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*To what brilliant genius of a topographical godfather or godmother does South Australia owe the classic designations bestowed upon the latest two Government townships, 'Arthurton' and 'Carrieton'...*

(Register, 16 December 1879, page 5f)

**Yabmana** - It is the name of an Aborigine charged with the murder of James Beevor in 1849. (See *Beevor, Mount*) 'In 1864, when Mr McKechnie held this country, known as Yabmana... water was very scarce and [he] would not allow any travelling stock to have a drink at any of his wells...'

The **Yabmana** Post Office, opened in 1886 by J.K. Frost on section 153, Hundred of Hawker, 19 km west of Cowell, was closed, circa 1962. The **Yabmana** School, opened in 1896 by Ida E. Nicholson, closed in 1947.

Photographs of farming operations are in the *Chronicle*, 2 July 1931, page 32, of the school and students on 22 December 1932, page 32.

**Yacka** - The name was adapted from the Narranga tribal word *jakara* - 'plain country'. (See *Yaranyacka*) The town, 16 km north of Brinkworth, surveyed into 104 allotments, was offered for sale on 20 October 1870. George Charles Hawker of Bungaree purchased the first lots (36 and 59) on 24 November 1870 at a total cost of £8-11-6.

The **Yacka** School opened in 1877.

Mr Burford visited Yacka in December 1873 and was disheartened by its barren appearance. There were no other settlers in the locality which was overrun by sheep and the only building in the place was a hotel which was built by Mr Witcomb [*sic*]. As the Act required owners to take possession within three months he erected a shanty on the place to show that the land had been occupied and in July 1874 took up three teams of horses and a man... He grew the first wheat in Yacka and it was a bountiful harvest...

Photographs of the town are in the *Observer*, 20 August 1904, page 24, of soldiers' mothers in the *Observer*, 24 November 1917, page 25, of a tennis team on 2 July 1927, page 34, of Mr A.O. Badman's experimental farm in the *Register* on 4 December 1926, page 34, of the opening of the State Bank in the *Chronicle*, 22 August 1929, page 38.

**Yackamoорundie, Hundred of** - In the County of Stanley, proclaimed on 18 February 1869.

The name is derived from the Aboriginal *jakaramurundi* - 'sandy plain country'.

**Yackamoорundie Creek**, a major tributary of the River Broughton, rises north of Caltowie.

**Yackie Waterhole** - East of Lyndhurst; Aboriginal for 'white quartz'.

**Yadlamalka** - A railway station, 54 km north of Port Augusta, derived from the Aboriginal *mulka* - 'to talk' and taken from a sheep run held by Henry Scott (lease no. 1568).

Photographs of the station are in the *Observer*, 17 November 1917, page 26.

In 1876, it was said that 'Yadlamalka [was] the limit of rains from the south and very rarely gets anything but a flying shower from that quarter, though the rains extend for some 20 miles further north in the ranges':

Its only chance of grass for the summer is from September thunder showers which are the exception, not the rule. The rains, it depends on to fill its tanks, fall in January, February and March and are the tails of tropical rains...

What makes Yadlamalka pay well is that after heavy summer rains the proprietor is able to buy store sheep and fatten them quickly, having his dams to fall back on when the claypans dry up... [See *Loudon Hill*]

**Yadnarie** - An Aboriginal word, meaning unknown. The **Hundred of Yadnarie**, County of Jervois, was proclaimed on 24 January 1878. The **Yadnarie** School opened in 1913 and closed in 1948.

**Yadnina Spring** - East of Lyndhurst; derived from the Aboriginal *idninha* - 'distant'.

**Yahl** - A corruption of the Aboriginal *jial* - 'flat rush', referring to a plant growing profusely at a nearby spring; in 1862 it was recorded as **Yhall**. The settlement, 8 km South-East of Mount Gambier, was created when a block of land near Koop's wine store at **Yahl Paddock**, being part of section 422, was cut up into town allotments and offered for sale on 10 December 1869. Its post office was opened in December 1872 as **Yahl Paddock** and the school had the same designation when it opened in 1868; name changed to **Yahl** in 1944.

In 1868, Mr Thomas Williams tried 'the experiment of growing hops in the Yahl Paddock':

He has just received a parcel of 1,000 prime plants from Tasmania and these will be set out on a suitable piece of ground under the direction of an experienced hop grower. The result of this trial will be watched with much interest.

He commenced hop picking on 18 March 1870 and his produce was commented upon favourably by the Adelaide Press:

These Yahl hops are in excellent order and have the most fragrant odour... [He] has arranged for the sale of the whole of his season's growth at two shillings and two pence per pound... If other agriculturists do not follow his example they deserve to have their pockets empty forever. There is no fear of overstocking the market.

His success was such that, in 1871, several nearby farmers were induced to commence cultivation and, accordingly, '10,000 poles [were] carted this season from the Kilbride Run, 25 to 30 miles distant, for the hop gardens here.' By 1872, he had built a double drying kiln on his property, measuring 38 by 18 feet on the floor at a cost of £300, and 'we should like to see the experiment Mr Williams has carried out so patiently and satisfactorily taken up and

worked out in other likely localities.’ The picking was done by women and children who were paid at the rate of three pence per bushel and they earned about five shilling a day. (See Appendix 52)

In 1878, it was reported that ‘a new quarry of “superior building stone” was opened at Yahl and became a great advantage to the local people because, hitherto, it had been unobtainable in the district’:

The red dolomite in the district attracted attention in Adelaide and small quantities had been used for effect in several new public buildings.

Mr Mackintosh was the owner of the section and he hoped that when the railway was completed and a cheap means of exporting the stone was secured a large trade was sure to arise.

Photographs of participants in fund raising for the Institute are in the *Chronicle*, 22 September 1932, page 38.

**Yakilo** - A school near Spalding opened by Esther Batten in 1930; it closed in 1950.

**Yakilo Creek** is in the near vicinity. (See *Spalding*)

**Yalanda, Hundred of** - In the County of Buxton, proclaimed on 26 July 1917 and taken from the ‘Yalanda Run’, held by J. Sinclair from 1872 (lease no. 2182). The Aborigines applied the name to a hill in the district.

**Yalata** - It is the Aboriginal name for Fowlers Bay, meaning ‘oyster place’ and it was here, in 1840, that a government vessel landed supplies to E.J. Eyre on his overland journey to King George Sound in Western Australia. Land in the area was taken up first by Robert Barr Smith and William Robert Swan, in 1861, who called it the ‘Yalata Run’. Today, it is the name of an Aboriginal mission near Penong.

The town of **Yalata**, surveyed in 1867, was resurveyed and proclaimed on 10 July 1890 and, in 1916, the Nomenclature Committee recommended it be changed to ‘Tarombo’, the Aboriginal name for a well in the vicinity, so as to avoid confusion with ‘Yatala’. It was renamed ‘Fowlers Bay’ in 1940.

In 1896, it was reported that ‘a cricket match was contested here between the formidable Glen Boree team and the Yalata shearers, which if not of Homeric dimensions rivalled in interest old Athenian games, or the more modern Dingley Dell and Muggletonian struggle. Owing to recent rains the Yalata cricket ground - a huge swamp ordinarily hard and true for cricket - was quite unfit on this occasion...’

Photographs of wool carting are in the *Observer*, 4 January 1913, page 32, of the homestead in the *Chronicle*, 29 May 1926, page 40.

**Yalkuri** - Aboriginal for ‘rushes’. This place is six kilometres SSW of Narrung where a school was opened in 1927 by Baden V. Ayres; it closed in 1940.

