3. The diminutive suffix -*dool* in placenames of central north NSW[1]

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1. Introduction

Almost all the official Australian placenames ending in *dool* (as officially spelled) are in a region in central northern New South Wales (NSW) and adjacent Queensland; such as *Angledool* and over a dozen others. In the Riverina district of south-western NSW, in a separate language area, are about eight such toponyms, such as *Moombooldool*. This intriguing clustering invites investigation.

2. Method

The investigation was based on the 81,624 entries in the Geographical Names Register (GNR) of NSW (Geographical Names Board 2011). I also consulted the 36,165 entries in the Victorian placenames database, the Queensland register, and the *Gazetteer of Australia* (Geoscience Australia 2008).[2] The process would not have been feasible were these registers not available in bulk in digital form.

The NSW names were sorted from the end of the word, thereby grouping spellings ending in *dool*, and the few in *dule*, and one in *joole*. No other terminations were found which would rhyme with *ool* according to English spelling. The names were combined into a spreadsheet along with attributes of location and feature type and then were grouped into 'toponymic sets': placenames which involve

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1   An earlier version of this study was presented on 1 October 2005 as 'Little names: -*dool* in northern NSW' at the Australian Placenames of Indigenous Origin conference, hosted by the Australian National Placenames Survey at Geosciences Australia, Canberra, and I am grateful to the participants for comments, and subsequently to John Giacon and Maïa Ponsonnet, and Ray Wood. My interest in the topic was originally piqued in a conversation with Jack Waterford and the late Murray Chapman who unintentionally alerted me to the existence of Mercadool homestead in the Walgett district, which I then realised had to be the source for the same placename I had long known in the Parkes district.
2   These and similar resources are conveniently linked from http://www.anps.org.au/resources.html maintained by Placenames Australia (Inc).

the same base name (in the same spelling) in the one locality. For example, in the Walgett LGA (Local Government Area) the Register has four placenames which I group into a single Yarraldool toponymic set:

Yarraldool   parish

Yarraldool Bore   bore

Yarraldool Ridge   ridge

Yarraldool Sand Ridge   ridge

Typically the places in such a set are differentiatied by feature type, and/or by various derivations of the base name. Further to this illustration, note that the *Gazetteer of Australia* (Geoscience Australia 2008) has two other placenames: both are of NSW homesteads in other localities, and so I do not add these into the above toponymic set:

Yarraldool   30°00'S 152°01'E

Yarraldool   29°08'S 150°29'E

This process arrived at a collection of basic placenames (and localities thereby named) which terminate in *dool* (or *dule, joole*). Along with the coordinates these placenames were transferred (via CSV format and GPSBabel+ software) to a KML file, and thereby displayed in Google Maps and QGIS.

3. Northern inland NSW

As can be seen in Map 1, the most notable cluster of placenames terminating in *dool* (or *dule*) is in central northern NSW and adjacent Queensland. The 50 or so placenames with this termination can be viewed on Map 1. The placenames in the northern cluster are gathered in Tables 1 and 2 along with information relevant to their etymology.

First we consider in Table 1 those *-dool* placenames for which we have an etymology based on older records ('testimony') and wordlist data, the placenames for which we can have 'greatest certainty about the meaning of a placename' (Koch 2009: 147–148). For the ten or so placenames in Table 1 there is an old source[3] which identifies the stem, and all these also involve *-dool* (or *-dule*) as a suffix. The suffix is readily identifiable in languages indigenous to the district, notably the closely related Yuwaalaraay and Yuwaalayaay (the name written *Euahlayi* by Mrs Langloh Parker 1905). This suffix attaches to nominals, is written *-dhuul* or *-djuul*

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3 Notably Royal Anthropological Society of Australia (RASA) (2004) which comprises manuscript questionnaires on placenames returned in about 1899 from local Police and other officials.

