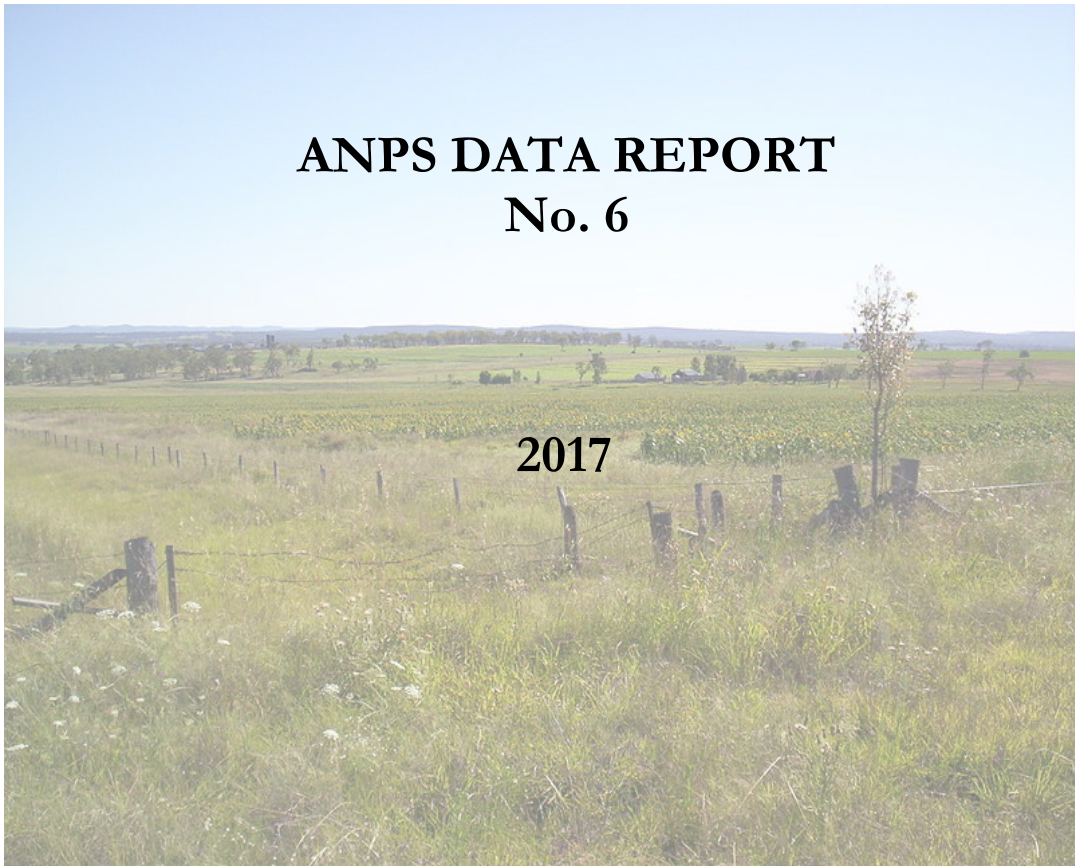


DARLING DOWNS
Natural Features and Pastoral Runs
1827 to 1859

ANPS DATA REPORT
No. 6

2017



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Dale Lehner

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AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PLACENAMES SURVEY

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Fences on the Darling Downs, Queensland (photo: DavidMarch, Wikimedia Commons)

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1.0 AN ANALYSIS OF DARLING DOWNS PLACENAMES 1827 – 1859

When the expansion of European settlement spread to the Darling Downs new placenames inevitably overlaid the existing named landscape of the Indigenous people. The Darling Downs Pastoral District was created in 1843. The first sample below is of 146 names given to pastoral leases in the District as they appeared in the NSW Government Gazettes from 1843 to 1859, when Queensland separated from NSW. The second is a representative sample containing forty-six documented pre-1860 names for natural features such as watercourses, mountains, valleys and plains. Occasionally a degree of speculation has taken place regarding the name origin where no concrete information has come to light. For example Miamba and Cobblegum are counted as being of Aboriginal origin although no documentation can be found. Similarly names where the origin is fairly clear, like the Scottish connection to Glengallan, have been put in the appropriate category. This is acknowledged as a common sense rather than scientific approach, given that it is over one hundred and fifty years since these names were registered.

1.1 Sample one: Pastoral run names, 1843 – 1859

The leases or runs, so fundamental to the history of the Downs, were regarded as a temporary measure by the authorities, designed to open up new land to settlement. Leases of Crown Land were granted to settlers (known as squatters), who could find a run not already spoken for, and could transport a flock or herd of the prescribed size to it. A.G.L. Shaw pointed out that the land did not have to be paid for but the stock did, often involving the assistance of an investor. The squatter was then required to build huts, out-stations and sheep yards.¹ The leases were usually for a period of ten years and were frequently renewed or extended, but the intention was to gradually resume them for small selections.

It appears to have been compulsory to register a name for each run when the squatter made application for a lease. C.F. Parkinson, who was appointed Draftsman in Charge of the Queensland Cartographic Branch in 1899, recalled that: 'If no name was suggested the Officer in Charge of the Pastoral Occupation Branch would give one. They were really only of a temporary nature as several would be amalgamated and given a station name and later when resumed would be surveyed into Grazing Selections.'² It would not be surprising if that Government body gave some names for administrative expediency as early as the period under investigation here. Necessarily there would have been some difficulty for lessees to think of names that had not already been used, and no doubt duplication occurred due to isolation and communication difficulties. However, it is assumed from the sheer variety of the choices, that the majority of leaseholders chose the names for their runs. Many were renamed as they changed hands and are known to have had several different names, whilst others were absorbed into larger runs and never heard of again.

¹ A.G.L. Shaw, *The Economic Development of Australia*. Croydon, VIC: Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd. 4th edn., 1960, p.51.

² C.F. Parkinson, letter to Mr. Holdaway of the Survey Office dated 25 May 1945, copy held by the Department of Natural Resources, Brisbane.

Even with these flaws the list examined here serves as a significant sample of run names and gives an insight into the concerns of settlers in the period under review. Not all of these names have survived but a surprising number have been preserved as land holdings, railway stations, parishes and settlements.

1.1.1 Summary table of sample one

This table summarises the 146 names of Sample One, in terms of their origin and motivation.

Aboriginal Origin (total = 65)	
<i>Documented</i>	<i>Probable</i>
Ballon, Beauaraba, Beeboo, Bengalla, Billa Billa, Bodamba or Bodumba, Boondandilla, Boorado or Booroondo Creek, Burrando, Chinchilla, Coomanda or Coolmunda, Coollomalla, Cooloomallee or Cooloomally, Coorangah or Cooringah, Cumkillenbum or bar, Daandine, Darr, Darroon, Durah, Gnoondoolmally, Goombungee, Goomburra, Gundewindah, Jimbour, Jinje Jinje, Jondaryun, Miggigaroo, Myall Creek, Myall Grove, Talgai, Nundubbermere, Tchanning, Tulburra, Tummaville, Upper Wyonbilla, Waar Waar, Wallan, Wanoo or Warroo, Warra Warra, Wee Wee, Wieambilla, Wombo Forest, Wondul or Woondul, Wongongera, Yamo, Yandilla, Yoolburra	Binbian Downs, Caliguel, Canaga, Cobblegun or Cobblegum, Culgara, Dooduggan Creek, Goodar, Gowrie, Karugu, Kaywana, Miamba, Morromby, Picurdah, Talah, Terica, Tierreyboo, Urie, Watnal
Total – 47	Total - 18
Names from European Places (total = 21)	
<i>Documented</i>	<i>Probable</i>
<i>Scottish</i>	
Braemar Forest, Dunmore, Glenelg, Stornoway	Ellangowan, Glengallan, Strathmillar (possibly a made up Scottish sounding name), Winton (or English)
<i>English</i>	
Alderton, Clifton, Eton Vale, Felton, Stanbrook, Stonehenge	Bromfield, Haldon, Hookswood, Liddelldale, Pilton, Westbrook (or perhaps ‘Descriptive?’)
<i>Other</i>	
Rosenthal (German)	

Total – 11	Total – 10
Names from People (total = 22)	
<i>Lessee's Own, Family, or Agent's Name</i>	<i>After Another Person</i>
Blythe Land, Cecil Plains, Gideon Land, Lang's Land, Pikedale, Pike's Creek, Scott Land, Wilkie's Creek	Canning Creek, Canning Downs, Charley's Creek, Condamine, Irvingdale, Jones River (?), Kogan Creek (?) May be from an Aboriginal tribe in the district, the Kogai), MacIntyre Brook, MacIntyre Creek, Maryvale (?), Millar's Valley, Parish's Downfall (?), Peel's Plains, Rosalie Plains (?)
Total – 8	Total – 14
Descriptive Names (total = 34)	
<i>Emotive</i>	<i>Appearance, Location, Flora, Fauna etc.</i>
Burning Thirst, Fairy Land, Gladfield (?), Speculation, Starvation Camp, Vexation, Maryland (from Merrylands)	Bentland (?), Bridgewood, Brush Creek, Canal Creek, Crow's Nest (?), Dogwood, Emu Creek, Greenbank, Junction, Lagoon Creek Downs West, Monday Creek, North Branch, Mosquito Creek, Oakey Creek, Palmy Creek, Pelican Station, Prairie, Retreat No.2 (?), Scrubland, Seven Oaks, Stockyard Creek, The Heads of the Yarrell Creek, The Swamps, The Unwatered Ridges, The Western Creek, Whetstone, Wild Horse Paradise
Total – 7	Total – 27
Others	
Gamma (a letter of Greek alphabet) Rogan (probably mis-spelling of Kogan), St Ruths, Swithland (may be a person's name, a placename or a made up name)	
Total – 4	

1.2 Sample two: Names for natural features, 1837-1859

This sample contains pre-1860 names given to natural features for which origin details were available.

1.2.1 Summary tables of sample two

These tables summarise the 46 names of Sample Two, in terms of their origin and motivation.

Documented Aboriginal Origin	
Bunya Gully, Myall Creek, Warrego River	
Total - 3	
Names from European Places	
<i>Scottish</i>	
Mount Rubieslaw, Teviot Falls	
<i>English</i>	
nil	
<i>German</i>	
Rosenthal Creek	
Total - 4	
Names from People (total = 21)	
<i>Government Official or Influential Friends</i>	<i>Family or Friends</i>
Condamine River, Darling Downs, Dumaresq River, Mount Dumaresq, Hodgson Creek, Kent's Lagoon, MacIntyre River, McPherson Range, Millar's Valley, Mount Mitchell, Mount Beaufort, Mount Cordeaux, Mount Sturt, Peel's Plains	Bracker Creek, Mount Huntley, Dalrymple Creek, Charley's Creek, Rodger Creek, Thane's Creek, Treverton Creek
Total - 14	Total - 7
Descriptive Names (total = 19)	
<i>Emotive</i>	<i>Appearance, Location, Flora, Fauna</i>
Mount Abundance, Perseverance Creek	Canal Creek, Canal Ponds, Chain of Ponds Creek, Dogwood Creek, Emu Creek, Freestone Creek, Gap Creek, Grass Tree Creek, Graymare Creek, Lookout Creek, Oakey Creek, Ruined Castle Creek, Saddle Hill, Sandy Creek, Sugarloaf, Tabletop Mount, Tent Hill Waters
Total - 2	Total - 17

1.3 Comments on the two samples

Names inspired by Aboriginal languages make up almost half the total of the pastoral run names in Sample 1 (65 from 146, making up 44.5%). Apart from the major consideration that the use of an Indigenous word assisted in the choice of a unique name as required for registration purposes, one can only speculate as to why this practice was so prevalent. The use of Aboriginal names for natural features is not evident in Sample 2 despite early official encouragement in the colony, particularly from Sir Thomas Mitchell in his role as Surveyor General.³ Downs explorers in this period tended to name for their patrons and other worthy people.

