Aboriginal Flora and Fauna Names of Victoria:

As extracted from early surveyors' reports

Sue Wesson

research consultant

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Summary

The Flora and Fauna Names Project is an initiative of the Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages and the Victorian Biodiversity Strategy. The researcher has examined material from the archives of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE), the State Library of Victoria, the Victorian Public Records Office and the Australian Archives Office.

This first stage of the project focussed on the NRE archives, in particular the field notebooks of the earliest Victorian surveyors and their maps although other NRE resources, libraries and public records were accessed. A total of 3028 words were found of which a significant proportion have previously been unknown to linguists. It appears that the place names and word lists in the early surveyors field notebooks, the 1858 surveyors responses to the Surveyor General and an extensive Wiradjuri wordlist by James Baylis have not yet been widely used or published. Fifteen percent of these 3028 words describe flora and fauna and six percent describe habitat. Of particular interest is the evidence provided by these lists of the existence of fauna in the mid nineteenth century in regions where it is now extinct. For example, magpie geese, eastern quolls, bustards and pademelons were assigned names in the Jardwadjali language area of the upper Glenelg and Wimmera Rivers.

The outcomes of this project may help to assist in ascertaining the distribution of flora and fauna assets in Victoria. It is hoped that this pilot project, for which the Biodiversity Strategy (NRE) provided seeding funding, will facilitate the uncovering of more of Victoria's linguistic assets.

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1.   The project brief

In August 1999 I was invited by the Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages (VACL) to undertake a project to retrieve and record Aboriginal names for flora and fauna from the records of early Victorian surveyors. The project evolved out of a request to the VACL from the Flora and Fauna Branch of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). The task was to undertake a project relating to the Aboriginal names for Victorian flora and fauna and other biodiversity assets recorded in surveyors field notes, letters and other documents from the nineteenth century. NRE offered to provide three months salary to an appropriate researcher in the first stage of a much larger project for which the VACL will seek to obtain further funding.

2.   The initial search

Antoinette Smith, the VACL Research Officer, conducted a preliminary search of the manuscript and map collections in the State Library of Victoria (SLV), the Public Records Office (PROV), the Royal Historical Society of Victoria (RHSV) and the Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) Lands Division and Native Title Units which had the potential to be of interest to the Flora and Fauna names project. She was able to determine that there was a lot of material to sift through including correspondence from the Surveyor General's, old maps and papers. A priority was set for examining the archival collections of NRE. Antoinette liaised with key staff at NRE, SLV and PROV and was able to provide me with a list of useful contacts for the project (Appendix 1).

2.1   The mystery of the missing surveyors replies

Paul Barker, currently archivist with the Native Title Unit of NRE, has a vast knowledge of Victorian Public Records collections. He is aware of the fact that certain material from the surveyors is missing from the collections of PROV and NRE. His knowledge comes partly from the fact that Robert Brough Smyth used surveyors responses to provide language lists for his 1878 publication *The Aborigines of Victoria*. Some of these responses are held in the NRE archives but others are missing. Paul suggested to me several avenues of enquiry that might reveal the whereabouts of these missing responses but I was unable to come up with any further information.

2.2   State Library of Victoria files

I went through the SLV manuscripts collection card catalogue at Lonsdale Street to find any material about Victorian surveyors. There were some important early survey documents including the diaries of Thomas Helder Wedge who accompanied Batman on his first survey of Port Phillip. Wedge's notes and drawings about the Geelong region are particularly interesting. Information on the biographies of surveyors was copied from the Australian Dictionary of Biographies to establish a file on Victorian surveyors. To this end a spreadsheet was created combining all information about Victorian surveyors as to period of employment and place of survey.

There are important documents within the Brough Smyth papers including a collection which derived from Assistant Protector William Thomas. Amongst these papers are a sketch map of the region to the north and east of Melbourne by Billebellary (basic file 77), four maps of the mountains surrounding Yering station (see section 4.0) and other culturally significant drawings and notes.

2.3 Public Records Office of Victoria files

The PROV holds responses to the Crown Lands Commissioner's (CLC) directive of 30.3.1858 to supply the CLC with Aboriginal place names and language. Several of the responses exist but unfortunately the correspondence from between 1855 and 1870 is missing from this collection. A similar directive was sent by the Surveyor General, A.J. Skene, on 15.4.1869 and this letter is also unavailable. The PROV collections probably hold much additional information of interest to this project.

Of particular interest for the Flora and Fauna Program is the evidence provided by word lists of the existence of flora and fauna in regions where they are now extinct. For example, the magpie goose, eastern quoll, bustard and pademelon were all named in what appears to be the Jardwadjali language in an 1870 response to Surveyor General Skene, which indicates them to have inhabited country that is well out of their current range (basic file 12).

2.4 Natural Resources and Environment files

NRE is an umbrella organisation combining the agencies associated with forestry, flora and fauna, waterways and lands. Three areas from within the NRE umbrella were explored; the Central Plan Office on the ground floor at 456 Lonsdale Street, the Place Names Section on the third floor at 456 Lonsdale Street and the Native Title Unit on the third floor at 240 Victoria Parade.

2.4.1 The Lands Division

The Lands Division resource holds plans, maps and field survey books both in microfiche form and original documents for public use. Most of the users of this busy department are commercial conveyancers conducting title searches. The chief Plans Manager is Tony Moribito whose knowledge is encyclopaedic with a sense of humour to match. Four weeks were spent examining the earliest field notebooks of the surveyors who began to map the Victorian rivers, creeks, mountain ranges and coastline. In the process of their survey they would typically have been accompanied by an Aboriginal guide or guides who explained and named the geographic features, interpreted Aboriginal language and probably assisted with finding water, favourable campsites and shooting game for meals. Unfortunately these guides have not been named or acknowledged in the field note books. However, their presence is evident from the detail of names provided to some surveyors such as G.D. Smythe and T.H. Nutt. Most of the early books are available for viewing in microfiche form on a self serve basis.

At best these books provide several pages of Aboriginal place names and language and at worst none at all. Most of them contained some Aboriginal place names scattered throughout the

numbers which are bearings taken from prominent features in the landscape (see figure 1). Most of the words provided by this source are place names.

Many field books were read which contained no relevant information and were therefore not recorded in the basic files. Approximately every third field book contained information which warranted inclusion for the project.

The surveyors were trained in landscape drawing (as the era preceded modern photography) and sometimes drew the horizon to provide a record of the visit and name specific features such as mountains and ranges. Pages where surveyors recorded more than one Aboriginal place name were copied and included in the file documenting that survey book for the VACL library. Occasionally they drew Aborigines that they met on survey (see cover figure). Of exceptional interest are two pages of names of Swan River (Western Australia) men, 152 in all, including Yagen, whose remains (which were taken to England) have been returned to his descendants. One page contains the list of 152 men and the second page probably refers to the number of wives each man had[1] as the numbers beside the names range from 0 to 4. The names on the number of wives list display slight variations in spelling from the first suggesting that they were made at a different time or by a different recorder.

The surveyors took bearings from features in the landscape (trees and mountains) which they noted in their field notebooks as numbers beside the object of their survey (river, creek or coastline). The information in these notebooks was transformed into maps on their return to a district office. These maps are also held in the Lands Department archives. Appendix 3 contains chapter 1 of a history of surveying in Victoria by Keith Chappell.

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[1] rather than the number of blankets allocated which is another possibility
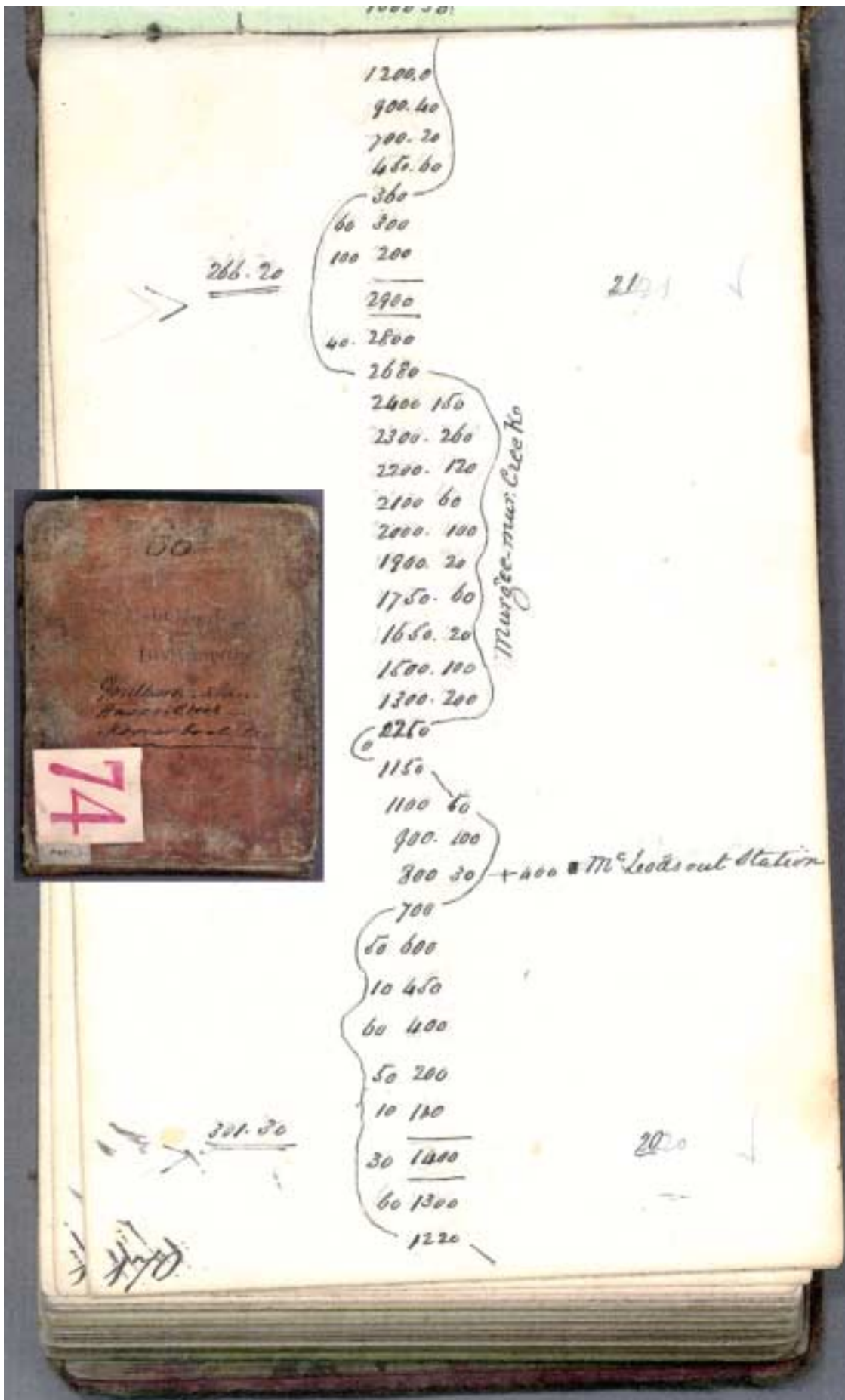
Figure 1. Page from the field book of H.W.H. Smythe (NRE Bundle 101, Book 1294)

2.4.2   The Place Names library

The Place Names library was gathered by the former head of the department Ron McLeod who was reputed to be something of a magpie. There is now an enormous collection of articles about naming in Victoria from local newspapers and magazines to Government reports and publications and articles by academics and local historians. The Place Names library has recently been transferred to 456 Lonsdale Street from its previous headquarters in Ballarat and has not been catalogued since. The Registrar of Place Names, Professor John Parker, invited me to explore the collection for the VACL project. Most of the sources are of secondary derivation, however they are still very important and provide a considerable quantity of additional reference material for the VACL library. There is an (apparently) original manuscript of the Sydney Endacott place names book showing that he probably derived his word list in a linguistically unacceptable manner from Bunce's list of Woi wurrung words and phrases. There are copies of many old maps. There are lists of Aboriginal place names and their meanings, probably derived from surveyors reports and correspondence. There are historical articles about the naming of Victoria and early survey of Victoria including an article which suggests that Batman's treaty took place on the Plenty River at the site of Eltham township rather than on the Merri Creek. There are contemporary articles about Victorian place names including the attempt to officially return the naming of the Grampians to Gariwerd.

2.4.3   The Native Title Unit

The Native Title Unit at NRE organises and provides files on all current Native Title claim areas in Victoria. The archivist, Paul Barker, has an encyclopaedic knowledge of the public records collection of Victoria and the NRE manuscript collection in particular. From this source I was able to add important secondary resources and maps to the VACL library. The NRE manuscript collection also includes responses to the 1869 Surveyor General's directive for Aboriginal words and place names.

2.5   Untapped sources

The RHSV archives have not been examined for this project as the organisation is moving premises and the collection is currently unavailable. Before 1851 Victoria and New South Wales were governed from Sydney and it is likely that some of the manuscripts in the Archives Office of New South Wales (AO NSW) are of interest to the current project. There are resources in the Mitchell Library Sydney (MLS) and the National Library of Australia Canberra (NLA) which have relevance to the current project. The Public Records Office collection, particularly files dating from between 1836 and 1855, has the potential to be a rich source of language and only the most

obvious material has been viewed during this project. The NRE historical maps collection at the Lands Department is a potential source of place names and notes.

2.6 *Cautionary tales and the contribution to the linguistic record*

Not all of these sources should be assigned equal weighting. Many of the recent documents are derivative and changes are sometimes inadvertently and sometimes deliberately made in transcription. As a general rule of thumb earlier is better and reliable sources (where this has been established) are better than less reliable ones.

It appears that some of the 'so called' meanings of place names may have been derived from unrelated languages. This has come about through the uninformed notion that Aboriginal languages are closely related and that *yarran* will have the same meaning in the Deniliquin language as it does in Portland. This strange custom probably accounts for some of the wild discrepancies in the meanings of place names.

The names on the Arrowsmith map should be compared with other sources as he appears to have mistranscribed many of the names that I know well in eastern Victoria and far south-eastern New South Wales.

A total of 3028 words were found of which a significant proportion have previously been unknown to linguists. 15% of these words describe flora and fauna and 6% describe habitat. Of particular interest is the evidence provided by these lists of the existence of fauna in the mid nineteenth century in regions where they are now extinct. For example, magpie geese, bustards and pademelons were assigned names in the Jardwadjali language area of the upper Glenelg and Wimmera Rivers. The work undertaken during this project may help to assist in ascertaining the distribution of flora and fauna assets.

It appears that the place names and word lists in the early surveyors field notebooks, the 1858 surveyors responses to the Surveyor General and an extensive Wiradjuri word list by James Baylis have not yet been widely used or published.

3.   Storing the information

The information that has been derived from the Flora and Fauna Names Project has been stored in several ways. Hard copies (paper) have been organised into arch lever files to maximise ease of access and use by community researchers. Electronic copies of all the created files have been stored on floppy discs for the VACL library. The material stored on these discs can be directly added into an access database which is the projected storage form for all language material held by VACL.

An arch lever folder contains all information gathered about surveyors including biographies, lists of surveyors and their places and dates of survey and articles about the surveyors. This folder also contains information on all material gathered during the course of the project by institution (SLV, PROV, NRE) and information on material which has potential for the project from institutions which have yet to be accessed (NLA, MLS, RHSV).

Hard copy files have been created with a cover page which describes features of the file including source institution, location of the material, surveyor/author and relevant information which relates to the project (see figure 2). These files are called the basic files. There is also a guide to these files which gives a summary of the information contained in each file. There is a guide to the files by language name which shows which basic files contain words and place names for each language area. The end product are files for each language area within Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia for which material was gathered in the course of the Flora and Fauna Names project. This is also a folder for miscellaneous articles about place names which did not warrant inclusion in the basic files.

3.1   The basic files

Each file has a number which derived from the order in which I processed the information and has no other significance. There are 170 basic files which are arranged in three arch lever folders. Attached to the file are any pieces of information that we felt would enhance the language researcher's understanding of the document. Relevant areas on the accompanying reference material has been highlighted. The reference material includes physical maps, squatters' runs maps, language area maps and parish maps. It is important to remember that while material may derive from a specified language *area* it does not necessarily represent that language. For example, a surveyor may have been at Benalla in Daung wurrung country but his informant may have

Jodajoda and thus given him the Jodajoda words for features in the landscape[2] . Therefore I have tended to specify *language area* rather than *language* for the material deriving from the source documents. The basic files exist only in hard copy and have no computerised backup.

The basic file form was devised by Antoinette Smith to provide the opportunity to record all information derived from the sources which was of interest to a number of stakeholders including VACL, NRE (Flora and Fauna) and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria Heritage Branch. The form (Figure 2) includes headings which connect the material to the source (location of the record, accession number, author), headings for recording language material (place names, other language), headings for recording information about people (informants, names of groups, names of Aboriginal individuals) and cultural information (places of significance, artefacts, archaeological sites). The bulk of the information drawn from the examined material related to place names. There were a few instances where the names of individuals, the name of a 'tribal' group, archaeological sites (axe grinding grooves), camp sites and Aboriginal pathways were mentioned. Of considerable importance was the inclusion of a list of 152 Western Australian men from the Swan River in the survey field books of G.D. Smythe.

3.2   *A guide to the contents of the files*

There are two guides to the basic files; one by basic file number showing information about material and language areas contained in the file and a second by language area showing which files relate to that language area. Both of these guides exist in electronic form. The guide to the contents of the files (Appendix 2) is a spreadsheet showing the basic file number, the institution of origin, the manuscript number, a summary of the article, the language area and a description of the informants. This guide enables the searcher to see at a glance the derivation of material in the basic files without going straight to the arch lever files which are heavy and cumbersome. The language areas are based on the VACL language map (figure 3) and regions described in my forthcoming atlas[3].

3.3   *A guide to the language files by language name*

The second guide to the basic files (figure 4) is organised alphabetically by language area and state. It shows at a glance which basic files contain information about a language area. The information within the file is not necessarily words or place names but may include individuals and material

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[2] I appreciate that it is uncommon for an Aboriginal person to speak for country for which she/he does not have custodianship, however it cannot be assumed that it did not ever happen.

[3] An historical atlas of the Aborigines of eastern Victoria and far south-eastern New South Wales

about sites having significance to the Aboriginal community. These guides are placed at the beginning of each of three basic file arch lever folders to help researchers to access relevant files.

3.4   The language files

Language files consist of words and place names derived from all sources by language area. There are many New South Wales language areas represented as well as the Victorian ones and two South Australian ones. Language areas that encompass both sides of a state boundary are included in the lists for both states. These files have been created on excel spreadsheets that can be readily transferred onto the VACL language access database. The information has been organised firstly by Aboriginal language word or place name, secondly by English equivalent (which relates only to place names), thirdly by English meaning, by basic file number and by category.

The categories have been chosen to provide groupings of language words which will be useful to future researchers. The categories are place, flora, fauna, water, land, people and language. Place includes place names for rivers, creeks, stations, mountains, lakes and other geographical features or regions. Flora and fauna includes the words for all plants (flora) and animals (fauna). Wherever possible the scientific names for plants and animals have been determined. These scientific names consist of two Latin words which constitute the universally accepted scientific nomenclature. The first word is the *generic* name or *genus* of the plant or animal and connects it to a group of living things. The second word is the *specific* or *species* name of the plant or animal and distinguishes it from all other living things. All beings of one *species* can interbreed but usually beings of two different *genera* cannot. Water includes all words which relate to water in its various forms. Land includes all words which describe various land forms. People includes names of individuals and words for woman, man, child and so on. Language includes all other words such as, for example, nouns for implements.

Table 1 shows the number of words or place names that have been gathered during this project for each language area. The miscellaneous file contains words that cannot be assigned to a language group without some linguistic analysis. There are many words and place names within the lists that have no English equivalent. Further work by linguists may reveal their meaning to be published by Monash University Geography and Environmental Science in early 2000.

Flora & Fauna Project

Institution: _____

Source of Information: _____

Location of Manuscript: _____

Manuscript No.: _____

Manuscript Description: _____

Surveyor [Author]: _____

Description of Content: _____

Species [Item] Name: _____

_____

_____

Aboriginal [Anglicised Names]: _____

_____

_____

Tribes / Clans: _____

_____

_____

Language: _____

_____

_____

Language Area: _____

_____

Informant: _____

_____

_____

Location: _____

_____

_____

Recorder [If Not Author]: _____

Exact Refernece Page No.: _____

_____

Figure 2. The basic form for redcording material during the Flora and Fauna Names Project

Figure 3. Aboriginal Language Areas in Victoria (VACL 1996)

Guide to indexed language files drawn from Surveyors Records

VICTORIA

Baraba baraba	7, 15, 16, 17, 70, 134, 135, 162
Boon wurrung	28, 76, 82, 102, 106, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123a, 131, 133, 138, 159, 160, 161, 168
Buandig	63
Dadidadi	59
Daung wurrung	10, 11, 21, 52, 102, 116, 132, 142, 143, 145
Daura	46, 92
Dhauwurd wurrung	6, 19, 26, 32, 64, 94
Djab wurrung	4, 30, 62, 144, 151, 158, 163
Djadja wurrung	14, 31, 33, 71, 130, 135, 136
Djagurd wurrung	5, 66, 98, 148, 149
Gadubanud	105, 115, 125, 169
Girai wurrung	32, 65, 148
Gulidjan	5, 75, 98
Gunai	8, 23, 34, 47, 92, 97, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 123b, 124, 126, 128, 146, 152, 165
Jardwadjali	4, 12, 13, 61, 86, 163
Jarijari	56, 88, 166
Jodajoda	1, 2, 72, 161, 162, 170
Ladjiladji	55, 166
Lower Murray	9
Maap (Muk dhang)	42, 92, 127
Mogullumbidj	146
Minnubuddong	20, 22, 29, 51, 108, 145, 161
Mogullumbidj	146
Theddora	49b
Unknown north-east	49a, 114, 117
Unnamed Kulin (Mogullumbidj)	22, 50
Various	153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 171
Wadiwadi	60, 81, 83, 84
Watha wurrung	5, 18, 24, 25, 28, 74, 89, 91, 93, 95, 98, 99, 100, 104, 105, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 147, 149, 167
Wembawemba	69, 134

Figure 4. Guide to the basic files by language area

Wergaia	7, 57, 78, 150, 166
Wiradjuri	29, 37, 164
Woi wurrung	24, 27, 28, 29, 73, 77, 78, 81, 82, 85, 87, 90, 92, 95, 96, 101, 103, 129, 131, 138, 140, 141, 168
Wolgal	40
Yaitmathang	3, 23, 34, 48, 97, 107, 146

NEW SOUTH WALES

Baraba baraba	7, 15, 16, 17, 70, 134, 135, 162
Braidwood	36
Dadidadi	59
Daura	46
Dharug	39
Gundungurra	38
Jeringan	45
Jodajoda	1, 2, 72, 161, 162, 170
Keramin	58, 79, 88
Maap (Muk dhang)	42, 92, 127
Madimadi	68, 84
Marawara	54, 80
Narinari	67
Ngarigo	41
Ngunawal	35
Tharawal	43
Thoorga	44
Wadiwadi	60, 81, 83, 84
Wembawemba	69, 134
Wiradjuri	29, 37, 164
Wolgal	40

SOUTH Australia

Buandig	63
Yu Yu (Ngindadj)	53, 166

Figure 4 (cont.). Guide to the basic files by language area

Table 1. The number of words recorded during the project for each language area

Language area	State	Number words	Number files
Barababaraba	Vic, NSW	135	8
Boon wurrung	Vic	409	17
Braidwood	NSW	32	1
Buandig	Vic, SA	2	1
Dadidadi	Vic, NSW	14	1
Daung wurrung	Vic	76	10
Daura	Vic, NSW	50	2
Dharug	NSW	25	1
Dhauwurd wurrung	Vic	89	6
Djab wurrung	Vic	67	6
Djadja wurrung	Vic	84	7
Djagurd wurrung	Vic	14	5
Gadubanud	Vic	31	3
Girai wurrung	Vic	10	3
Gulidjan	Vic	19	3
Gunai	Vic	187	17
Gundungurra	NSW	25	1
Jardwadjali	Vic	314	5
Jarijari	Vic	29	2
Jeringan	NSW	27	1
Jodajoda	Vic, NSW	135	5
Keramin	NSW	31	3
Ladjiladji	Vic, NSW	35	1
Lower Murray	Vic, NSW	17	1
Miscellaneous	Vic	10	6
Maap (Muk dhang)	Vic, NSW	23	3
Madimadi	NSW	9	2
Marawara	NSW	13	2
Minnubuddong	Vic	42	7
Mogullumbidj	Vic	3	3
Narinari	NSW	3	1
Ngarigo	Vic, NSW	64	1
Ngunawal	NSW	32	1
Tharawal	NSW	20	1
Thoorga	NSW	34	1
Theddora	Vic	3	1
Unknown north-east	Vic	21	3
Wadiwadi	Vic, NSW	32	4
Watha wurrung	Vic	213	23
Wembawemba	Vic, NSW	33	2
Wergaia	Vic	76	4
Wiradjuri	Vic, NSW	430	2
Woi wurrung	Vic	100	21
Wolgal	Vic, NSW	17	1
Yaitmathang	Vic	15	7
Yu Yu (Ngindadj)	SA	16	1

4.   The Yering Project

Antoinette Smith presented me with an intriguing problem set by William Thomas when he left a map, or series of maps constituting a 360 degree view of the hills around Yering (figures 5 to 8), the station taken up by the Ryrie brothers in 1837. Thomas' map, which was drawn under the guidance of a man named Kaborer, was probably made in about 1842. The drawings show not only the names of the hills but whether the custodians of those hills were extant circa 1842. Kaborer named three extant custodians, namely Mr Murry alias Cubbin Jim, Kaborer himself and Berberra. Mountains 4 to 21 were shown to have lost their custodians and to be therefore orphaned. Barwick (1984: 122) describes Mr Murry as Tuat or Tuart alias Old Jack Weatherly or Old Murry of the Wurundjeri willam, the brother of Bebejan (Barak's father), and that he was 'prominent at Western Port and Yarra ranges through [the] 1840s'. In 1844 G.A. Robinson was told that a man named Kaborer was one of two survivors of a battle with the Borro borro willum (the Boon wurrung named for the Bushy Park people of Gippsland), however it is unlikely that this is the same man as he claimed custodianship of Mt. Little Joe but not of the Boon wurrung sites of Lang Lang and Walwaren. Berberra or Berberry, also a Wurundjeri willam, was Billibellary's brother, who succeeded him as Ngurungaeta (leader of the group) in 1846 and was custodian of country 'towards Macedon' (Barwick 1984: 122).

