

## I

*If outlandish names are to be taken to designate certain spots, then, by all means, let them be at least appropriate. To name rivers, counties or streets after Australian Governors may be pardonable, but the evil is the extent to which it is carried, and the same may be said of all other proper names affixed to places, for surely the inventive genius of the country must be dormant.*

(Register, 27 September 1861, page 3d)

**Ianaramatee** - A property on the 'Eastern Plains'; see pastoral lease no. 117.

**Iavurtu** - East of Beltana. Aboriginal for 'shady wild orange tree'.

**Ideyaka Hill** - South-West of Marree, where the 'Ideyaka Run' was established by G. Tinline and A.B. Murray in 1866 (lease no. 1728). An Aboriginal word; origin unknown.

**Ifould, Lake** - Located South-East of Ooldea, it recalls W. Ifould, the owner of a nearby pastoral lease, circa 1880 - probably William Ifould, born in 1828 to Henry and Mary Ifould.

**Ibunga** - A railway station on the Marree-Alice Springs Line, 128 km NNW of Oodnadatta.

Aboriginal for 'a flat with claypan water'.

**Ifracombe** - This name was reported to be 'near Kapunda' in the 1860s in respect of land owned by William May; it was also the name of a Boy's Reformatory at Burnside.

**Ilgamba** - (See *Illcumba-Cowie*)

**Illcumba-Cowie** - Tom Brown, who lived at Nullarbor station for thirty years said: 'the correct name was *yelcumba-cowie* (*yelka* - 'dog'); thus - 'a water frequented by dingoes'. On later maps it is shown as 'Ilgamba'.

The site was a source of water for Edward J. Eyre on his expedition across the Nullarbor and a watering place for stock during the settlement of Nullarbor Station. (See *Tom Brown*)

**Illeroo** - A property South-West of Port Augusta; see pastoral lease no. 1156.

**Illinawortina Creek** - East of Lyndhurst, corrupted from the Aboriginal *ilhaurtunha* - 'berry bush place'; the berry bush *Enchylaena tomentosa* grows there.

The 'Illinawortina Run', was established by Thomas Elder in 1860 (lease no. 1718).

Illawortina [*sic*] Pound is now better known as Worturpa after a spring called by that name. It is about 48 miles east of Copley. The name came into prominence on account of the famous rush for tellurides of gold which proved a fiasco... Illawortina is the correct name. It means what we call wild currant. These bushes used to grow to a large size in the pound [but] rabbits and wild donkeys have eaten them out... It is not generally known that the famous Captain Starlight of 'Robbery Under Arms' fame, had his mob of cattle in this pound ... and a safer place it would be hard to find. There is only one inlet up a thick teatree creek...

**Illusion Plains** - Near Marree, named by Samuel Parry on 5 August 1858 when he said that, 'at times a vast sea appeared to surround us, and salt bush was magnified to huge trees, hillocks to mountains and but a little distance could be penetrated by the eye.'

**Immarna** - A railway station on the Trans-Australia line east of Ooldea. Aboriginal for 'camp'.

**Inchiquin** - (See *Clare*)

**Ingalta** - A railway station 32 km south of Renmark. The Aborigines applied the name to a reach of the River Murray near Mannum. (See *Bugle Hut*)

**Ingle Farm** - In 1849, James Rowe took up 100 acres in section 3030, Hundred of Yatala and, later, his grandson, Jabez, carried on the farm, calling it 'Ingle Farm' because he had married a Miss Wright from 'Inglewood'.

In 1959, the SA Housing Trust purchased 730 acres from the Rowe brothers and started a housing estate.

Another version of its nomenclature was received 'second-hand' from the Rowe family. It says that Jabez Rowe named his farm 'Stony Heights', or such-like, and his wife who had an affiliation with a place named 'Ingle' in Scotland persuaded him to make the change.

However, Martha Barbara Wright was born in South Australia on 24 May 1868 and, in 1902, married Jabez Sleeman Rowe when her address was given as 'Inglewood'. Further, the 'Scottish Connection' is disproved by a 1923 obituary of William Wright (father of Mrs Rowe) which says he was born in Middlesex, England, arrived in South Australia in 1849 and 'two years later the young couple went to Inglewood.'