in the orthography adopted for the language (or in the cover form *-DHuul* as in the *GYY Dictionary*) and carries a diminutive meaning, usually glossed '1. little, small (YR,YY,GR); 2. one (YR,YY)'. (Williams 1980; Ash et al. 2003: 68).[4]
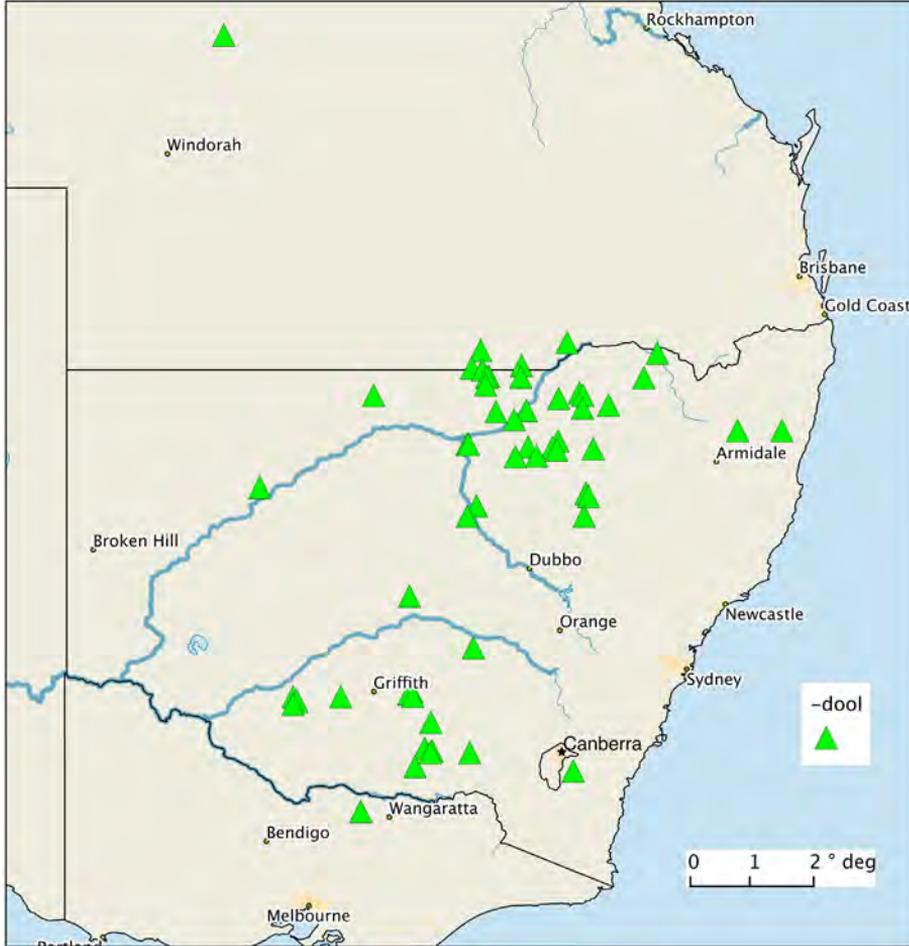
Map 1: Location of toponymic sets of placenames terminating in *dool* (or *dule, joole)* marked with green triangle*.*

Source: Made with QGIS and Natural Earth, free vector and raster map data from naturalearthdata.com.

Then in Table 2 are the remaining *-dool* placenames in the cluster in the same area, together with whatever stems in the *GYY Dictionary* can be matched with the form of the placename. The placenames in Table 2, however, lack

4 The abbreviation GYY is sometimes used to name the language comprising the closely related Gamilaraay (GR), Yuwaalaraay (YR) and Yuwaalayaay (YY) languages (Ash et al. 2003: 259).

supporting testimony from older sources. Note that the distribution of the
-*dool* placename cluster approximates the territory of Yuwaalayaay (YY) and
Yuwaalaraay (YR) as shown on the *GYY Dictionary* map (Ash et al. 2003: 2),
and extending into the adjacent Gamilaraay area but noticeably absent from
most of the eastern part of the Gamilaraay (GR) area (towards Inverell and
Tamworth). I am not aware of what the reasons might be for this absence.

Next, consider the placenames on Map 1 located away from the focal cluster. First,
the northernmost placename, the homestead Angledool in central Queensland has
the hallmarks of being a transplanted copy name: it is a homestead rather than a
natural or indigenous feature (or 19th century administrative area), and is spelled
the same as the regionally well-known NSW village inside the focal cluster.

