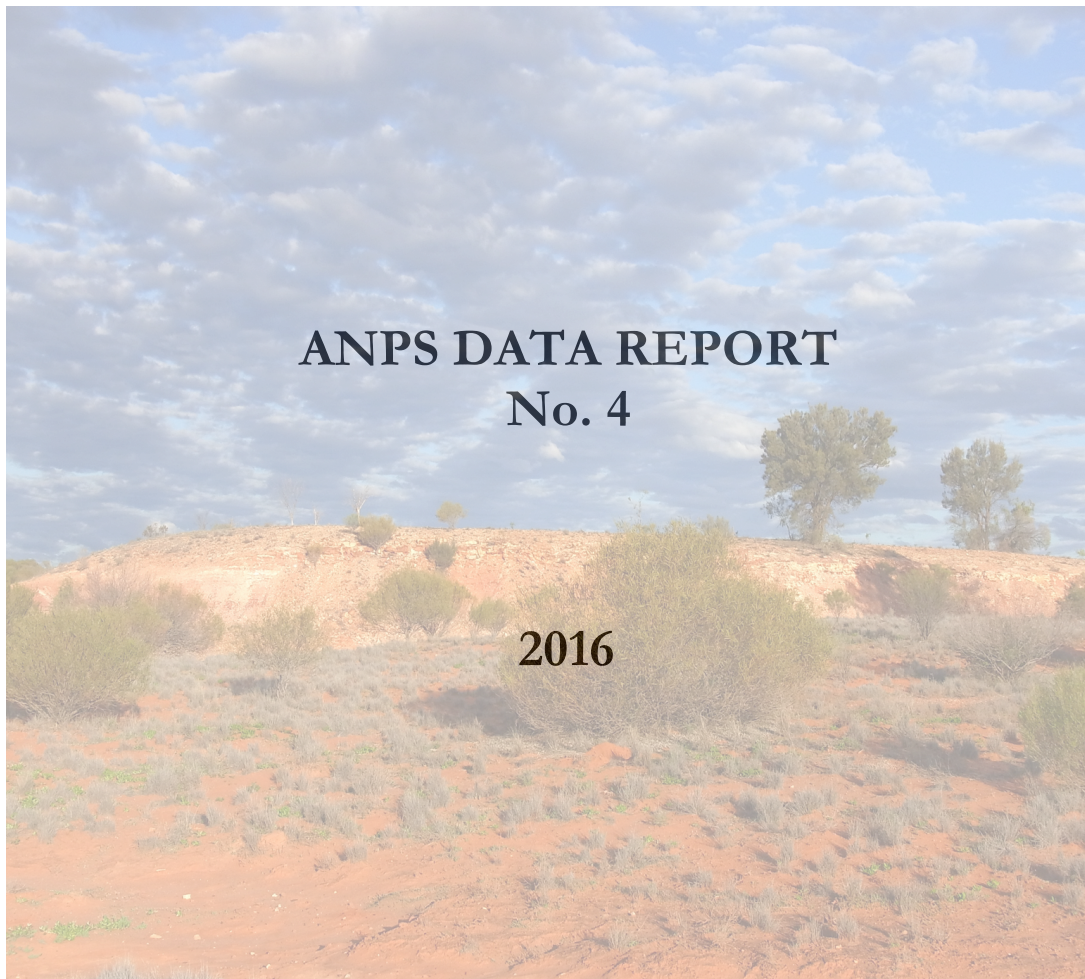


**PLACENAMES OF WESTERN  
AUSTRALIA**  
from  
**19<sup>th</sup> Century Exploration**





# PLACENAMES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

from

19<sup>th</sup> Century exploration

*Lesley Brooker*

ANPS DATA REPORT

No. 4

2016



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PLACENAMES SURVEY

## ANPS Data Reports

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Boundary Dam (Giles, 1877a)

*Photo:* the author

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Explorers placenames dataset

The dataset evolved out of historical research undertaken as background for several books in the series *Explorers Routes Revisited*. This series was designed to provide explanatory, illustrated, companion texts for the Western Australia Explorers' Diaries Project—an all-volunteer effort to publish every diary and/or report of land exploration in Western Australia since first settlement.

#### 1.1.1 Historical background

In December 1826, the colonial government in New South Wales sent Major Edmund Lockyer in the brig *Amity* to establish a military settlement at King George Sound in order to take formal possession of New Holland, at a time when the French were thought to have similar intentions. This initial small settlement comprised Major Lockyer, a captain, a sergeant, 18 rank and file members of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment, a surgeon, a storekeeper, two overseers, a gardener, three women, two children and 23 convicts.

Less than three years later, in 1829, three ships, the *Challenger*, *Success* and *Parmelia*, under the overall command of Lieutenant Governor Stirling, arrived at Swan River with around 400 free settlers to establish the Swan River colony and the towns of Fremantle and Perth. By 1833 the colony comprised 1500 European settlers and the first inland towns of York and Northam had been established. In 1836 exploration of the eastern interior began in earnest.

#### 1.1.2 Temporal and geographical scope of the dataset

Placenames were extracted from nine 19<sup>th</sup> century expeditions conducted in Western Australia between 1836 and 1875. In most cases these provided the first written record of pre-existing Aboriginal names and/or newly-coined European names for landmarks.

The nature of the explorers' routes as linear transects meant that the geographical coverage of the dataset was limited to only those places visited along the routes. However, because many of the explorers were accompanied by Aboriginal guides, their routes were likely to have followed age-old Aboriginal pathways linking important watering and camping places, and although the Aborigines undoubtedly avoided other places of religious or strategic significance, the locations of importance to European settlers were probably comprehensive.

Additional information was obtained from unpublished sources (e.g. letters), historical and contemporary maps, and published material, including non-target exploration diaries of the period.

### 1.1.3 Reading the table

The dataset is presented in the form of a table in which entries are presented in alphabetical order. Each column in the table is headed to indicate the nature of the information in that column.

- Placename* The toponym is given in the orthographic form in which it appears in the original documentation.
- ANPS ID* If the toponym has been previously recorded by the Survey, its ANPS ID number is given in this column.
- WA ID* If the toponym is officially recorded in Western Australia's register of land ownership and survey information, its WA ID number is given in this column. This ID number is publicly available at the relevant record in the *Gazetteer of Australia 2012* (online search at <http://www.ga.gov.au/place-names/index.xhtml>).
- Feature type* An indication of the nature of the feature named is presented. The label is informal, and does not necessarily correspond to the feature classification of ANPS or of the *Gazetteer of Australia*.
- Latitude/Longitude* The coordinates reported are, for the most part, GPS data (WGS84); the remainder are identified from the Google Earth representation.
- Current name?* An indication of whether the toponym recorded in the source is currently used or not.
- Ref for current name* If the toponym is in present-day use, validation is presented—in most cases from the relevant 100k mapping, but occasionally by other means.
- Derivation* Where reliable information has been available, an indication of the toponym's origin is given; in many cases, this may simply be the label 'Aboriginal'.
- Comment* The researcher's additional explanatory remarks may be found in this column.
- Direct Quote* This column records, as closely as possible, the evidence for the toponym form in the original source.
- Source Reference* This column indicates by a short form reference the relevant entry in the list of References (Section 3.0) at the end of this Report.

