

VICTORIAN



RAILWAYS

NAMES *of*
Victorian Railway Stations

with their origins and meanings,
together with similar information
relative to the Capital Cities of
Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane, and a
few of the Border Stations of New
South Wales and South Australia

Compiled for
The Railways Commissioners and the Historical Society of Victoria

by
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MELBOURNE, 1918

Price, 1/-

BY AUTHORITY:
H. J. GREEN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE

FOREWORD.

The following list had its origin in a request made by the Council of the Historical Society of Victoria in May, 1916, to the Victorian Railways Commissioners, that they should publish a list of the names of railway stations in this State, with their origins and meanings, such as had already been issued by the Railway Departments of South Australia and Queensland. The Commissioners, in reply, suggested that the compilation of such a list might be more suitably undertaken by the Society than by the Department. Accordingly the work was delegated by the Council to one of its members, Mr. Thos. O'Callaghan, who has now completed his labours, after an investigation extending over more than twelve months.

Equipped at the outset with considerable knowledge of the subject, Mr. O'Callaghan took up his task with enthusiasm, and has carried it out in a manner which is beyond praise. The work involved extensive correspondence with officials and other persons throughout the State, the examination of records, and the making of appeals to the public through the press, the results of all which were carefully considered by Mr. O'Callaghan, who has thus been enabled to place on record much information that would otherwise have been lost in the course of a very few years. The Council confidently expects that the publication of this list will do a great deal to arouse the interest of Victorians in the history of their State, as exemplified in the incidents connected with the naming of railway stations and of the towns to which they belong.

ERNEST SCOTT,
Chairman of Council.

December, 1917.

PLACE NAMES.

An Introduction to "Names of Victorian Railway Stations."

By Mr. Thos. O'Callaghan, J.P.

"The study of place names may be said to stand to history and ethnology in somewhat the same relation as the study of fossils stands to geology. Each group or set of fossils represents, with more or less strictness, a distinct age of geologic time as, roughly speaking, does each group of place names represent a period of historic or prehistoric time."*

That statement was made in Scotland, and referred only to the study of the subject within the British Isles. It cannot include Australia, because Australia's early history was not recorded. Before the coming of the white man the aboriginal native knew no writing, and therefore kept no records save and except such as he could effect by making notches on a message stick, or on a spear, or, in a few rare instances, by painting, on cave walls, a few rude figures of men and animals and a few hieroglyphics or signs.

Apart from records left by early visiting navigators, the history of Australia may be said to have commenced in 1788.

Britain was certainly known 450 B.C., and was, probably, populated long before that date. The Roman occupation commenced 55 B.C. and continued until A.D. 410. At later dates parts of the country were held by Kelts, Picts, Scots, Teutons, Danes, Norwegians, and Normans. Each of these races left its impress on the country in the form of place names and in other ways, and each of them marked a distinct period in the history of the country.

In Australia no such conditions have existed. Though known for a considerable time as "New Holland," this country has never been the property of the Dutch or of any other people than the British except when it was held by its aboriginal inhabitants.

A country which has been held and inhabited by one people over the whole time covered by its recorded history affords no facilities for the division of that history into marked or well-defined periods. In some small degree it may be said that the discovery of gold marked a period differing from that which preceded it, but, in so far as place naming is concerned, the difference was but slight. Names peculiar to the gold era, such as "Middle Creek," "Back Creek," "Peg Leg Gully," "Dead Horse Flat," "Tinpot Gully," "Blanket Flat," &c., were of the language commonly, if not exclusively, spoken, and might have been bestowed in any year between 1788 and 1850 without attracting unusual attention.

It may here be remarked, though the subject will be dealt with at greater length later on, that the work of an Australian compiler of place names lies mainly in the direction of determining how or why names became attached to places, and not as to how they originated.

* *Place Names of Scotland.* Rev. James B. Johnston.

