How Mt Evelyn was named

Mount Evelyn is 37km east of Melbourne in the local government area of Yarra Ranges. Variously described as a 'locality', a 'township' or 'a suburb of Melbourne', it developed around the highest railway station on the Lilydale to Warburton line. The station name was changed twice, from *Olinda Vale*, to *Evelyn*, to *Mount Evelyn*. To trace the most probable explanation of the name, we need to start with the Evelyn family.

Mount Evelyn station (photo: Eddie Tichelaar - shared to Mt Evelyn Community Life Facebook page)

The ancient family of Evelyn

The family of Evelyn is traditionally descended from the French family of Evelin. This family took a prominent part in the Crusades, and in fact took its name from Ibelin [Yavne], a locality in Palestine lying between Joppa and Ascalon. A 'French Herauld's Book' was brought over to England in 1650 by John Evelyn… It relates that a member of the family went to the Holy Land with Robert, Duke of Normandy, and became possessed of Baruth [Beirut], a seaport. It also states that the Evelins intermarried with the royal families of Jerusalem and Cyprus.[1]

John Evelyn (1620-1706), referred to above, was the famous diarist and Fellow of the Royal Society, best known in his lifetime as the author of a treatise on forestry, *Sylva* (1664). Another distinguished family member was William John Evelyn (1822-1908), MP for Surrey West 1849-1857 and for Deptford 1885-1888. William Evelyn was a poet, linguist, 'devoted student of nature', and 'a truly honest man such as it does one good to see'.[2]

The County of Evelyn

Governor Fitz Roy of New South Wales proclaimed 31 counties in the Port Phillip District, including the County of Evelyn, in January 1849.[3] The origins of the county names were not given, but most were the names or titles of British parliamentarians. Saxby states that Evelyn was named after 'William J. Evelyn, MP for Surrey West 1849-1857'.[4]

This is a little misleading, as William Evelyn was not elected to Parliament until September 1849, eight months after the county was proclaimed. The Evelyn family, however, had contributed at least seven MPs to the British Parliament over two centuries. As **William John Evelyn** was head of the family at the time the county was proclaimed, we can reasonably say it was named after him.

This is our
LAST PRINT ISSUE
From September, we go digital-only -
see inside for details!

From the Editor

Time passes, and the times change. The particular change I have in mind is our move to digital-only publication of *Placenames Australia*. For the last 10 years the Geographical Names Board of NSW has generously supported the printing and postage of this quarterly newsletter and, although that cost has now proved to be prohibitive, we are grateful for that support and collaboration over the last decade.

I'd like to express my thanks to the current Secretary of the Board, Michael Van Den Bos, and to those who preceded him, Kevin Richards and Greg Windsor; and to Surveyor General Narelle Underwood and her predecessors in the chair of the GNB, particularly Paul Harcombe.

We are, of course, continuing our e-publication of *Placenames Australia*—and those of you who already receive it electronically will not notice any difference! I trust you'll enjoy this June issue and those that follow it in years to come.

David Blair
<editor@anps.org.au>

This is our

FINAL PRINT ISSUE

From September we're moving exclusively to e-print distribution.

Over 20% of our readers are already on our email distribution list,
receiving a digital copy of *Placenames Australia*

Are you one of the 80% to whom we've been posting a printed copy?

- If you have previously given us your email address, we will automatically switch you to our email list and send you quarterly e-copies from now on

- If you believe the contact details that we have do not include your email address, or if you believe that address to be out-of-date, contact the Editor with an update:
editor@anps.org.au

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All current and past issues can be found at
www.anps.org.au/news.html

...How Mt Evelyn was named

Olinda Creek and Olinda Vale

The creek now called *Olinda* was formerly *Running Creek*. In 1859 Deputy Surveyor-General Clement Hodgkinson ordered surveyor John Hardy to lay out a township beside the Running Creek. Hodgkinson and his wife visited the survey camp in 1860. Lilydale was named on this occasion and Running Creek was re-named after Hodgkinson's daughter, Alice Olinda. 'At the same time the Running Creek was named Olinda (my step-daughter's second name, "Oh finest")', wrote Mrs Hodgkinson.[6]

By 1888 the name *Olinda Vale* was in use for the Olinda Creek valley 2-5 miles south of Lilydale.[7]

The station and the name change

When the Lilydale to Warburton Railway opened on 13 November 1901, the first station was called *Olinda Vale*. The station served not only the immediate area but also the district then called *South Wandin* (part of the Parish of Wandin Yallock, now Silvan and the south eastern end of Mt Evelyn).

