

ABORIGINAL PLACENAMES IN SYDNEY HARBOUR, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA – A DUAL NAMING PROJECT

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INTRODUCTION

Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have strong connections to the land and its waterways, and networks of placenames were developed to refer to areas and physical features of the landscape. (Hercus & Simpson, 2002) Placenames form systems of aids-to-memory for identifying places, and are integral to a group's understanding of its history, culture, rights and responsibilities for land. Their formation varies from region to region, and place to place. For example, in some regions placenames are associated with the travels and actions of Ancestral Beings as they shaped the land into its present form and they form networks which aid in remembering the location of places as well as the stories associated with the Ancestral Beings. (Hercus, 2002; Tamisari, 2002; Wilkins, 2002) However, other placenames are descriptive only and the places stand on their own; some places have more than one name. In some parts of Australia, such as Central and Western Australia, Arnhem Land and Cape York, the transmission of knowledge about placenames and their significance to the societies that use them is unbroken from pre-colonial times to the present. However, this is not the case for the Sydney region where late 18th century British colonisation brought about massive disruption to Aboriginal societies and the transmission of traditional knowledge systems.

Around Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson^[1]) and Botany Bay and the intervening coastline (an area I refer to as coastal Sydney), over 100 Aboriginal placenames are known, although the specific locations for all names are not known. (Attenbrow in press) Some names, such as Bondi, Coogee, Parramatta and Woolloomooloo, are still in use today. For many other locations, however, placenames given by the British colonists persisted and their Aboriginal names have remained known to only a few local residents, historians, linguists and other researchers. However, in 2005, under the current NSW Geographical Names Board Dual Naming Policy, Aboriginal placenames were re-introduced to Sydney Harbour as dual names to twenty locations which, since colonisation, have been known by only an introduced British name. (Geographical Names Board of NSW 2004; NSW Government Gazette No. 3, 7 January 2005, pp. 40–41; Windsor in press)

As part of my research into the Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region, I compiled a database of Aboriginal names for places in and around Port Jackson and Botany Bay

and along the intervening coastline. (Attenbrow, 2002, Table 2.1) These Aboriginal placenames were originally reported by a number of people over a period of 123 years – from 1788 to 1911. Because of this long history and the contexts of recording, some issues were encountered when compiling the database. Making certain, for example, that the names had an Aboriginal origin (which involved identifying when and by whom they were first reported); that there was a clear association between a placename and a specific location; and how the names should be written. The database I compiled was used as a basis by the NSW Geographical Names Board (GNB) to select Sydney Harbour locations to which dual names could be assigned. The issues that I encountered in compiling my database were also matters that required addressing if dual naming proposals were to comply with the set of criteria set down by the GNB. The placenames that were included in the Sydney Harbour Dual Naming Project are listed in Table 1 and shown on Figure 1. Before discussing these issues and describing the Geographical Names Board's dual naming process for Sydney Harbour, a brief outline of the historical context in which the names were recorded is provided.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In January 1788 the British First Fleet landed on Australia's southeastern coast. Captain Arthur Phillip was to establish a penal colony, and on board the 11 ships were over 1000 people – marines, officers and other officials, as well as convicts. (Phillip, 1790[1892], p. 298) The first settlement was established in Port Jackson, in a small bay the British called Sydney Cove. The initial reactions of the local Aboriginal people to the British colonists were mixed – sometimes openly hostile, shouting and angrily gesticulating. At other times they were curiously friendly and showed the colonists to freshwater as they explored the harbour and the adjacent country. (Bradley, 1786–92[1969], p. 59; Tench, 1789, pp. 53–54[1979, p. 35]) At first the local inhabitants^[2] wandered in and looked around the colonists' settlement in Sydney Cove but then they almost totally avoided the area.

