

THE IPSWICH LOGO

The new logo of the amalgamated Ipswich City Council was designed to depict the bright future of the new city. It is a stylised 'I' for Ipswich and symbolises many aspects of the city.

Most importantly, the green and gold portions highlight the merging of the former Moreton Shire and Ipswich City local authority areas. The white flowing band between them is both the letter 'i' and the lifegiving Bremer River.

A bold sun above the environmentally friendly green and gold pastures promotes the importance of the rural landscape and lifestyle to our regional city.

Gold is symbolic of the bountiful rural landscape and also gives a sense of winning and achieving. Emerald green has long been associated with Ipswich representative sporting colours. Together, green and gold could not be more patriotic.

While the strikingly simple logo has a modern look, the serif typeface chosen is the classic Goudy, which reinforces the notion of Ipswich and a city of immense heritage value.

The logo was designed by Peter Rea of the Ipswich firm Peter Rea Design Marketing.

THE NAME IPSWICH

The first name for Ipswich was 'The Limestone Hills' or 'The Limestone Station', the name used in convict days when lime was quarried here. This name was shortened to simply 'Limestone' and was the name used by the first free settlers in 1842. It appeared on the first maps of the town and was used in the newspaper reports in the Moreton Bay Courier.

The name Ipswich was given by Sir George Gipps, governor of New South Wales. Gipps visited the site of the new town just before the free settlers arrived, while surveyors were still working to draw up a plan for the town.

Governor Gipps interfered with the surveyor's work: he said the streets had to be narrow and he told the surveyor that Limestone did not need a town square. He also decided to change the name. If you look at the first plan drawn by the surveyor Wade in 1842, it bears the words 'Proposed Plan of the Town of Limestone, by Henry Wade Surveyor'. Above that in smaller letters added later is "to be called IPSWICH".

Why did Governor Gipps choose the name Ipswich?

One possibility is that he remembered what Harry Rous had said when he visited Moreton Bay about 10 years earlier. Harry Rous was captain of the ship 'Rainbow' and he was also the second oldest son of Viscount Dunwich, Earl of Stradbroke - this is where the names Dunwich and Stradbroke Island come from. Harry Rous must also have visited the country near Limestone because he is supposed to have said that it reminded him of the town of Ipswich which was near his home at Stradbroke in England.

Maybe Governor Gipps remembered this and picked Ipswich when he wanted a new name instead of a convict name. Ipswich in England is a very old town and it used to be spelled 'Gippeswic' which means Gippi's Wic or Gippi's Village.

So Ipswich was Gippi's Village. In other words, Governor Gipps might have named the town after himself. We don't really know.

LOCALITY NAMES AND OLD SUBURB NAMES

Bremer River: named after Sir John Bremer who sailed in the ship 'Tamar' to establish a settlement at Port Essington in northern Australia.

Little Ipswich: this name was used in the first surveys of Ipswich. It was the area near the One Mile bridge now called West Ipswich. Little Ipswich was divided into 'garden allotments' for vegetable gardens and small farmlets. The road to the Darling Downs led over a ford in the river here (about where the bridge is today) and many bullock drivers camped here at night with their teams. An inn was nearby.

Denmark Hill: there is a Denmark Hill in London, so perhaps this is the origin of the name.

Devil's Gully: this is the gully along Marsden Parade, just off Brisbane Street. A woman named Mrs Stewart used to walk from Gordon Street to meet her husband as he walked home from work at the boiling down works on the banks of the Bremer River. One day, she heard a noise and, thinking it was her husband, called out 'Halloa Willy'. She was astonished by a 'sudden wave of a thunderous nature' coming along the gully. When her husband arrived a little later, Mrs Stewart was very upset and frightened and said she had seen 'the devil himself'. The gully has been called Devil's Gully ever since.

Hungry Flats (or perhaps Hungary Flats): part of Brassall. Several explanations have been given. Hungry - because the land was poor and very cold in winter and Hungary because a Hungarian lived there.

Emerald Hill: an old name for part of Brassall now used again as an estate name.

SUBURB NAMES

Amberley: the original settlers of this area were James and Martha Collett who arrived in Ipswich in the 1850s and settled on a 300 acre property at Three Mile Creek. They called their farm 'Amberley' after their home in West Sussex, England.

Basin Pocket: this pocket of land is bounded on three sides by the Bremer River and is near 'The Basin', a wider section of the river where paddle steamers could turn in the early days.