Some of the other outliers are most likely transplants. One such is the homestead
name Mercadool west of Parkes: it is not recorded before 1900 (in a newspaper
item), and has the same spelling as a well known 19th century pastoral property
in northern NSW (see above) and of a racehorse of the period. Nor can the
word be matched with a known word in the local Wiradjuri language. Another
central NSW placename which may have been transplanted from the GYY area
is that of the homesteads Eulendool and Eulandool,[5] as there is a Eulan parish
in the Walgett LGA.[6]

I take the name of Bardool parish in north-eastern NSW (the easternmost location
on Map 1) to be a chance resemblance of the final syllable of a disyllabic word:
it is an isolated occurrence in a rather different language area. Similarly for the
only other *dool* placename in other states: Coondool Pool (Western Australia).

4. Southern inland NSW

As can be further seen on Map 1, the Riverina district in southern inland NSW
has virtually the only other placenames in Australia with the *dool* ending. The
information on these is gathered in Table 3. About half have some fragmentary
origin information. Little of the origin information can be matched with wordlist
entries for Wiradjuri, the relevant language.

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5   This name occurs on a homestead north-west of Condobolin, and also on a locality south of Dubbo not in
the Geographical Names Register (Geographical Names Board 2011) nor the *Gazetteer of Australia* (Geoscience
Australia 2008). Both of these locations are some distance south of the GYY area. However a possible Wiradjuri
stem is *yulun* 'blackwattle tree' (Grant and Rudder 2010 from *Yoo'loon(y)* Richards 1902: 183), equivalent to
dhulan (YR,YY)), and the owners of the Eulandool property south of Dubbo were told the name 'meant Wattle
Clump' (pers. comm. 19 October 2011).
6   The stem cannot be readily matched with a known GYY stem, but compare *yulan* 'skin' *Science of Man* 1897
02 27 [GCN] (J. Steele pers. comm.), *yulang* 'skin' (Curr 3), corresponding to *yulay* (GYY) 'skin'. The placenames
Ulan, and Ulandra (in the Junee area) may also be related, but there is no etymology recorded for these names.

A few of the placenames in Table 3 might have been copied from an original place the northern NSW cluster, notably the homesteads Burrandool and Yarraldool.

5. A chance syllable?

While seeking etymologies for the placenames in Tables 2 and 3, we need to allow for the possibility that final *dool* is just a syllable which chances to match the suffix morpheme *-DHuul*. To assess this we can consider the wider set of placenames, those which end in *ool*, and see what proportion of these are specifically *dool*.

Following the same method as described above, the NSW placenames were sorted from the end of the word, thereby grouping spellings ending in *ool*, and the few in *ule*. No other terminations were found which would rhyme with *ool* according to English spelling. All the names in *ool* and *ule* were combined into a spreadsheet along with attributes of location and feature type. Next, names that clearly involve English words were then excluded (e.g. names with *Wool*, *Pool* or *School*). Also the dozen or so placenames in north central NSW involving the topographic term *Warrambool* (Nash 2011) and similarly the dozen or so names with the term *Wakool* in the western Riverina, were set aside.