## 1.2 The Expeditions

### 1.2.1 Moore 1836a

In April 1836, George Fletcher Moore, the colony's Advocate General, set out from his house on the Swan River at present-day Millendon (an outer suburb of Perth) accompanied by a mounted policeman, Patrick Hefferon, and an Aboriginal guide Weenat. They travelled north for approximately 100 kilometres, 'discovering' and naming the Moore River. Then, turning westward, Moore traced the river for another 70 kilometres before it seemed to disappear at the base of a high hill. Twenty-five kilometres further south, the river mysteriously re-appeared, once again flowing toward the sea. Having crossed it 'with some difficulty' the small party returned to Millendon by way of the Swan Coastal Plain. Moore concluded that the river had done exactly what the Aborigines had told him it would—'*run head-foremost into the ground under the hill, and after a time, got up again, and run past Garbanup and out into the sea*'.



### 1.2.2 Moore 1836b

George Fletcher Moore undertook a second exploration in May 1836, this time travelling eastward. Peter Broun (Colonial Secretary), George Leake (merchant) and George Smythe (assistant surveyor) accompanied him, as did three mounted policemen and an Aboriginal guide Tomghin. Passing through the fledgling settlement of Northam, they penetrated as far as present-day Meckering, before turning north-east, to 'discover' the natural springs of the Toodyay and Bolgart areas.

### 1.2.3 Roe 1836

The most important and extensive exploration made during 1836 was by the Surveyor General, John Septimus Roe, and George Fletcher Moore when they virtually circumnavigated what is now the Central Wheatbelt. Accompanied by four mounted policemen but no Aboriginal guide, the initial stage of the expedition was more or less a straight-line transect eastward from York for about 220 kilometres. Then, repelled by impenetrable scrub and running short of water, Roe had to rethink his strategy, realising that the best water was to be found at the base of the huge granite rocks scattered across the landscape. So for the rest of the exploration, he simply climbed every granite tor he came to and from the summit determined which rock to head for next. For another 170 kilometres the party persevered, travelling roughly north-west, before turning west and heading toward the coast. In total, Roe and his party travelled over 750 kilometres.

### 1.2.4 Drummond 1841

In February 1841, James Drummond, the Swan River colony's botanist, undertook a short journey north from his home near Toodyay. He was accompanied by John Scully, the Government Resident of the Toodyay District, Samuel Phillips, a settler, Drummond's youngest son Johnston and two Aborigines. The trip was essentially an exploration of the direct line between Toodyay and New Norcia.

### 1.2.5 Drummond 1842a

John Gilbert, the ornithologist and collector whom John Gould had sent to Western Australia in 1839, made a return visit to Perth in 1842. Eager to visit country that had not yet been explored, and keen to observe and collect malleefowl which had been discovered by Roe on his 1836 expedition, John Gilbert joined two of James Drummond's 1842 expeditions. In August, following some days behind an advance party of John Scully, Samuel Phillips and Drummond's son James, John Gilbert and James Drummond senior travelled north from Toodyay for about 100 kilometres, reaching as far as Lake Dalaroo.

### 1.2.6 Drummond 1842b

Again, in September 1842, James Drummond, together with John Gilbert, Johnston Drummond and at least one Aboriginal guide set out for the Wongan Hills which had been 'discovered' by Roe in 1836 and which the Aborigines claimed was inhabited by malleefowl.

### 1.2.7 Dempster brothers 1861

In 1861, four first-generation Western Australians decided to search for new pastoral lands for themselves, far inland from the then-settled districts of the Swan and Avon Rivers. Edward and Andrew Dempster, Barnard Clarkson and Charles Harper set out from the Dempster homestead near Northam, accompanied by Correll, an Aborigine who had grown up in the household of Eliza and Thomas Brown of York, and who had been a native constable in the 1850s before working for the Dempsters. Travelling eastward under Correll's guidance, the four travelled from spring to spring for about 200 kilometres before reaching the limits of the country that Correll was familiar with. Another 150 kilometres took them to the limits of their own capabilities, at which time, through lack of water, they were forced to turn south. Only a fortuitous meeting with a small party of local Kalamaia Aborigines at Lake Julia saved their lives. One of these Aborigines had previously visited the most outlying pastoral station at that time, near present-day Narembeen, and so was able to guide the explorers back to safety.

### 1.2.8 Clarkson 1864

Barnard Clarkson and Charles Harper, together with Harper's cousin Lionel Lukin, again ventured eastward in 1864, revisiting some of the locations reached in 1861, but this time returning by a more northerly route. Barnard Clarkson later took out large areas of pastoral land found by the 1861 and 1864 expeditions, but sadly never found the gold that lay beneath the surface in what later became known as Golden Valley.

### 1.2.9 Giles 1875

Ernest Giles' 1875 expedition comprising five Europeans, an Afghan cameleer and an Aboriginal teenager from the Fowlers Bay area, set out from Beltana in South Australia with the hope of finding a suitable land route from east to west across the continent. A number of the locations visited by this party and recorded by Giles were in South Australia. Although Giles documented their locations fairly well, current maps give variant locations for some of these features, while others do not seem to have found their way onto recent maps at all. They have been recorded in this Report because of their historical interest; those with coordinates that vary from current maps are indicated by footnotes.