The name *Olinda Vale* caused annoyance to residents of Olinda on Mt Dandenong.

> OLINDA Friday:- The people of this township suffer a great deal of inconvenience through the Railway department having taken the name of the town, with 'vale' added to it and having given this name to a railway station. That railway station is 13 miles away and is on another line than that which supplies the township of Olinda, distant 6½ miles from the railway. Goods from the city addressed to Olinda are very often sent to Olindavale.[8]

South Wandin residents were equally peeved.

> SOUTH WANDIN: Goods consigned to South Wandin are invariably carried to Wandin, although the train officials know full well that Olinda Vale is the only station used by the South Wandin residents. Either one of two things could remedy the evil, viz., for this district to take the name of the station, or the station to take the name of the district.[9]

Olinda Vale residents wanted 'Valinda', their Post Office name, as the station name; South Wandin people preferred 'South Wandin', a name the Railways Commissioner

rejected. Councillors visited the Commissioner with further suggestions.

> LILYDALE SHIRE COUNCIL Cr Rouget reported that Cr Wallace and himself had waited upon the Commissioner of Railways for the purpose of ascertaining the objection to the name Wandin South being substituted for Olinda Vale. The Commissioner said one Wandin station was sufficient, but he would be pleased if they [would] suggest another name that might be acceptable to the department. They then mentioned Evelyn as a name appropriate to the district. The Commissioner approved of the suggestion.[10]

As no explanation was deemed necessary, 'a name appropriate to the district' almost certainly referred to the County of Evelyn. Olinda Vale station was renamed *Evelyn* on 2 December 1907.

An often-repeated claim that Evelyn was named after Evelyn Heales,[11] daughter of Richard Heales, Premier of Victoria 1860-1861, can be discounted. Premier Heales did not have a daughter named Evelyn.[12]

Putting the Mount in Mount Evelyn

The Evelyn Progress Association formed in 1909. Keen to promote the town's attractions to visitors, the Association campaigned to have 'Mount' added to the name.

> As the name 'Evelyn' does not convey any of the beauties and natural advantages of this place as a tourist resort, it was decided to ask the authorities to alter the nomenclature to Mount Evelyn.[13]

The Post Office had opened in 1904 under the name *Valinda*. After the station became *Evelyn*, the Post Office name also was changed to *Evelyn*, on 10 April 1908. The Post Office added the prefix 'Mount' to the name on 26 September 1913.[14] The station was renamed *Mount Evelyn* in April/May 1919.

An indirect namesake

The County of Evelyn was, almost certainly, named for the Evelyn family, represented by William John Evelyn (later MP). Evelyn Station was, almost certainly, named after the county. It seems reasonable, then, to say that Mount Evelyn was named indirectly after **William John Evelyn**.

W. J. Evelyn MP - portrait by Havell (1884)

...How Mt Evelyn was named

Endnotes

[1] Helen Evelyn 1915, *The History of the Evelyn Family,* Everleigh Nash, London, http://archive.org/stream/historyofevelynf00eveluoft #page/n7/mode/2up, p.11.

[2] W.S. Blunt, 'William John Evelyn a Memoir' in Evelyn, op.cit., pp.266-268.

[3] *Port Phillip Government Gazette*, 17 January 1849.

[4] J.G. Saxby 1907, *Victoria, Place Names and their Origin*, Saxton & Buckie, Clifton Hill, p.25.

[5] 'History of Parliament', http://www.historyofparliamentonline. In 1849 the most recent MP of the name was Lyndon Evelyn, Member for St Ives 1820-1826, died 1839. Irish-born Lyndon Evelyn was apparently unrelated to the English family. http://www.leighrayment.com/commons/Hcommons2.htm.

[6] Mrs Annie Hodgkinson, letter to Lilydale Shire Council, *Lilydale Express*, 14/6/1907. 'Oh finest' was evidently the meaning accepted in the Hodgkinson family. For other explanations for the meaning of 'Olinda', see booklet, Karen Phillips 2014, *How Mt Evelyn was Named*, Mt Evelyn History Group.

