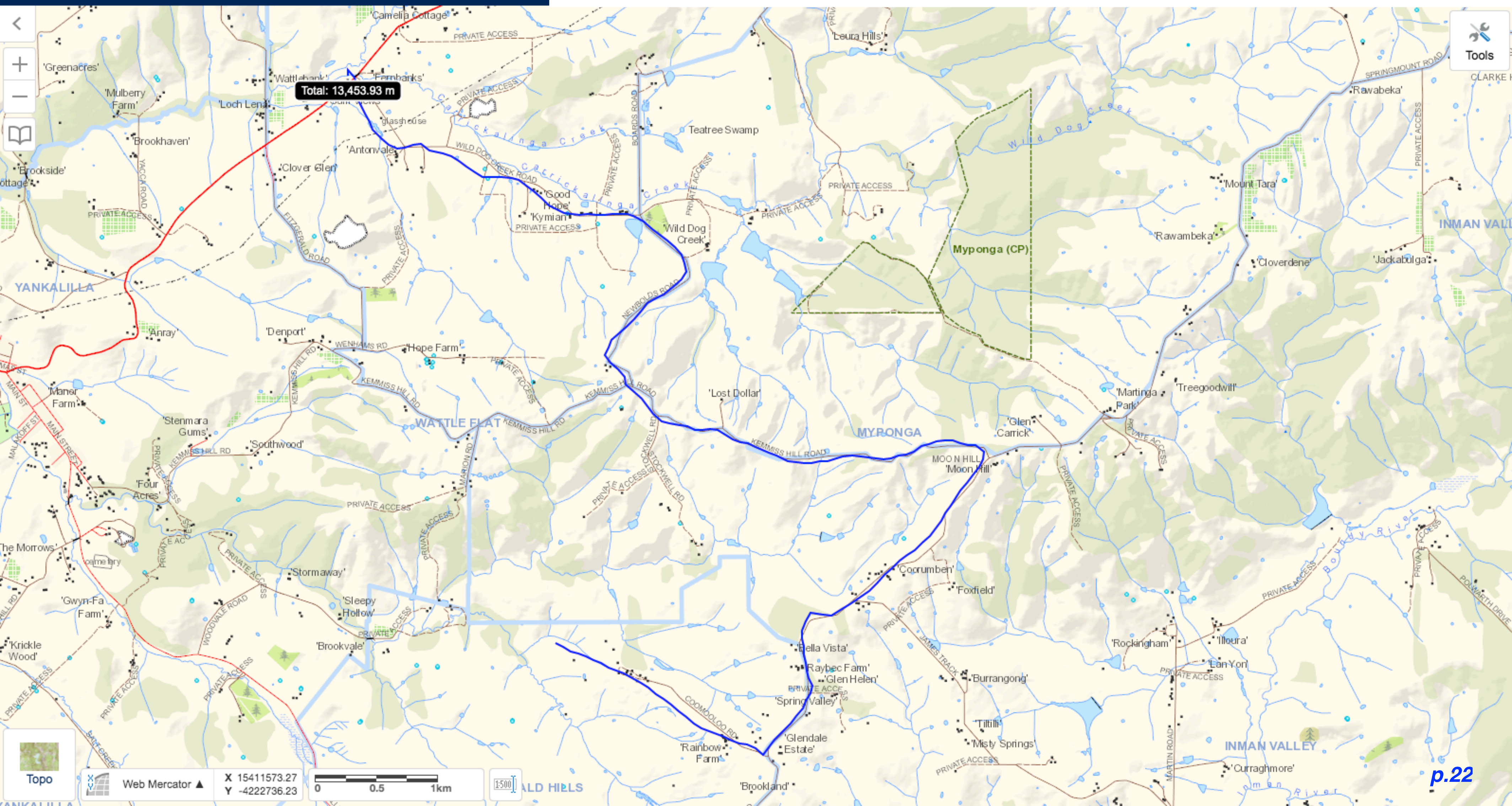


**from James Track to Section 380**

--- = Unformed Roads