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Gooseberry Hill, WA

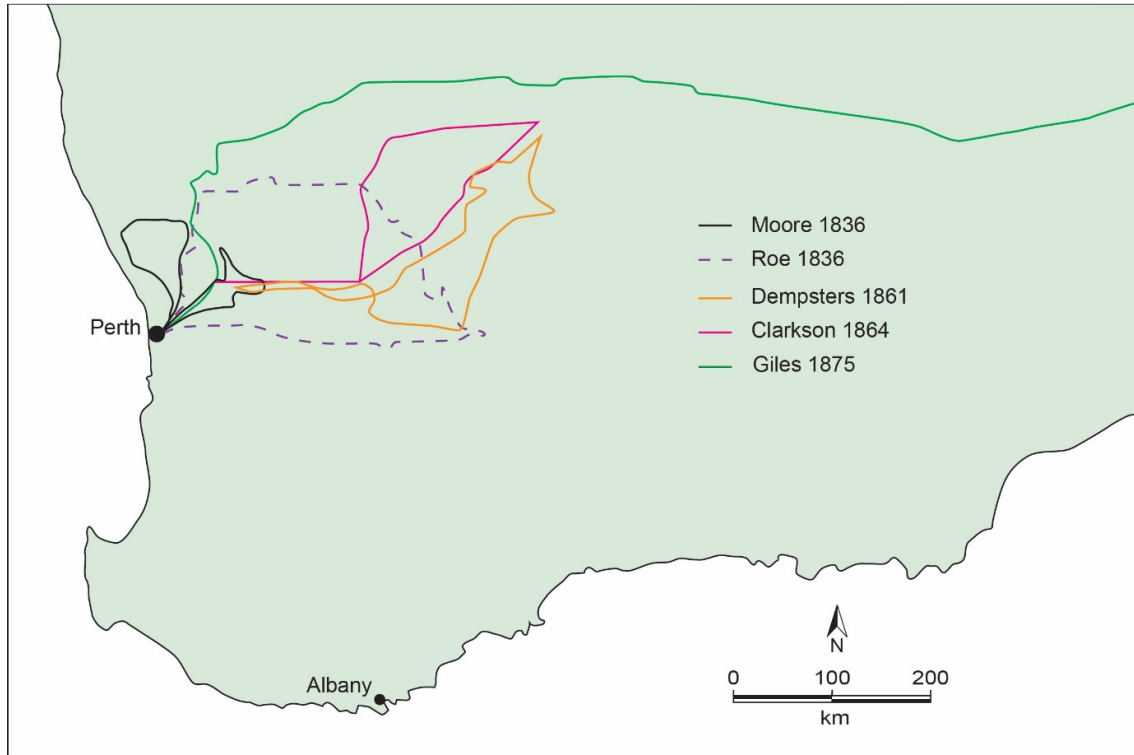


Figure 1. Map showing the exploration routes of explorers (with the exception of Drummond)



## 2.0 THE DATASET

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Althorpe Peaks	234345	100000421	hills	32 04 03	117 34 26	yes	Official 100K Map 2433	probably after John Charles Spencer, the third Earl Spencer, Lord Althorpe, British politician	later the highest of these hills was renamed Ulonging Hill (Aboriginal), the smaller hills are still called Althorpe Peaks	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Bacon Hill	234716	100001023	hill	31 07 28	118 45 59	yes	Official 100K Map 2635	probably after the Bacon family of Benham, near Newbury, Berkshire, (Roe's home town).	Anthony Bacon was once called the richest commoner in England, and his son Anthony, together with Robert Gouger, put forward a proposal in May 1831 to establish a colony in South Australia.	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Badji Badji Spring	234740	100001058	spring	30 56 50	116 17 25	yes	Official 100K Map 2136	Aboriginal	Badgee Badgee, Badji Badji	"made our old station at Badgee-badgee where we stopped to dine and feed our horses"	Drummond, 1842
Baladjic Rock	234780	100001123	hill	30 57 11	118 52 45	yes	Official 100K Map 2636	Aboriginal		"Start course about S72 W towards Balahgin Rock"	Hunt, 1864a
Baring Peak			hill	32 05 31	117 29 53	no		probably after Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, British politician	later Caroling Hill, Coraling Hill (Aboriginal) now Coolling Hill	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Barlee Range			range of hills	30 43	119 26	no		after Sir Frederick Palgrave Barlee, colonial secretary	Not to be confused with the present Barlee Range (ANPS 235043, WA 100001552)	"This we named the Barlee Range and is from 15 to 20 miles in length"	Dempster et al., 1861
Barnarning			spring	31 03 36	116 34 33	no		Aboriginal	Barnarning, now Benaring Well	"halted for the night at Barnarning"	Gilbert, 1842

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Bedowan	267942	100138562	hill	31 18 22	116 30 57	no		Aboriginal		"This hill is called Bedowan"	Moore, 1836a
Bejoording Spring			spring	31 23 03	116 31 37	yes	WA State Heritage Register. Place No. 12234	Aboriginal		"perennial spring gushing out water ... This place is called Bejoording"	Moore, 1836a
Benbengadaging Hill	267943	100138563	hill	31 21 42	116 31 13	yes	Official 100K Map 2235	Aboriginal		"a singular conical-shaped volcanic-looking hill, called Benbengadaging"	Moore, 1836a
Benbengaddading			hill	31 21 42	116 31 13	no		Aboriginal		"a singular conical-shaped volcanic-looking hill, called Benbengaddading"	Moore, 1836a
Bidjaronning Spring	235576	100002432	spring	30 47 05	116 37 30	yes	NatGaz 2012	Aboriginal		marked on 1898 map	Department of Lands and Surveys, 1898c
Bodiadalup	276199	100160994	swamp	31 45 04	116 02 18	no		Aboriginal	now Ellen Brook Nature Reserve	marked on Moore's map	Moore, 1836b
Bodyadorling	276199	100160994	swamp	31 45 04	116 02 18	no		Aboriginal	now Ellen Brook Nature Reserve	marked on 1835 map	Moore, 1835
Bolgart Springs			springs	31 17 06	116 30 22	no		Aboriginal	Boolgart, later Bolgart Springs after which the town of Bolgart was named	"... we came to Boolgart, a tract of several acres of rich ground, covered with active springs"	Moore, 1836a
Boorbana			spring	30 48 18	116 05 56	no		Aboriginal	Boorbana, Bourbana	"slept at a spring called Boorbana"	Drummond, 1842
Borolokine			hill	31 59 39	118 48 46	no		Aboriginal	later Gnamma Hill, later Mount Roe	"This hill is called by the natives Borolokine, having a spring on the southern side".	Dempster et al., 1861

Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Boundary Dam			waterhole	29 20 12	129 02 06	no		named by Giles because close to SA/WA border	Aboriginal name Watriga	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877a
Boyagerring Spring	267986	100138635	spring	31 27 54	116 31 31	yes	Official 100K Map 2235	Aboriginal	Boiagaring, later Boyagerring	"Boiagaring, a deep spring with pitfalls for kangaroos ..."	Moore, 1836a
Bunglebine	271241	100143263	spring	31 58 48	118 14 28	no		Aboriginal	later Bungulluping Spring (Aboriginal)	"arrived at a place Bunglebine where there is ... a spring"	Dempster et al., 1861
Burracoppin Rock			hill	31 24 31	118 29 26	unclear	wrongly named Lansdowne Hill on Official 100K Map 2535	Burrancooping (Aboriginal)	later erroneously called Lansdowne Hill	"course N78E distance 12 miles - Burancooping"	Hunt, 1864a
Byeen Spring			spring	31 20 11	116 28 37	no	Official 100K Map 2135	Byen, Byeen (Aboriginal)		marked on Drummond's 1841 map	Drummond, 1841
Canterbury Pool			pool in river	30 59 57	116 12 18	no	There is a house called Canterbury on the Great Northern Highway opposite Canterbury Pool	Aboriginal	originally Candoby or Kundabing	"At a place called Candobing we halted on a fine pool"	Moore, 1836c
										marked on map as Kundabing	Chauncy, 1853
Cattanyin			hill	30 59 08	118 03 03	no		Aboriginal	now unnamed	marked on map	Department of Lands and Surveys, 1898a
Chingah Hills	238413	100006774	hill	31 40 36	118 27 12	yes	Official 100K Map 2534	context of expedition	The explorers thought that the Aborigines who had spotted them on the summit had mistaken them for chingahs or spirits.	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Clarkson Flat	238607	100007069	red clay flat	30 33 08	119 33 26	yes	Official 100K Map 2836	after Barnard Clarkson, explorer		"We named this place Clarkson's Flat, which is distant from Mount Kennedy 14 miles"	Dempster et al., 1861
Coandeny Pool			pool in watercourse	31 30 57	116 46 33	no		Aboriginal		"We slept beside some deep pools in rocks, in the bed of a watercourse ..."	Moore, 1836a
Coleyaging			spring	31 37 55	116 49 14	no		Aboriginal	next to Grass Valley Homestead, later Coolyerkine	"Eleven miles east from Morrell's we halted for the night at a copious spring called Coleyaging"	Moore, 1836a
Coolyakine			spring	31 37 55	116 49 14	no		Aboriginal	next to Grass Valley Homestead	"Camped 1 mile east from Coolyakine"	Dempster et al., 1861
Coolyerkine			spring	31 37 55	116 49 14	no		Aboriginal	next to Grass Valley Homestead, later Coolyakine	"we directed our course east from Northam to Coolyerkine"	Dempster et al., 1860
Coondambo Claypans			claypans	31 12 38	135 57 18	no		possibly Aboriginal	Cf. Coondambo homestead (SA)	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877
Cowan			soak	30 48 15	119 08 29	no		Aboriginal	now Cowine Soak	"camped at Cowan". 18 July 1864	Harper, 1864
Crichton Vale <sup>1</sup>	272765	100145574	valley	32 01 11	118 58 04	yes	Gazetteer 2012	probably after Dr. James Crichton, Colonial Surgeon.		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Cudyeh <sup>2</sup>	405624	[SA 17186]	rockhole	30 18 25	133 11 21	yes	Natmap 250k	Aboriginal	Natmap location (Cudyea Rockhole) apparently incorrect	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877
Cuttergning	239905	100009055	spring	31 43 35	117 45 53	no		Aboriginal	later Cuttening Spring (Aboriginal)	"Arrived at Cuttergning, distance from Darenig 20 miles"	Dempster et al., 1861

<sup>1</sup> Arrowsmith's map indicates coordinates some 20 km distant from the Australian Gazetteer record

<sup>2</sup> This SA location is at variance with the National Mapping coordinates



## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Dameen	271409	100143739	soak	31 40 07	117 29 35	no		Aboriginal	later Tammin Soak (Aboriginal)	"came to Dameen"	Dempster et al., 1861
Daraining Spring			spring	31 40 35	118 00 29	yes	Robert and May Hayes-Thompson, landowners, called their property "Daraining Springs" after the spring of that name on their land. Pers. comm.	Darening (Aboriginal)		"a small watercourse ... taking its course from Darening"	Dempster et al., 1861
Darening Well	240067	100009300	well	31 40 35	118 00 29	yes	Official 100K Map 2534	Well dug at Daraining Spring. Hunt called this place Metchering Hill	One of CC Hunt's wells, dug at Doodlakine Spring in 1865	"a small watercourse ... taking its course from Darening"	Dempster et al., 1861
Donnington Hill	266048	100134833	hill	30 43 21	118 20 43	yes	Official 100K Map 2635	Donnington was a small village in Berkshire, one mile north of Newbury (Roe's home town), and Donnington Grove was the home of John Bebb after whom Roe had named Mount Bebb.		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Doodlakine	271734	100141118	town	31 36 34	117 52 36	yes	Official 100K Map 2434	Built 4 km SE of Doodlakine Spring (Aboriginal)		"stopped at Doodlakine, 12 miles from our last camp. Here there is a spring"	Dempster et al., 1861
Doodlakine Spring			spring	31 34 48	117 51 08	no		Aboriginal		"stopped at Doodlakine, 12 miles from our last camp. Here there is a spring"	Dempster et al., 1861
Doodlakine Well			well	31 34 48	117 51 08	yes	WA State Heritage Register. Place No. 11890	Well dug at Doodlakine Spring	One of CC Hunt's wells, dug at Doodlakine Spring in 1865	"stopped at Doodlakine, 12 miles from our last camp. Here there is a spring"	Hunt, 1864b
Doondering	272766	100145581	spring	31 57 36	118 34 49	no		Aboriginal	later Graball Soak	"15 miles to a spring called Doondering"	Dempster et al., 1861

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Doongin Peak	240741	100010358	hill	31 36 13	117 25 44	yes	Official 100K Map 2334	Dungeen (Aboriginal)		"This hill is called by the natives Dungeen - a good landmark being conical"	Dempster et al, 1861
Dorchester Vale			valley	30 48	118 20	no		after Dorchester, Oxfordshire, a town close to Newbury, Berkshire (Roe's home town).		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map, probably the low country south of Wilgoyne Road, Wilgoyne	Arrowsmith, 1839
Eagle Rock	241142	100010995	rock outcrop	31 05 00	118 14 30	yes	Official 100K Map 2535	context of expedition	perhaps an eagle was seen perched there	"proceeded NNE towards Eagle Rock ..." see Roe's Field Book 5, 25 October 1836	Roe, 1836
Eaglestone Hill	241151	100011004	hill	31 04 57	118 14 45	yes	Official 100K Map 2535	context of landscape	hill of which Eagle Rock forms a part	marked on sketch in Roe's Field Book 5, 25 October 1836	Roe, 1836
Eclipse Hill			hill	31 21 16	116 05 50	no		J.S. Roe observed an eclipse of the sun from this hill on 9 November 1836	Now Mooliabeenee Hill (Aboriginal)	"A grand eclipse of the sun threatening to be total, having taken place this morning, I delayed to observe its commencement with a common telescope, being the best instrument in my possession ..." Marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map.	Roe, 1836
Edoldeh <sup>3</sup>	410263	[SA 21992]	rockhole	30 27 29	133 19 24	yes	Natmap 250k	Aboriginal	Natmap location (Edoldeh Tank) apparently incorrect	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877
Elizabeth [River]			river	31 11 40	137 13 08	no			Elizabeth River, now Elizabeth Creek (ANPS 410520, SA 22259)	marked on Giles' 1877 map as "The Elizabeth"	Giles, 1877

<sup>3</sup> This SA location is at variance with the National Mapping coordinates

