

## 2. Comitative placenames in central NSW<sup>1</sup>

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### 1. Introduction

*Jerilderie, Narrandera, Cootamundra, Gilgandra* are placenames familiar beyond their districts in inland New South Wales (NSW), and the casual observer can notice dozens of placenames with similar endings *-dra, -drie, -dgery* (and other English spellings), all taken (correctly) to be of Indigenous origin. The places with these names are all in inland NSW, and not in adjacent Victoria (or elsewhere in Australia).

The common ending of these placenames reflect a particular ending in Wiradjuri, a widespread Indigenous language of inland NSW. Indeed the ending is also present in the name of the language, and has had dozens of variant spellings, notably Wiradhuri, and Waradgery (as in the commemorative names Waradgery County and Waradgery Shire centred on Hay). The ending (or suffix) involved indicates a meaning which in English is conveyed by a separate word such as 'with', 'having', 'accompanied by', and so on. The term Comitative or Propriative has been used to designate a suffix with such meanings; here I use Comitative to denote the suffix. The modern Wiradjuri dictionary lists the suffix thus:

*-dhuray* having, often used in place names applied to the name of an animal or vegetable, as in the following: Cootamundra (*gudhamang-dhuray* = having tortoise), Narrandera (*ngarrang-dhuray*, having frilled-lizard) Jerildery (*dyiril-dhuray*, having reeds) (R)<sup>2</sup> (Grant and Rudder 2010: 351)

This study looks into the etymology of placenames bearing the *-dhuray* suffix and shows that the evidence of these placenames can throw light on linguistic matters (such as on variation in morphology), on linguistic geography, and potentially on some aspects of culture.

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1 This study overlaps with my presentation on the Wiradjuri Comitative suffix to the 11th Australian Languages Workshop, hosted by the University of Queensland at its Moreton Bay Research Station, Stradbroke Island, on 9-11 March 2012, and to the Parkes Wiradjuri Language Group on 13 March 2012. I am grateful to the participants, and subsequently to Ray Wood, for helpful comments. An earlier version of the data was included in Nash (1974), and Donaldson's (1984, 1985) work on related topics has provided guidance.

2 (R) is a reference to the source Richards (1902-03).

## 2. Method

This study concentrates on the most securely documented instances of Comitative placenames: ones with a convincing combination of supporting information. I take as convincing the combination of two kinds of information from old sources (usually a source dating from the 19th century<sup>3</sup> when the Wiradjuri language was still widely known): (a) an attribution of meaning to the particular placename bearing the Comitative suffix, together with (b) a corroboration in the Wiradjuri lexicon of the implied stem. Thus we are considering the more securely documented placenames with an etymology based on older records ('testimony') and wordlist data. For these we can have 'greatest certainty about the meaning of a placename' (Koch 2009: 147–148).

The investigation began when I combed the historical sources on Wiradjuri, and on other sources which include placename origins for the general area including Wiradjuri country. I compiled a list of those placenames apparently bearing the Wiradjuri Comitative suffix (ones terminating in *-dra*, *-drie*, *-dgery* etc) and concentrated on those with supporting etymological information.

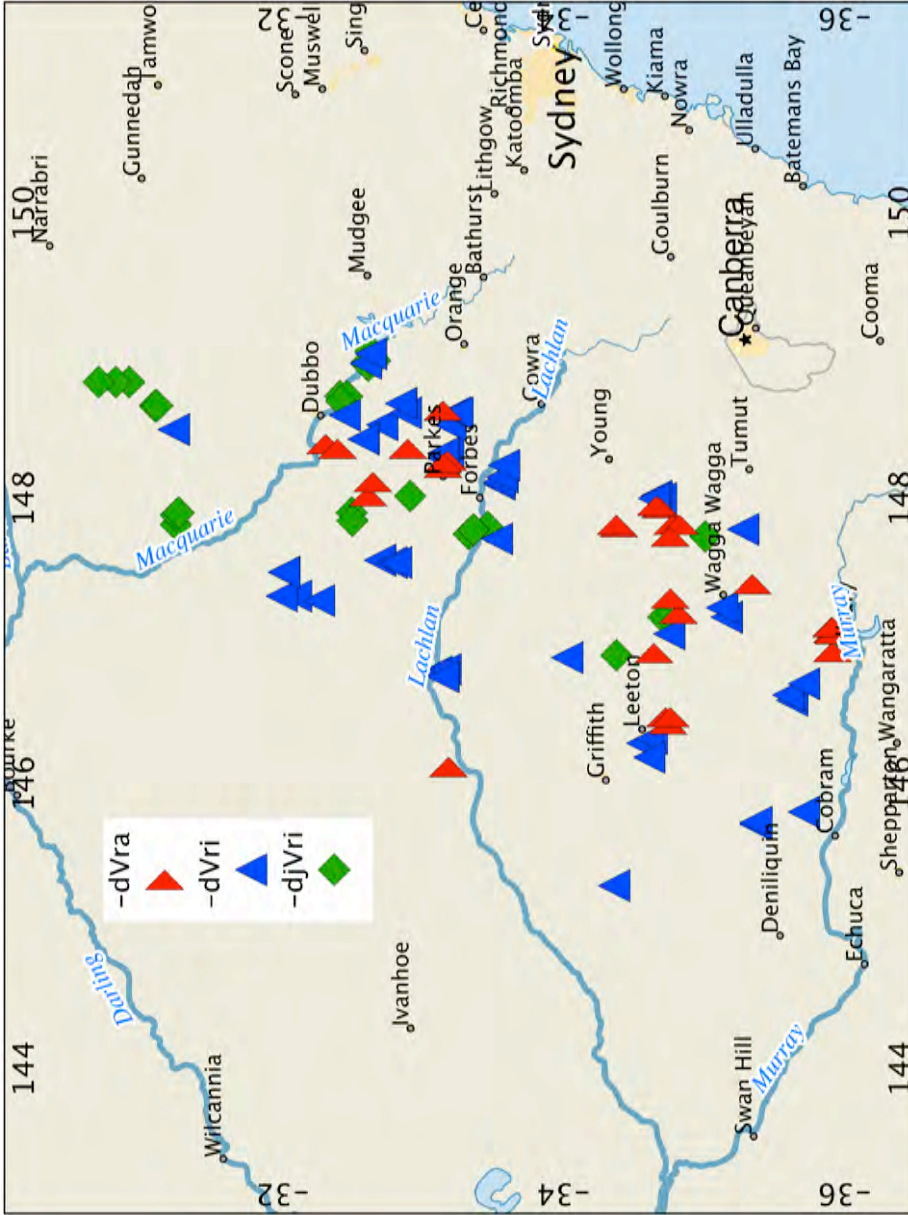
As a check whether I had overlooked relevant placenames, I used the Geographical Names Register (GNR) of NSW (Geographical Names Board 2011). All names with location west of Longitude 150°E were extracted from the GNR, as the 150°E meridian falls conveniently to the east of Wiradjuri country and excludes most of the NSW placenames on and east of the Great Dividing Range (which form the majority). This subset of NSW placenames was then sorted from the end of the word, thereby grouping spellings ending such as *dra*, *dry*, *drie*, *dgery*, *gerie*, and some in *dara*. For only a handful of the extracted placenames does the GNR provide any 'Meaning' information (and what does occur usually repeats information I had already found in an old source).