The locations of the remaining toponymic sets are displayed in Map 2. It is apparent on Map 2 that the green triangle *dool* markers are in the minority except in the north central NSW cluster (where they dominate). Note particularly that in the Riverina there are many more *ool* placenames than just the *dool* names, and so (in the absence of other evidence) the chances are higher there that a final *dool* is just a syllable not a morpheme and not a suffix in its own right. I conclude from the distribution shown in Map 2 that *dool* names predominate just where they are likely to involve the GYY suffix *-DHuul*, and elsewhere the placenames are likely to end in a meaningless syllable (i.e. not a morpheme) written *dool* (or else are a transplanted copy of a genuine *-dool* name from the GYY area).
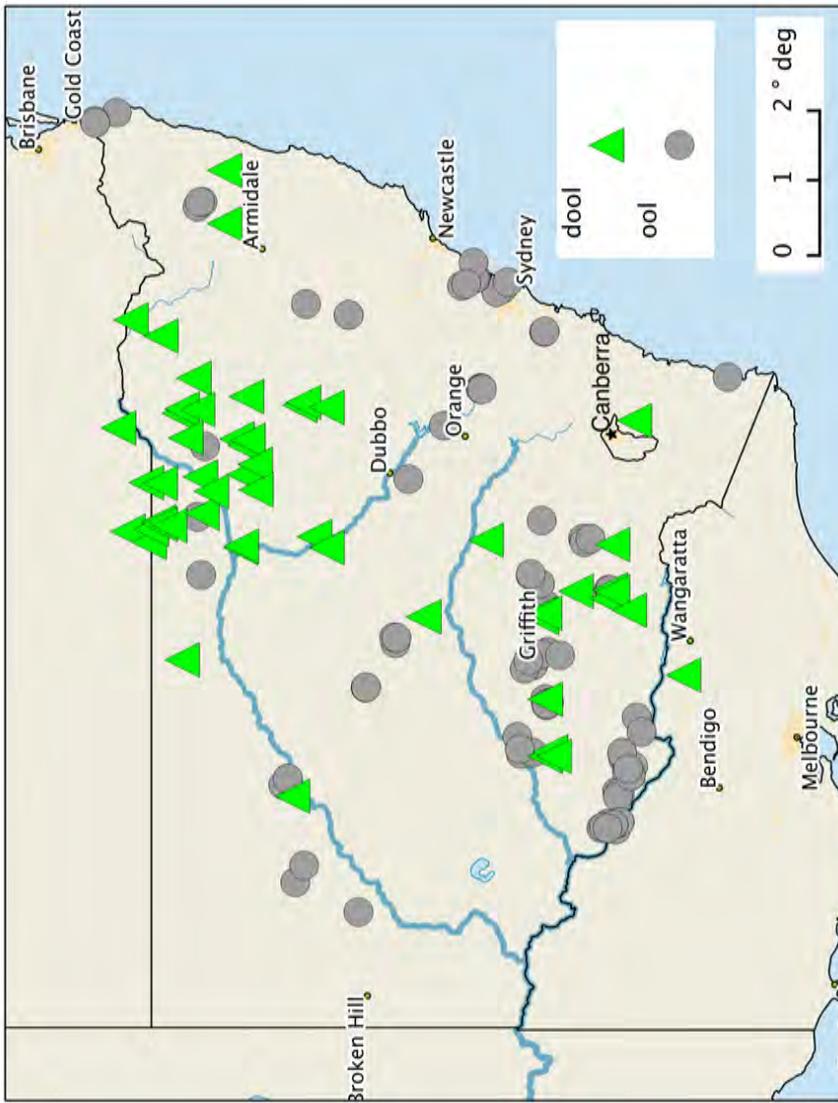
Map 2: Location of toponymic sets of placenames terminating in *ool* (*or ule*) marked with grey circle, along with *dool* (and *dule*) placenames of Map 1 with green triangle.

Source: Made with QGIS and Natural Earth, free vector and raster map data from naturalearthdata.com.

6. Semantic patterns

6.1 Stem types

Returning to the GYY placenames of northern inland NSW considered above, we can add some semantic considerations to help 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 mostly concrete entities: two flora terms ('reeds' and 'swamp oak'), and two physical features ('cracks', 'stone') along possibly with 'rockhole' (as proposed in the note to *Mildool* above as an extended sense of 'eye'). The two non-concrete stems are attributes 'small' and 'blind, blunt', though possibly both denoting humans (or animals) ('child' and 'blind person').

These semantic ranges fit fairly well with the speculative etymologies indicated in Table 2: the possible GYY stems listed in Table 2 include flora terms (and also animals), a physical feature ('steep bank'), and human attributes.

6.2 Semantics of the 'Diminutive'

The *GYY Dictionary* glosses *-DHuul* as '1. little, small; 2. one' with the comment 'This suffix is attached to nouns, it has a wide range of meanings.'