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Emu Hill	273459	100146725	hill	32 04 42	118 17 15	yes	Official 100K Map 2533	context of expedition		"hill ... upon which we disturbed a family of 2 large emues and 3 small ones"	Roe, 1836
Erandyne Spring	267235	100136820	spring	31 22 58	116 29 34	yes	Official 100K Map 2135	Aboriginal		marked on 1890s map	Survey Department, 1890+
Fletcher Brook	242131	100012555	brook	30 57 52	116 14 20	yes	Official 100K Map 2136	after George Fletcher Moore, explorer, Advocate General, diarist, agriculturalist		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Gabbia Yandirt			valley	31 25	116 05	no		Aboriginal	Valley containing Lake Chittering and Lake Needonga and present town of Bindoon	"a short day's march of 13 miles brought us to the brought part of the valley of Gabbia Yandirt"	Moore, 1836c
Garbungar			pool in brook	31 36 15	115 59 51	no		Aboriginal	Garbungar or Garbungup	"we hit upon Ellen's Brook at Garbungar ..."	Moore, 1836c
Garbungup			pool in brook	31 36 15	115 59 51	no		Aboriginal	Garbungar or Garbungup	marked on Moore's map	Moore, 1836b
Gardner Hills			hills	30 50 28	117 54 17	no		probably after Alan Hyde Gardner, the 2nd Baron Gardner, a British naval hero of Governor Stirling	originally referred to Mount Marshall and adjacent hill	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Gatta River			brook	31 44 02	116 04 34	no		Aboriginal	Gatta or Goodmich, now Wooroloo Brook	"a considerable tributary coming from the East and South, which the natives call the Gatta ..."	Moore, 1834
Georgiana Range			range of hills	30 44	118 58	no		unknown	now Highclere Hills	"started for the Georgiana Range" 14 July 1864	Harper, 1864

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Georgina Range			range of hills	30 51	119 01	no		derivation unknown	later Highclere Hills	"Crossed the range of hills we were upon yesterday and which we named the Georgina Range"	Dempster et al, 1861
Glencoe Pool	242978	100014009	pool in river	31 00 11	115 57 01	no		unknown	originally Motyamelup (Aboriginal)	"This place Weenat said he recognised as Motyamelup ..."	Moore, 1836c
Glenelg Hills	242991	100014025	hills	31 55 28	118 46 46	yes	Official 100K Map 2634	probably after Charles Grant, 1st Lord Glenelg, British Secretary of State and the Colonies 1835-1839	Originally referred to a number of hills including Mount Roe, now refers only to hills in Borayukkin Nature Reserve	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Gnaberding			spring	31 25 01	119 03 16	no		Aboriginal	Dempster's Simon Springs	"This place we called Simon Springs - native name Gnaberding"	Dempster et al, 1861
Gnardiac			area	31 38 17	116 40 32	no		Aboriginal	site where the town of Northam was built	"Mr. Morrell's ... The native name of this place is Gnardiac"	Moore, 1836a
Gniagning			granite rock	31 22 43	118 09 37	no		Aboriginal	now represented as Nokaning Rock; cf. Nocaning (unofficial)	"Course 19 miles NE. Gniagning". 6 July 1864.	Harper, 1864
Gnimburragning			spring	31 30 51	117 56 44	no		Aboriginal	now Nimberrin Spring or Neemburin Spring (Hunt 1865)	"course NE. 9 miles. Gnimburragning". 5 July 1864	Harper, 1864
Gnylbencubbing			hill	30 50 28	117 54 17	no		Aboriginal (The town of Bencubbin is said to have taken its name from this word)	(Mount Marshall)	marked on Austin's map	Department of Lands and Surveys, 1854
Gonoling			pool in river	31 33 23	116 25 09	no		Aboriginal	pool opposite Deepdale homestead	"a large pool which Tomgin recollected at Gonoling ..."	Moore, 1836a
Gungingungin Well	243670	100015416	well	31 00 06	116 16 34	yes	Official 100K Map 2136	Aboriginal	Cungieungenning, Cungin-cunginning. Originally a pool in Fletcher Brook, later a well built by New Norcia monks	"came to a pool of fresh water (native name Cungieungenning)"	Scully, 1841
Hamersley Hill	243784	100015586	hill	30 59 08	118 03 03	yes		probably after Frances Brockman (nee Hamersley), wife of William Locke Brockman	also Cattanyin (Aboriginal)	"steer for "p" hill (Hamersley Hill)" see Roe's Field Book 5, 26 October 1836	Roe, 1836

Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Hamersley Lakes	243785	100015587	salt lakes	30 24 48	118 57 38	yes		probably after Edward Hamersley, wealthy landholder at Northam.		"another large chain of lakes ... These we named Hamersley's Lakes"	Dempster et al., 1861
Highclere Hills	244139	100016218	range of hills	30 51	119 01	yes	Gazetteer of Australia 2012	presumably after Highclere Castle, the country seat of the Earls of Carnarvon, located near Newbury, Berkshire, J.S. Roe's home town.	supposedly named by J.S. Roe in 1836 but probably not the hills he saw	hills to the west marked as "Highclere Hills" on 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Hunt Range	244522	100016828	range of hills	30 12 22	119 51 42	yes	Official 100K Map 2837	named by Clarkson after C.C. Hunt, explorer		"called it the Hunt Range after C. Hunt Esq". 29 July 1864.	Clarkson, 1864
Jandaging Spring	267987	100138626	spring	31 23 20	116 32 15	yes	Official 100K Map 2235	Aboriginal		"passed Jandaging, a spring ..."	Moore, 1836a
Jimbine			rockhole	30 17 18	119 35 17	no		Aboriginal		"a natural well in a conglomerate rock" 26 July 1864	Harper, 1864
Jureen Rock	245331	100018185	hill	31 36 10	117 46 20	yes	Official 100K Map 2434	Jurien (Aboriginal)		"sighting two grassy hills called Jurien and Marocuben"	Dempster et al., 1861
Karakin Lakes	245464	100018415	lakes	31 04 22	115 28 29	yes	Official 100K Map 1935	Aboriginal	variously Gabby Coombar, Garbanup, Garganup Swamp, Garagan Lake	"In the hope of ... possibly of seeing the Gabby Coombar ..."	Moore, 1836c
										marked as Garganup Swamp on map	Moore, 1836b
										marked as Garbanup in sketch in notebook	Roe, 1839
Kellerberrin	245615	100185855	town	31 38 03	117 43 01	yes	Official 100K Map 2233	Built at foot of Killaburing Hill (Aboriginal)		"steering E by S to a hill called by the natives Killaburing"	Dempster et al., 1861
Keokanic Rock	245694	100018770	hill	31 09 04	118 52 40	yes	Official 100K Map 2635	Aboriginal		"halt at Koyucanic, grass and water fair but uncertain"	Hunt, 1864a