These potentially relevant placenames and the etymological information (where available) were combined into a spreadsheet along with attributes of location and feature type.<sup>4</sup> Along with the coordinates these placenames were transferred (via CSV format and GPSBabel+ software) to a KML file, and then displayed with software such as Google Maps, Google Earth, and QGIS.

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3 The majority of the sources are lists published in the early 1900s in the journal *Science of Man* (SM). These lists are usually traceable to manuscript lists reproduced in Royal Anthropological Society of Australia (2004), comprising manuscript questionnaires on placenames returned in about 1899 from local Police and other officials.

4 The placenames in the spreadsheet can also be grouped into 'toponymic sets': placenames which involve the same base name (in the same spelling) in the one locality. Typically the places in such a set are differentiated by feature type, and/or by various derivations of the base name (such as *Tenandra Creek*, *Tenandra Hill*, *Tenandra Plain*, *Tenandra Knob*). In this study, the toponymic sets were simplified by excluding names of the built environment, and preferring those of natural features and of intermediate types such as names of trigonometrical stations (usually on a hill or mountain summit) or localities or cadastral divisions (parishes and counties).



**Map 1: Location of placenames with the Comitative suffix, from historical sources (table 1), Equirectangular projection.**

Source: Made with QGIS and Natural Earth, free vector and raster map data from [naturalearthdata.com](http://naturalearthdata.com).

### 3. Wiradjuri Comitative placenames

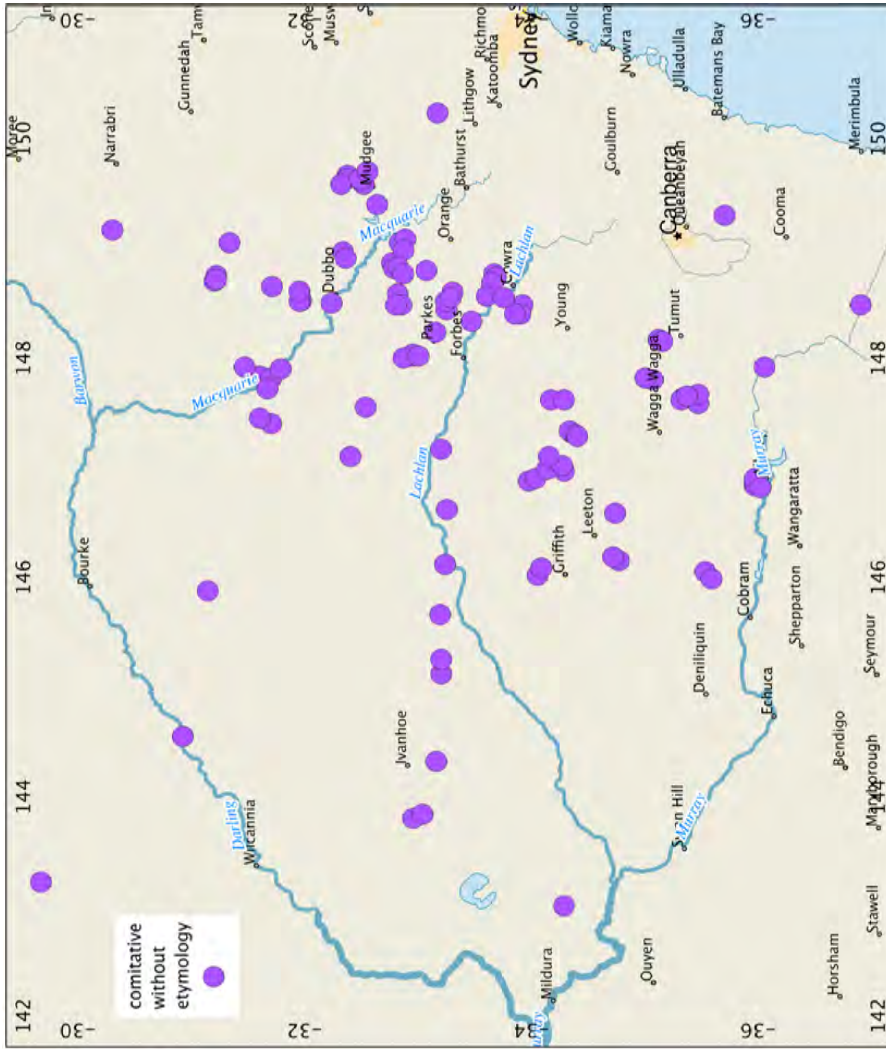
As can be seen in map 1, the placenames of this study form a north-south band across central NSW. The form of the ending falls into three main types, as indicated by the location symbol used on the map:

1. -dVra        *dera, dra*        Narrandera, Gilgandra, ...
2. -dVri        *dry, drie, darie, thery*    Jerilderie, Mulyandry, ...
3. -djVri       *dgeri, gerie, gery, jerry*   Eumungerie, Coradgery, ...

The placenames shown in map 1 are listed in table 1 along with information on the etymology. The first four columns provide the coordinates (in decimal degrees), the placename, and its feature type. All this information has been copied from the GNR where possible, however a few extra placenames are included from other sources. The 'source' column in table 1 is where the placename is associated with a meaning in old (usually 19th century) records. The 'stem' and 'gloss' column provides the stem and its meaning (usually in Grant and Rudder's spelling or sometimes a similar spelling using cover symbols such as R for an indeterminate rhotic, or D for an indeterminate non-peripheral stop consonant).

Note that the first vowel of the Comitative suffix is the high vowel /u/, and so placenames ending like *dara* are unlikely candidates to involve the Comitative suffix. This fits with the lack of etymological information for any of the potential candidates (such as *Wattamondara*). Also, no placenames happen to be included whose spelling terminates like *djVra*, again because for none of the candidates (such as *Cookamidgera*) is there etymological information.

In table 2 are other placenames in the same general area which appear to involve the Comitative ending, with for each the Wiradjuri stem which appears best to match with the form of the placename. The placenames in Table 2, however, lack supporting testimony from older sources, and the association with the Wiradjuri stem is no more than a suggestion, one that may be tested by further research. The placenames listed in Table 2 are shown on Map 2.



**Map 2: Location of placenames possibly with the Comitative suffix, without historical corroboration (Table 2), Equirectangular projection.**

Source: Made with QGIS and Natural Earth, free vector and raster map data from [naturalearthdata.com](http://naturalearthdata.com).