In order to determine the current names for the hills described by Kaborer I went to the site, which is now a commercial winery, with Robyn Bradley, the VACL Project Officer, and two local historians, Bryan and Alma Mitchell from the Healesville and District Historical Society. Bryan and Alma were able to name all the mountains that we could see from the high ground at Yering. We took 360 degree photographs and sketched the surrounding view.

A subsequent analysis of the data showed that Kaborer named mountains that he could not see as well as those that could be seen, that the order in which the mountains are shown in the sketches does not necessarily correspond with their real positions and that there is a page missing from the manuscript that Thomas gave to Smythe (the hills numbered 42 to 53). Therefore the task was to find any sources of original names for the mountains of the upper Yarra and to use the information provided in the manuscript to determine the current names of the hills. Two sources came to light. The first was the field notebook of surveyor Nutt for the upper Yarra naming Monendee (Point Mt), Waaran=mee (Steels Mt), Tongbeun (Riddells) and Tingalaragin (Mt over Riddells). The second was a list in Smyth (1878: 188) naming Koranderrk or Turrlim-be-waang (Mount Riddell) and Tink-a-koo-lara-ghin (Mount Juliet). These two lists confirm Kaborer's Tuingularakin as Mt. Juliet

and establish Tourneybuan as Mt. Toole-be-wong and Mononedo as Mt. Little Joe. The result shown in Table 1 has been a partial success, with 67% of the named and drawn mountains given a likely name or names.

Figures 9 to 16 show that there is not much correlation between Kaborer's drawings and the view from the ground at Yering. Kaborer's drawings demonstrate a complex and precise knowledge of the geography and custodians of his people's country. He saw his task as not simply to describe what could be seen with the physical eye from the vantage point of Yering but to communicate the *conceptual* horizon. This exercise also shows that the missing page probably included views from the west and north west vantage points.
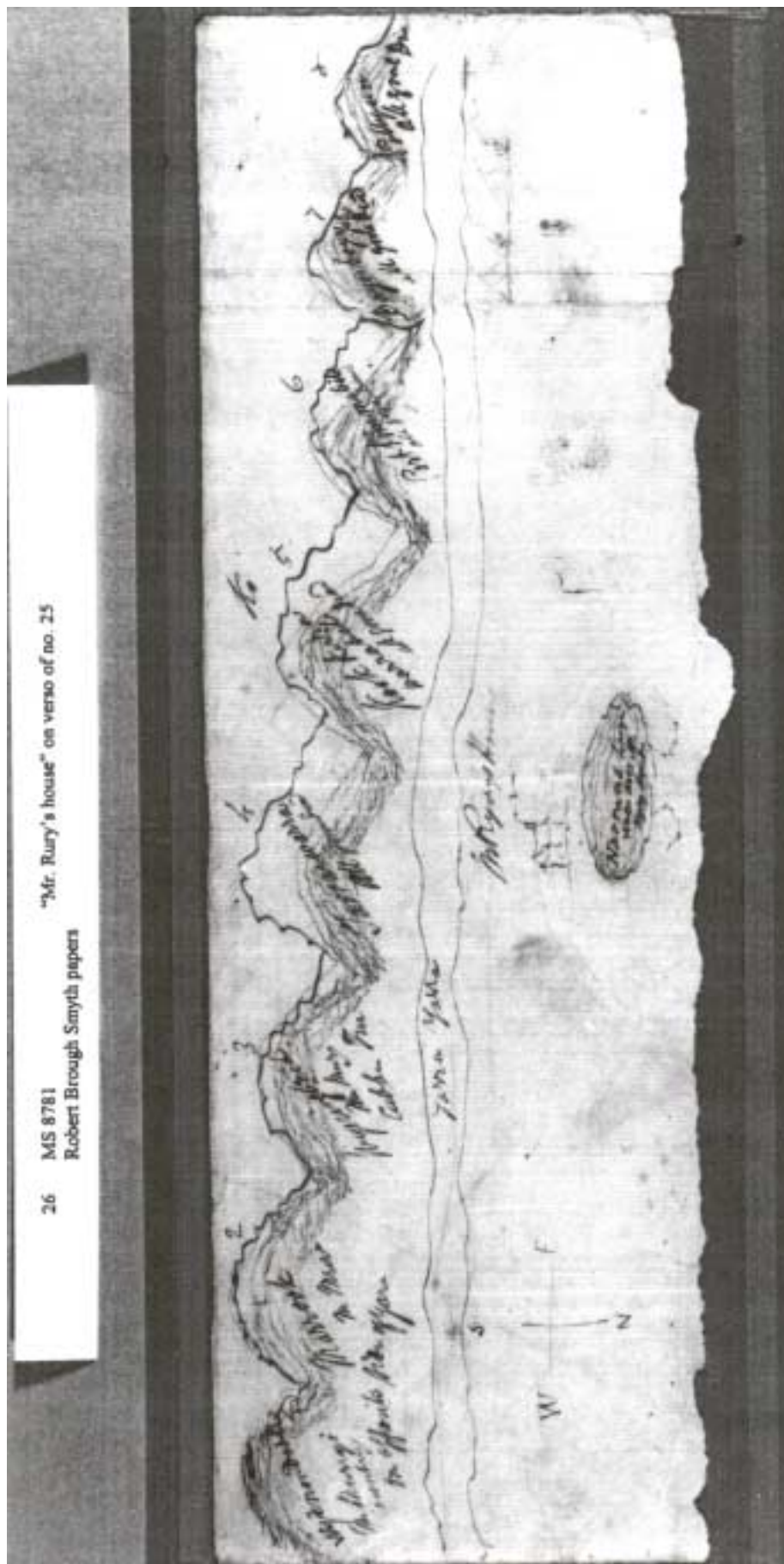
Figure 5. Kaborer's drawing of mountains about Yering looking north east (SLV MS 8781 26)
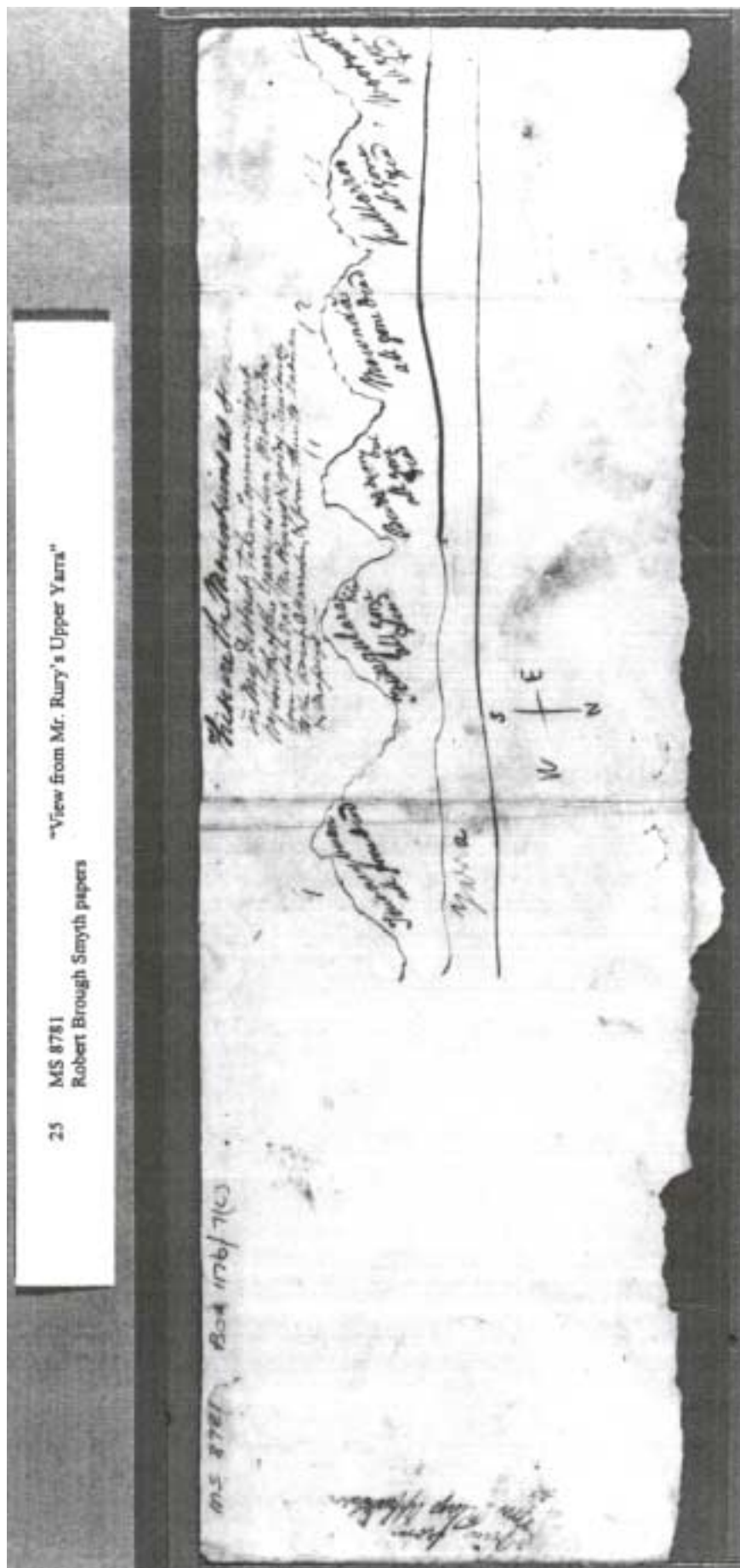
Figure 6. Kaborer's drawing of mountains about Yering looking north east (SLV MS 8781 25)

Figure 7. Kaborer's drawing of mountains about Yering looking east (SLV MS 8781 34)
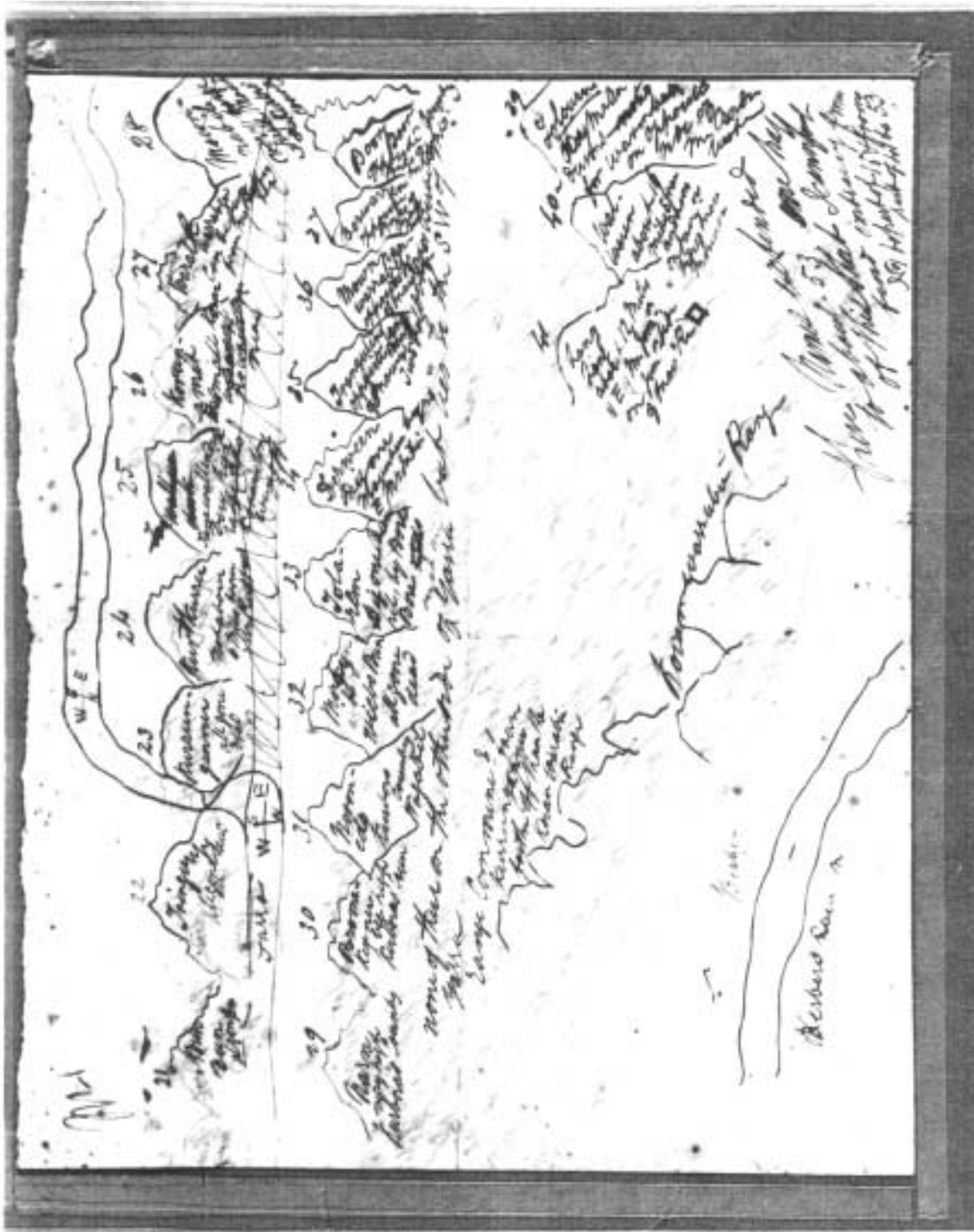
Figure 8. Kaborer's drawing of mountains about Yering looking south (SLV MS 8781 35)

Table 2. An interpretation of the mountains named by Kaborer from Yering circa 1842

	Kaborer's name	Kaborer's description	Current name	Source
1.	Wyenondoole	Mr Murry's country	unknown	
2.	Marrook	Mr Murry	unknown	
3.	Wyeringbrite	Mr Murry, Cubbin Jim	unknown	
4.	Tarrawarra	all gone dead	Tarrawarra or View Hill	B & A Mitchell
5.	Kook kirra warrabil	all gone dead	unknown	
6.	Cort timmabil	all gone dead	unknown	
7.	Boyerboyyip	all gone dead	unknown	
8.	Wollyun	all gone dead	unknown	
9.	Tourneybuan	all gone dead	Toole-be-wong	J.H. Nutt
10.	Tuingularakin	all gone dead	Mt. Juliet	J.H. Nutt
11.	Burrumbul	all gone dead	Mt. Riddell?	
12.	Mownda	all gone dead	Mt. Monda	B & A Mitchell
13.	Kulbarroo	all gone dead	Archer's Hill	B & A Mitchell
14.	Woorwort	all gone dead	Blue Range	B & A Mitchell
15.	Wort	all gone dead	Mt. Margaret	B & A Mitchell
16.	Tum Tum	all gone dead	Mt. Dom Dom	B & A Mitchell
17.	Kan Tindibik		North Hell's Gate?	
18.	Uwort Tindubik	all gone dead	South Hell's Gate?	
19.	Trirdingun	all gone dead	unknown	
20.	Larlingrook	all gone dead	unknown	
21.	Bun Bun	all gone dead	Camp Hill (Buln Buln)	
22.	Tringuryry	all gone dead	Mt. Victoria	B & A Mitchell
23.	Kurrunganner	all gone dead	Mt. Bride	B & A Mitchell
24.	Kurtkurrer	not above 6 miles from	unknown	
25.		Mr Ruffy [at Lyndhurst and Cranbourne]		
26.	Tenewallindin	very high range [...]	Snowy Range? [includes Mt. Howitt]	
27.	Korunmit	small[er than?] Koran warrabin no [...]	unknown	
28.	Waralk warrabin	can be seen from Mr Ruffy?	Lysterfield?	
29.	Narn	very high, Karbora's country	unknown	
30.	Poromekirner	very high, Kerbora's run	unknown	
31.	Mononedo	Kerboro country Wagabil	Mt. Little Joe	J.H. Nutt
32.	Moraynite Wiebo Bun	all gone dead	unknown	
33.	Tolarem	big one [...] hil by Bore Bore	Mt. Whitelaw? Mt. St. Phillack? Mt. Erica? Mt. Talbot?	
34.	Derween	big one mountain begins E Mt. Jnjin	Caversham Hill?	
35.	Trangulin	opposite long range of [...] Two [...] Berberra country	Tanjil Bren?	
36.	Mowrpanwarrabil	opposite side of range	unknown	
37.	Berwarren	opposite [...] of map	unknown	
38.	Boor Boor	opposite [...] country	Mt. Baw Baw	
39.	Tolourn	[...] Mr Andersons [...] for. Warambate on opposite side of Mr Anderson	Bass Hill?	
	Not numbered	farther off than Koran warabin	Warramates	J.H. Nutt B & A Mitchell
	Not numbered	Koran warrabin range	Dandenongs	B & A Mitchell

J.H. Nutt, surveyor; 'Yarra River continuation' circa 1842, Bundle 94, Book 1240.

Figure 9. View from Yering looking east north-east

Tarrawarra (4)
Paul's Range

Mt. Tanglefoot

Mt. St Leonard

Mownda (12)
Mt. Monda

Tuinglarakin (10)
Mt. Juliet

Tum Tum (16)
Mt. Dom Dom

Burrumbul (11)
Mt. Riddell

Wort (15)
Mt. Margaret

Mt. Donna
Buang
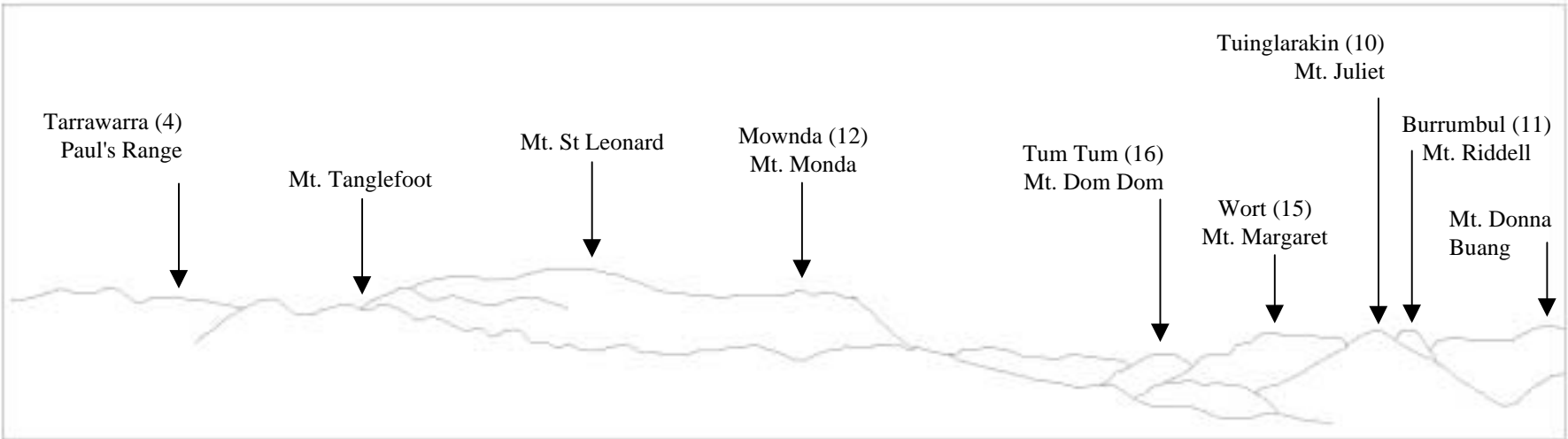
Figure 10. View from Yering looking north-east

