Cape Pallarenda

Cape Pallarenda is a prominent mainland cape 10km northwest of Townsville, Queensland, where the Many Peaks Range juts into Cleveland Bay. The question of the origin of 'Pallarenda' is linked to both the traditional owners of the area and to the early European explorers.

Archaeological evidence indicates Indigenous occupation of some thousands of years in the area around modern Cape Pallarenda, Many Peaks Range and the Townsville Town Common (Brayshaw, 1990). Ethnohistorical records suggest that a significant population of Indigenous people used to live around what is today known as Cape Pallarenda (Dalrymple and Smith, 1860; Rowe, 1931). The language of the area was Wulguru (or Wulgurukaba).

James Cook named adjacent places such as Cleveland Bay, Cape Cleveland and Magnetic(al) Island in June 1770, but he didn't disembark in the area. For this reason, the then un-named cape (now known as *Cape Pallarenda*) is not well-defined on maps and charts of early surveys. In 1819 the first Europeans landed in Cleveland Bay from the *HMS Mermaid* under the command of Phillip Parker King. King produced a chart for the Hydrographic Office which clearly depicts Cleveland Bay, Cape Cleveland and Magnetical Island but not the un-named cape (Figure 1, page 3). The outline of this mainland cape on the north-western side of Cleveland Bay is partially depicted on

Cape Pallarenda and the Many Peaks Range, with the lagoons of the Town Common (photo: the author)

the chart. The chart also indicates a 'large body of water' (most likely the lagoons of the modern Town Common) to the south of this un-named cape 'as seen from the hills at Cape Cleveland'.

Subsequently two early European explorers landed on the un-named cape and climbed the adjacent hills, now known as *Many Peaks Range*; neither of them, however, named the cape. The first explorer was John Lort Stokes who arrived in the *Beagle*, famous for its earlier voyage with Charles Darwin. The *Beagle* anchored on the west side of Magnetic Island in 1841 (Gibson-Wilde, 1984) and dispatched an exploration party to what is now known as *Shelly Beach*. They climbed Many Peaks Range where they encountered an Aborigine who fled, perhaps the first recorded encounter with the Indigenous people of the area by any of the early explorers.

From the Editor

This has turned out to be rather a bumper issue—so many great contributions that we just couldn't keep it down to our regular 12 pages. And we're covering a bit of territory, too: Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, as well as a national focus on the work of the Australia's surveyors (from John Pearn) and major coverage of those placenames whose stories are too good to be true (from Jan Tent).

That reminds me—a *mea culpa:* I did promise a short article from Jan Tent on a popular but untrue story about the origin of *Orange* (NSW). We'll have to leave it until September to complement Jan's 'Dubious Origins' discussion in this issue.

One final thing: as we come to the end of another financial year, our thanks to those of you who have been supporting us annually with your $25 memberships. We value this greatly, and if you're able to renew your support, a direct deposit to our account is the simplest way to encourage us in our work! (Details on the back page, as usual.)

David Blair
<editor@anps.org.au>

The Hastings River

In my article 'Naming Camden Haven' (*Placenames Australia*, March 2022), I noted that the Hastings River had been named by John Oxley in 1818 'for the recently deceased Governor General of India, Warren Hastings (1732–1818)'. Oxley actually said in his journal, of September 26, 1818, that he named the Hastings River 'in honour of the Governor General of India'.

I would like to thank Tony Dawson for drawing to my attention that the Governor General of India at the time (from 1813–1823) was actually Francis Edward Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings (1754–1826).

Diane Solomon Westerhuis

Can you help?

I am writing a book on the islands of the NSW south coast, and the key question is the naming of the islands. Historically it has been stated that most of them were named by Surveyor **Thomas Florance** in 1828, but there are gaps in the information available. I'm keen to know if anyone is familiar with Thomas Florance's 1828 survey of the south coast of NSW: the names he gave to places, the contents of his Field Notebooks, Surveyors Letters, any other reports on his work... My searches to date have failed to reveal any mention of the names he is said to have given some of the islands. I'd be grateful for any advice in regard to searching such material in State Archives.

Helen Moody
helenmd12@gmail.com

Puzzle answers - (from page 16)

1. Adelaide
2. Elizabeth
3. Lady Jane/Lady Bay
4. Alice Springs
5. Katherine
6. Maria Island
7. Fraser Island
8. Bettys Beach
9. Blanchetown
10. Fannie Bay
11. Laura
12. Barangaroo
13. Edithburgh
14. Agnes Banks
15. Augusta
16. Millicent
17. Gracetown
18. Lake Salome
19. Maryborough
20. Mathinna

A second explorer, George Dalrymple, landed in Halifax Bay from the *Spitfire* in 1860 and climbed Many Peaks Range with an exploration party, as Stokes had previously done about 20 years earlier. From the hills they saw three large camps of Aborigines and according to Gibson-Wilde (1984) were confronted by a number of hostile Aborigines when they reached the foot of the hills.

It wasn't until four years later that the cape was named 'Pallarenda' by Lieutenant Heath (Mathew, 2008). According to Mathew, Heath named the cape on the advice of James Morrill, an Aboriginal expert, who was onboard the vessel *Flora* during a survey of Cleveland Bay in October 1864. Mathew notes that in the same year the cape was also named Cape Marlow 'after Lieutenant John Marlow who was in charge of the fifth division of the Queensland Native Mounted Police stationed at the Burdekin' (p. 27). Mathew indicates both names continued in use for many years before *Cape Pallarenda* was officially adopted. As to the source of 'Pallarenda', Mathew supports its origin in the local Aboriginal language, and directs us to the work of Charles Price.

Price produced a notebook (1885) recording his work on Queensland languages, and identified the language in question as Coonambella, a dialect of Wulguru. Mathew found three different entries in Price that suggested a potential origin of 'Pallarenda'. On pages 46-47 Price identified 'Car-am-bil' (now referred to as *Gurambil*) with 'Mount Marlo Cape Pallarenda' (or 'Cape Paleranda'—Price's handwriting is unclear). On pages 98-99, Price lists 'Ki-roon-da' as referring to 'Cape Malo', and then on pages 178-179 gives 'Wa'ree'gun'da' as 'Cape Malo'. None of these three Coonambella words, unfortunately, would seem to be similar in sound to the modern name *Pallarenda*.