**Ingles Flat** - (See *Swede Flat*)

**Inglewood** - Firmin Deacon, publican of Adelaide, purchased part section 5513, 6 km east of Modbury, in June 1857 and erected an hotel thereon, calling it 'Inglewood'. (See *Houghton*) Mr Deacon purchased the land from William Reeds of Houghton; there is an Inglewood Forest in Cumberland, England, extending from Penrith to Carlisle and, of further interest, is the fact that a village of Houghton lies about 4 km north of Carlisle.

The name occurs, also, in Yorkshire, England, and, probably, derives from the Æ *ingle* - 'fire'.

Rodney Cockburn relates that Mr Deacon 'offered the men on the job five gallons of beer if they could find a suitable name':

That evening they had a talk in camp and one of them suggested Inglewood (after the Inglewood in Cumberland). The others approved and when the owner next arrived the men had the name painted in large letters on a board which was nailed to a scaffold pole opposite to the bar door. The men got their beer and Inglewood got its name.

Mr Lambert's store was razed to the ground on 26 January 1865 when it was reported that 'the building was the property of Mr Antonio Francesco of Highercombe and Mr Lambert had only been in possession for about 12 months and this event will necessitate a return to his old premises opposite the Inglewood Inn...'



Inglewood homestead and outbuildings as purchased by the AMP Society

**Inkerman** - Governor MacDonnell named the **Hundred of Inkerman**, County of Gawler, proclaimed on 22 May 1856, after a Crimean War battleground upon which he was wounded in November 1854; the **Hundred of Inkerman** School opened in 1884 and closed in 1894, while **Inkerman** School opened in 1885 and was changed to 'Raglan' in 1891; **Inkerman Centre** School opened in 1892 and changed to 'Malakoff' in the same year. (See *Mary Burt Corner*) For information on **North Inkerman** School see under 'Raglan'.

The small settlement of **Inkerman** lies 24 km South-East of Port Wakefield:

The people of Inkerman and of the colony at large are much interested in this and the like works of experiment and search. Should this work prove successful, even in the finding of inferior coal or oil, or an artesian spring of good water, it will be of great value to the district... It is then a work of no mean importance... It possesses one store owned by Mr M. Burt who is, also, the postmaster and there are one or two houses. It is essentially a farming district town and makes no claim to distinction whatever. The school conducted by Miss N. Grant is about two miles further north... [See *Mary Burt Corner*]

**Inkster** - Arthur H. Inkster, MP (1905-1907) was born in 1866 at Riverton where he was educated. Later, he moved to Elliston and was appointed as a clerk to the local district council and secretary to the Elliston Vermin Board, carried out farming operations and elected as Member for Flinders at the general elections in May 1905.

A staunch advocate of land settlement, and the only local representative of the large and growing district of Port Lincoln and the West Coast in either House, he died at his parents' home in Elliston in April 1907.

The **Hundred of Inkster**, County of Robinson, was proclaimed on 23 October 1913; the **Hundred of Inkster** School opened in 1925 and closed in 1947.

The first application to have a telephone exchange in the district, 19 km South-West of Poochera, was made on 31 July 1929. It was from the local residents and requested that an exchange be situated on the property of Mr H. Peters (section 37 Hundred of Inkster) and suggested it be named 'Condooringie Well'.

The name was rejected by the Nomenclature Committee in preference to 'Inkster'. No further action was taken until 1938 when another application was submitted.

This time it was proposed to locate the exchange on section 14, Hundred of Inkster; the property of Mr J.S. Montgomerie, and name it 'Tootla' - approved by the Nomenclature Committee in December, 1938.

Work commenced on the laying of the line from the Chandada Exchange on 14 February 1939. However, before the line could reach section 14, approval was granted to divert it onto the property of Mr W.E. Higgins as it was a shorter distance from the Chandada Exchange and would have passed Mr Higgins' section anyway.

The name was then changed back to **Inkster**. The 'Inkster Exchange' opened on 11 March 1941.

**Inman** - In December 1837, the **Inman River** that flows into Encounter Bay was discovered by Y.B. Hutchinson and T.B. Strangways and named after Henry Inman, the first Inspector of Police in South Australia.