Phillip, as Governor of the colony, had hoped that the local inhabitants would freely visit the colonists' settlement, or that a family would reside with them so they could learn the local language, enter into a dialogue and learn more about their way of life. However, the situation, in which meaningful dialogue was absent, continued for almost two years. (Phillip, 1790[1892, p. 308]; Tench, 1789, p. 136[1979, p. 73]) As a last resort, a young man called Arabanoo was captured in December 1788 and brought to live in Sydney town. However, Arabanoo died in April 1789 during an epidemic thought to be smallpox. (Phillip, 1790[1892, p. 308]) During the epidemic, a young boy and girl, Nanbaree and Booroong, were brought into the town. (Collins, 1798[1975, p. 112]; White, 1790[1962, p. 19]) Both survived the disease and stayed in the settlement for some time where they acted as informants and communicators between the British and the local inhabitants. The epidemic, however, had a disastrous impact on the local population – in just over a year, well over half the original inhabitants of coastal Sydney died. (Phillip, 1790[1892, p. 308])

In November 1789, Phillip captured another two men Colbee and Bennelong (Phillip, 1790[1892, p. 300]), though both escaped shortly afterwards. Despite these and subsequent events, a strong and lasting association developed between both men and Governor Phillip and his officers. The subsequent series of events, during which Phillip was speared in September 1790, was the major turning point in relationships between the colonists and the local inhabitants, and marked the end of the local inhabitants' independence and self-reliance. (Hunter, 1793[1968], pp. 204–205)

In the early 1790s, the colony began to expand rapidly – demographically and geographically. The occupied lands no longer provided a viable subsistence base for the surviving Aboriginal population who could no longer continue a traditional way of

life. As a result of being dispossessed from their lands, many people left coastal Sydney. By 1800, few of the original inhabitants of Sydney Harbour lived around its shores. However, as relatively peaceful relations came to exist between the colonists and those who remained, Aboriginal people from neighbouring regions came to live in Sydney town and its associated settlements. These included a man called Bungaree and his family who came from the northern shore of Broken Bay, some 35 km to the north of Port Jackson. The people who now camped together came from much wider and/or different geographic areas than in pre-colonial times and group composition (i.e., in terms of the clans and/or language groups that people came from) was quite different. Camps existed in many different places in the Sydney region until the early 1900s – including the foreshores of Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and the intervening coastline.

ORIGINS, ASSOCIATIONS AND SPELLING – PROBLEMS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Several issues arose when I was compiling information on Sydney placenames: (a) was there a clear association between an Aboriginal placename and a specific locality? (b) why are there variations in the way some placenames were written by different authors? and (c) what was the original source of each placename? These questions arose for a variety of reasons, and in some cases are unlikely to be answered. Issues pertinent to the dual naming of Sydney Harbour placenames are discussed briefly below.

Association between name and place

For most placenames, an association between the Aboriginal name and a location known today by a British placename is unambiguous in the way they were listed in the source documents. For some there is a level of uncertainty, and for other placenames an association to a specific location could not be determined and was unresolved. These uncertainties usually occur because of lack of relevant locational details, illegible handwriting, conflicting information in some sources, and possible errors in later records. Only a few placenames were marked on maps when originally reported. An example of a list of Aboriginal placenames from *Vocabulary...*, ca1790-1792 can be seen in Figure 2. It includes Aboriginal placenames with clear associations to known locations with British names (e.g., Botany Bay – *Kamay*), as well as names for which the location has not been identified (e.g., a little sandy bay – *Weeaggy-wallar*).

Variations in spelling

Variations occur in the way many of the placenames were spelt throughout the 123 years. Late 18th century variations probably occurred because of the First Fleet officers' lack of understanding of the sound system of this then unknown Aboriginal language – all were hearing it for the first time and most had no linguistic training. Only William Dawes (1790–91) provides an orthography which indicates he had some level of training. Nineteenth and twentieth century authors also often give different spellings to the earlier writers, but give no reasons for doing so. Alternative spellings may be different interpretations or mis-readings by either authors or publishers of original handwriting, typographical errors, or attempts to use a standard orthography. Incorrect recollections may account for some variations, especially where placenames are reported in late 19th – early 20th century reminiscences.