It is surprising that there were not more names in the two samples recalling places in the European homeland. The number of Scottish names does not balance the strong Scots contingent of early settlers. Discovery by Allan Cunningham and initial settlement by the Leslie brothers, led strong Scottish influences on the Downs including a significant group of squatters with the power to bestow placenames. During the period before 1859 there were few Irish immigrants in Queensland but they came in large numbers later in the 19th century. Undoubtedly the majority of settlers on the Darling Downs before separation from New South Wales were English, but many were 'ordinary' settlers without the power to bestow names, and in the period to 1859 placenames honouring England and Scotland were about equal in number.

In the period under discussion it was somewhat rare to bestow your own or a relative's name on a place. It may not have been considered 'gentlemanly' at the time to use your own name. Cunningham's tendency (and that of others) to name places after powerful officials illustrates a dominant issue from 18th century Britain – the unofficial but undeniably strong system of patronage. Cunningham was greatly in need of support for his expeditions. In Sample 2 we see that Ludwig Leichhardt (Hodgson Creek and Kent's Lagoon) and Sir Thomas Mitchell (Mount Beaufort) carried on Cunningham's tradition at times, although Leichhardt named Charley's Creek after his Aboriginal guide and Mitchell encouraged and used Aboriginal names.

The use of descriptive names is one obvious method of place identification. They can either describe the landscape and its flora and fauna, or can indicate the emotions engendered by the place. Sometimes they even hint at a story. They are particularly useful for natural features where an indication of the vegetation, like Grass Tree Creek or the shape of a mountain like Saddle Hill, Sugarloaf and Mount Tabletop can be useful in confirming location. Emotive names are more prevalent for land holdings than for natural features, and they obviously refer to a story attached to the land.

The above analysis of names given to pastoral runs and natural features before 1859 helps to give an understanding of the Europeans who first settled the Darling Downs. The examination enhances and confirms much of what is already known about the history of the Downs and sheds a different light on some aspects of this early period of settlement.

Perhaps the most surprising finding has been the large number of Aboriginal words chosen as placenames. Given that these probably reflect in only a minor way the original placenames used by tribal Aborigines, it is significant that such names were chosen willingly by white settlers with no official policy other than vague encouragement to influence such name selection. Whilst the

³ J. F. Atchison, *Guidelines for research in Australian place-names* Armidale NSW: Committee on Placenames, Australian Academy of the Humanities, 1982?, p. 23.

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notion of *terra nullius*, a land belonging to no one, was the official view underlying the settlement of Australia, it is evident that the Darling Downs squatters were well aware of an established Indigenous population who had already named the landscape.

Names from a European homeland were to be expected in the early years of settlement. In these samples the numeric distribution from various homelands gives an idea of the ethnic mix of those in a position to bestow placenames, though not necessarily of the population. The absence of Irish and German names in the early years confirms that migration of those settlers, and there were many, occurred later than 1859.

The use of names of influential people is not surprising given the social structure of the times. Descriptive names will always be a major category and probably began simply as a way of distinguishing one place from another, for example when there were two creeks or several hills on a pastoral run. A broad idea of the way the land appeared to those who named it in the 19th century can be deduced from descriptive names given during that period.

1.3.1 Buxton's map

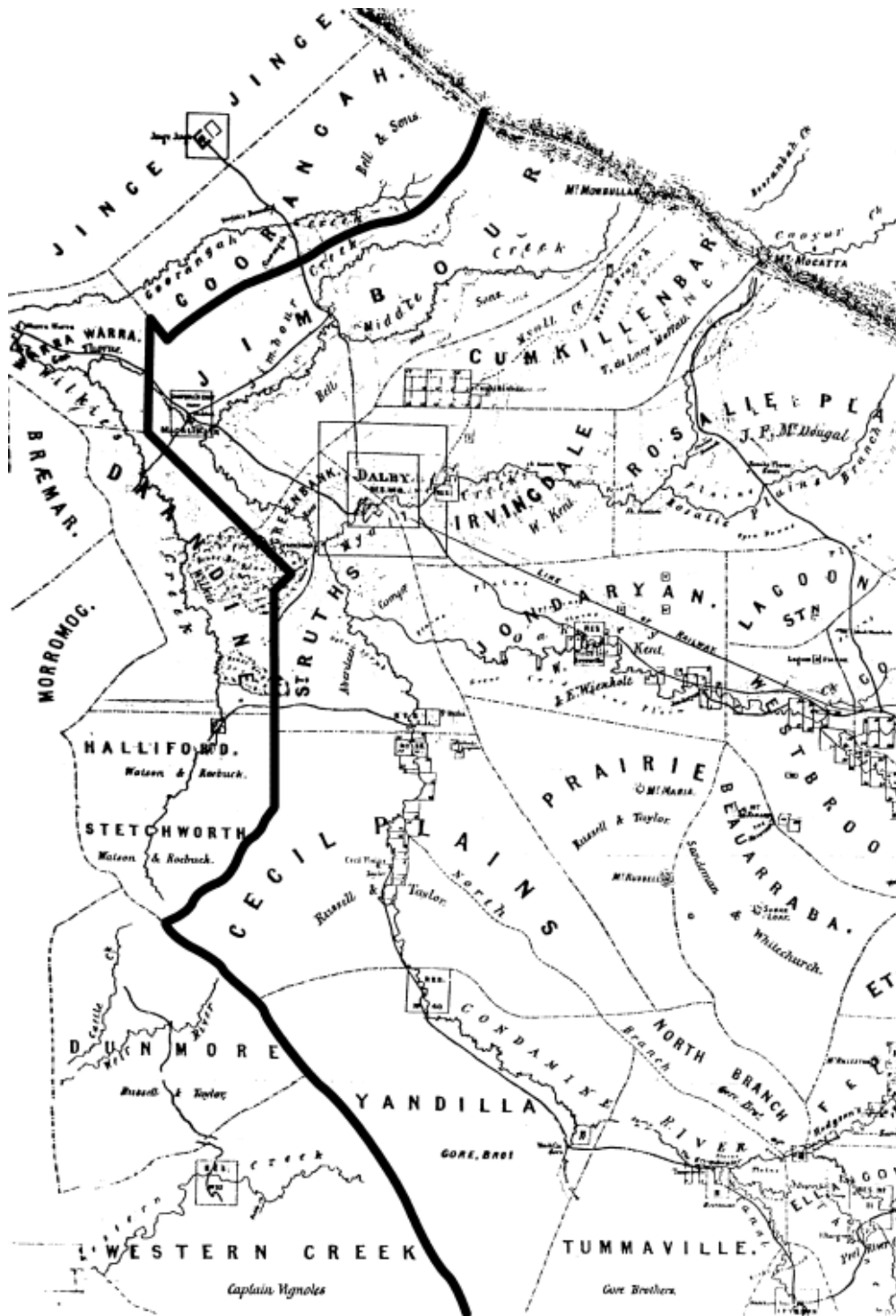


Figure 1: Buxton, J.W. *Squatting map of the Darling Downs district*. 1864. (Detail)

[The boundary outlined is between the Settled District (right) and the Unsettled District which together made up the Darling Downs Pastoral District when it was created in 1843.]

2.0 THE DATASET

2.1 Pastoral runs on the Darling Downs 1843-1859

The data that follows is extracted from the NSW Government Gazette (NSWGG).

EGC = (abbrev.) Estimated Grazing Capabilities

^ indicates a run marked on Buxton (1864) *Squatting map*

indicates a run marked on Queensland Surveyor General's Office (1894) *Darling Downs: Sketch map 1883* [noted below as '1883 Map'] or on *Unsettled district leaseholds* (1884)

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Alderton	Most likely after the English town.	H.W. Coxen rented Crown Land run in 1858 – NSWGG 13.4.1858
#Ballon	Most likely of Aboriginal origin – Reed (1967:10) says that the name for the Balonne River in Qld comes from the Aboriginal word <i>ballon</i> , pelican or <i>baloon</i> , stone axe. Sydney May says that the Balonne River and Shire were named by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1846. The derivation is from <i>balun</i> meaning dead. <i>Local Government</i> (1957: v. 52/8, v. 52/9)	Thorne & Ridler , 20,000 acres, EGC 4000 sheep NSWGG 26.7.1851
^Beanarraba or Beauaraba	Possibly associated with Aboriginal word 'booroo' indicating tracks in the bush - French (1989:121). Pittsworth – "The town area was originally known as Beauaraba, a corruption of aboriginal words Boarraba, Boarroa, a pathway obstructed by thick bushes or fallen trees. Boarb, dry bushes; ba, place of. The name was altered to Pittsworth in 1885." Sydney May in <i>Local Government</i> (1962: v. 57/4).	<i>See</i> The Unwatered Ridges – <i>possible early name</i> Held by J.J. Whiting NSWGG 1847 p.574 (Beanarraba) J.J. Whiting to D. Perrier , Beauaraba – 50,000 acres EGC 10,000 sheep. NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.1475 J.J. Whiting to C.S.Vallack NSWGG 7.8.1849 p.1164
#Beeboo	Probably what is now spelt as <i>Beebo</i> , an Aboriginal word imitating the sound of the black swan. Source <i>Telegraph</i> 13 April 1972	Run of Crown Lands - transferred from Campbell and Smith to James John Falconer 1.1.1848 NSWGG 30 July 1852 p.1115
#Bengalla	Probably of Aboriginal origin. Reed (1967:13) lists <i>Bengalla</i> in NSW as an Aboriginal word for ornaments.	Run of Crown Lands – transferred from James Mitchell to William Lawler 1.1.1848 NSWGG 30 July 1852 p.1115
#Bentland	Possibly descriptive – same owner held adjoining <i>Scrubland</i> which was later renamed <i>Myall Grove</i> .	Run of Crown Lands – transferred from Edward Bingham to McDonald Rens and Bingham 1.1.1848 NSWGG 30 July 1852 p.1115 NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1228 – Edward Bingham, 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep (<i>Note – transferred to McDonald, Rens and Bingham</i>)