Later, he became a pastoralist and, while travelling overland with a flock of sheep, was wounded in an encounter with Aborigines near Lake Bonney, Riverland.

He returned to England and entered the ministry as a Church of England Pastor in Derby.

The **Inman** district comprised 195 sections in 'District E', surveyed by Messrs Kentish, Poole and Bryant in June and August 1840. The Aborigines called it *mugurank* - 'place of hammer stones'; this applied, particularly, to the mouth of the river. In 1862, the mailman from Yankalilla had a narrow escape of his life one 'Thursday afternoon while attempting to cross the Inman River on his way to Port Elliot with the mail':

The current was so strong it nearly took the poor fellow out to sea. He struggled in his perilous position for a long time and at last succeeded in reaching the opposite shore. The water entirely covered the horse and the saddlebags with the letters were completely filled with water...

**Inman Valley** was a subdivision of section 269, Hundred of Encounter Bay, 11 km ESE of Yankalilla:

The process of settlement is being carried on... with pleasing rapidity as is evidenced by the new habitations... Within a few months a post office has been opened in the Valley in the house of Mr Robertson... Two schools have been established... [and] a place of public worship is now in contemplation... Divine service is now regularly conducted at Mr Whitridge's residence by the Rev R.W. Newland of Encounter Bay...

The name **Inglewood** was applied, also, to an AMP Society development, 8 km north of Bordertown. (See *McCallum, Hundred of & Sherwood*)

**Inglis, Point** - In 1910, 'the southern point near Point Drummond' was named after the Port Adelaide Harbormaster.

**Ingomar** - This school opened in 1968 and closed in 1975.

It may relate to 'Ingomar Station', the name of a pastoral lease west of Lake Eyre South.

Examinations at the **Inman Valley** School were reported in 1863; it opened in 1860 and closed in 1970.

**Lower Inman** School opened in 1892 and closed in 1893.

**Innamincka** - A corruption of an Aboriginal word meaning 'deep dark hole' - Rodney Cockburn records it as *yidniminkani* and says:

There was a totem god called Nurawordupununa (a Muramura). He wanted to pass through the waterhole... and at the same time saw a crocodile and was in fear to go into the water. He said to the crocodile, 'You (*yidni*) pass away into (*ni*) the hole (*minka*) there' The crocodile did so and he walked through the water. On account of this the Muramura or totem god gave the waterhole the name of *yidniminkani*.



Innamincka Hotel

C.H. Harris contends that it derives from *ynaminka*, a word of the Yandruwanta people and was rightly spelt as *yidniminkani*; he then proceeds to recite the Aboriginal legend which, apparently, was taken up by Cockburn.

The 'Innamincka Run' was established by J. Becker in 1874 (lease no. 2407). The town, 592 km North-East of Port Augusta, was proclaimed as 'Hopetoun' on 17 April 1890, taking its present name on 28 January 1892: 'Innamincka is to retain its name and Lord Hopetoun is to have another country village named after him...'

The **Innamincka** School opened in 1904 and closed in 1923. (See *Hopetoun*)



On Cooper Creek near Innamincka

On 26 December 1888, the local horse race meeting was a 'decided success, considering the short notice which was given':

About forty persons assembled and had a good afternoon's racing. The meeting was for hacks only and some good finishes resulted. Mr J. Donaldson acted as starter and Mr M.A. Patterson as Judge... The settling up took place at the Innaminka [*sic*] Hotel in the evening after which a ball was held which was well attended.

Photographs of town and district are in the *Observer*, 13 January 1906, page 29, 15 July 1916, page 26, of a donkey team on 14 August 1909, page 30, of a mail coach in the *Chronicle*, 23 November 1918, page 26, of a corroboree on 28 December 1933, page 28.

**Inneston** - The name was applied to a post office on Yorke Peninsula, 10 km North-West of Stenhouse Bay, while an article titled 'Founding a New Town', in 1927, said that 'it was named, with due ceremony, after its founder, Mr W.R.D. Innes', a director of the Peninsula Plaster Company that took up leases for the harvesting of gypsum, north of Cape Spencer.

Its former name was 'Cape Spencer' and its school, opened under that name in 1919, was changed to **Inneston** in 1928; it closed in 1950.