THE SOURCES

Aboriginal placenames in and around Sydney Harbour were first recorded by First Fleet officers in 1788 – the first year of British colonisation – with many other placenames reported over the next 123 years. Documents that first report an Aboriginal placename can be grouped into four main periods: 1788–1800 [60 names], 1801–1825 [12 names], 1828–1836 [29 names], 1873–1899 [15 names], with only one unreported placename documented in 1860 and another in 1911, and they are discussed under

these time periods below. At the same time, it should be noted that the date of the first identified written record of a placename is unlikely to be the time when the placename first came into use.

No author states clearly the name/s of their informant/s for the placenames they report. By the early 1800s, many people camping around Sydney Harbour were from other areas, e.g., Bungaree who was from the northern side of Broken Bay and who initially came to Port Jackson in 1799 when he sailed around Australia with Matthew Flinders, and much later (1815) was encouraged to settle with his family on Georges Head (Attenbrow 2002, p. 107; Smith, 1992). Whether placenames recorded after 1800 were names used prior to British colonisation, or names introduced by people from neighbouring regions is not stated anywhere but is a possibility. These people from neighbouring regions may have learnt and used original placenames from surviving members of the Sydney clans, but they may also have given locations new placenames.

1788–1800: Placenames for over half the locations (60) were recorded by First Fleet officers between 1788 and 1800. Most are in two manuscripts written by Second Lieutenant William Dawes (1790, 1790–91), which contain relatively extensive vocabularies and grammar of the language spoken in the Sydney region, and a third document (Vocabulary..., ca 1790–92) attributed to Governor Arthur Phillip, Captain David Collins and Captain John Hunter. (Troy, 1994, pp. 14–15) Reports, letters and publications of this period also contain Aboriginal placenames, and a few maps, e.g., Grimes 1796 “Plan of the Settlements in New South Wales”, show Aboriginal placenames that were adopted for the British settlements (*Parramatta*, *Toongabbe*, *Wooloo Mooloo*).

For this early period, several listed names cannot be associated with specific places as locational details are absent or unclear (Fig 2). In addition, where a name has been recorded by more than one author, spellings may vary from author to author. (Table 1) No author states their source/s for the placenames though it is clear in Dawes’ manuscripts that he obtained information about the language and placenames from conversations with local people who were frequent visitors to the settlement; people such as Bennelong and his wife Barangaroo, and a young woman called Patyegarang who was Dawes’ main teacher. (Troy 1992) Bennelong may also have been the source for placenames between Parramatta and Prospect. (Flynn, 1997, pp. 28–29) A passage by Tench (1793, p. 13[1979, p. 142]) suggests some placenames in Vocabulary..., (ca 1790–92) came from Arabanoo:

1st January 1789...the governor took him [Arabanoo] in a boat ...; in going down the harbour he had described the names by which they distinguish its numerous creeks and headlands: he was now often heard to repeat that of *Weè-rong* (Sydney), which was doubtless to inform his countrymen of the place of his captivity; and perhaps invite them to rescue him.

Certainly, most placenames listed in Vocabulary..., are for bays and headlands around the harbour.

1801–1825: Twelve additional names are in an undated document amongst D’Arcy Wentworth’s papers which date to the period 1801–1825. The list has six previously recorded names, though the spelling and location of some names vary from earlier reports. There is no information about Wentworth’s sources, though many Aboriginal people lived in and near his property on South Head.

1828–1836: The main source of Aboriginal placenames for this period is James Larmer, a surveyor in the NSW Surveyor General’s Department from 1829 to 1853. His 1832 lists contain 34 placenames including 24 that were not in earlier documents.

Possibly the earliest references to Coogee and Bondi are in Larmer's fieldbooks, and these names appear on maps of the Town of Sydney of this period, but they are not identified as Aboriginal names in any of these documents. An undated list by Major Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General, which appears to be a copy of Larmer's 1832 list (NSW State Records Catalogue Location SZ1002), lists only 32 of the 34 names and has some variations in spelling^[3]. The Aboriginality of names in Larmer's (1832[1898]) lists is acknowledged, but not their source. He no doubt saw some names in First Fleet publications and earlier maps, and may have learnt previously unreported names from Aboriginal people he met while surveying, as he "had a wide knowledge of the Aborigines in the Coastal districts in the neighbourhood adjacent to Sydney" (Stack, 1906, p. 46), perhaps including people such as Bungaree, who died in 1830.