[7] *Lilydale Express*, 25 February 1888.

[8] *The Argus*, 10 December 1904.

[9] *Healesville & Yarra Glen Guardian*, 20 April 1907.

[10] *Lilydale Express*, 1 November 1907.

[11] L. Blake 1976, *Place names of Victoria*, Rigby, Adelaide.

[12] Richard Heales, death certificate 4948, 1864. Heales' two daughters were Rhoda and Florence. Healesville was named after Premier Heales.

[13] Evelyn Progress Association Annual Report, *Healesville & Yarra Glen Guardian*, 11 July 1913.

[14] Australia Post Archives.

Karen Phillips

Berowra - was it windy or shelly?

Energy supply—we know how important it is. We've all experienced a power failure at home, when nothing works: the lights, the toaster, the microwave, the jug or anything else electrical. Many of us remember the petrol strikes in the 1970s and 80s that threw domestic and commercial motor fleets into chaos: you were forced to rely on what was left in your tank as the shortages dragged on.

Uncertainty about available energy has always been with us, of course. At the time of the First Fleet, the source of power for sailing ships was wind. A failure of the wind meant that a ship was becalmed. No wonder their minds were fixated on wind in those days! And it's no surprise that those English newcomers to NSW were motivated to enquire of the Indigenous inhabitants about the prevailing winds and what names they were given.

Berowra is a suburb to the north of Sydney, and its name was long said to be 'an Aboriginal word' meaning 'place of many winds'. This meaning is still given repeatedly on the internet and reported in placenames books such as Pollon (1996) and Kennedy (2006). In such instances neither the particular language nor the source for such a claim is provided, although information in the table below (in which *BB* in the source column denotes the classical language of Sydney in the First Fleet days), may be the underlying reason.

Recently, however, as in the online *Dictionary of Sydney*, and more specifically in Wikipedia, a new understanding of *Berowra* is gaining ground: it actually means 'place of many shells' referring to the many shell middens on Berowra Creek.[1, 2] It may have been local Hornsby historian Ralph Hawkins who first put forward this suggestion, which was taken up in the

Australian	respelt	English	EngJSM	source
"Boo-roo-way"	buruwayi	"He calls the four principal winds by the following names: The North"	wind north	King in Hunter [:413.25:25] [BB]
"Boor-roo-way"	buruwayi	"The North Wind"	wind north	Anon (c) [c:1:1] [BB]
"Puruwí Karingál"	buruwi garingál	"East [wind]"	wind east	Dawes (b) [b: 2:3] [BB]
"Purr-a-mi"	bara-ma-yi	"North-west wind"	wind north-west	Tkld KRE c. 1835 [:137:30] [Kre]
"Broo-moi"	baru-ma-yi	"West [wind]"	wind west	Long Dick [: 3.2:19] [LD]

Guide to Berowra Valley Regional Park (p.6). For while Berowra is hardly more windy than anywhere else, it certainly does have shell middens in extensive profusion all along Berowra Creek. And if we check the original language records, we find they provide compelling evidence to support this latter-day interpretation.

William Dawes was the most reliable of the Fleet Fleet recorders of the language. In the first two rows in the table (right), Dawes shows that *bira* meant 'fishhook' or 'shell'. At first sight this dual meaning might seem odd, until it is realised that the Sydney Aboriginals, who survived mainly on their catches from the Harbour, made lures rather than fishhooks by laboriously grinding marine shells into pointed curves, as shown in a display in the visitor centre at Kurnell.

Finally, 'Berowra' is the same as *birara*, although spelt as a writer of English might have heard it; the *-ra* ending or suffix is occasionally used to indicate the plural in the Sydney language; *bara* is an alternative hearing of *bira*; and *Birra Birra* (bɪrɑ bɪrɑ–the doubling expresses intensity, emphasis or the plural) means 'shells', as well as being the Aboriginal name for the Sow and Pigs Reef

near the Harbour entrance and Middle Head. *Berowra*, then, means simply 'shells' (or 'fishhooks'), without any 'place of' suffix as part of the name.