In October 1927 it was said that 'Inneston did not exist as a town until last Sunday':

It did not grow overnight, but the hundred inhabitants had been so busy bringing it into existence during the last ten years that nobody had time to think of describing it as other than 'the camp at Cape Spencer'.

Actually the camp consists of a number of stone houses and a manufacturing plant working 24 hours daily converting crude gypsum into plaster of Paris. Members of the party decided that the town should have a name, and it was named with due care after its founder (Mr W.R.D. Innes) ... The men employed at Inneston are contented. They are provided with home rent free

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 11 October 1924, page 40.

A contemporary newspaper report said that 'visitors to Cape Spencer were comparatively few':

But it is surprising that so little is known about this model settlement - an industrial organisation that knows no labour disputes, where the masters and men mingle as equals, where foremen are unknown, where a fair task is allotted to every man and where the principal of a fair deal is put into practice... Cooperation has brought satisfaction.

Although the whole settlement is controlled by the promoters, no restrictions are placed in the way of other business people and traders who may desire to enter. They have not come. The men belong to the union. Masters and men live together in complete harmony, ministering to each other's welfare - an inspiring example to other industrial organisations, a monument to the enterprise and humanitarianism of the founder, and a credit to Australia.

In the early days of the settlement the workers were housed under canvas but, as the company flourished, it built substantial stone houses and gave them to the married men, rent free, while bachelors were supplied with quarters for board and lodging at nominal rates. A community hall was erected, fitted with a piano and gramophone, and a post office and school built at company expense. By 1927, there were 80 men on the payroll and, at that time, few communities in South Australia could match the number of motor cars per head of population.

The residents lived well; 'only the best quality goods [were] demanded and the store [sold] up to six hundred-weight [*sic*] of chocolates per month.' Although the settlement was within 80 kilometres of larger peninsula towns it was isolated except by sea communication. To ease this situation the company established its own mail, telegraph and postal services.

Mr Innes constructed nine miles of telephone line and, later, handed it over to the Post and Telegraph Department only to be advised that his company was to be charged for using it and was asked to 'investigate the most trifling irregularity in the service' conducted by company clerks. The supply of bread and meat was unsatisfactory, so one of the workers was appointed to the position of both baker and butcher. Bread was made at set intervals and cattle obtained from the company's herd of some 200 beasts and killed three times a week; he sold his produce over the shop counter, ran his own motor car and had his 'rooms fitted with an elaborate wireless set and other devices.'

The settlement had its own general store, fully stocked, where items were sold at reasonable prices, and a chemist, while sporting enthusiasts were provided with a cricket and football oval, croquet ground and golf links. Electricity was provided to all houses and commercial buildings, an agency for two banks was conducted by company clerks while, in the mid-1920s, arable land within the leasehold was planted with barley; thus, 'all of the 14,000 acres [*sic* - other reports state 200 acres as the total holding] held in the lease [was] being tested for its full productivity.'

**Innisfield** - An 1862 electoral roll for the district of Yatala shows Hugh Baillie, servant, residing at this place and enrolled to 'vote at Smith's Creek'.

**Inverbrackie** - Near Woodside, named by Dr William Innes, after his home in Scotland. He died on 21 July 1849.

The word means 'mouth of a stream'. (*See Manx Town & Reefion Heights*)

In 1849, the church 'in connection with the Church of Scotland was opened on Sunday the 14th inst. by the Rev Robert Haining':

The building is of stone; substantial and neat. It has a vestry and is completely fitted up. It has accommodation for about 150 people... A school is to be formed immediately ... under the able superintendence of Mr Orr. No debt exists on the church.

The people there have shown a good example and are about to fence in the glebe of 20 acres granted by the government and to build a manse as soon as possible...

A report of 1851 said: 'on leaving Woodside, we turned up a road on our left beyond the inn, to the little village of Inverbrackie':

To the right, shortly afterwards, we came to a small Scotch Church. Inverbrackie has also a public-house, and several settlers are located in several directions all around. Everywhere about us were further results of cultivation, till we arrived at the top of a steep hill overlooking the valley and village of Blakiston, to which we descended down a somewhat indifferent road.