Pinnacles at
Dixon's Creek

Mt. Tanglefoot

Mt. St. Leonard

Mownda (12)
Mt. Monda

Tum Tum (16)
Mt. Dom Dom

Acheron
Valley

Tuingularakin (10)
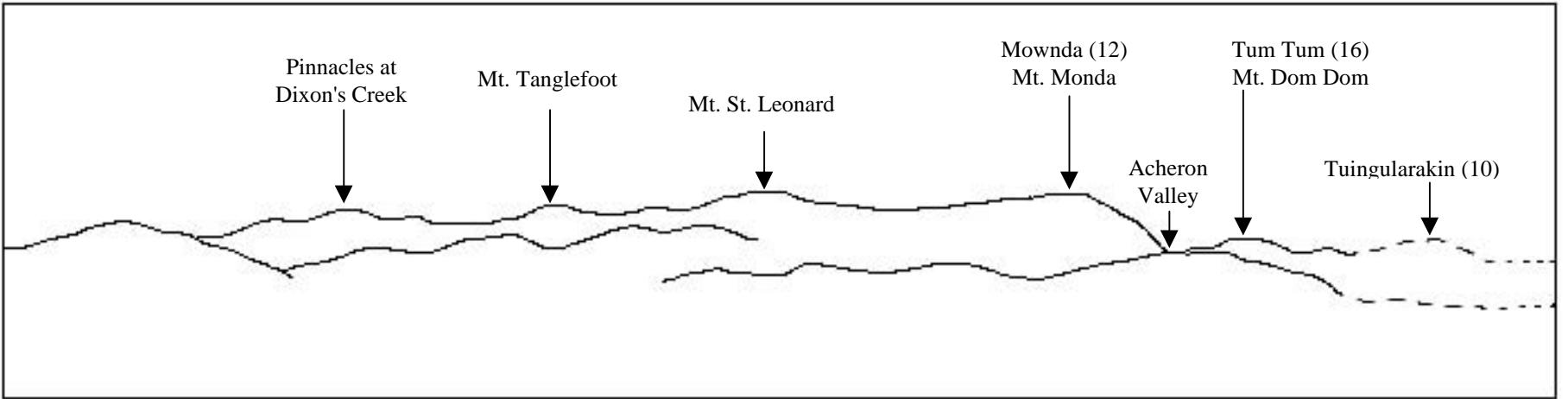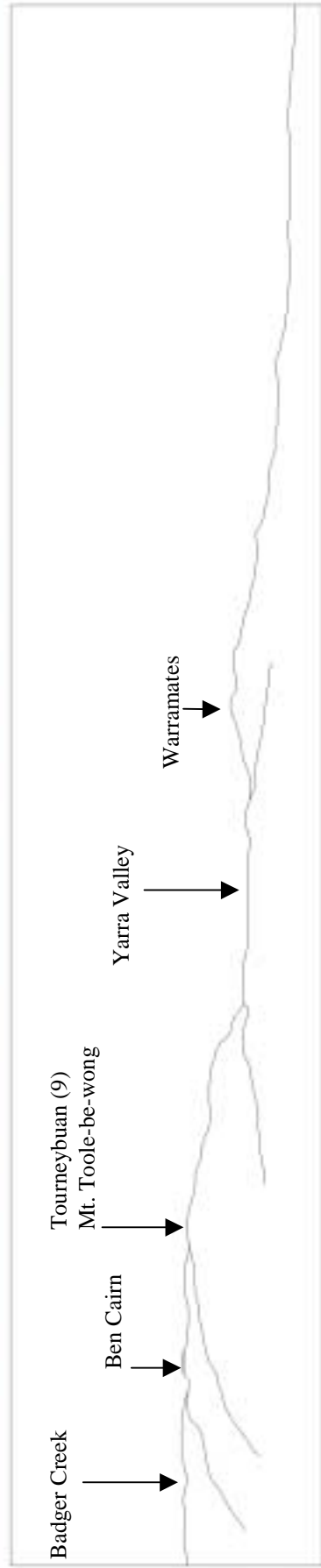
Figure 11. View from Yering looking east
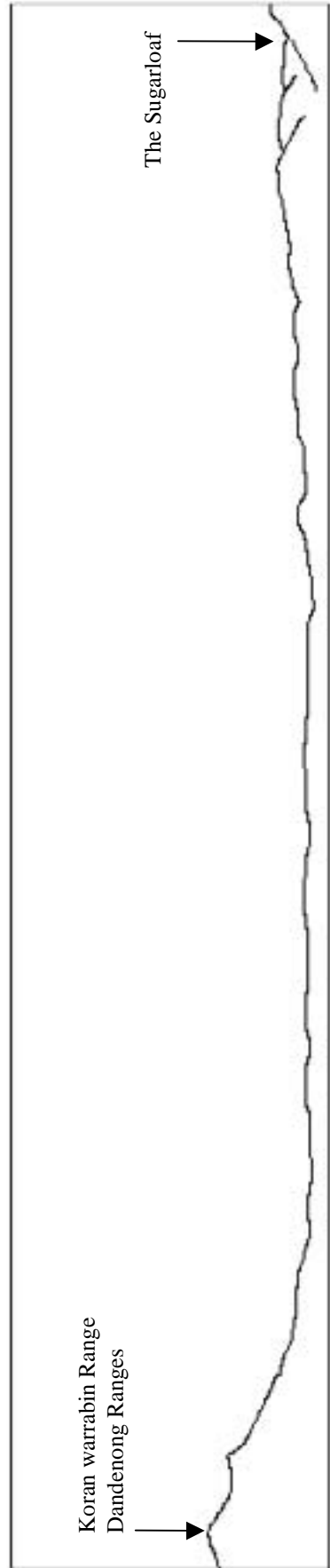
Figure 12. View from Yering looking south west

The Sugarloaf

Koran warrabin Range
Dandenong Ranges

Figure 13. View from Yering looking west

Figure 14. View from Yering looking north-west

Kinglake Plateau

Figure 15. View from Yering looking north

The Pinnacles

Kinglake Plateau
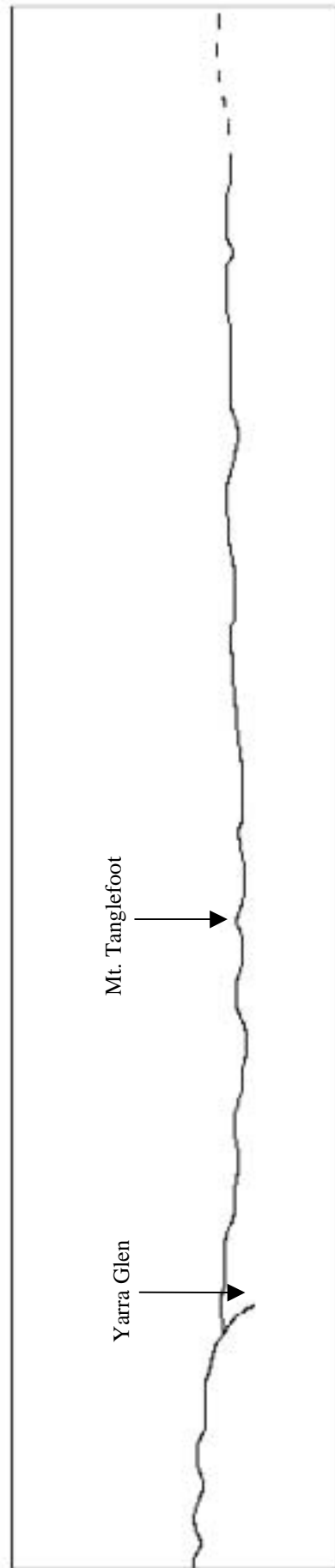
Figure 16. View from Yering looking north north east

5. Recommendations

This three month project has begun the task of examining sources which contain Victorian language material. There is obviously far more to be found in institutions both within Victoria and interstate. In addition to furthering the collection of the VACL library I recommend linguistic analysis of the material gathered so far to determine the linguistic status of the lists. In other words whether words recorded in specific language areas do represent the language or languages spoken in that area, what the lists reveal about the interconnectedness of languages and whether they throw light on the meanings of words. In developing a data base for VACL material it may be useful to categorise language lists by status criteria suggested by an eminent linguist considering such variables as reliability of the informant, the derivation of the material (whether first, second or third hand), the date of the material, the contact history of the region and so on. This would help community researchers to rationalise conflicting word lists. An experienced linguist would probably be able to do this quite quickly. By the same token words that do not apparently belong in a list probably tell an interesting story of their own and may suggest migration and the introduction of Aboriginal colloquialisms such as 'cobbon' (big) and 'narrang' (small).

6. Resources used in compiling the basic files

Barwick, D.E. (1984) 'Mapping the past: an atlas of Victorian clans', *Aboriginal History* 1984 8:2 pp. 100-129.

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Costermans, L. (1998) *Native trees and shrubs of south-eastern Australia*, Lansdowne, Sydney.

Crawford, W.M. (1955) *1955 Victoria township and parish guide*, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Melbourne.

Hero, J.M., Littlejohn, M. & Marantelli, G. (1991) *Frogwatch field guide and Victorian frogs*, Department of Conservation and Environment, East Melbourne.

Mansergh, I. and Hercus, L.A. (1981) 'An Aboriginal vocabulary of the fauna of Gippsland' *Memoirs of the National Museum* 42 pp. 107-122.

Melway Greater Melbourne Street Directory (1999), 26th edition, Melway, Victoria.

Menkhorst, P.W. (ed.) (1995) *Mammals of Victoria; distribution, ecology and conservation*, Oxford University Press, Australia.

Nutt, J.H. (n.d.) 'Yarra River continuation', Field notebooks, Bundle 94, Book 1240, NRE Lands Department Archives.

Parish, S. (1998) *Australian touring atlas*, Steve Parish Publishing, Archerfield, Queensland.

Pizzey, G. & Knight, F. (1997) *The field guide to the birds of Australia,* Angus and Robertson, Sydney.

RACV Vicroads Country Street Directory of Victoria (1996) third edition, RACV, Victoria.

Smyth, R.B. (1878) *The Aborigines of Victoria; with notes relating to the habits of the natives of other parts of Australia,* Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

Spreadborough, R. and Anderson, Hugh (1983) *Victorian squatters*, Red Rooster Press, Maryborough.

Swan, G. (1995) *A photographic guide to snakes and other reptiles of Australia*, The Australian Museum, Sydney.

Vaughan, H. (1984) *The Australian fisherman's companion*, Lansdowne, Sydney.

7.   Appendices

Appendix 1. Institutions and contacts from the Flora and Fauna Names Project

NRE Land and Survey Information Centre
Tony Morobito
Ground Floor
456 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne 3000
(03) 9603 5209

NRE Native Title Unit
Paul Barker
Level 3
240 Victoria Parade
Melbourne 3000
(03) 9412 4011

NRE Geographic Names Unit
Scott Jukes
Level 2
456 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne 3000
(03) 9603 5385

NRE Flora and Fauna Section
Ian Mansergh
Level 14
8 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
(03) 9637 8000

PROV and Australian Archives Office
Casselden Place
Level 2
2 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne 3000
(03) 9285 7999

State Library of Victoria
Swanston Street
Melbourne 3000
General (03) 9669 9888
Manuscripts (03) 9669 9014

Appendix 2. Guide to the contents of the basic files

Flora Fauna Database September 1999

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
1	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Byrne to Skene dated 2nd august 1870	Jodajoda	Informed by 'old settlers and aboriginals'
2	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	1870 letter	Jodajoda	Unknown
3	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Foster to Howitt dated 31 May 1892. Howitt's response dated 7 June 1892	Yaitmathang	Unknown
4	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	N. Thornley [Dimboola, Hamilton] 7 August 1872, 14 place names	Jardwadjali, Djab wurrung	Unknown
5	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Robertson to Skene dated 27 June 1870, 118 place names	Watha wurrung, Gulidjan, Djargurd wurrung	The oldest men amongst the Aborigines of this district, including Mr Stewart Mathews, John Lynch and Hon. Russell [Smythesdale].
6	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Fearre to Skene dated 20th July 1869, 1 page place names	Dhauwurd wurrung	Unknown, includes Aboriginal informant (see note under place name entry for Lake Cope Cope)
7	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Fearre to Skene dated 5th August 1870, 2 pages place names	Wergaia, Barababaraba	Unknown
8	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter McCallum to Skene dated 16th June 1870, 2 pages words	Gunai	Unknown
9	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	McCallum?, 4 pages words for Lower Murray region	Lower Murray	Unknown
10	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	3 pages words of 'lower Goulburn' language, primarily 'b' and 'c' words	Daung wurrung	Unknown
11	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Ainsworth to Skene dated 11th June 1870, 1 page	Daung wurrung	I have never seen or heard of an Aborigine being in this district … in this district we have no native names'.
12, 13	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	8 pages words and place names from 'Upper Glenelg Tribe'	Jardwadjali	Unknown
14	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	1 page place names Avoca district.	Djadja wurrung	Unknown
15	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Synott to Albrecht dated 15th July 1870 2 pages, 1 page place names	Barababaraba	some of the most intelligent of the natives of this tribe'

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
16	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Albrecht to Skene dated 8 August 1870 1 page, 1 page place names	Barababaraba	some of the most intelligent of the natives of this tribe' via Synott of Terrick
17	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Albrecht to Skene dated 6 Sept 1870 1 page, 1 page place names	Barababaraba	Unknown via Donald Cameron of Meran; meanings supplied by 'a native of here' [ie. Swan Hill]
18	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Kelly to Skene dated 16 August 1870 1 page, letter Fisher (of Lal Lal) to Kelly dated 13th July 1870 2 pages, letter H. Lyon (of Ballan) to Kelly dated 15th July 1870. Place names 3 pp. from unknown (6), G. Ride (of Blackwood)(1), John Edgar (3).	Watha wurrung	Unknown
19	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter Griffith to Skene dated 13th July 1870 1 page, 8 place names 1 page	Dhauwurd wurrung	Unknown
20	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter F.G. Docker (Bontherambo) to Casey dated 19th Oct 1874 1 page, 19 place names 1 page	Minnubuddong	the natives of this district' [Bontherambo]
21	Lands Record Archives	No accession number	Letter J. Hardy to Skene dated 5th Sept 1870 1 page, 4 pp. place names dated 5th Sept and 6th Oct 1870.	Daung wurrung	Unknown
22	PROV	MS2896 Unit 2 C1858/5914	Letter A.L. Martin to Surveyor-General dated 4 Nov 1858 1 page including 11 place names	Minubuddong	a gentleman who has resided a considerable time in the District'
23	PROV	MS2896 Unit 2 C1858/5914	Letter W.J. Dawson to J. McConnell?, Public Lands Office dated 1st Nov 1858 2pp., 5pp. Gippsland words, 1p. Omeo words	Gunai, Yaitmathang	Unknown
24	SLV	Box 54/3	Extracts from Hoddle's 1836 field journals, with commentary 20+ pp.	Woi wurrung, Watha wurrung	William Buckley
25	SLV	MS9302 MF138	Wedge's 1835 field journal for survey of the area west of Werribee, including the Bellarine Peninsula	Watha wurrung	William Buckley, who spent 32 years living with the Watha wurrung people
26	SLV	MS7863 Box 649/6	Letter Pickering to Hoddle dated 13th April 1846 1 page; also letter Pickering (at Merri River) to Hoddle dated 5th October 1866	Dhauwurd wurrung	Unknown (1846), Mr Kennedy (1866)
27	SLV	H16755 Box 36/1a	Letter Wedge to Bonwick dated 23 Feb 1856 re Batman's 1835 exploratory party	Woi wurrung	William Buckley?
28	SLV	MS12817 3584/1	Robert Hoddle's Survey: a photographic atlas of early Victoria 1837-1856' atlas includes photographs of early maps	Woi wurrung, Bun wurrung, Watha wurrung	Unknown
29	SLV	???	Diary of Hobson on journey from Melbourne to the Murray with Lady Franklin and party 7-20 April 1839	Woi wurrung, Wiradjuri, Minubuddong	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
30	PROV	VPRS 2896 Box 2 58/5370	Letter Wright to Surveyor-General dated 11th Oct 1858 1 page, names 1 page.	Djab wurrung	Unknown
31	PROV	VPRS 2896 Box 2 58/4882	Letter Urquhart to Surveyor-General dated 7th Sept 1858 Taradale 1 page, 27 place names 1 page	Djadja wurrung	Unknown
32	PROV	VPRS 2896 Unit 2 58/5304	Letter Ryan to Surveyor-General dated 5th Oct 1858 Belfast [Port Fairy] 1 page, place names 1 page	Dhauwurd wurrung	Mr Watson
33	PROV	VPRS 2896 Unit 2 58/5305	Letter Larritt to Surveyor-General dated 8th October 1858 Sandhurst (Bendigo) 1 page, place names 1 page	Djadja wurrung	Unknown
34	PROV	VPRS 2896 Unit 2 58/53	Letter Tyers to Surveyor-General dated 7th October 1858 Palmerston (Port Albert) 1 page, place names 1 page	Gunai, Yaitmathang	Unknown
35	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map A	Ngunawal	Unknown
36	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map A	Braidwood	Unknown
37	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Maps A, E, F, M	Wiradjuri	Unknown
38	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map A	Gundungurra	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
39	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map A	Dharug	Unknown
40	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Maps B, F	Wolgal	Unknown
41	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map B	Ngarigo	Unknown
42	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Maps B, C, D	Maap (Muk-dhang speakers)	Unknown
43	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map B	Tharawal	Unknown
44	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map B	Thoorga	Unknown
45	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map B	Jeringan	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
46	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map B, C	Daura	Unknown
47	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map G, H	Gunai	Unknown
48	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map F	Yaitmathang	Unknown
49a	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map F	Unknown North-east Victoria	Unknown
49b	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map F	Theddora	Unknown
50	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map F	Unnamed Kulin (Mogullumbidj)	Unknown
51	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map F	Minubuddong	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
52	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map F	Daung wurrung and Ngurai-illam wurrung	Unknown
53	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I	Yu Yu (Ngindadj)	Unknown
54	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I	Marawara	Unknown
55	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I	Ladjiladji	Unknown
56	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I	Jari Jari	Unknown
57	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I, J	Wergaia	Unknown
58	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I	Keramin	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
59	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I	Dadidadi	Unknown
60	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map I, M	Wadiwadi	Unknown
61	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map J, K	Jarwadjali	Unknown
62	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map J, K, L	Djab wurrung	Unknown
63	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map L	Buandig	Unknown
64	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map L	Dhauwurd wurrung	Unknown
65	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map L	Girai wurrung	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
66	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map L	Djagurd wurrung	Unknown
67	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map M	Nari Nari	Unknown
68	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map M	Madi Madi	Unknown
69	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map M, N	Wemba Wemba	Unknown
70	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map N	Barababaraba	Unknown
71	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map N	Djadja wurrung	Unknown
72	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map N	Jodajoda	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
73	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map O, P	Woi wurrung	Unknown
74	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map O, P	Watha wurrung	Unknown
75	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map P	Gulidjan	Unknown
76	SLV	820A Arrowsmith 1853	Single map covering Victoria and southern New South Wales, drawn by John Arrowsmith (cartographer) from surveyors reports; Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages copy consists of 16 A2 photocopied pages keyed A to P: Map P	Bun wurrung	Unknown
77	SLV	MS 8781	Pencil sketch map by Chief Billebellary of rivers and creeks in central Victoria, Robert Brough Smyth papers	Woi wurrung	Chief Billibellary
78	NRE	Bundle 22 Book 256 MF	Field Book of Robert Russell, November 1837, Melton, Djerriwarrh	Woi wurrung, Wergaia	Unknown
79	NRE	Bundle 23 Book 261 MF	Field Book of Osgood Pritchard July 1850, Darling River, Murray River	Keramin	Unknown
80	NRE	Bundle 23 Book 262 MF	Field Book of Osgood Pritchard September 1850, Rufus River, Murray River	Marawara	Unknown
81	NRE	Bundle 23 Book 263 MF	Field Book of Osgood Pritchard March 1850, Wakool River, Murray River	Wadiwadi	Unknown
82	SLV	994.5/004991 5 19	Story about the evolution of landforms surrounding Melbourne	Woi wurrung, Bunwurrung	Chief Billibellary (alias Jika Jika)
83	NRE	Bundle 23 Book 266 MF	Field Book of Osgood Pritchard 1850, Murray River region	Wadiwadi	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
84	NRE	Bundle 23 Book 267 MF	Field Book of Osgood Pritchard January 1850, Karkarook, Murray River region	Wadiwadi	Unknown
85	NRE	Bundle 38 Book 514 MF	Field Book of Lindsay Clarke June 1849, Yarra River, Diamond Creek	Woi wurrung	Unknown
86	NRE	Bundle 39 Book 521 MF	Field Book of Lindsay Clarke, February 1851, Wannon and Fitzroy Rivers	Jardwadjali	Unknown
87	NRE	Bundle 100 Book 1286 MF	Field Book of D.M.Kemp 1839, Macedon, Bolinda Creek	Woi wurrung	Unknown
88	NRE	Bundle 23 Book 265 MF	Field Book of Osgood Pritchard February 1850, Euston, Murray River	Keramin, Jarijari	Unknown
89	NRE	Bundle 47 Book 658 MF	Field Book of Robert Russell, March 1837, Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	Watha wurrung	Unknown
90	NRE	Bundle 100 Book 1285 MF	Field Book of D.M. Kemp June-Sept 1850, Sydney Road to Heidelberg and Eltham	Woi wurrung	Unknown
91	NRE	Bundle 94 Book 1241 MF	Field Book of J.S. Townsend August 1840, Geelong harbour and bar	Watha wurrung	Unknown
92	NRE	Bundle 95 Book 1244 MF	Field Book of C.J. Tyers August 1849, Buln Buln and Tanjil	Woi wurrung, Gunai, Maap, Daura	Unknown
93	NRE	Bundle 95 Book 1245 MF	Field Book of C.J. Tyers 1841, Geelong etc.	Watha wurrung	Unknown
94	NRE	Bundle 95 Book 1247-48 MF	Field Book of C.J. Tyers 1842, Wannon River, Grange Burn, Portland	Dhauwurd wurrung?	Unknown
95	NRE	Bundle 99 Book 1280-81 MF	Field Book of W.W. Darke September 1838 and 1841-42, Jika Jika, Cadden's Marsh, Djerriwarrh, Toolam Toolern	Woi wurrung, Watha Wurrung	Unknown
96	NRE	Bundle 103 Book 1299 MF	Field Book of W.W. Darke September 1841, Williamstown to Geelong	Woi wurrung	Unknown
97	NRE	Bundle 98 Book 1273 MF	Field Book of John Wilkinson, n.d., Stratford to Bruthen	Gunai, Yaitmathang	Unknown

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98	NRE	Bundle 101 Book 1290-91 MF	Field Book of H.W.H. Smythe May 1841, Yarrowee, Williamson Creek, Buninyong Road etc.	Watha Wurrung, Djargurd wurrung, Gulidjan	Unknown
99	NRE	Bundle 101 Book 1292 MF	Field Book of H.W.H. Smythe 1841, Woady Yalock to Burrumbeet	Watha wurrung	Unknown
100	NRE	Bundle 101 Book 1294 MF	Field Book of H.W.H. Smythe August 1838 - July 1839, Geelong, Seymour etc.	Watha wurrung	Unknown
101	NRE	Bundle 93 Book 1236 MF	Field Book of T.H. Nutt 1841, Anderson's Creek, Mullum Mullum Creek, Yarra Yarra	Woi wurrung	Unknown
102	NRE	Bundle 93 Book 1237 MF	Field Book of J.H. Nutt 1841, Special surveys	Daung wurrung, Bun wurrung	Unknown
103	NRE	Bundle 93 Book 1238 MF	Field Book of J.H. Nutt, 1840, Kooyongkoot, Dandenong Creek	Woi wurrung	Unknown
104	NRE	Bundle 94 Book 1239 MF	Field Book of J.H. Nutt 1838, Jika Jika, Tourrourong, Yarra, Merri	Watha wurrung	Unknown
105	NRE	Bundle 92 Book 1231 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1846, Point Roadknight, Gellibrand River	Watha wurrung, Gadubanud	Unknown
106	NRE	Bundle 92 Book 1232 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1841, Carrum (Mordialloc) swamp	Boon wurrung	Unknown
107	NRE	Bundle 92 Book 1233 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1854, Mitta Mitta River	Yaitmathang	Unknown
108	NRE	Bundle 92 Book 1234 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1855, Tarrawingee, Reid's River, Wangaratta	Minubuddong	Unknown
109	NRE	Bundle 96 Book 1254 MF	Field Book of John Wilkinson September 1851, Macalister and Thompson Rivers	Gunai	Unknown

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110	NRE	Bundle 96 Book 1255 MF	Field Book of John Wilkinson, Thompson and Macalister Rivers	Gunai	Unknown
111	NRE	Bundle 96 Book 1256 MF	Field Book of John Wilkinson, Thompson and Macalister Rivers	Gunai	Unknown
112	NRE	Bundle 90 Book 1220	Field Book of G.D. Smythe, Lake Tyers, 90 mile beach	Gunai	Unknown
113	NRE	Bundle 90 Book 1221-2 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe n.d. Lake Tyers, Snowy River etc.	Gunai	Unknown
114	NRE	Bundle 90 Book 1223 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1854, Mitta Mitta River	Unknown north-east	Unknown
115	NRE	Bundle 86 Book 1197 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe July 1847, Cape Otway	Gadubanud	Unknown
116	NRE	Bundle 87 Book 1199 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe, n.d. Tait's Creek, Salt Creek, steele's Creek	Daung wurrung?	Unknown
117	NRE	Bundle 87 Book 1200-01 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1852, 1855, Mitta Mitta River, Wagra, Murray etc.	Unknown north-east	Unknown
118	NRE	Bundle 89 Book 1209 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1841-41, Cangerung, Mooroduc	Boon wurrung	Unknown
119	NRE	Bundle 89 Book 1210 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1841, Mt. Martha, Cape Schanck	Boon wurrung	Unknown
120	NRE	Bundle 89 Book 1211 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1841, Arthur's Seat, Tubbarubba Creek	Boon wurrung	Unknown
121	NRE	Bundle 89 Book 1212 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1842-42, Rutherford's, Banyan waterholes	Boon wurrung	Unknown
122	NRE	Bundle 89 Book 1213 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe n.d. Western Port	Boon wurrung	Unknown