The second sense is apparent where the suffix occurs in some GYY lexemes, such as Gamilaraay *dhiidjuul* 'piece of meat' from *dhii* 'meat' and Gamilaraay *gaaydjuul* 'small-little, just, one' based on *gaay* '1. small, little; 2. child'.[7] In other words, the so-called diminutive does not always carry the sense of 'little, small', but rather sometimes functions as a definitiser or individuator, related to its hypocoristic function and the formation of proper names. This extended function of the diminutive is not uncommon in languages around the world; see Dressler and Barbaresi's (1994: 116–169) wide-ranging discussion, and Jurafsky (1996: 555–556) on the Individuating or Partitive sense of the diminutive.

It is typical for a diminutive morpheme to have other senses as well as the two noted in the *GYY Dictionary*. It is common for the diminutive to be used affectively, so that the diminutive of X expresses an attitude to X, something like 'dear (little) X'. A couple of GYY lexemes possibly involve an affective component: *milanduul* (Y) 'alone, only one' (*milan* 'one'), and *marayrrdhuul* 'childless woman' from *marayrr* 'no, none', *-dhuul* 'one'. And in some languages the diminutive of a placename expresses that the place is familiar (Jurafsky 1996: 539 on Cantonese; Simpson 2001).

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7   Recently an extra sense has been added for *gaaydjuul*: 'suffix/prefix' (Giacon 2006: 2), probably drawing on the homophonous stem *gaay* (YR,YY) '1. word; 2. message; 3. language; 4. story'.

From some of the glosses from old sources given in Table 1 we can see that the 'small' sense is not always present in GYY diminutives. For instance, when suffixed to a human attribute stem *-DHuul* means 'the one who is', possibly also with an affective component, such as *gaaynduul* 'baby' (Kiandool), and probably *mugadhuul* 'blind person' (Mookadool and possibly Murkadool). In the neighbouring language to the south-west, Ngiyampaa, '*-DHul* is a singular diminutive' and 'the 'littleness' of the diminutive is associated with emotional attachment' (Donaldson 1980: 100–102).[8]

It is thus likely that some of the *-dool* placenames do not involve the sense 'small' even where it might be plausible. Thus, when the diminutive is combined with a flora term such as 'reeds' or 'swamp oak', the sense could be better translated in English by the definite article; thus Drildool 'The Reeds', Mercadool 'The Oaks', Noongadool 'The Currajongs'. It is natural for a placename (as a proper name) to involve a sense of definiteness, and so it may well be that most *-dool* placenames are definites and do not involve literally smallness of size.

6.3 Diminutive placenames

Diminutives have not been reported in placenames elsewhere in Australia, at least, not in placenames in Australian Indigenous languages.

For Australian English Simpson (2001) has reported hypocoristic versions of Australian placenames, some of which (such as *Bundy* for *Bundaberg*) use the Australian English ending spelled *-y* or *-ie* which is a diminutive, among other functions. Another strand in Australian English hypocoristic placenames are formations with *The*, as in *The 'Gong* (Wollongong) (Simpson 2001). Thus there is a partial parallel in Australian English to my analysis of the *-dool* placenames in the Yuwaalayaay (and GYY) language.

Another formation which can be seen as another kind of placename diminutive is the pattern of English placenames modified with the adjective 'Little'. A placename *Little A* typically relates a location to another nearby location bearing the same base name *A*, as for instance the pair of locations Little Hartley and Hartley in the western Blue Mountains, or the Little Sandy Desert and Great Sandy Desert (in Western Australia). A related kind is represented by Little Austria in the Snowy Mountains, where the locality is named to echo a more famous distant locality with some perceived shared property. We could call this type an external diminutive; it is not uncommon in English placenames in Australia, but it is quite unusual (or perhaps nonexistent) in Australian placenames of Indigenous origin. There is no evidence that the external diminutive plays any

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8   Note, however, there are no recorded placenames containing *-DHul* in the associated Wangaaybuwan country, unless one counts the Eulandool property north-west of Condobolin.

role in the *-dool* placenames of Yuwaalayaay and Yuwaalaraay. In central NSW there appear to be some external diminutive examples involving Nyrang[9] such as Boree Nyrang and Eurow Nyrang Mountain, but these placenames likely arose in the context of NSW Pidgin.