Further clues can be found in Morrill's own record (1863)of his 17 years of living with an Aboriginal tribe to the south of Townsville. James Morrill was aboard the *Peruvian* when it was shipwrecked in 1846 at Cape
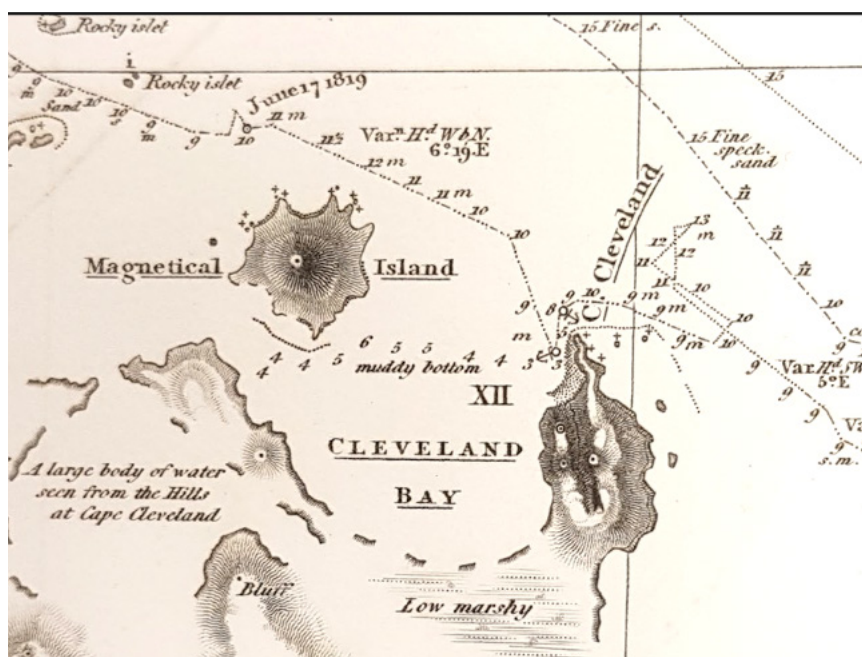

Fig. 1: Extract from Philip King's hydrographical chart 1819 (source: JCU Library Special Collections)

Upstart. Morrill survived by living with an Aboriginal clan close to Mount Elliott, south of Townsville. The tribe would have had its own language, but Morrill apparently learnt a number of different Aboriginal dialects and may have been familiar with that used by occupants of the Cape Pallarenda area. Morrill referred to a story from the tribe he lived with, noting (1863, p.21) that

> ...their forefathers witnessed a great flood and nearly all were drowned, only those who got on a very high mountain (Bibbiringda, which is inland of the north bay of Cape Cleveland) were saved.

The name 'Bibbiringda' is therefore another possible origin for *Pallarenda*. It is certainly closer in sound than the three names recorded by Price and, given the rather tortuous route of its transcription from the original speakers via Morrill to Lieutenant Heath, it seems to be the most likely origin.

Records from the Queensland Surveyor General's Office contain a handwritten record of Heath's survey report. On page 6 of that report (Queensland Surveyor General, 1864) it discusses the passage of smaller vessels entering Cleveland Bay in an emergency saying that they could pass

> ...through the passage between Magnetical Island & Cape Pallarenda & obtain shelter under the lee of the former.

The report (Figure 2) appears to have been written from or at the Queensland Post Office on the 12 December, 1864 and then received the following day by the Surveyor General's Office and duly recorded and filed.

One of the first charts using the name *Cape Pallarenda* appeared in 1866 after a survey by *HMS Salamander* commanded by Nares, R. N. This chart (Figure 3) depicts both the Many Peaks Range and Cape Pallarenda. It is interesting to note that the nomenclature of nearby 'Rose Bay' is incorrectly spelt. As Mathew (2008) notes, it should be 'Rowes Bay' named after C.S. Rowe, an early pioneer.

Fig. 2: QLD Surveyor General's Record No 1329, December 1864 signed by Lieutenant Heath (extract)

The odd transcriptions in the records and mapping noted above ('Malo' for 'Marlow'; 'Rose' for 'Rowes') are a useful reminder that, even within one's own language, transcriptions can be difficult. Much more so, then, from an Aboriginal language to English.

Nick Harvey

Fig. 3: Extract from Commander Nares' hydrographical chart 1866 (source: National Library of Australia)

Conclusion and Summary

In the absence of any evidence that 'Pallarenda' had its source in English or in any other European language, we must look to the languages of the Cleveland Bay area for its origin. Price's reports from the Coonambella language raised three possible origins, all of which appear to be unlikely.

Morrill's report to Lieutenant Heath of the 'Bibbiringda' story provides the most compelling origin for *Pallarenda*.

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Horse wranglers and pigeons at Wonga Park

An earlier version of this piece about the Victorian placname Wonga Park *appeared as two separate articles in the Mt Evelyn History Group newsletter* Things Past, *#122 August 2021 & #124 February 2022.*

The 'Wurundjeri Stories' boards at Pound Bend Reserve, Warrandyte, and Wittons Reserve, Wonga Park, provide information on Aboriginal life in this area of Victoria, pre- and post-contact. The board at Wittons Reserve, at the confluence of Brushy Creek and the Yarra, states that the suburb of Wonga Park was named after Wurundjeri *Ngurungaeta* (Headman) Simon Wonga. No further details are provided. The claim is at best over-simplified, and probably misleading.

First, to summarise what is known about the name 'Wonga Park'. In 1872 a Mr William 'Bully' Brown, a racehorse owner and breeder from Tasmania, bought land on the Brushy Creek in the Parish of Warrandyte. By late 1873 he had established a horse stud there.[1] The station was often mentioned in 'Stud News' and 'Turf Gossip' in the newspapers, at first by its location: 'the Brushy Creek Stud'.[2] The name 'Wonga Wonga Stud' was in use by September 1873.[3]

Wurundjeri Stories sign, Pound Bend Reserve, Warrendyte, showing Simon Wonga. (photo: Kevin Phillips)

Brown invested heavily in land and apparently transferred the title to his wife in the 1880s. Mary-Ann Brown appears in the rate books as 'Landowner' in 1885 and 'Grazier' in 1886. She was then assessed on what was five times her husband's original holding—over five square miles. Her name was crossed out in 1887, indicating the land was sold.[4] In 1888, when the remaining blood stock was auctioned off, the sale advertisement referred to the 'Wonga-park Stud'.[5] This, the earliest reference I could find to the name *Wonga Park*, dated from after the Browns had disposed of the land. William Brown died at his home, Richmond Park near Longford, Tasmania, in 1899.[6]

By 1889 the Mutual Life Assurance Company had acquired most of Brown's former land, which was subdivided and marketed under the business name 'Wonga Park Land Company'. Four years later, a timber reserve adjoining Brown's former estate was subdivided for a village settlement. The name 'Wonga Park' came to include the allotments from the timber reserve, those from the estate, and the grazing properties along the river. A State School opened in 1895, initially called 'Warrandyte East', but renamed 'Wonga Park' in 1898. Wonga Park was first recognised as a district in the Municipal Directory of 1910.[7]

The unanswered question was why Brown named the property 'Wonga Wonga'. Simon Wonga was not the only possible source for the name. There were two steamships called *Wonga Wonga*, one of which worked the Australian coastal trade from the 1850s to 1870s;[8] a Wonga Wonga mining company in South Australia; the Wonga Wonga vine *Pandorea pandorana*; and the Wonga pigeon *Leucosarcia melanoleuca*. There was a racehorse named Wonga Wonga,[9] and another owned by William Brown with the name of Wonga. This horse was described in 1873 as 'a very fine two-year-old colt, named Wonga, by Maribyrnong out of Bronzewing—a strapping youngster'.[10] Presumably the colt was named in 1871, the year before Brown bought the land on Brushy Creek.[11] The name seems to reference the colt's dam Bronzewing, meaning a species of native pigeon.