Where a native word is used to distinguish a locality the case is different, and the writer must seek for the origin of such word. The Australian aboriginal occasionally gave a name to a camping place, or to a bend in a river, or to a creek, or to a place where edible roots or fruit grew, and he had names for each class of bird, or beast, or fish, or insect, or reptile known to him, and for a few trees and shrubs. Names so given, which survive, are euphonious and appropriate.

In very many cases aboriginal place names, now existing, were not bestowed by the blacks but by the white people. The words may have belonged to one or other of the many native languages then existing, and may have been supplied by the natives for the purposes to which they were put, but it is safe to say, generally, that such names bore no relation to and had no connexion with the places to which they were given. Furthermore, it is certain that all, or nearly all, of these native names have been corrupted into forms difficult, if not impossible, of recognition.

In many instances of place naming one can imagine the wily blackfellow chuckling over the gullibility of his white questioner, when he found the latter not only ready but eager to accept such words as "Goornong" (excrement), Poowong (carrion, putrefaction, rottenness), Bogong (moths and grubs), Boinka (flat black beetle), and Korumburra (maggot or blowfly). These are not names which one would knowingly choose to distinguish a village, township, or estate, but the fact remains—these names, and others of a similar character, have been chosen and now find places in the *Municipal Directory*.

It is difficult to understand why persons intrusted with the privilege and duty of supplying native names for places in Victoria, have selected such names from the languages of tribes located in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. To these names, as names, no objection need be taken, but equally suitable titles for the places could have been found in the vocabularies of the tribes formerly inhabiting the localities. Amongst borrowed native names, mention may be made of "Warragamba," taken from the upper part of the "Hawkesbury" (N.S.W.), between Cox and Nepean rivers; "Weeaprounah," taken from one of the Tasmanian native dialects. "Wyelangta" comes from the same source; "Toongabbie," from the Hawkesbury River (N.S.W.), near Windsor; and "Kardella," from Queensland. The meaning of the first given name is unknown; "Weeaprounah" means "Large Timber," and "Wyelangta," in another dialect, has the same meaning. "Toongabbie" means "Place near the water," and "Kardella" means "Opossum."

The first place names of Australia were bestowed by exploring navigators, and Cape "Keer Weer," or "Turn again," is the earliest recorded. It was named in the year 1606, by the officers of a Dutch vessel called the *Duyfhen* or "Dove." It marked the point at which they turned their vessel homeward.

In the year 1616 Dirk Hartog visited our shores in a vessel called the *Eendracht*. "Dirk Hartog's Island," in Shark's Bay, W.A., commemorated his visit. The bay was so named, in 1699, by Captain Dampier because of the large number of sharks seen there. Previous to that date the bay was known as Dirk Hartog's.

In 1622 a Dutch vessel called the *Leeuwin*, or "Lioness," visited the same coast, and her officers called the country Landt van der Leeuwin, after the ship. This discovery included the point we know as Cape Leeuwin.

Tasman, the discoverer of the island now known as "Tasmania," which he called "Van Diemen's Land" in honour of Anthony Van Diemen, Governor-General of the Netherlands-India, did not visit the mainland of Australia on that occasion. His discovery of the island was made in the year 1642, and the name which he bestowed upon it was retained until 1855.

An order of the Queen in Council was made on 21st July, 1855, at the request of the Legislative Council of the Colony substituting the name "Tasmania" for that of Van Diemen's Land. That order came into force on the 1st January, 1856. The new name was given in honour of "Tasman," the discoverer. Amongst the places named by him are the following:—"Storm Bay," because a storm arose as he approached it, and he was obliged to bear away for a time; "Maria Island," after Maria Van Diemen, wife of the Governor-General of Netherlands-India; "Schouten Island," after Corneliszoon Schouten, a fellow citizen of the port of Hoorn; "Vanderlin Island," after Cornelius Van der Lyn; "De Witt Island," after the Commodore of the Exploring Squadron; "Tasman's Island," after himself.