In contrast to the external diminutive is what could be termed the internal diminutive, of which some *-dool* placenames are exemplary. Thus the example above with the clearest known origin, *Mildool*, is '[[small rockhole] place]' rather than '[small [rockhole place]]'; the other, Yarraldool '[[small stone] place]', is also based on a physical feature stem. As an aside, note that English placenames with internal diminutive are also typically restricted to names derived from a feature type, such as Little Bay or Little River.

7. Conclusion

The recorded Australian placenames ending in *dool* are concentrated in the territory of the closely related Yuwaalayaay and Yuwaalaraay languages of central northern NSW and adjacent Queensland, and exhibit the nominal suffix *-DHuul* with definite, individuating or diminutive meaning in those languages. While this is an unusual derivation for placenames in Australian languages, there are some parallels in English. Another apparent cluster of *dool* placenames in the NSW Riverina are of disparate origin, and do not reflect a suffix of the local language there.

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9   Nyrang is a spelling of the second of "Aboriginal colloquialisms such as 'cobbon' (big) and 'narrang' (small)" (Wesson 2001: 31), cf. Sydney Language *ngarang* 'small' Wafer and Lissarrague (2008: 623).

Table 1: Toponyms in *-dool (or -dule)* with recorded source in Yuwaalayaay and Yuwaalaraay area, ordered alphabetically.

Placename	Designation	State	possible GYY stem	meaning in source	source, comment
Burrawandool	parish	NSW	*barrawan* (YY) '1. golden bandicoot; 2. type of sedge'	Burrawarrendool 'Burrow [Berries?] in ground'	RASA 2004:70 Mogil Mogil
Drildool	locality, parish, hmsd	NSW	*dhariil* (GR) 'reed'	Drildool = Tareel-dool 'place of reeds' Tareeldool 'small reeds' Drildool 'Small water reeds'	RASA 2004:351, RASA 2004:354; Drildool = Dhariilduul (Ash et al. 2003:57)[A] RASA 2004:67
Gradule	locality, creek	QLD	*Garra-dhuul* 'cracks-DIM'; or *garaay dhuyul* 'sandhill'; *garra* (YR,YY,GR) 'cracks' (Ash et al. 2003:80)	cracks	Ash (2002) 'In Yuwaaliyaay, Sim (1998) mentions … two other placenames: Garrabila, Garra-bilaa 'cracks-parallel' and Garradhuul, Garra-dhuul 'cracks-DIM'.'
Guraldool	not located		possibly *gurrulay* (YR,YY) 'river wattle' or *gurraay* (YR,YY) 'white cypress pine'	'Young box tree'	RASA 2004:66 Walgett
Kiandool	rsta	NSW	*gaaynduul* 'baby',[B] *gaayindjuul* 'small' (Austin & Nathan (1998)	Kindool 'small' Kiandool 'a baby'	RASA 2004:354 (Irish 1927)
Mercadool, Merkadool	hmsd	NSW	*murrgu* (YR,YY,GR) 'swamp oak, belah tree'	belah tree, oak trees (Merkadool Tank) (Irish 1927)	RASA 2004 Walgett
Mildool	hmsd, parish	NSW	*mil* (YR,YY,GR) 'eye'	rock with water in[C] 'Blackfellow's eye'	RASA 2004:66 Walgett RASA 2004:71 Angledool
Mirriadool	hmsd	NSW	*mirriyaa* (YR,YY) 'lignum (*Meuhlenbeckia cunninghamii*)'	Mirradool 'Current bushes'	RASA 2004:70 Mogil Mogil[D]
Murkadool	parish	NSW	*muga* (YR,YY,GR) 'blind, blunt' or *muurrguu* (YR,YY) 'barking owl (*Ninox connivens*)'	Mookadool 'blind' or Murgudul 'abounding in the murgu, or night cuckoo' Ridley 1873:258	RASA 2004:354; or Murkadool may be a variant of Mercadool above
Noongadool	not located		*nhungga* (YR,YY) 'kurrajong tree'	'A quantity of currajong trees'	RASA 2004:66 Walgett