The Inverbrackie Inn opened in 1846 and had ceased trading by 1853 because of competition from hotels in Woodside. The **Inverbrackie** School opened in 1853 and closed in 1859. In 1856, a public meeting called to discuss the erection of a school because 'the present schoolroom [is] neither wind nor water tight.'

The name was given, also, to an army camp in 1927.

**Inverness** - A hotel inspector's report for the period March 1851 to March 1853 shows the Inverness Hotel being conducted by Duncan McKinnon and that it comprised of a bar, taproom, two rooms, five bedrooms, five stalls in a stable supplied with corn and a stockyard.

A comment from the hotel inspector reads as follows:

I think this house is not required here as it is distant only 12 miles from Penola and it is represented to me that Mr McKinnon is not a fit person [and has] the habit of drinking to excess. Some of the settlers in this immediate neighbourhood are much opposed to a public house in that [place?].

He applied for a renewal of his licence on 2 February 1856 and, strangely, the approval stated that it was to be called the 'Inverness Hotel'; his application was supported by Henry Seymour of Mosquito Plains and Donald McArthur of Limestone Ridge. In March 1856, an inspector reported that it was 'tolerably well kept', but it has been reported to him 'that he is not careful in keeping it as quiet as it should be on the Sabbath.'

The licence passed to Donald McDonald in 1858; this gentleman was Mary McKillop's uncle and was most helpful to her after he became licensee of the Royal Oak Hotel in Penola.

A local historian says that 'a township [*sic*] of Inverness was surveyed, the hotel being kept by Angus [*sic*] McKinnon, while a storekeeper and two bootmakers then carried on business':

Finally, the township ceased to exist and Ronald McDonald, into whose hands the [Glen Roy] station had fallen, established his head station at the hotel. With the discovery of gold in Victoria, hotel and village business prospered, boosted by the large number of Chinese disembarking at Robe and travelling overland to the goldfields - passing the village of Inverness on the way.

[*Author's note:* No record could be found within the Department of Lands in respect of the survey of the 'township'.]

The Inn closed its doors for the last time in 1863. (*See Glen Roy*)



**Investigator Strait** - A stretch of water between southern Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island named by Matthew Flinders on 27 March 1802 after his ship.

Baudin called it *Detroit de Lacepede* after Count Lacepede, a French naturalist.

**Investigator Islands** off Elliston have the same derivation; on Freycinet's charts they are shown as *Isles Jerome*.

**Ipaumbunha Spring** - East of Lyndhurst; Aboriginal for 'urine of Ipa'. (See 'Grindell Hut' for the legend of 'Ipa'.)

**Ippinitchie Creek** - On section 5, Hundred of Darling. Aboriginal for 'laughing water'.

**Irish Harp Road** - Now part of Regency Road, takes its name from the 'Irish Harp Inn', once standing on the site of the modern-day Reephem Hotel.

The Prospect Council has commemorated 'Irish Harp' by applying the name to a reserve.

**Irish Town** - A village in North Adelaide area inhabited by Irish labourers; the name is now obsolete.

An influential deputation of residents of Walkerville... waited on the Minister of Education on June 21 for the purpose of urging that the proposed site for the school at Walkerville be changed... The site the deputation suggested was on the Lower Walkerville road and fronting the tramline and within seventy yards of the intersection of the road to the Walkerville bridge. This site would be convenient for the residents of lower North Adelaide and what is known as 'Irish Town'. The position selected by the department could, it was urged, be utilised for a post and telegraph station or an institute...

**Iron - Iron Baron** was a 1936 subdivision of section 131, County of York, 48 km west of Whyalla by The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd; the **Iron Baron** School opened in 1939. (See *Iron Knob*)



Iron Baron in the Middleback Ranges in 1979

In 1900, a meeting was convened by the Mayor of Port Pirie for the purpose of considering the proposed construction of a line of railway from the **Iron Monarch** claims to the seaboard:

As advocated by the directors of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company There was not a large number of people in raising the ironstone flux for the company at present so there would be no great hardship brought about by the company obtaining its supplies elsewhere... [but Mr Simpson] strongly opposed the former speakers... He could not understand any public men opposing a company which agreed to spend £60,000 on an undertaking...