Dr Jim Poulter writes that Simon Wonga (c.1821-1875) encouraged his people to learn European ways of working and farming. Wonga became Wurundjeri *Ngurungaeta* early in 1851.

> He then began to put his plan into action by getting teams of Aboriginal men and women to gain employment on the farms of local settlers, so they could learn crop cultivation, building construction and livestock management skills.

He then follows up with this story:

> The only part of the story left to tell is how Wonga Park got its name.
>
> When a new station was set up near Warrandyte in the mid-1850s, Wonga sought employment for his men. Asked if they could muster horses, Wonga said yes, so the owner pointed to a herd of horses in the distance, inviting Wonga to round them up and put them in the corral.
>
> Expecting Wonga to get on a horse and crack a whip, he was surprised when Wonga instead went to the corral, opened the gate and started neighing like a lead stallion. Within minutes fifty horses had put themselves in the corral and Wonga simply closed the gate.
>
> The owner was so impressed that he gave them all jobs and named his new station Wonga Park.[12]

Great story! The association with horses fits with the Wonga Wonga stud, and it identifies the property name

Dubious origins~~

Very often when we check stories about the origins of placenames, we find that they cannot be verified through authoritative sources or documentary evidence. Many of these origin stories (or aetiologies)[1] can be viewed as no more than apocryphal. Nevertheless, such stories persist and are often quoted in amateur histories (e.g. Carmody, 2013 [1981]), in popular placename dictionaries (e.g. Reed 1973; Appleton & Appleton, 1992), and even in state gazetteers. It appears many of these sources obtained their origin stories from newspaper or magazine articles, or letters to the editor. In this article, I present four examples of toponyms that have been furnished with dubious and, at times, conflicting aetiologies.

Lucyvale (VIC)

Twenty seven kilometres from Corryong, on the Murray Valley Highway, is the turnoff to Lucyvale, a rural locality in a small valley 7km down the road. It is in the LGA of Towong, and its current population is 28. The traditional owners of the region are the Yaithmathang and Dhudhuroa people.

Ruins of the old Lucyvale post office (photo: Jan Tent)

On my frequent trips to Albury Wodonga, I have often wondered who Lucy might have been (assuming that the locality was named after her). Several Corryong locals maintain there used to be a sawmill at the far end of the valley. Allegedly, a sawmiller with the surname *Vale*, noting that the valley had no name, named it after his daughter *Lucy*. I find this an unconvincing aetiology. How often do eponymous toponyms derive from the given + family name of a person? Names of town squares, bridges and roads, perhaps—but names of valleys, settlements and rural properties, unlikely. Unless, of course, the sawyer had a humorous and creative bent and thought he could employ his surname as a toponymic generic and make his daughter's name the specific.

Local historian Jean Carmody (2013 [1981], p.52), tells us that a Percival Pinney Bear of Grong Grong bought land in the valley in the early 1890s, where he established a run, and named it after his mother *Lucy*, with the name soon becoming attached to the entire valley. When Percy died at age 32 on 7 July 1900, his widow Coralie sold the run to William Coulston. Bear's ownership of Lucyvale Station at the time of his death is corroborated in his death notice of 16 July in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. So this at least is factual.

However, the time of his naming of the property (early 1890s) does not accord with two mentions of *Lucyvale* in *The Argus* (of Melbourne) in 1877 and 1878. A 'Melbourne Markets' report of 1877 and a 'Stock and Stations' advertisement of the following year indisputably put *Lucyvale Station* in the hands of 'Messrs. Mildren Bros'. The property was thus named *before* Percy Bear's arrival. Clearly then, Carmody's account of the naming of *Lucyvale* is fanciful.

According to a notice in the *Australasian* (Melbourne) of Saturday 15 September 1883 (p. 15), Messrs. Mildren Bros. sold 'Lucyvale Station' in September to Mr J. Whitehead of Wabba, who probably then sold it on to Percy Bear in the early 1890s.

Lighthouse (VIC)

Microtoponyms (also referred to as 'field names') are often colourful and candidly descriptive. Many are only known to local inhabitants, whilst others become well-known and are ultimately afforded official status, like the *Blinking Light* (Frenchs Forest), in 2018 (O'Dea, 2018; and see my pieces in *Placenames Australia*, December 2014 and March 2015).

photo: Jan Tent

The Snowy Mountains region has some very interesting microtoponyms, one being *Lighthouse Crossing*, just off the Murray River Road, 4km from Towong, and 14km from Corryong. The crossing or ford proved to be a dangerous one, with reports of more than a dozen people drowning there. The crossing is situated in *Lighthouse*

~~apocryphal aetiologies

Crossing Murray River Reserve, a free camping site on the Murray River. It appears on tourist maps and on Google Maps, but the name is unofficial and appears in various forms: *Lighthouse Crossing, the Lighthouse crossing, the 'Lighthouse', the crossing at the Lighthouse*.

The apparent existence of a lighthouse on a river bank is intriguing. But the truth is that the crossing takes its name from a nearby homestead that overlooked it.[2] How the homestead got its name, though, is a matter of dispute. There are at least three published sources that have quite distinct aetiologies. I cite them in full below. The first is from a 1912 article by an anonymous correspondent in the *Cobram Courier*, (4 January, p. 4):

> In making our way back we took a short cut to what looked like the track, and after toiling upwards along it through showers of rain came abruptly to a homestead perched high up on the spur of a hill, which commanded a magnificent view of the Murray and the loveliest valley we had yet seen. On making enquiries we found that a detour of three miles had to be made to get on the proper track, but the majesty of that view, seen as it was through drizzling rain, more than repaid for the time lost. We afterwards learned that this homestead (Mr Whitehead's) was called "The Light-house," for the reason that a light is kept burning there every night, and its commanding position makes it visible for miles.

The second is from a 1954 *Weekly Times* article (Wednesday 3 March, p. 51) by Lynette Walker:

> Another Mrs Whitehead, from Corryong branch, at the conference was Mrs R.J. Whitehead, of 'Lighthouse', Towong. The property is on a hill which the original surveyors named the Lighthouse because of the magnificent view it commanded over the Murray away to Mt. Kosciusko, 45 miles distant. The first house here was called 'Big Lighthouse' and when Mrs Whitehead's father-in-law, the late William Whitehead, selected his land on the lower ground, he called the property 'Little Lighthouse'—now abbreviated to 'Lighthouse'.

The third is from a book on the history of the Upper Murray by Jean Carmody (2013 [1981], p.140):

> Willie and Jane [William Whitehead and his wife Jane Simpson] then moved to land taken up by the brothers [William and John Whitehead] on the New South Wales side of the Murray, the property becoming known as Lighthouse. This was not, as is commonly thought, because their home overlooked a crossing place in the river. The name originated some time before then when a surveying party camped on the slope above the river, and the sight of their campfires at night had reminded people of a lighthouse high above the surrounding countryside. Willie began calling his home Young Lighthouse, but that name was soon shortened to Lighthouse.