Jeremy Steele

"P to D. Ngia ngirinarabaou wínia berāra"	ngaya ngayiri-nara-ba-wi-nya bira-ra	"I will go and fetch you some fish hooks (or the shells)"	I bring PURP will I thee fishhooks	Dawes (b) [b: 29:14] [BB]
"Berá pars`bügi'"	bira barbaga-yi	"I have lost a fish hook"	fishhook lose did	Dawes (b) [b: 17:12] [BB]
"Bur-ra"	bara	"A fish-hook"	fishhook	King in Hunter [:407.2:2] [BB]
"Bur-ra"	bara	"Fish Hook"	fishhook	Southwell [: 147.2:29] [BB]
"barra"	bara	"a fish hook"	fishhook	Bowman: Camden [: 21:119] [DG]
"Bir-ra-bir-ra"	bira bira	"The Rock in the Channel"	shell shell	Anon (c) [c: 38:6] [BB]

Endnotes

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berowra,_New_South_Wales

2 https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/berowra

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Dictionary of Sydney. http://home.dictionaryofsydney.org/

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Pollon, Frances & Healy, Gerald. (1996). *The Book of Sydney suburbs / compiled by Frances Pollon; original manuscript by Gerald Healy.* Sydney: Cornstalk / Harper Collins

Notes and queries

Laurieton, NSW

Diane Solomon Westerhuis is researching the Camden Haven area, and is trying to find the origin of Laurieton's previous name, *Peach Orchard* .We haven't yet been able to antedate Diane's earliest record of **1875**. If you can help, email the Editor.

Smiths Lake, NSW

Last September we asked, on behalf of the Great Lakes Historical Society, for information on how the locality of **Smiths Lake** got its name. The Society has, in the meantime, been digging away and its treasurer Alan Wright has provided an update for us.

Surveyor General John Oxley in 1825 assigned James Ralfe to survey the coast area north of Port Stephens. Ralfe had eight convicts to assist him, including one James Smith. Ralfe produced a map of the area (1826) which included *Smiths Lake*. It seems probable, says Alan, that Smith actually discovered the lake on his survey and as he was in favour with Ralfe at the time, Ralfe named the lake after him.

Kyneton, VIC

Ted Malpas has kindly sent us a copy of Pat Sanders' booklet on the naming of Kyneton. It puts to rest the old story that the town was named after Kineton in Warwickshire. The name came from **Kington** (Herefordshire), formerly *Kyneton in the Fields*.

Signs of our times

There seems to be no end of odd road signs, seemingly devised to either amuse or confuse drivers. The ever-vigilant Chris Woods, while searching for Tassie rivulets (*Placenames Australia*, March 2018, p.8), discovered an apparent spelling discrepancy worth sharing with us:

Placenames Tasmania tells us that the signwriter is not to blame. *Mickca Rivulet* is the official name, replacing earlier forms 'Mickies Creek' and 'Mickeys Creek'. *Micka Rivulet Bridge*, despite the existence of the road sign, is unofficial and historical only: it was derived from old road link maps but was never approved.

Ian Greenhalgh has delighted us by discovering a disturbing sequence of direction signs in the lovely NSW town of **Binalong**. At the intersection of Queen and Manning Streets you'll find the sequence Catholic Church, Transfer Station, Cemetery. Unfortunately we don't have a clear photo as proof—but Google Street View provides a rather out-of-focus shot for our edification. In the meantime, our photo (right) of Binalong Station clearly warns of a long wait for prospective passengers.

Placenames in the media

Does your street have an unfortunate name?

David Nutting has drawn our attention to a report on ABC Radio which tells us that house prices on streets with silly names are significantly lower. Interested? Chase it up at

   http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-11-27/house-prices-lower-on-streets-with-silly-names/9197366

Star Names

The International Astronomical Union has assigned 86 new names for stars in the night sky; four are Aboriginal in origin, from the Wardaman language. Find out more about this at

   https://theconversation.com/the-stories-behind-aboriginal-star-names-now-recognised-by-the-worlds-astronomical-body-87617

New from ANPS

Theoretical toponymy throws up some interesting questions. One of those has to do with placenames that contain two elements, a specific and a generic, each of which refers to the same feature type. We have in mind, for instance, the River Avon: because the specific element *Avon* represents modern Welsh *afon* 'river', the toponym literally means 'River River'.