**Iron Knob** is 50 km west of Whyalla. The first recorded landholder in the area was James Patterson, in 1854, when he took up pastoral lease no. 369, naming it 'Cooroona Hill'. (See *Corunna North*)



On the road to Iron Knob – circa 1910

In 1878, Sir Samuel Davenport sent iron ore samples to London and, in 1880, Ernst Siekman pegged out leases and formed a company.

However, due to nonpayment of rent, the lease lapsed and so, in 1896, the BHP Co. arrived on the scene; by 1899 ore was being transported by bullock drays, taking two days to reach Port Augusta.

In 1892, Caroon Station commanded a good view of the plains to the west and south and, also, of the 'Iron Nob [sic], or **Iron Monarch**, as it has been called':

When smelting works are erected at Port Augusta, as they ought to be in connection with the Leigh Creek coal, an increased amount of ore would probably be sent from Broken Hill for smelting and a large demand on the immense iron deposit... The supply there appears likely to last as long, or longer, than the ore from the Barrier Mines for which it is required as a flux. It is believed to be the greatest deposit of metallic ore known in South Australia and probably equal to anything of the kind in the world...

A railway line to Whyalla was built in 1927 to enable the BHP Co. Ltd to construct a branch line to mineral leases, held by the company in, or adjacent to, the Middleback Ranges.

The **Iron Knob** School opened in 1903 and the town, surveyed in 1914, was proclaimed on 11 February 1915.

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 2 October 1915, page 27, *Observer*, 14 April 1917, pages 26-27, 9 July 1921, page 37a, 3 April 1926, page 33-52e, *Chronicle*, 28 July 1932, page 34, 26 October 1933, page 37, of a race meeting on 7 January 1932, page 34.

On 1 October 1871, the opening sermons of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel were preached at '**Iron Mine, Gum Creek**', by the Rev H.J. Pope and 'on Monday a tea was well patronised':

Mr J. Burrows referred to the absurdity of the remarks of grumblers who were perpetually regretting the lack of pulpit talent, power and faithfulness. While giving all honour to the men who had gone and the age that had passed, he contended that there never had been so much ministerial ability and force or more fidelity than now. Mr Pope dealt with lessons of the late war, Prussian work he regarded as defensive and aggressive - illustrative of the labour of the church...

The Redruth Choir sang well-chosen anthems. This was the first, consequently the best, meeting of the sort ever held... The new chapel was built by Messrs J. & T. Pearce of Kooringa... [See *Gum Creek*]

A photograph of the opening of a school is in the *Chronicle*, 11 August 1923, page 33, of the Memorial Sunday School on 18 August 1923, page 30.

**Ironbank** - In 1962, C.M. Morgan created this subdivision on part section 420, Hundred of Noarlunga, 8 km South-West of Crafers; it comprised of 13 allotments along Ironbank Road; **Ironbank** School opened in 1937.

Iron ore was mined in the area in the 1850s.

**Irrakanha Waterhole** - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'big light spirit'.

**Irrappatana** - A railway station on the former Marree-Alice Springs line, 16 km South-East of William Creek. Aboriginal for 'white claypans'.

**Irvine, Port** - The *Register* of 2 October 1896 places it 'near Point Sinclair.' (See *Le Hunte*)

**Isabella, Mount** - In the Hundred of Brooker recalls Isabella Price *nee* Young (ca.1821-1873), the wife of Henry Strong Price (ca.1824-1889), who held a pastoral property there.

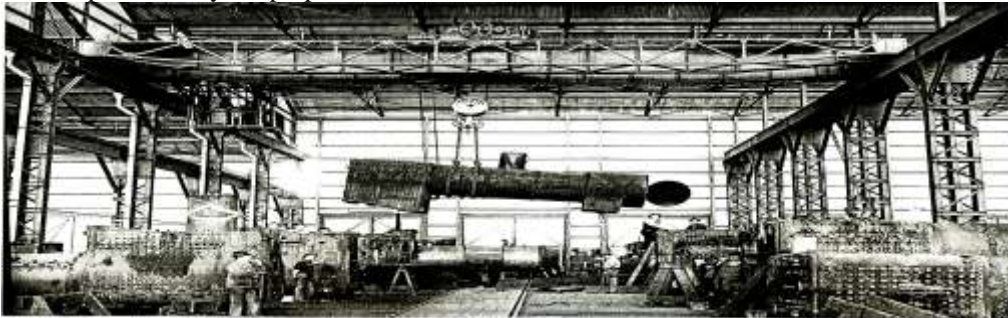
The **Mount Isabella** School opened in 1933 and closed on 13 April 1942. (See *Koppio*)

**Island - Island Beach** was a subdivision of part section 6, Hundred of Dudley, by John S. Browne in 1958.

**Island Lagoon**, near Tarcoola, was named by B.H. Babbage in 1858, 'from it having an isolated hill rising out of its bed'.