There were two homesteads built: the first, a slab and weatherboard house built in the late 1870s; and a new one built in 1917 which burned down in the devastating Victoria fires of January 1939 (Whitehead 2014, p. 141).

The second Lighthouse *before it burned down in 1939. The plans for it were drawn by Frew & Logan and are dated 2 January, 1917, for William Whitehead.*
(Source: R. Lee (2014), photograph courtesy John Whitehead)

So, the first and third purported aetiologies refer to light emanating from the original homestead's location, whilst the second and third claim the name came from surveyors on the property. All are plausible; however, without a definitive, documented aetiology, we cannot accept any of them until further more reliable information comes to hand. We can only record the various aetiologies and add a note that they are unsubstantiated.

O.B.X. Creek ~ Obx Creek (NSW)

This is a creek and locality north-west of Grafton and north-east of Glen Innes (LGA Tenterfield). The creek runs for about 7km and into Rocky (Timbarra) River. The creek runs through 'Ranger's Valley Station', a pastoral property taken up by the squatter Oswald Bloxsome in 1839. By the mid-1880s, the station covered some 80,000 acres.

OBX Creek
(photo: https://www.homehound.com.au/)

Dubious...

The NSW GNB lists the creek's official name-form as *Obx*, but in the text of the entry the name-form is in capitals: 'A locality on OBX Creek about 15 km ENE of Buccarumbi.' The GNB also provides the following aetiology for the creek's name:

> The Bloxoms were early landowners in this area. Whilst carting bales of wool a cart overturned dumping several bales of wool in a creek. One of these bales landed with the Bloxoms brand uppermost – this brand 'OBX' became associated with the creek which ever since has been known as 'OBX Creek'. Authority: PMG records.

This origin story is echoed in an article in the *Glen Innes Examiner* (Tuesday 23 March 1937, p. 7), which may even be the source for the 'PMG records'.

> Bloxsome's connection with this station is shown by the name Bloxsome's Creek, now always known by its alternative name of O.B.X. Creek. Some of his descendants say that he never held the station, but the name arose from one of his drays breaking down there with wool from his New England stations, the bale lying there for some time, and bearing the brand, O.B.X (Bloxsome's brand). Local tradition makes it lost working bullocks bearing his brand.

This sounds suspiciously apocryphal to me, especially as there are several other purported background stories.[3] One of those is the variation in the story noted in the 1937 article: a fuller version appeared in the *Examiner* in 1939 (Thursday 12 October, p. 11). This later article contained extracts from a biography of Oswald Bloxsome compiled by his grandson:

> About 20 miles from Grafton, on the Glen Innes road, is a place called O.B.X. Creek; it was named about the year 1865. Some cattle from Ranger's Valley bearing that brand were lost and after some weeks were found in this creek. It is probable that the cattle lost were a mob being driven to Ramornie boiling-down works. At that time there was no way of treating beef to keep it for export, and fat cattle were boiled down for the tallow and extract.

A more measured ratiocination is provided by K.A. Spencer in the *Glen Innes Examiner* of Saturday 5 May 1945, p. 4 (below).

> **"OLD O.B.X."**
> Now, "O.B.X." was known throughout the length and breadth of the north, as well as at the Maitland and Sydney sale-yards, as Oswald Bloxsome's stock brand. He, himself, was more often referred to as "Old O.B.X." than by his correct name.
> We may certainly infer that some connection between Oswald Bloxsome and the land in the vicinity of O.B.X. Creek formerly existed—more particularly as Mr. Tully has told us that in earlier times the creek had no alternative title—simply Bloxom's Creek. (As noted above, an error in spelling had somehow crept in).
> It now remains for someone—a member of the Historical Society, maybe—to ferret out what that connection may have been and so earn the gratitude of "Regular Reader" and all those interested in the history of our pioneers.

*K.A. Spencer in the* Glen Innes Examiner*, 1945*

There is no doubt that the name of the creek is derived from the initialism Bloxsome used as his cattle, horse and wool bale brand. The biographical article on Oswald Bloxsome already extracted above goes on to say:

Taralga

Where does Taralga (NSW) get its name from? Wikipedia gives us two choices. Either it comes from the word 'trial gang', or was an Aboriginal word for 'brolga'.

In our latest *Occasional Paper,* Peter McInnes assesses the evidence and puts the kybosh on the former theory. To see what he says about the second, download

ANPS Occasional Paper No. 12

'A dance of brolgas? The meaning of Taralga'
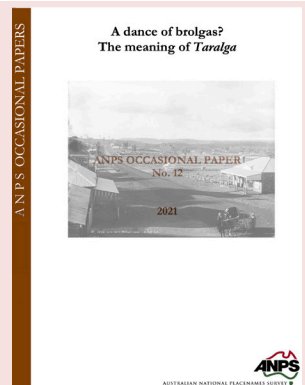
...origins

> For purposes of identification the horses and cattle were branded OB over X, these letters being made up of O.B.'s initials combined with the middle letter of his name. This was also used to brand the wool bales with.

This is confirmed by numerous stock reports and articles in newspapers during Bloxsome's tenure of 'Ranger's Valley Station'. But as Spencer's article says, this is as far as we can go regarding the actual circumstances of the creek's naming.

W Tree (VIC)

This toponym is claimed by a small town in the Shire of East Gippsland near the Snowy River, some 375km east-north-east of Melbourne and 96km north-north-east of Bairnsdale. We mentioned this some years ago in *Placenames Australia* (March 2019, p. 2). According to Reed (1973, p. 218), the name 'originated when a tree was broken in a gale, the remaining portion being in the shape of the letter W.'

A certain 'Bernice', writing in the 'Between Ourselves' column of T*he Australian Woman's Mirror* of September 6, 1932 (p.14) provides a slightly different origin of the name:

> A small country township in East Gippsland (Vic.) bears the name of W. Tree. The place got its name from a local blue-gum which years ago grew in the shape of the letter W. Letters addressed to West Tree, Willow Tree and Wattle Tree often find their way to W. Tree, which township has a small population and is complete in itself. The old blue-gum, which was ringbarked, was wiped out by a bush-fire some time ago.

Once again, no definitive aetiology can be drawn from such sources—although as we noted in our March 2019 issue, the local Shire Council gave some support to this second theory of the name's origin.

Researcher beware!

Unusual placenames such as the above tend to attract a number of different versions of their origins, and most seem to be based on folk-etymology. The take-home message from such cases is 'Researcher beware'! Be careful not to take at face value hearsay, publications by amateur historians, popular placename dictionaries, and undocumented sources when compiling aetiologies for toponyms.