Jan Tent and David Blair have proposed the term 'macaronic duplex toponym' for such examples. Their article 'A Clash of Names: the Terminological Morass of a Toponym Class' has now been published in the journal *Names*. It's available online at

   https://doi.org/10.1080/00277738.2018.1452907

But we also have a limited number of free e-prints available: email the Editor if you'd like one.

Revisited... Is it *-y* or *-ey*?

In a recent issue (September 2017, 'The regulation of place-naming') Jan Tent outlined the roles of the various placenaming authorities in Australia and New Zealand. One of their responsibilities is to ensure consistent place-naming and spelling of toponyms. However, as he noted in our March 2018 issue, ('Which suffix: -y or -ey?') the variable spelling of Stony *vs* Stoney *and* Smoky *vs* Smokey *shows that this is not always achieved.*

One notable example in the Gazetteer of New Zealand was **Smoky Hill** *and its adjoining* **Smokey Hill Scenic Reserve**. *Jan asked our colleague Wendy Shaw (Secretary, New Zealand Geographic Board) about the incongruence of those spellings. This is a slightly redacted version of her response.*

It's complicated! I hope this explanation doesn't confuse you more …

The hill name is a 'recorded unofficial name', meaning that the New Zealand Geographic Board has not considered it before and therefore has not researched its correct spelling. However, the NZGB needs to list it in the **Gazetteer** to provide a comprehensive set of geographic names across New Zealand. We have just over 32,300 recorded unofficial names. The NZGB Act 2008 provides for a fast track process to approve them as official if certain criteria are met. However, this is currently a slow process!

Yes, reserve names can be named after associated physical landscape features, which is probably the case here. But as you say they have different spellings and the reserve name is official, whereas the hill name is not.

This is because the Department of Conservation (DOC) formerly named all of its reserves prior to the NZGB Act 2008. DOC's former naming practices were not standardised or regulated, which is partly why the NZGB now has a concurrence role for DOC's reserve names (see the *Standard for CPA naming*).[1] So in 2001, DOC set aside *Smokey Hill Scenic Reserve*, with the 'e' spelling. I would expect that DOC researched the correct spelling at that point, then accepted official reserve names under section 35 of the NZGB Act 2008:[2]

35 *Validation of certain names*

(1) In relation to actions taken before the commencement of this Act, this section applies to every name—

(a) that the Board has assigned to, or altered for, a geographic feature in Antarctica, whether or not that name has been gazetted; and

(b) assigned to, or altered for, a Crown protected area under an enactment, whether or not the proposed name—

(i) was publicly notified and consulted on; or

(ii) gazetted under, or included in, the enactment.

(2) The names referred to in subsection (1) are official geographic names and as valid as if they had been assigned or altered in accordance with this Act.

(3) The Board must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the commencement of this Act, publish in the Gazette the official geographic names referred to in subsection (1) that have not previously been gazetted.

It would've been preferable if DOC had made a formal proposal to the NZGB back in 2001, to have the hill name corrected (if indeed the correct spelling is *Smokey*).

So we now have an inconsistency between an official and unofficial name right next to each other (and obviously connected), which is not ideal. The question is whether this is a priority for the NZGB to resolve. If someone were to make a formal proposal to the NZGB, then we would process it. But with other work priorities, it's unlikely that we would make a formal proposal ourselves.

-y or -ey?

As to the official Government publication which you mentioned, Holland (2011)[3], it is compelled to use the official name, *Smokey Hill Scenic Reserve*. This is a requirement of section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008. Non-compliance can result in heavy measures as set out in Section 32 of the Act. The definition of an official document is under section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008.

I trust this lengthy response sheds some light!

Endnotes

[1] <www.linz.govt.nz/system/files_force/media/regulatory-documents/60001-NZGBS60001 Standard for Crown protected area names %28PDF%29_0.pdf?download=1>

[2] <www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2008/0030/30.0/DLM1065412.html>

[3] Holland, Wendy (2011). *Natural Areas of Tokatoka Ecological District: Reconnaissance Survey Report for the Protected Natural Areas Programme.* Whangarei: Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai Northland Conservancy.

So, there you have it, Wendy's full explanation of the incongruence.

And as for the pervasive Stony/Stoney problem—our Victorian correspondent Roger Stanley tells us that in order to get to nearby **Stony Point** *he has to drive along* **Stoney Point Road***!*

Jan Tent

A Cook anniversary

A walk to Little Rame Head

The twenty sixth of August 2018 is the 250th anniversary of James Cook's departure from Plymouth.