## 4. Discussion

Now that we have assembled the fairly secure information in Table 1 (and Map 1), and the more speculative but nonetheless valuable information in Table 2 (and Map 2), we can make some generalisations about the geographic distribution of the Wiradjuri Comitative placenames, and about the form of the suffix, and about its meaning and that of words bearing the suffix.

### 4.1. Geographic distribution

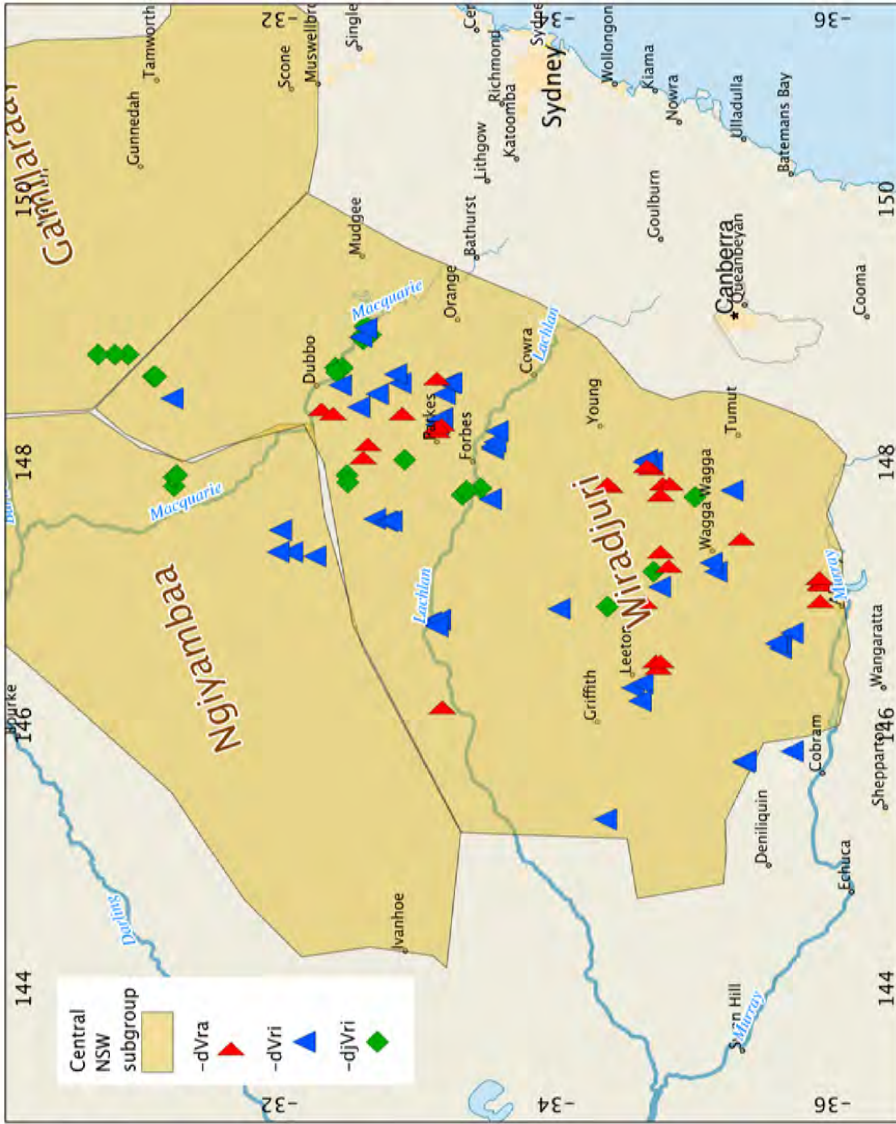
The placenames with a fairly secure Wiradjuri etymology (those in Table 1 and on Map 1) are, unsurprisingly, within the territory of Wiradjuri. This can be seen more clearly on Map 3, on which the language areas have been marked by Bown (2011) in accordance with Tindale's (1970) map and similar sources.

The only names not within the Wiradjuri area indicated on Map 3 are a couple of names (*Cajildry* etc, and *Gradgery*) within Ngiyampaa country not far north-west of Wiradjuri country, and *Teridgerie* in the north. Interestingly the GNR tells us that *Teridgerie Creek* has *Terembone Creek* as an alternate name, and previous names 'Myall Creek; Urawilkie or Terembong Creek Teridg; Urawilkie Creek'; among these *Terembone* ~ *Terembong* bears the Comitative suffix *-buwan* of the local language.

The names of Table 1 are noticeably absent from a strip along the east of Wiradjuri territory. The absence may be an accidental by-product of the adventitious ways in which Indigenous placenames made it onto colonial maps, or there may be some underlying causes discernible from the history of the early colonial period. One is that the colonists spreading westward from the Sydney region when first encountering Wiradjuri tended not to record Indigenous placenames, especially in the period before it was encouraged by the authorities (notably Macquarie and Mitchell). Another possibility is that Wiradjuri language is not involved in placenames in this eastern strip, and that the Wiradjuri spread eastward to occupy the strip when the original owning groups could not sustain their presence there (whether from disease, massacre, or forced relocation). Clearly this is a fraught topic, and I leave it for considered historical investigation.<sup>5</sup>

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5 There is a parallel clustering of placenames ending in *bri*, such as *Narrabri*, *Boggabri*, *Collarenebri*, *Kenebri*, *Mickibri*. These derive from the Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay suffix *-baraay* (the reflex of *\*-baraay* 'Comitative' pGY, Austin 1997: 33). Another parallel cluster is formed by placenames ending in *bone* (in English spelling), such as *Quambone*, *Girilambone*, *Galargambone*, *Buttabone*, exhibiting the Comitative suffix *-buwan* (as found in Ngiyaampa). These parallel placename endings are ripe for being analysed along similar lines.



**Map 3: Placenames of Table 1 overlain on language areas map (Bower 2011), Equirectangular projection.**

Source: Made with QGIS and Natural Earth, free vector and raster map data from [naturalearthdata.com](http://naturalearthdata.com).

Turning to the placenames with speculative etymology involving the Wiradjuri Comitative, the names of Table 2, it is readily apparent that these (as on Map 2) are spread over a broader area. More so than on Maps 1 and 3, a number are located away from the focal cluster, and we can suspect these are not actually original Wiradjuri Comitative placenames. There are a couple of possible explanations for the existence of these outliers. One is that the placename shows a chance resemblance to a Wiradjuri word, but actually derives from its local language and does not exhibit the Wiradjuri Comitative ending. One possible example of this is Gindantherie Parish (about 35 km north of Lithgow).<sup>6</sup>

Another explanation for an apparent outlier is that it is a transplanted name, that is, one copied to another location in the colonial period or later. I have tried to minimise the effect of transplanted copy names in this study by the rule of thumb that names borne by natural or indigenous features are more likely to be original than names borne by an introduced feature (such as a street, house or small property). A copy name is noticeable when it is geographically out of place and spelled the same as a prior placename recorded within the focal cluster. A candidate example is Tarrabandra, a name applied to three separate Parishes; the ones in the far north-west and far south of the state may well have been copied, whereas the intermediate Parish is associated with a Rural Place (near Gundagai). We need to look for further historical evidence bearing on whether the outlier placenames were indeed transplanted.