Placename	Designation	State	possible GYY stem	meaning in source	source, comment
Wambadule	parish	NSW	wamba (YR,YY,GR) '1. mad, crazy; 2. stupid, silly; 3. eccentric'	Wambadule 'Stupid fellow'	RASA 2004:67
Wergadool	not located		barrgay (YY) 'flowering lignum, lignum fuchsia (Eremophila polyclada)'	'Lignum bush'	RASA 2004:66 Walgett
Yarraldool	hmsd	NSW	yarral (YR,YY,GR) 'stone'	'Lot of stones' small stones / Yarrandool 'A child picked up a little stone'^E	RASA 2004:40 item 9; Yarralduul 'Location south of Burren Junction.' (Ash et al. 2003:152)^F
Yarraldool	hmsd	NSW			see Yarraldool above and § 2

Note A: The dictionary entry also lists "**Dhariilaraay** (GR) *placename* Tarilarai. ... Also Tareelaroi, east of Moree." (The Wiradjuri placename Jerilderie derives from a cognate stem with the same meaning.)

Note B: Compare *gaaynggal* (GR) 'baby' "Possibly originally a plural based on *gaay* (child, small) and -*gal* (many). Also found as *gaaynduul* which is probably a singular form." (Ash et al. 2003: 73). Another matching stem is *giiyan* (YY,GR) 'centipede' but this meaning is not supported by the 19th century source.

Note C: Parker (1905: 145) recorded the origin story (or etiology, Koch 2009: 117, 153) for this feature: "At Mildool is a scooped-out rock which Byamee made to catch and hold water; beside it he hollowed out a smaller stone, that his dog might have a drinking-place too. This recurrence of the mention of dogs in the legends touching Byamee looks as if blacks at all events believed dogs to have been in Australia as long as men." From this we can see that the placename focuses on the smaller rockhole at the site. (Note that in other Australian languages, the word meaning 'eye' can also in some contexts denote a point source of water.) The *GYY Dictionary* is less specific: "**Milduul** (YR,YY) *placename* Probably named because of marks in the rock or ground, that resemble eyes. Located between Angledool and Hebel in *Nhunggabarraa* territory. *Baayami* made a cave there for the warriors to rest and hunters camped there." (Ash et al. 2003: 111).

Note D: Mirriadool and Mirradool may not be the same place, because Mirriadool is about 100 km south-east of the Mogil Mogil district, and there is a discrepancy between the two kinds of plant ascribed.

Note E: The interpretation 'A child picked up a little stone' in the Pilliga district includes more than the literal meaning and suggests that a fragment of the origin story has been recorded here.

Note F: The dictionary entry also lists "**Yarralaraay** (GR) *placename* 'Yalaroi'. From *yarral* (stone) and -*araay* (with, having)"; RASA (2004:351,352, 354); RASA 2004:67 Pilliga.

Table 2. Toponyms in -*dool* (or -*dule*, -*joole*) in Yuwaalayaay and Yuwaalaraay area with no recorded source, ordered alphabetically.

Placename	designation	State	possible GYY stem	meaning	source, comment
Angledool	locality, hmsd	NSW	*nganggil* (YY) 'steep bank'	'Big bend in river'	RASA 2004:71 Angledool *Nerangledool* (Parker 1898:49, 53); Laves [1930] got the name as *Ngarangalduul* from a local woman, who didn't know what the name meant (I. Sim 2002 per J. Giacon p.c.); 'possibly a shortened form of Nerangledool' (R. Treweeke, p.c. 12/10/05)[G]
Ballandool	hmsd	QLD	*baluun* (YR,YY) '1. great egret (YR,YY); 2. Ballone (place and river) (YY).'[H]		
Berrieadool	locality	NSW			
Birreldool	hmsd	NSW			
Burrandool	hmsd	NSW	*barrabarruun* (YR,YY) 'quail'; *barran* (YR,YY,GR) 'boomerang'[I]		'Quail burrandool' Endacott 1925:16. Burrandoon, aboriginal Burran-dool—From name of tree growing there called Burran, and from which the aborigines make the Burran shield.' Greenway 1911:191 " cf. *barranbaa* (YR,YY)
Cudgildool	parish	NSW	*gagil-dhuul* 'unhappy; bad one, bad person'		cf. Gudgildool. 'Kuggildool nasty man or thing or place' Greenway 1911:191
Gudgildool	hmsd	NSW			cf. Cudgildool
Currindule	parish	NSW			cf. Grandool
Grandool[J]	parish	NSW	*girran* (YR,YY,GR) 'ashes'		cf. Currindule
Keadool	parish	NSW	*gii* '1. heart (YR,YY,GR); 2. gall bladder (YY); 3. bitter (YY); 4. blueberry (YY)'		