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123a	NRE	Bundle 89 Book 1214-15 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe French Island, Phillip Island	Boon wurrung	Unknown
123b	NRE	Bundle 96 Book 1250 MF	Field Book of John Wilkinson Boisdale April 1852, December 1851	Gunai	Unknown
124	NRE	Bundle 96 Book 1216-18 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1851, Gippsland Lakes, Tambo R., Tarwin Inlet, Wilson's Promontory	Gunai	Unknown
125	NRE	Bundle 81 Book 1202 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe 1846, Gellibrand River	Gadubanud	Unknown
126	NRE	Bundle 88 Book 1203-04 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe n.d. Lake Wellington, Lake Reeve	Gunai	Unknown
127	NRE	Bundle 88 Book 1206 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe n.d. Snowy river, Bemm Inlet	Maap (Muk-thang)	Unknown
128	NRE	Bundle 88 Book 1207 MF	Field Book of G.D. Smythe n.d. Merriman's Creek, Woodside, Warrigal Creek	Gunai	Unknown
129	NRE	Bundle 79 Book 1151 MF	Field Book of Robert Hoddle, 1837-38, Moonee Ponds, Darebin Creek	Woi wurrung	Unknown
130	NRE	Bundle 79 Book 1152-53 MF	Field Book of Robert Hoddle, 1843 Merri Creek, Campaspe, Coliban Rivers	Djadja wurrung, Watha wurrung	Unknown
131	NRE	Bundle 79 Book 1154 MF	Field Book of Robert Hoddle, Melbourne, Williamstown etc. 1837-1843	Woi wurrung, Watha Wurrung, Boon wurrung	Unknown
132	NRE	Bundle 78 Book 1146 MF	Field Book of Robert Hoddle, Deegay, Eye Creek etc.	Daung wurrung	Unknown
133	NRE	Bundle 80 Book 1158a MF	Field Book of Robert Hoddle, St. Kilda, Warringal etc. 1842-45	Boon wurrung	Unknown

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134	NRE	Bundle 103 Book 1300 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Murray R., Loddon R., 1848	Barababaraba, Wembawemba	Unknown
135	NRE	Bundle 103 Book 1301 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Avoca R., Lake Bael Bael, 1848	Barababaraba, Djadja wurrung	Unknown
136	NRE	Bundle 103 Book 1302 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Pyrenees River, Avoca R., 1848	Djadja wurrung, Watha wurrung	Unknown
137	NRE	Bundle 102 Book 1295 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Lal-lal R., Peariweerh, 1847	Watha wurrung	Unknown
138	NRE	Bundle 102 Book 1296 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Kooweerup, Lang Lang, 1847	Woi wurrung, Watha Wurrung, Boon wurrung	Unknown
139	NRE	Bundle 102 Book 1297 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Geelong, Bellarine, 1847	Watha Wurrung	Unknown
140	NRE	Bundle 102 Book 1298 MF	Field Book of W.S. Urquhart, Deep Creek, Bulla etc.	Woi Wurrung	Unknown
141	NRE	Bundle 94 Book 1240 MF	Field Book of T.H. Nutt, Yarra River continuation	Woi Wurrung	Unknown
142	NRE	Bundle 107 Book 1324	Field Book of W.Pickering, Upper Goulburn, Delatite	Daung wurrung	Unknown
143	NRE	Bundle 107 Book 1326	Field Book of W.Pickering, Murray, Goulburn, Campaspe rivers	Daung wurrung	Unknown
144	NRE	Bundle 107 Book 1328	Field Book of W.Pickering, Goulburn R., Sydney Road, Mustons, 1844	Djab wurrung	Unknown
145	NRE	Bundle 116a Book 934	Field Book of John Templeton, Bullock Creek, Goulburn R., 1857	Minubuddong, Daung wurrung	Unknown
146	NRE	Bundle 97 Books 1262-69	Field Books of John Wilkinson, Mitchell R. (1262,1266, 1267, 1269), Nicholson etc. (1265), Moroka, Wonongatta Rs.(1268)	Gunai, Yaitmathang, Mogullumbidj	Unknown
147	NRE	Bundle 116 Book 1394	Field Book of H.W.H Smythe, Sutherland's Creek, Yarrowee R., Gardner's Creek	Watha Wurrung	Unknown

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148	NRE	Bundle 116 Book 1395	Field Book of H.W.H. Smythe, Naranghil Ck., Little Corangamite Lake etc. 1840s	Djagurd wurrung, Girai wurrung	Unknown
149	NRE	Bundle 116 Book 1396	Field Book of H.W.H. Smythe, Lake Corangamite, Pormbeet, upper Woady Yallock etc.n.d.	Djagurd wurrung, Watha wurrung	Unknown
150	NRE	Bundle 191 Book 2602	Field Book of Crawford Mollison, Lake Buloke etc.	Wergaia	Unknown
151	NRE	Bundle 191 Book 2064	Field Book of Crawford Mollison, River Hopkins No.2	Djab wurrung	Unknown
152	NRE	Bundle 202 Book 2465	Field Book of E.L. Bruce, Snowy River 1870	Gunai	Unknown
153	NRE	Not accessioned	Parish Names and Their Aboriginal Meanings'	Various	Unknown
154	NRE	Not accessioned	Alphabetical list of loose bags, parishes, shires, stations etc.'	Various	Unknown
155	NRE	Not accessioned	Map of Australia Felix' Thomas Ham 1843	Various	Unknown
156	NRE	Not accessioned	Miscellaneous Aboriginal Place Names	Various	Unknown
157	NRE	Victorian Historical Society Journal Vols 3, 27, 29	Three journal articles on Aboriginal place names by Thomas O'Callaghan and Caleb Collyer	Various	J.T. Guthridge, others unknown.
158	NRE	Not accessioned	7 Gariwerd newspaper articles c.1990	Djab wurrung	Various
159	State Library of Victoria	*Aboriginal History* 1984 8:1 pp. 80-97	Aboriginal boundaries and movements in Western Port'	Boon wurrung	N/A
160	NRE	Not accessioned	Map of Western Port District by Assistant Protector Thomas c.1841	Boon Wurrung	Unknown
161	NRE	Not accessioned	Letter George Langford to Robertson 25th February 1874 Echuca, letter Robertson to Martin 9th March 1874, letter Robertson to Langford (?) 20th February 1874, 1 page 'List of native names of different localities in the Echuca district and the vicinity'	Jodajoda, Boon wurrung, Minubuddong, Gunai	Unknown

Index No.	Institution	Manuscript No.	Article	Language Area	Comments
162	NRE	Not accessioned	Letter George Langford to Surveyor General 21st July 1870 Echuca, letter Langford to Acting S.G. 23rd July 1870 Echuca, 2 pages place names	Jodajoda, Barababaraba	John McKenzie of Wyuna Station, 'the Aboriginals of this locality'
163	NRE	Not accessioned	Jardwadjali and Djab wurrung names of landscape features in the Grampians National Park' I.D. Clark	Jardwadjali, Djab wurrung	various
164	NRE	Not accessioned	Part of handwritten book entitled 'Native Names' which includes list of Wiradjuri words from James J. Baylis (other lists have been included from original sources)	Wiradjuri	James J. Baylis
165	NRE	Not accessioned	Early history of Paynesville	Gunai	Unknown
166	NRE	Not accessioned	Parish Names and their Meanings'	Ladjiladji, Wergaia, Yu Yu, Jarijari	Unknown
167	NRE	Not accessioned	Naming of Station Peak, ex article from Victorian Historical Magazine, n.d.	Watha wurrung	Unknown
168	NRE	Not accessioned	Naming of Melbourne suburbs 3pp.	Boon wurrung, Woi wurrung	Unknown
169	NRE	Not accessioned	Letter Mitchell to S. Moline 1973 re naming of Apollo Bay	Gadubanud	Unknown
170	NRE	Not accessioned	Place names with origins	Jodajoda	various
171	NRE	Not accessioned	Origins of Victorian and southern New South Wales place names	various	A.S. Kenyon and Anon

"THE EARLY HISTORY OF SURVEYING IN VICTORIA"

K.L. CHAPPEL, L.S., M.I.S. AUST.

Keith Lytton Chappel began his surveying career in 1916 as a field cadet in the South Australia Department of Lands and obtained his Certificate of Competency in 1921. In 1924 he was appointed as a staff surveyor in the Victoria Department of Lands and Survey with whom he spent the rest of his professional life until retirement in 1963.

Mr. Chappel served as Assistant District Surveyor at Bendigo, District Surveyor of North Eastern and Western Victoria and was appointed Assistant Surveyor General of Victoria in 1948.

A member of the Victoria Division of the Institution of Surveyors since 1930, Mr. Chappel has turned in retirement, to research into the history of surveying and surveyors of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and of the Colony of Victoria in the nineteenth century.

The story of land surveying, in the early years, of what is now the State of Victoria, must include much more than a study of the field practice of surveyors during that period.

Surveying history began in 1836 and for the first fifteen years our surveying predecessors lived and worked in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales. Surveying instructions came to Port Phillip from Sydney, but officialdom of that city was bound to proceed in accordance with the determinations of the Imperial Government in London.

The first surveyors were a very mixed lot; it is evident that some had left England for England's good. Others who called themselves surveyors were not worthy of the title. Those accepted as surveyors in the early years had given evidence of some knowledge of mathematics but some had little or no knowledge of surveying instruments or surveying practice. Some lacked the temperament to endure the hardships which were inevitable in land surveying away from the settlements, or they lacked the ability to control the survey labourers, some of them convicts, on whom they had to rely. In general the more capable of the early surveyors were those with knowledge of survey previously gained in Great Britain's army or navy. Many so-called land surveyors were regarded also as engineers and architects.

In the beginning, all the survey field work in the Port Phillip District was performed by salaried officers employed by the New South Wales Government. The Chief Surveyor was titled Surveyor, those in charge of survey parties under his direction were appointed as Assistant Surveyors (first or second class), Temporary Assistant Surveyors or Draughtsmen. Subsequently the Chief Surveyor became Surveyor-in-Charge and the senior Assistant Surveyors were promoted to the position of Surveyor.

In September, 1836, Governor Sir Richard Bourke sent three Assistant Surveyors from Sydney to the new settlement near the mouth of the Yarra Yarra River; Robert Russell was the senior of the three men and was placed in charge.

Early in 1837 the Governor decided to inspect Port Phillip and to take Surveyor Robert Hoddle with him. On arrival they found that Robert Russell had made a small triangulation survey, by means of which he had been able to prepare a feature plan showing the illegal occupations in the new settlement of some five hundred persons. Bourke was far from being pleased with the amount of survey work done by the three Assistant Surveyors sent there six months earlier. Bourke and Hoddle inspected the settlement on the Yarra Yarra and at Point Gellibrand to which most of the shipping came. It was Governor Bourke who, after consulting Hoddle, decided upon the location and layout for the streets of two new towns which he named Melbourne and William, after the British Prime Minister and King William IV.

Before leaving Port Phillip, Sir Richard Bourke appointed Robert Hoddle Surveyor-in-Charge of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, thereby ignoring Surveyor-General Major Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, and incensing Robert Russell who soon resigned his appointment in the Colonial Service, and became a private practising surveyor and architect.

Nearly fifty years later Robert Russell gave evidence regarding the first survey of Melbourne to the Royal Commission on Land Titles and Surveys 1885. Russell asserted that he had been a spectator, not an assistant, at Robert Hoddle's first Melbourne survey. He asserted that an absolutely bad seven or eight inch circumferenter was used for the angles, and that the chain was purposely kept four or five inches longer than sixty-six feet. Russell recollected that a standard was brought down from Sydney (he thought it was a brass rod about eight feet

long) and there were pegs left in the survey yard to check and maintain the chain to its correct length. He estimated that the stretching of the chain which was already longer than sixty-six feet would make about a link in a chain difference in common practice. According to Robert Russell, there was no special design prepared for the town of Melbourne; there was a plan for the towns in general, cut and dried, and they just made it fit Melbourne. Robert Hoddle chained from the corner of the future Flinders and Spencer Streets, along Flinders Street to Spring Street, thence three sections up, something like thirty chains off to the north, then returned westward to Spencer Street and southward to the commencing point. Robert Russell declared that Hoddle made that first survey, the boundaries of Flinders, Spring, Lonsdale and Spencer Streets, in about two hours and on its completion he lunched with the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke.

Russell stated that the method of the first survey of Melbourne was a very rough survey so far as town and suburban land was concerned, and it was a rather rough survey as far as the country lands were concerned, but it was done for the purpose of getting on quickly, and getting the land into the market. For that reason, Russell reiterated, Robert Hoddle was a good chainman for the Government, as he chained the land very quickly.

Robert Russell's evidence to the 1885 Royal Commission needs to be treated with some reserve. It is difficult to envisage Hoddle's first survey of nearly three miles of boundary being done in two hours, maintaining straight lines, driving stakes or pegs, and laying down the surveying chain at least two hundred and twenty times, in undulating, uneven, and probably to some extent, scrubby country.

It is evident that Robert Hoddle and Robert Russell had little time for each other, or Hoddle had a very poor opinion of Russell's surveying ability. Hoddle showed it when he induced La Trobe to refuse a request of the owner of a Special Survey allotment that Robert Russell, who was effecting private surveys in the locality, be authorised to effect a necessary amendment to the Special Survey boundary. Later, in 1851, Robert Russell's application for a vacant Assistant Surveyor appointment, in the Wimmera District, also was not approved.

William Wedge Darke was one of the two Assistant Surveyors who had come to Port Phillip with Robert Russell in 1836. It was he who assisted Robert Hoddle in the laying down of street alignments and of about a hundred half acre allotments in the Melbourne and William Town Reserves, but before the close of 1837 he and the third man had resigned from the Colonial Service.

In the Eighteen-Thirties the Port Phillip District survey work suffered many disabilities. A major drawback was its distance from Sydney. Hoddle's correspondence with the Surveyor-General's Office in Sydney did not receive the attention which was given to the survey, road formation etc., in those other districts of New South Wales which were closer to Sydney and could more press for urgent attention. By land the distance between Port Phillip and Sydney was more than five hundred and fifty miles, taking at least ten days to make the journey on horse back. The journey by sea was quicker in good weather, but the available steam vessels were so small that during winter they could not assure a much speedier passage.

The Surveyor-General's Department of New South Wales, with head office in Sydney, had specific duties: first, the Survey and Division of the Territory into Counties and Parishes; second, the Survey and measurements of the Grants to Settlers; third, the formation of Roads and erection of Bridges; fourth, the superintendence of the Public Buildings throughout the Colony.

Having regard to all those responsibilities it is not surprising that Robert Hoddle's surveying progress at Port Phillip was not all that could be desired. The lack of co-operation between Governor Bourke and Surveyor-General Mitchell was a disadvantage, so too was the latter's preference for exploration instead of administration.

Robert Hoddle was expected to not only direct the Port Phillip District surveys - subject to orders from Sydney - but also himself to undertake field work, to arrange for the sales of Crown land at public auction and to personally conduct those sales.

Generally at that time surveying methods were very crude. Although the theodolite had been invented at least a century earlier it was not In common use in the Colony of New South Wales, other than for geodetic survey operations. With few exceptions surveys were made with surveyors' chains of one hundred iron links, and with magnetic compass, or with a circumferenter for the angles.

Robert Hoddle's aspirations to make a speedy good beginning for compilation of a reliable map of the Port Phillip District were not realised but he did the best possible with the means at his command. During the year 1837 he tried to satisfy the demand for sale of town lots, and to begin something towards defining the occupations of the sheep and cattle men, the squatters, who were the basic cause of the occupations in the Town Reserves. With unco-operative, inefficient Assistant Surveyors, and with convict labour, he was successful in surveying and selling many Town Reserve allotments, laying down twenty-five acre suburban allotments adjacent to the Town Reserves and other larger allotments near Geelong for John Batman and others of the fifteen member Port Phillip Association.

Furthermore, as a nucleus for a map of the Port Phillip District, instrumental traverses were made along the coastline of Port Phillip Bay, also of portions of the

Yarra Yarra, Merri and Plenty Rivers. While traversing the banks of those streams the opportunity was taken to mark out boundaries of two Village Reserves which later were to be Pentridge (Coburg) and Warringal (Heidelberg).

The only data available previously for a map of the Port Phillip District was of that part of the Murray River as described by Major Mitchell, and the Bass Strait coast line as defined by navigators Flinders and Grant, coast line definitions with considerable differences.

A major problem for Surveyor-in-Charge Robert Hoddle was that there was always an urging that more and more be done, with a consequent tendency to do everything hurriedly, under pressure.

When the demands of the town dwellers were temporarily satisfied Robert Hoddle continued his mapping with traverses along the banks of the rivers and smaller watercourses, taking cross bearings to fix the position of the squatters' huts, perforce they were near a water supply, of permanent streams or springs. Hoddle noted also the tracks leading from one station or run to another; from his traverses he observed bearings to hill tops and very gradually there came into being a feature or topographic map of the country not far distant from Port Phillip Bay. Information was obtained for the purpose of preparing a map showing the positions of the runs. By the end of 1838, according to Port Phillip's first Crown Lands Commissioner, there were fifty-seven squatters in the Port Phillip District. Each was required to pay an annual licence fee of ten pounds (£10) for the right to depasture their cattle or sheep on the Crown lands.

The New South Wales Governor continued to be dissatisfied with the progress of surveying in his Southern or Port Phillip District, but in Sydney he found that the salaried field officers were unwilling to go to Melbourne. Towards the end of 1838, in an endeavour to have the Port Phillip District survey work increased, he invited tenders from persons willing to contract for the survey of Crown land in the Port Phillip District for the year 1839. The salaried men of the Surveyor-General's Department were given the right to tender, subject to discontinuance of salary during the contract period. The contractors would each be allowed four assigned servants (convicts) for the duration of the contract, but they would have to provide the necessary equipment for the work. George a. Smythe was Robert Hoddle's only Assistant Surveyor at the end of 1838.

During that year 1838 George Smythe had traversed along part of the Barwon River, and had marked out parish boundaries from near Geelong to Lake Colac. His younger brother Henry William Hutchinson Smythe had measured portion of the Sydney Road between Melbourne and Seymour, laid down a town ship reserve at Seymour and traversed part of the

Goulburn River near Seymour, also Woady Yaloak and Violet Creeks. Assistant Surveyors Nutt and D'Arcy had worked together nearer Melbourne in Counties of Grant and Bourke, marking out sections and traversing various creeks. Robert Hoddle himself had made instrumental traverses along the Coliban and Campaspe Rivers.

It was Deputy Surveyor-General Perry who, early in 1839, saw fit to disregard Robert Hoddle by advising Assistant Surveyor Smythe that approval was given for him to do contract work in the Barwon River locality. a contract "to afford information as to the contour of the country on the western side of the great basin of Port Phillip. It is essential that your principal points should be fixed trigonometrically and your lines run horizontally so as to adopt themselves to the fixed points". The contract rate was 20/- per mile, 1½d per acre. Contract Surveyor H.W.H. Smythe's work was in Counties Grant and Polwarth 1839-1840.

Contract surveying was tried many times; generally there were contradictory opinions as to the efficacy and economics of the contract system.

Another separate survey operation was effected in the Port Phillip District in 1839, this time without reference either to Surveyor-General Major Mitchell in Sydney or to Robert Hoddle who in 1837 had been appointed Surveyor-in-Charge of Port Phillip by New South Wales Governor Sir Richard Bourke. In 1839 it was another New South Wales Governor, Sir George Gipps, who took action following a request from the South Australian Government for location of the south-eastern corner of its province. The Hentys of Portland Bay had extended their pastoral activities over the Glenelg River to Mount Gambier and there disputes as to which Government had jurisdiction there. Governor Sir George Gipps arranged for the transfer of Charles James Tyers from the Royal Navy to the Colonial Service and appointed him a surveyor therein. Gipps wrote that "Tyers had considerable experience in practical astronomy and possessed a knowledge of the principles on which geodetic operations on an extensive scale can alone be carried on".

It was necessary that the best available man should be engaged in order to establish the 141st degree east meridian of longitude, the meridian which had been proclaimed by Imperial Statute in 1836 to be the eastern boundary of South Australia. Earlier records showed considerable differences as to the location of that meridian; the records of Flinders' navigation, of Major Mitchell's exploration, and of John Arrow-smith's map compilation of southern Australia.

Sir George Gipps directed Tyers to determine the longitude of the mouth of the Glenelg River, so as to be able subsequently to lay down the distance from the river mouth to the 141st meridian. Tyers adopted three methods, chronometric measurements from Sydney, triangulation from Melbourne and lunar observations at

Portland Bay. He had the help of a better than average Assistant Surveyor, a Thomas Townsend who carried out a chain survey in conjunction with the Tyers' triangulation. The Tyers instruments on his trigonometrical survey were a 3½ inch theodolite, a sextant with artificial horizon for his astronomical observations; for detail he had a pocket sextant, a prismatic compass, and a circumferenter. In his party he had seven convicts and his own private servant. His equipment included a dray, nine bullocks and two pack horses.

Where there was intervisibility Tyers observed angles from mountain peak to mountain peak, to form a chain of great triangles extending from Melbourne to Portland Bay; where the peaks were tree covered the sextant and chronometer were used to determine astronomical positions. He adopted as a principal base mounts Eckersley and Sturgeon; the positions of those peaks were astronomically determined. Tyers reached Melbourne from Sydney on 1st October 1839 and returned to Melbourne 5th March 1840. During his absence from Melbourne he had determined a longitude for the mouth of the Glenelg River. He had stayed at Portland Bay for more than a month, primarily for his lunar observations, but he had also marked out many township allotments there. Furthermore, while Townsend was absent from Portland Bay making a chain survey of the coast from there to Port Fairy, Tyers borrowed a boat from the Hentys and made a marine survey of part of Portland Bay.

Charles James Tyers made a very comprehensive report to Sir George Gipps who was well pleased, although the results from Tyers three methods differed somewhat in their longitude determination, so too did independent examination of Tyers' chronometric and triangulation recordings produce two different answers to those calculated by Tyers. A subsequent determination by Captain Stokes of Her Majesty's surveying ship "Beagle" of the longitude of the Glenelg River mouth was again different. It made it most difficult to decide which, if any, of these determinations should be adopted for a future marking out of the eastern boundary of South Australia.

Like his predecessor, New South Wales Governor Sir George Gipps was much concerned with the progress of Port Phillip District surveys. He was concerned, too, with the quality of the surveys more than was Governor Sir Richard Bourke. Gipps realised that the quality must be bad when for the marking out of boundaries it relied largely on the use of the compass. He directed that, because of the variability of the magnetic meridian, all future surveys should be made with a theodolite instead of with magnetic compass or circumferenter. Regrettably, for more than a decade, Gipps' instruction was honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

Politics entered considerably into the survey work of the early Eighteen-Forties. The demand for surveys ever increased in the Port Phillip District and in other parts of New South Wales, also in New Zealand which at that time was a dependency of New South Wales.

Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, thought to relieve the situation somewhat with two of his numerous decisions concerning the Colonies during his term of office. Lord John Russell thought that he could relieve the New South Wales Survey Department of much of its surveying responsibility when he decreed that there should be no laying out of inland town reserves; private enterprise should establish villages in the country and arrange for the necessary surveys by private practising surveyors.