Jan Tent

Endnotes

[1] **Aetiology/Etiology** 'The assignment of a cause; the provision of a reason for something; (also) the cause assigned, the reason given for something.' (OED)

[2] There is also a Lighthouse Mountain "A mountain rising about 450 metres from Tooma River. It lies 3 km S of Greg Greg and 3500 metres N by W of Whitehead Trig Station." NSW GNB:
https://proposals.gnb.nsw.gov.au/public/geonames/ccfc5b51-07cf-45b1-b487-de0144ab52f3.
The mountain lies directly behind where the original homestead was located.

[3] It reminds me of another apocryphal origin story, that of the *OK Copper Mine* (QLD) which was supposedly named after a tin of OK Jam was found at the site (Reed 1973: 168; and in the Wikipedia entry for 'OK Copper Mine & Smelter'.

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From our reading

• The journal *Onomastics* has a recent article of interest—it's by Colin Symes, entitled 'Not by any other name: the onomastics of government schools in NSW'. The author says that the structure of **school names** reveals much about the organisation of education across the state: https://doi.org/10.34158/ONOMA.56/2021/13

• **Mt Kosciuszko** was named by the geologist Paul Strzelecki—historian Darius von Guttner Sporzynski, on the website *The Conversation,* tells the story of the man after whom the mountain was named. We learn among other things that Kosciuszko was a friend of Thomas Jefferson. https://theconversation.com/mount-kosciuszko-how-australias-highest-peak-came-to-be-named-for-a-freedom-fighter-against-russian-aggression-180578

Placenames...

A verse from the Apocrypha *reads:*
'There be of them, that have left a name behind them'.

The surveyors of the nineteenth century contributed enormously to the creation of primary toponymic records which today are part of the heritage of Australia. It is fitting that they, in turn, are memorialised in the toponymic fabric of the nation.

Two of the most precious primary source records are the entries made by cartographers and surveyors, particularly those working in regions where hitherto there has been no written record. A placename or feature recorded on a map or survey document may simply describe the surveyor's impression of the site; or be a description of its physical topographic feature; or be a first written record of a placename already in use, often a word in the local Indigenous language. International publications such as the United Nations' *Glossary of Terms for the Standardisation of Geographical Names* and national periodicals such as this publication build on the work of surveyors who defined boundaries and documented contemporary names—the latter so often hitherto known only in oral conversation.

The pioneer land surveyors in what, after 1814, came to be called 'Australia', have all been memorialised in Australian placenames. Throughout the first century after European colonisation, the profession of surveying was inescapably enjoined with that of exploring. There exist two branches of surveying—the profession practised by topographic surveyors who have recorded physical features on both land and sea and their mensurate relations; and that of the cadastral surveyors who defined, and continue to define, boundaries and who map the coordinates of property, both private and State. Both are extensively memorialised in the toponymic record of Australia.

An extensive review of Australian placenames indicates that surveyors follow one or more of six different pathways when they enter a name on a map. This *modus operandi* includes:

- A topographic description of local features; e.g. Flinders' 'High Peak' in the Border Ranges of Queensland.

- A local name—one having been used either in local oral history; or an Indigenous name, hitherto known only by oral transmission.

- A tribute name, bestowed by a surveyor or cartographer who wished to honour someone deemed worthy of such memorialisation; e.g. Cook's 'Morton Bay', subsequently incorrectly transcribed as ' Moreton Bay'.

- A memorial name, in memory of one who has died, perhaps distant in time or place from the topographic feature so designated; or perhaps a fellow member of that exploring and mapping expedition; e.g. Ernest Giles' 'Gibson Desert' which he named in honour of Alfred Gibson (c.1851-1874) who disappeared without trace in the desert during Giles' exploration in that year.

- A family name, bestowed by a surveyor wishing to honour a loved or esteemed family member; e.g. John Embley's 'Edward River' on the west coast of Cape York, in honour of his brother, Dr Edward Henry Embley (1861-1924), a Melbourne anaesthetist and international authority on the risks of chloroform anaesthesia.

- A name describing a personal experience of the surveyor; e.g. Leonard Beadell's 'Sandy Blight Junction'.

Many surveyors used local Indigenous names for topographic features such as rivers, creeks, waterholes and mountains—acknowledging, perhaps unconsciously in many instances, the primary owners of a land which was new to European eyes. Some 28 percent of placenames

in the *Gazetteer of Australia* (2012) are derived from Indigenous elements, as Jan Tent has shown (*Placenames Australia*, June 2011).

So often, a local Indigenous informant was the primary source, but the written recording (e.g. on a survey document or map) of a placename was a European transliteration of the spoken word. Many Indigenous placenames, spoken but not written by Indigenous forebears, were wrongly represented in written English. Many of the almost 300 distinct Indigenous languages of Australia had novel sounds not translatable into the 26 letters of the English language. For example, the 'tin can' of Tin Can Bay in south-east Queensland is a quite misleading representation of any one of several local Indigenous words: 'tinchin' or 'tindhin' meaning 'mangrove'; or 'tinkin', a 'type of vine'; or 'tun-kin' meaning 'dugong'. The English name was first used in 1865 by William Pettigrew, sawmiller and Mayor of Brisbane who had trained as a surveyor.

Placenames are never immutable. The names that surveyors and cartographers marked on primary records are always subject to change. These changes are driven by one or more of three separate influences: urban development; fashion and gentrification; and political reappraisal.

In its simplest form, the process of 'gentrification' leads to serial replacements of original names which were bestowed, at the time of their first documentation on a map, to record a local function or event. Thus in Brisbane, 'Cemetery Road' in the suburb of Toowong was changed to 'Sylvan Road', as domestic landholders built homes in that street and not unreasonably wished that their street be renamed. Similarly, 'Orphanage Road' became 'Tufnell Road' in the Brisbane suburb of Banyo.

Although historians generally do not support revisionist and political approaches to rewrite history, there are undoubtedly occasions when such are appropriate. Following the groundswell of Reconciliation which has been a feature of the first decades of the twenty-first century, it is belatedly acknowledged that many primary English placenames have racist or hurtful connotations for Indigenous Australians, particularly those living and working where such original, European-bestowed placenames remain. Two specific examples of name changes, driven belatedly by a realisation of toponymic discourtesy and offence, are those relating to 'Black Gin Creek' and 'Nigger Creek'. In Queensland, there existed 26 'Black Gin Creeks' and nine 'Nigger Creeks'. In December 2021, the Longreach Regional Council moved to have the name of the local 'Black Gin Creek' changed to *Watyakan Creek*, 'Women's Creek' in the language of the local Darumbal People.

The pioneer surveyors in every Australian state have their toponymic memorials in the names of streets, parks and municipal regions in addition to their names appended to rivers, creeks, mountains and other natural features.

Sometimes we can see that an explorer-surveyor created a name which described their personal experiences of that place. These latter may have 'medical' overtones. Ernest Giles suffered extensively from debilitating conjunctivitis in the deserts of Western, South and central Australia. This condition was known in the nineteenth century as 'ophthalmia', probably trachoma. At a point some 15 kilometres from the modern town of Newman, near Cathedral Gorge, Giles wrote: 'My eyes had been so bad all day. I was in agony. I had no lotion to apply to them… I had no idea where I was going… I called this range… Ophthalmia Range, in consequence of my suffering so much from that frightful malady.'