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Billa Billa	Probably of Aboriginal origin – consider <i>Billabong</i> which is known to be from some Aboriginal languages in NSW. <i>Billa</i> means a pool or reach of water. See Reed (1967:14)	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 Messrs Easton and Rossiter – 15,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
#Binbian Downs	Possibly of Aboriginal origin – many words from Aboriginal languages have the <i>bin</i> prefix including 17 placenames listed in Reed (1967:14-15)	<i>Formerly called Dogwood Creek ... Charles Coxen changed the name in 1857 - Sydney May, Local Government (1958: v. 53/6). [Note: 1857 appears incorrect – see NSWGG below re 1851] Dogwood Creek (the watercourse) had already been named by Leichhardt – See Dogwood.</i> NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 Charles Coxen , 12,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
#Blythe Land	Surname of lessee	James Alexander Blythe 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
#Bodamba or Bodumba	An Aboriginal word indicating high stony country. Source <i>Bulletin</i> (August 1940, no. 9, p. 4)	St George Gore – 1848 NSWGG 1848 p158 NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947 St George Richard Gore, area not stated, EGC 8000 sheep
#Boondandilla	Probably of Aboriginal origin – <i>Boo</i> prefix common in Aboriginal languages and Reed (1967) lists 73 Aboriginal placenames beginning with <i>boo</i> .	NSWGG 18.12.1855 p.22 19,200 acres
#Boorodo or Booroondo Creek	Probably of Aboriginal origin – <i>Boo</i> prefix common in Aboriginal languages and Reed (1967) lists 73 Aboriginal placenames beginning with <i>boo</i> .	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from Robert McGeachie to John McGeachie
#Braemar Forest	Scottish connection- Braemar is a village in Aberdeenshire.	John and Alfred Crowder , 12,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946 NSWGG 4.7.1849 Dispute between Crowders and J.P.Wilkie over lease - Wilkie on the adjoining <i>Daandine</i> .
Bridgewood	Name is descriptive – Bridge Creek flows through.	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1228 - J.P and J.A. Bell – 10,000acres EGC 640 cattle & 4000 sheep In Bridge Creek area NSWGG 12 November 1858 p.1872 Arthur Bell recorded as lessee. NSWGG 13.6.1859 recorded as 16,000 acres
#Bromfield or Broomfield	Not available though the ‘field’ suffix is typically English.	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 transferred from Robert Campbell to Mort, Tooth and Tooth (Bromfield) NSWGG 4.4.1851 (Broomfield) dispute over lease between Edward White and Campbell and Smith (per A.J.Henderson)
^Brush Creek - appears on Buxton (1864) map in bottom left hand corner south of Coolmunda. Also on 1884 map.	Probably named for Brush Creek which flows through the run and may have been named first. Name is probably descriptive.	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 Thomas Collins 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep Brush Creek flows through. NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 transferred from T. Collins to Weer and Sim
#Burning Thirst	Descriptive/emotive	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 Gideon Scott Lang 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 transferred from Henry Buckley to Frederick and James Edward Ebsworth

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NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Burrando	Probably of Aboriginal origin. – <i>burra</i> common in Aboriginal languages – Reed (1967) lists 14 placenames.	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1199 Robert McGeachie – 23,040 acres EGC 4000 sheep. <i>On Burrando Creek</i>
Caliguel	Possible Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 13.6.1859 p.1315 13,120 acres
#Canaga	Possible Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 20.8.1852 p.1266 Held by Arthur Lloyd NSWGG 30.9.1853 Arthur Lloyd 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep. Note that run had been transferred to Joshua and Alexander Bell
^Canal Creek	Probably descriptive – Named by Pitts and Bonnifant. (Commissioner of Crown Lands, Nov 1843 Itinerary). ‘They may not necessarily have named the creek, which may have been named earlier still.’ Ward-Brown (1988: 489, 573)	Pitts and Bonnifants – <i>No clear information but possibly in mid-1841, although first confirmed date is 20 November 1843. Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by J.P.Robinson NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by J.P.Robinson NSWGG 1848 p.158 “ “ “ “ “ NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.950 70,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep. NSWGG 7.8.1849 transferred from J.P.Robinson to William Sprott Boyd NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from Thacker, Daniel and Co. to James Gillespie
#Canning Creek	Named for Canning Downs which Allan Cunningham named (1827) after Sir George Canning who was British Prime Minister and died in 1827 - DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 Robert G. Moffatt (per T.D.L.Moffatt) 80,000 acres EGC 500 cattle and 15,000 sheep. <i>The run comprises the waters of Canning Creek and its tributaries, to a line intersecting, forming the boundaries of Captains Collins and Dumaresq’s Runs, within 5 miles of the McIntyre Brook.</i> NSWGG 4.7.1849 p1002 Applicant for lease, R.G. Moffatt – disputed by Edward Brown NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Edward Brown (now Benjamin Buchanan ‘with the sanction of the Government’) 32,000 acres EGC 10,000 sheep. NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from estate of Robert Moffatt to R.Campbell tertius
^Canning Downs	Named by Allan Cunningham in 1827 after Sir George Canning, British Prime Minister. Source – Russell (1888:108)	Explored March/April 1840, claimed June 1840 by Leslie, Leslie & Macarthur . Initially named <i>Tulburra</i> . NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Walter & George Leslie NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Walter & George Leslie NSWGG 2.8.1848 96,000 acres EGC 2500 cattle, 25,000 sheep
#Cecil Plains	Named for Henry Stuart Russell’s mother, Cecil Charlotte Russell. Sources - Millmerran Historical Society, Oct. 1999; DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	<i>H.S. & S. Russell, claimed November 1841 and stocked by May 1842. Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by H.S. Russell NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.950 61,440 acres EGC 2500 cattle & 10,000 sheep. NSWGG 30.12.1853 Held H.S.Russell
#Charley’s Creek West	Charley’s Creek named by Ludwig Leichhardt, 19.10.1844 after Charley, an Aboriginal member of his party, from the Bathurst tribe. Source – Leichhardt (1847 [1996]: 18)	NSWGG 23.1.1852 Held by Charles Coxen NSWGG 11.8.1852 Charles Coxen 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Chinchilla	From <i>jinchilla</i> – cypress pine Reed (1967:14-27) Ludwig Leichhardt called the area <i>Chinchilla</i> in 1847 after <i>jinchilla</i> , the local Aboriginal name for the Cypress pines that still grow in the region today -Kennedy (2006: 63)	NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947 Matthew Goggs , 36,800 acres EGC 2500 cattle
^Clifton	First called <i>Kings Creek</i> by Sibley and King in 1840 – sold to John Melbourne Marsh by Francis Forbes. Marsh named the holding <i>Clifton</i> after his birthplace in Britain. Sources – DNRM <i>Place names search</i> ; <i>Telegraph</i> 8 Sept. 1974	<i>Was originally part of Haldon run which was claimed by Sibley & King 1840. Source - French (1990:280)</i> <i>F. Forbes Junior probably arrived in the Hodgson party October 1840 and bought Clifton from Haldon for 400 pounds some time between April and August 1841. Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by David Forbes NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947 Forbes and Pinnock 85,000 acres EGC 16,000 sheep NSWGG 7.8.1849 David Forbes
#Cobblegun or Cobblegun	Possible Aboriginal influences eg. Similar <i>Cobbadamana</i> in Qld <i>Warra Warra</i> station was once known as <i>Cobble Cobble?</i> - Jack (c.1940: 28)	NSWGG 20.8.1852 p.1266 Held by I.A.Blythe
Condamine	For Condamine River, named by Allan Cunningham to honour the Aide de Camp to the Governor. Source – Cunningham (June 1827)	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Lower Condamine - Held by Matthew Goggs NSWGG 1848 p.158 Condamine River – Held by Matthew Goggs
#Coolmunda or Coolmunda	Coolmunda - Reportedly derived from Aboriginal word, language and dialect unknown, indicating a stream with a sandy bed. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Thomas Collins NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946 <i>Coolmaunda</i> or <i>Cobramaatta</i> – Thomas Collins 60,000 acres EGC 2000 cattle or 12,000 sheep
Coollomalla	Probable Aboriginal origin – similar to <i>Coolmunda</i> above	NSWGG 1.5.1855 p.1251 Held by Edward Rens
#Cooloomallee or Cooloomally ? see Coollomalla	Probable Aboriginal origin – <i>cool</i> common prefix in NSW – see Reed (1967:29)	NSWGG 13.6.1859 16,000 acres
#Coorangah or Cooringah	Probable Aboriginal origin – <i>coor</i> common prefix – 11 placenames listed in Reed (1967).	NSWGG 1.8.1848 suppl. Ewen Wallace Cameron 96,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep NSWGG 7.8.1849 Transferred from Ewen Cameron to Thomas S. Mort
Crows Nest	Sydney May: ‘The name was given in 1841 by Campbell Livingstone MacDonald who with his brother formed Dugandan. McDonald left Dugandan and took up the leases of Crow’s Nest and Perseverance later acquired by C.L. Pearce in 1848. <i>Local Government</i> (1958: v. 53/5) ‘Aboriginal name <i>Tooboogandaunce</i> meaning “home of the crows”’. Queensland Railways (1956). Various sources say name connected with crows found in area (a high spot on the ranges) or	<i>Taken up by Campbell Livingstone MacDonald in 1841. To Pearce, C.L. in 1848. Source - Sydney May in Local Government (1958: v.53/5).</i> NSWGG 7.8.1849 Transferred from Pearce, James C. to J.L. Montefiore . NSWGG 14.1.1859 Transferred from Bank of New South Wales to Watt and Taylor thence to W.B. Tooth

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NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
	Jim Crow mythological Aboriginal believed (by teamsters) to frequent area.	
#Culgara	Possible Aboriginal influences eg. Similar to <i>Culgoa</i> in NSW – see Reed (1967:33)	NSWGG 30.3.1852 Henry Stanley Scholfield (also Tara) NSWGG 30.9.1853 Henry Stanley Scholfield – 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle
^Cumkillenbar	Also <i>Kaimkillenbur</i> : an Aboriginal word, ‘open mouth’, possibly associated with a part of male initiation ceremony; or Barungum word, ‘where the top of the moon rises’. Sources - DNRM <i>Place names search</i> ; <i>Sunday Mail</i> (1984: 16 September, 7)	NSWGG 17.8.1849 George Mocatta Transferred to John Balfour 20,000 acres EGC 6000 sheep
#Daandine	Reportedly a local Aboriginal word for ‘owl’. - Ashton (2003: 118)	NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.951 John P. Wilkie Monahan Creek or Wilkie’s Creek – 60,000 acres, EGC 1300 cattle NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Daandine or Monaghan’s Creek – transferred from J.P. Wilkie to Morehead and Young .
#Darr	Probable Aboriginal influence – Reed (1967: 35) says that <i>Darra</i> , <i>Derra</i> and <i>Durra</i> and other places derived from the same root were common in NSW and southern Qld.	NSWGG 23.1.1852 p.164 Held by Thorne and Ridler
Darroon	Probable Aboriginal influence – Reed (1967: 35) says that <i>Darra</i> , <i>Derra</i> and <i>Durra</i> and other places derived from the same root were common in NSW and southern Qld.	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Francis Forbes
#Dogwood	For Dogwood Creek which was named by Leichhardt on 23 October 1844, describing vegetation. Source – Leichhardt (1847 [1966]: 20)	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 John Ferrett 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep. NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from John Ferrett to C.J.McKenzie
Dooduggan Creek	Old name for <i>Wombo Forest</i> run. – Doodugan Creek flows through.	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by James Garnot Ewer
#Dunmore	A Scottish connection - Rev. John Dunmore Lang well-known at the time, founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia; and ‘Logan’ a Scottish name.	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Robert Logan NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Robert Logan
#Durah	Possible Aboriginal influence – Reed (1967:35) says that <i>Darra</i> , <i>Derra</i> and <i>Durra</i> and other places derived from the same root were common in NSW and southern Qld.	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1199 Messrs Thorne & Ridler 18,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
#East Tchanning or Tchanning	See <i>Tchanning</i>	See <i>Tchanning</i>