Bergins Hill: possibly named after a bailiff (court official) Thomas Bergin who lived in the area, or more probably, after Denis Bergin, publican of the Prince Alfred Hotel at Bundamba. Denis was also a prospector and a seam of coal was named the Bergin seam after him.

Blackstone: an early Welsh resident of the suburb said it had been named by Mrs Orr, wife of a local farmer. The area was originally called Bundamba Creek but this was confused with Bundamba. The name Aberdare was suggested, but was already being used in the area. Finally, Mrs Orr who was the postmistress at the time suggested Blackstone, apparently after a place in Ireland.

Booval: named after Booval House, the home of George Faircloth. Booval House was the centre of a cotton plantation in the 1860s. The house is still standing and was a convent for many years.

Brassall: Surveyor James Warner first used this name on a plan on October 6 1851, but didn't give its meaning. Brassall was a separate shire with its own council from March 1860 to January 1, 1917 when the area became part of Ipswich. The state school opened in 1893.

Bundamba: The name was originally 'Bundanba' from the aboriginal words 'bundan' meaning stone axe and 'ba' place of. Like Brassall, it was once a separate shire. The spelling was officially changed to Bundamba in 1932.

Coalfalls: named after coal seams visible in the riverbank at this point. Sir James Blair lived here and his house was named 'Coalfalls'.

Collingwood Park: the name of a new estate, which became an official suburb name in 1982. Presumably named after the suburb (or a football team?) in Melbourne.

Churchill: this seems an obvious name, but surprisingly there is no evidence for its origin.

Dinmore: named after a town in Herefordshire in England; possibly related to the Welsh word 'Dinmawr' meaning 'great hill'.

Eastern Heights: the name refers to the high ridge on the eastern side of the centre of town. The area near East Ipswich Railway Station was first called 'Limestone', the original name for Ipswich.

Ebbw Vale: this is a Welsh name and the 'w' is pronounced 'oo'. Ebbw Vale is a Welsh mining town in Glamorgan in Wales.

Gailes: the original name was Dingo Hill and it was changed to Gailes in 1925. Mrs Ellerton, wife of the Superintendent of Goodna Asylum, suggested the name. Dr Ellerton was a keen golfer. Mrs Ellerton came from West Ayrshire in Scotland, near the Western Gailes Golf Course. Gailes became a suburb of Ipswich in 1959.

Goodna: the original name was Woogaroo and this referred to a waterhole in the creek. When an asylum was built and called Woogaroo Asylum, a new name was needed for the suburb. An unfortunate misunderstanding in language seems to be responsible for this name which is an aboriginal word meaning dung.

Leichhardt: named after the explorer Ludwig Leichhardt who passed through Ipswich on one of his trips. Blacksmith Donald Campbell is said to have shod his horses at Little Ipswich (West Ipswich).

Moore's Pocket: Probably named after Thomas Moore, an early blacksmith.

New Chum: named after the New Chum mine. Most of the residents were mine employees.

Newtown: the name of a housing estate sold by John Rankin about 1865.

One Mile: the suburb was one mile (1.6km) from the centre of Ipswich.

Raceview: the old Grange Racecourse was in this area, with its entrance at the end of Grange Road. The racecourse was later shifted to Bundamba. In convict days, this area was a farm called the Plough Station.

Raymonds Hill: probably from early land owners J & R Raymond.

Redbank: it is sometimes said that this suburb was named by the explorer Lockyer, but his Redbank was in the Brisbane Valley, not here. The name probably refers to the reddish soil here.

Sadlier's Crossing: probably named after landowner Thomas Sadlier. The crossing refers to a shallow ford in the river at this point.

Silkstone: no information, but probably related to coal mining.

Tivoli: named after Tivoli coalmine, established by Hooper and Robinson in the 1860s. The name Tivoli was later used as a middle name by the Hooper family and their descendants.

West Ipswich: see Little Ipswich.

Woodend: named after the house 'Woodend' which was the home of Arthur Macalister, built in the 1860s or possibly earlier. Macalister was a solicitor who became Premier of Queensland. The area on which the house was built is now Woodend Park.

Wulkuraka: said to be from an aboriginal word, which means either plenty of kookaburras or a local eucalypt tree. The name was given to the railway station in 1905, replacing the earlier name Brisbane Valley Junction.

STREET NAMES

The reason for naming many of the early streets was not recorded, so we have to guess most of the time. Here are a few probable explanations plus a few which are definitely known to be true. You could make a list of streets near your school, and try to discover why they were given their names.