1854-1860: Only one previously unrecorded name was documented in this period, and another name (Coogee) which was used in Larmer's documents (e.g. 1832-33 in Stack, 1906, p. 52) some 20 years earlier only now appears to be acknowledged as an Aboriginal placename (Miles, 1854, p. 41).

1873-1899, 1911: The late 19th century lists have 15 additional placenames, many of them along the ocean coastline between Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay. Again there are variations in spelling and some uncertain provenances. In contrast to earlier documents, which were mostly hand-written, placename lists were published in journals such as the *Town and Country Journal* and the *Science of Man* (as well as local newspapers, e.g., the *Sydney Morning Herald*).

Again, late 19th and early 20th century authors would have known placenames in First Fleet publications and early maps, but they may not have been aware of Dawes' manuscripts (1790, 1790-91) or *Vocabulary...*, (ca 1790-92) which had been taken back to England. Two of the main authors of this period, George Thornton and Obed West, lived in Sydney from the early part of the century and had contacts with many Aboriginal people (Thornton, 1892[1893], pp. 2, 5; West, n.d.[ca 1882], p. 29). Thornton was a member of the NSW Aborigines Protection Association and the NSW Aborigines Protection Board. An Aboriginal man known as "Ricketty Dick", who died in 1863, may have been one of their informants (Huntingdon, 1911, p. 167). "Ricketty Dick" camped with a community that included Bungaree's wife, Queen Gooseberry, and that frequented Sydney Town, Rose Bay and the bays between South Head and Botany Bay.

THE NSW GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES BOARD DUAL NAMING POLICY AND SYDNEY HARBOUR PROPOSAL

In 1992 the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia recommended that "A dual naming system or use of alternative names, may be used as a management and educative tool for the naming of physical and environmental features of significance to the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community when an official name already exists and when a name change is not possible or acceptable." (Geographical Names Board of NSW, 2001, p. 7) A dual naming policy was approved for New South Wales by the Minister of Lands in June 2001.

The NSW dual naming policy aims to ensure that Aboriginal placenames are recognised by all Australians as an integral part of Australia's heritage that needs to be preserved; and, to encourage greater recognition of Aboriginal heritage and custodianship of geographical names. It recognises that both European and Indigenous names reflect the history, culture and identity of New South Wales, and acknowledges the historical and continuing link between Aboriginal people, the land and sea.

Shortly after approval of the policy, the GNB assigned dual names to two places in the Sydney region: Dawes Point / *Ta-ra* on Sydney Harbour (October 2002) and South

Creek / *Wianamatta* in western Sydney (March 2003). Then, in April 2003 the GNB appointed a Technical and Scientific Sub-committee to investigate and make recommendations on other possible dual names within NSW. The sub-committee, working with the Australian National Placenames Survey, decided to pursue dual naming of a series of places in and around Sydney Harbour, using placename lists that I had compiled. This process culminated at the end of 2004, when the Board assigned dual names to 20 places in and around Sydney Harbour.

For the dual names to be assigned, the proposal had to comply with a set of criteria set down by the GNB: there must be historical evidence in the form of written or oral tradition, that the feature has two existing names – an Aboriginal name and a British name (i.e., the name cannot be new); the Aboriginal name shall be indigenous to the local area in New South Wales; the dual naming system will apply only to already named geographic features such as rivers, creeks, waterfalls, beaches, harbours, islands, and not to “address features” such as the names of suburbs or streets; the dual naming system is to be community-driven and the GNB will receive and consider applications put forward by local Aboriginal communities; and, only nominations with an agreed single spelling for the dual name will be supported. (Geographical Names Board of NSW, 2004; Windsor in press)