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
^Ellangowan	Possible Scottish influence although no information available.	<i>Possibly claimed at the same time as Talgai – Marib 1841, by J. Thain. Source – French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Phillip Pinnock NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Francis Forbes NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947 Francis Forbes 44,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep NSWGG 7.8.1849 p.1164 Transferred from Francis Forbes to Robert Campbell tertius NSWGG 4.4.1851 p.586? 626? Francis Forbes now John Gammie application for Ellangowan – party lodging caveat Charles Mallard .
#Emu Creek <i>or</i> Doolachah There is an Emu Creek north of Canning Downs on 1883 Map & that is probably the run mentioned here.	Named for creek. Descriptive	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Frederick Nivile Isaac Emu Creek or Doolachah 56,000 acres EGC 14,000 sheep
^Eton Vale	Arthur Hodgson found a knife in a deserted Aboriginal camp marked “Rogerson (maker) Eton”. Hodgson was schooled at Eton. He first called the run <i>Eton Plains</i> and changed it to <i>Eton Vale</i> . Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i> using information from P.Hahn and J. Aitchison.	<i>Occupied 10 September 1840 – included what became Felton – Hodgson & Elliot. Source - French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Crawford & Hodgson NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Crawford & Hodgson NSWGG 2.8.1848 Crawford & Hodgson p.158 NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946 Crawford & Hodgson 65,000 acres EGC 700 cattle, 16,000 sheep NSWGG 4.7.1849 p.1002 Crawford & Hodgson, Eton Vale Appl. For lease, party lodging caveat Charles Mallard .
#Fairy Land	Descriptive/emotive	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1199 James Ivory 25 square miles EGC 4,000 sheep
^Felton	Name changed from Peel Plains – [which was a general term for the area given by Cunningham] - to <i>Felton</i> by Charles Mallard, after his English birthplace. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	<i>See Peels Plains</i>
#Gamma	The third letter of the Greek alphabet.	NSWGG 31.7.1857 p.1492 Held by C. Coxen Senr.
#Gideon Land	Lessees first name	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1199 Lang, Gideon Scott (now Sir S. Osborne Gibbes) 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep N.B. This run has been transferred to Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes , Bart.
^Gladfield <i>or</i> Gledfield	Possibly descriptive/emotive.	NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Neil Ross NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Neil Ross – also MacIntyre Brook NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Neil Ross – also MacIntyre Brook NSWGG 2.8.1848 14,400 acres EGC 1500 cattle - also Waroo NSWGG 2.8.1848 Gledfield transferred from Neil Ross to Frederick Bracker (Waroo also transferred) NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 -Transferred from F.

Darling Downs placenames

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
		Bracker to Leslie W. & G. then transferred from Leslie W.&G to Leslie, George Farquhar
#Glenelg	Named by Alexander McLeod in 1845 after Glenelg in Ross, Scotland. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Colin McLeod NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by William Richardson NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 William Richardson 36,000 acres EGC 500 cattle and 10,000 sheep.
^Glengallan <i>or</i> Glengallen	Scottish influence – Glen a typical Scottish prefix.	<i>C. Campbell-Possibly ceded by Leslies June-September 1841 but might be as late as 1842. Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 (Glengallen) Held by Colin Campbell NSWGG 1847 p.574 (Glengallan) Held by Colin Campbell NSWGG 1847 p.158 Held by Colin Campbell NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.1475 Transferred from Colin Campbell to Robert Campbell tertius NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946 Colin Campbell 60,000 acres EGC 1800 cattle or 18,000 sheep. NSWGG 30.7.1852 Transferred from Campbell, R. and Marshall C.H. to Marshall C.H.
#Gnoondoolmally	Probable Aboriginal influences.	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 Charles Coxen 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
^Gonbongee, Gonbunga <i>or</i> Gonbungee (Oakley Creek) Goombungee	Probably a corruption of Aboriginal word ‘goubunga’ or ‘gonbunga’, language and dialect not accurately recorded. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	NSWGG 1847 Gonbungee, Oakley Creek Held by C.W. Pitts NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 Gonbunga (Oakley Creek) Charles William Pitts – 40,000 acres EGC 10,000 sheep NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Gonbongee Transferred from John Black, Bank of NSW to Pitts C.W.
^Goomburra <i>or</i> Groomburra	Aboriginal meaning ‘shield made from timber of the Kurrajong tree, which also was called Goomburra’. -Sydney May, in <i>Local Government</i> (1958: v.53/11).	<i>Claimed and stocked by July-August 1840 by E.E. Dalrymple but no human habitation until after March 1841. Source – French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by John Taylor NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by John Taylor (Groomburra)
#Goodar	Possible Aboriginal influence – <i>Goodab</i> in NSW means ‘dark’ according to Reed (1967:42)	NSWGG 7.8.1849 p.1164 transferred from Marks, James to Edward C. Cory
^Gowrie <i>previously called</i> Stan(d)brook – <i>see under</i> Stanbrook	Original name – Stambrook or Stan(d)brook from Stan(d)brook Hall in Worcestershire. Many stories about the origin of the name, some claiming a Scottish connection with ‘Gowrie Conspiracy’ of 1600 but most likely a corruption of the Aboriginal word <i>cowarie</i> which indicated the watercourse known as Gowrie Creek and the freshwater mussel. Source – French (1989: 122, 280) Sydney May - ‘The Aboriginal name was Cowrie meaning scrubland, which was plentiful north of the homestead, corrupted to <i>Gowrie</i> ’. <i>Local Government</i> (1958: v.53/11, p.32).	<i>Probably claimed by F.N. Isaac in Oct-Nov 1840 and certainly stocked & occupied by March 1841 – Hughes & Isaac lessees</i> NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Hughes & Isaac NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.948 Hughes & Isaac 50,000 acres EGC 800 cattle and 8000 sheep.

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
^Greenbank	Possibly descriptive.	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Finley Ross NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Mr. Finley Ross NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.950 Ross, Finley 18,000 acres EGC 600 cattle and 4000 sheep
#Gundewindah (Goondawindi?)	From Aboriginal 'a place where wild ducks are found' Reed (1967:42) <i>Goondiwindi</i> : From an Aboriginal word meaning 'droppings of ducks or shags' or 'place of wild ducks' or 'water running over rocks' Kennedy (1989:91). Sydney May – 'Aboriginal meaning Goona, dung. Winnai, the black cormorant or shag, <i>Phalacrocorax ater</i> – literally, the dung of the black shag' <i>Local Government</i> (1958: v.53/11, p.32)	NSWGG 4.4.1851 Applicant for lease Estate of Hy. Dennis , now H. Dangar Gundewindah – Party lodging caveat John Brown per Jonathan Young
^Haldon	English connections to Exeter and Devon. Also name transported to South Africa and New Zealand. There is a Lord Haldon Hotel in Exeter. Source – <i>Encyl. Brit.</i>	<i>Occupied September 1840 – Sibley & King – about the same time as Eton Vale; includes what became Pilton & Clifton.</i> Source – <i>French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by A.C. Innes NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Archd C. Innes NSWGG 2.8.1848 Innes, Archibald Clunes 30,000 acres EGC 8000 sheep
#Hookwood or Hookwood	Possible English influence	NSWGG 26.7.1851 John Ferrett 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep NSWGG 30.7.1852 Transferred from John Ferrett to C.J.McKenzie
^Irvingdale	Probably named for Clark Irving, pastoralist, Warra run, who had Mount Irving named for him. Source - <i>Toowoomba Chronicle</i> 22 Nov. 1928	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Campbell Andrew NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946 Campbell & Andrew 45,000 acres EGC 6,000 sheep
^Jimbour or Jimbone	Originally spelt Gimba or Jimba. Believed to be Aboriginal word for 'good pastures'. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> , of uncertain and obscured date obscured, but 1971 & 1975	<i>R.T. Scougall – Claimed by Henry Dennis as agent about July 1841 but not stocked until October 1842. Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Thomas Bell (Jimbone) NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Thomas Bell (Jimbone) NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Thomas Bell (Jimbone) NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.945 Thomas Bell Jimbour 200,000 acres EGC 20,000 sheep
#Jinje Jinje	Probably now Jinghi Jinghi – near Jimbour. Reduplication suggest an Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 17.8.1849 Joseph King 32,640 acres EGC 1200 cattle or 8000 sheep
^Jondaryun	From Aboriginal word indicating 'a long way off' – French (1989: 121). 'the name of the run on this licence [Coxen's 1842] is given as <i>Gundarnian</i> ' - May (n.d.)	<i>Charles Coxen – Claimed by Henry Dennis as agent about July 1841 but not stocked until October 1842. Source - French, (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Robert Campbell tertius NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Campbell and Andrews NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Campbell and Andrew NSWGG 2.8.1848 Campbell and Andrew 65.000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep

Darling Downs placenames

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
Jones River	Jones River passes through the run – description in NSWGG 26.7.1851. No indication as to who Jones was. Generally a Welsh surname. Possibly Richard Jones who claimed St Ruth in 1842 (in general area). Crowders held Braemar Forest run and Jones River may be absorbed.	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1199 John McMillan 16,000 acres EGC 4,000 acres NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 transferred from John McMillan to John & Alfred Crowder
#Junction	Possibly descriptive	NSWGG 18.12.1855 25,000 acres NSWGG 9.6.1857 Held by J. McGeachie
Karugu	Possible Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Charles Coxen
#Kaywanna	Possible Aboriginal origin – similar to Kawana in Qld meaning ‘flowers’ - Reed (1967: 50)	NSWGG 13 4 1858 p.620 Held by Jacob Low NSWGG 14.1.1859 Transferred to Mort and Cameron
#Kogan Creek		NSWGG 2.8.1848 King, Joseph (now J.E.Barney) 60,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep
^Lagoon Creek Downs West	Probably descriptive	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 Charles Coxen 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep NSWGG 30.7.1852 Transferred from Charles Coxen to Hope and Ramsay
#Lang’s Land	From lessee’s surname	NSWGG 26.7.1851 Gideon Scott Lang (now Sir Osborne Gibbes) 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
#Liddelldale or Liddell Dale	Possible English connection with ‘dale’ suffix	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1230 Andrew Scott 20,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
Macintyre Brook; <i>possibly early name for Warroo</i>	Name from the brook which Cunningham called after a friend at Segenhoe, 30 May 1827 Source – Cunningham (1827)	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Neil Ross
McIntyre Creek; <i>possibly early name for Warroo</i>	Name from the brook which Cunningham called after a friend at Segenhoe, 30 May 1827 Source – Cunningham (1827)	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Neil Ross
Manday Creek; <i>early name for Nundubbermere. See Nundubbermere (Monday Creek)</i>	Monday Creek flowed through Nundubbermere Named for creek	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by William McKenzie
Maryland – <i>Not on 1860 or 1884 maps but near Warroo, Pikedale area – perhaps a name change or absorbed by one of these.</i>	Story that Marsh’s party camped in the vicinity of 500 wild blacks and, after drinking much ‘firewater’ and not being molested, called the area <i>Merrylands</i> – changed to <i>Maryland</i> after learning of Merrylands near Sydney. Harslett and Royle (1972:11)	<i>M.H. Marsh, Claimed sometime in 1843 (or late 1842) and well established by early 1844. Source - French (1990:282)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Marsh M.H. NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Marsh M.H. NSWGG 1848 p.158 Mary Land Held by Marsh M.H. NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 Marsh, Matthew Henry 200,000 acres EGC 25,000 sheep
Maryvale	Named for a person?	<i>See Strathmillar & Millar’s Valley</i>
#Mianbaa or Miamba	Possible Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 Charles Coxen 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle. 7 miles frontage on the Condamine
#Miggibaroo	Probably of Aboriginal origin – similar to <i>Midgee</i> and, both used in Qld – see Reed (1967:59)	NSWGG 20.8.1852 p.1266 Held by I.A. Blythe (also Cobblegun) NSWGG 30.9.1853 p.1709 Blyth, James Alexander 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
Millar's Valley	Name given by Allan Cunningham 8 June 1827 Source – Cunningham (1827)	<i>A.F. Farquharson, Millar's Valley was a small run on north side of gap Creek and was part of the original Leslie & Macarthur claim; subject to a dispute with John Cameron probably in 1842 before its transfer to J.C. Wickham; transferred in July 1844 to A.F. Farquharson who had taken up a small unnamed run (later Strathmillar) on south side of Gap Creek not later than November 1843. Source – French (1990:282)</i>
Monaghans Creek <i>or</i> Wilkie's Creek; <i>old name for</i> Daandine	No information on Monaghan but obviously a surname. Named for lessee J.P Wilkie, as was stream Wilkie's Creek which flows through and on into the Condamine River. Name of run was later changed to <i>Daandine</i>	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Monaghan's Creek Held by J.P. Wilkie NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.951 John P. Wilkie 60,000 acres EGC 1300 cattle. <i>See also</i> Daandine
Morromby	Possibly of Aboriginal origin Morromby Creek shown on 1883 Map.	NSWGG 21.9.1857 p.1832 & NSWGG 8.7.1858 p.1062 & 13.6.1859 p.1315 16,000 acres "Sandy Creek, from the western boundary line of Monaghan's Creek run, within 3 miles of the junction of Sandy Creek with Monaghan's Creek....."
^Mosquito Creek – <i>probably an early name for</i> Bodumba run <i>held by St George Gore 1848</i>	Named after the creek - probably descriptive Mosquito Creek flowed through <i>Bodumba</i> into Bodumba Creek thence into Canning Creek.	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Gore, St George
Myall Creek	Named after the creek. <i>Myall</i> was a [Dharuk] Aboriginal word meaning 'wild', noted in vocabulary collected by William Pechey, Chinchilla District 1859-60. Source – French (1989:159). The Kamilaroi also applied the term to the acacia wood they traded with the Dharuk (who were 'wild' or 'strangers' to them). Source – Ramson (1988:415) Unclear whether the creek was named because of the presence of 'wild' Aborigines or of myall bushes. <i>Myall Creek</i> run was to the north of <i>Irvingdale</i> run and may have been absorbed into it at a later date as it does not appear on 1883 Map at all.	<i>Claimed by Henry Dennis about July 1841 & occupied by H.W. Coxen in 1842. Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by J.M. Andrews NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by John Stevens NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.950 John Stevens 32,000 acres EGC 640 cattle.
#Myall Grove (<i>late</i> Scrubland)	See <i>Myall Creek</i> for details of Aboriginal language origin	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1228 Edward Bingham 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep Transferred to Messrs McDonald, Rens and Bingham.
^North Branch or Swamps	Descriptive – refers to the North Branch of the Condamine River – see description in NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Charles Coxen (transferred to Robert Campbell tertius) 40,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep

Darling Downs placenames

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Nundubbermere (Monday Creek)	Probably of Aboriginal origin – similar to <i>Nunda, Nundab</i> - both in Qld. See Reed (1967:70)	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Manday Creek Held by William McKenzie NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 Numdubperner William McKenzie 40,000 acres EGC 10,000 sheep
Oakey Creek, old name for Goonbungee	Named for the creek - descriptive	<i>A bit confused – appears to be a run absorbed into Westbrook as well as an old name for Goonbungee:</i> <i>Hugh Ross – Claimed late 1841 but not registered until 24 November 1843; absorbed into Westbrook in 1844 after boundary dispute. Source – French (1990:282)</i> Oak Creek NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Charles W. Pitts <i>See</i> Goonbungee, Gonbongee, Gonbunga
#Palmy Creek	Probably descriptive	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 James Alexander Blythe 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep.
Parish's Downfall (Parish's Downfall Creek is on 1883 Map just north of the Settled District border – it flows into Cooranga Creek thence to the Condamine). May have been absorbed by Cooranga Station, also held by Ewan Wallace Cameron.	Named for the creek	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Ewen Cameron <i>Also</i> The Swamps
Peels Plains old name for Felton	<i>Peels Plains</i> is a name given to the northern area of the Darling Downs by Allan Cunningham in June 1827. (The southern part was named <i>Canning Downs</i> .) Source – Russell (1888:108) Since Peel was Home Secretary and Canning was Prime Minister in 1827, it is probable that the names honoured these British politicians.	<i>Felton – Charles Mallard, Probably purchased for 250 pounds from Hodgson in mid-1842 & leased to Whitting and Hicks.</i> <i>Source – French (1990:282)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Hicks, H.P. NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Charles Mallard NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Charles Mallard NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 Peels Plains (Felton) 35,000 acres EGC 400 cattle and 8000 sheep
#Pelican Station	Possibly descriptive of the wildlife in the area although no large expanses of water evident on map in non-flood times – several creeks flow through.	NSWGG 26.7.1851 James Ivory 25 square miles EGC 4000 sheep
#Picurdah	Possibly of Aboriginal origin – similar to <i>Pinkenbah</i> in Qld.	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from Richard Birrell to L.E. Lester NSWGG 11.8.1852 Richard Birrell 14,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep.
#Pikedale or Pike Dale	Named for Captain John Pike, first leasee.	NSWGG 1845 p.1294 John Pike NSWGG 1847 p.574 John Pike NSWGG 1848 p.158 Pike Dale John Pike NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 100,000 acres EGC 24,000 sheep

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Pikes Creek	Named for Captain John Pike who held the lease in 1852.	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Ewen Campbell NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Trevethan, Adolphus NSWGG 2.8.1848 p951 Trevethan, Adolphus 40,000 acres EGC 8000 sheep NSWGG 30.7.1852 Transferred to Capt. John Pike
^Pilton	English connections – associated with Devon eg. Barnstaple & Pilton Cricket Club. Encl. Britt.	<i>Was originally part of Haldon run claimed by Sibley & King Sept 1840. Source - French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Joseph King NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by P. Pinnock NSWGG Philip Pinnock now John Gammie 30,000 acres EGC 10,000 sheep NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.1475 Transferred from Philip Pinnock to John Gammie
^Prairie	Descriptive name for grassland similar to that in US and Canada.	NSWGG 7.4.1855 Held by H.S. Russell 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep.
#Retreat No.2	Descriptive name	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from John McGeachie to Easton & Robertson.
Rogan	Mis-spelt <i>Kogan</i>	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Josh. King
^Rosalie Plains or Rosalia Plains	Named for a person?	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Robert Ramsay (Rosalia P) NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 Rosalie Plains 60,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep. NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.1475 Transferred from Robert Ramsay to Hon. Louis Hope & Robert Ramsay
^Rosenthal or Rosenthal	Means 'Valley of Roses' in German. Name given by Frederick Bracker after a town near his home in Germany. Source – Ward-Brown (1988:489)	<i>N.B.A. Co. – Probably 'seized' by Fred Bracker in August 1841.</i> <i>Source - French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by John Taylor – also St Ruth NSWGG 1848 p.574 Held by John Taylor – also St Ruth and Goomburra NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by John Taylor – also St Ruth and Groomburra NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.950 John Taylor 80,000 acres EGC 25,000 sheep NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from H. Mackay and E.J. Spence to Buckland and Mackay (also St Ruth and South Tulburra)
^St Ruth	No information	<i>"William Summerville, Richard Jones' superintendent, wrested St Ruth from Russell's large Cecil Plains run at the end of the year..." (1841). Source: French (1989:74)</i> <i>Richard Jones (for N.B.A. Co.?) seized from Cecil Plains by W. Summerville about March-april 1842. Source - French (1989:282)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by John Taylor NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by John Taylor NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by John Taylor NSWGG 2.8.1848 John Taylor 80,000 acres EGC 1800 cattle NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from H.Mackay and E.J. Spence to Buckland and Mackay
#Scott Land	Lessee's middle name	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1199 Lang, Gideon Scott (now transferred to Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes , Bart) 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep

Darling Downs placenames

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
Scrubland (and #Bentland)	Descriptive	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from Edward Bingham to McDonald, Rens and Bingham NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from Australian Joint Stock Bank to Prince, Bray and Ogg .
#Seven Oaks (<i>marked and named on 1883</i> <i>Map at junction of Chinchilla and Pelican stations</i>)	Descriptive	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 James Ivory 25 Square miles EGC 4000 sheep
^South Tulburra	See <i>Tulburra</i>	NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from H. Mackay and E.J. Spence to Buckland & Mackay See also <i>Tulburra - Toolburra</i>
#Speculation	Descriptive/emotive	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 Charles Coxen 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep NSWGG 15.10 1858 p.1674 Held by R. Brownlie <i>Also Charley's Creek West</i>
Stanbook	Old name for <i>Gowrie</i> run, from Stan(d) Hall, Worcestershire.	NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Hughes & Isaac NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Hughes & Isaac <i>Also Westbrook</i>
#Starvation Camp	Descriptive/emotive	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 Lang, Gideon Scott 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from Henry Buckley to Frederick and James Edward Ebsworth
#Stockyard Creek	Descriptive	NSWGG 21.4.1854 p.834 Held by C.C. McDonald NSWGG 7.4.1855 p.1064 C.C. McDonald 16,000 acres EGC 16,000 sheep
#Stonehenge	Name assumed to have arisen from the rock formations near the Homestead which could remind one of Stonehenge on the Salisbury Plain in England. Source – Twidale (1999)	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from Benjamin Buchanan to John H. Bettington
#Strathmillar	Probably combination of Scottish prefix (as in <i>Strathclyde</i>) and <i>Millar</i> for <i>Millar's Valley</i> .	<i>"to complete the occupation of the southern Downs the Leslies also ceded small runs to family friends: A.F. Farquharson purchased the small Strathmillar run (later called Maryvale) of 7680 acres in Millar's Valley for 50 pounds."</i> Source – French (1989:70) NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by A.F. Farquharson NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by James Hay NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by James Hay NSWGG 2.8.1848 Strath Millar James Hay 12,800 acres EGC 3500 sheep.
Stornoway – <i>original name for Talgai – see Talgai</i>	For a town in Scotland.	
#Swithland	No information	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Mrs E.S. Dumaresq NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Mrs E.S. Dumaresq NSWGG 2.8.1848 Elizabeth Sophia Dumaresq 70,000 acres EGC 3000 cattle (<i>Joined Whetstone held by William Dumaresq – husband?</i>) NSWGG 30.7.1852 Transferred from Mrs Dumaresq to A. Campbell

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
Talah	Possible Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1228 Talah J.P. and J.A. Bell 10,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep. NSWGG 12.11.1858 Held by Arthur Bell NSWGG 13.6.1859 p.1315 16,000 acres
#Talgai	Aboriginal origin – ‘place of dead trees’. Source – Ward-Brown (1988:494)	<i>G. Gammie arrived on Condamine with stock by 9 March 1841 and run established soon after; originally called Stormoway possibly after a village in the Outer Hebrides. Source - French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947 George Gammie 60,000 acres EGC 16,000 sheep NSWGG 4.7.1849 p.1002 transferred from George Gammie to John Taylor
#Terica, Terrea, Terren <i>or</i> Terrin	Possible Aboriginal origin	Terrea – NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Adolphus Trevethan Terren – NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Adolphus Trevethan Terrin – NSWGG 2.8.1848 Adolphus Trevethan 30,000 acres EGC 6000 sheep NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 transferred from Trevethan to Captain John Pike
#Tchanning	Tchanning assumed to be Aboriginal word. Sydney May indicated that <i>Tch</i> is a common prefix as in Tchanning, Tchuringa and Tchigigum. Sources – Sydney May in <i>Local Government</i> (58/8); and May (1964)	<i>Variously spelt -John Dangar owned the land on the Tannin in 1849...Name of Aboriginal tribe...Tch is definitely the aboriginal pronunciation.</i> <i>Source -Sydney May Local Government (1963:v.58/8)</i> NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1198 John Ferrett East Tchanning 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep
#The Heads of Yarrell Creek	Descriptive	NSWGG 1.5.1855 p.1251 Held by Henry Stuart Russell NSWGG 5.6.1856 p.1604 H.S.Russell 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep
The Swamps	Descriptive	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Ewen Cameron NSWGG 7.8.1849 p.1164 Transferred from Charles Coxen to Robert Campbell tertius
The Unwatered Ridges	Descriptive	<i>Probably early name for Beaubaraba – in description of Eton Vale boundaries NSWGG 2.8.1848 p946 ‘.bounded on the west by ridges dividing the waters flowing into the Eton Vale Creek from those passing through the unwatered ridges, the licenced station of Mr. Joshua Whitting.’ Note- Whitting held Beaubaraba to 1847 when it went to D.Perrier.</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Phillip Friell
#The Western Creek	Descriptive	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by James Laidley NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.949 James Laidley 40,000 acres EGC not given NSWGG 7.8.1849 p.1164 Transferred from Laidley to F.D. Vignoles
#Tiereyboo (Weionbilla)	Probably Aboriginal influences	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Richard Birrell 48,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep
Toolburra – <i>see</i> Tulburra		
^Tulburra	Name later changed to <i>Toolburra</i> . Aboriginal origin – ‘quivering the spear with an intent to throw’. Source - French (1989:101); from A. Meston in <i>Toowoomba Chronicle</i> 9 April 1920: ‘Dhoo – a tree; burra –	<i>Sold by Leslie Bros to Gordons for 250 pounds about April-June 1841 – originally part of Leslie’s large run, Tulburra which was later called Canning Downs. Source – French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Gordon W.F NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Hay and Fairholme .

Darling Downs placenames

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
	totem or people.?; Sydney May in <i>Local Government</i> (58/11)	NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.28 Hay, William Leith, James Leith and G.K.E. Fairholme 60,000 acres EGC 500 cattle and 15,000 sheep. NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.1475 Transferred from Hay & Fairholme to Walter & George Leslie NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from George Leslie to John Gammie
^Tummaville or Tammaville or Tummiaville	Believed to be from a corruption of Domville Taylor's name by Aboriginal population. Domville > Tomville > Tummaville. Source – Twidale (1999); DNRM <i>Place names search</i>	<i>Source - French (1989:70)</i> "About the middle of the year a man named Wingate laid claim to this lagoon but, preferring the cattle country on the Severn river readily ceded it to his employers, Dr John Rolland and Domville Taylor, who were in occupation by October 1841: they called the run Tummaville". Tummaville NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Rolland & Taylor Tummaville NSWGG NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by St John Gore Tammaville NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by St John Gore Tummiaville NSWGG 2.8.1848 St John Gore 48,000 acres EGC 2500 cattle
Upper Wyonbilla	Probably Aboriginal origin - <i>billa</i> common in Aboriginal languages	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 James Garnett Ewer 16,000 acres 4000 sheep.
Urie	Probably Aboriginal influences	NSWGG 11.8.1852 Bell, J.P. and J.A. 10,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep. NSWGG 13.6.1859 p.1315 16,000 acres.
#Vexation	Descriptive/emotive	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 Lang, Gideon Scott 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep. NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 transferred from Henry Buckley to Frederick and James Edward Ebsworth .
Waar Waar	Typical repetitive name. Atchison (1990:6) cites <i>Waar Waar Creek</i> as of Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1211 Robertson W.C. (now J.R. Young) 32,000 acres EGC 8000 sheep. NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1230 Scott, David Charles Frederick 48,000 acres EGC 6000 sheep.
Wallan	Probably Aboriginal word – Many similar placenames listed in Reed (1967) – <i>Walla Walla, Wallon & Walloo</i>	NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from Dangar, John (the late) to William Dangar and John Ferrett .
#Wanoo – Warroo <i>See also McIntyre Creek and Brook</i>	<i>Warroo</i> of Aboriginal origin, for a species of tree. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i> . Endacott (1990) gives meaning as 'day firestick'. Reed (1967:87) gives meaning for NSW placename as <i>Warroo</i> 'place of red hornets'	NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.950 Neil Ross 30,000 acres EGC 8000 sheep. Also Gladfield. ??? NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.1475 Transferred from Neil Ross to Frederick Bracker – also Gladfield. ???
#Warra Warra	Reportedly an Aboriginal word, possibly Mandandanji language, 'woman carrying a load' or 'plenty of water'. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i> . Reed (1967) lists meaning for Qld placename as 'a fence'.	<i>Irving? – Claimed by Henry Dennis as agent in July 1841. Source - French, (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Henry Dennis NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Henry Denny NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946 Henry Dennis, Estate of (now Colin McKenzie) 35,000 acres EGC 10,000 sheep. NSWGG 2.8.1848 Transferred from Estate of Henry Dennis to Colin McKenzie .
Watnal	Possible Aboriginal origin	NSWGG 4.5.1858 p.730 Held by J.A.Blyth

NAME	INFORMATION ABOUT NAME ORIGIN	COMMENTS
#Wee Wee	Probably of Aboriginal origin – repetition common feature.	NSWGG20.8.1852 p.1266 Held by Arthur Lloyd NSWGG 30.9.1853 Arthur Lloyd 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep (Transferred to Joshua and Alexander Bell.)
^Westbrook	Name first used by John (Tinker) Campbell. A creek on the property is said to be named for a creek and village in England - <i>Telegraph</i> (30 April 1975:28); Westbrook Creek named as ‘most westerly watercourse on Campbell’s run’ – <i>Toowoomba Chronicle</i> (22 November 1928)	<i>J. Campbell: Probably claimed March-April 1841 and stocked by mid-year. Source – French (1990:280)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Held by Hughes and Isaac NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by Hughes and Isaac NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.948 Hughes and Isaac 50,000 acres EGC 800 cattle and 8000 sheep. NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Hughes and Isaac.
#Western Creek		<i>See</i> The Western Creek
#Whetstone	Named after rocks used by Aboriginal people to sharpen tomahawks. Source - Gunn (1937:94)	NSWGG 1847 p.574 Held by William Dumaresq NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by William Dumaresq NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947 William Dumaresq 50,000 acres EGC 2500 cattle.
Wicambilla	Probably Aboriginal origin – <i>billa</i> a common word eg. <i>billabong</i>	NSWGG 26.7.1851 p.1197 Chauvel, Charles George Temple 16,000 acres EGC 640 cattle or 4000 sheep
#Wild Horse Paradise	Descriptive	NSWGG 11.8.1852 p.1229 Lang, Gideon Scott 16,000 acres EGC 4000 sheep. NSWGG 14.1.1859 p.96 Transferred from Henry Buckley to Frederick and James Edward Ebsworth
#Winton	First settler Robert Allen named it after his birthplace, a suburb of Bournemouth, England. Sources – DNRM <i>Place names search</i> ; Kennedy (2006:287)	NSWGG 30.7.1852 Transferred from Bank of Australasia to Tooth W.B. and Co.
#Wombo Forest	Probably Aboriginal influences. (Old name was <i>Dooduggan Creek</i>)	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Ewer, James Garnett 40,000 acres EGC 12,000 sheep
#Wondul or Wyaga (or Woondul) <i>Woondul and Wyaga adjoining runs on 1884 Lands Dept. map</i>	Probably Aboriginal influences	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 David Perrier (now J.J. Whitting) 60,000 acres EGC 16,000 sheep Wyaga – NSWGG 7.8.1849 p.1164 Transferred from David Perrier to J.J. Whitting . Woondul - NSWGG 30.7.1852 p.1115 Transferred from T. De Lacy Moffatt to Henry Stuart Russell
#Wongongera	Probably Aboriginal influences	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Mathew Goggs area not stated (<i>but quite large!</i>) EGC 1000 cattle or 6000 sheep
Woondul		<i>See</i> Wondul
#Yamo (Condamine)	Probably Aboriginal influences	NSWGG 17.8.1849 p.1210 Ewer, James Garnett 12,000 acres EGC 500 cattle
^Yandilla (<i>was</i> Grass Tree Creek)	Either an Aboriginal word meaning ‘running water’, or an Irish village. (St. George Gore was a brother of the 7 th Baronet of Manor Gore in Donegal. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> (24 June 1975:47); ‘[Aboriginal for] running water’. Source – Queensland Railways (1956).	<i>Gore & Co. – Claimed and stocked about October-November 1841; originally called Grass Tree Creek. Source – French (1990:281)</i> NSWGG 1845 p.1294 Gore, St. George & Co. NSWGG 1847 p.574 Gore, Messrs & Co. NSWGG 1848 p.158 Gore & Co. NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947, 65,000 acres EGC 2000 cattle or 10,000 sheep.
Yoolburra	Probably Aboriginal influences	NSWGG 1848 p.158 Held by Hay & Fairholme