On that day he passed Ram Head, Cornwall (now spelt *Rame Head*), and to mark the anniversary the *Restoring Cook's Legacy 2020* team is organising a weekend event on 25/26 August at Mallacoota, Victoria. This will include a talk, 'Lt James Cook on the coast of Victoria 1770—a comedy of errors', and a walk to Little Rame Head. All are invited and would be warmly welcomed: email restoringcookslegacy2020@gmail.com for details.

Rame Head, Cornwall. (photo: Trevor Lipsombe)

Luise Hercus AM FAHA

Mentor and friend to many

Her many friends and colleagues will be sad to hear that Luise Hercus died recently, at the age of 92.

There is not space enough here to properly acknowledge Luise's outstanding contribution to Australian linguistics. Suffice to say that, from 1962 to her death she worked unceasingly on salvage work in Aboriginal languages, studying languages that were on the brink of extinction. In recent years she was Visiting Fellow in the Department of Linguistics, School of Language Studies, ANU, writing up grammars, dictionaries and traditional texts, and continuing fieldwork mainly in the north of South Australia and adjacent areas of New South Wales and Queensland.

Luise (right), with Bill Watt and Flavia Hodges, at the ANPS Canberra Workshop, 2012

Her expertise in these languages has been, on many occasions, invaluable (and willingly offered) to the Australian National Placenames Survey. Our debt to her is great—we will all miss her generous gifts of mind and spirit.

Placenames and compass points: Questions

There's no end of placenames that contain a cardinal compass point (CCP) (i.e. *North*, *South*, *East* or *West*). The use of intercardinal (or ordinal) points (e.g. *North-East*) is not nearly as common (e.g. *South West Rocks*), probably because it convolutes the name—so I'll not include them in this discussion.

Interestingly, the position that the CCP takes in the toponym is not fixed. The Sydney suburb *North Epping* has its CCP as a **pre**modifier while in nearby *Denistone East* it is a **post**modifier.

CCP toponyms aren't all that common—a mere 2% of the approximately 370,000 toponyms registered in the National Gazetteer of Australia contain a CCP. Of all the CCP toponyms in Australia 68% of them have a premodifying compass point (and 32%, of course, take a postmodifying compass point). This means that, of all the toponyms in Australia, only 1.4% have a premodifying compass point and those with a postmodifying CCP comprise a mere 0.6%.[1]

In these counts I did not include solid (form) compound toponyms such as *Eastwood*. The reason is that you would never get a *Woodeast or *Wood East. I am only dealing with open (form) complex toponyms such as *West Wyalong* and *Footscray West* (see Tent 2016). This, naturally, raises the question as to why some CCP toponyms are solid compounds while others are open complex.

I'll propose an answer to this in the next issue of *Placenames Australia*. In the meantime, let's return to the issue of premodifying vs postmodifying CCPs in open (form) complex toponyms. Are there any types of toponyms that tend to have a premodifying CCP structure as opposed to a postmodifying CCP structure? And what, if anything, does a postmodifying CCP signify?

An example might bring the issue into focus and help produce a potential answer. The local public school in North Epping bears the official name *Epping North Public School*. Why is this? There is also an Epping Public School and an Epping West Public School, but no West Epping suburb. We've already seen that premodifying CCPs are the prevailing pattern in the general toponymy, and that postmodifiers are very much in the minority. However, if we search particularly for the names of schools we discover that the general pattern does not hold. The gazetteers of NSW and Victoria provided the opportunity to search on school names—and I discovered that 83.4% of schools in NSW had a postmodifying CCP (leaving 15.6% with a premodifying CCP). A similar picture emerges in Victoria with 86% of schools having a postmodifying CCP. Why would it be so?

I'll give my proposed answers to all these questions in the September issue of the *Placenames Australia*. Do you have any theories to offer in the meantime? Send them to the Editor and we'll acknowledge the best next time!

Jan Tent

Endnote

[1] In New Zealand, the proportion of CCPs is even lower: of the 51,000 toponyms in the Gazetteer of New Zealand, a mere 0.9% (or 469) have a CCP. And in contrast to the Australian pattern, very few of them (only 11) have a postmodifying CCP.