Len Beadell (1923-1995), who named Sandy Blight Junction in the Northern Territory, has a number of named memorials named after him, including Mount Beadell in the Simpson Desert, an asteroid, the Beadell Public Library in Salisbury (South Australia) and a subspecies of eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus canescens subsp. beadelli,* Beadell's mallee.

The pioneer surveyors in every Australian state have their toponymic memorials in the names of streets, parks and municipal regions in addition to their names appended to rivers, creeks, mountains and other natural features. The town of Scottsdale in northern Tasmania was named after James Robin Scott (1810-1884), a pioneer Scot who emigrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1832. He named a number of geographic features after places in Scotland, including the peak of Ben Nevis.

...surveyors' memorials

Surveyors and cartographers also bestow placenames as tributes to professional forebears. In Antarctica, an astonishing 300 or more 'medical' placenames record the lives of surgeons and physicians who have served as leaders, clinicians and scientists in the field of polar medicine. On Brabant Island alone, there are 43 geographical features which have been named after famous doctors. In 1959, the British Antarctic Place Names Committee named 11 geographic features on the Loubet Coast to honour 'Pioneers in the prevention of snow-blindness'.

The former British Army surveyor, Robert Hoddle (1794-1881), surveyed the first convict settlement at Moreton Bay in 1824. In 1827, he surveyed the first plan for the emerging town of Campbelltown, south west of Sydney. Hoddle Reserve (a park and nature reserve) and Hoddle Avenue remain as his memorials in Bradbury, a garden suburb of Campbelltown, today. Robert Hoddle also served as a surveyor in Port Phillip from 1837 to 1853. His memorials include the Hoddle Grid and various streets names in other towns in Australia, including that of Hoddle Grove in Mudgee, New South Wales. The Hoddle Grid is the (1.6 x 0.8 km) grid of streets in central Melbourne bounded by Flinders Street, Spring Street, La Trobe Street and Spencer Street.

Some surveyors have perished in the line of duty. One such was Granville William Chetwynd Stapylton(1800-1840) who was killed by Indigenous men who attacked his bush surveyors' camp in the ranges south of Brisbane in 1839. He is memorialised in the name of the outer Brisbane suburb of Stapylton, and in the names of four Stapylton Roads in Brisbane suburbs. Two mountains also record his name—Mount Stapylton (518m) in the Grampian Mountains is a popular tracking reserve. 'Mount' Stapleton (152m) is a closed radar weather station, 128 kilometres south-east Brisbane.

One of Australia's most noted surveyors and explorers was Sir Augustus Charles Gregory (1819-1905), explorer, surveyor and administrator, and Queensland's first Surveyor General. His toponymic memorials are also extensive and include the Gregory River, Gregory North and Gregory South Pastoral Districts, the Gregory Highway and many streetnames. Four streets in the inner Brisbane suburb of Toowong were named in his honour—Gregory Street, Augustus Street, Pioneer Street and Explorer Street. The inner Brisbane suburb of Rainworth is a toponymic memorial to his extensive 60-acre property, Rainworth, which he named in the 1880s.

In 1872, the Mackay River was renamed the Tully River after the surveyor, William Alcock Tully (1830-1903). In 1880 he was appointed Queensland's Surveyor General. The town of Tully was named after the river, thus extending William Tully's name in North Queensland. His toponymic memorials include the town of Tully; the Tully River; and Tully Falls. The Tully Gorge National Park was added to the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area in 1998

John Thomas Embley (1858-1937) is best known for his exploration and surveying service in the far north and west of Cape York Peninsula in the period from 1883 to 1913. He explored and named the Edward River after his brother, Dr Edward Henry Embley. The Aboriginal township of Edward River was renamed *Pormpuraaw* in 1987. The Indigenous-derived name is a word in the language of the Thaayorre People. It relates to a dreamtime story about a burnt hut. Embley's toponymic memorials in Cape York include the Embley River, the Embley Range and Embley Parish. The Embley River, which arises in the coastal plains of Western Cape York, was named in 1895 by John Douglas, Government Resident on Thursday Island.

As the *Apocrypha* truly recorded, 'they have left a name behind them'.

John Pearn

This paper is an abridged form of a presentation made to the Conference, 'Queensland's earliest Surveyors: Who, What and Where', delivered to the Royal Historical Society of Queensland on 12 February 2022.

The Author

Major General Professor John Pearn AO RFD is the senior Paediatrician at the Queensland Children's Hospital, Brisbane. A former Surgeon General of the Australian Defence Force, he has published extensively in the domains of clinical medicine, military medicine and Australian history. In 2012, with his colleague Dr Peter Sullivan, he published a *Gazetteer of Medical Place Names in Antarctica*.

Yebble ~~ the story behind the name

The wreck of the *SS Georgette*

The *SS Georgette* was a 337-ton screw-steamer built in Dumbarton, Scotland in 1872 which arrived in Fremantle, Western Australia in September 1873.[1] Under the command of Captain John Godfrey, carrying 50 passengers and a cargo of jarrah, the *Georgette* departed Fremantle on the 29 November 1876 on what was to be her final voyage. Bound for Adelaide via Bunbury, Busselton and Albany, it was just after midnight on the 1st of December between Capes Naturaliste and Leeuwin that the ship developed a leak, possibly due to undetected damage done to the hull when the jarrah was being loaded in Bunbury. The crew couldn't get the pumps to work and by 4 a.m. most of the passengers had buckets in hand and were assisting with the bailing out. Two hours on, with the boiler room flooded, the *Georgette* lost all power and was adrift in a rising swell.[2]

Drifting into the surf off Calgardup Bay, the unfolding drama was witnessed by Samuel Isaacs, a Noongar Aboriginal stockman who worked for the Bussell family. He raised the alarm at the nearby Ellensbrook homestead 7km away at the mouth of the Margaret River, returning with Grace Bussell to rescue the passengers and crew from the stricken vessel.

A Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Georgette* was held in Busselton on 21 December 1876. Captain Godfrey was acquitted of five charges, but was found guilty of a grave error of judgement in not taking further steps to ascertain the condition of the ship when the engineer reported the unsatisfactory working of the bilge pump at 8 p.m. on 30 November.[3]

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY. —At a meeting of this Society, says the Times of November 23, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday, Mr. Hawes presiding, Miss Grace Vernon Bussell, a young lady 16 years of age was awarded the silver medal for saving, with the aid of her black servant, Samuel Isaacs, the lives of several persons who were in danger of drowning, in the following circumstances :— On the 1st of December of last year the screw steamer Georgette sprung a leak at sea in a gale off Cape Leeuwin, during a voyage from Fremantle to Port Adelaide, and was stranded at a place called Kaldagup, about eight miles south of Wallcliffe-house, the residence of Mr. A. P. Bussell. Hearing of the occurrence, Miss Bussell, attended by her servant, rode on horseback down a steep cliff to the scene of the disaster, and discovered the boat capsized in two fathoms and a half of water and the passengers clinging to her. Miss Bussell at once rode her horse into the sea, and after the greatest difficulty at length succeeded in reaching the boat, accompanied by Isaacs, and with some of the women and children holding on to her and her horse, she made for the shore, and succeeded in placing them in safety, Isaacs subsequently returning to the boat and saving a man who had been left behind. The danger of the task was enhanced by the high surf which the horses had to contend against. Isaacs has been voted the Society's bronze medallion.