Persons in England could receive a Land Order by depositing money with the N.S.W. Agent General in London, entitling them to have credit for a similar sum for the purchase of land in the Colony when they arrived there. It also enabled those future purchasers of Crown land to name a number of labourers who would thus be entitled to a free passage from England to Port Phillip.

In general, those land buyers could only pay in advance £1 per acre for land which had been surveyed and marked for sale, but there was a special exception. It enabled persons paying £5,120 to the Agent General to acquire 5,120 acre (8 square mile) allotments in any part of the Colony they desired. Such allotments became known as "Special Survey" areas. It was deemed better that the Government should encourage the investment of capital in the Colony by dealing on a wholesale basis, thus leaving to the buyer the responsibility of subdivision by private practising surveyors; and lessening the survey demand on the Government. Only one person paid £5,120 in London for a "Special Survey" allotment; nine others paid amounts of £320 or £640 to the Agent General for areas of 320 and 640 acres. It was Henry Dendy who paid £5,120 for his Land Order for a "Special Survey" allotment. When he reached Melbourne in 1841 he claimed "full power to make a selection or selections of land surveyed and unsold, or unsurveyed, and as near to Melbourne, William Town, Geelong and Portland Bay as possible". Sir George Gipps explained to Lord John Russell the certain result of Dendy picking out the eyes of the country so new regulations were forthwith gazetted, setting out limitations, one block only for each Land Order, not to be within five miles of a town, a limit on the amount of water frontage etc. It was in accordance with the new regulations that Dendy chose his eight square mile allotment as near Melbourne as possible, with a frontage to Port Phillip Bay.

Eight other "Special Survey" allotments were acquired pursuant to Land Orders purchased in Melbourne. Two of the selected areas were within ten miles of Melbourne, two near Corner Inlet, the others in the localities of Kilmore, Mornington, Port Fairy and Warrnambool.

In April 1841 Dendy's "Special Survey" boundaries were marked out by Thomas Townsend who had been with Tyers to the mouth of the Glenelg River. Some amendment was found to be needed and that was done by Robert Hoddle. During that same year Dendy had the area subdivided by a private practising surveyor. Dendy named the subdivision "Brighton".

In 1840 Townsend was in charge of the local survey administration when Robert Hoddle was on sick leave. One of Townsend's other tasks was the making of a marine survey of the Geelong Harbour Bar.

The years 1841 to 1843 were depression years. For 1842 the Port Phillip Surveys Estimate was £12,000 but expenditure was limited to less than £8,000. In January 1842 Deputy Surveyor-General Perry limited the size of survey parties to six men, with either seven oxen or four horses. Surveying contractors were paid £1 per mile for surveys of allotment boundaries, £1.10.0 per mile for traverses of range or river.

In 1843, after much rain had fallen, Major Mitchell refused the issue of forage allowance for the bullocks used by the survey parties run by salaried staff .By the end of that year the salaried staff consisted only of Robert Hoddle, one Assistant Surveyor and one draftsman-clerk. An inventory of Survey Department equipment as at 31st December 1843 made by a board of Survey listed 95 items. Only one theodolite was listed, and of six circumferenters three were in need of repair, of four surveying chains two were unserviceable, of twenty pack saddles seventeen needed some repairs. Four horses were itemised, one aged but sound, others were eleven to sixteen years old, lame, or weak in back, or broken down. Six convicts were attached to the Survey Department for survey duties but at that date two were unavailable, one of them having been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for misconduct, another serving six months in irons also for misconduct. During 1843 two of those engaged on field survey work, H.W.H. Smythe and C.J. Tyers, were given appointments as Crown Land Commissioners, because of the shortage of funds in the Survey Department.

The progress and quality of surveying in the Port Phillip District was not helped thereby, nor by what Deputy Surveyor-General Perry described as the "tottering discipline of the Department", citing the case of a surveyor who had resigned and was later reinstated by direction of the Governor. who also ordered that Townsend's survey party be recalled from its work in the Snowy Mountains at the most favourable period of the year for surveying. The early survey of north-eastern Gippsland was directed from Sydney in conjunction with the survey of the adjacent part of New South Wales.

The survey programme had been haphazard, and not at all in accord with the Port Phillip District population increase, 500 persons in 1837, 18,000 in 1841, and 43,000 in 18470 In November 1846 the Colonial Secretary's Office asked the Deputy Surveyor-General to direct Surveyor Henry Wade to proceed from Sydney to Port Phillip District to define for Police Purposes the eastern boundary of the South Australian Colony. The Government of that Colony had continued to press for a definition of that boundary. By the end of March 1847 Henry Wade had got his party and equipment at the mouth of the Glenelg River. Then he was joined by Edward Riggs White who had been appointed by the South Australian Government to act as an observer on its behalf. Wade and White agreed on the adoption of the mean of Tyers longitude determinations and in Wade therefore beginning a Boundary line from a point on the coast 188 chains west of the river mouth. Tyers had previously marked out a true north line from near the river mouth for nearly four miles, marking the line at frequent intervals with stakes and limestone trenches.

Henry Wade marked his Boundary with large piles of stones or mounds of earth with a strong post in the centre. He used a theodolite for the traversing and, when conditions were suitable, astronomical observations were made to verify or adjust the true north bearing, also to determine latitudes.

Wade had his troubles. Even before he began his journey there were difficulties with the survey party laborer's who deemed inadequate the prescribed ration per day for each man, viz. 1 lb. of meat, 1 lb. of flour, ½ oz. of tea, 1 oz. of salt and 4 oz. of sugar. In all there were twelve men in the party 0 There was so much equipment that Wade had to divide it, transport half to each new camp site and then return to collect the remaining half and the man left in charge of it. On occasions the bullock team and dray had to be used to cart water, or other times extensive detours around swamps were necessary.

Wade marked the boundary for 123 miles from the coast, through what was known as the New Country or Tattiara, to the fringe of the Big Desert. He had to stop then because his stores had run out and the Tattiara squatters did not have enough to sell any to him. He discharged seven of his men to reduce the cost of survey, leaving only his tentkeeper and a man to look after the cattle. E. R. White stayed with the cattle and equipment to await instructions from the South Australian Government as to the continuation of the Boundary Survey to the Murray River. Henry Wade struggled back to Mount Gambier and then Port1and.

In 1849 the Secretary of State for the Colonies gave formal approval to proclamations of the New South Wales and South Australian Governments, proclamations declaring that the Boundary as laid down by Surveyor Henry Wade should be deemed and construed to be the eastern Boundary of the Province of South Australia. The Secretary of State urged the continuation of the Boundary Survey to the Murray River, and the two Colonial Governments agreed that it

should be undertaken by Assistant Surveyor E. R. White and that the cost of survey should be shared equally by South Australia and New South Wales.

Wade's task, to say the least, had been difficult, but to White's was much more so: he was forced to complete the survey in two stages. He set out from Portland in the late autumn of 1849, hoping to reach Wade's terminus on the Lockhart sheep run before the winter rains, then having some benefit from winter rains for continuation of the survey over the sandhills of the Big Desert. His hopes as to the weather were not realised; the rainfall in June and July was abnormally high, in the wet and cold the bullocks suffered and their necks became sore, several of the men became ill, delays were frequent because often both bullock terms had to be used to. haul one of the two drays and then had to return for the one left behind. White extended Wade's Boundary for sixty miles across the sandhills, then had to return to Lockhart because of lack of water for his bullocks, four of the bullocks dying en route, the others had been eleven days without water. After a brief rest White set out with two horses to ride to the river. One horse died after being without water for four days, the other also collapsed and White drank of its blood before staggering on to the river bank. Subsequently he managed to cross the river, burdened with the saddle and bridle from his dead horse; he borrowed a horse from a station, rode to Adelaide, from there to Lockhart and back to Portland to make preparations for another attempt to complete the Boundary Survey.

Edward Riggs White completed the Boundary survey to the Murray in 1850, suffering hardships equal to or surpassing those of the previous year. Water was scarcer and the bullocks were seven days without it. Some of White's men mutinied and he had to take action against them in the Balranald Court of Petty Sessions. White marked his 155 miles of Boundary Survey with mounds at half mile intervals. Unlike the portion laid down by Wade it was not proclaimed as the Boundary between the Provinces but for nearly twenty years it was accepted as such without question.

It is probable that the privations endured by Henry Wade and Edward Riggs White had some bearing on their early demise. Henry Wade was stationed a while at Portland after his Boundary Survey but in 1854 he had a survey camp situated between Sunbury and Bacchus Marsh. I n July 1854 his body was found by his men on the road near his tent. Edward White had died a year before. After his Boundary work he was engaged on Mallee Scrub surveys in Victoria and then he established a survey camp at Kilmore. He died there in April 1853, after a short illness.

The marking of a Boundary between South Australia and New South Wales 1847 to 1850 was only one of many surveying problems in those years. In 1847 a decision was reached that there was need for a more systematic survey programme than previously and that surveys would have to be expedited. The Colonial Secretary's Office asked Perry in Sydney and La Trobe in Melbourne to advise as to what arrangements should be made for the completion of topographic surveys in the squatting districts with a view' to facilitating the surveys of the Run boundaries, to advise in what manner the Survey Department should be increased, and to submit propositions for (a) the conduct of necessary surveys of main roads with agricultural reserves about them; (b) the fixing of principal points in connection with the general trigonometrical survey of the Colony; and (c) for the supervision and checking of the work of the contract surveyors who would be directed to carry out the detailed survey of the Boundaries of Runs.

Little benefit was achieved from the augmented surveying programmes proposed by Perry and others. The Colonial Secretary's Office considered Perry's proposals too costly and that their implementation would take too long. The Secretary of State for the Colonies in London asked a Royal Engineers Captain to comment on Deputy Surveyor-General Perry's recommendations. The soldier, never having been to the Colonies, could have had little concept of Australian conditions. However, he expressed the opinion that Perry's proposed Trigonometrical and chain survey would be most satisfactory but that chain measurements should not be necessary, that a purely Trigonometrical survey should suffice, with triangles of the largest practicable size, to establish the exact locality of Run Homesteads. Meanwhile the extension of the Port Phillip District surveys proceeded with the limited means available, in traverses of the streams of the eastern Wimmera, of the coast line east and west of Port Phillip Heads, of part of the Gippsland Lakes, and of miscellaneous surveys closer to Melbourne.

The control over contract surveyors was divided between Surveyor-in-Charge Robert Hoddle and Crown Lands Commissioners who could use contract surveyors for the location of Run boundaries. Robert Hoddle instructed contract Surveyor George Do Smythe to make a traverse of the Gippsland coast line, information required for the general map of the Colony. Smythe was told that when crossing the mouth of a stream he should leave a peg on the bank, a peg which could be used as a starting point subsequently for a traverse of the bank of the stream by contract Surveyor Wilkinson under the supervision of Charles Tyers, Gippsland Crown Lands Commissioner. Smythe lost one of his horses and seven of his bullocks in his attempts to cross some of the streams. In his endeavours to cross the Snowy River Smythe took his drays, bullocks, horses and stores sixty miles upstream from the coast; even then he had to keep his men idle for more than a month, waiting for most of the snow water to pass downstream before he was able to ford the river with his cattle. He surveyed the river bank for that sixty mile stretch and then had to plead for it to be excluded from Wilkinson's contract and included in his own. John Wilkinson had troubles also. On more than one occasion when a great distance from any source

of supply, several of the men of his survey party absconded and he was unable to carry on with his work.

A select Committee appointed by the New South Wales Legislative Council in June 1849 "to inquire into the waste lands of the Crown etc." made references to the leases applied for by the squatters; leases promised to them on completion of the necessary surveys of the Run boundaries. It pointed out that the lease must, if it is to be a legal document, contain an accurate description of the land which it conveys, a description which could only be derived from a survey made at the expense of the squatters. The to report stated that the difficulty and expense of a Run survey is generally in proportion to the badness of the Run; in mountainous country many squatters would have to pay for the measurement of long tortuous boundaries along ridges or watercourses, or include many acres of useless country to keep the length of their boundaries to a minimum. There were marked out differences of opinion following the publication of the report of that Select Committee. Surveyor General Mitchell estimated that, taking an average, a surveyor could mark 500 miles of boundary in a year, and that contract surveyors would be unlikely to undertake the surveys for less than £2 per mile. Mitchell advocated the appointment of temporary salaried surveyors to effect the surveys because of the difficulty in finding expert contract surveyors. There would be need for greater supervision of contract surveyors' work by the limited salaried survey staff which would also have to determine rate of payment to contract surveyors according to the class of country.

At this time the squatters held their Runs under depasturing licences and some of them contended that, although they had been promised negotiable leases, a change from licence to lease would be a change for the worse. They had no difficulty in obtaining official consent to a transfer of their depasturing licences.

In the Port Phillip District near the end of the eighteen-forties they had more important matters to concern them, a principal one being their demand for release from the control of the Legislative Council in Sydney. Six Port Phillip representatives in the New South Wales Legislative Council of 36 members could wield little influence. Governor Sir George Gipps had been directed by the Colonial Office to keep the land revenues of Port Phillip District distinct from those of the Middle District and there was much resentment when large sums from the Port Phillip land funds were spent on Government buildings in Sydney in preference to Melbourne. So it was with much rejoicing that, in November 1850, Port Phillip received the news of the passing of a Bill by the British Parliament, creating a new Colony, to be named Victoria, as from 1st July, 1851.

It was the beginning of a new surveying era. Robert Hoddle, who for fourteen years was officially Surveyor-in-Charge of Port Phillip District under Surveyor-General Sir Thomas Livingston Mitchell became Surveyor-General of Victoria. All the plans and other records of Port Phillip District survey were housed in Sydney and their transfer to Melbourne was necessary.

In 1851, the year of severance from New South Wales, the first general map of the Province of Victoria was published. It was primarily a topographic map. The area of Victoria was stated to be 93,612 square miles, some six per cent greater than the 87,884 square miles now officially accepted as being correct. It was Survey Department practice circa 1850 to mark out sections or allotments of country lands after preliminary inspections had been made to determine suitable acreages and to consider whether places should be left for possible lines of communications between sections. The section boundaries were marked on the ground and the land then offered for sale at auction. After sale a salaried surveyor was sent to lay out the roads, generally along the tracks as used by the settlers because no funds were available for making roads or building bridges. The road reserves were generally planned one chain wide but only the centre lines of road reserves were marked, by cutting blazes on trees if there were trees near the centre line, otherwise by placing heaps of stones. Allotments were sold frequently without any provision for legal access; such a lack was regarded as not very important, because of the law by which a road could be provided to a section lacking access if an appeal were made by the section owner to the Quarter Sessions.

Regulations laid it down that allotments were to be rectangular and with boundaries bearing north, south, east or west except where a water frontage was a natural boundary. Adoption of road reserves as allotment boundaries was not considered, nor was regard given to the desirability of adopting ridges or spurs as allotment boundaries.

For several years after Separation of Victoria from New South Wales, as well as during the fifteen years before Separation, the surveyors placed much reliance upon the magnetic needle as a means of survey, despite their knowledge of its inaccuracy. Generally a theodolite was used only for triangulation operations, township surveys, and occasionally for a surround of a large area of Crown land about to be subdivided. Although the theodolite had been invented more than a century previously the circumferenter was preferred because of its portability in rugged country and because with such an instrument it was considered less impor1ant to thoroughly clear a boundary line through scrub. With a theodolite the surveyor had need to sight his rear peg to read the angle to the forward line and frequently there were difficulties in obtaining labour for clearing boundary lines. Sir Thomas Mitchell referred to "slow and painful progress cutting evanescent lines through inhospitable scrubs". Surveyor by circumferenter was quicker and therefore in the first instance it was cheaper; there was constant pressure on the Survey Department to meet the demand

for surveys, and pressure, too, to keep the expenses o the Department within the sum voted for its support.

It was considered that the use of the circumferenter was worthwhile, particularly for the later improved instruments having a vertical arc and verniers by which, according to Surveyor-General Sir Thomas Mitchell, "a bearing or angle in nice work could be read off to three minutes". He declared that here had been practically no official difficulties re boundaries from the secular variation of the compass. Doubtless there was not the same complacency with settlers who had need to get their boundaries re-defined.

The length of the surveyor's measuring chain or Gunter's chain, was sixty-six feet or an equivalent length of one hundred links. The chains were seldom accurate; with the method of construction it could not have been otherwise. They were made of a hundred pieces or links of iron wire, each piece bent at the end into a ring and connected by one or more rings to the next link; the rings made the chains did not maintain a constant length; when measuring over uneven ground it was difficult to prevent sag with a chain would cause bending of some of the links thereby reducing the length of the chain; or some of the rings would be pulled open and the chain thereby lengthened to more than on hundred links.

In theory each surveyor had two measuring chains in his possession. One of them was for use in the field and the other to be kept only as a standard so that each day the lengths of the two could be compared and, by adding or removing connecting rings, the field chain could be adjusted to have equal length with the standard. That was the intention, but there is evidence that it was not he universal practice.

It was not only the inaccurate measuring chain and the variableness of the magnetic needle that caused most of the early surveys to be very unsatisfactory. Many long boundaries shown as straight lines on the surveyor's plans had bends in them, particularly so in undulating country. There is evidence that in ranging such boundaries it was a common practice of a surveyor, after once obtaining his direction, to fix on some mark such as a tree on a distant hill top, and, without ranging poles or intermediate marks, chain out the line with the distant mark disappearing and reappearing with the rise and fall of the ground.

Such survey practice of the definition of allotment boundaries for issue of Crown grants made, it impossible to accord with a notice of 1st January 1850 from the Colonial Secretary's Office, viz.: "that the boundaries should be sufficiently defined to satisfy the rule of law which holds any grant or conveyance from the Crown to be absolutely null and void if the property to be conveyed be not described with certainty and correctness".

One example of the inaccuracy and consequent costliness of survey in the early years is that of

Clarke's Special Survey, Parish of Buttlejorrk, County of Bourke.

W.J.T. Clark's purchase of the "Special Survey" area of 31,375 acres or thereabouts was made possible by the approval given in June 1842 by the Imperial Parliament to a Bill enabling the Governor of any of the Australian Colonies to approve of sale by private contract of a Crown lands area of not less than 20,000 acres, provided that it be in one lot, the Government to survey only the external boundaries, the purchaser to have the responsibility for any private subdivision. One reason for favourable consideration towards granting such applications in 1850 was that the Government land surveys were more than twelve months in arrears. (The June 1842 Bill replaced the earlier regulations permitting sales in lots of 5120 acres).

When, early in 1851, the external boundaries of the Buttlejorrk special Survey were laid down by Assistant Surveyor W.S. Urquhart he found that much more survey work was needed than was anticipated. He found that he had to survey several roads through the Special Survey, along the Keilor-Gisborne and Sunbury-Gisborne tracks, tow roads through the area to give access to the Runs on the north of the Special Survey, also a road from Sunbury to the Emu Bottom 640 acre Pre-emptive Right allotment within the Special survey, and to also mark out that Pre-emptive Right.

Urquhart's survey was of an area calculated as being 31,375 acres instead of the 28,000 acres to which the Executive Council had previously agreed, but no one objected to the increased acreage which Clarke paid £1 per acre for the whole. Crown grant did not issue until 10th October 1853 and in the period which had elapsed since Urquhart made his survey the rush to the Mount Alexander goldfields began.

Early in 1852 Clement Hodgkinson made an instrument and chain traverse through Clarke's Special Survey and submitted what was headed "Plan of a Line for the Proposed Tramway from Melbourne toward the Gold District". Another Keilor-Gisborne Road was marked through the Special Survey by a new surveyor in January 1853 in lieu of an earlier survey. In the same year the surveyors left their boundary or road surveys to mark out routes for electric telegraph liens, as far as possible along roads to serve both for the telegraph and for wheeled traffic.

Appendix 4a. Aboriginal names for Flora and Fauna (sorted by Aboriginal Language Word)

Note: These word lists have been recorded as extracted from the original documents and need linguistic work to be undertaken to confirm correct identity of the words. The language as recorded here is not suitable to use in the present form until accuracy has been confirmed.

Moral issues regarding the use of indigenous languages requiare that the relevant Aboriginal community is contacted to avoid sensitive issures and wrongful use of the language.