Reference

Tent, Jan (2016). 'Toponymy 101 B: The structure of toponyms'. *Placenames Australia*. March, pp. 6-7. <http://anps.org.au/documents/March_2016.pdf>

Ulimaroa revisited

In 2010 Paul Geraghty and I wrote a piece for *Placenames Australia* entitled 'Two unusual names for the Australian continent. Part II' in which we discussed **Ulimaroa**, the name given to the Australian continent by the Swedish geographer and cartographer, Daniel Djurberg. In that article Paul and I traced the origin of this name, and subsequently published a fuller account in the *Journal of Pacific History*.

In recent times I have been contacted by Pär Ahlberger, the Ambassador of Sweden to the Pacific region. Pär has an interest in history and finds the story behind *Ulimaroa* intriguing. He has one of Djurberg's original maps at his residence in Canberra, and intends writing an article on the name for *Sverigekontakt*, the magazine of The Royal Society for Swedish Culture Abroad.

Pär has an electronic copy of a small booklet (published in 1800) of annotations and thoughts by Djurberg on his school atlas, which comments on the European habits of naming newly discovered lands. Pär has kindly paraphrased and summarised for me what Djurberg writes in this commentary.

Firstly, Djurberg found a reference to the name *Ulimaroa* and preferred it over *New Holland* (remember that the name *Australia* had not been bestowed on the continent at that time) for three main reasons:

1. The respective topographies of Holland in Europe (flat, with regular flooding) and New Holland have no similarities. Why then name the new continent *New **Holland***?

2. Furthermore, New Holland as a continent is not newer or younger than European Holland in a geographical sense. Most likely it is older. Why then name the new continent ***New** Holland*?

3. Finally, he writes: '…vad tjänar det til at efterapa Europeiska Namn på Länder som ligga i en annan Wärldsdel; då man finner skickligare.' [Why should we copy European names for countries in other parts of the world if we can find better/more appropriate names?]

Pär comments that Djurberg simply objected to the concept of giving European names to places in other continents. 'Quite a modern view I would think, expressed 200 years ago.' I couldn't agree more. Nevertheless, Djurberg's choice of Ulimaroa is ill-conceived for reasons Paul and I outline in our published articles.
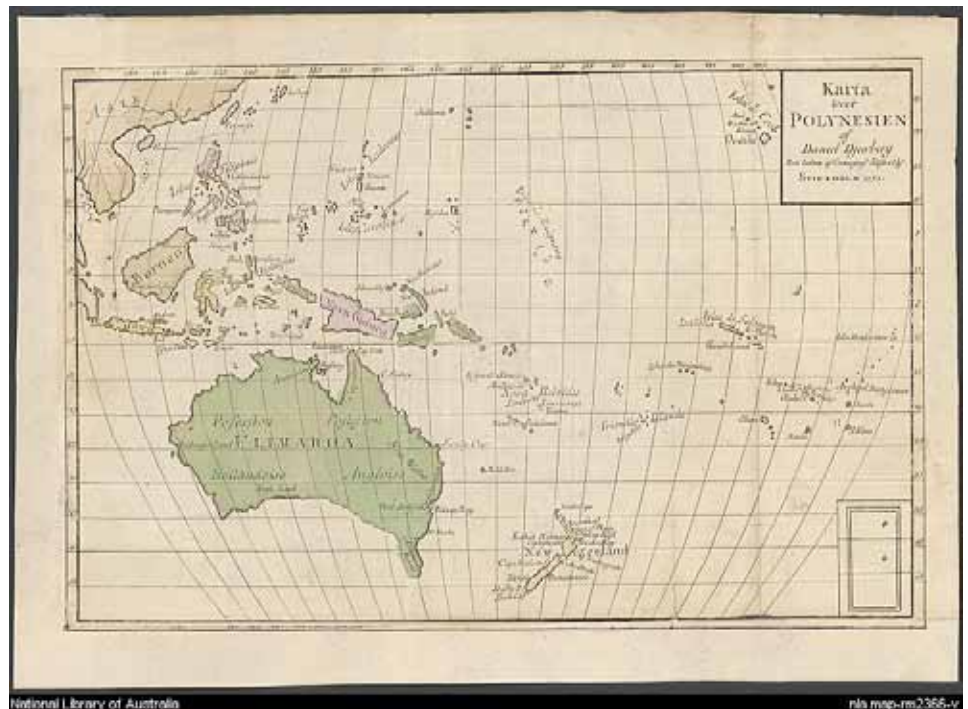
Acknowledgement

I should wholeheartedly like to thank Pär Ahlberger for getting in touch with me and sharing this information. It fills in a few more small holes in our knowledge of the origin of the name *Ulimaroa*.