The Gulf of Carpentaria was named after Peter Carpentier, Governor of the Dutch East India Company, but it is uncertain who named it. Two Dutch vessels—*Pera* and *Arnheim*—visited the Gulf in 1623, and the master of one—"Jan Carstensz"—named a small river near Cape Keer Weer after Carpentier. Tasman thoroughly explored the Gulf in 1644, and after that date the name appeared on maps and charts. Some writers say that Tasman named it.

Torres Strait was named after Luis Paez de Torres, second in command of the De Quiros expedition in 1606. The name was entered upon a chart by "Dalrymple," hydrographer to the British Admiralty, and met with immediate and general approval.

Of all the navigators whose names have been associated with Australian discoveries, the greatest and most respected was Captain James Cook. His first voyage to New Holland, as it was then called, was made in 1770, and in that year he named many of the headlands, bays, and islands of our eastern coast.

Early in the morning of the 19th April, Zachariah Hicks, Chief Officer of the *Endeavour*, sighted land, and, later on the same date, a point then in view was named "Point Hicks." It is much to be regretted that this name has disappeared from our maps. It was the first place named by Cook in Australia, and the person after whom it was named died on the homeward voyage. The opinions of a few peculiar people to the contrary notwithstanding, there can be no reasonable doubt that "Cape Everard," as it is now called, is the "Point Hicks" of Captain Cook, and steps should be taken to restore the original name.

Coasting northward, Cook named "Cape Howe," after Lord Howe, Treasurer of the Navy, in the Chatham Administration; Cape Dromedary was the name he bestowed on what we now know to be "Montague Island," but which he mistook for part of the mainland. The name survives, as it

was given to the mountain which overlooks the island. It was the appearance of that mountain which suggested the name. "Botany Bay" he so named because of the great quantity of plants found there by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander; "Point Sutherland," after Forbes Sutherland, a seaman, who died, and was buried there; "Point Solander," after Dr. Solander; "Point Stephen," after Philip Stephen, Secretary to the Admiralty; "Port Jackson," after Sir George Jackson, Secretary to the Admiralty; "Smoky Cape," because smoke was seen arising thereon from the fires of natives; "Cape Byron," in honour of Commodore Byron, of H.M.S. *Dolphin*; "Cape Moreton," as the name is now spelt, was named "Cape Morton," by Captain Cook, after the Earl of Morton. "Point Danger" was so called because he saw breakers ahead and on the larboard bow, and hauled off to the eastward; "The Glass Houses," because the three hills appeared to him like glass houses; "Wide Bay," was a descriptive title; "Sandy Cape," because of two large patches of white sand seen lying upon it; "Bustard Bay," because a species of bustard, as large as a turkey, was shot there; "Hervey's Bay" was named in honour of Captain Hervey; "Cape Capricorn," from its situation, almost directly under the tropic of that name; "Cape Palmerston," after Henry Viscount Palmerston; "Northumberland Islands," after the Duke of Northumberland; "Repulse Bay," because it was found to be open and unsheltered, and Cook had to steer away from it; "Cumberland Islands," in honour of the Duke of Cumberland; "Cape Gloucester," after the Duke of Gloucester; "Cleveland Bay," after the Duke of Cleveland; "Magnetical" (now "Magnetic") Island, because the ship's compasses were disturbed when approaching it; "Dunk Island," after George M. Dunk, Earl of Halifax; "Cape Grafton," after the Duke of Grafton; "Cape Tribulation," because of circumstances of danger and distress surrounding him when he saw it; "Endeavour River," after the ship, which was "beached" and repaired there.

On his second visit to Australia Cook named the "Furieux Islands" after Captain Furneaux, of the ship *Adventure*, and "Norfolk Island" after the Duke of Norfolk.

Captain Furneaux, who accompanied Cook on his second exploring expedition, named "Eddystone Point" (Tasmania) after the "Eddystone," near Plymouth, England; "Cape Barren," because of its desolate appearance; and "Adventure Bay" after his ship.