**Yallamurray** - A school in the Tatiara district opened in a cottage near the Yallamurray homestead in January 1919; it closed in 1934.



Yallamurray School



The original Yallamurray homestead – walled in 1856 and completed circa 1900

**Yallum** - A property, near Penola, derived from the Aboriginal *caracal yalthum* - ‘white cockatoo’. (See *Kupmun*)



Yallum Park

Professor Tindale records that it was the home of *Jalam Jacky* who, in 1901, was estimated to be about 80 to 90 years of age. George and John Riddoch (junior) came with their parents from Scotland, about 1851, and settled in Victoria for a time before coming to South Australia when they became owners of a few stations, including one purchased by John Riddoch (senior) in 1862, from the Wells family, pioneers of the South East and Trustees of Christ Church, Mount Gambier; he named it Yallum. (See *Koorine. Riddoch. Hundred of & PL 179*)

It was here that ‘Adam Lindsay Gordon gave to the world some of the choicest gems with which his works abound’:

It was in the branches of an old gum tree, the stump of which is still to be seen, only 50 yards from the house, that the poet, who was frequently Mr Riddoch’s guest, committed many of the wayward fancies of his lofty soul to paper.

Mr John Riddoch (senior), recalled, in 1895, that when Gordon wrote ‘The Stockrider’ at Yallum:

He climbed up a gum tree near my house, as he often did when he wanted to be quiet, and composed it there... Of course he was a highly educated man, notwithstanding his joining the police force and going in for horse breaking. His eyesight was remarkably good at night and he could read the finest print by

moonlight. I remember on one occasion he inscribed the Lord's Prayer on a four-penny bit. Of course that was in the daytime.

In 1868, an improved sheep wash was in full operation and 'turning out work not to be surpassed':

The wool is white and clean as it is possible to be made... It is one of the first washes in the district and is a facsimile of that used by Mr J.L. Currie of Darlington, Victoria... They cannot claim the honour of having first used them in South Australia inasmuch as at Baldina Station, near Kooringa, the Messrs Cowper, if not others, have had hot water washing apparatus on this principle in use for a longer period...

The Penola historian, Peter Rymill has recorded that:

For over forty years a corner of the garden was also the home to the last survivors of the Pinchunga Tribe, Yallum Jackey and Yallum Kitty. Jackey had been a good worker in his youth and once had even dispatched an unwelcome suitor of Kitty's by drowning him, with the aid of a long forked stick, in the aptly named Dead Man's Swamp.

As they grew older in their retirement Riddoch supplied them with a bullock wagon, driven by John Childs, to move their camp wherever they wanted on Yallum, although they usually returned to the homestead during the cold winters. Many years later, two month's after Riddoch's death, Yallum Jackey, an old widower too, would go on his last walkabout saying 'now that his good master [John Riddoch] had gone, and all the young ladies, there was no friend left to care for him.'

He died, destitute, not long afterwards. [See Peter Rymill, *George Riddoch of Koorine*]

In 1875, it was reported that Yallum Park contained a large proportion of good agricultural soil:

For a number of years prior to 1875, was farmed to a considerable extent by tenants who paid at the rate of 15 shillings per acre with the right to purchase at £5. Mr Riddoch also farmed considerably but the activity of his tenants was discontinued and when hearing of the rich land at Horsham, obtainable in fee simple for ten annual payments of two shillings per acre, became impressed that they could do better at that than paying Mr Riddoch 15 shillings per acre which cost the 'magnanimous tenderer' only £1.

Rodney Cockburn says the contiguous land was held first by Solomon, Josiah and Thomas Austin who, in 1845, stocked it with the progeny of Spanish and German merinos.

The following is taken from a history of the Austin Family:

James Austin ... [worked] as a farm labourer and, facing a bleak future, Austin and a childhood friend and first cousin, John Earle, reasoned that the only way to break free from their poverty-stricken lives was to create a new life in Australia. But without any money to pay for their fares, the only hope of getting there and of a better future was to be convicted of a crime and transported.

On what has become known in the family as the 'night of the beehives', under the cover of darkness [they] stole six straw beehives and 100 pounds of honey from Peter Higgens, the brother of Austin's mother. Higgens, a magistrate, on hearing the case, sentenced the young labourers to be transported to a 'place beyond the seas. [They] left England in April 1803...

Gaining his freedom in January 1809 he was granted 82 acres of prime land beside the Derwent River... This venture was to make him a wealthy man... Tainted by his convict background, Austin vowed never to marry as he did not want his children to carry the stigma of having a convict father. Rather, he sent for members of his family in England with two nephews, Solomon, 25, and Josiah, 17 who arrived to help him and become heirs to his estate...

With their futures seemingly assured, Josiah left for England in 1831 to collect his parents, John and Nancy Austin, as well as William, their third son, James, the fifth son, Thomas, the sixth son and daughter Anna.

A grand family union was planned but James died in 1831 before the Austin party arrived in Hobart. James Austin paved the way for his nephews to pioneer considerable land in Victoria and South Australia...

**Yalluna** - A school west of Tumby Bay opened in 1874 and named after a local homestead.; it closed in 1880.

In 1898, it was the 'largest sheep station on the West Coast of Spencer Gulf [and] owned by Mr W.T. Mortlock, MP. This property, including Warratta Vale, comprises some 43,000 acres and it is under the management of Mr C.W. Dutton...' (*See Warratta Vale*)

**Yallunda Flat** - On Eyre Peninsula, 24 km west of Tumby Bay, probably derived from the Aboriginal *yalla* - 'hasty' or 'violent'. **Yallunda Flat** Post Office opened prior to 1917 and closed in 1977.

The **Yallunda Flat** School opened as 'Koppio' in 1905; its name was changed in 1906 and it closed in 1951.

In 1926, the annual show held at Yallunda Flat by the Central Eyre's Peninsula Show Society, was known popularly as 'the Onkaparinga of the west coast':

The drive to the ground from Tumby Bay leads through grand scenery over the hills and on show day the fixture attracts visitors from all over Eyre Peninsula. The ground itself is situated in a hollow fringed by big gum trees and surrounded by a creek, which makes it an ideal picnicking ground...

A photograph of a Show is in the *Chronicle*, 15 November 1924, page 36, of the general store/post office on 16 February 1933, page 36, of a tennis team on 24 May 1934, page 32.

**Yalpara** - The **Hundred of Yalpara**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 23 March 1876. The **Yalpara** Post Office, 32 km North-East of Orreroo, opened in December 1880 and closed on 30 April 1917. B.J. and Richard Ragless leased about 200 square miles of country, formerly part of the 'Pekina Run' - lease no. 668 of 30 July 1858,

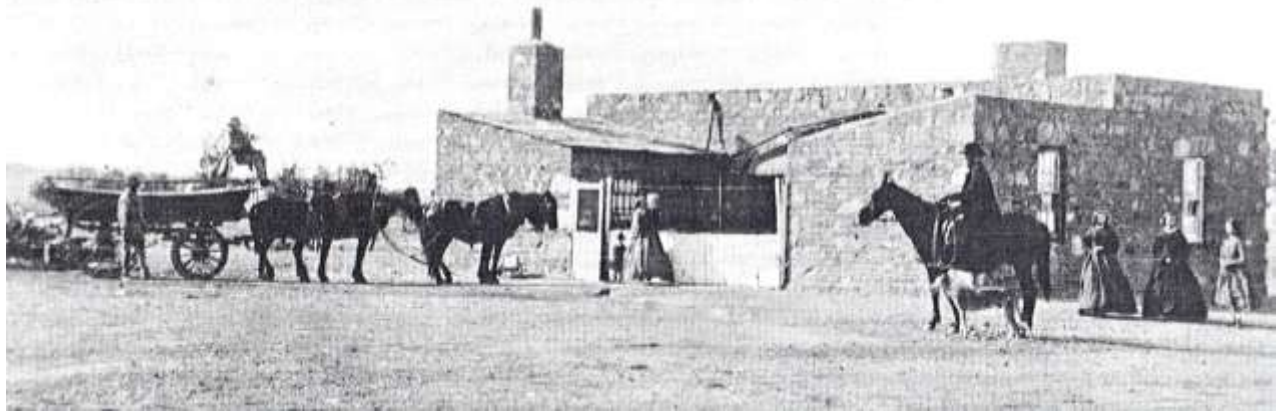
'North of Black Rock'; part of it was resumed for closer settlement on 31 December 1867. Ninety-three square miles were retained in lease nos. 1682-3 called 'Yalpar' (*sic*); this land had all been resumed by 21 August 1878.