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
?		nankeen night heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
?		long-tailed tree iguana or lizard	*Varanus varius*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Aimber	a creek	water		17	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Albacutya	lake	sour quandong	*Santalum murrayanum*	57, 156	place, flora	Wergaia Language File
amoilla		desert pea		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Anekie yowhangs, Anneke, Annikai Youwang, Anyche Yowang, Anneka Ywham, Anaka Youyham, Anakan Youghan, Anaka Yougham, Anakie Youang	see note	little hills, the little hill [this suggests the story for this country involves both Wurdi-yowang and Anakie-yowang], twin hills		18, 24, 25, 74, 131, 130, 157, 156	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
arajoil	Arrijo	yam that grows on the plains		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
ar-va wan		black and white geese	*Anseranas semipalmata*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Babool		swamp on Tyntynder		7	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
babrook		heath		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
babrooken		scrub		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Bael Bael	Bael Bael station	gum trees		7	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
bake, bec	the ground			10	land	Daung wurrung Language File
ballegor		sponge		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
balloong		a gum tree		23	flora	Gunai Language File
Bambill		ground		156	place, land	Ladjiladji Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
ban		grass		8	flora	Gunai Language File
Ban bangill	Mount Vandyke	pretty place		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
banole	a hill			10	land	Daung wurrung Language File
Baratta		cormorant	*Phalacrocorax sp*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
bardah		a flower		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
Barigar	Rose's Gap	mountain stream		158	water, place	Djab wurrung Language File
Baringhup	Baringhup	turf		156	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
barlpool		a species of gum	*Eucalyptus sp*	10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
Barmite	area of Delatite, Allotment 52, graveyards	the son of Beolite		21	place, people	Daung wurrung Language File
barnum		grass		10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
Barranduda		swamp		156	place, water	Minubuddong Language File
barrimal		emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Baruna		plant like tea-tree	*Leptospermum sp.*?	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Barwon, Barwin, Barwourne	Barwon River downstream of the Moorabool junction	running stream		18, 24, 25, 138	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
beal		red gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
bealiba	from beal = red gum, ba = flooded	red gum creek		14, 157	flora, water	Djadja wurrung Language File
beap beap		wood duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
beeac		a species of gum	*Eucalyptus sp.*	10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
beeal		gum tree	*Eucalyptus sp*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
beear		stream, running water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Belah	belah	bull oak	*Allocasuarina cristata*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Benalla, Benalta	Mr Grimes' station, 'from the native word Benalta'	Benalta = big water holes, musk duck	*Biziura lobata*	52, 157, 156	place, water, fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Benamball	Mount Clay	big hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
benda benda		a sheep		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Benetook		small shrubs		166	place, flora	Ladjiladji Language File
Benwerrin	Mount Richmond	the long hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Beolite (see Baalwite)	the Battery [Mount Battery]	native Chief's name		21	place, people	Daung wurrung Language File
Beremabere	Birremathool	grass trees rubbed together	*Xanthorrhoea australis*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
beretook		small shrubs		156	flora	Language not known
Berrigan		wattle	*Acacia sp*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
berrook		an owl		156	fauna	Language not known
Berry Jerry		stunted gum		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
bigaumcha, Bigorumgar (?)		emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	162, 161	fauna, place	Jodajoda Language File
Billowie		river oak	*Allocasuarina cinninghamiana*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bimberta	Lock Garray	Lots of fish		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Bimbi	[bimble box]	round leaved box	*Eucalyptus populnea*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Binda		grass tree	*Xanthorrhoea australis*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
binnuc		apple tree	*E.bridgesiana?*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
Birra-arrung, Bararing	Yarra River a little above Melbourne, the district round the River Yarra	water running through trees and shadows		157	place, flora, water	Woi wurrung Language File
birrik		native cat	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
birrungah		a native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	20	fauna	Minubuddong Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Bobala		leather head	*Philemon corniculatus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
bodalook		goanna	*Varanus varius*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
Bogan		swamp or rushes		164	water, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
bogong		large moths which the aborigines are very fond of		29	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
Boloke	lake	a lake		150, 157, 156, 155	place, water	Wergaia Language File
bonn		a dog	*Canis familiaris*	23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Boobook		the mopoke	*Ninox novaeseelandiae*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Boodaroo		the flying fox	*Pteropus scapulatus*?	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
boodjan		a duck		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Booga		maggot		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Boogaroo		grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
booite		grass, herbs		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Boolara		twenty		156	place, language	Gunai Language File
Boom Boom, Poon boon		the bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
boonah		a large kangaroo		156	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
Boonoonar		flat		156	place, land	Ladjiladji Language File
boora		a silver eel		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Booradda		white bellied shag	*Phalacrocorax sp*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
booran		ant		156	fauna	Language not known
Boorima		blowfly		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Booringal		little water hen	*Gallinula tenebrosa*?	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
boorong		Aboriginal tribal name		156	fauna	Language not known
booroogong, garoogong		black and white magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Boorowa, Booroowa		kangaroo	*Macropus sp*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
boorultha		a forest		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
Boringa Yallar	Fiery Creek	flood to carry away trees		5	place, water, flora	Watha wurrung Language File
Borombeet, Bormbeet, Barrambeet	Burrumbeet, Manifold's stn [John and Peter Manifold at Purrumbete 1837-68], lake	Muddy water		5, 149, 155	place, water, flora	Watha wurrung Language File
Bottran	Second River	good fish		19	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
bou-e-gong		an egg		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
bougoi		a pine	*Callitris sp*	20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
Brewarrana	Boree warrana	single boree tree		164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
brick		tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	23	flora	Gunai Language File
Brim	creek	well or spring		163	place, water	Jardwadjali Language File
Brim		a spring of water, women's breasts		57, 157, 156	place, water, language	Wergaia Language File
brim brim		spring of water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Brookong	Booroogong	scrub, also magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	164	flora, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
bruck bruck		the oak tree, swamp oak	Allo*casuarina sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Buchan, Buckan	McLeod's station on the Snowy River	a mass of rock with a cave in it		23, 34, 152	place, language	Gunai Language File
bucharirdja		string of mussel shells		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Buckerabanyole, Bucka-ah Banyal	Glenloth station	from Banyole, hill		7, 155	place, land	Barababaraba Language File
Buckingbong	Boganbong	dry swamp or rushes		164	place, water, flora	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
budarro		phalanger	*Trichosurus vulpeca*	29	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
Buddigower		smoke in a hollow tree		164	flora, language	Wiradjuri Language File
Budtha		sandalwood	*Santalum lanceolatum*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bukara	Glenelg River	river		163	place, water	Jardwadjali Language File
Bulgari		tree like a boree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bullagai		salt bush	*Rhagodia sp*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bullen Bullen		parrots		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bullen Bullen, Buln Buln	Corron Warabile	the lyre bird	*Menura novehollandiae*	141, 157	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Bulliyang, Bullyang	the north Terrick Hill	a cherry tree	*Exocarpus strictus* or *E. aphyllus*	15	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
bulloggo		a bullock		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Bullowa		a flower		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bundarra	Bundarra	The head of a plain		1	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Bundidjarie		suckers growing on box tree	*Eucalyptus sp*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bunganbil	Bungarmbil	scrubby mountain		164	land, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bungattaty [?]	water hole in front of […]	native pheasant [?]	*Menura novaehollandiae*	18	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
bunn		bank, ridge, hillock		12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
burb		hill		163	land	Jardwadjali Language File
Burramboot	Burramboot	A high hill		1	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
but brut		plover	*Vanellus sp*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
buyub		pigface	*Carpobrotus modestus* and *Sarcozona praecox*	158	flora	Djab wurrung Language File
Bygalorie, Bygoolorie	Bygoolorie	red kangaroo	*Macropus rufus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bygoo		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bygoo		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
byjuke		kangaroo rat	*Potorous tridactylus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
bynooell		a mountain		9	land	North-west unknown
cailian		water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Calignee	Calignee	water		156	place, water	Gunai Language File
Calpan Bartick	Middle Creek	habitation of a bird		5	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Capulabell	Daisyhill Creek	tree		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
Carakeek	Hodgkinson's sheepwash	reeds		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
Carayio, Corayio, Corio	bay, [Geelong Street], parish	a small marsupial [this seems very unlikely as Corio always appears to have referred to the bay]		25, 28, 131, 157	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
carboor	area of Mansfield	native bear	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	21	fauna, place	Daung wurrung Language File
carong carack	mountains			12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
caroopook	hill			12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
carrak		the magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
carran mell		snake		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Carrap	Fowles run, Lake condah	plenty water		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Carrathool	Cooradook	native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
carrp		one tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Carrum		reed or bullrush swamp		122, 123	place, flora, water	Boon wurrung Language File
Carwarp		crow	*Corvus coronoides*	166	place, fauna	Jarijari Language File
Carwarp		crow	*Corvus sp.*	156	place, fauna	Yu Yu Language File
chakil toombal booloc	lake, large swamp			14	water	Djadja wurrung Language File
charrh	ground			14	land	Djadja wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Chinkapook	waterhole	red water		156	place, water	Wergaia Language File
cobe ridion[?]		native turkey, bustard	*Ardeotis australis*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Cocopara	Kookaburra	laughing jackass	*Dacelo novaeguiniae*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Cohuna	Cohuna	native companion or bustard	*Ardeotis australis*	157	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Cohuna	Cohuna	native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	162	fauna, place	Jodajoda Language File
coite urn		native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Colac	Colac	sand		157	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
coleambulla	Coleambally	two swifts flying by	*Apus pacificus*?	164	fauna, place	Wiradjuri Language File
Collegy	Qualigy	plant like a potato		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
collin goonah		water snake	*Notechis scutatus scutatus?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Colorro	Mount Rouse	a weed which grows only there		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
colwel		musk duck	*Biziura lobata*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
conawarr		swan	*Cygnus atratus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Connewarre, koonwarra, koonoowarra	lake	black swan	*Cygnus atratus*	74, 157, 155	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
cooinbil		bunyip		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Coongulla	a small flat near the Snowy River	a wild black		23	place, people	Gunai Language File
coonongkookabil		codfish in dirty water		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Cootamundra		turtles		164	fauna, place	Wiradjuri Language File
corra		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Corranderrk	Corranderrk	a flowering tree (Victorian Christmas Bush)	*Prostanthera lasianthos*	157	place, flora	Woi wurrung Language File
coryea		paddy melon, small kangaroo	*Thylogale billardieri*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
courn		emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
cowagil		a reed		8	flora	Gunai Language File
cowan		a porcupine		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
cowern		the echidna	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Crepengboin	Simson's old station on Bet Bet Creek [Janevale, Langcourie]	grass		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
crew		native waterhen, bald coot	*Porphyrio porphyrioi*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
crurrk		name of 'forest' or 'wood'		140	flora	Woi wurrung Language File
culmul	a snake			10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
cumbungy		reeds or sag	*Typha sp.?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Currarrarbyandigee	the township of Wangaratta	junction of the rivers Ovens and King		22	place, water	Minubuddong Language File
Currewurt, Gariwerd	Grampians Range	the mountain range		158	place, land	Djab wurrung Language File
Cut wort	a long point covered with samphire	pig face		23	place, flora	Gunai Language File
dagan		box tree	*Eucalyptus bridgesiana, E. angophoroides, E. goniocalyx, E. nortonii, E. bosistiana or E. meliodora*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
Dalapwhang	waterholes at Bradshaws [Glenmona station]	the knee		31	place, language	Djadja wurrung Language File
Darlimurla		stony creek		156	place, water	Gunai Language File
Darnum	Darnum	parrot		157	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
darrk		peppermint tree	*Eucalyptus radiata* or *E. dives*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
deeydgun		a little bird with a long tail	*Malurus cyaneus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
delbit		tree with a cleft		8	flora	Gunai Language File
delk		good water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
diggimdoona		pig		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Dirag	Boundary Gap	turpentine bush	*Beyeria leschenaultii*	158	flora	Djab wurrung Language File
dirdidebodalook		dead iguana		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
dirrijirri		wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Djerriwarrh		flooded witchetty-grub trees		73, 95, 156	place, fauna, flora	Woi wurrung Language File
Djulun	Cooper's old home station near Myrtgun	saltbush	*Rhagodia spinescens* or *Chenopodium nitrariaceum*	15	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
docker		bark of trees		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
dolodrook		bull rush	*Typha sp*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
doodwuk		a round hump of earth		8	land	Gunai Language File
dooin mart		clump of wattles	*Acacia spp*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
dooloon		lizard		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
doondoo		swan	*Cygnus atratus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
drajurk		reeds, bulrushes, flags		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
dubba		water couch grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
duduck		a decoy for ducks		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
Dueran	waterhole at Dueran Public Reserve [?]			21	water, place	Daung wurrung Language File
dundong		catfish	*Neosilurus sp.*?	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
dunie		a wattle	*Acacia sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Durok	Whittlebury Condah	a swamp		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Duwil	Mt. William	the mountain		163	place, land	Djab wurrung Language File
dwpwora		common lizard		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Echuca	Echuca	Meeting of waters, place of stones when river is low		1,2, 157, 156	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
eli illawah	Eli Elwah	escaped hedgehog	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
elmogorang		a nest		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
eurowitha	Euratha	cones of the uri bush		164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
ewyw		large tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
ford worrup		hawk	*Circus* or *Falco sp*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
gadjin		water		163	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Gallam	Muntham	trees wide apart		19	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
gang gang		grey parrot	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Gariwerd	The Grampians	The mountain range		163	place, land	Jardwadjali Language File
garoogong, booroogong		black and white magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Gartookwil	Glenisla swamp near Carter's home station	a place full of owls	*Ninox sp.* or *Tyto alba*	163	place, fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
geayonl		forest, plenty [of trees], many [trees]		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Geelong		a cliff, a kangaroo standing up		157, 156	place, land, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
geremoot		name of a plant on the lakes		8	flora	Gunai Language File
Gerup Gorup	Raglan	rough place		5	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
gibeen		parrot		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Giddi	a place near the Snowy River where swans congregate to lay	a moulting swan		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
gidjel		umbrella bush	*Acacia brachystchya*?	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gidjelbong	gidginbung	dry gidgel trees	*Acacia loderi*?	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gilbull		little water hen	*Gallinula tenebrosa*?	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gilwah		goanna	*Varanus varius*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gilwill		grasshopper		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gobbagaula		rotten egg		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gobbagumoolin, gobbagombalin		a turkey egg		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gobban		an egg		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goir		a bird that calls out this note at night in the swamps [Species of bittern, probably Australasian bittern otherwise Little bittern]	*Botaurus poiciloptilus* otherwise *Ixobrychus minutus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
googoobil, kookabil		codfish	*Maccullochella peeli*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
googoolin, kookalin		yellow-bellied perch	*Macquaria ambigua*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gookoop	gocup			164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gookoop		bull frog	*Lymnodynastes interioris*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goola		a native monkey or bear		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
goolagarla		pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonah		snake		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonahra		wood duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonarmine		the quail	*Coturnix sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonegal		plains		156	land	Language not known
goonegul	parish	plains		166	land	Ladjiladji Language File
goonerah		plant growing in swamp		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
goon-ure		a swan, full-feathered		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
goonyah		fish		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gooramang		striped turtle		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goorooin	name of a hunting ground			8	land	Gunai Language File
gooye		paddy mellon	*Thylogale billardieri*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Gope Gope	Lake Cope Cope	see note		7	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Goterra, Gottrea	Goterra, Gottrea	A water hole		1, 2	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
grang	name of a salt water creek			8	place, water	Gunai Language File
gritjurk		mosquito		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
guamingbinnett		ant hill [termite mound]		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
guanemburn		pelican	*Pelicanus conspiccilatus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
Gulgila, Gilgila	Gulgila, Gilgila	a large plain		1, 2	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
gumble, gumoolin		turkey	*Ardeotis australis*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gumblebogi		wild turkey in waterhole	*Ardeotis australis*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gundillawah		long-necked turtle	*Chelodina sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gurlgonogober		jackeywinter	*Microeca fascinans*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gurra		pine tree	*Callitris sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gurrabimilla	Corobimilla	pine tree struck by lightning		164	place, flora, language	Wiradjuri Language File
gurraburrama	Curraburrama	pine trees here	*Callitris sp.*	164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gurrawarrana	Currawarna	single pine tree	*Callitris sp.*	164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
hanarga	Conargo	wood duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
hunthawang		bilbies	*Macrotis lagotis?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
illawah	Ilillawa	Hedgehog	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
irrick		ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	9	flora	North-west unknown
Jagong		grey magpie	*Strepera versicolor*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
jarrh	ground			14	land	Djadja wurrung Language File
jereel		a reed		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Jerilderie		reeds		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
jerra		a kangaroo		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
jerry		plant with a berry		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Jerry Jerry		spurwing plover	*Vanellus miles*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
jibboor		mountain		157	land	Woi wurrung Language File
jilpanjur		sky lark	*Mirafra javanica*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Jingella		a green bank		23	land	Gunai Language File
jirrigah		the burr		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
jugrawah		kingfisher		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Kaniva		snake asleep		156	place, fauna	Wergaia Language File
Karang, Kerang	Coghill's station [Coghill at Loddon or Pine Hills stn. From 1848-53]	a vegetable parasite		70, 134, 157	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
karnak		snake		156	fauna	Language not known
karrow		leaf of tree or plant		9	flora	North-west unknown
Karween	parish	crane	*Egretta novehollandiae*	166	fauna	Yu Yu Language File
kellalac		cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita?*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Kiambram	Kiambram	Thick forest		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
kiemeer		kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Kilara	Butcher's Flat run	rushes, flags [native iris]		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Killara	Darlot's Creek	always there, parmanent		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
kindra		a bushy tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Kinypanial	Kinypanial	the head of a hill		157	place, land	Djadja wurrung Language File
Kongoopna, Kongoopka, Congupna	Shepparton	perch		2, 170	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
kooba		name of a tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
kooreh		old male kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
kooroc	sand			14	land	Djadja wurrung Language File
kooroongul	Groongal	long grass		164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
koort-boort-boort		clumps of she-oaks		156	flora	Language not known
Koo-wee-rup, Coo=irrip, Cowirrip	the great swamp	blackfish swimming from kowe = water, werrup = blackfish		76, 138, 170	place, fauna, language	Boon wurrung Language File
kooyea		paddy mellon	*Thylogale billardieri*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
kooyong		haunt of the water fowl		156	fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Koroit	lake, township	kangaroo, fire	*Macropus giganteus?*	32, 157, 156	place, fauna, language	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Kororoit	creek and mountain	in connection with magpie		73, 78, 95, 156	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Korweinguboora		croak of a frog		156	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
kowe		water		170	water	Boon wurrung Language File
Koyuga	Koyuga	A plain in the midst of a forest		1, 2	place, land, flora	Jodajoda Language File
kuracca		crestless white cockatoo	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
kurnwill	parish	snake		166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
kurryjong			*Brachychiton populneus*	110, 146	flora	Gunai Language File
Kurt	Castle Maddie	high land		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Kyabram, Kiambram	Kyabram	thick forest		1, 157	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
kyeen		a mullett		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
lar		stone		163	land	Jardwadjali Language File
Leywhollot	Portland	the place of the long grass		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Lucher (lake)	sand hill lake			16	place, land	Barababaraba Language File
Macorna		wild goose	*Cereopsis novaehollandiae* or *Anseranas semipalmata*	156, 162	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
maen		a kind of tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
magoomba		blue mountain parokeet [rainbow lorikeet*]*	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	161	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Maindampl	Maindample	breasts		21, 52	place, language	Daung wurrung Language File
mallanbool	parish	a reedy swamp		166	water	Ladjiladji Language File
mallee		thicket		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
mallee			*Eucalyptus dumosa*	155	flora	Wergaia Language File
malloren		fish		166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
mandamah		one belah tree	*Allocasuarina cristata*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
mararmi		craw fish	*Chaerax destructor*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Marong	Marong	the Murray river pine	*Callitris columellaris*	157	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
marrar		grass, good		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
marroo		pine trees	*Callitris rhomboidea*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Mayoon	Ridly's station			73	fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
mejum	midgeon	wild tomato plant	*Solanum sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Mekunang	McKenzie Falls	blackfish floating on top of the water	*Gadopsis marmoratus*	163	place, fauna	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Merbein	White Cliffs	a local sandhill		55, 171	place, land	Ladjiladji Language File
meringur	parish	female grey kangaroo	*Macropus fuliginosus*	166	fauna	Yu Yu Language File
merri merrigul		bold dogs		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
merri, mirri		the dog	*Canis familiaris*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
merrick		an egg [also a place east of Langkoop]		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Merrigum	Merrigum	A small or little plain		1, 2, 157	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Merrimu	Ball's station			73	fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
merrinee	parish	wallaby	*Onychogalea fraenata*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
merungle		salt bush	*Rhagodia sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Mia		black swan	*Cygnus atratus*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Milleawa, Millewa	Murray River	Big one water		1, 162	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
mincha		wild turkey	*Ardeotis australis*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Mindai	Pitfield	a snake		5	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
minyo		kangaroo	*Macropus fuliginosus*	9	fauna	North-west unknown
mirkoo		egg		156	fauna	Language not known
mirrigong	Mittagong	a dog running		164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Mirrinaduwa	Mirrinatwa	a hole on the ground, or cave		163	place, land	Jardwadjali Language File
Moira	Moira Lake	Reedy swamp		2, 72	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Moliagul	Moliagul	a wooded hill		157	place, flora, land	Djadja wurrung Language File
Mologa, Maloga	Sand hill	Large sand hill		2, 162	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
molyong		an owl		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Mombiana		3 mile forest in Echuca		162	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
moolerrh		flooded gum tree	*Eucalyptus ovata?*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
moongoobera		wood pigeon	Phaps chalcoptera	9	fauna	North-west unknown
moonyegel		black magpie or shrike	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Moorcalo	waterholes higher up same creek as Yalong	wood		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
Mooroopna	Mooroopna	Deep water, deep hole, a deep water-hole, red clay		1, 2, 157, 156, 170	place, water, land	Jodajoda Language File
morack		a hill		9	land	North-west unknown
moray		the root of a tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Mordialloc, Moody Yallock		near a small tidal stream		76, 168	place, water	Boon wurrung Language File
morryere	unreadable [page damaged]			10	unknown	Daung wurrung Language File
Mulak	Branxholme	nettles [.]	*Urtica sp.*	6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
mulburraga		dogwood tree	*Myoporum deserti*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Mulloo	the entrance to Lake Tyers	pipeclay		23	place, language	Gunai Language File
mulyan	malong	the eagle	*Aquila audax*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
mungadil		lot of young		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Mungo	agricultural area of Warrambat [Mt. Timbertop]	big rushes lagoon (at Barjarg)		21	water, place	Daung wurrung Language File
murcarey		native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Murramurrangbong		tall hill		156	place, land	Minubuddong Language File
Murrnong	allotment 29 Barwite	yams	*Microseris lanceolata*	21	place, flora	Daung wurrung Language File
murrnroong	parish	Murray pine	*Callitris sp.*	166	flora	Ladjiladji Language File
Murroon		march fly		156	place, fauna	Gulidjan Language File
Murtoa	Murtoa	home of the lizard		157	place, fauna	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
murwcurt		green leek		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
mycotha		scaly snake	*Pygopus lepidopodus*?	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
myoure		an emu		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Myrtgun	Paddy's clump; a small clump on Pyrmaid Plain an old outstation	one single egg of any kind		15	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Mywee		deep water		170	place, water	Daung wurrung Language File
nang'guannet		a small bird		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
nanick		a road		9	flora	North-west unknown
Nar nargoon, Narragoon	Watson, Wright and Co. station	native bear	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	76, 138, 170	place, fauna	Boon wurrung Language File
narardun	Naradhun	a bat		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
narimga		an egg		20	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
naroo		the bee		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Narr=meiarr	Double Creek [Jumping Creek]			101	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Narra Narraway	creek			103	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Narrongnaraaby	The Picaninni creek about 3 m. north of my boundary	a plant with edible root		15	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
narrung		lizard		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Narrywoolan	Barclay's, Green Vale	home of the black cockatoos	*Calyptorhynchus funereus*	6	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Ngarriwarrawil	Burnt Creek	having many black oaks	*Allocasuarina stricta?*	163, 158	place, flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Nilma	Bloomfield, Nilma	gang gang parrot	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*		place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Nogamby	Nagambie	lagoon		170	place, water	Daung wurrung Language File
nooraderri		bream		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Nouyong	a salt water creek on the east bank of the outlet	an eel		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
nowingi	parish	fish		166	fauna	Jarijari Language File
Nullam	Casterton	the crossing place		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Nullangear	Green Hills	name of a weed found there		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Nunawading		man on way here		156	place, language	Woi wurrung Language File
nunica		fish		162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
nurkinwallinga	rocks or large stones			8	land	Gunai Language File
Nyora	Nyora	cherry tree	*Exocarpus cupressiformis* or E. *strictus*	157	place, flora	Boon wurrung Language File
Odipna		small circular plain in Race Course [Echuca?]		162	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Oura, Oorah		cockatoo		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Ournie, Oornie		platypus	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	164	fauna, language	Wiradjuri Language File
pah burrh	creek			14	water	Djadja wurrung Language File
painandeegin		salt or brackish water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
pairagnl		the native cat	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Palarrara	Heywood	creek		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
pallite		cherry tree	*Exocarpus sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Pangarang, Pangorang		tall tree [the people?]		162, 161	flora, people	Jodajoda Language File
pa-pidjeck		a fly		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Paribial	Mt. William Creek	red gum river	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	163	place, flora	Djab wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Parigar	Rose's Gap	mountain stream		163	place, water	Jardwadjali Language File
Paringoura	Norwood [?] at the junction of the Timor Ck and Bet Bet Ck.	a kangaroo track		31	place, fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
parri		running		163	water	Djab wurrung Language File
Parri yalook	Fyans Creek	running river		163	place, water	Djab wurrung Language File
Patho		lagoon		162	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Paulth	Bridgewater	the bank		19	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Pawbeenbalook	Coopers Lake	A shallow lake		1	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Picanninie Yaranne	Nine Mile Creek	little creek		16	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Piggoreet	Piggoreet	a curlew	*Numenius sp.*	5	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Pillikin	a valley (see Rinuncut)	pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	17	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
pipca		oppossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Poar	Whitestone Lagoon	many waters		5	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
Pokar	Dartmoor	big place		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Pom	Hick's run, Condah	small mound			place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Poon boon, Boom Boom		the bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
pooroo		tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	9	flora	North-west unknown
Popit	Messer's run	bald hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Porepunkah		meeting of the waters		156	place, water	Minubuddong Language File
Porn	Hick's run, Condah	small mound		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Porpanda	Mt. Scobie	A large sand hill, high mountain		1, 2	place, land	Jodajoda Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Potpotcallik	Price's saw mills	thick rushes		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Poytpim	Mount Eccles	the mount		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
prapel		eagle hawk	*Aquila audax*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
puchauridgee		string of mussel shells		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Puivella, Puivilla	Restdown Plain	Name of a large plain		1, 2	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
qualigy		plant like a potato		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Quambatook		a rat	*Rattus fuscipes*	156	place, fauna	Wergaia Language File
quangile		the box tree	*Eucalyptus sp.*	10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
quayangillum		a wild dog	*Canis familiaris*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
quaymiji [?]		a wild dog	*Canis familiaris*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Quringore		wombat (weighing 100-200 lbs)		25	fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
recamermeta		tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
Rinuncut	a valley (see Rinuncut)	pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	17	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Talla bowee	a creek running into Lake Tyers	a long-tailed wallaby		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
Tallygaroopna	Tallygaroopna	Large tree		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Tamboon	a lagoon on the 90 mile beach	a bream		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
Tambourn		an edible root		25	flora	Watha wurrung Language File
taponga, Tapooka		wild pigeon	*Phaps sp.*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Tarang, Terang	lake	small branch with leaves, a branch of a tree		157	place, flora	Girai wurrung Language File
Tarbilk	Tabilk	country		170	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Tarupta	Tarupta	Small box trees		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Tatchera	Nine Mile, Tatura	Large plain		2, 157	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Tatura	Iverlamba?	Small lagoon		2	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
tchakel	lake			12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
tchakel tchakel	lakes			12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
tchuterr	shell parroket			14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
terrick		a deep water-hole		157	water	Djadja wurrung Language File
Thar	Tahara	the spring		19	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Timmering	Timmering	Derived from Tymna the kangaroo		1, 162	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Tonula		river		162	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
toolang		stringybark, stringy bark forest	*Eucalyptus baxteri*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Toolang		stringybark	*Eucalyptus sp.*	156	place, flora	Djab wurrung Language File
Toolangi		stringybark *Eucalyptus sp.*		170	place, flora	Daung wurrung Language File
toolayowan		blackwood or lightwood	*Acacia melanoxylon or Acacia implexa*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
toolka		the Cape Barren goose	*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
tooloy		wattle tree, gum	*Acacia mearnsii* or *A. pycnantha*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
toom-ban		good grass		8, 156	flora, place	Gunai Language File
toondaan	the mange in dogs [meaning; good snow!]	good snow		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
Tooronga		something that is 'not old'		156	place, language	Woi wurrung Language File
tra		red gum tree	*Eucalyptus cameldulensis* or *Eucalyptus tereticornis*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
Trawalla	Trawalla	wild water		5	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Trulou	a valley	saltbush	*Rhagodia spinescens* or *Chenopodium nitrariaceum*	17	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
tubbo, dubba		water couch grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
tuilbah		a kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	23	fauna	Yaitmathang Language File
tunart	parish	whip snake	*Demansia psammophis*	166	fauna	Yu Yu Language File
Tungamah		wild turkey	*Ardeotis australis*	170	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
tupra, toopra		blue bush	*Maireana sedifolia*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Tymna		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	1	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
uabba, Wabba		bronzewing pigeon	*Phaps chalcoptera*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
ugobil		swamp grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
urah, uaredry		yellow box tree	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
urana, wirrannah		flock pigeon	*Phaps histrionica*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
uratta, yooradda		fishes gills		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
uri		needle bush	*Acacia havilandii?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Uriarra		flat rock		164	place, land	Wiradjuri Language File
uroly		eucalyptus blossom		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
waa		the crow	*Corvus coronoides*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Waaia		waa, waang = crow		170	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Waak	Turnbull's run	hummocks		19	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
wabba		bronzewing pigeon	*Phaps chalcoptera*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
waddaduri		stumpy lizard	*Trachydosaurus rugosus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wadjan		an oppossum		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
wagga wagga, wahga wahga		crows	*Corvus coronoides*	164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
waggara		butcher bird	*Cracticus sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
wagingoberremby, wahga go bomey		crow hit with stick		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wahga		the crow	*Corvus coronoides*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Walch Ropat	Sandford	the place of bream		19	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
wale		the curlew, little bustard	*Burhinus grallarius*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
wall par		dead tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
wallaroobie		blue kangaroo		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
walling		burnt black log		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Wallomkillin	Eumerella	long creek		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
walloodo		a flood		20	water	Minubuddong Language File
wallup		sleeping lizard	*Tiliqua scincoides*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
wangarang		turtle		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Wangaratta	station, Wangaratta	home or resting place of cormorants	*Phalacrocorax sp.*	51, 157, 171	place, fauna	Minubuddong Language File
Wangot	Oak Bank	concealed hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
war wan bool		green colour growing tree, gum trees		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Wardy Yallock, Woody Yaloak, Woady Yallock	creek, river	standing water		5, 74, 149, 155	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
warngar		stringybark	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha* or *Eucalyptus baxteri*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
warock		honeysuckle tree	*Banksia sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Warragul	Warragul	ferocious, savage, wild, a wild dog		157, 168	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
warre warral		blackthorn		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
warri		pini adder	*Acanthophis antarticus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
warrimoo	parish	eagle	*Aquila audax?*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
Warrnambool, warnimble	township	a broad water-hole		32, 156	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Warrong	north of Koroit	dew		32, 156	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
warroo		hornet		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Watchem	Watchem	where the wild hops grow	*Dodonaea sp*	157	place, flora	Wergaia Language File
Wauubra	creek at Waubra	lose the way (and has reference to the crooked, uncertain course of the stream)		157	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
weeah		narrow-leaved mallee	*Eucalyptus foecunda*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
weebagong		black magpie	*Strepera fuliginosa*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Weeok	Mission station Condah	place of fish		6	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
weepja[?]		the black wood tree	*Acacia melanoxylon*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
wehla		opossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
werrimull	parish	eagle	*Aquila audax?*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
wilga		tree like a willow	*Geijera parviflora?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
willa		opossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
willah	parish	opossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula?*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
willbriggie, willbroogil		mistletoe		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
wille		possum	*Trichosurus vulpeca*	9	fauna	North-west unknown
willie		possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
willie ploma		large possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
willkin		native dog	*Canis familiaris*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
winain		a hollow tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
winnenerbree		kangaroo rat [either Rufous Bettong, Tasmanian Bettong, Brush-tailed Bettong, Long-footed Potoroo or Long-nosed Potoroo]	*Aepyprymnus rufescens, Bettongia gaimardi, B. penicillata, Potorous longipes, or P. tridactylus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
wirrannah		flock pigeon	*Phaps histrionica*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wirreecoo, wirrecow		a kind of tea-tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Witherup		8 mile forest, 6 miles west of Echuca		162	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
wityinwill		a bird		9	fauna	North-west unknown
Wodonga, Wodanga	station, Wodonga	an edible plant or nut		37, 157	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Wollomai, Woolamia	cape	named by Bass for its resemblance to the snapper fish which is Woolamai (in the Port Jackson Language?)		76, 122, 170	place, fauna	Boon wurrung Language File
wombariga		wild cherry	*Exocarpus sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Wombiknik	Scott's waterholes and Drumborg	the small lake		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
womboyne		grey kangaroo	*Macropus fuliginosus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Wonagreek	Shirley	sandy ground		5	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
wonyeram		water escaping underground		15	water	Barababaraba Language File
Woodanga	Wodonga	edible nut		171	place, flora	Minubuddong Language File
woorak, woorack	a plain, level country			12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
woorongalun		single box tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Woralla	Knebsworth	plains		19	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
wurep		grey parrot	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
wuuda [or wunda]		a tree		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
wydung		bandicoot	*Isoodon obesulus* or *Perameles gunnii*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Wyong, wy-yung	Lucknow station on the Mitchell	spoonbill duck	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus* or *Anas rhynchotis*	8, 23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Wyuna	Wyuna cattle station	Clear water		1, 2, 72	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
yaan		water		23	water	Gunai Language File
yabby		craw fish		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
yalgogrin, yalcoglin		dead trees		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yallam		waterhole		163	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Yallok	Crawford River, Hotspur	deep holes		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
yalmi		a shark		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
yalug		river		163	river	Djab wurrung Language File
yambil		blue crane	*Egretta novehollandae*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
yamma		kurrajong tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yangoora		stringybark	Eucalyptus sp.	9	flora	North-west unknown
Yan-Yang-urt, Yanyangurt	parish	whip bird	*Psophodes olivaceus*	74, 131, 156	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
yarra yarra		gum trees		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarrabee		lot of gums		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarragundry		black lumps on gum trees		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarraman		horse		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
yarran		hardwood tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarrangery		lot of yarrans		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarranin		a horse		23	fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Yarrawonga		water running over rock, nest in redgum, where the wonga pidgeons are found, where the cormorants build their nests	*Eucosarcia melanoleuca, Phalacrocorax sp.*	156	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Yarrowalla, yerowalla		blue parokeet [rainbow lorikeet]	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	162, 161	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Yaruk	Narrawong	the long river		19	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
yatpool	parish	salt water		166	water	Jarijari Language File
yawan, yowan		lightwood	*Acacia implexa*	8, 23	flora	Gunai Language File
Yayal	Pickannini creek at a dam 3 m. north of this house	a small frog which climbs trees	*Litoria raniformis* or *L .peroni*	15	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
yehrip		ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
yerrungan		a dog		9	fauna	North-west unknown
yooradda		fishes gills		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
youngi		mallee hen	*Leipoa ocellata*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Yow Yowack	Back Creek	stones		31	place, language	Djadja wurrung Language File
Yowhangs, Ywham, Yowwham, Youwang, Wurdi-youang, Ude Youang, Yawang, Yaawangi	Station Peak [Flinders Peak] see note	large hills - [this note is unreadable but mentions the mountain called Villamanata], the big hill		18, 24, 25, 74, 157, 167	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
yumboor		fruit		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File