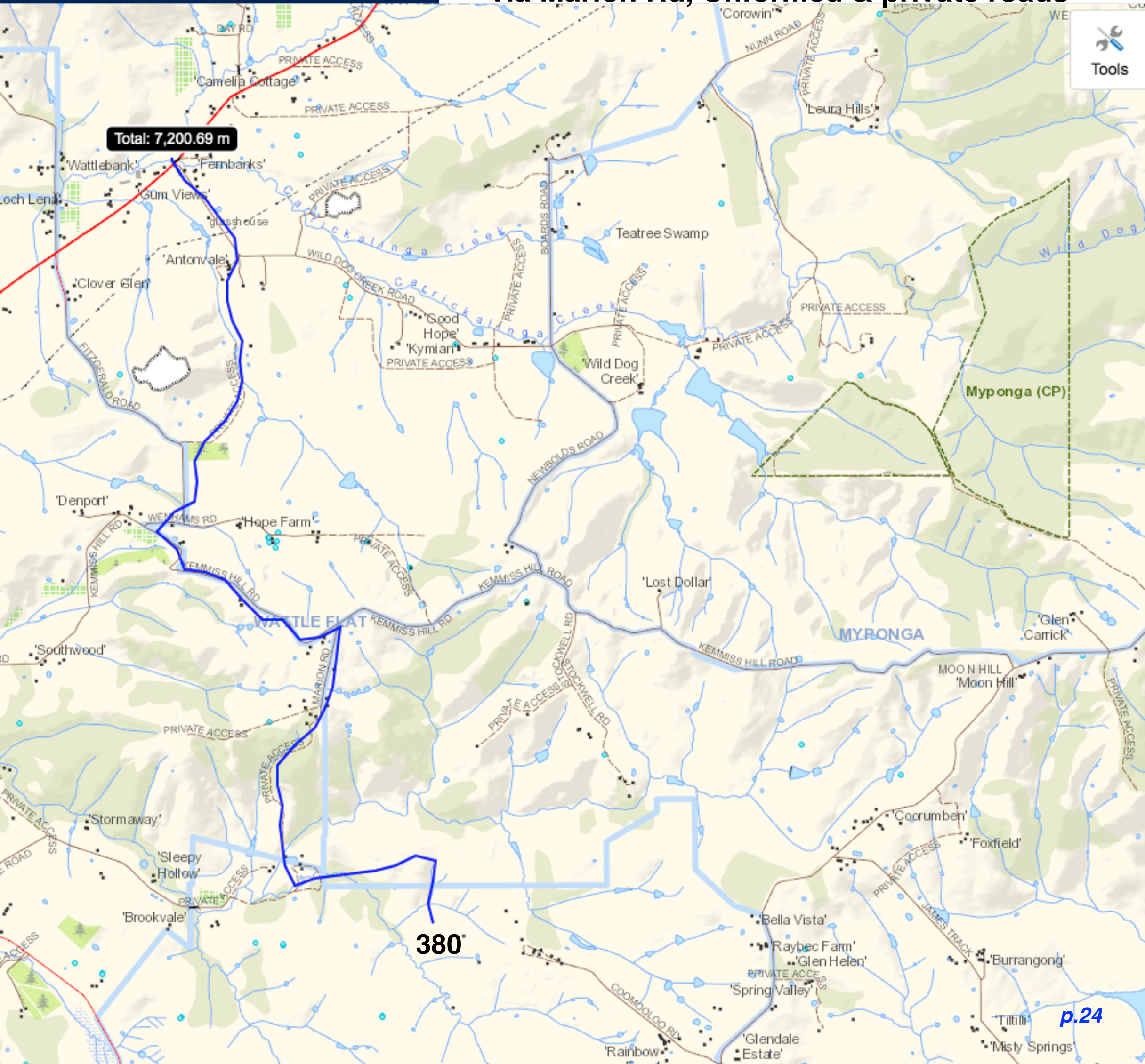






# MAP 9:

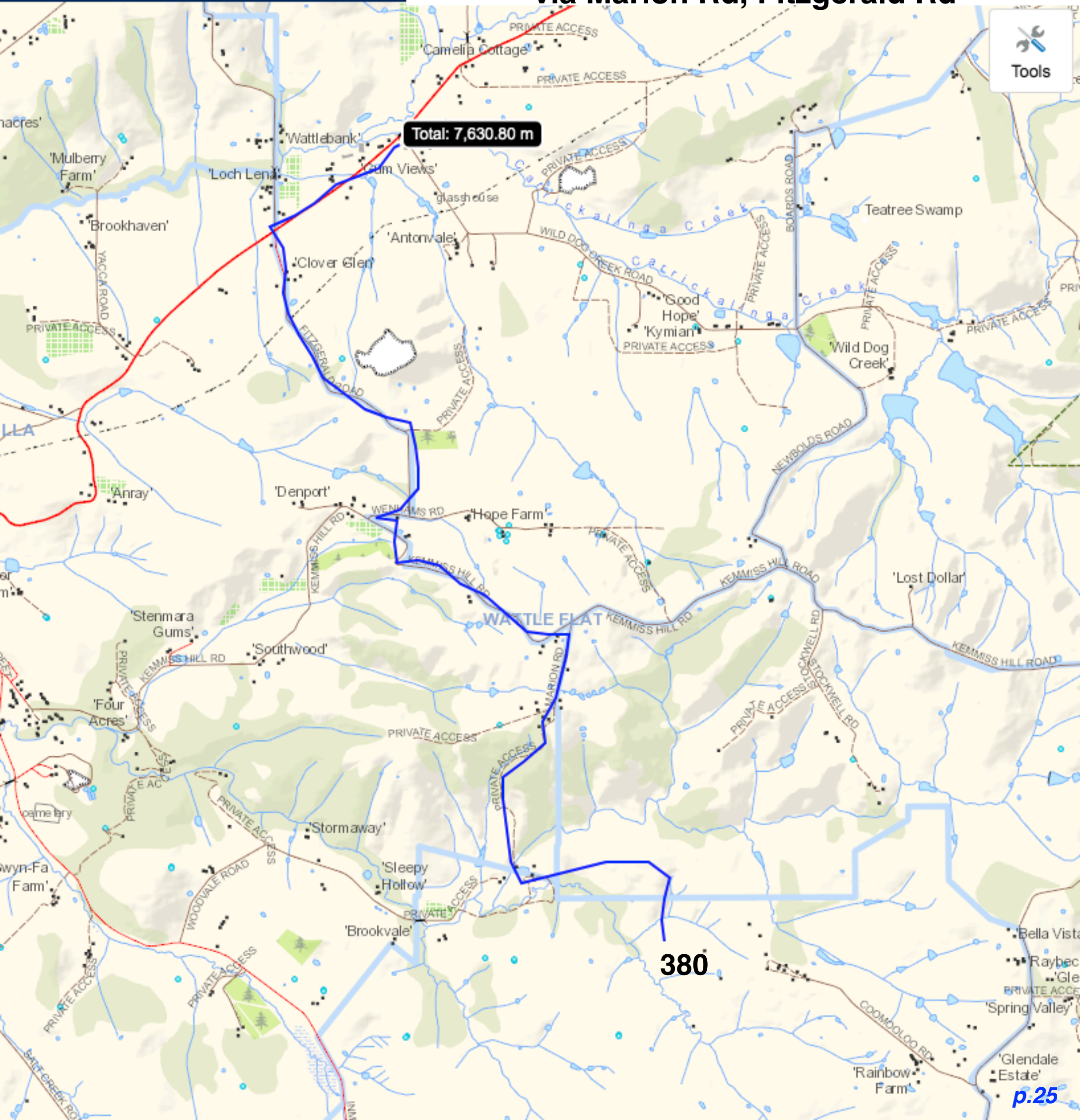
## Wilkinson '5 miles to Heathcote' (1) via Marion Rd, Unformed & private roads