2.2 Names for natural features 1827-1859

PLACE NAME	SHIRE & LOCATION	DETAILS
Beaufort, Mount [See <i>Mount Beaufort</i>]		
Bracker Creek	Warwick -28.233 152.050 Stanthorpe -28.525 151.736	Bracker Creek in Shire of Warwick was named after Frederick Bracker who came to Australia from Germany in 1829. The name was given about 1840 but has been changed to Rosenthal Creek. Source - W.A. Millard in <i>Bulletin</i> (1939: no.6, p.12) No details about when the Stanthorpe creek was named (the name has not been changed) but it would certainly be referring to the same Frederick Bracker, first manager of <i>Rosenthal</i> and later owner of <i>Warroo</i> , who became very well known and noted for his advanced farming methods detailed in - Waterson (1968: 138, 152)
Bunya Gully	Crows Nest -27.1666 152.050	In 1838 Andrew Petrie led a party of four white men and two aborigines to confirm native stories about a remarkable tree growing near the Maroochy River. They found 'the famous bunya pine, taboo to the aborigines except for the feast of the nuts every three years when tribes enmity was forgotten'. Source - <i>Sunday Mail</i> (1979, 26 August: Series 'Who's who') 'The Waccah blacks called the bunya tree "bahnya" and the nut "yeng-gee", and that was the name used by "Gilburrie", of 1854 and the late "Boondow" when I met him first in 1879. Tom Petrie called the bunya "boon-ye", but that was the word used only by the old Brisbane blacks.' Alexander Meston, 'Genesis of Toowoomba' series, <i>Toowoomba Chronicle</i> (1920: 1 April); and reproduced in French (1994). Derived from Kabi language word "Bonyi" or "Bunyi", indicating the Bunya Pine Tree (<i>Aracauria Bidwilli</i>). Source – Watson (1944: 26); attributed in DNRM <i>Place names search</i> .
Canal Creek	Warwick -28.20 151.899	Canal Creek - Parish name. 'First taken up by Pitts & Bonifant and was named by them. (Commissioner of Crown Lands, Nov 1843 Itinerary) Canal Creek was subsequently used as the name for the village which later became Leyburn, and later still, as the name for the village which later became Karara. Also the name of one of the best alluvial gold fields in the area.' Source - Ward-Brown (1988: 489) Name of landholding <i>Canal Creek Station</i> originally owned by Messrs. Pitt and Bonifont situated on the banks of Canal Creek. 'No clear information but possibly settled in mid-1841 although first confirmed date in 20 November 1843'. Source - French (1990:280). Settlement now <i>Leyburn</i> was first called <i>Canal Creek</i> – supplies addressed to Canal Creek, Moreton Bay in 1852. Changed to <i>Leyburn</i> by 1855 – on a map published by Arrowsmith of London. 'Leyburn' is the name of a township in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England. Source - <i>Bulletin</i> (1938/4: 2-3).
Canal Ponds	Inglewood -28.416 151.2666	Mentioned in description of <i>Coomunda</i> run. '...and also comprehends the Canal Ponds, part of Triverton's Creek...' <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i>
Chain of Ponds Creek	Inglewood -28.416 151.2666	Mentioned in description of <i>Coomunda</i> run 'comprehends "Lookout" Mountain and Creek, and also the Chain of Ponds'. <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i>
Charley's Creek	Headwaters north of nominated	Named by Ludwig Leichhardt 19.10.1844 after Charley, an Aboriginal member of his party from the Bathurst tribe.

PLACE NAME	SHIRE & LOCATION	DETAILS
	Shires. Flows through Wambo Shire	Source - Leichhardt (1847: 18).
Condamine River	Warwick -28.283 152.416 (North Branch)	Long river flowing through several Shires. A river 320 miles long, the main tributary of the Balonne River which it joins north of St George. It was named by Allan Cunningham on June 5 th 1827, as a compliment to Captain T. de la Condamine, Private Secretary to Governor Darling. Condamine township is situated about 25 miles south from Miles on the river. Source – W.A. Millard in <i>Bulletin</i> (1939/6:11). The aboriginal name for the Condamine River = Mooyum. Source – French (1989: 161).
Dalrymple Creek	Clifton -27.983 151.766	Mentioned in <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947</i> : George Gammie’s holding, Talgai ‘On Dalrymple Creek, bounded by Messrs Leslie, Forbes and Campbell’. Probably named for George Beck Elphinstone Dalrymple – one of the first lessees on the Darling Downs (See <i>Goomburra</i>)
Darling Downs	All 13 Shires and more	Named by Allan Cunningham on 6 th June 1827 ‘in Honour of His Excellency the Governor’. Source – Cunningham (1827). Proclamation 21 May 1839 by Governor Sir George Gipps in <i>NSWGG 12 May 1843</i> . See French (1994: 50).
Dogwood Creek	Headwaters north of designated Shires. Miles township (approx. -26.6 & 150.2) on the creek.	Named by Ludwig Leichhardt, 23 October 1844. Source - Leichhardt (1847: 20)
Dumaresq River	Stanthorpe -28.95 151.55	‘A river better known as the Severn (48 miles) a tributary of the River McIntyre, named by Allan Cunningham on May 28 th , 1827, after the maiden name of Lady Ralph Darling. Her brother William afterwards had extensive Queensland interests, and died at Cleveland November 9 th 1868.’ Source - W. A. Millard in <i>Bulletin</i> (1939/6:12). See also Cunningham (1827), entry for 28 May; and Russell (1888: 98-99)
Dumaresq, Mount [see <i>Mount Dumaresq</i>]		
Emu Creek [Name not current]	Cambooya	Mentioned in description of Eton Vale run, ‘...bounded on the south-east from that to south-west by ridges dividing the waters of the Emu Creek from the waters flowing into the Haldon and Clifton Stations and including a small patch of table land at the head of Emu Creek watered by springs.’ <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i> This creek is clearly marked on 1883 Map
Freestone Creek	Warwick -28.100 152.100	Mentioned in description of <i>Glengallan</i> run boundaries. <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i>
Gap Creek	Warwick -28.066 152.216	Mentioned in description of <i>Glengallan</i> run boundaries. <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i> . Also appears on <i>Arrowsmith (1853)</i>
Grass Tree Creek	Millmerran -27.9666 151.050 (Stream)	Now the name only for the strea, but was the original name for Yandilla Station: originally called Grass Tree Creek Run from 1841 to January 1845. ‘It may be assumed that Grasstree Creek was vegetated with grasstrees (<i>Xanthorrhoea Glauca</i> most probably). In the 1840’s Leichhardt the explorer was

Darling Downs placenames

<i>PLACE NAME</i>	<i>SHIRE & LOCATION</i>	<i>DETAILS</i>
		astounded to see groves of Blackboys (Grasstrees) growing along the rivers and creeks on the Downs.’ Source – Twidale (1999).
Greymare Creek	Warwick -28.166 151.800	Named after a grey mare which belonged to John Deuchar (1822-1872) pastoralist and stock breeder. This mare could escape from any paddock and would always make for the Greymare Creek. Source – DNRM <i>Place name search</i> ‘Deuchar, from Aberdeen arrived on the Darling Downs with Dalrymple in about 1840 – he was 18 years old.’ Source – French (1989: 58); also Hall (c.1920: 36-7).
Hodgson Creek	Pittsworth -27.866 152.616	The name was given by the explorer Leichhardt on October 22, 1844 to a creek that ran into Charley’s Creek, a tributary of the Condamine. It was discovered by a botanist in the party, Pemberton Hodgson, while seeking an overland route from the Darling Downs to north-west Australia. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> (30 March 1973); Leichhardt (1847).
Huntley, Mount	Warwick -28.149 152.433	Huntley is a peak near Warwick, named about 1845 after Dr. Huntley, who was father-in-law of Dr. Miles, one of the first three doctors to practise in Warwick. In the 1840’s Dr. Miles lived at Clifton and had a bush hospital at Ryford. Dr. Miles moved to Warwick and at Warwick’s first land sale in 1850, bought the fourth allotment sold. Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (24 April 1973). Later on, when returning from a professional visit in the Inglewood district, he (Dr. Miles) was thrown from his horse and killed. Source – Hall (c.1920: 75).
Kent’s Lagoon	Not in nominated Shires	‘This is a remarkable creek–lagoon, part of a chain of lagoons in the northern area of the Darling Downs. It was named by the explorer Leichhardt on October 18, in 1844 as he noted in his journal, “After F. Kent Esq”. However, authoritative sources state that Leichhardt then on his epic overland trek from Moreton Bay to Port Essington in north-west Australia honored John Kent (1809 –62). In 1844 he presented Leichhardt and his party with a supply of chocolate, which is why Leichhardt honored him with a place name.’ Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (19 June 1973); Leichhardt (1847).
Lookout Creek (& Lookout Mountain) [Name not current]	Inglewood Approx. -28.5 151.5	Mentioned in description of <i>Coolmunda</i> pastoral run. ... ‘comprehends “Lookout ” Mountain and Creek’. <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i> Lookout Creek appears on 1883 Map.
Macintyre River	Inglewood -28.483 151.550(Parish) -28.6633 150.75(Brook)	Now Parish, River, Brook This 350–mile watercourse is the name given to part of the Severn River, and for some of its length the Macintyre forms the boundary of New South Wales and Queensland. It was named by Allan Cunningham in May, 1827, after Peter Macintyre, at that time manager of Segenhoe, a property on the upper Hunter Valley. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> (27 August 1973). ‘The presence of a fine piece of pasturage on the banks of a beautiful stream, in parts fifteen yards in width, to which I gave the name of Macintyre’s Brook, after my friend at Segenhoe...’ (28.44S, 150.48E). Source – Cunningham (1827), entry for 30 May.
McPherson Range	Starts near Warwick Not in nominated Shires	This spur of the Great Dividing Range is one of our early placenames, having been named in 1828 by Allan Cunningham and Captain Patrick Logan after Major Duncan McPherson of the 39 th Regiment, then stationed at Moreton Bay. Logan who was commandant of the penal settlement at