Appendix 4b. Aboriginal names for Flora and Fauna (sorted by Aboriginal Language Area)

Note: These word lists have been recorded as extracted from the original documents and need linguistic work to be undertaken to confirm correct identity of the words. The language as recorded here is not suitable to use in the present form until accuracy has been confirmed.

Moral issues regarding the use of indigenous languages requiare that the relevant Aboriginal community is contacted to avoid sensitive issures and wrongful use of the language.

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Aimber	a creek	water		17	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Babool		swamp on Tyntynder		7	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Bael Bael	Bael Bael station	gum trees		7	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
Buckerabanyole, Bucka-ah Banyal	Glenloth station	from Banyole, hill		7, 155	place, land	Barababaraba Language File
Bulliyang, Bullyang	the north Terrick Hill	a cherry tree	*Exocarpus strictus* or *E. aphyllus*	15	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
Cohuna	Cohuna	native companion or bustard	*Ardeotis australis*	157	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Djulun	Cooper's old home station near Myrtgun	saltbush	*Rhagodia spinescens* or *Chenopodium nitrariaceum*	15	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
Gope Gope	Lake Cope Cope	see note		7	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Karang, Kerang	Coghill's station [Coghill at Loddon or Pine Hills stn. From 1848-53]	a vegetable parasite		70, 134, 157	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Lucher (lake)	sand hill lake			16	place, land	Barababaraba Language File
Macorna		wild goose	*Cereopsis novaehollandiae* or *Anseranas semipalmata*	156, 162	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Myrtgun	Paddy's clump; a small clump on Pyrmaid Plain an old outstation	one single egg of any kind		15	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Narrongnaraaby	The Picaninni creek about 3 m. north of my boundary	a plant with edible root		15	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
Picanninnie Yaranne	Nine Mile Creek	little creek		16	place, water	Barababaraba Language File
Pillikin	a valley (see Rinuncut)	pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	17	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Rinuncut	a valley (see Rinuncut)	pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	17	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Trulou	a valley	saltbush	*Rhagodia spinescens* or *Chenopodium nitrariaceum*	17	place, flora	Barababaraba Language File
wonyeram		water escaping underground		15	water	Barababaraba Language File
Yayal	Pickannini creek at a dam 3 m. north of this house	a small frog which climbs trees	*Litoria raniformis* or *L .peroni*	15	place, fauna	Barababaraba Language File
Carrum		reed or bullrush swamp		122, 123	place, flora, water	Boon wurrung Language File
Koo-wee-rup, Coo=irrip, Cowirrip	the great swamp	blackfish swimming from kowe = water, werrup = blackfish		76, 138, 170	place, fauna, language	Boon wurrung Language File
kowe		water		170	water	Boon wurrung Language File
Mordialloc, Moody Yallock		near a small tidal stream		76, 168	place, water	Boon wurrung Language File
Nar nargoon, Narragoon	Watson, Wright and Co. station	native bear	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	76, 138, 170	place, fauna	Boon wurrung Language File
Nyora	Nyora	cherry tree	*Exocarpus cupressiformis* or E. *strictus*	157	place, flora	Boon wurrung Language File
Wollomai, Woolamia	cape	named by Bass for its resemblance to the snapper fish which is Woolamai (in the Port Jackson Language?)		76, 122, 170	place, fauna	Boon wurrung Language File
?		nankeen night heron	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
?		long-tailed tree iguana or lizard	*Varanus varius*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
bake, bec	the ground			10	land	Daung wurrung Language File
banole	a hill			10	land	Daung wurrung Language File
barlpool		a species of gum	*Eucalyptus sp*	10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
Barmite	area of Delatite, Allotment 52, graveyards	the son of Beolite		21	place, people	Daung wurrung Language File
barnum		grass		10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
beeac		a species of gum	*Eucalyptus sp.*	10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File
Benalla, Benalta	Mr Grimes' station, 'from the native word Benalta'	Benalta = big water holes, musk duck	*Biziura lobata*	52, 157, 156	place, water, fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Beolite (see Baalwite)	the Battery [Mount Battery]	native Chief's name		21	place, people	Daung wurrung Language File
carboor	area of Mansfield	native bear	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	21	fauna, place	Daung wurrung Language File
cowern		the echidna	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
culmul	a snake			10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Dueran	waterhole at Dueran Public Reserve [?]			21	water, place	Daung wurrung Language File
Maindampl	Maindample	breasts		21, 52	place, language	Daung wurrung Language File
morryere	unreadable [page damaged]			10	unknown	Daung wurrung Language File
Mungo	agricultural area of Warrambat [Mt. Timbertop]	big rushes lagoon (at Barjarg)		21	water, place	Daung wurrung Language File
Murrnong	allotment 29 Barwite	yams	*Microseris lanceolata*	21	place, flora	Daung wurrung Language File
Mywee		deep water		170	place, water	Daung wurrung Language File
Nogamby	Nagambie	lagoon		170	place, water	Daung wurrung Language File
pairagnl		the native cat	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
quangile		the box tree	*Eucalyptus sp.*	10	flora	Daung wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
quaymiji [?]		a wild dog	*Canis familiaris*	10	fauna	Daung wurrung Language File
Toolangi		stringybark *Eucalyptus sp.*		170	place, flora	Daung wurrung Language File
Ban bangill	Mount Vandyke	pretty place		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Benamball	Mount Clay	big hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Benwerrin	Mount Richmond	the long hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Bottran	Second River	good fish		19	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Carrap	Fowles run, Lake condah	plenty water		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Colorro	Mount Rouse	a weed which grows only there		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Durok	Whittlebury Condah	a swamp		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Gallam	Muntham	trees wide apart		19	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Kilara	Butcher's Flat run	rushes, flags [native iris]		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Killara	Darlot's Creek	always there, parmanent		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Koroit	lake, township	kangaroo, fire	*Macropus giganteus?*	32, 157, 156	place, fauna, language	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Kurt	Castle Maddie	high land		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Leywhollot	Portland	the place of the long grass		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Mulak	Branxholme	nettles [.]	*Urtica sp.*	6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Narrywoolan	Barclay's, Green Vale	home of the black cockatoos	*Calyptorhynchus funereus*	6	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Nullam	Casterton	the crossing place		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Nullangear	Green Hills	name of a weed found there		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Palarrarra	Heywood	creek		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Paulth	Bridgewater	the bank		19	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Pokar	Dartmoor	big place		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Pom	Hick's run, Condah	small mound			place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Popit	Messer's run	bald hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Porn	Hick's run, Condah	small mound		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Potpotcallik	Price's saw mills	thick rushes		6	place, flora	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Poytpim	Mount Eccles	the mount		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Thar	Tahara	the spring		19	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Waak	Turnbull's run	hummocks		19	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Walch Ropat	Sandford	the place of bream		19	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Wallomkillin	Eumerella	long creek		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Wangot	Oak Bank	concealed hill		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Warrnambool, warnimble	township	a broad water-hole		32, 156	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Warrong	north of Koroit	dew		32, 156	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Weeok	Mission station Condah	place of fish		6	place, fauna	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Wombiknik	Scott's waterholes and Drumborg	the small lake		6	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Woralla	Knebsworth	plains		19	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Yallok	Crawford River, Hotspur	deep holes		6	place, land	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Yaruk	Narrawong	the long river		19	place, water	Dhauwurd wurrung Language File
Barigar	Rose's Gap	mountain stream		158	water, place	Djab wurrung Language File
buyub		pigface	*Carpobrotus modestus* and *Sarcozona praecox*	158	flora	Djab wurrung Language File
Currewurt, Gariwerd	Grampians Range	the mountain range		158	place, land	Djab wurrung Language File
Dirag	Boundary Gap	turpentine bush	*Beyeria leschenaultii*	158	flora	Djab wurrung Language File
Duwil	Mt. William	the mountain		163	place, land	Djab wurrung Language File
Paribial	Mt. William Creek	red gum river	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	163	place, flora	Djab wurrung Language File
parri		running		163	water	Djab wurrung Language File
Parri yalook	Fyans Creek	running river		163	place, water	Djab wurrung Language File
Toolang		stringybark	*Eucalyptus sp.*	156	place, flora	Djab wurrung Language File
yalug		river		163	river	Djab wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Baringhup	Baringhup	turf		156	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
barrimal		emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
beal		red gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
bealiba	from beal = red gum, ba = flooded	red gum creek		14, 157	flora, water	Djadja wurrung Language File
Capulabell	Daisyhill Creek	tree		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
Carakeek	Hodgkinson's sheepwash	reeds		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
chakil toombal booloc	lake, large swamp			14	water	Djadja wurrung Language File
charrh	ground			14	land	Djadja wurrung Language File
Crepengboin	Simson's old station on Bet Bet Creek [Janevale, Langcourie]	grass		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
Dalapwhang	waterholes at Bradshaws [Glenmona station]	the knee		31	place, language	Djadja wurrung Language File
darrk		peppermint tree	*Eucalyptus radiata* or *E. dives*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
gooye		paddy mellon	*Thylogale billardieri*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
jarrh	ground			14	land	Djadja wurrung Language File
kellalac		cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita?*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Kinypanial	Kinypanial	the head of a hill		157	place, land	Djadja wurrung Language File
kooreh		old male kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
kooroc	sand			14	land	Djadja wurrung Language File
kooyea		paddy mellon	*Thylogale billardieri*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
kuracca		crestless white cockatoo	*Cacatua tenuirostris*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Marong	Marong	the Murray river pine	*Callitris columellaris*	157	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Moliagul	Moliagul	a wooded hill		157	place, flora, land	Djadja wurrung Language File
moolerrh		flooded gum tree	*Eucalyptus ovata?*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
moonyegel		black magpie or shrike	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
Moorcalo	waterholes higher up same creek as Yalong	wood		31	place, flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
pah burrh	creek			14	water	Djadja wurrung Language File
Paringoura	Norwood [?] at the junction of the Timor Ck and Bet Bet Ck.	a kangaroo track		31	place, fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
tchuterr	shell parroket			14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
terrick		a deep water-hole		157	water	Djadja wurrung Language File
wallup		sleeping lizard	*Tiliqua scincoides*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
warngar		stringybark	*Eucalyptus macrorhyncha* or *Eucalyptus baxteri*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
weeah		narrow-leaved mallee	*Eucalyptus foecunda*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
wehla		opossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	14	fauna	Djadja wurrung Language File
yehrip		ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	14	flora	Djadja wurrung Language File
Yow Yowack	Back Creek	stones		31	place, language	Djadja wurrung Language File
Tarang, Terang	lake	small branch with leaves, a branch of a tree		157	place, flora	Girai wurrung Language File
Murroon		march fly		156	place, fauna	Gulidjan Language File
ballegor		sponge		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
balloong		a gum tree		23	flora	Gunai Language File
ban		grass		8	flora	Gunai Language File
benda benda		a sheep		23	fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
binnuc		apple tree	*E.bridgesiana?*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
bodalook		goanna	*Varanus varius*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
bonn		a dog	*Canis familiaris*	23	fauna	Gunai Language File
boodjan		a duck		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Boolara		twenty		156	place, language	Gunai Language File
boora		a silver eel		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
bou-e-gong		an egg		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
brick		tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	23	flora	Gunai Language File
Buchan, Buckan	McLeod's station on the Snowy River	a mass of rock with a cave in it		23, 34, 152	place, language	Gunai Language File
bulloggo		a bullock		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Calignee	Calignee	water		156	place, water	Gunai Language File
Coongulla	a small flat near the Snowy River	a wild black		23	place, people	Gunai Language File
cowagil		a reed		8	flora	Gunai Language File
cowan		a porcupine		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Cut wort	a long point covered with samphire	pig face		23	place, flora	Gunai Language File
dagan		box tree	*Eucalyptus bridgesiana, E. angophoroides, E. goniocalyx, E. nortonii, E. bosistiana or E. meliodora*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
Darlimurla		stony creek		156	place, water	Gunai Language File
deeydgun		a little bird with a long tail	*Malurus cyaneus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
delbit		tree with a cleft		8	flora	Gunai Language File
dirdidebodalook		dead iguana		8	fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
dolodrook		bull rush	*Typha sp*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
doodwuk		a round hump of earth		8	land	Gunai Language File
dooin mart		clump of wattles	*Acacia spp*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
duduck		a decoy for ducks		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
geremoot		name of a plant on the lakes		8	flora	Gunai Language File
Giddi	a place near the Snowy River where swans congregate to lay	a moulting swan		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
goir		a bird that calls out this note at night in the swamps [Species of bittern, probably Australasian bittern otherwise Little bittern]	*Botaurus poiciloptilus* otherwise *Ixobrychus minutus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
goola		a native monkey or bear		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
goon-ure		a swan, full-feathered		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
goorooin	name of a hunting ground			8	land	Gunai Language File
grang	name of a salt water creek			8	place, water	Gunai Language File
guamingbinnett		ant hill [termite mound]		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
guanemburn		pelican	*Pelicanus conspiccilatus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
jerra		a kangaroo		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Jingella		a green bank		23	land	Gunai Language File
kurryjong			*Brachychiton populneus*	110, 146	flora	Gunai Language File
kyeen		a mullett		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
Mulloo	the entrance to Lake Tyers	pipeclay		23	place, language	Gunai Language File
myoure		an emu		23	fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
nang'guannet		a small bird		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
Nouyong	a salt water creek on the east bank of the outlet	an eel		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
nurkinwallinga	rocks or large stones			8	land	Gunai Language File
recamermeta		tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
Talla bowee	a creek running into Lake Tyers	a long-tailed wallaby		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
Tamboon	a lagoon on the 90 mile beach	a bream		23	place, fauna	Gunai Language File
toolayowan		blackwood or lightwood	*Acacia melanoxylon or Acacia implexa*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
toom-ban		good grass		8, 156	flora, place	Gunai Language File
toondaan	the mange in dogs [meaning; good snow!]	good snow		8	fauna	Gunai Language File
tra		red gum tree	*Eucalyptus cameldulensis or Eucalyptus tereticornis*	8	flora	Gunai Language File
wadjan		an oppossum		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
winnenerbree		kangaroo rat [either Rufous Bettong, Tasmanian Bettong, Brush-tailed Bettong, Long-footed Potoroo or Long-nosed Potoroo]	*Aepyprymnus rufescens, Bettongia gaimardi, B. penicillata, Potorous longipes, or P. tridactylus*	8	fauna	Gunai Language File
Wyong, wy-yung	Lucknow station on the Mitchell	spoonbill duck	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus* or *Anas rhynchotis*	8, 23	fauna	Gunai Language File
yaan		water		23	water	Gunai Language File
yalmi		a shark		23	fauna	Gunai Language File
yarranin		a horse		23	fauna	Gunai Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
yawan, yowan		lightwood	*Acacia implexa*	8, 23	flora	Gunai Language File
ar-va wan		black and white geese	*Anseranas semipalmata*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
babrook		heath		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
babrooken		scrub		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
beap beap		wood duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
beeal		gum tree	*Eucalyptus sp*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
beear		stream, running water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
birrik		native cat	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
booite		grass, herbs		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Brim	creek	well or spring		163	place, water	Jardwadjali Language File
brim brim		spring of water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
bruck bruck		the oak tree, swamp oak	*Allocasuarina sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Bukara	Glenelg River	river		163	place, water	Jardwadjali Language File
bunn		bank, ridge, hillock		12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
burb		hill		163	land	Jardwadjali Language File
but brut		plover	*Vanellus sp*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
byjuke		kangaroo rat	*Potorous tridactylus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
cailian		water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
carong carack	mountains			12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
caroopook	hill			12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
carrak		the magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
carran mell		snake		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
carrp		one tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
cobe ridion[?]		native turkey, bustard	*Ardeotis australis*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
coite urn		native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
colwel		musk duck	*Biziura lobata*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
conawarr		swan	*Cygnus atratus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
corra		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
coryea		paddy melon, small kangaroo	*Thylogale billardieri*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
courn		emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
crew		native waterhen, bald coot	*Porphyrio porphyrioi*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
delk		good water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
docker		bark of trees		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
drajurk		reeds, bulrushes, flags		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
dwpwora		common lizard		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
ewyw		large tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
ford worrup		hawk	*Circus* or *Falco sp*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
gadjin		water		163	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Gariwerd	The Grampians	The mountain range		163	place, land	Jardwadjali Language File
Gartookwil	Glenisla swamp near Carter's home station	a place full of owls	*Ninox sp.* or *Tyto alba*	163	place, fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
geayonl		forest, plenty [of trees], many [trees]		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
gritjurk		mosquito		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
jilpanjur		sky lark	*Mirafra javanica*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
lar		stone		163	land	Jardwadjali Language File
maen		a kind of tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
mallee		thicket		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
marroo		pine trees	*Callitris rhomboidea*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Mekunang	McKenzie Falls	blackfish floating on top of the water	*Gadopsis marmoratus*	163	place, fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
merrick		an egg [also a place east of Langkoop]		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Mirrinaduwa	Mirrinatwa	a hole on the ground, or cave		163	place, land	Jardwadjali Language File
moray		the root of a tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
murcarey		native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Murtoa	Murtoa	home of the lizard		157	place, fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
murwcurt		green leek		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
Ngarriwarrawil	Burnt Creek	having many black oaks	*Allocasuarina stricta?*	163, 158	place, flora	Jardwadjali Language File
painandeegin		salt or brackish water		12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
pallite		cherry tree	*Exocarpus sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
pa-pidjeck		a fly		12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
Parigar	Rose's Gap	mountain stream		163	place, water	Jardwadjali Language File
prapel		eagle hawk	*Aquila audax*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
tchakel	lake			12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
tchakel tchakel	lakes			12	water	Jardwadjali Language File
toolang		stringybark, stringy bark forest	*Eucalyptus baxteri*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
toolka		the Cape Barren goose	*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
tooloy		wattle tree, gum	*Acacia mearnsii* or *A. pycnantha*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
waa		the crow	*Corvus coronoides*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
wale		the curlew, little bustard	*Burhinus grallarius*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
wall par		dead tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
walling		burnt black log		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
war wan bool		green colour growing tree, gum trees		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
warock		honeysuckle tree	*Banksia sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
weepja[?]		the black wood tree	*Acacia melanoxylon*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
willa		opossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
willkin		native dog	*Canis familiaris*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
winain		a hollow tree		12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
wirreecoo, wirrecow		a kind of tea-tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	12	flora	Jardwadjali Language File
woorak, woorack	a plain, level country			12	land	Jardwadjali Language File
wurep		grey parrot	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
wydung		bandicoot	*Isoodon obesulus* or *Perameles gunnii*	12	fauna	Jardwadjali Language File
yallam		waterhole		163	water	Jardwadjali Language File
Carwarp		crow	*Corvus coronoides*	166	place, fauna	Jarijari Language File
nowingi	parish	fish		166	fauna	Jarijari Language File
yatpool	parish	salt water		166	water	Jarijari Language File
bigaumcha, Bigorumgar (?)		emu	*Dromaius novaehollandiae*	162, 161	fauna, place	Jodajoda Language File
Bimberta	Lock Garray	Lots of fish		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Bundarra	Bundarra	The head of a plain		1	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Burramboot	Burramboot	A high hill		1	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Cohuna	Cohuna	native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	162	fauna, place	Jodajoda Language File
Echuca	Echuca	Meeting of waters, place of stones when river is low		1,2, 157, 156	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Goterra, Gottrea	Goterra, Gottrea	A water hole		1, 2	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Gulgila, Gilgila	Gulgila, Gilgila	a large plain		1, 2	place, land	Jodajoda Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Kiambram	Kiambram	Thick forest		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
kiemeer		kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Kongoopna, Kongoopka, Congupna	Shepparton	perch		2, 170	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Koyuga	Koyuga	A plain in the midst of a forest		1, 2	place, land, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Kyabram, Kiambram	Kyabram	thick forest		1, 157	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
magoomba		blue mountain parokeet [rainbow lorikeet*]*	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	161	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Merrigum	Merrigum	A small or little plain		1, 2, 157	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Mia		black swan	*Cygnus atratus*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Milleawa, Millewa	Murray River	Big one water		1, 162	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
mincha		wild turkey	*Ardeotis australis*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Moira	Moira Lake	Reedy swamp		2, 72	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Mologa, Maloga	Sand hill	Large sand hill		2, 162	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Mombiana		3 mile forest in Echuca		162	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Mooroopna	Mooroopna	Deep water, deep hole, a deep water-hole, red clay		1, 2, 157, 156, 170	place, water, land	Jodajoda Language File
nunica		fish		162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Odipna		small circular plain in Race Course [Echuca?]		162	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Pangarang, Pangorang		tall tree [the people?]		162, 161	flora, people	Jodajoda Language File
Patho		lagoon		162	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Pawbeenbalook	Coopers Lake	A shallow lake		1	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
pipca		oppossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Porpanda	Mt. Scobie	A large sand hill, high mountain		1, 2	place, land	Jodajoda Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Puivella, Puivilla	Restdown Plain	Name of a large plain		1, 2	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Tallygaroopna	Tallygaroopna	Large tree		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
taponga, Tapooka		wild pigeon	*Phaps sp.*	162	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Tarbilk	Tabilk	country		170	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Tarupta	Tarupta	Small box trees		2	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Tatchera	Nine Mile, Tatura	Large plain		2, 157	place, land	Jodajoda Language File
Tatura	Iverlamba?	Small lagoon		2	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Timmering	Timmering	Derived from Tymna the kangaroo		1, 162	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Tonula		river		162	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Tungamah		wild turkey	*Ardeotis australis*	170	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Tymna		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	1	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Waaia		waa, waang = crow		170	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Witherup		8 mile forest, 6 miles west of Echuca		162	place, flora	Jodajoda Language File
Wyuna	Wyuna cattle station	Clear water		1, 2, 72	place, water	Jodajoda Language File
Yarrawonga		water running over rock, nest in redgum, where the wonga pidgeons are found, where the cormorants build their nests	*Eucosarcia melanoleuca, Phalacrocorax sp.*	156	place, fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Yarrowalla, yerowalla		blue parokeet [rainbow lorikeet]	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	162, 161	fauna	Jodajoda Language File
Bambill		ground		156	place, land	Ladjiladji Language File
Benetook		small shrubs		166	place, flora	Ladjiladji Language File
Boonoonar		flat		156	place, land	Ladjiladji Language File
goonegul	parish	plains		166	land	Ladjiladji Language File
kurnwill	parish	snake		166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
mallanbool	parish	a reedy swamp		166	water	Ladjiladji Language File
malloren		fish		166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
Merbein	White Cliffs	a local sandhill		55, 171	place, land	Ladjiladji Language File
merrinee	parish	wallaby	*Onychogalea fraenata*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
murrnroong	parish	Murray pine	*Callitris sp.*	166	flora	Ladjiladji Language File
warrimoo	parish	eagle	*Aquila audax?*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
werrimull	parish	eagle	*Aquila audax?*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
willah	parish	opossum	*Trichosurus vulpecula?*	166	fauna	Ladjiladji Language File
beretook		small shrubs		156	flora	Language not known
berrook		an owl		156	fauna	Language not known
booran		ant		156	fauna	Language not known
boorong		Aboriginal tribal name		156	fauna	Language not known
goonegal		plains		156	land	Language not known
karnak		snake		156	fauna	Language not known
koort-boort-boort		clumps of she-oaks		156	flora	Language not known
mirkoo		egg		156	fauna	Language not known
bardah		a flower		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
Barranduda		swamp		156	place, water	Minubuddong Language File
birrungah		a native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	20	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
bogong		large moths which the aborigines are very fond of		29	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
boonah		a large kangaroo		156	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
boorultha		a forest		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
bougoi		a pine	*Callitris sp*	20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
budarro		phalanger	*Trichosurus vulpeca*	29	fauna	Minubuddong Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Currararrarbyandigee	the township of Wangaratta	junction of the rivers Ovens and King		22	place, water	Minubuddong Language File
Murramurrangbong		tall hill		156	place, land	Minubuddong Language File
narimga		an egg		20	fauna	Minubuddong Language File
Porepunkah		meeting of the waters		156	place, water	Minubuddong Language File
walloodo		a flood		20	water	Minubuddong Language File
Wangaratta	station, Wangaratta	home or resting place of cormorants	*Phalacrocorax sp.*	51, 157, 171	place, fauna	Minubuddong Language File
Woodanga	Wodonga	edible nut		171	place, flora	Minubuddong Language File
wuuda [or wunda]		a tree		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
yumboor		fruit		20	flora	Minubuddong Language File
bynooell		a mountain		9	land	North-west unknown
irrick		ironbark	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*	9	flora	North-west unknown
karrow		leaf of tree or plant		9	flora	North-west unknown
minyo		kangaroo	*Macropus fuliginosus*	9	fauna	North-west unknown
moongoobera		wood pigeon	Phaps chalcoptera	9	fauna	North-west unknown
morack		a hill		9	land	North-west unknown
nanick		a road		9	flora	North-west unknown
pooroo		tea tree	*Leptospermum sp.*	9	flora	North-west unknown
wille		possum	*Trichosurus vulpeca*	9	fauna	North-west unknown
wityinwill		a bird		9	fauna	North-west unknown
yangoora		stringybark	Eucalyptus sp.	9	flora	North-west unknown
yerrungan		a dog		9	fauna	North-west unknown