The Sub-committee therefore selected placenames that were not only historically documented but also had a clear association between the name and the location. The possibility that some placenames first recorded in the 1830s had been given by Aboriginal people from outside coastal Sydney was considered not to negate their inclusion as, even if proven, they were still Aboriginal names and were part of the history of this area. Deciding on a “single spelling” was more difficult. Several places had multiple spellings recorded and it seemed that the orthographies used by different people at different times also varied, so there was no consistency between the spellings and the way they may have been voiced. Linguists Dr Michael Walsh and Jakelin Troy, who were members of the Sub-committee, studied each of the names, assessed how they considered they would have originally been voiced by Aboriginal people from this part of the continent, and re-wrote the names according to a single orthography.

The selected placenames and suggested spellings were presented to a workshop of local Aboriginal community representatives and individuals from across the Sydney region in October 2003 (Patterson, 2003). The workshop approved the selected names with some refinements to the way names were to be written (Table 1). The Committee submitted these 20 dual names to the GNB. In 2004, affected government departments and local councils were consulted and the proposed 20 dual names were advertised in the local Sydney press, the *Koori Mail*, and NSW Government Gazette (Skelsey, 2004). After this process, the GNB recommended to the Minister of Lands that the 20 dual names in Sydney Harbour be assigned. The names were formally gazetted 7 January 2005. (NSW Government Gazette No. 3, 7 January 2005, pp. 40–41).

The Sydney Harbour proposal was just the beginning of the process to assign dual names to other places in New South Wales. Dual naming proposals for two further locations in Sydney Harbour (North Head and South Head) and other regions in New South Wales are currently being investigated.

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NOTES

[1] Port Jackson is generally known as Sydney Harbour, but Sydney Harbour is only one of three harbours in Port Jackson, the others being Middle Harbour and North Harbour.

[2] I use the term “the local inhabitants” as the Sydney region was inhabited by numerous clans, each affiliated with a specific area of land, and I am talking generally about more than one clan. There is also much debate about the number of language groups and/or dialects in the region and the names by which they should be referred. (Attenbrow, 2002, pp. 22–35)

[3] T.L. Mitchell’s document consists of two undated pages filed in papers dating from 1801 to 1849. If they are copies of Larmer’s list of placenames, then they probably date to sometime after 1830 and before 1849.

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Table 1. Aboriginal placenames included in the Sydney Harbour Dual Naming Project – variations in original spellings and locations, and spellings adopted in 2005. [words and letters in square brackets are my insertions]

ABORIGINAL NAME	BRITISH NAME IN REFERENCE	REFERENCE	PRESENT NAME	DUAL NAME SPELLING 2005	No. on MAP
Kuba Kaba	Middle H[ead]	Dawes 1790-91	Middle Head	Gubbah Gubbah	1
Caba-caba	Middle Do [i.e., Middle Head]	Vocabulary... ca 1790-92			
Ca-ba Ca-ba	The middle head of Port Jackson	Collins 1798[1975]			
Koreé	Chowder Bay	Larmer 1832[1898]	Chowder Bay	Gooree	2
Koree	Chouder [sic]	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Gurugal	West Head	Larmer 1832[1898]	Chowder Head	Gooragal	3
Gurrugal	West Head	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Gurugal	Gurugal written on map adjacent to Chowder Head	Co. of Cumberland Parish map, n.d. [prob. 1860s]			
Booragy	Bradley's Point	Dawes 1790-91	Bradleys Head	Booraghee	4
Búrroggy	Bradley's Head	Larmer 1832[1898]			
Burròggy, Broggy	Bradley's Point	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Goram bullagong	Mossman's Whaling Establishment / Sirius Cove	Larmer 1832[1898]	Mosman Bay	Goram Bullagong	5
Gorambùllagong	Mossmans Whaling Est ^t	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Wéyé Wéyé	Careening Cove Head	Larmer 1832[1898]	Careening Cove	Weeyuh Weeyuh	6
Weeawya	Careening Cove	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Quibéreé	Hulk Bay	Larmer 1832[1898]	Lavender Bay	Gooweabahree	7
Quiberee	Hulk Bay	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Warung áréá	Billy Blues Point	Larmer 1832[1898]	Blues Point	Warungareeyuh	8
Warrungarea	Billy Blues Point	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Go-mo-ra	Long Cove	Vocabulary... ca 1790-92	Darling Harbour	Tumbalong	9
Tumbulong	Darling Harbour	Larmer 1832[1898]			
Tumbulong	Darling Harbour	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			