As for its agricultural prospects, in 1882 an opinion was given that it was a 'miserable country':

I would not be excessively surprised if any one ever grew anything like a good crop upon the salt swamps which have been taken up. I interviewed a farmer who was rather advanced in years and has a son who helps him cultivate the land. Where there is a bit of a rise he gets a little grain, but upon the lower ground his labour is all thrown away...

The **Yalpara** School opened in 1883 and closed in 1903.

Photographs of flooding are in the *Chronicle*, 14 December 1933, page 34.



Yalpara Homestead - 1868

**Yalumba** - In the Barossa Valley. Aboriginal for 'surrounding country'. In 1873, it was reported that Mr Samuel Smith had been 'making wine some 18 years, employs three men and a lad constantly and 25 hands during vintage... He exports to New Zealand and Melbourne and the demand is steady. Yalumba wine cellar is a strong, stone building 60 feet long by 40 feet wide...' Photographs are in the *Pictorial Australian*, May 1891, page 76, of Walter Smith with the SA Treasurer, Mr Butler, in *The Critic*, 28 November 1903, page 11.

**Yamba** - A railway station 11 km South-East of Renmark; an Aboriginal word for 'camp'.

The **Yamba** School opened in 1920 and closed in 1939.

**Yampoori** - The Aboriginal name for the Barossa Range - 'little grass hill'.

**Yanatunkinna, Lake** - North of Lake Hope. Aboriginal for 'stinking of yacca'.

**Yancannia** - Photographs of the station are in the *Observer*, 18 February 1922, page 25, of shearing season at the station in the *Chronicle*, 5 February 1931, page 36.

**Yandana** - (*See Copley*)

**Yandiah** - Derived from the Aboriginal word *jandia* - 'camp of much talk' and applied to a railway station, 13 km south of Booleroo Centre. Its post office, opened as 'Yandia' on 1 November 1919 was changed to **Yandiah** in May 1923 and closed on 30 October 1971. The school opened as 'Appila North'; name changed to **Yandiah**, in 1924, and closed in 1968. A photograph of the opening of a hall is in the *Chronicle*, 22 March 1924, page 38.

**Yandina Hill** - Near the Gammon Ranges. An Aboriginal name for a local spring.

Prior to 1918 it was 'Muller's Hill'.

**Yandra, Lake** - Near Lake Frome. Aboriginal for 'hill', from the low hills on the northern side.

**Yanera** - (*See Sceale Bay*)

**Yangoona Hill** - East of Beltana; corrupted from the Aboriginal *yanggunka* - 'left hand hill'.

**Yangya** - Aboriginal for 'wide place'. The **Hundred of Yangya**, County of Victoria, was proclaimed on 15 July 1869. The **Yangya** School, near Gladstone, was opened in 1878 probably 'to serve the miners and railway workers operating the Siberian Flux Quarry...' It closed in 1923, but the building 'continued in use as the local Methodist Church until 1954.'

**Yaninee** - A corruption of the Aboriginal *janani* - 'to go, walk or travel' and given to the 'Lake Yaninee Run', established by A. Baird in 1865 (lease no. 1204). The **Hundred of Yaninee**, County of Le Hunte, was proclaimed on 31 July 1913 and the town of **Yaninee**, 20 km North-West of Wudinna, on 23 March 1916. The **Yaninee** Post Office was opened by J.J. McCarthy on 6 March 1918; the **Yaninee** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1945.

In 1926, it was said that it was a 'go-ahead settlement with its store, garage, wheat sheds and other buildings':

A fine hall has just been completed. The surrounding country is mainly devoted to wheat and sheep farming. Last season 50,000 bags of wheat were delivered at the siding... A telegraph line is being constructed along the railway line from Port Lincoln to Thevenard...

A photograph of a tennis team is in the *Chronicle*, 4 July 1935, page 41.

**Yankalilla** - Differences of opinion regarding the origin of the name prompted a spate of letters to the *Register*, each writer giving different versions. Professor N.B. Tindale said:

It is derived from the Aboriginal word *jankalan*, meaning 'falling', from an incident in the myth of Tjilbruke, whose sister's [*sic*] mummified body began to fall into pieces here, as he was carrying it from Brighton to Cape Jervis for burial.



The story of Tjilbruke is of particular interest to those who know the east coast of St Vincent's Gulf:

It was said of Tjilbruke that he rose from the ground near Mt. Hayfield in Parawa where two dominant hills represent the two men who shared his camp. When news reached him that his sister's son had been killed for breaking a tribal taboo near the Sturt River at Marion, he hurried to the scene. Tjilbruke carried the smoked body of his nephew from near Brighton to Cape Jervis. [See *Hayfield, Mount*]

Wherever he rested and gave vent to his grief, springs of fresh water were created which served the Aborigines who later journeyed there. They are still to be found near Hallett Cove, at Port Noarlunga and near Red Ochre Cove. South of Port Willunga jetty there is a spot where he rested, weeping on the damp sand while the tide was out.

To this day fresh water can be found by digging in the sand at this point. Further springs from Tjilbruke's tears may be found on the beach near Sellick's Hill and just south of Carrickalinga Head and again near a small creek at Second Valley. Tjilbruke travelled on to Cape Jervis then turned northward along the cliffs to a cave called *Janarwing*, where he placed the remains of his nephew on a platform of sticks and continued into the hill until he saw the light shining from a high crevice. He climbed up and emerged near a swampy lagoon where he was turned into an ibis.



Yankalilla - 1924

An informative article, in 1921, Mr N.A. Webb offered the following nomenclature: '*Nganki* is a woman; *alya* is an explanation of grief. *Ngangkalya* would refer to the tragedy of the woman and *ngang-kaly-illa* the place of the woman's tragedy.' A correspondent to the *Register* in 1928 mirrored this exposition: '*Ngangka* means 'woman', *alya* signifies "tragedy" *illa* [means] "a place"...' [thus] 'The place of the woman's tragedy.' 'It was from Yankalilla that degenerate whites from Kangaroo Island stole several lubras and took them... to [Kangaroo] Island.' A latter day contention from Professor Tindale is that it derives from *jankaljila - jangkala* - 'hill' and *ila* - 'at'.

The *Register*, 27 October 1928, offered a comment that 'Ogle's book on Western Australia dated in London 21/9/1839... [says] Yooungalilla was the native name of a place which has been frequented by sealers and Americans and barbarously turned into Yanky Lilly...'

The laying of the foundation stone of a public school was reported in 1857; records in the Department of Education show it opening in 1861, while a proposed new schoolhouse was discussed in 1862.

In November 1870, 14 miles south of the town of Yankalilla, Mr Mole, junior, and party located gold bearing quartz and six tons were sent to the Blumberg crusher:

The earnest hope of the district is that a payable permanent gold field has been found at last. There is no intention to form a public company but should the discovery prove payable machinery will be erected on the spot.