PROBABLE EXPLANATIONS

Blackall Street: probably named after the second governor of Queensland Colonel George Wensley Blackall, appointed 1868 (the Blackall Memorial on Denmark Hill was built in his honour).

Chermside Road: Governor Sir Herbert Charles Chermside, appointed as governor of Queensland in 1902.

Chelmsford Avenue: Lord Chelmsford, governor of Queensland 1905.

Musgrave Street: Sir Anthony Musgrave, governor of Queensland 1883.

Challinor Street: Dr Henry Challinor came to Queensland as doctor on board the immigrant ship 'Fortitude' and later became a member of Parliament.

Fitzgibbon Street: Abraham Fitzgibbon was an early Railway Commissioner.

Macalister Street: Arthur Macalister, an Ipswich solicitor who became Premier of Queensland.

Murphy Street: John Murphy was the first mayor of Ipswich.

Rowland Terrace: Dr Rowland was a well-liked doctor who died in 1876.

Tantivy Street: near the Tantivy mine.

Gulland Street: James Gulland owned a mine nearby.

DEFINITELY KNOWN

Cramb Street: Cramb was the maiden name of Catherine, wife of James Foote.

Ginn Street: named after merchant William Ginn who built a house in the street c1859.

Grange Road: led to the Grange Racecourse.

Horan Street: Father Horan, parish priest of St Mary's from 1873 to 1924.

Idolwood and Abbey Streets: were named after trotting horses owned by Mr Harry Cribb.

Olmαι, Smart and Rex Streets: were all names connected with the Cribb family. Olmai was Harry Cribb's granddaughter Olive May, called Olmai and Rex was his son. Smart was a middle name used by the family.

Panton Street: named after John Panton of Claremont who had a cotton farm in this area.

Rose Street: named after William Rose who owned Frampton Villa (still standing, on the corner of Rose St and Whitehill Rd).

Thorn Street: named after George and Jane Thorn, the first free residents of Ipswich.

Tregair Street: suggested by Grace Armstrong of 'Rockton' in 1915. Tregair was the name of the family home near Truro, Cornwall.

Wharf Street: near the wharves on the Bremer River.

COUNTRY PLACE NAMES AND THEIR ORIGIN

Ashwell: Walter Loveday and Henry Stevens each gave an acre of land for a school to be built in this district. The school was named after Loveday's Ashwell Farm, which in turn was named after a town in England.

Bellbird Park: a name given by the developers of the estate.

Calvert: earlier names were McKeons, then Alfreds, then Western Gates, then Western Creek and finally Calvert. Said to have been named after J. Calvert, a member of Leichhardt's expedition to Port Essington in 1844.

Camira: named by the Progress Association in the 1970s, Aboriginal word meaning 'wind'.

Carole Park: named by the developer of the estate.

Churchbank: originally a settlement with a Presbyterian Church, a Cribb and Foote cotton ginnery and a store - now all gone.

Coleyville: named after early settler Philomen Coley who arrived in the district in 1866 and later settled permanently in the Coleyville area.

Chuwar: named by surveyor James Warner and first appeared on a plan in October 1848. Unfortunately, the page of his notebook explaining the reason for the name is missing. All we know is that it is an Aboriginal name with some local significance. It is pronounced chew-war, the last syllable pronounced as in 'war', a military event.

Deebing Creek: after 'dibing', an Aboriginal word for mosquito or other small winged insect.

Ebenezer: the Ebenezer Methodist Church was built here and the school and locality took their name from the church. Ebenezer is a Hebrew word meaning 'Rock of Faith'.

Flinders Peak: in his map dated 1799, Flinders marked this mountain as 'High Peak'. Oxley in 1823 referred to it as 'The High Peak of Captain Flinders' and it eventually became 'Flinders Peak'. The Aboriginal name is said to be 'Booroongapah', meaning not known.

Goolman: was surveyed by Stapleton in 1939. The name means stone axe and refers to an outcrop resembling an axe.

Grandchester: originally named 'Bigge's Camp', the name was changed at the suggestion of Governor Bowen who is supposed to have said the original name sounded like 'Big Scamp'. Bigge was changed to Grand and camp became chester, the Latin word for camp.

Haigslea: originally called 'Kirchheim' meaning home of churches because there were several churches here. As a result of anti German feeling during World War I, it was renamed Haigslea after General Haig.

Harrisville: named in 1870 after John and George Harris who had a store and cotton ginnery in this area.