The Western Australian Times, 4 Jan 1878, p 2

Press coverage at the time and in later years brought much praise to Bussell, who was often called Western Australia's Grace Darling. Isaacs, however, was either not mentioned at all or had his part downplayed in such words as '…assisted by her Aboriginal stockman'.[4] It is now widely accepted that Isaacs played the major role in the rescue.

In 1882 Bussell married Frederick Brockman, who in 1915 was appointed Surveyor-General in Western Australia. Her husband's connection with the Lands Department may have ensured she was commemorated numerous times in the State through placenaming, including Lake Grace (1916), Gracetown (1963), Grace Rock (Hamelin Bay, 1878) and numerous road names. Isaacs however has not readily received recognition with similar placenaming. The only instances are Isaacs Rock near Cape Leeuwin (c.1966), and minor local residential roads: Isaacs Street, Busselton (1968); Isaacs Road, Margaret River (1976); and Yebble Drive in Vasse (2016).[5]

Samuel Isaacs

Samuel Isaacs was born at Augusta in 1845; his father Saul Isaacs was an American sailor on a whaling ship and his mother Darinder was a local Wardandi Noongar woman who died during childbirth. Yebble (pronounced *yee-ble*) was the Aboriginal name given to him at birth. He was fostered by Anne Dawson who raised Isaacs alongside her own son at a local farming property; he was later taken in by the Bussell family at their Ellensbrook homestead, moving with the family to Wallcliffe House near the mouth of the Margaret River. Wallcliffe, built between 1857 and 1865, was the main residence of the Bussell

family's 59,000 acre (24,000 hectare) estate in the Sussex land district. (The property was more recently owned by Michael Chaney AO, prominent businessman and member of a WA family distinguished in political life, but along with 38 other homes it was destroyed in the 2011 bushfires.)

In January 1867 Isaacs married Lucy Lowe, an African American who arrived from the USA on a whaling ship; together they had nine children.

The Western Australian government awarded Isaacs 100 acres (40ha) of land at Sussex Location 243, about 1.5km east of Wallcliffe on the banks of the Margaret River. On 5 November 1897 he was issued a Crown Grant[6] under Clause 12 of the Land Regulations of 1887, making Isaacs the first Aboriginal person in Western Australia to own freehold land.

Isaacs died aged 74 on 14 July 1920, hours after a fall from his sulky after dropping off his son Henry who was joining the 10th Light Horse Regiment, at the Busselton train station.[7] He was buried in the Busselton cemetery three days later. His farm, named 'Ferndale', was inherited by his sons, Frederick, Samuel (Jnr) and Henry.[8]

Yebble

In August 2020 former West Australian of the Year, Dr Robert Isaacs AM, the great grandson of Samuel Isaacs, launched a media campaign on behalf of the Undalup Association to have Samuel Isaacs recognised for his role in the rescue of passengers and crew from the *Georgette*. Dr Isaacs proposed the renaming of Bussell Highway to Bussell-Isaacs Highway.

Bussell Highway was named in 1932 by WA State Premier Sir James Mitchell to celebrate the Centenary of the town of Busselton. It connects four local government areas and 35 localities, from Augusta to Bunbury. For various practical reasons the renaming was not proceeded with, but a new proposal was soon under consideration. The Shire of Augusta Margaret River, in consultation with the Undalup Association, engaged with the community to consider a new locality—Yebble—centred on the historic Bussell's Ellensbrook homestead,[10] located within the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park.

Following overwhelming support from the community, the Shire sought approval from the Western Australian Minister for Lands. The Hon. Dr Tony Buti MLA announced the naming in April 2021, saying that 'the creation of Yebble helps preserve and promote the Aboriginal people who have contributed to Western Australia's rich and diverse history'.[11]

Glenn Christie
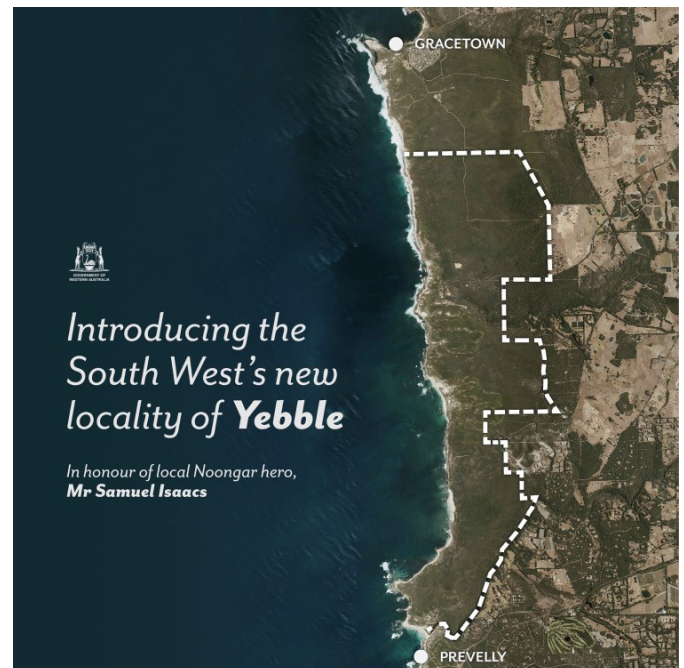
Mr Glenn Christie OAM is a cartographer based in Perth. He is currently working as a consultant on placenaming with Landgate (Western Australian Land Information Authority), and together with Therese Hadland, Geospatial Officer at Landgate, proposed the naming and led the project through the Shire of Augusta Margaret River, Landgate and the Geographic Names Committee.

Endnotes

[1] https://www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/georgette

[2] https://www.abc.net.au/backyard/shipwrecks/wa/georgette.htm

[3] https://www.museum.wa.gov.au/maritime-archaeology-db/wrecks/georgette

[4] *The Western Mail*. (1916, 25 Feb). 'Old Time Memories, The Wreck of the Georgette, Grace Darling and Our Heroes'. p. 43

[5] GEONOMA - Landgate

[6] Crown Grant 12-248 - Landgate

[7] *The South-Western News*. (1920, 16 July). 'Death by the wayside. An old Margaret River residentg passes.' p.3

[8] Certificate of Title 123-31 - Landgate

[9] *The West Australian*. (2020, 21 August). 'SW river name plan'

[10] https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/places/ellensbrook/

[11] https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2021/04/New-locality-in-South-West-Yebble-honours-local-Noongar-hero.aspx

as the origin of the suburb name. But what was the source for the story? Who was the owner, and can we narrow down the date?