Yankalilla Post Office

The **Hundred of Yankalilla**, County of Hindmarsh, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846 and the town laid out on sections 1180-81 by Thomas Willson circa 1857; he arrived on the *Francis Ridley* in 1857.

On Freycinet's charts **Yankalilla Bay** is shown as *Baie Hortense*.

Photographs are in the *Observer*, 18 January 1908, page 29, of a fire at Paltridge & Sons bark mill on 16 April 1910, page 29, of the Illman family on 13 January 1917, page 26, of a farming scene on 11 December 1926, page 7 (supp.), of the opening of the golf course in the *Chronicle*, 9 June 1928, page 23, of 'Back to Yankalilla' on February 1929, page 49, *Observer*, 2 March 1929, page 37.

**Yankaninna** - A photograph of an 'outback washing day' on the station is in the *Chronicle*, 12 July 1934, page 32. (See *Grindell Hut*)

**Yantanabie** - The Aboriginal name for a local well.

From the time the first well was sunk in the 1880s to find good, fresh water at 190 feet, the location became a crossroads and meeting place for travellers and settlers, both black and white. Not only did the water supply cater for its own Hundred of Walpuppie, but the surrounding Hundreds of Cungena and Tarlton as well.

The **Hundred of Yantanabie**, County of Dufferin, was proclaimed on 23 October 1913 and the town of **Yantanabie** in the Hundred of Walpuppie, 24 km South-East of Wirrulla, on 7 March 1918.

By 1926, it was the 'centre of a wheat growing district 37 miles inland from Streaky Bay':

The annual wheat average delivered at the siding for the past ten years has been 36,000 bags... The township itself is comprised of a school, hall and two business premises... Messrs Jones & Penhale opened a general store in the town in 1919 and now handle wheat, super, wool, machinery and insurance agencies, as well as supervising the post office and telegraph business. Just recently Mrs M.R. Tynan opened a general store and boarding house and travellers are now catered for. The Western Flinders Football Association is comprised of four teams representing Yantanabie, Wirrulla, Poochera and Chandada...

The **Yantanabie** School opened in 1918 and closed in 1951.

**Yantaringa** - A railway siding 2 km north of Verdun derived from the Aboriginal *jantaringa*, meaning 'big lookout'. Rodney Cockburn records that it was recommended to be the name substituted for Hahndorf during World War I but the Peake government rejected it and opted for Ambleside, 'despite the fact that almost within a hop, step and a jump was and is the old-established town [*sic*] and railway station of Ambleside.' (See *Hahndorf*)

**Yanyarrie** - Aboriginal for 'eagle feathers' - Rodney Cockburn records it as 'Yanyarie' and says it means 'place of emus'. The 'Yanyarrie (*sic*) Run' was established by A.W.T. and F.A. Grant and F.W. Stokes in 1868 (lease no. 1630). Originally, this land was leased by Hugh Proby from July 1851.

The **Hundred of Yanyarrie**, County of Granville, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877; its school opened in 1882 and closed in 1954. The **Yanyarrie** Post Office opened in June 1878 and the **Yanyarrie** School in 1873; the latter closed in 1954. The **Yanyarrie Whim** Post Office, opened in 1877 between Eurelia and Yanyarrie on the Hallett-Blinman postal line, was renamed 'Carrieton' in April 1888. In 1884, Messrs Burgoyne and Coglein, MP's, presented to the Minister of Justice and Education (Hon. R.C. Baker) a request from the residents of Yanyarrie that a new school should be provided because 'the building in which it is now carried on is most unsuitable. One of the settlers is willing to give a piece of land on section 168 for a site...' (See *Carrieton*)

**Yanymali Creek** - East of Beltana; Aboriginal for 'mallee'.

**Yapoona** - A school opened as the 'Hundred of Willochra' in 1890; it closed in 1903.

**Yappara** - A railway station, 8 km east of Lameroo. Aboriginal for 'a camp'.

The **Yappara** School opened in 1919 and closed in 1943. Its former name was 'Toora'.

**Yaralin** - A post office in the Hundred of Waikerie, opened in 1922. (See *Klemzig*)

It is an Aboriginal word meaning 'running or flowing'.

**Yarandale** - A post office opened in November 1873 on section 219, Hundred of Yaranyacka. It became 'Lipson' in 1909.

**Yaranyacka, Hundred of** - In the County of Flinders, was proclaimed on 20 June 1872 and corrupted from the Aboriginal *yakkara* (or *jakara*) meaning 'plain' or 'level country'.

The school of this name opened in 1881 and became 'Lipson' in 1909; it closed in 1950. (See *Yacka*)

**Yararoo** - Derived from the Aboriginal *jaro* - 'wide' and *ruwe* - 'place' and applied to pastoral lease no. 77, pioneered and named by William Sharples in 1851 'at the head of St. Vincent Gulf'; he sold out to William Fowler, circa 1859. The **Yararoo** School opened in 1889 and closed in 1891; reopened in 1928 as the 'Hundred of Clinton' it closed in 1938. (See *Fowler, Lake & Yararoo*)

**Yarcowie** - The school, opened in 1877, closed in 1880.

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. [See *Whyte-Yarcowie*]

**Yardea, Mount** - On Upper Eyre Peninsula, about 80 km North-East of Minnipa, was discovered by Stephen Hack in 1857. Aboriginal for 'place of rushes'.

The 'Yardea Run' was held by J. Acraman and G. Main from 1868 (lease no. 1773).

In 1872, because many overseers and others had to ride a long distance to the post office at Yardea:

It has caused much trouble and annoyance as several parties are visiting their winter runs with large flocks of sheep and have to ride a long distance to Yardea for the mail. The blacks have been troublesome here lately, robbing tents and huts and cleaning out the poor shepherds of rations and clothes...

A photograph of a mail coach is in the *Observer*, 18 February 1911, page 32.

**Yardlityanha Waterhole** - East of Lyndhurst; Aboriginal for 'one of the males (animal)'.

**Yarinda** - A property near Lake Gairdner; see pastoral lease no. 1774.

**Yarldakarranha Gorge** - (See *Trebilcock Gap*)

**Yarna Water** - A spring west of Lake Acraman.

The 'Yarna Run' was established by A. Baird in 1872. (See *Haslam*)

**Yaroona** - A town in the Hundred of Kuitpo, about 2 km north of Kangarilla, proclaimed on 15 November 1894. Aboriginal for 'whirlwind place'. It consisted of 16 allotments but was not successful because of the lack of surface water and the inferior land on which it stood. It lies on sections 17 and 18 and, in 1886, working men's blocks, sponsored by G.W. Cotton, MLC, were surveyed around Yaroona to help alleviate the plight of the poor in the community; in 1890, these holdings were offered with perpetual leases.

**Yarrah** - A word the Aborigines applied to a variety of trees. The **Hundred of Yarrah**, County of Newcastle, was proclaimed on 16 December 1880. The town of **Yarrah**, 24 km North-West of Quorn and surveyed in 1863 was offered for sale on 21 July 1864; **Yarrah School** opened in 1892 and closed in 1919. **Yarrah Vale School** existed from 1886 until 1888. The **Yarrahville School** opened as the 'Hundred of Pinnaroo' in 1920; it closed in 1943.

'The little galvanised-iron church at Yarraville [*sic*]' is mentioned in the *Register*, 18 October 1924, page 11g.

**Yarrama** - A school in the Streaky Bay district was opened in 1928 by Doris R. Noske; it closed in 1949; photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 29 August 1929, page 37.