**Island View** was a subdivision of part section 12, Hundred of Encounter Bay, by George W. Smith in 1927; now included in Victor Harbor.

**Islington** - The subdivision was created in 1839 and, in 1840, the inhabitants enjoyed 'all the privileges of citizens, but [were] exempt from taxation.' The village, now a suburb of Adelaide, was laid out by Bentham Neales (1806-1873) and, in July 1840, he was to report that 'Islington is now the second village in the province constituting of upwards of 150 inhabitants and two licensed houses. The Wesleyans and Baptists are about to erect two places of Worship on sites presented by the proprietor.'



Islington Railway Works

It has its origin in London, England and derives from either the OE *gisel* - 'a hostage' and *tun* - 'a town' or *iseldone* - 'the lower town or fort'.

In 1886, at the Adelaide Police Court, Charles E. Hanson was fined £10 and costs of £2.2s. for 'retailing three butchers of beer while unlicensed to sell liquor':

The scene of the sale was at the Working Men's Club... Working men are continually being told that they are not to look upon clubs as privileged institutions open only to superior people, but that they can have clubs of their own by means of co-operation.

One of the envied advantages of the club man is that his club being a private house he can have whatever drinks are supplied there on any day and at any hour when the club is open. But no sooner does the working man to proceed on the advice tendered to him than he is apt to come under the suspicion of having combined with his fellows to start a sham and not a real club, and so to evade the law about licensed victuallars.

Mr Charles Hanson has twice, rightly or wrongly, fallen not exactly under this suspicion but under the imputation of being in the employ of others who have conspired, and have acted accordingly... A slight effort of legislation next session might save the magistrate and working man from these dilemmas and in



the meantime the police will have plenty to do in putting down the sly grog selling which exists in forms far more injurious than where it takes the pains to imitate - if so it does - the machinery of a club.

A proposed school was discussed in the *Advertiser* on 8 July 1893.

Sketches are in the *Pictorial Australian* in July 1886, page 109 and photographs in the *Observer*, 2, 9 and 16 July 1904, pages 23, 24 and 25, 3 March 1923, page 30, *Chronicle*, 11 and 18 June 1910, pages 32 and 32, of the opening of a bowling club in *The Critic*, 3 November 1909, page 9, of a railway's picnic committee on 5 March 1913, page 21, of an anti-gambling crusade in the *Observer*, 23 September 1916, page 27.

**Isolated Hill** - A solitary hill lying 20 km South-East of Blanchewater.

**Itali Itali** - Derived from the Aboriginal *jitajitali*, meaning 'brackish' or 'bitter' - *jita*, 'salt' and *jitali*, 'brackish' and given to pastoral lease no. 59 in July 1851 by H.J. Richman.



Itali Itali Homestead - 1905

The **Itali Itali** School was opened in 1890 by Ellen Halbert and closed in 1945. A photograph of school students is in the *Chronicle*, 20 April 1933, page 33. (See *Kingswood & Richman Creek & Hill*)

**Italowie Spring** - Near Nepabunna. The Aborigines knew it as *vukarraawi-vukarra* - 'north wind'.



Stockmen at breakfast in Italowie Gorge

**Ithala Waterhole** - East of Beltana; corrupted from the Aboriginal *ithalaawi* - 'gap water'.

**Ive, Mount** - North of Buckleboo, named by Stephen Hack in 1857 after Fred Ive.

The 'Mount Ive Run' was established by J.C. Hamp in 1868 (lease no. 1771).

**Ivy Cave** - On the Nullarbor Plain, named by Captain J. Maitland Thompson after Mrs Ivy Brooks, the wife of Mr A. Brooks, the Manager of Nullarbor Station. (See *Graveyard Cave*)