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Anekie yowhangs, Anneke, Annikai Youwang, Anyche Yowang, Anneka Ywham, Anaka Youyham, Anakan Youghan, Anaka Yougham, Anakie Youang	see note	little hills, the little hill [this suggests the story for this country involves both Wurdi-yowang and Anakie-yowang], twin hills		18, 24, 25, 74, 131, 130, 157, 156	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
Barwon, Barwin, Barwourne	Barwon River downstream of the Moorabool junction	running stream		18, 24, 25, 138	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
Boringa Yallar	Fiery Creek	flood to carry away trees		5	place, water, flora	Watha wurrung Language File
Borombeet, Bormbeet, Barrambeet	Burrumbeet, Manifold's stn [John and Peter Manifold at Purrumbete 1837-68], lake	Muddy water		5, 149, 155	place, water, flora	Watha wurrung Language File
Bungattaty [?]	water hole in front of […]	native pheasant [?]	*Menura novaehollandiae*	18	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Calpan Bartick	Middle Creek	habitation of a bird		5	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Carayio, Corayio, Corio	bay, [Geelong Street], parish	a small marsupial [this seems very unlikely as Corio always appears to have referred to the bay]		25, 28, 131, 157	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Colac	Colac	sand		157	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
Connewarre, koonwarra, koonoowarra	lake	black swan	*Cygnus atratus*	74, 157, 155	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Geelong		a cliff, a kangaroo standing up		157, 156	place, land, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Gerup Gorup	Raglan	rough place		5	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
Mindai	Pitfield	a snake		5	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Piggoreet	Piggoreet	a curlew	*Numenius sp.*	5	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Poar	Whitestone Lagoon	many waters		5	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
Quringore		wombat (weighing 100-200 lbs)		25	fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Tambourn		an edible root		25	flora	Watha wurrung Language File
Trawalla	Trawalla	wild water		5	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
Wardy Yallock, Woody Yaloak, Woady Yallock	creek, river	standing water		5, 74, 149, 155	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
Wauubra	creek at Waubra	lose the way (and has reference to the crooked, uncertain course of the stream)		157	place, water	Watha wurrung Language File
Wonagreek	Shirley	sandy ground		5	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
Yan-Yang-urt, Yanyangurt	parish	whip bird	*Psophodes olivaceus*	74, 131, 156	place, fauna	Watha wurrung Language File
Yowhangs, Ywham, Yowwham, Youwang, Wurdi-youang, Ude Youang, Yawang, Yaawangi	Station Peak [Flinders Peak] see note	large hills - [this note is unreadable but mentions the mountain called Villamanata], the big hill		18, 24, 25, 74, 157, 167	place, land	Watha wurrung Language File
Albacutya	lake	sour quandong	*Santalum murrayanum*	57, 156	place, flora	Wergaia Language File
Boloke	lake	a lake		150, 157, 156, 155	place, water	Wergaia Language File
Brim		a spring of water, women's breasts		57, 157, 156	place, water, language	Wergaia Language File
Chinkapook	waterhole	red water		156	place, water	Wergaia Language File
Kaniva		snake asleep		156	place, fauna	Wergaia Language File
mallee			*Eucalyptus dumosa*	155	flora	Wergaia Language File
Quambatook		a rat	*Rattus fuscipes*	156	place, fauna	Wergaia Language File
Watchem	Watchem	where the wild hops grow	*Dodonaea sp*	157	place, flora	Wergaia Language File
amoilla		desert pea		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
arajoil	Arrijo	yam that grows on the plains		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Baratta		cormorant	*Phalacrocorax sp*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Baruna		plant like tea-tree	*Leptospermum sp.?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Belah	belah	bull oak	*Allocasuarina cristata*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Beremabere	Birremathool	grass trees rubbed together	*Xanthorrhoea australis*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Berrigan		wattle	*Acacia sp*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Berry Jerry		stunted gum		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Billowie		river oak	*Allocasuarina cinninghamiana*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bimbi	[bimble box]	round leaved box	*Eucalyptus populnea*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Binda		grass tree	*Xanthorrhoea australis*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bobala		leather head	*Philemon corniculatus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bogan		swamp or rushes		164	water, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Boobook		the mopoke	*Ninox novaeseelandiae*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Boodaroo		the flying fox	*Pteropus scapulatus?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Booga		maggot		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Boogaroo		grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Boom Boom, Poon boon		the bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Booradda		white bellied shag	*Phalacrocorax sp*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Boorima		blowfly		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Booringal		little water hen	*Gallinula tenebrosa?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
booroogong, garoogong		black and white magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Boorowa, Booroowa		kangaroo	*Macropus sp*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Brewarrana	Boree warrana	single boree tree		164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Brookong	Booroogong	scrub, also magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	164	flora, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
bucharirdja		string of mussel shells		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Buckingbong	Boganbong	dry swamp or rushes		164	place, water, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Buddigower		smoke in a hollow tree		164	flora, language	Wiradjuri Language File
Budtha		sandalwood	*Santalum lanceolatum*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bulgari		tree like a boree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bullagai		salt bush	*Rhagodia sp*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bullen Bullen		parrots		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bullowa		a flower		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bundidjarie		suckers growing on box tree	*Eucalyptus sp*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bunganbil	Bungarmbil	scrubby mountain		164	land, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Bygalorie, Bygoolorie	Bygoolorie	red kangaroo	*Macropus rufus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bygoo		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Bygoo		kangaroo	*Macropus sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Carrathool	Cooradook	native companion	*Grus rubicundus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Cocopara	Kookaburra	laughing jackass	*Dacelo novaeguiniae*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
coleambulla	Coleambally	two swifts flying by	*Apus pacificus*?	164	fauna, place	Wiradjuri Language File
Collegy	Qualigy	plant like a potato		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
collin goonah		water snake	*Notechis scutatus scutatus?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
cooinbil		bunyip		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
coonongkookabil		codfish in dirty water		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Cootamundra		turtles		164	fauna, place	Wiradjuri Language File
cumbungy		reeds or sag	*Typha sp.?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
diggimdoona		pig		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
dirrijirri		wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
dooloon		lizard		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
doondoo		swan	*Cygnus atratus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
dubba		water couch grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
dundong		catfish	*Neosilurus sp.?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
dunie		a wattle	*Acacia sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
eli illawah	Eli Elwah	escaped hedgehog	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
elmogorang		a nest		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
eurowitha	Euratha	cones of the uri bush		164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gang gang		grey parrot	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
garoogong, booroogong		black and white magpie	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gibeen		parrot		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gidjel		umbrella bush	*Acacia brachystchya?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gidjelbong	gidginbung	dry gidgel trees	*Acacia loderi?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gilbull		little water hen	*Gallinula tenebrosa?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gilwah		goanna	*Varanus varius*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gilwill		grasshopper		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gobbagaula		rotten egg		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gobbagumoolin, gobbagombalin		a turkey egg		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gobban		an egg		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
googoobil, kookabil		codfish	*Maccullochella peeli*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
googoolin, kookalin		yellow-bellied perch	*Macquaria ambigua*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gookoop	gocup			164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gookoop		bull frog	*Lymnodynastes interioris*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goolagarla		pelican	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
goonah		snake		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonahra		wood duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonarmine		the quail	*Coturnix sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
goonerah		plant growing in swamp		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
goonyah		fish		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gooramang		striped turtle		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gumble, gumoolin		turkey	*Ardeotis australis*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gumblebogi		wild turkey in waterhole	*Ardeotis australis*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gundillawah		long-necked turtle	*Chelodina sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gurlgonogober		jackeywinter	*Microeca fascinans*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
gurra		pine tree	*Callitris sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gurrabimilla	Corobimilla	pine tree struck by lightning		164	place, flora, language	Wiradjuri Language File
gurraburrama	Curraburrama	pine trees here	*Callitris sp.*	164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
gurrawarrana	Currawarna	single pine tree	*Callitris sp.*	164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
hanarga	Conargo	wood duck	*Chenonetta jubata*	164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
hunthawang		bilbies	*Macrotis lagotis?*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
illawah	Ilillawa	Hedgehog	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Jagong		grey magpie	*Strepera versicolor*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
jereel		a reed		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Jerilderie		reeds		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
jerry		plant with a berry		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Jerry Jerry		spurwing plover	*Vanellus miles*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
jirrigah		the burr		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
jugrawah		kingfisher		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
kindra		a bushy tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
kooba		name of a tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
kooroongul	Groongal	long grass		164	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
mandamah		one belah tree	*Allocasuarina cristata*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
mararmi		craw fish	*Chaerax destructor*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
marrar		grass, good		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
mejum	midgeon	wild tomato plant	*Solanum sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
merri merrigul		bold dogs		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
merri, mirri		the dog	*Canis familiaris*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
merungle		salt bush	*Rhagodia sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
mirrigong	Mittagong	a dog running		164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
molyong		an owl		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
mulburraga		dogwood tree	*Myoporum deserti*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
mulyan	malong	the eagle	*Aquila audax*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
mungadil		lot of young		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
mycotha		scaly snake	*Pygopus lepidopodus*?	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
narardun	Naradhun	a bat		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
naroo		the bee		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
narrung		lizard		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
nooraderri		bream		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Oura, Oorah		cockatoo		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Ournie, Oornie		platypus	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	164	fauna, language	Wiradjuri Language File
Poon boon, Boom Boom		the bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
puchauridgee		string of mussel shells		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
qualigy		plant like a potato		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
quayangillum		a wild dog	*Canis familiaris*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
tubbo, dubba		water couch grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
tupra, toopra		blue bush	*Maireana sedifolia*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
uabba, Wabba		bronzewing pigeon	*Phaps chalcoptera*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
ugobil		swamp grass		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
urah, uaredry		yellow box tree	*Eucalyptus melliodora*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
urana, wirrannah		flock pigeon	*Phaps histrionica*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
uratta, yooradda		fishes gills		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
uri		needle bush	*Acacia havilandii?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
Uriarra		flat rock		164	place, land	Wiradjuri Language File
uroly		eucalyptus blossom		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
wabba		bronzewing pigeon	*Phaps chalcoptera*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
waddaduri		stumpy lizard	*Trachydosaurus rugosus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wagga wagga, wahga wahga		crows	*Corvus coronoides*	164	place, fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
waggara		butcher bird	*Cracticus sp.*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wagingoberremby, wahga go bomey		crow hit with stick		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wahga		the crow	*Corvus coronoides*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wallaroobie		blue kangaroo		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wangarang		turtle		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
warre warral		blackthorn		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
warri		pini adder	*Acanthophis antarticus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
warroo		hornet		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
weebagong		black magpie	*Strepera fuliginosa*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
wilga		tree like a willow	*Geijera parviflora?*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
willbriggie, willbroogil		mistletoe		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
willie		possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
willie ploma		large possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
wirrannah		flock pigeon	*Phaps histrionica*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Wodonga, Wodanga	station, Wodonga	an edible plant or nut		37, 157	place, flora	Wiradjuri Language File
wombariga		wild cherry	*Exocarpus sp.*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
womboyne		grey kangaroo	*Macropus fuliginosus*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
woorongalun		single box tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yabby		craw fish		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
yalgogrin, yalcoglin		dead trees		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yambil		blue crane	*Egretta novehollandae*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
yamma		kurrajong tree	*Brachychiton populneus*	164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarra yarra		gum trees		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarrabee		lot of gums		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarragundry		black lumps on gum trees		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarraman		horse		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
yarran		hardwood tree		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yarrangery		lot of yarrans		164	flora	Wiradjuri Language File
yooradda		fishes gills		164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
youngi		mallee hen	*Leipoa ocellata*	164	fauna	Wiradjuri Language File
Birra-arrung, Bararing	Yarra River a little above Melbourne, the district round the River Yarra	water running through trees and shadows		157	place, flora, water	Woi wurrung Language File
Bullen Bullen, Buln Buln	Corron Warabile	the lyre bird	*Menura novehollandiae*	141, 157	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File

Aboriginal Language Word	English Equivalent	Meaning	Latin Name	File Number	Category	Aboriginal Language Area
Corranderrk	Corranderrk	a flowering tree (Victorian Christmas Bush)	*Prostanthera lasianthos*	157	place, flora	Woi wurrung Language File
crurrk		name of 'forest' or 'wood'		140	flora	Woi wurrung Language File
Darnum	Darnum	parrot		157	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Djerriwarrh		flooded witchetty-grub trees		73, 95, 156	place, fauna, flora	Woi wurrung Language File
jibboor		mountain		157	land	Woi wurrung Language File
kooyong		haunt of the water fowl		156	fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Kororoit	creek and mountain	in connection with magpie		73, 78, 95, 156	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Korweinguboora		croak of a frog		156	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Mayoon	Ridly's station			73	fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Merrimu	Ball's station			73	fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Narr=meiarr	Double Creek [Jumping Creek]			101	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Narra Narraway	creek			103	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Nilma	Bloomfield, Nilma	gang gang parrot	*Callocephalon fimbriatum*		place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
Nunawading		man on way here		156	place, language	Woi wurrung Language File
Tooronga		something that is 'not old'		156	place, language	Woi wurrung Language File
Warragul	Warragul	ferocious, savage, wild, a wild dog		157, 168	place, fauna	Woi wurrung Language File
tuilbah		a kangaroo	*Macropus giganteus*	23	fauna	Yaitmathang Language File
Carwarp		crow	*Corvus sp.*	156	place, fauna	Yu Yu Language File
Karween	parish	crane	*Egretta novehollandiae*	166	fauna	Yu Yu Language File
meringur	parish	female grey kangaroo	*Macropus fuliginosus*	166	fauna	Yu Yu Language File
tunart	parish	whip snake	*Demansia psammophis*	166	fauna	Yu Yu Language File