**Yarrawarra** - The City of Port Adelaide's Mayor's Report of 1944/45 defines it as a subdivision of section 1172, Hundred of Port Adelaide; now included in Ottoway, while the Department of Lands records show it was created by George Howell in 1913.

**Yarroo** - This name was given to a property on Yorke Peninsula by William Fowler and described in 1874:

In getting to the spot from Maitland the traveller has to pass through some 25 miles of almost unbroken mallee scrub, and having to follow the one track, which is the only feasible way save to an experienced bushman... Mr Fowler's house is situated in an opening in a range of hills... the houses at Port Wakefield are visible in the morning and evening when the sun's rays fall obliquely upon them. Mr Fowler had last year 1,000 acres under crop with wheat and reaped nine bushels per acre... [*See Yararoo*]

**Yarrowie** - The year of 1877 held high hopes when it was concluded that, 'the township [now known as Appila] bids fair to become eventually as large as any in the north' while the *Areas Express* opined that, 'Yarrowie wants a daily mail; [it] is the centre of a large and wonderful agricultural district and its commercial importance entitles it to immediate attention to its wants', but a local historian concluded that 'a combination of circumstances precluded it from achieving the measure of relative success that eluded all but a few centres':

The policy of the government in placing a town in each Hundred (and in the Hundred of Appila there were two) meant that each town had to compete to win the trade dominance of a larger area than its immediate surroundings. Those that lost out in the struggle had no other course than to stagnate, or die out completely.

For a few years the presence of wheat buyers in the town held the brightest hopes for its growth, and indeed helped it achieve a fair measure of prominence.

With the loss of the expected railway, and the growth of Port Germein at a time when its farmers were struggling to exist, the decline began. A glance at the map reveals the blighted hopes of those towns that were by-passed by the 'iron horse'; almost without exception they were relegated to the status of bystanders, doomed to watch while a few neighbouring centres prospered.

By 1878, there was 'a large hotel, bank, saddler's shop, store, mill, blacksmith, a large and handsome Roman Catholic Church and a Wesleyan Chapel, a school and other buildings':

Yarrowie looks forward to being connected to the rest of the world by railway... Between 70,000 and 80,000 bushels of wheat have already been purchased this season in Yarrowie either for milling or transmission to the railway...

However, by 1889, the *Laura Standard* said that it was 'unfortunately one of the decaying townships of the north.' (See *Appila*) The **Yarrowie School** opened in 1876 and became 'Appila-Yarrowie' in 1880 and 'Appila' in 1918.

A photograph of debutantes is in the *Chronicle*, 15 June 1933, page 34.

**Yartoo** - Derived from the Aboriginal *jartu*, meaning 'one big grass', and applied to pastoral lease (no. 1775) held by A.M. Wooldridge, South-West of Lake Acraman from 1868.

James Hiern was granted the first lease and he sold his rights to John Hirst, with whom A.M. Woodridge was associated; eventually, the lease was forfeited and gazetted for application. At 10 o'clock when the government offices opened G. Main of Acraman & Co and A.M. Wooldridge were both there and simultaneously made application. They had to draw lots for the lease and Wooldridge was successful... he named it Yartoo, a native word meaning 'good, very good'.

**Yarwondutta Rocks** - On section 27, Hundred of Minnipa. Corrupted from the Aboriginal *yuwangdutu* - 'where the land rises up'.

**Yarwood** - A subdivision of part sections 2249-50, Hundred of Kooringa, by Anthony Forster and Samuel Nelson, circa 1858. (See *Millerton*)

**Yatala** - A Kaurna tribal word possibly connected to the verb *yatun*, meaning 'to steal'. Recorded, also, as *jartala*, possibly derived from *jerta* - 'land, earth or country' or *yertala/yattala* - 'cascade waterfall or creek'.

Two subdivisions bear the name **Yatala**: section 422, Hundred of Yatala, cut up by Osmond Gilles circa 1848 and sections 191-92, Hundred of Port Adelaide, subdivided by Samuel D. Young in 1877. Osmond Gilles described his creation as 'the future point at which railways must diverge from Adelaide to the Port and to the mining districts of the north; these sections must become of enormous value. The spirited proprietor proposes to devote a large

proportion of their produce towards local purposes and improvements. In addition to the ground now occupied by the Smelting Company an allotment has been set aside for the 'Phoenix Hotel' and Yatala will soon become among the most flourishing townships...'

In an editorial comment it was said that the land 'we believe alluded to is on sections 422 and 2072 immediately north of Albert Town.' The smelter in the 'Village of Yatala' is described in the *South Australian*, 26 September 1848 while *Parliamentary Paper* 24/1874 says its school was being conducted in a dwelling-house by Kate G. Cooney with 48 enrolled pupils; it opened in 1873 and closed in 1876. (See *Chinedower & Stockade*)

In the course of erection by a company, for the purpose of our townsman, Mr Davy's patent invention for smelting copper ores, Mr Osmond Gilles presented to the company ten acres of land, near Albert Town, for the purpose of building the works. These are situated close to the present road from the northern mines to the Port...

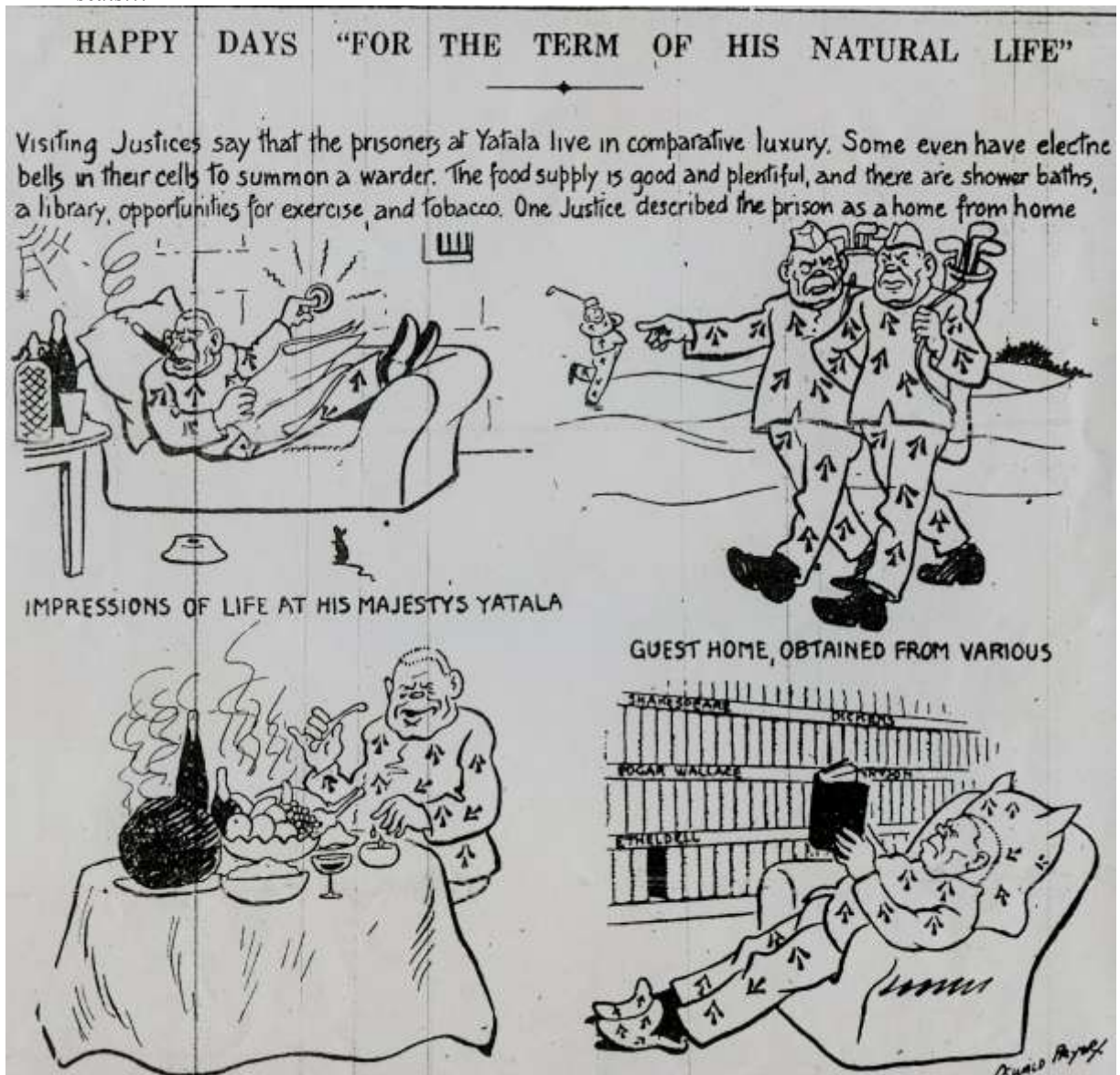
**Yatala Vale** is an Adelaide suburb standing on section 5462, Hundred of Yatala, the boundaries of which were gazetted on 18 May 1978.