Melia-Wool	A small cove within [i.e., within Sydney Cove]	Vocabulary... ca 1790–92	Campbells Cove	<i>Meeliahwool</i>	10
War-ran	Sydney Cove	Vocabulary... ca 1790-92	Sydney Cove	<i>Warrane</i>	11
War-ran	Sydney Cove	Vocabulary ... ca 1790-92			
Weé-rong	Sydney	Tench 1793:13[1979]			
Warrane	Sydney Cove	King in Hunter 1793[1968]			
Warrang	Sydney Cove	Meehan 1807, 1811 maps			
Tu-bow-gule	Sydney Cove E Point	Vocabulary... ca 1790-92	Benelong Point	<i>Dubbagullee</i>	12
Tubow-gule	The eastern point of the cove [i.e., Sydney Cove]	Phillip in Hunter 1793[1968]			
Too-bow-gu-liè	The point (near First Govt House)	Collins 1798[1975]			
Tobegully	Name placed on map on western shore of Farm Cove	Meehan 1807, 1811 maps			
Jubughalee	Benelong Point	Larmer 1832[1898]			
Jubùghallee	Benelong Point	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Woggan-ma-gule	Farm Cove	Vocabulary... ca 1790–92	Farm Cove	<i>Wahganmuggalee</i>	13
Woccanmagully	Name placed on map in Farm Cove	Meehan 1807, 1811 maps			
Yu-ron	East bank of do [Farm Cove]	Vocabulary... ca 1790–92	Mrs Macquaries Point	<i>Yurong</i>	14
Yurong	Name placed on map on peninsula	Meehan 1807, 1811 maps			
Urong	Lady Macquarie's chair	Wentworth 1801–25			
Yourong	Mrs Macquarie's Point	Larmer 1832[1898]			
Yurong	Mrs Macquaries Pt	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Mat-te-wan-ye	4th or Rock Island	Vocabulary... ca 1790–92	Fort Denison / Pinchgut Is.	<i>Muddawahnyuh</i>	15
Mat-te-wan-ye	The small island which is situated in the middle of the harbour	Collins 1802[1971]			
Mattewai	Pinch Gut Island	Larmer 1832 in Stack 1906			
Derawun	East point of do [i.e., cove next to Farm Cove]	Vocabulary... ca 1790–92	Potts Point	<i>Derrawunn</i>	16

Carraginn	Next cove [cove next to cove next to Farm Cove]	Vocabulary... ca 1790-92	Elizabeth Bay	<i>Gurrajin</i>	17
Jerrowan	Elizabeth Point	Larmer 1832[1898]	Elizabeth Point	<i>Jerrowan</i>	18
Jèrrowan	Elizabeth Point	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]	Elizabeth Point		
Yarrandab... [illeg.]	Mr McLeay's Point	Larmer 1832[1898]	Macleay Point	<i>Yurrandubbee</i>	19
Yarrandabby	Mr McLeay's Point	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			
Bo-a-millie	1st island coming up the harbour	Vocabulary... ca 1790-92	Shark Island	<i>Boowambillee</i>	20
Boam bill... [illeg.]	Shark Island	Larmer 1832[1898]			
Boambilly	Shark Island	Mitchell n.d. [ca 1830-49]			

FIGURE 1. ABORIGINAL PLACENAMES IN AND AROUND SYDNEY HARBOUR - SEE TABLE 1 FOR PLACENAMES AND THEIR HISTORICAL SOURCES.