Of course a transplanted name might be located well within traditional Wiradjuri country, and thus will not have an anomalous location. Similarly, some unanalysed placename may just show a chance resemblance to the Comitative ending. It has to be accepted that, given our incomplete record of the full Wiradjuri lexicon, and an absence of origin information for some placenames, there will be some placenames with unresolvable etymologies.

## 4.2. The Wiradjuri Comitative suffix

Grant and Rudder's Wiradjuri Dictionary (quoted in the Introduction) draws on the two previous published descriptions of Wiradjuri grammar. Both those descriptions date from the period 1838–40, at the Wellington Valley Mission, and were written independently of each other. Both arose from a missionary who was learning the language, namely J.W. Günther, and William Watson. (None of Watson's original analysis survives, and we know of it from his collaboration with the visiting philologist Horatio Hale.)

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<sup>6</sup> The name is borne also by a natural feature in the area, Gindantherie Pinnacle, for which the GNR records 'Named after the Parish in which it is situated.' This is an example counter to my rule of thumb: normally we would expect a Parish to be named after a natural feature rather than the reverse; however the natural feature name is of recent origin, and was 'Proposed 17th October 2006'.



The 19th century grammars describe the Comitative suffix, and transcribed it as follows:

*-durai* ‘Conjunctive case’ (Günther 1892)

*-dhurei, -dhurai* (Watson in Hale 1846)

*-durei* ‘with, in company with’ (Hale 1846: 492)<sup>7</sup>

Consistent with this, Austin (1997: 39) reconstructed *\*-dhurraay* ‘comitative’ for the Ngiyampaa-Wiradjuri subgroup of Proto Central NSW (pCNSW), drawing also on Donaldson’s (1980) grammar of Ngiyampaa, Wiradjuri’s closest neighbour, and the only other language whose Comitative suffix can have the same form as Wiradjuri’s:

*-DHuray* is occasionally substituted for *-buwan* by some Trida speakers.

It does not appear to function differently from *-buwan* in any way, except that it is rarely used. (Donaldson 1980: 112).

In Ngiyampaa as in Wiradjuri, the suffix is the nominal Comitative, and “can often be conveniently glossed as ‘having’ or ‘(being) with’” (Donaldson 1980: 107). Note however there are next to no recorded placenames containing *-DHuray* in Ngiyampaa country (the exception is *Cajildry* etc on the Bogan River, mentioned in section 4.1 above). This would fit with Donaldson’s (1980: 107) observation that the Ngiyampaa Comitative ‘cannot mark forms whose reference is definite’: placenames, like any proper name, are inherently definite.

The 19th century grammars of Wiradjuri described allomorphy in the nominal case endings of the Ergative and Locative, but mention no variation in the Comitative.<sup>8</sup> That is, they do not tell us about variation that is now readily seen in the recorded Wiradjuri placenames. Consider the placenames of types *dVra* and *dVri* on Map 1; both types have much the same spread across the Wiradjuri area. Notice though that almost all the placenames of types *dVra* and *dVri* in Table 1 have a *n* or *l* immediately preceding the suffix (as in *Narrandera*, *Jerilderie*, and so on), whereas in the *djVri* type a palatal nasal (in pronunciation) or vowel immediately precedes the suffix (as in *Eumungerie*, *Coradgery*). There is only one vowel-final stem (*dhulu* ‘spear’) represented in the *dVra* and *dVri* types in Table 1.

<sup>7</sup> Hale (1846: 483-484) differed from ‘the orthography of the missionaries’ in ‘the omission of unnecessary letters, such as double consonants, and the h, which is employed by them to denote sometimes a nasal and sometimes a dental pronunciation of the consonant which it accompanies’ and it is clear from his notes that he observed a dental articulation of the stop beginning this suffix. Hale implies that the *r* is rolled or trilled (not the glide as in standard English). Hale also noted that the language basically had three vowels, and that *e, o* were variants of *i, u* respectively. Hence the three analysts effectively agree on the form and meaning of the suffix.

<sup>8</sup> Richards (1902-03) does comment on variation between *dh* and *dj* (and *y*) variants, as witness the title of his articles.

The pattern can be described as an assimilation of the first consonant of the suffix, along these lines:

- $DH \rightarrow d$  immediately following  $n$  or  $l$
- $DH \rightarrow dj$  immediately following a palatal consonant ( $y$ ,  $ny$ )

Note that some of the  $djVri$  type are derived from a stem ending in  $y$ , such as *garay* in *Coradgery*, and the  $y$  drops out when the suffix is added. The general allomorphy pattern here accords with the pattern in Ngiyampaa, as detailed by Donaldson (1980).

### 4.3 Final vowel variation and doublets

There is variation evident also in the final vowel of the Comitative placenames. It seems that the  $-DHuray$  suffix can take two forms  $-DHura$  (the  $dVra$  type above) and  $-DHuri$  (the  $dVri$  and  $djVri$  types above). This variation was not described in the 19th century grammars of Wiradjuri. I have not detected any pattern to the final vowel variation, apart from a partial geographical component: most  $dVra$  type placenames on Map 1 (represented by a red pushpin) are in the southern half of the distribution. There are only two in the northern half: *Bulgandramine* and *Bindogandra*, and both of these are somewhat unusual: *Bulgandramine* is the only placename where the stem+Comitative is compounded with another noun, *barrgan+dura-mayin* ‘boomerang+Comitative-man’;<sup>9</sup> and *Bindogandra* has an alternate of  $dVri$  type, *Bindogandri*. On the other hand, several of the  $dVra$  type placenames with speculative etymologies (Table 2) are in the north, such as *Gilgandra*, *Gunnegaldra* and *Tenandra*.

It can be noted here that there are a few Comitative placenames recorded by Günther near his Wellington Valley Mission, and they include the only known placenames which retained the final diphthong of the Comitative. These are presented in Table 3. Two of these, *Dawindurai* ~ *Douwingerie* and *Yurugaidyurai*, are not listed in the GNR and there appears to be no other record of *Yurugaidyurai*. We might infer from this slim evidence that the pronunciation of the final  $ay$  diphthong changed to a simple vowel  $a$  or  $i$  during the 19th century.