The **Hundred of Yatala**, County of Adelaide, was proclaimed on 29 October 1846, (See *Yattalunga*)

**Yatala Shoal**, in Backstairs Passage (see *Cape Saint Albans*) and **Yatala Reef** south of Fowlers Bay, were both named after the government schooner *Yatala*.

In respect of the **Yatala Labour Prison**, in 1857 it was said that 'in August last the government was embarrassed by the large number of able-bodied destitute men requiring relief through inability to gain employment':

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



Cartoon from *The News* – 21 February 1929

**Yatala Harbor** is a popular fishing area west of Nectar Brook.

**Yatala Blocks** - (See *Challa Gardens*).



**Yates Range** - Charles and Sarah Yates, landholders in the 'Mount Remarkable Special Survey'. Following the death of her husband Mrs Yates married John Howard Angus.

**Yatina** - This Aboriginal name of a black rock in the vicinity was given to a town in the Hundred of Black Rock Plain, 24 km south of Orroroo, proclaimed on 16 July 1874; the **Yatina** School opened in 1879 and closed in 1952.

A photograph of students is in the *Chronicle*, 10 August 1933, page 32. (See *Black Rock*)

In 1876, a meeting of selectors was held in Nott's Hotel, Yatina, 'to ascertain the... intentions of the government towards the farmers as regards the payment of the instalment of interest falling due next year, in view of the lamentable failure of the crops in the district this season':

Mr R. Nutt [*sic*] said that the cost of land in the district had averaged about 30 shillings an acre to the farmers and the squatters had their land much cheaper.

While the farmers had to pay from £20 to £40 per square mile for their land, the squatters got it for something like 10 shillings per square mile... Mr Jamieson said it was disagreeable to plead poverty, but if the Commissioner of Crown Lands would take a trip there he could see for himself that there was good and sufficient cause for such a plea this year...

**Yatta** - This place, 'about six miles from Gawler', was mentioned in 1857, while, in 1861, a report says a picnic was conducted there by a temperance society. (See *Yattalunga*)

**Yattagolina Creek** - In the Hundred of Mann. Aboriginal for 'winter river'.

The name was applied, also, to a lead and copper mine at Rapid Bay discovered by H.W. Phillips in February 1844.

**Yattalunga** - In the Hundred of Munno Para and derived from the Aboriginal *yertala* or *yattala* - 'cascade waterfall or creek' and *unga* or *nga* - 'place' or 'locality'. (See *Yatala*)

In a paper entitled 'Aboriginal Rock Paintings, South Para River', by N.B. Tindale and H. Sheard, is the following statement: 'The Upper Yattalunga Shelter is situated on the northern bank of the South Para River... at the lower end of a river flat... above the junction of Tenafeate or Star's Creek.'

The discovery of the Aboriginal drawings was reported in 1902:

A remarkable discovery has recently been made by Mr Percy Ifould, a student of the Adelaide School of Mines. During a prospecting tour in the Humbug Scrub, near Onetree Hill, he came across an aboriginal shelter which, upon examination, he discovered contained drawings of birds and other hieroglyphics, some of them probably of symbolical meaning... [See *Yatta*]

The name was given to a subdivision of part sections 4175, 4178-9 by C.R. and J.M. Viney in 1978.

**Yedlakoo Creek** - Aboriginal for 'far off'. (See *Bartsch Creek*)

**Yednalue** - An Aboriginal word; the 'Yednelue (*sic*) Run' was, apparently, named by F.W. Stokes in 1869 (lease no. 1627), about 16 km east of Cradock.

Originally, it was held under four leases issued to the Browne brothers from 1851, the location of which was described as 'East of Watt's Sugar Loaf' and 'South of Rawnsley's Bluff'.

The **Hundred of Yednalue**, County of Granville, was proclaimed on 18 January 1877.

The **Yednalue** School opened in 1887 and closed in 1926.

In 1885, it was reported that 'all the spinifex or porcupine grass which affords both food and shelter for the rabbits was systematically burned so the rabbits... became an easy prey for dogs':

These efforts are supplemented by the use of poisoned wheat, traps and snares, all three of which are very useful in rocky country, where the dogs cannot run very well. The party of 30 men is divided into six camps... a headman, a cook and three men, with a number of dogs to each camp...

**Yeelanna** - It was the Aboriginal name of a local spring; the town, 16 km north of Cummins, was laid out on part section 1B, Hundred of Shannon, by Lancelot B. Smith in 1952 and comprised 15 lots along Bell Terrace.

The **Yeelanna** School opened in 1909 and closed in 1972. (See *Bellwood*)

Photographs of the arrival of the railway are in the *Chronicle*, 24 April 1909, page 32.

**Yellowman Creek** - Near Murray-Town, and named after one of Alexander Campbell's bullocks that died there.

**Yelta** - This Aboriginal name of a small animal was given to a railway station, 3 km ESE of Moonta, and taken from the Yelta copper mine in the vicinity. In 1910, it was considered not unreasonable:

To suppose that the Yelta mine may, with energetic and able management when fully manned, become proportionately a rival of its nearest neighbour. Or are we to believe that the richer lodes of the Moonta mines were designed by Providence to end abruptly within the boundaries of the holdings acquired...

**Yeltacowie** - Near Lake Torrens and a corruption of *yolticowie*, the Aboriginal name of a waterhole in Pernatty Creek, seen by John McD. Stuart on 15 June 1858.

The 'Yeltacowie Run' (lease no. 2433) was held by J. Maslin from 1874.

**Yeltukka** - A railway station 16 km North-West of Cummins. Aboriginal for 'new place'.

The **Yeltukka** School opened in 1934 and closed in 1942.

**Yerda Well** - (See *Glenloth & Tarcoola*)

**Yerila, Mount** - A trigonometrical station about 35 km west of Lake Callabonna, and taken from the Aboriginal name for a creek in the vicinity. (See *Ehrenbreitstien, Mount*)

**Yerlo** - A railway station that, in 1981, was closed and replaced by North Haven. (See *Outer Harbour Cottages*)

**Yettie Creek** - Contiguous to sections 27/29, Hundred of Barossa.

**Yetto** - A railway station on the former Willunga line. Aboriginal for 'good'.

The **Yetto East** School opened in 1980 and became 'Coorara' in the same year. (See *Coorara*)

**Yilke** - Aboriginal for 'salt' or 'sea water'. **Yilki Town** was laid out on section 10, Hundred of Encounter Bay, 3 km South-West of Victor Harbor, by Ridgway W. Newland, circa 1840 and advertised as **Yeilkey**.



