

Place Name SUMMARY (PNS) 5.4.1/14

‘ITJIKAWINGGA’

(Second Valley)

(last edited: 4/2/2013)

Abstract

‘Itji-kawingga’ is a Kaurna name which Tindale, and perhaps his Ngarrindjeri informant Albert Karlowan, applied to the springs and associated campsite on Sections 1563-4 at Second Valley, a short distance northwest of the main road on the River Parananacooka.

Tindale probably related it to ‘Jaitjakawengga Reserve’ (see PNS 5.4.1/3 Yaityakawingga).

However, ‘Itji-kawingga’ and its original do not apply here (unless it is an unknown generic name). The name was recorded originally by the first surveyors in 1839 on the headwaters of Nowhere Else Creek near Delamere (see PNS 5.4.1/12 ?Ityikawingga at Nowhere Else Creek).

<i>Coordinates</i>	The upper springs at Second Valley on Sections 1563-4 are at -35.525372° Latitude, 138.227738° Longitude.
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Language Information

<i>Meaning</i>	‘place of the <i>ityi</i> water’.
<i>Etymology</i>	<i>ityi</i> [unknown] + <i>kauwe</i> ‘[fresh] water’ + <i>-ngga</i> ‘at, near’
<i>Notes</i>	There is no evidence or linguistic likelihood for Tindale’s derivation from a hypothetical adjective <i>itji</i> ‘first’, based on the Kaurna adverb <i>itti</i> ‘first’.
<i>Language Family</i>	Thura-Yura: ‘Kaurna’.
<i>KWP Former Spelling</i>	probably Ityi-kawingga
<i>KWP New Spelling 2010</i>	Ityi-kawingga
<i>Phonemic Spelling</i>	/ityikawingka/
<i>Pronunciation</i>	“Ityi-kawingga”.
<i>Pronunciation tips</i>	Stress the 1 st syllable; secondary stress on the 3 rd ; ‘au’ as in ‘cow’; every ‘a’ as in Maori ‘haka’; ‘ngg’ as in ‘finger’.

Main source evidence

Date	1930s
Original source text	“ Itji`ka:winga ” [<i>arrow to Second Valley</i>].
Reference	Tindale annotated map, Hundred of Yankalilla AA 338/24/101.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	?Karlowan 1935

Date	?1960s
Original source text	“ Itjika:winga ” [<i>arrow to printed ‘Second Valley’</i>].
Reference	Tindale annotated map, County Hindmarsh, AA 338/24/121.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	

Date	n.d. (?1980s)
Original source text	“ Itji`ka:winga - Camp at spring Section 1564 H OF Yankalilla, Second Valley . Lit. ‘First Water’. Deriv. `itji first + `ka:wi water. Tindale ms.”
Reference	Tindale Kurna place-name card 482.
Informants credited	
Informants uncredited	

Date	2006
Original source text	“Second Valley.... Professor Tindale says that its Aboriginal name meant ‘place of water’ and applied specifically to springs near sections 1563 and 1564”.
Reference	Manning 2006, <i>Manning’s Place Names of SA</i> : 384.
Informants credited	Tindale (no source given).
Informants uncredited	

Discussion: TINDALE AT SECOND VALLEY SPRINGS:

Tindale’s papers include several records of a name “Itji`ka:winga”, described as a “Camp at spring Section 1564... Second Valley”. He also provides a meaning, “First Water”, and a derivation, “itji first + `ka:wi water”.¹

This is clearly the same name as the ‘Ichicouinga / Ehecowinga’ of the early surveyors and settlers, but I have found no trace of any other evidence in Tindale or elsewhere to locate it at Second Valley. Tindale could easily have got ‘Ehecowinga’ from ‘Old Colonist’ in the original *Register* essays of 1851, though I know of no evidence to prove this. If so, it is very puzzling why

he transferred the location from Stockyards (Delamere) “about a mile” south of Denton’s farm on the Yattagolinga River, to Second Valley three miles north of it where ‘Old Colonist’ had been two days earlier.² The map he used had a “spring” and ‘Water Reserve’ marked at this location (Randalsea, Second Valley) but not at Delamere, though another water reserve is marked much closer at Bullaparinga. Even Tindale’s often sloppy methods ought to have prevented him from applying the name at Second Valley unless he was guided (or misled) by Karlowan.