Further on this variation, there are some pairs of similar placenames differing mainly in the final vowel of the ending (on the same stem), like the *Bindogandra* / *Bindogandri* pair already discussed. Some of the pairs are quite distinct locations (such as *Geraldra* / *Gereldery* / *Jerilderie*, and *Willandra* / *Willanthry* / *Willandry*), and some are a single location with variant forms of what we can presume is the one name (such as *Cootamundra* / *Cootamundry* and *Gunnegaldrie* / *Gunnegaldra*).

<sup>9</sup> The final  $y$  of  $-DHuray$  also deletes before the suffix  $-Da$  in forming the instrumental suffix combination  $-DHurada$ ; just as the final  $y$  of a stem (such as *garay* mentioned above, or *wiray* ‘no’ in the name *Wiradjuri*) deletes before  $-DHuray$ .

The others to be found in the tables are *Ulandra / Ulundry Yullundry*, and *Timaldra / Timaldrie*. (Another pair, not listed in the tables because of the lack of even a speculative etymology, is *Mundawaddra / Mundawaddery* in the Lockhart district.) The spread of these variant pairs counts against the north/south pattern discerned on Map 1, and we are left without a satisfactory explanation for the final variation.

#### 4.4 Semantic pattern

Consideration of semantics can assist the assessment of the fragmentary etymological information. For the placenames with relatively secure etymology, in Table 1, we can see that the stem meanings are concrete entities: flora and fauna terms, some artefacts, and some topographic terms. This semantic range corresponds fairly well with the range seen across the speculative etymologies indicated in Table 2.

### 5. Conclusion

The study shows that placename evidence can provide linguistic information to supplement grammatical description, and can demonstrate the affiliation with country of a particular Indigenous language. The study of this one suffix used to form placenames in one language (Wiradjuri) has shown a logical pattern in variations in the form of the suffix. The geographic distribution of the placenames is shown to match, and thereby be a further expression of, the extent of Wiradjuri country.

Table 1. Toponyms in *-DHurray* with recorded source, in form types, each ordered alphabetically by stem.

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	stem	gloss
dVra						
-32.60	148.10	Bulgandramine	Rural place	DDB (Dubbo) AAJ 1-2,12; JJ Garnsey SM 3.6,98	barragan <sup>A</sup>	boomerang (etc)
-32.63	148.20	Bulgandramine	Parish			
-33.13	148.30	Bindogundra	Rural Place		bindugan	mussel
-33.17	148.35	Bindogundra	Parish			
-33.13	148.33	Bindogundra Creek	Creek			
-33.13	148.70	Brymedura	Rural Place, Parish	SM 7.6,88 Manildra; Stutchbury 1852	?	'a mallee hen's nest'
-34.38	147.88	Geraldra	Parish		dyiRil	reeds
-34.37	147.90	Geraldra	Trig. Station			
-34.37	147.90	Geraldra Hill	Hill			
-35.33	147.48	Cajaldura Hill	Hill	JJ Baylis	gadyal	hollow
-33.15	148.25	Kamandra	Parish	'old woman' <i>Western Champion</i> 21/12/1916,22 <a href="http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112321812">http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112321812</a>	ngamandhuray <sup>B</sup>	a marriageable woman
-34.81	147.28	Kindra	Trig. Station	JJ Baylis	giiN-	tree sp.
-34.75	147.38	Kindra Creek	River			
-34.65	148.03	Cootamundra	Locality	C Richards SM 5.11,181; Kuta-	guDamang	turtle
-34.63	147.00	Cootamundra	Parish	mundra 'river turtle' Howitt 1904:56 <sup>C</sup>		
-34.68	148.02	Cootamundra	Trig. Station			
-35.90	147.18	Mulyanjandera		JFH Mitchell p6 = SM 8.4,15 Yan is to go.	maliyaN	eaglehawk
-35.90	147.14	Mullanjandra	Trig. Station		maliyaN	eaglehawk

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	stem	gloss
-35.90	147.18	Mullianjandra	Parish			
-35.92	147.13	Mullianjandra Creek	Creek			
-35.90	147.01	Mullengandra	Trig. Station		(malungan?) <sup>o</sup>	
-35.92	147.13	Mullengandra	Locality, Ck			
-35.90	147.18	Mullengandra	Parish			
-34.72	146.55	Narrandera	Parish	C Richards SM	ngaRang	frill-necked lizard, 'prickly lizard'
-34.73	146.50	Narrandera	Trig. Station	5.11,181; Nurrung-derry Woolrych		
-34.75	146.55	Narrandera	Locality	1890:68, Howitt 1904:56 <sup>c</sup>		
-33.18	146.20	Hyandra	Parish	'trees growing in locality now called Oak'	ngany (ngayiny?)	oak tree, 'bull oak
-32.88	148.43	Hyandra	Parish	RASA 2004:137	Ngain(y) 'The "Forest" oak or "Belar" tree' (C Richards SM 5.10,165) (sc. <i>Casuarina cristata</i> )	<i>Casuarina luehmannii</i> (Grant & Rudder 2010)
-32.30	148.47	Hyandra	Rural Place	Euabalong		
-32.38	148.43	Hyandra Well	Spring			
-34.77	147.90	Ulandra	Parish		yulang	'a little shrub' (G in F 109)
-34.82	147.90	Ulandra	Trig. Station			
-34.75	147.82	Ulandra Creek	Creek			
<b>dVri</b>						
-35.62	146.60	Bulgandry	Rural Place	TL Richardson SM 2.11,212	bargan ~ balgang	boomerang
-35.62	146.63	Bulgandry	Trig. Station			
-35.59	146.64	Bulgandry	Parish			
-33.13	148.33	Bindogandri Creek	Creek		bindugan	mussel
-33.13	148.30	Bindogandri	Rural Place			
-33.17	148.35	Bindogandri	Parish			
-32.57	148.43	Dilladerry Spring	Spring	SM 7.4,43 Dubbo District	dhulu	spear (G in F 82)