PLACE NAME	SHIRE & LOCATION	DETAILS
		<p>Moreton Bay, was accompanying Cunningham in his initial endeavors to find a mountain pass from the Moreton Bay side to the Darling Downs, which Cunningham had discovered the previous year.</p> <p>McPherson Range extends eastward from Wilsons Peak (4000ft) situated 30 miles east of Warwick, to near Point Danger on the coast.</p> <p>The eastern part of the New South Wales and Queensland border runs along its ridge. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> (4 September 1973).</p>
Millar's Valley	Name not current Approx Location– 28 & 152.5	<p>This is the name of the valley from which flows Glengallen Creek, which Allan Cunningham named in 1827 as he passed through it, probably after some worthy of the day, although local sources do not seem to have this recorded. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> (30 October 1973).</p> <p>Cunningham named 'a grassy valley' Millars Valley, 6th June 1827. Source – Cunningham (1827).</p> <p>Lessee – A.F.Farquharson. Remarks – Millar's Valley was a small run on north side of Gap Creek and was part of the original Leslie & Macarthur claim; subject to a dispute with John Cameron probably in 1842 before its transfer to J.C. Wickham; transferred in July 1844 to A.F. Farquharson who had taken up a small unnamed run (later Strathmillar) on south side of Gap Creek not later than November 1843. Source – French (1990: 282).</p>
Mount Abundance	Beyond area of nominated Shires Western Districts of Darling Downs	<p>This is the name of a hill and a pastoral property near Roma, the hill being named on May 7, 1846 by Sir Thomas Mitchell. Sir Thomas named it thus because as he wrote in his journal, 'the abundance of good pasturage around it'...the next day Sir Thomas wrote: 'This morning Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 21 deg. in my tent, a degree of cold I should never have expected ... the sun rose in splendour, pigeons cooed and birds were as merry as usual in the woods. I ascended an elevated north-eastern extremity of Mount Abundance, and from it beheld the finest country I had ever seen in a primeval state. A champagne region spotted with wood, stretching as far as human vision, or even the telescope could reach.' Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (26 December 1973).</p>
Mount Beaufort	Beyond area of nominated Shires	<p>Mount Beaufort, an isolated mountain in the Warrego district, was named by Sir Thomas Mitchell on July 20, 1846 after his friend, Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort (1774-1857), 'my scientific friend at the Admiralty' who devised the Beaufort Scale to indicate the strength of wind. Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (n.d.).</p>
Mount Cordeaux	Near Warwick -28.049 152.399	<p>I had at the time great pleasure in giving names to these very elevated points of the Dividing Range, which are very distinctly seen over fifty-four miles of wooded country from Brisbane Town. The south head, which forms a long-backed mount with a lofty point at each extremity I have named Mount Mitchell, in honour of the Surveyor-General of this territory, whilst the north head was entitled Mount Cordeaux, as a compliment to Wm. Cordeaux, Esq. of the Surveyor-General's department. Source – Cunningham (1827), footnote at date 25 August 1828.</p> <p>From <i>Aboriginal Vocabulary and Place Names -Table</i> 'Naiamboyou – Mt Cordeaux'. Source – French (1989: 158).</p>
Mount Dumaresq	Warwick -28.100	<p>'This flat-topped eminence, which I observed formed the north-western angle of a body of lateral hills, extending from</p>

Darling Downs placenames

<i>PLACE NAME</i>	<i>SHIRE & LOCATION</i>	<i>DETAILS</i>
	152.166	the leading range of these mountains, was named Mount Dumaresq...’ Cunningham (1827), entry for 8 June; reproduced in Russell (1888: 109-110).
Mount Mitchell	Warwick -28.066 152.399	I had at the time great pleasure in giving names to these very elevated points of the Dividing Range, which are very distinctly seen over fifty-four miles of wooded country from Brisbane Town. The south head, which forms a long-backed mount with a lofty point at each extremity I have named Mount Mitchell, in honour of the Surveyor-General of this territory, whilst the north head was entitled Mount Cordeaux, as a compliment to Wm. Cordeaux, Esq. of the Surveyor-General’s department. Source – Cunningham (1827), footnote at date 25 August 1828. From <i>Aboriginal Vocabulary and Place Names Table</i> ‘Oombaiyeru – Mt Mitchell Coonyinira – Mt Mitchell’. Source – French (1989: 158).
Mount Rubieslaw	Cambooya -27.75 151.800	Mount and Range ‘They pitched their tents about three miles from Mt Rubieslaw, named after Elliot’s Scottish homeland.’ Note: Gilbert Elliott (1796 – 1852) former aide-de-camp to Governor Gipps – lessee of Eton Vale with Arthur Hodgson. Source – French (1989: 63-4), from Russell (1888: 201)
Mount Sturt	Warwick –28.200 152.183 This is a settlement location named for the mountain rather than the actual peak.	Named by Allan Cunningham in June 1827 after Captain Charles Sturt who was at that time an aide-de-camp to NSW Governor. Source – DNRM <i>Place names search</i> .
Mount Tabletop	Warwick -27.983 151.983	Originally named <i>Twiss’ Table-mount</i> on 27 June 1829, by Allan Cunningham, after a public servant in British Colonial Office. Source – DNRM <i>Place name search</i> ; from Steele (1972: 321).
Myall Creek	Dalby -27.183(Town) 151.25 -27.200 151.183 (Stream)	Stream Former name of town, Dalby. Pastoral run –Lessee – Charles Coxen – claimed by Henry Dennis about July 1841 & occupied by H.W. Coxen in 1842’. Source – French (1990: 281). ‘Myall – wild’ - translation from Aboriginal vocabulary collected by William Pechey, Chinchilla District 1859-1860. Source – French (1989: 159)
Oakey Creek	Flows into the Condamine River near Dalby.	Descriptive name. Pastoral run. ‘Lessee – Hugh Ross. Remarks – Claimed late 1841 but not registered until 24 November 1843; absorbed into Westbrook in 1844 after boundary dispute’. Source – French (1990: 281).
Peels Plains	Warwick includes Allora	Describing Allan Cunningham’s explorations and discovery of Darling Downs, ‘To the north-west and west was “a vast expanse of open country...exhibiting every feature of hill and dale, woodland and plain” – those in the foreground [around Allora] he named Peel’s Plains beyond which was “an immeasurable expanse of flat country [the central and northern downs?]....on which not the slightest eminence could be observed to interrupt the common level...to a very distant blue line of horizon...”’. Source – French (1989: 40), from Russell (1988: 108). Note – Cunningham leaves us to understand that ‘Peel’ refers to the Home Secretary of the time.

PLACE NAME	SHIRE & LOCATION	DETAILS
Perseverance Creek	Crows Nest -27.316 152.116 (Creek) -27.416 152.166(Mount)	Creek, Mount, Locality & Lake Derived from Perseverance Pastoral Run taken up by Campbell Livingstone McDonald, pastoralist, 1848. Source – DNRM, <i>Place name search</i>
Rodger Creek	Warwick -28.1666 151.800	‘The creek between Sandy Creek and South Toolburra, well known as Rodger’s Creek, was so called after an Englishman named James Rogers, better known as Cocky Rogers because he was a cockney. He came over with Arthur Hodgson’s stock, which was in charge of Pemberton Hodgson.’ Source – Hall (c.1920: 19)
Rosenthal (Creek)	Warwick -28.366 151.933(Parish)	Rosenthal, now the name of a shire, a creek and an historic homestead near Warwick, was first given to a pastoral run in 1843 by Frederick Bracker. Frederick Bracker was born at Mecklenburg, Germany about 1798, and named the run after a town in Prussia. Bracker, a sheep breeder, was a driving force in the settlement of the Darling Downs, while maintaining good relations with Aborigines. He first came to Australia with 300 stud sheep chosen from the Silesian flock of Prince Esterhazy. Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (4 September 1974)
Ruined Castle Creek	North west of nominated group of Shires	Ruined Castle Creek near Taroom, was named on December 1, 1844 by Leichhardt during his overland trek from the Darling Downs to Port Essington in north-west Australia. Leichhardt wrote in his diary that he had given the creek this name because high sandstone rocks fissured and broken like pillars and walls and the high gates of ruined castles of Germany, rose from the broad sandy summits of hills on both sides of the valley. Source – <i>Telegraph</i> (22 October 1974).
Saddle Hill <i>Possibly to be identified as Saddletop Mountain which is in the area.</i>	Clifton (Saddletop Mountain –27.933 152.03)	In description of Clifton Run, ‘...about two and a half miles above the main road crossing place to a hill called Saddle Hill...’ <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947</i>
Sandy Creek	Warwick Many creeks with this name & two in this precise area – headwaters approx –28, 151.7	‘The Tulburra Run comprises the Country on the north side of the Condamine River... also the country on the south side of the Condamine River from the junction of said river with Sandy Creek...’ <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.948</i>
Sugarloaf	Crows Nest 27.383 152.100	Also known as <i>Mount Williams</i> Named <i>Sugarloaf</i> by David Cannon McConnel (1818-1885) grazier and farmer, during 1844, because of its shape. Aboriginal name – Wambaroora. Source - DNRM <i>Place name search</i>
Tent Hill Waters [Name not current]	Cambooya	Mentioned in description of Eton Vale Run, ‘...and by 3 miles of a creek running into the Tent Hill Waters’. <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.946</i>
Teviot Falls	Warwick -28.233 152.483	Derived from the naming of Teviot Brook by Allan Cunningham, 6 August 1828, after Teviot River, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Source - DNRM <i>Place name search</i> ; from Steele (1972: 251, 270).
Thane’s Creek	Millmerran -27.916 151.566	Mentioned in description of <i>Ellangowan</i> run, ‘...to a road known as Leslie’s marked tree line, on Thane’s Creek’. <i>NSWGG 2.8.1848 p.947</i> Named for John Thain who held <i>Ellangowan</i> run in 1842. He was a friend of the Gammie brothers. Thain drowned in the Condamine in 1843. Source – Twidale (1999).

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PLACE NAME	SHIRE & LOCATION	DETAILS
Treverton Creek	Inglewood -28.508 151.316	Named after Adolphus Treverton (-1852) lessee of Terrica pastoral run 1840's. Source - DNRM <i>Place name search</i> . Mentioned in description of boundaries of <i>Coolmunda</i> run in NSWGG 2.8.1848 p946
Warrego River	West of nominated Shires Charleville & Cunnamulla situated on its banks	Tributary of the Darling River, discovered and named by Sir Thomas Mitchell in September 1846. Mitchell, who was anxious to preserve Aboriginal place names, gave the river its name, believing it to be Aboriginal for <i>crooked</i> or <i>winding</i> . His information came from an old Aboriginal woman in the area and in his journal Mitchell noted: "The chain of ponds, according to the old woman was named Cunno, and ran into the Warrego, which as she pointed, was evidently the name of the river we had formerly traced <i>downwards from near Mount P.P. King</i> ".' Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (4 April 1975). A. Morrison, of University of Queensland wrote in his paper about the Charleville district, that Mitchell was mistaken about the meaning of the word <i>Warrego</i> . Morrison points out that journalist Archibald Meston, renowned for his interest in Aboriginal words, asserted that the name meant <i>bad</i> . Source - <i>Telegraph</i> (10 April 1975).

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