Fountain Inn at Yilke

**Yongala** - Is derived from the Aboriginal *janalakawi* - 'wide water', so named because of the presence of a wide reedy swamp. In an interesting article on Aboriginal nomenclature in 1921, Mr N.A. Webb says the name is corrupted from *yungulya* - 'a brother'.

The **Hundred of Yongala**, County of Dalhousie, was proclaimed on 20 July 1871 and the government town of **Yongala**, 13 km South-West of Peterborough, on 1 June 1876.

It stands on what was, originally, pastoral lease no. 61, taken up by Thomas B. Marchant on 1 July 1851 and called 'Mannanerie' (*sic*). (*See Cudmore Hill & Mannanarie*)

Daniel Cudmore held lease no. 107 at 'Yongala, Browne's Hill' and the drought of the 1860s brought hard times upon him for, in 1865, he addressed the Commissioner of Crown Lands:

We have sustained heavy losses. Out of 5,200 ewes we had only 800 lambs and 700 of the ewes perished... we have had 50,000 travelling sheep besides horses and cattle across this run since last August and from the proximity of the Beniah water on Marchant's Mannanarie Run they usually remain one night and part of two days on this run destroying the best of our feed...

On expiration of the lease in 1871 the station was resumed and auctioned under the provisions of the Strangways Act.

A proposed school was discussed in 1877 and 1878; it was opened by William S. Heithersay in 1879 and closed in 1975; **Yongala Blocks** School opened in 1904 and became 'Canowie Belt' in 1905; it closed in 1967. The **Hundred of Yongala** School existed from 1887 until 1902, **Yongala South** School from 1891 until 1942, **Yongala North** School from 1880 until 1881; **Yongala Vale** School opened as **Yongala Woolshed** in 1903 and reverted to **Yongala Vale** in 1905; it closed in 1939.

A photograph of the opening of the council chamber is in the *Observer*, 11 October 1913, page 29, of a war memorial on 22 October 1921, page 24.

Biographical details of Mrs Lynch, who was born in 1799, are in the *Observer*, 11 February 1905, page 26a; a photograph appears on 8 April 1905.

**York** - The 'Township of York' was laid out by John Finlay Duff, on section 394, Hundred of Yatala, circa 1840; now included in Beverley:

The frontages of York are both sides of Mr Grey's Halfway House, adjoining on one side Beverley and opposite Kilkenny. The allotments abound with first class brick clays. Good water is obtained at a moderate depth.

It is, no doubt, of English origin where it was the capital of Roman Britain; the Anglo-Saxon for 'men of York' was *eoferwic-ceaster* and the Danes made *eoferwic* into *jordvik*; the translation to 'York' is easy. (*See Allenby Gardens*)

The **County of York** was proclaimed on 25 April 1895 in honour of the Duke of York, later King George V.

**Yorke** - On 30 March 1802, Matthew Flinders named **Yorke Peninsula** after Right Honourable, Charles Philip Yorke of the Admiralty. Baudin called it 'Cambaceres Peninsula' after Jean Jacques Regis Cambaceres, Duke of Parma (1753-1824) who, in 1799, was appointed Second Consul of France and after the downfall of Napoleon was exiled and, later, pardoned.

To escape opprobrium in Adelaide boxing matches were conducted on Yorke Peninsula and, in 1863, the steamer *Young Australian* was chartered to convey contestants and fans across Saint Vincent Gulf to Surveyor's Point where they landed to witness a bout described as 'undecided'; however, on the trip home two intoxicated would-be 'pugs' had a set-to on the deck.

A return match for the two professionals took place a few weeks later at the foothills where they belaboured one another until one of them 'felt or feigned an indisposition' to continue the contest.

**Yinkanie** - An Aboriginal word for 'giving' applied to a town, in the Hundred of Moorook, 16 km south of Kingston OM, proclaimed on 24 February 1927. It ceased to exist on 31 March 1960.

The **Yinkanie** School was opened in 1936 by Florence E.C. Horwood and closed in 1941.

**Ynoo** - Samuel Rogers' sheep run on Yorke Peninsula. Supposedly, Aboriginal for 'sweet water'. (*See Minlacowie, Hundred of*)

**Yombo** - A name proposed for the Taperoo railway station. Aboriginal for 'a porpoise'.



Mr G. Riddle's 'White Steamer' on Yorke Peninsula - 1912

The Aborigines knew the vicinity of **Yorke town** as *karinja - kari* - 'emu' and *nja* - 'place'. Part section 85, Hundred of Melville, was surveyed into allotments by J.C. Lovely on behalf of the landowners, Charles Frederick Beaumont and Frederick Stanley, in 1872.

The original plan shows **Yorke Town**, but it was advertised as 'The Town of **Yorke**', taking its name from Yorke Peninsula. (See *Weaner Flat*)

On 26 September 1872 it was reported that 'Mr Krichauff asked whether the government intended to lay out a township at or near Pentonvale, the head station of Messrs Anstey and Gile's run on Yorke's Peninsula and the Commissioner of Crown Lands replied that he had received an extensively signed memorial on the subject':

We find that the Crown Lands Office is forestalled by Messrs Green & Co, who advertised for sale on the 25th of this month another township to be called **Yorke** situated on the southern portion of section 85, about 3½ miles in a straight line from the head station... The South-East corner of this township is at the junction of five roads... about this junction are the Melville Hotel, a post office, a store and blacksmith's shop, so that the nucleus of a little town exists there already.'



Salt farming on Yorke Peninsula



'Smoko' at Yorketown

A photograph of the main street is in the *Chronicle*, 14 January 1905, page 25 and of an elephant parading in same on 11 September 1930, page 35, of salt farming in the *Observer*, 3 March 1917, page 25, of members of the municipal council on 6 February 1904, page 23a, *Chronicle*, 16 January 1904, page 42, of a horse sale on 10 December 1904, page 30, of an Australia Day celebration on 14 August 1915, page 29, of a Boy Scouts' Camp on 7 April 1932, page 33, of members of a musical and elecutionary group in the *Observer*, 12 October 1907, page 30, of the Methodist Church on 22 May 1909, page 28, of members of a Young Men's Club on 11 October 1913, page 30, of a football team on 20 August 1921, page 25, of 'Miss Yorketown', Miss Gertie Aldenhoven, in the *Chronicle*, 27 October 1928, page 41.

**Yorke Valley** was a post office on Yorke Peninsula; opened in 1873 it closed in 1874; its exact location is unknown. The **Yorke Valley School** opened in 1884 and closed in 1946.

**Yorke Ville** was an 1883 subdivision of section 50, Hundred of Davenport, by Thomas Moyle; now included in Port Augusta.

**Yosemite Park** - The name was imported from the United States of America and, in 1910, applied to a subdivision of part section 336, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Charles W. Neville, real estate operator of Victoria; now included in Bridgewater.

In 1909, it was reported that 'in order to meet the convenience of a great number of people and to give everyone the opportunity of securing one or more Lots in this beautiful estate':

We have decided to sell, for one week only, your own choice of any lots including those with a frontage to the main Mount Barker Road on the following remarkable terms. Prices will remain as previously advertised... payable at a rate of 10 shillings per month - No deposit - No interest - No extra charges...

You do not have to build - You do not have to fence...