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	stem	gloss
-33.23	148.62	Dulladerry Creek	Creek	A Dulhunty SM 3.2,32	dhulu	
-33.18	148.53	Delladerry	Ck		dhulu	
-35.27	147.80	Dellateroy Creek <sup>E</sup>	Creek		dhulu	
-32.70	148.53	Dilladerry	Rural Place		dhulu	
-32.43	148.60	Dilladery Creek	Creek			
-33.23	148.62	Dulladerry	Creek, Parish	'Dulladulladerry Ck' Stutchbury 1852	dhulu, dhuludhulu	big logs of wood (G in F 82)
-34.74	147.07	Dulah Dulah Derry Lagoon	Lagoon	RB Mackenzie SM 7.3,43	dhuludhulu	
-35.36	145.75	Jerilderie	Town	C Richards SM 5.11,181	dyiRil	reeds, reed spear
-35.70	145.82	Gereldery	Parish		dyiRil	
-35.35	145.73	Jerilderie	Trig. Station		dyiRil	
-31.98	147.33	Cajildry	HS	TL Richardson SM 2.9,155[166]	gadhal	smoke (cf gadjal 'hollow')
-32.00	147.50	Cadduldury			gadhal	
-32.08	147.33	Caduldary			gadhal	
-32.00	147.50	Cagildry		SM 7.6,90 Dandaloo	gadhal	
-32.25	147.30	Cajildry	Parish		gadhal	
-32.00	147.50	Cudduldury			gadhal	
-34.55	146.30	Gogeldrie	Locality	JJ Baylis	gadyal	hollow
-34.62	146.33	Gogeldrie	Parish			
-32.68	147.58	Gobondery	Rural Place		guba(ng)	Cooba, native willow
-33.08	146.80	Coobothery	HS		guba(ng)	
-32.77	147.57	Gobondry	Parish		guba(ng)	
-32.80	147.57	Gobondry Mountains	Hill		guba(ng)	
-33.15	146.82	Goobothery	Parish		guba(ng)	

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	stem	gloss
-33.13	146.77	Goobothery Ridge	Ridge	SM 7.6.88 Condobolin	guba(ng)	
-33.52	147.73	Gooburthey Hill	Hill		guba(ng)	
-34.68	148.02	Cootamundry	Trig. Station		gudhamang	turtle
-34.65	148.03	Cootamundry	Town			
-34.63	148.02	Cootamundry Creek	Creek			
-33.53	148.13	Mulyandry	Locality		maliyaN	eaglehawk
-33.53	148.12	Mulyandry	Parish			
-33.55	148.17	Mulyandry	Trig. Station			
-33.57	148.25	Mulyandry Creek	Creek			
-35.70	146.72	Walbundrie	Locality	JJ Baylis 'hurt in the hip'	wirbunba	lame (G in F 106)
-32.62	149.03	Waughgundrie		SM 7.6.89 Wellington	waagan	crow
-34.02	146.90	Wallandry Creek <sup>F</sup>	Creek	G in F 65	walang	stone
-35.15	147.18	Yarragundry	Trig. Station	JJ Baylis 'black lumps on gum trees'	yaRa-gaN-	white gum --?
-32.83	148.68	Yullundry	Locality	SM 7.6.90 Walgett	yulang	'a little shrub' (G in F 109)
-31.22	148.50	Ulundry	Parish		yulang	
-32.87	148.62	Yullundry	Trig. Station		yulang	
-35.12	147.25	Uranquintry	Parish, Town	JJ Baylis Yerongquinty 'plenty of rain', Reed 1969:143	yuRung	cloud, rain
-34.35	145.30	Uardry	Parish	JJ Baylis	yuwaR	yellow box tree
-34.60	146.20	Euwarderry Lagoon	Anabranch		yuwaR	

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	stem	gloss
<b>dVrai</b>						
-32.58	148.97	Dawindurai		G 1840 MS p341 = 97	dhawiny	stone axe
<b>djVri</b>						
-32.58	148.97	Balbudgerie		SM 7.6.89 Wellington	barrbay	rock wallaby
-34.70	147.18	Berry Jerry	Trig. Station	JJ Baylis AAJ 1.2,12	birri	white box tree, <i>E. albens</i>
-35.00	147.75	Wantabadgery <sup>6</sup>	Parish	SM 7.6.89 Mudgee 'fighting'	bundi-nya	to fall
-35.07	147.70	Wantabadgery Lagoon	Lagoon			
-30.90	148.83	Teridgerie	Locality	Cain 1923:372	daRi	old stumps of grass <sup>H</sup>
-30.80	148.89	Teridgerie	Parish	Tirridgerie 'rough bushes which grows in creeks'	daRi	
-30.68	148.62	Teridgerie	Creek		daRi	
-32.58	148.97	Douwingerie		SM 7.6.89 Wellington	dhawiny	stone axe
-32.62	149.05	Galwadgerie Gully	Gully	SM 7.6.89 Wellington	galuwa	lizard
-32.65	148.98	Galwadgere	Parish		galuwa	
-32.90	148.03	Coradgerie	Rural Place	SM 7.6.90 Peak Hill	garay	sand
-33.45	147.82	Corradgerie Range	Ridge		garay	sand
-31.23	147.83	Gradgerie	Rural Place		garay	sand
-33.32	147.77	Corridgerie	Parish		garay	sand
-33.35	147.80	Corridgerie	Trig. Station			
-33.35	147.80	Corridgerie Ridge	Ridge			
-31.23	147.90	Gradgerie	Parish		garay	sand
-31.25	147.92	Gradgerie	Trig. Station			
-32.40	148.73	Murrumbidgerie	Locality, Parish	'Murrumbidgere' Stuchbury 1852; E Gastelow SM	maRumbang	very good
-32.41	148.70	Murrumbidgerie Fall	Rapids	2.11,209		



Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	stem	gloss
-32.48	147.92	Mungery	Rural Place	DDB (Dubbo) AAJ 1.2,12; 'a place of native willow' (SM 2.11,211-3); 'sticky mud' (SM 3.6,98 7.4,58, 14.2,39), 'red ground' (SM 7.6,90 Peak Hill)	muny	swampy black soil; a kind of ground spider G in F 99
-32.49	147.86	Mungery	Trig. Station			
-31.10	148.67	Mungery	Parish			
-31.08	148.67	Mungery Creek	Creek			
-34.37	146.92	Yarranjerry Creek	Creek	G in F 108	yarrany	Acacia <i>homalophylla</i>
<b>djVrai</b>						
-32.60	148.95	Yurugaityurai		G in F 109	yuRugay	thistle

Note A: The placename is glossed as 'blackfellow with a boomerang in his hand' (DDB (Dubbo) AAJ 1.2,12) Also Bulgandirramine dirra 'hand' RB Mackenzie SM 7.3,4,3; 'throwing boomerang from the hand' SM 7.4,58, corrected 'man with a shield' SM 7.5,77; 'where boomerangs are found' Peak Hill SM 7.6,90; Bulgandrammi from bulgan-derria-mine SM 14.2,39 (? from JJ Garnsey). The second stem is mayiN 'Aboriginal man'.

Note B: 'Ngamondurai—a marriageable woman' 'Ngamon—milk' (Günther 1892: 91).

Note C: Howitt (1904: 56) says this name applies to one of the sections (hordes) of the Wiradjuri 'perpetuated in the names of the places where these sections had their headquarters'.

Note D: The GNR gives Mullanjandra as the previous spelling of the four Mullengandra. Donaldson (1985: 77) proposed the etymology Maliyan-kaan-thurray 'with a small or young eaglehawk or eaglehawks'. The modern pronunciation of Mullengandra (with g pronounced [g]) might also allow the stem malungaN 'girl', as for Mullengugery (Table).