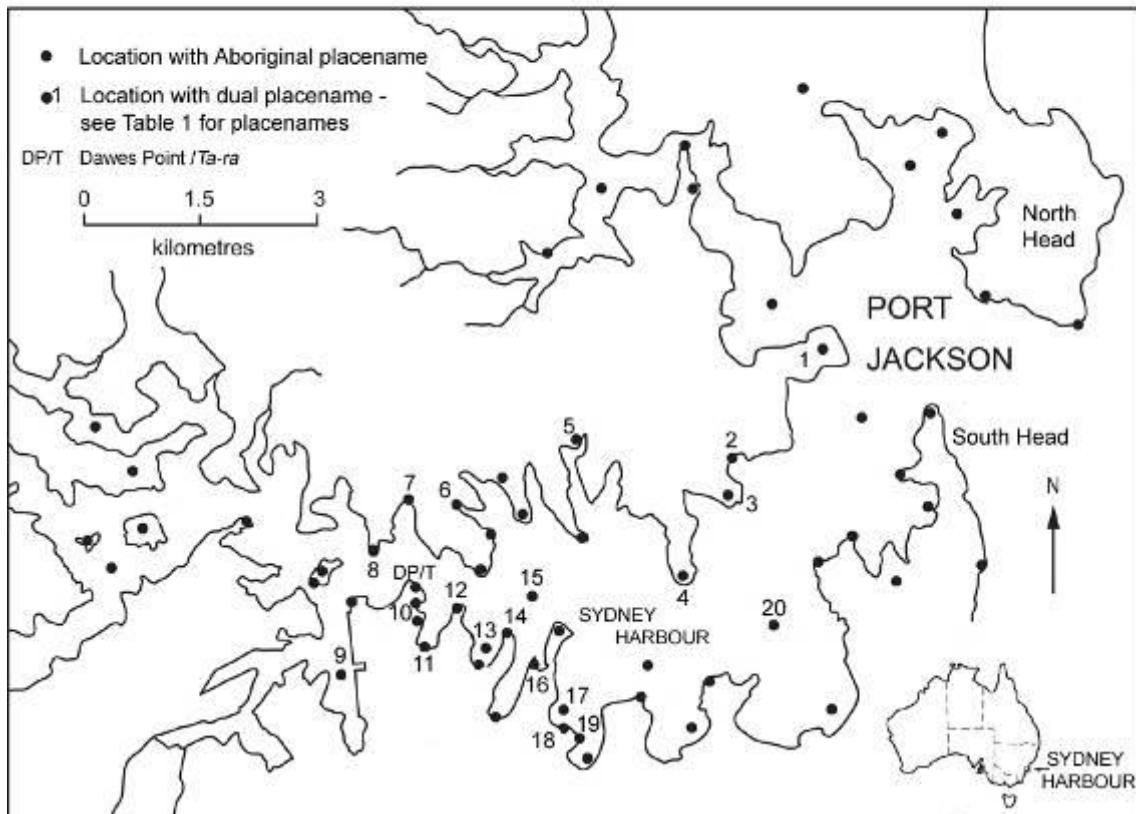


FIGURE 2. ABORIGINAL PLACENAMES IN AND AROUND SYDNEY HARBOUR AS RECORDED IN DAWES 1790-91. Reproduced with the permission of the Library at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London.

a little sandy bay	Wicaggy-wallax
Bradley Point	Sat-le-ong-i
Rose bay	Pamerong
W th Point of Camp Cove	Metallax
an Island	Boze-roo-wan
the Rock in the Channel	Poi-ra-tir-ra
Sydney Cove E. Point	Tu-bow-gule
of N th Point	Hax-ra
a small Cove within	Melia-wool
Where the Hospital stands	Valla-wo-la-dah
Where the Fishermans hut is	Turangero-guy
Botany bay	Ka-may
Manly bay	Kay-ye-my
Collins Cove	Kayce-may
Long - Cove	Go-mo-ra
Left Farm	Cow-wan
the Point called the docks	Tharwin-ma
Breakfast Point	Pooridow-o-gule
Simms - D th	Mur-ray-mah