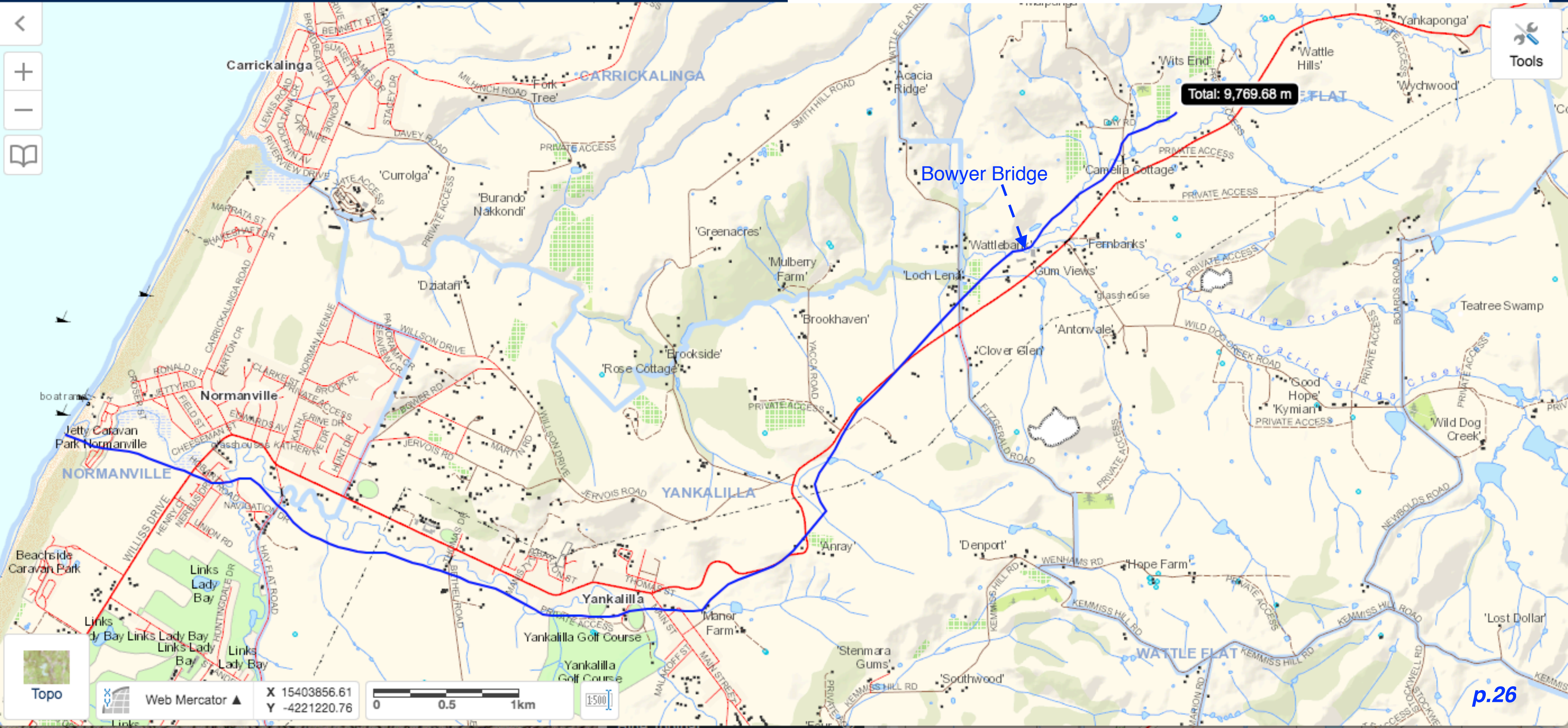


# MAP 10:

## Wilkinson '5 miles to Heathcote' (2) via Marion Rd, Fitzgerald Rd

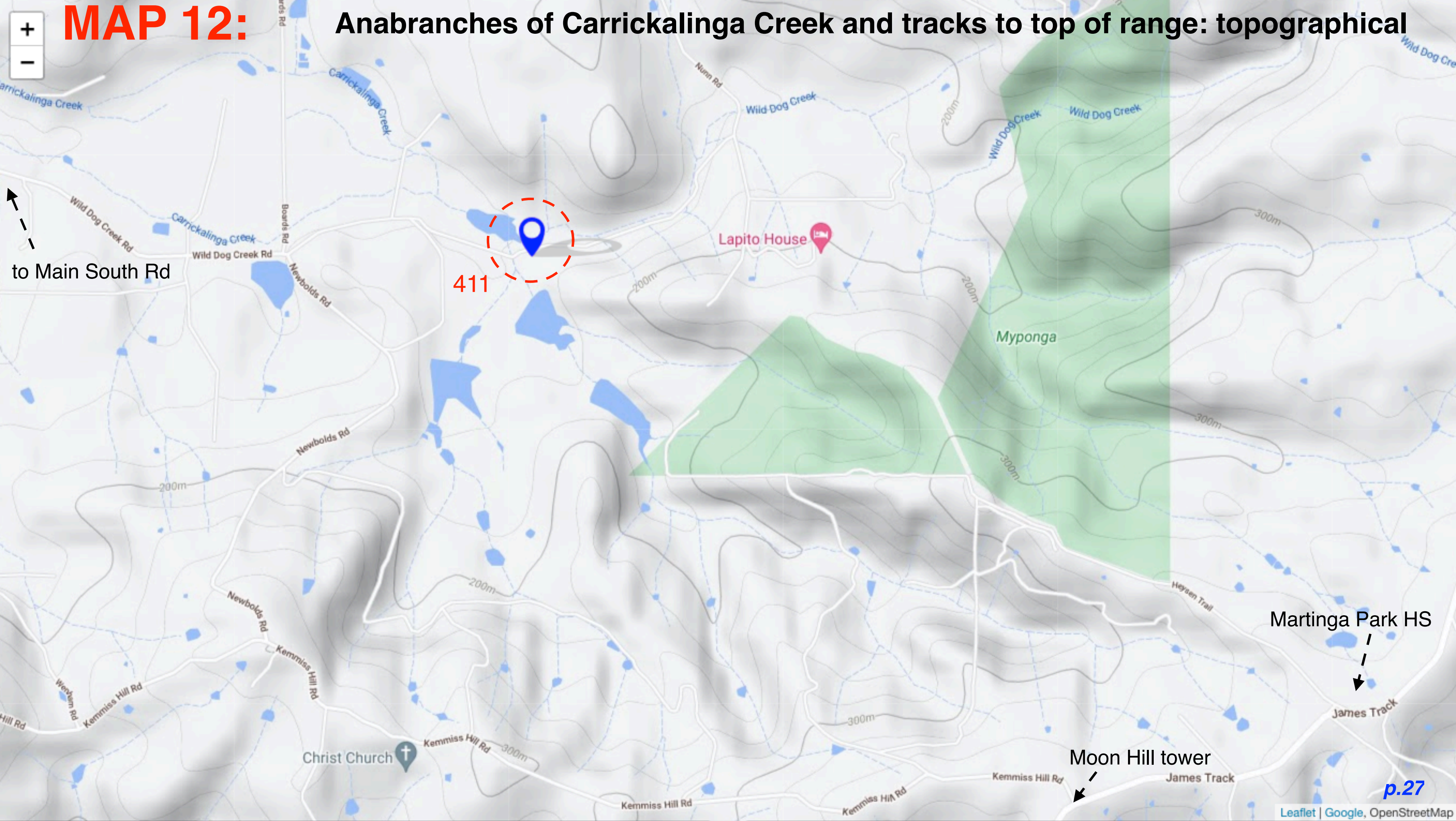








# MAP 12: Anabranches of Carrickalinga Creek and tracks to top of range: topographical



p.27

Leaflet | Google, OpenStreetMap

**LOAD LOCATION** ?

LAT: -35.446078  
LONGITUDE: 138.417707

**SELECTED LOCATION** ?

LAT: -35.446078  
LONGITUDE: 138.417707

**MAP COORDINATES** ?

LATITUDE: S 35° 26' 45.8793"  
LONGITUDE: E 138° 25' 3.7442"

**CURSOR COORDINATES** ?

LATITUDE: S 35° 27' 00.4346"  
LONGITUDE: E 138° 27' 03.8942"