Note E: The placename Dellateroy is included because of its similarity to Dilladery, which in turn is sometimes given as an alternate of Dulladerry, and thus related to dhulu 'spear'. However, it is in a separate locality, has no related origin information itself, and is the only placename in this Table where the ending is spelled as a voiceless stop (t) rather than a voiced stop (d, dj, etc.).

Note F: Another possible placename with the stem walang is Wallanthery (a Locality and Parish at 33.35°S 145.83°E).

Note G: Charles Sturt first recorded this placename as Pondebadgery Plain (1829) (Reed 1969: 145), which form could be derived from the verb bundi-nya 'to fall', fighting with the meaning 'fighting'. However the connection with the 'fighting' meaning is by no means certain, as it is recorded in a Mudjee list, from a long way north of Wantabadgery; the Mudjee list may relate to Wantabadgery Creek (31.66°S 149.02°E) east of Gilgandra. Also J.J. Baylis recorded Wantabadgery 'getting wet', which lacks corroboration.

Note H: Darri 'old stumps of grass' (Günther 1892: 80) may be the same word as Dtha'ree 'pitted, excavated, hollow, casts' (C. Richards 1902: 166).

## 2. Comitative placenames in central NSW

Table 2. Toponyms in -DHurray with no recorded source, in form types, each ordered alphabetically by suggested stem.

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
dVra						
-34.17	147.63	Boginderra	Parish		bagin	wound, sore; evil spirit
-34.28	147.63	Boginderra Hills	Hill			
-34.77	146.17	Banandra	Parish		baNang	flesh (not edible)
-34.72	146.20	Banandra State Forest	Forest			
-32.83	149.07	Boduldura Creek	Creek		buDul buDul	far off, high; bluish air at a distance
-32.88	149.10	Boduldura	Parish			
-32.77	148.88	Blathery Creek	Creek		biilaa	forest oak or belah <i>Casuarina cristata</i>
-33.3	148.60	Blathery		Stuchbury 1852		
-35.12	148.18	Tarrabandra	Rural Place		dhaRabaN	having many wives; to sit cross-legged
-29.67	143.24	Tarrabandra	Parish			
-35.15	148.17	Tarrabandra	Parish			
-36.90	148.50	Tarrabandra	Parish			
-35.97	146.85	Jindera	Trig. Station		dhin	meat, flesh; inner rind of wild pear
-35.97	146.88	Jindera	Locality			
-35.97	146.92	Jindera	Parish			
-36.02	146.83	Jindera Hills	Hill			
-36.05	147.93	Tintaldra	Locality		dhindDar	bald-headed
-31.60	147.85	Tenandra	Trig. Station		dhinhang	foot
-35.07	147.82	Tenandra	Trig. Station			
-35.00	147.83	Tenandra	Parish			

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
-31.47	147.93	Tenandra	Parish			
-31.22	148.77	Tenandra	Rural Place			
-33.67	148.78	Tenandra	Parish			
-32.33	148.98	Tenandra	Parish			
-32.95	148.03	Tenandra Creek	Creek			
-31.20	148.72	Tenandra Creek	Creek			
-33.68	148.75	Tenandra Creek	Creek			
-31.33	149.07	Tenandra Creek	Creek			
-31.22	148.73	Tenandra Hill	Hill			
-33.65	148.70	Tenandra Knob	Hill			
-32.95	148.05	Tenandra Plain	Plain			
-31.71	148.67	Gilgandra	Locality		gilgaay'	gilgai, holes on ground
-31.70	147.83	Gunnegaldra	HS		guNigal	plain, valley
-33.20	148.62	Manildra	Locality	Minildra on Stuchbury 1852; cf. Nash 2010	?	
-30.92	144.56	Wallandra	Parish		walang ?	stone ?
-33.19	145.68	Wallandra	Parish			
-34.28	143.02	Willandra Billabong	Billabong		?	?
-32.95	143.82	Willandra	Parish			
-33.03	143.85	Willandra Anabranch	Creek			
-33.16	144.34	Willandra	Parish			
-33.20	145.13	Willandra	Rural Place	'little waters, creek' E Sharpe SM 2.11,211		

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
-33.20	145.27	Willandra Creek (previously Billabong)	Creek			
-33.97	146.89	Willandra, previously Wallandra	Trig. Station			
-34.03	146.92	Willandra	Parish			
-32.23	148.52	Whylandra Creek, Willandra Creek, Woolandra Creek	Creek			
-32.37	149.68	Wyaldra	Trig. Station		wayal	kangaroo skin
-32.37	149.65	Wyaldra	Parish			
-32.32	149.60	Wyaldra Creek	Creek			
-32.36	148.93	Windora	Rural Place		wiing	wood, fire
-33.25	146.63	Yaddra	Rural Place	McCarthy (1963) in GNR	yaDal	to be too narrow
-32.53	147.57	Yethera	Rural Place		yaDal	to be too narrow
<b>dVri</b>						
-34.05	146.03	Ballandry	Trig. Station	JJ Baylis AAJ 1.2,12	balang	head; Ballanda 'long ago; at the first; in the beginning' (G in F 70)
-34.08	146.10	Ballandry Tank	Tank	'far away'		

2. Comitative placenames in central NSW

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
-32.40	147.12	Bumbaldry	Parish		? banbaɹʲ	the place where the native men meet first in the morning; a place of assembly (G)
-33.87	148.42	Bumbaldry	Locality			
-33.90	148.43	Bumbaldry	Village			
-33.92	148.50	Bumbaldry	Parish			
-33.90	148.42	Bumbaldry Creek	Creek			
-33.85	148.42	Bumbaldry Hills	Ridge			
-31.14	145.89	Tindayrey	Parish		dhin	meat, flesh
-35.70	149.32	Tinderry	Locality		dhin	meat, flesh
-32.87	149.00	Tinandry			dhinhang	foot
-32.82	148.85	Gerotherie	HS?		dyiru	kangaroo rat
-34.28	146.98	Kildary Creek	Creek		gil	urine
-34.13	147.00	Kildary	Rural Place			
-34.27	147.03	Kildary	Trig. Station			
-34.15	147.12	Kildary	Parish			
-33.17	150.25	Gindantherie	Parish		gindhaany	ringtail possum
-33.20	148.30	Cookamethery	out station	<i>Western Champion</i> 21/12/1916.22 <a href="http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112321812">http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112321812</a> ; later Cookamidgera		
-32.87	148.78	Googodery Creek	Creek		gugu	water, cup
-32.63	149.42	Goondudery	Popl		gundhay	red stringybark tree
-33.23	146.13	Gooniguldry	Pond		guNigal	plain, valley
-31.67	147.73	Gunnegaldrie Tank	Tank		guNigal	
-33.23	146.13	Gunniguldrie	HS		guNigal	
-32.87	148.02	Coogoorderoy	Ck		guugur	knee