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Kodjering Well			well	31 13 22	119 07 11	yes	Official 100K Map 2735	Codgering (Aboriginal)	One of CC Hunt's Wells, dug at Codgering/Kodjering Spring in 1865	"steering WSW to a place called Codgering"	Dempster et al., 1861
Korbrelkulling Rock	246081	100019406	hill	31 36 17	118 11 04	yes	Official 100K Map 2534	Cabrocubing (Aboriginal)		"This place is called Cabrocubing"	Dempster et al., 1861
Lake Chittering	238447	100006817	lake	31 25	116 05	yes	Official 100K Map 2135	Aboriginal	Jittare or Jittar-ing, interpreted by Moore as Jaider or Jayder, and by early settlers as Chittering	"distinguished also by the name "Jaider""	Moore, 1836c
										marked on map as "Jittare or Jittare-ing"	Chauncy, 1853
Lake Dalaroo	270702	100142401	lake	30 37 24	115 57 13	yes	Official 100K Map 2036	Aboriginal	Lake Dalarn, Lake Dalaru	"we reached two fresh water lakes called Dalarn and Maradine"	Drummond, 1842
Lake Deborah	24021, 246331	100009549, 100019805	salt lake	30 41	119 20	yes	Official 100K Map 2736	probably after Deborah Clarkson, older sister of Barnard Clarkson, explorer	now Lake Deborah West and Lake Deborah East	marked on map of Dempster's 1861 trip	Dempster, 1861
Lake Grace			salt lake	30 58 12	119 36 40	no		probably after Grace Lukin, cousin of Charles Harper, explorer	later Lake Seabrook	"skirted a large lake which we named Lake Grace"	Dempster et al., 1861
Lake Hillman	244186	100016288	salt lake	31 36 51	117 56 15	yes		probably after Alfred Hillman, early WA surveyor who set out the original boundaries of Northam in 1836.	Now Baandee	"a salt lake about 10 miles in circumference. This we named Lake Hillman"	Dempster et al., 1861
Lake Hinds	284248	100192652	lake	30 46	116 33	yes	Official 100K Map 2236	probably after ex-navy surgeon Richard Hinds, a director of the Western Australian Bank		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Lake Julia	245255	100018083	salt lake	31 01 40	119 21 29	yes	Official 100K Map 2736	probably after Julia Harper, sister of Charles Harper, explorer		"Camped on the bank of a lake which we named Lake Julia"	Dempster et al., 1861

Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Lake McDermott	247907	100022387	salt lake	30 50 08	117 55 01	yes	Official 100K Map 2436	after Marshall McDermott, a prominent settler		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Lansdowne Hill	246449	100020061	hill	31 23 42	118 27 09	unclear	unnamed on Official 100K Map 2535; but in Gazetteer of Australia 2012	probably after 3rd Marquess of Lansdowne, British politician	Named Mount Mackintosh by Dempster party 1861.	marked on sketch in Roe's Field Book 5, 22 October 1836	Roe, 1836
Lawrence Vale	246512	100020203	valley	30 42	117 02	yes		probably after William John Lawrence, a wealthy settler		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mackie River	247214	100021328	river	31 55 16	116 53 36	yes	Official 100K Map 2234	after William Henry Mackie, Commissioner of the Civil Court		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mambup	247413	100021640	hill	31 40 23	116 03 33	no		Aboriginal		marked on Moore's map	Moore, 1836b
Mangagup	267888	100138506	pool in river	31 42 33	116 01 43	no		Aboriginal	now Mongaga Pool	marked on Moore's map	Moore, 1836b
Margoin			hill	30 43 20	116 18 53	no		Aboriginal	Margoin or Margion	"proceeded to the top of a hill near our sleeping place, called Margion (Margoin) by the natives"	Drummond, 1844
Meckering Spring			spring	31 37 21	117 00 10	no		Aboriginal (Mekaring)		"water was to be had at ... Mekaring ..."	Moore, 1836a

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Merredin Peak	248167	100022798	hill	31 28 02	118 17 36	yes	Official 100K Map 2535	Merriding (Aboriginal)	Named Mount Chidlow by Dempster party, 1861 probably after William Chidlow, an early settler at Northam.	"Mount Chidlow ... a bare granite hill ... with a spring on the northern side"	Dempster et al., 1861
								Merreden Peak (Aboriginal)		marked as "Merreden Peak" on 1900 map	Hunt, 1864a
Millendon	248431	100023191	suburb	31 48 14	116 00 46	yes	Official 100K Map 2134	Aboriginal (Millendong or Millendon)	George Fletcher Moore originally called his house Hermitage in 1831, but changed it to Millendon in 1833. The present suburb is named after his house.	"The natives seem to have names for every district or house here. They call this place Millendong."	Cameron, 2006
Moloin			hill	31 37 43	116 43 15	no		Aboriginal	now Mallabine Hill	"not far from a remarkable hill called Moloin ..."	Moore, 1836a
Mooranoppin Hill			hill	31 35 28	117 45 39	no		Marocuben (Aboriginal)	now called Mooranoppin Rock (ANPS 248963, WA 100023997)	"sighting two grassy hills called Jurien and Marocuben"	Dempster et al., 1861
Moseley's Well			well	31 07 45	136 02 12	no		well dug by Thomas and James Moseley who owned the Coondambo run in the early 1870s.	SA	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877
Mouerin Pool	249121	100024267	pool in river	30 58 20	116 13 06	yes	Official 100K Map 2136	Aboriginal	variously Moarup, Mouren, Mowerin, Maurin and Mouerin. Later the site of Johnstone Drummond's outcamp (c. 1842), still later the site of Benedictine Mission, New Norcia (c. 1846)	"we proceeded up the river from this place which was called Moarup ..."	Moore, 1836c



Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Mount Anne	234445	100000584	hill	31 35 31	117 00 30	yes		after Anne Leake, daughter of George Leake, who later married Richard MacBryde Broun.	now Beebering Hills (Aboriginal)	"Mr. Brown proposed to call Mount Anne in honour of the fair daughter of our excellent fellow tourist (Mr. Leake)"	Moore, 1836a
Mount Arrowsmith	234556	100000751	hill	32 09 54	118 28 51	yes	Official 100K Map 2533	after John Arrowsmith, cartographer	the name originally referred to Tampia Hill, south-west of present Mount Arrowsmith	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Barker	249205	100024449	range of hills	29 59 53	119 38 27	no		probably after Samuel Adams Barker, early settler at Northam	later Mount Manning Range	"another group of hills, about 10 miles, which we named Mount Barker"	Dempster et al., 1861
Mount Bebb	273424	100146682	hill	32 04 35	117 49 14	yes	Official 100K Map 2433	probably after John Bebb, a director of the British East India Company		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Brockman			hill	30 57 58	118 05 49	no		after William Locke Brockman, wealthy landowner and agriculturalist	now Barbalin Hill (Aboriginal)	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Bucket			granite rock	30 35 35	118 36 38	no		European interpretation of Aboriginal name	now Elachbutting Hill; variously Elegh'boodin, Elichbutting, Elachbooding, Elechbucting, Elichbucting.	" a large granite hill, which I named Mount Bucket". 14 July 1864.	Clarkson, 1864
Mount Correll	239507	100008445	hill	30 32 15	118 54 27	yes	Official 100K Map 2636	after Correll, an Aboriginal. Possibly the same individual (Courrell) raised from childhood as a servant by Mrs Eliza Brown at York. Accompanied Austin expedition in 1854 as a native policeman. Accompanied Dempster expedition 1861 as a servant.		"the hill upon which we stood [we named] Mount Correll"	Dempster et al., 1861