Placename	designation	State	possible GYY stem	meaning	source, comment
Keadool	hmsd	NSW			
Kynejoole	hmsd	QLD	*gayn* (YR,YY) 'scraper, fire rake'		
Menadool	hmsd, parish	NSW			
Narrandool	hmsd, parish	NSW	*nharran* (YY) 'skinny'[K]		
Ninedool	hmsd	NSW			
Pooloomoodool	hmsd	QLD	*bulumburr* (YR,YY) 'native tomato'		
Urandool	hmsd	QLD	*yuurraa* (YR,YY,GR) 'dogwood' (Ray Wood p.c.)		
Urandool	parish	NSW			
Widgeldool	hmsd	NSW			
Yarradool	hmsd	NSW			possibly a version of Yarraldool (above)

Note G: Note that "Angledool was previously known as New Angledool when it was established in the 1870s." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angledool). The possibility that 'New Angledool' was a kind of anglicisation of *Nerangledool* needs further historical investigation.

Note H: This is my speculation; there are other similar stems; however this stem also occurs in another placename "**Baluunbilyan** (YR,YY) *placename* Bollonbillion. A waterhole at Angledool. From *baluun* (egret) and *bilyan* (waterhole), so 'Egret Waterhole'."

Note I: I do not have origin information for either of the two Burrandool in the GYY area, and there is the possibility that it was chosen from '**Burrandool** Quail' in the widely available Curr (1888), Vol. 2, p.480–, vocabulary No. 131 Additional Words, from Cape River, Natal Downs Station (in northern Queensland), and this could be Endacott's (1925) source. A more straightforward GYY stem for Burrandool is *barran* 'boomerang' as in the placename Burren Junction (Ash et al. 2003: 35); this may be related to the the somewhat out of place entry Boorandool 'Country where Oak Timber grows' (RASA 2004: 43), in a list from Obley (south of Dubbo).

Note J: The GNB Register has two entries for Grandool parish both in County Clyde; they have almost the same coordinates, so I have taken them to be duplicates.

Note K: This speculation is based on Ash et al. (2003: 130), which entry also covers the placename Narran River. (The Wiradjuri placename Narranderra derives from Wiradjuri *nhaRang* 'lizard'.)

Table 3: Toponyms terminating in *dool* in southern NSW.

Placename	Designation	State	Meaning	Source
Bungadool	parish	NSW	Short Bungledool 'small or little woman'	(Endacott 1925: 15, RASA 2004: 353)
Burradool	hmsd	NSW		
Burrandool	hmsd	NSW		see Burrandool above
Carrathool	parish	NSW	Brolga **Cooradook** native companion Grus *rubicundus*	Carrathool 'native companion' (Irish 1927) Wesson (2001: 164) fauna Wiradjuri Language File
			Currathool 'Small pines'^Y	(RASA 2004: 139 Carrathool area)
Carawandool, Currawandool	parish	NSW		
Cherridool	hmsd	NSW		
Leentool	hmsd	NSW		
Moombooldool	popl, parish	NSW	Moom, death	(Irish 1927)
Mumbledool	hmsd	NSW		
Toollendool	hmsd	NSW		
Tootool	village, parish	NSW	a bird, resembling a crow, now extinct; 'bird' (McCarthy 1963)	(Irish 1927)
Tootool	trig. station			
Wallandool	hmsd	NSW	Brown stone; 'a creek with deep holes'	(Endacott 1925: 53)
Wooloondool	hmsd, parish	NSW		
Yarraldool	hmsd	NSW		see Yarraldool above
Yundool	popl	VIC		

Note Y: For the stem compare Carawatha 'The place of pines'. This was the name of Murray Hut now known as Finley. (RASA 2004:363). There is a partial match with the GYY word *gurraay* '(white) cyprus pine', suggesting there may have been a similar Wiradjuri word.

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