Imitating animal and bird calls was one of the skills of Aboriginal hunters. Simon Wonga was a superb mimic. Protector of Aborigines William Thomas described Wonga neighing to attract a herd of fifty or more horses, then dispersing them on request, at Ryrie's station near present-day Yarra Glen in 1841.[13]

Jim Poulter explained that he was drawing on oral history from the Wurundjeri Elders and extrapolating from William Thomas's horse-calling story to illustrate how events might have unfolded at Wonga Park. Simon Wonga was active in the Warrandyte district in the 1850s, but there is no documented evidence linking him to the Wonga Park station, and the Elders did not claim that the horse-corralling incident took place there. For a landowner to name his estate after an employee, or prospective employee, however impressive, would be highly unusual. Nor does William Brown seem a man likely to have honoured an Indigenous leader. Brown was remembered as an old-style sportsman, rough in his language and manners, and not noted for good relations with his workers.[14]

Aboriginal people worked on the Wonga Wonga land, possibly for decades and under more than one landowner. In her *History of Croydon*, Muriel McGivern mentions a burial ground for Aboriginal stockmen who died on the property. Descendants of pioneer families confirmed that this cemetery was located where the present Lower Homestead Road meets the Yarra. They thought the station had been named 'Wonga Park' while Aboriginal people were in residence there but, without knowing how long they stayed, this doesn't help us much. McGivern incorrectly dates the horse-racing associations of the property back to the 1860s, due to confusion between two horses named 'Tim Whiffler'. On the origin of the placename, she hedges her bets, suggesting a combination of Simon Wonga and the Wonga pigeon. She states that the pigeon was common in the district.[15] In many Aboriginal languages, repetition indicates plurality. The original name, Wonga Wonga, would mean 'a place with many pigeons'.

Tracing the early ownership of the land, McGivern implies that the name 'Wonga Park Cattle Station' dated from the mid-1850s, but she does not associate it with a particular owner and may be applying the name retrospectively. When the 640-acre station was advertised for auction in December 1859, no name was mentioned.[16] As the earliest reference to the property as *Wonga Wonga* was from 1873, it was almost certainly named by William Brown. By that time Simon Wonga was living at Coranderrk Aboriginal Station near Healesville, and was terminally ill with tuberculosis. He and Brown were unlikely to have met. Brown might however have used a traditional place name.

The name of the suburb Wonga Park can be traced through the Wonga Park Land Company, to the Wonga Park Stud, previously called the Wonga Wonga Stud. The property was probably named by William Brown in 1872-3. Perhaps the most likely explanation is that the various 'Wongas', including Simon Wonga and Wonga Park, derived their names ultimately from the **Wonga pigeon**.

Karen Phillips

Endnotes

1 'A visit to the Wonga Stud Farm'. *Weekly Times*, 6 February 1875, p. 4. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/219888812.

2 'A visit to Mr W. Brown's stud'. *The Australasian*, 22 February 1873, p. 10. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/137577837.

3 'Stud News'. *Weekly Times,* 13 September 1873, p. 4. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/223791547.

4 Shire of Lillydale Rate Books. CD-ROM. Shire of Yarra Ranges.

5 'Late Advertisements'. *The Australasian*, 28 January 1888, p. 31. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/143306322.

6 'An old identity. Mr William Brown'. *Launceston Examiner,* 7 November 1899, p.3. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/40109808.

7 James, G. F. (1984). *Border country. Episodes and tecollections of Mooroolbark & Wonga Park*. Shire of Lillydale. pp.33-38.

8 https://australiapostcollectables.com.au/articles/the-sydney-to-san-francisco-mail-steamer-solving-some-conundrums. Brown's firm owned a steamship, *Maid of the Yarra*, in the 1850s. He would have been familiar with ship names.

9 'Stud farms in Victoria'. *The Argus,* 22 February 1864, p. 5. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5744591.

10 'A visit to Mr W. Brown's stud'. *The Australasian*, 22 February 1873, p.10. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/137577837.

11 'A visit to the Wonga Stud Farm'. *Weekly Times*, 6 February 1875, p. 4. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/219888812..

12 Poulter, J. 'Birrarung stories: Simon Wonga – a man of destiny'. *Warrandyte Diary*, Sept. 2017, p.15. https://warrandytediary.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/SEPTEMBER_2017_Diary.pdf.

13 Byrt, P. 'Simon Wonga, Aboriginal leader'. *Victorian Historical Journal 76*(1), April 2005, p.12.

14 'Death of a Tasmanian sportsman'. *The Australasian,* 18 November 1899, p. 16. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/138610682. There are reports in Tasmanian newspapers of court cases about underpaid wages, and other disputes between Brown and his workers.

15 McGivern, M. (1967). *A history of Croydon*. Vol.2, pp.121-123.

16 'Sales by auction'. *The Argus,* 14 December 1859, p.2. https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5693566.

Placenames Puzzle Number 82

Eponymous female toponyms

There are not many toponyms that bear the names of women. This quiz includes some of the exceptions. Example: (SA, locality) named after Ellen Liston, a governess for the local landowner. *Answer:* Elliston

1. Capital city named after a queen
2. Northern suburb of that city named after another queen
3. (NSW) Pioneering nudist beach in Sydney Harbour
4. (NT) Town named after the wife of Charles Todd
5. (NT) Town named in honour of the second daughter of pastoralist James Chambers
6. (TAS) Island named after van Diemen's wife
7. (QLD) Island off the coast named after the woman who was marooned there for 6 weeks after being shipwrecked
8. (WA) Isolated beach near Albany named after a young girl (clue in our September 2011 issue)
9. Town north-west of #1 named by Governor R.G. MacDonnell for his wife
10. (NT) Darwin suburb named after a famous opera singer, Caradini, of the mid-nineteenth century
11. (SA) Town east of Port Pirie named by Governor Fergusson after the widow of H.B. Hughes, who owned land in the area
12. (NSW) Darling Harbour locality named after Bennelong's wife
13. (SA) Town at the heel of York Peninsula named by Governor Fergusson after his wife
14. (NSW) Sydney suburb named after the mother of early settler
15. (WA) Town north-west of Albany named after a daughter of King George IV and Queen Charlotte
16. (SA) Town north-west of Mt Gambier named after a Mrs Short, the daughter of the first Anglican Bishop of #1
17. (WA) Town north of #15, named after the heroine of the *SS Georgette* saga (clue in this issue!).
18. (TAS) Lake named after the mother of Jesus' apostles, James and John
19. (QLD) Town near #7 named after the wife of the Governor of NSW, Sir Charles Lennox
20. (TAS) Small town east of Launceston named after an Indigenous girl who befriended the Lieutenant Governor of Van Diemen's Land

[Compiled by **Jan Tent**
Answers on page 2]

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Supporting photographs or other illustrations are greatly appreciated.

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