“Itjika:winga” is one of the names written carefully in red ink on the County Hindmarsh map as “gatherings from other research maps of N.B. Tindale”.³ In this case the only primary record is his own old annotation on the Hundred of Yankalilla map; which is undated and uncredited individually, but may come under one of the general credits, “Karloan Dec 1935”.⁴ Elsewhere he noted that in that month he

*worked at odd times on several days with Karlowan... We put numbers of new place names on the map including a series along the coast from Cape Jervis to Adelaide.*⁵

Karlowan, a traveller of the coastal routes like Milerum, probably knew the springs at Second Valley and may have used the “camp” there, at the site which was the first to be taken up by settlers after the 1839 surveys.⁶ This Ngarrindjeri man may have been Tindale’s authority for the map and card records of ‘Itji’ka:winga’. But if so, we may doubt whether this was from his own knowledge unprompted. The same sessions in 1935 also turned up his version of several names taken from “Adel. Observer 13.4.1844” (an essay by the survey worker Louis Piesse), which Tindale must have either shown him or read to him. Karlowan’s versions of these are sometimes demonstrably wrong.⁷

It is possible that Karlowan understood that this name had already been applied at Stockyards (Delamere). If so, it would tend to imply that he saw it as a class name – possibly because he could see that it included *kauwe* ‘water’? – and therefore applicable to another site as well. But whether this was so or not, in any case Tindale was guilty either of confusing the Stockyards with Second Valley, or of accepting the transfer of the name to a new site without recording the process or even (it seems) remembering it years later.

In Ngarrindjeri there are two morphemes *-itji*: one means ‘without’, the other means ‘he, she, it’. They are both suffixes and so not likely to be at the beginning of a hybrid word coined by Karlowan. The glosses are almost certainly Tindale’s, but he takes no account of Ngarrindjeri language here. His two cards for ‘itji’ show that he had seen *itti* in Teichelmann and Schürmann and used one of their translations, ‘first’: but failed to note that it is an adverb, and assumed that it could be altered to *itji* and was the same word that Karlowan was using – a speaker of Ngarrindjeri and not of Kurna. Needless to say, none of this has any linguistic credibility.

It is perhaps conceivable that Karlowan had inherited some knowledge of a post-contact Ngarrindjeri tradition which used this name for the Second Valley springs: and its original Kurna use may conceivably have been as a generic term for any freshwater site.⁸ But the evidence is very slim and doubtful.

As so often with Tindale, there are many loose ends with unanswerable questions.

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End of Summary

¹ Annotated maps Hd Yankalilla AA 338/24/101 and County Hindmarsh AA 338/24/121; Kurna place-name card 482; Kurna Vocabulary cards 'itji'.

² 'Old Colonist' 1851, In EM Yelland 1983, *Colonists, Copper and Corn* [2nd ed.]: 37, cp. chapters 6 and 7.

³ Tindale map County Hindmarsh AA 338/24/121.

⁴ Tindale map Hd Yankalilla, AA 338/24/101.

⁵ Tindale, 'Murray River notes', AA 338/1/31/1: 197.

⁶ See PNS 5.4.1/2 'Parananacooka'. There are several springs at Second Valley, originating in an underground formation of marble. Apart from those on Section 1563-4 mentioned by Tindale, there is one downstream on the tributary 'Second Valley Creek', on Section 1565.

⁷ See e.g. PNS 4.3.3/3 Kanyanyapilla; 4.3.3/8 'Kunanjapilba'; 4.3.3/1 Tarniyandingga; 4.3.3/9 'Tarniyundingga'.

⁸ See 'Some Conjectures' in Management File of PNS 5.4.1/12 ?Ityi-kauwingga.