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
-34.35	147.33	Quandary	Parish		guwaN <sup>k</sup>	blood
-34.33	147.35	Quandary	Trig. Station			
-34.38	147.32	Quandary	Locality			
-34.40	147.32	Quandary Tank	Dam			
-35.47	147.60	Murraguldrie	Parish		?	
-35.47	147.68	Murraguldrie Creek	Ck			
-31.78	147.92	Wambandry	Hs			
-33.20	147.18	Willamundry Creek	Creek		wuluma	calf of leg
-32.52	149.60	Eurunderee	Locality		yuRun, yuRiin	Yoo' roon(y) 'a scab, a cicatrix' (Richards 1903:183), Yuren 'a scratch, scar, sore' (G in F 109)
-32.49	149.63	Eurundury	Trig. Station			
-32.48	149.65	Eurundury	Parish			
-32.55	149.72	Eurundury Creek	Creek			
<b>djVra</b>						
-33.20	148.30	Cookamidgera	Parish, Village	formerly Cookamethery (see above)		
-30.30	149.18	Gundidgera			gundi	bark shelter; Goon' jee-gang, Goon' jee, Gon'ya 'house of Europeans not native huts or camps' cf. Goon'dthai 'stringey-bark tree' (Richards 1902-03:83)
-35.33	147.65	Keajura	Parish		gival? givan?	ashamed, stung, dug into, ground down; cf. Keadool (Nash, this volume); Gee' yan 'centipede; harlot' (Richards 1903:83)
-35.32	147.63	Keajura	Rural Place			
-35.37	147.67	Keajura Creek	Creek			
-35.37	147.67	Keajura or Six Mile Creek	Creek			

## 2. Comitative placenames in central NSW

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
djVri						
-32.82	148.60	Bolderogery	Parish	Balderogery	baal(d)aRa-djuri	a small plover <sup>4</sup>
-32.85	148.50	Balrudgery Creek	Creek	JJ Garnsey SM 3.6.98; Balduraidurai 'owl' (G in F);	'spur-with'	
-32.8	148.5	Braldrugery	locality ?	Stuchbury 1852	bundi	club, cudgel
-34.73	146.60	Bundidjarie Hill	Hill	J.J. Baylis AAJ 1.2.12	burri	boree tree, weeping myall
-35.53	146.07	Boregerry	Trig. Station			<i>A. pendula</i>
-33.60	148.58	Boridgery	locality ? www. bonzle.com;			
-33.75	148.57	Cocudgery			gugu	water, cup
-33.47	148.35	Trajere <sup>M</sup>	Rural Place, Parish	'where the gum leaves lie in the lagoon, flavouring and staining the water' RASA 1 p286	?	cf. Teridgerie above
-31.70	147.42	Mullengudgery	Locality		malungaN	young woman, female; a little girl (G), cf. Mullengandra above
-31.60	147.47	Mullengudgery	Parish		malungaN	
-33.24	148.46	Mandagery	Locality		mandang	wood (G)
-33.24	148.53	Mandagery	Trig. Station			
-33.30	148.62	Mandagery	Parish			
-33.07	148.81	Mandagery Creek	Creek			
-33.28	148.57	Mandagery Ridge	Ridge			

Lat	Long	Placename	designation	source	suggested stem	gloss
-35.58	146.00	Algudgerie Creek	Creek		walgawaiga	marks as on the trees near a native grave (G) [dendroglyphs]
-33.00	148.03	Weridgery	Parish		wirri	flat, level
-31.96	148.54	Eumungerie	Trig. Station		yumang	native willow, <i>A. stenophylla</i>
-31.95	148.53	Eumungerie	Parish			
-31.95	148.63	Eumungerie	Locality			

Note I: Carlindra a long waterhole. 'So called because of the large natural waterhole in the Castlereagh at this point' (W.N. Thomas SM 7.4.58). The form and sense of gilgaay are both somewhat at variance with W.N. Thomas' record; and gilgaay has not been recorded with a final nasal. Donaldson's (1985: 77) etymology is kilkaanthurray 'with a water-hole or gilgai'.

Note J: According to the surveyor Woolrych (1890: 65), Bumbaldry was "A head station near the source of the Tyagong Creek. A water hole and great bathing place of the blacks. 'Bumbáld' indicates the jumping in of the gins or women, and darée (noise) — the noise made by their plunging into the water together." Some of Woolrych's other etymologies are rather fanciful, and the elements of this one are not corroborated, other than Baminga 'to swim' (G).

Note K: Donaldson (1984: 32n26) proposed the derivation from 'blood', parallel to Quambone kuwaympuwan 'blood-having' in Ngiyampaa, and also repeated "a tradition, recorded by a local historian, that 'Quondary [as it was first spelt] ... is the aboriginal word for "place of the possum"'". The GNR also has 'place of the possum'. Donaldson found it difficult to corroborate a derivation from a 'possum' word.

Note L: If this placename contains the Comitative, it is internal (i.e. it is the word baal(d)JaRa-djuri 'spur-with' meaning 'plover'), whereas all the others here considered are formed with the Comitative externally. There is an alternative that the word is a partial reduplication not involving the Comitative, 'baaldharradharra 'plover' pGY, 43 (Austin 1997), though this matches less well the form of the placenames.

Note M: Other spellings are Tragere (Stutchbury 1852) and Trajaree (Wellington District 1870 Runs of Crown Lands, Names of Lessees, and Rents. [http://www.dcsstechnical.com.au/Rusheen/1.0\\_People.htm](http://www.dcsstechnical.com.au/Rusheen/1.0_People.htm)).



**Table 3: Comitative placenames recorded by Günther.**

<b>Günther placename</b>	<b>source</b>	<b>comment</b>
Dawindurai	'present sheep station' (Günther 1840 MS, p. 341 = 97)	Douwingerie 'rocks from which stone tomahawks were made' (Wellington district, <i>Science of Man</i> 7.6(1904),89), from dhawiny 'axe, stone axe'
Gunnandurai	'a constellation of three stars seen in the eastern horizon soon after sunset' G 1839 MS6 p. 73	root possibly meaning 'yellow', cf. gunanggunang 'yellow ochre'
Murrumbirraɖuraɪ ~ Murrumbugirri	Günther 1840 MS p. 343	cf. Murrumbidgee in Table 1
Yurugaidyurai	'name of the mountain near my home' (Günther 1892:109)	Yurugai 'thistle' (Günther 1892:109)

## References

Abbreviations in tables 1 and 2:

AAJ = *Australasian Anthropological Journal* (continued by SM)

G in F = Günther in Fraser: Günther 1892

GNR = Geographical Names Board 2011

R = Richards (1902–03)

RASA = Royal Anthropological Society of Australia

SM = *Science of man and journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia*

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