**MAP PARAMETERS** ?

ZOOM: 15  
MAP TYPE: Terrain

**SHARING**

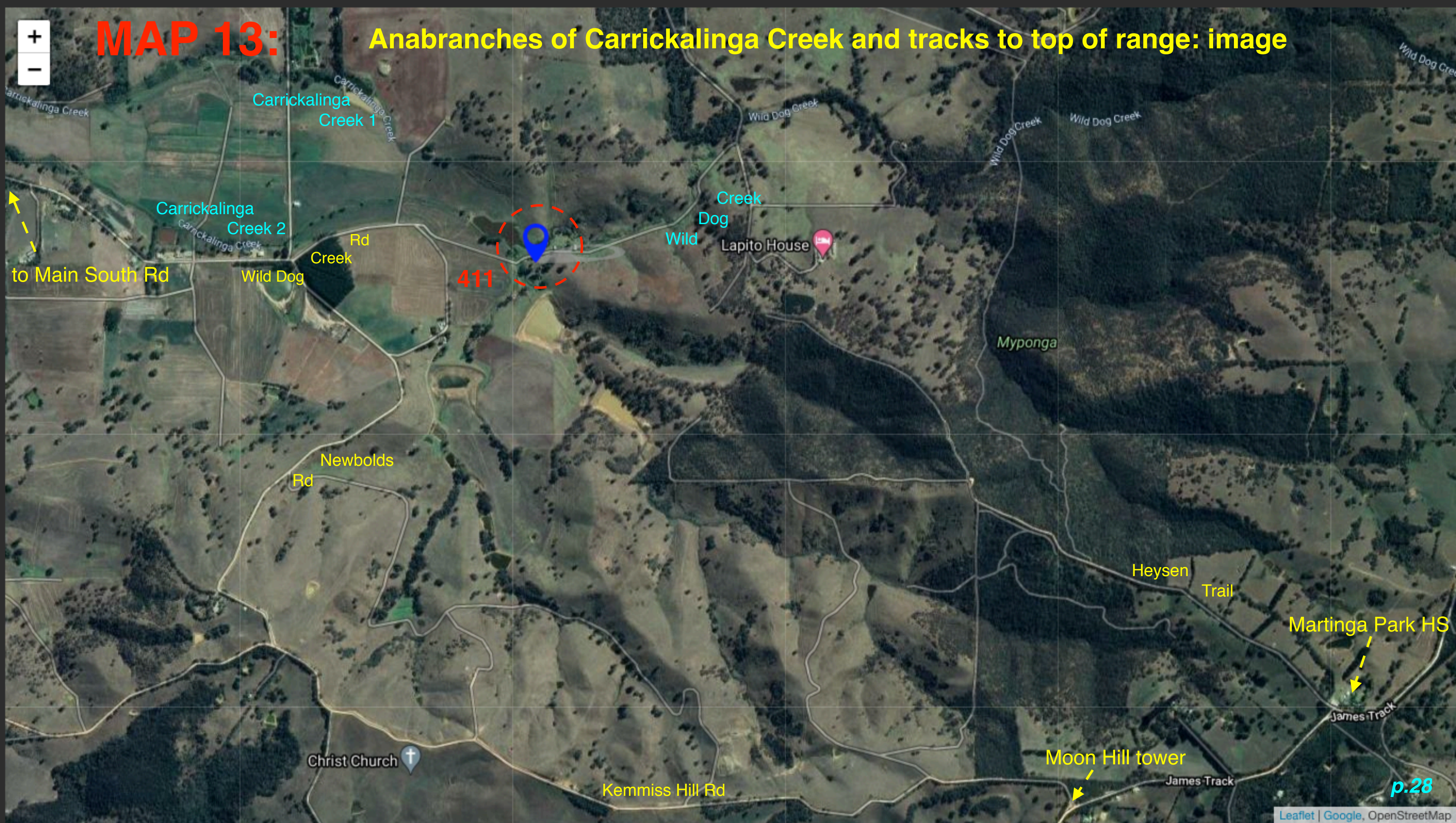






# MAP 13:

## Anabranches of Carrickalinga Creek and tracks to top of range: image



p.28

Leaflet | Google, OpenStreetMap

### LOAD LOCATION ?

LAT: -35.446078  
LONGITUDE: 138.417707

### SELECTED LOCATION ?

### MAP COORDINATES ?

LATITUDE: S 35° 26' 45.8793"  
LONGITUDE: E 138° 25' 3.7442"

### CURSOR COORDINATES ?

LATITUDE: cursor off map  
LONGITUDE:

### MAP PARAMETERS ?

ZOOM: 15  
MAP TYPE: Hybrid

### SHARING