Jan Tent

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Geraghty, Paul & Jan Tent (2010). 'Two unusual names for the Australian continent. Part II'. *Placenames Australia*. June, p. 4-7. <http://anps.org.au/documents/June_2010.pdf>

Tent, Jan & Paul Geraghty (2012). 'Where in the world is Ulimaroa? Or how a Pacific island became the Australian continent'. *Journal of Pacific History.* Vol. 47, No. 1:1-20.

Kalamunda and Karinya

David Nash has given us two useful updates on placenames we've been writing about.

Jeremy Steele speculated on an origin for **Kalamunda** (September 2017), wondering why there was no record of that word in Nyungar even though the two elements were documented. David's answer is that the name was coined in 1901 by local residents, who found *cala* and *munda* in a book on Aboriginal language by Bishop Salvado and suggested 'home in the bush' as a good meaning for the locality.

And then there's the never-ending story of **Karinya** or **Carinya**. In our March 2018 issue, we said this:

> Many moons ago (December 2007!) we were asked about Karinya/Carinya, a common house name believed to be of Aboriginal origin. Chris Woods (who obviously never gives up) has tracked it down to the 1950 edition of McCarthy's *NSW Aboriginal Place Names*, which listed it as meaning 'peaceful home'.

David has gone one better! He reports:

> This can be antedated to *Carinya* 'A happy, peaceful home' in Endacott 1923, 1944, and that in turn probably came from
> *Carin'ya* 'Happy home' in Lachlan R., 'Weri-ari Tribe, Nr. Hillston: Aboriginal Words and Meanings' *Science of Man* Jan. 23, 1902, p.205

That is a significant antedating, we reckon—from 1950 to 1923 to 1902!

David's mention of **Endacott**, by the way, is to Sydney J Endacott, *Australian Aboriginal native words and their meanings*, originally self-published in 1923 and 1925; it then appeared in several updated editions with the title *Australian Aboriginal words and place names and their meanings*. We are aware of editions from 1944, 1955, 1965, 1973 and 1990—but there may well be others.

Placenames Puzzle Number 66

Pessimistic toponyms

The clues for this puzzle conceal the names of places that have pessimistic or negative names as their specific elements. The clues are synonyms of the actual name; e.g.
(SA) Nervous/fretful bay: ...Anxious Bay

1. (QLD) Big bungle/slipup creek
2. (SA) Calamitous/tragic cape
3. (TAS) Uninviting/forbidding cape
4. (SA) Bereavement/demise rock
5. (QLD) Trickery/ruse bay
6. (VIC) Mount hopelessness/despondency
7. (WA) Lake disillusionment/dissatisfaction
8. (SA) Miserable/depressing plains
9. (SA) Mount disheartened/despairing
10. (NT) Mount repentance/remorse
11. (WA) Point irritation/annoyance
12. (TAS) Rebuff/repel river
13. (WA) Unserviceable/ inoperable inlet
14. (VIC) Awful/ horrible hollow
15. (SA) Port gloom/ wretchedness
16. (QLD) Cape ordeal/misfortune
17. (SA) Kaput/ruined beach
18. (WA) Frantic/despairing bay
19. (QLD) Danger/peril bay
20. (TAS) Self-destruction bay

Item 7

[Compiled by: **Jan Tent**]

1. Blunder Creek
2. Cape Catastrophe
3. Cape Grim
4. Death Rock
5. Deception Bay
6. Mount Despair
7. Lake Disappointment
8. Dismal Plains
9. Mount Hopeless
10. Mount Regret
11. Point Torment
12. Repulse River
13. Useless Inlet
14. Terrible Hollow
15. Port Misery
16. Cape Tribulation
17. Cactus Beach
18. Desperate Bay
19. Hazard Bay
20. Suicide Bay

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Supporting photographs or other illustrations are greatly appreciated.

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