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Mount Cramphorne	239630	100008664	hill	31 49 36	118 43 09	yes	Official 100K Map 2634	context of landscape	the shape of the rock is like a crumhorn	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Dillon			hill	30 51 08	116 47 44	no		after Admiral Sir William Henry Dillon, captain of HMS Horatio, the first ship on which J.S.Roe served as a naval officer	now Mocardy Hill (Aboriginal)	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Grey	243550	100015215	hill	31 02 27	118 05 22	yes	Official 100K Map 2535	after Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, British Prime Minister		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Hardey			hill	30 57 11	118 52 45	no		probably after Hardey family, early settlers at York	later Baladjie Rock (Aboriginal)	"Came to a high bare granite hill which we named Mount Hardey"	Dempster et al., 1861
Mount Harris			hill	30 48 04	118 48 51	no		probably after J.S. Harris, resident magistrate for Northam-Toodyay 1850-1861.	currently no name	"arrived at a granite hill which we named Mount Harris"	Dempster et al., 1861
Mount Jeanie			hill	31 09 04	118 52 40	no		probably after Jane McLean Dempster, sister of Edward Dempster, explorer	later Kcokanic (Aboriginal)	"camped at a hill named by us Mount Jeanie, with a spring on its eastern side."	Dempster et al., 1861
Mount Kennedy	237227	100004885	hill	30 23 29	119 38 03	no		after Governor Arthur Edward Kennedy	later Bungalbin Hill (Aboriginal)	"the largest hill we had yet seen, which we named Mount Kennedy"	Dempster et al., 1861
Mount Lamb	267417	100137215	hill	30 44 43	116 11 00	yes	Official 100K Map 2136	probably after William Lamb, businessman and associate of George Fletcher Moore		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Leake			hill	31 53 52	116 55 40	no		after George Leake, prominent Swan River settler, merchant and banker	later Needling Hills (origin unknown)	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839

Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Mount Mackintosh	249299	100024654	hill	31 23 42	118 27 09	no		probably after Ewen Mackintosh, early Scottish settler at Toodyay.		"large granite hill ... a spring on the east side. This we named Mount Mackintosh"	Dempster et al, 1861
Mount Marshall	247723	100022105	hill	30 50 28	117 54 17	yes	Official 100K Map 2436	after Marshall McDermott, a prominent settler	originally referred to Wiacubbing Hill, 3 kms SSE. (Mount Marshall, recently Marshall Rock now in Shire of Mount Marshall)	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Mary			hill	31 13 47	118 45 22	no		probably after Mary Harper, sister of explorer Charles Harper	later Yorkkarakine Rocks, then Sandford Rocks	"a large hill, divided by six chasms, which we named Mount Mary"	Dempster et al, 1861
Mount Matilda			hill	30 46 39	116 38 08	no		after Matilda Roe, J.S. Roe's wife	at northern end of range, later changed to Mount Rupert; current Mount Matilda (ANPS 247810, WA 100022238) is at the southern end of the range	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Milley			hill	31 34 33	118 59 04	no		probably after Marion Maclean Dempster, Edward Dempster's sister	later Dullyaling (Aboriginal) or Dulyalbin (Aboriginal)	"This hill we named Mount Milley"	Dempster et al, 1861
Mount Moore	272033	100144461	hill	31 12 46	118 18 01	yes	Official 100K Map 2535	after George Fletcher Moore, explorer, Advocate General, diarist, agriculturalist	Aboriginal name Talgomine	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Rupert	253691	100032036	hill	30 46 39	116 38 08	yes	Official 100K Map 2236	after Rupert Sommers, WA politician	originally Mount Matilda	"Has that peak got a name?" I said "no", and he said "Call it Rupert, Mount Rupert". So I did and it was put in my field book ..."	Hope, 1976

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Mount Stevens	255165	100034427	hill	31 02 08	117 57 21	yes	Official 100K Map 2535	perhaps after Sir James Stephens, Permanent Undersecretary for the Colonies; or more likely Lancelot Pepys Stephens, J.S. Roe's Under Grammar Master at Christ's Hospital School. see Explorers Routes Revisited, Roe Expedition 1836.	now locally known as Yarragin Hill (Aboriginal). Cf. Yarragin Well (ANPS 259503, WA 100041013)	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Walker	257315	100037720	hill	32 04 06	118 45 16	yes	Official 100K Map 2633	probably after Dr. William Walker, surgeon and naturalist	the name originally referred to an unnamed rock south-east of present Mount Walker	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mount Yule	267418	100137216	hill	30 47 07	116 14 25	yes	Official 100K Map 2136	after Thomas Newte Yule, ex-Indian Army officer, wealthy landowner, horse breeder, member of the Legislative Council.		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Mugadrine			pool in brook	30 39 42	116 04 04	no		Aboriginal	Nugadrine, Mugadrine, Mungaming	"we stopped to dine and feed the horses at a place called Nugadrine"	Drummond, 1842
Murarine			pool in river	30 39 29	115 58 51	no		Aboriginal	possibly the origin of the name of the town Moora but no other evidence	"we made the river we were in quest of at a place called Murarine"	Drummond, 1842
Murramurra Pool			pool in river	30 54 50	116 14 37	no		Aboriginal	Marramerrip, later Murramurra Pool, now pool at Glentromie homestead	"Where was the next water or pool? At Marramerrip ..."	Moore, 1836c
Neakarling Lake			lake	30 46	116 33	no		Aboriginal	now Lake Hinds	marked on 1898 map	Department of Lands and Surveys, 1898c
Newbury Vale			valley	30 59	118 44	no		after Newbury, Berkshire (Roe's home town)		marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map , probably low country stretching from Lake Baladjie south-west to Warralakin	Arrowsmith, 1839
Nucutagning			spring	31 03 32	118 40 02	no		Aboriginal	marked Curtanine on 1860s map	"Course NNE 16. Nucutagning". 10 July 1864.	Harper, 1864

Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Numbinsburn			hill	31 42 48	118 53 56	no		Aboriginal	Dempster's Mount Roach	"Native name of hill Numbinsburn, which we named Mount Roach"	Dempster et al, 1861
Ouldabinna <sup>4</sup>	439689	[SA 52692]	rockhole	29 07	131 27	yes	Natmap 250k	Aboriginal	Natmap location (Ouldabinna Well) apparently incorrect	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877
Padjebup			pool in brook	31 46 09	116 14 28	no		Aboriginal (Padjebup or Pagebup)		"arrived in the evening at Padjebup ..."	Moore, 1836a
Pigeon Rocks	252051	100029487	granite rock	29 55 30	119 16 20	yes	Natmap 250k	named by Giles because he shot some Common Bronzewing here		"We obtained a good many bronze-wing pigeons here, and I called these the Pigeon Rocks."	Giles, 1877b
Pikaring Hill	252052	100029488	hill	32 05 09	117 43 19	yes	Official 100K Map 2433	Aboriginal	Pickering Hill, Peeking, Parkayerring (Aboriginal)	marked on Hunt's map	Hunt, 1865-1866
Quogining	241727	100011896	spring	31 53 57	118 03 09	no		Aboriginal	later Eujinnyn Spring (Aboriginal)	"a spring called by the natives Quogining"	Dempster et al, 1861
Speen Hill	254931	100034034	hill	31 01 20	118 50 48	yes	Official 100K Map 2635	after the village of Speen, near Newbury, Berkshire, (Roe's home town), which during the English Civil War was the site of the 2nd Battle of Newbury.	When he named the hill Roe must have been looking at what is now called Warren Double Cunyan. Today, Speen Hill refers to a small outcrop south-east of Boodarockin.	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Springwell Valley	255039	100034207	valley	31 35 00	118 27 54	yes	Official 100K Map 2534	context of landscape	the valley contained a native well that was a spring. The name Springwell Valley now applied elsewhere.	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839