The following appeared in 1905 and was taken from a pamphlet circulated in California, USA:

South Australia offers many attractions. As a health spot Adelaide hills, with wild floral fragrance, pure air, water, and eucalyptus are unrivalled. People eat, sleep and enjoy life better, live longer there than in many parts of California. Nature seems to have made it a disease-resisting land. There is no rank vegetation, no malaria, no alkali, no poison oak, no catarrh, no rattlesnakes to disturb the day's outing...

With its 'rugged and picturesque mountain scenery' the district was said to resemble the 'lovely Yosemite Valley in California.' It might well be called the 'golden valley' with its gullies in the springtime a golden bowers of our national flower - the wattle... Having a delightful climate, coupled with a heavy rainfall during most of the year, excellent fruit and vegetable crops are the rule. Blackberries, which grow



luxuriantly in the valleys, are at this time of the year in great demand, people from the city visiting the place every weekend to gather them.

The environs of Bridgewater are full of interest to the visitor. The natural flora, varied bird life and mountain scenery are features as attractive as those of any district in the State. Its importance from a suburban residential point of viewpoint has been greatly enhanced by the recent provision of electric lighting and power services, an improved railway service and a 'better road' programme...

**Young** - Sir Henry Fox Young was Governor of South Australia from 1848 to 1854 and his name is commemorated by the **County of Young**, proclaimed on 19 April 1860 and the **Hundred of Young**, County of Grey, on 1 April 1858. One of the most important events of his regime was the passing of the *Bullion Act*, thereby saving the colony from bankruptcy at the time of the rush to the Victorian goldfields that commenced in September 1851.

He was almost paranoid in his belief that Port Elliot was destined to become a huge port on account of the River Murray trade and spent in excess of £20,000 of government money on facilities at this place which proved to be fruitless. On leaving South Australia he succeeded Sir William Denison as Governor of Tasmania, where he presided from January 1855 to December 1861. (See *Tinline, Hundred of*)

**Mount Young**, in the Hundred of Randell, was named by Matthew Flinders on 8 March 1802 after Sir William Young (1751-1821), one of the Lords of the Admiralty from 1795 to 1801.

**Young Rocks** - (See *Mitchie Reef*)

**Younghusband** - William Younghusband (ca.1814-1863), merchant and politician, was a member of the Legislative Council from 1851 to 1861 and his name is perpetuated by **Younghusband Peninsula** in the Coorong, surveyed first in 1875; **Cape Younghusband** on Kangaroo Island, named by Captain B. Douglas in 1857; **Hundred of Younghusband**, County of Russell, proclaimed on 18 October 1860 - it is part of the former 'Hundred of Murray' - its school opened in 1889 and closed circa 1949; **Lake Younghusband** near Kingoonya and **Mount Younghusband** near Streaky Bay

**Youngville** - In the 1870s it was described as a small village one mile north of Reynella.

**Yudlamoora, Mount** - East of Lyndhurst; Aboriginal for 'rough flintstone'.

**Yudnapinna Hill** - Seventy-one kilometres North-West of Port Augusta. The 'Yudnapinna Run' was established by Thomas McT. Gibson in 1864 (lease no. 1648). Photographs of the station are in the *Observer*, 7 February 1925, page 33. The **Yudnapinna** Post Office opened in January 1902.

**Yudnamutana Creek** - In the North Flinders Ranges. Aboriginal for 'stony country'.

The **Yudnamutana** Post Office opened circa 1862.



Semi-dugout store at Yudnamutana – circa 1918



Yudnamutana Mine and Smelter - 1909

**Yukurla Spring** - (See *Awi Yukurla*)

In 1864, it was reported that 'the Yudnamutana [*sic*] races took place on New Year's Day when about 120 persons assembled to witness the sports':

As the races were hurriedly got up the stakes were of course small... Horses of all sorts and sizes were there, from the broken down old screw without a sound leg to stand upon up to the well-bred racehorse. Every 'Cousin Jack' who had a horse to ride, rode him there; and although the country was uneven and hilly not an accident, nor even a single 'burster', occurred to mar the day's proceedings. The ground chosen for the course was a piece of road between the mine and Umberatana... three quarters of a mile in length... Captain Terrell officiated as judge...

Photographs are in the *Chronicle*, 17 March 1917, page 25, 28 October 1922, page 32.



**Yuluna Creek** - A tributary creek flowing into Aroona Gorge, north of Wilpena Pound. In Aboriginal legend, *Yulu* the kingfisher drank from a spring feeding the creek.

**Yumali** - A railway station 40 km South-East of Tailem Bend. The **Yumali** School opened on 11 September 1938 with Winifred Head as the teacher and closed in 1960. Derived from the Aboriginal *juramalda* - 'our country'.

Its former name was 'Wahpunyah'.



Loading grain at a farm near Yumali

A photograph of a football team is in the *Chronicle*, 14 November 1935, page 35.

**Yundi** - Eight kilometres South-East of Willunga is an Aboriginal word for 'feathers'. In the 1930s it was an aptly-named settlement for poultry production on sections 151-2, Hundred of Myponga,. By 1933, there were 19 families, totalling 130 men, women and children at Yundi, selected from the unemployed persons in Adelaide.

The camp was under the control of the Employment Promotion Council and financed by grants from the Federal and State governments. 'Three months ago the valley was virgin scrub but today each settler has a three-roomed galvanised iron house and a poultry shed... A school has been erected and will open in the New Year with 45 scholars...' It closed in 1963.

**Yunkunga** - A school near Mount Barker conducted by Henry Bonnar from 1853.



Wool bales carted by H.E. Dring, mail contractor of Yunta

**Yunta** - The town, 80 km North-East of Peterborough, was proclaimed on 13 January 1887; its school opened in 1891. Mr Coombe of the SA Museum said:

To the tribes of Lake Eyre the word meant a 'bullroarer', that is, a piece of wood attached to a string of human hair which, when swung rapidly, with a circular motion, produced a penetrating sound. To the Dieri tribe the word *yuntha* meant a certain piece of wood used in ceremonial dances.

Pastor Schurmann, a Lutheran missionary, recorded the words *yanta* and *yarnta* as meaning 'there' or 'at a place'. Pastor Meyer described the word *yunte* as meaning 'together' or 'to assemble'. Prof N. B. Tindale said it is derived from *junta* (pronounced yunta) - 'female genital organs'. Let us allow Horace Cobden Talbot have the last word in respect of the puzzle surrounding the meaning of *yunta*; 'it is modestly defined as referring to a woman's anatomy.'

Thus, as he and Mr Tindale are in unison, we let the matter rest.

As a postscript to this nomenclature, in latter day records Tindale says it derives from *jarnda* - 'the plain', while Rodney Cockburn associates it with a spring 'three miles from the township.'

In 1885, rabbit killing was the 'favourite sport, as the men kill them in numbers and thus add a little to their earnings':

They are paid the usual rate for scalps and also provide themselves with cheap meat. Those who do not keep dogs... take their spades and dig the rabbits out of their burrows. One cute man at Yunta has no less than five dogs... and I am told he makes a very good thing out of them...

Photographs of Aboriginal carvings near Yunta are in the *Observer*, 25 June 1927, page 34.

**Yura Cave** - East of Beltana; 'Aborigines' cave'.

**Yurgo** - A railway station, 19 km SE of Karoonda, and a post office operating from 1 July 1926 until 29 November 1969. The **Yurgo** School opened in 1926 and closed in 1946. Derived from *jurgo*, Aboriginal for 'a long way'.

**Yuwanyinha Spring** - East of Lyndhurst; Aboriginal for 'standing up'.