Hidden Vale: originally part of nearby Franklin Vale, it was named Jost Vale after its owner Phillip Jost. The property was bought by Henry Cotton in 1900 and is said to have been renamed Hidden Vale at the suggestion of his bride.

Jebropilly: Aboriginal name meaning flying squirrel gully.

Karrabin: the name refers either to the carbeen tree (*E. tessularis*) or to the red carbeen, also known as the bush mahogany (probably *Geissois benthamii*).

Karalee: said to mean 'pretty hill beside the water'.

Karana Downs: named by the owner of the land Rick O'Sullivan. Karana is an Aboriginal word meaning 'Pretty place beside the water'.

Kunkala: means running fresh water.

Lake Manchester: originally called Cabbage Tree Creek. It was renamed in December 1916 when the new dam was opened after Mr E.J. Manchester, president of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

Lanefield: named in 1887 after pioneer farming family, the Lanes.

Limestone Ridges: named after an outcrop now mined for dolomite.

Loamside: the name was given to the railway station in 1887. It is said to be a corruption of Leamside in County Durham and was given by Mr West who owned the land on which the railway station was built. The original intention had been to call the station Yamahnto but this was changed to avoid confusion with the nearby property.

Malabar: a variety of sugarcane once grown in the district.

Marburg: earlier names were Sally Owens Plains, Rosewood Scrub and Frederick (after a local settler). It was then named Marburg after a town in Hesse-Nassau province in Prussia. The name was changed during World War I to Townshend, after a British general, but reverted to Marburg after the war ended.

Minden: originally called Back Plains and named Minden in 1884 after a town in Germany. During World War I, it was renamed Frenchton because of anti-German feeling but the name reverted to Minden in 1930.

Mt Blaine: was named for John Blaine who took up land near Peak Crossing in 1869.

Mt Crosby: Oxley originally named this Belle Vue Mountain when he and Lt Butler climbed it while exploring the Brisbane River. The first farmers to take up land here came from Crosbie-on-Eden on the England-Scotland border. It appears that the mountain was renamed Mt Crosbie but the spelling was later changed. However, a gold prospector George Crosby worked here in the early days and some people think this might be the correct origin of the name.

Mt Perry: was named after a pioneer family.

Mt Elliott: named for Robert Elliott who took up land in 1868. He married Margaret Coulson.

Mt Marrow: probably named because of its shape (now changed by quarrying) but this is not certain. It is also thought the name might be a version of an Aboriginal word.

Mt Mort: named after the Mort family who took up land in 1849.

Mt Walker: was originally Mt Forbes after Sir Francis Forbes. The name Mt Walker first appeared on a railway map in 1865, but the reason is not known.

Mutdapilly: Aboriginal name meaning dirty sticky gully, referring to the black soil. 'Pilly' means gully.

Peak Crossing: the road crosses Purga Creek at this point.

Perry's Knob: named after the Perry family who owned the western slopes and the knob itself.

Pine Mountain: was originally covered by hoop pines and was first marked on a map by Lockyer in 1852 as 'hill with pines'.

Purga: from the Aboriginal word 'pur-pur' meaning a meeting place.

Rosevale: the name first appeared in a pasture licence in 1847. A shepherd family named Rose was in the area at the time and the run might have been named after them.

Rosewood: named after the Rosewood tree (*Acacia harpophylla*) once plentiful in this area. A huge tract of land from Marburg to Lowood was named the Rosewood Scrub and was the centre of an early timber industry.

Sandy Creek: this is one of Australia's commonest place names and there are four Sandy Creeks within a 25km radius of Ipswich.

Swanbank: James Foote bought land in this area and named it Swanbank after his wife's birthplace in Scotland. Two earlier names were Logan Lagoon and later Josey's Lagoon.

Tallegalla: one theory is that this is the Aboriginal name for scrub turkey, while another theory is that it is derived from the Latin words 'talis galla' meaning 'like a cockerel'.

Thagoona: A Ugarapul word, meaning not known.

Walloon: named after a town in Prussia.

Willowbank: the name was used when 'Willowbank Estate' was advertised for sale in February 1890.

Woogaroo Creek: from 'wugaru' meaning cool or cool water.

Wulkuraka: said to be from an Aboriginal word, which means either plenty of kookaburras, or place of whispering gums. The earlier name was Brisbane Valley Junction.

Yamanto: named after Yamahnto Station, owned by George Challinor and later associated with the Harding family. The original 'h' has been omitted in modern times.