<sup>4</sup> This SA location is at variance with the National Mapping coordinates

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Talorch <sup>5</sup>	451922	[SA 65304]	rockhole	30 31 02	133 23 56	yes	Natmap 250k	Aboriginal	Natmap location (Talorch Rockhole) apparently incorrect	marked on Giles' 1877 map	Giles, 1877
Tamering			soak	31 17 39	118 21 54	no		Aboriginal	now Tammarin Soak	"Course ENE 15. Tamering". 7 July 1864.	Harper, 1864
The Twins			hill	31 08 12	118 13 21	no?		context of landscape	two large granite rocks, side by side, now called Knungajin Rock (Aboriginal)	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Totadgin Rock	256487	100036459	hill	31 34 28	118 12 47	yes	Official 100K Map 2534	Aboriginal.	Named Mount Sarah by Dempster party, 1861 probably after Sarah Harper, sister of explorer Charles Harper.	"a granite hill ... a spring on its southern side ... This we named Mount Sarah"	Dempster et al., 1861
Ularring [Rock]	256950	100037182	granite rock	29 55 30	120 32 59	yes	Natmap 250k	Aboriginal		"managed to get the native name of this place from the blacks and it appears they call it "ularring" with the accent on the second syllable"	Giles, 1877b
Wabeira			brook	31 46 27	116 08 57	no		Aboriginal	Wabeira or Wabberup, now Gidgegannup Brook	"the deep and rugged valley of the Wabeira"	Drummond, 1836
Wattening Spring	267941	100138561	spring	31 19 11	116 33 56	yes	Spring in Wattening Nature Reserve (DPAW) = Wattening Brook	Aboriginal		"a valley with a spring called Wattening ..."	Moore, 1836a
Waukonogalung			hill	31 33 24	116 24 19	no		Aboriginal		"A high hill called Waukonogalung approaches the southern extremity of the pool..."	Moore, 1836a
Welcome Hill	257974	100038690	hill	32 02 03	118 52 56	yes	Official 100K Map 2633	context of expedition	After a foray to the east, Roe's party, thwarted by impenetrable thickets, retreated to Welcome Hill where they had lunched 2 days previously.	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839

<sup>5</sup> This SA location is at variance with the National Mapping coordinates

Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Wonda-windine Spring			spring	30 56 03	116 12 07	no		Aboriginal		"next day proceeded to Maremarra ... then they took us to a spring distant about 3 miles bearing about south"	Scully, 1841
										Marked on Drummond's 1841 map	Drummond, 1841
Wongan Hills	258848	100040035	range	30 47	116 37	yes	Official 100K Map 2236	Aboriginal	Wangan Katta, Wangan Gatta, Wangan Catta	marked on Arrowsmith's 1839 map	Arrowsmith, 1839
Woolarding			spring	31 55 17	118 21 00	no		Aboriginal	later Youahlin Soak (Aboriginal)	"arrived at a spring called by the natives Woolarding"	Dempster et al., 1861
Woonwooning	259075	100040364	spring	31 33 36	117 13 08	no		Aboriginal	later Woonworrying Spring (Aboriginal)	"to some granite hills near Woonwooning"	Dempster et al., 1861
Woury Pool	266948	100136241	pool in river	31 00 56	116 07 19	yes	Official 100K Map 2135	Aboriginal		marked on map	Quin, 1869
Wulyaling Spring	273425	100146684	spring	32 05 18	117 58 12	yes	Official 100K Map 2433	Aboriginal	Woolyaling, Wulyaling (Aboriginal)	marked on 1877 map	Department of Lands and Surveys, 1877a
Yandagnunagning			granite rock	31 13 03	118 31 39	no		Aboriginal	Visited by Hunt (1864)	"Course ENE 13. Yandagnunagning, 9 July 1864.	Harper, 1864
Yarabine	271303	100143440	spring	31 49 21	117 55 38	no		Aboriginal	later Yerapin Rockhole (Aboriginal)	"came to a place called Yarabine"	Dempster et al., 1861

## Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Yargalaring Spring			spring	31 10 31	116 14 18	no		Aboriginal	Land around the spring was first leased by Frederick Mackie Roe, J.S. Roe's 4th son, later leased by the monks of New Norcia who built a well there. Property is now called Yargalain	marked on 1877 map	Department of Lands and Surveys, 1877b
Yealgarn Hills			range of hills	30 53	119 03	no		probably Aboriginal	now Yilgarn Hills	"started early for the Yealgarn Hills". 16 July 1864.	Clarkson, 1864
Yealgarn Hills			range of hills	30 44	118 58	no		probably Aboriginal	now Highclere Hills	"(Harper) went to examine the claypans round the Yealgarn Hills" 14 July 1864	Clarkson, 1864
Yeerindine Spring			spring	31 22 58	116 29 34	no		Aboriginal	later Erandyne Spring (Aboriginal)	"started from the Yeerindine Springs on Mr. Shaw's land"	Scully, 1841
Yenart Spring	266914	100136202	spring	31 06 44	116 20 46	yes	Official 100K Map 2135	Aboriginal	Yenart, Yeinart	"Yenart is a tea-tree swamp"	Drummond, 1841
Yierea yierea			rockhole	30 18 52	119 00 53	no		Aboriginal	now Yacke Yackine [Dam]	"Yierea yierea" 5 August 1864	Harper, 1864
Yinyoungning			rockhole	30 19 28	119 18 12	no		Aboriginal		"Yinyoungning". 30 July 1864.	Harper, 1864
Yoolgan Spring			spring	31 14 35	116 26 13	no		Aboriginal	Yoolgan, Yoolgening, Yulgern, later Yulgan Spring (ANPS 266924, WA 100136213); Wegunning	marked on Drummond's 1841 map  "Hearing of another spring, called Yoolgening ..."	Drummond, 1841  Moore, 1836a



Placenames of Western Australia

Placename	ANPS ID	WA ID	Feature type	Latitude	Longitude	Current name?	Ref. for Current name	Derivation	Comment	Direct Quote	Source Reference
Yorkarakine Rocks			hill	31 13 47	118 45 22	no		Aboriginal	Yorkarakine Rocks, Yorkrakine Rocks, later renamed Sandford Rocks (ANPS 253915, WA 100032388), to remove duplication with a Yorkrakine Rock in the Yorkrakine Rock Nature Reserve, Tammin	"Start course N58E towards Yorkarakine"	Hunt, 1864a



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