George Vancouver visited the Australian coast in 1791, and named a few places, amongst which may be mentioned "Chatham Cape," called after William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and "King George's Sound," in honour of King George III.

George Bass, though a surgeon, was also a navigator and explorer of no mean capacity. His voyage in a whaleboat, made in 1798, was a daring adventure successfully carried out. Amongst the places named by him on that voyage were "Sealer's Cove," so called because he thought it would provide shelter for sealing vessels; "Cape Wollamai," from its resemblance to the helmet-headed fish "Wollamai" (Snapper) of Port Jackson; "Corner Inlet" is a descriptive name; "Bowen's Island," in Jervis Bay, he named after Lieutenant Bowen, who had discovered and named that bay in 1791, after Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl of St. Vincent; "Westernport"

he so named in relation to its position from Sydney; "Shoalhaven," because the greater part of the harbor was filled with shoals of mud and sand; "Barmouth Bay" and "Twofold Bay" are descriptive titles.

A little later, Bass was associated with Flinders, and it was due to their efforts that proof of the long-suspected insularity of Tasmania was obtained. In acknowledgment of Bass' share in this discovery, the strait between the island and the mainland was named after him.

Matthew Flinders and George Bass came to Australia in H.M.S. *Reliance*, with Governor Hunter, in 1795, and soon after their arrival commenced that adventurous career which has rendered their names immortal. Flinders was then only a midshipman, and his first adventure with Bass was in a dinghy called the *Tom Thumb*. No valuable discoveries were made during that voyage, but, in 1798, in a vessel called the *Norfolk*, they discovered "Port Dalrymple," which was afterwards named by Governor Hunter, in honour of Alexander Dalrymple, hydrographer to the Admiralty.

The "Tamar" River was discovered at the same time, and the name was afterwards given, by Captain Paterson, in honour of Governor King, who was born at Launceston, on the English Tamar. "Circular Head" was also discovered, and named by them from its appearance. "Cape Grim" was so called because of its forbidding appearance. Mounts Zeehan and Heemskirk were seen and named after Tasman's two ships; Mount Norfolk they named after the little vessel in which they sailed.

Flinders made another voyage in the *Norfolk*, in 1799, along the eastern coast, but no discoveries worth mentioning resulted.

Having returned to England, Flinders was appointed Commander in the Royal Navy, and placed in charge of a vessel called the *Investigator*. To his labours, while in charge of that vessel, we are indebted for much of our knowledge of Australia, and, incidentally, for many of our place names. "Fowler's Bay" was discovered by him, and named after Lieutenant Fowler, of the *Investigator*. "Mount Lofty" he named from its appearance; "Mount Brown," after Robert Brown, the botanist who accompanied him; "Kangaroo Island," from the large number of those animals seen thereon; "Backstairs Passage," because it formed a sort of private entrance to the Gulf of St. Vincent, between Kangaroo Island and the mainland; "Port Lincoln," after his native place in England; "Cape Wilberforce," after the great philanthropist of that name; "Boston Island," after Boston, in Lincolnshire; "Flinders Island," after his brother—Samuel W. Flinders, second lieutenant of the *Investigator*; the "Gulf of St. Vincent," after Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent; "Nepean Bay," after Sir Evan Nepean, of the Admiralty; "Cape Catastrophe," because of the loss of his sailing master and a boat's crew there; "Thistle Island," after John Thistle, the sailing master previously referred to; "Memory Cove," in memory of the catastrophe above mentioned; "Encounter Bay," because it was there that the vessels of Flinders and Baudin met.

"Port Phillip" was entered by Flinders on 26th April, 1802. He was then unaware that Murray had preceded him on the 15th February, and did not learn of that fact until his return to Sydney. It is probable that Flinders, believing himself to be the discoverer of an extensive bay, gave names to the prominent features near the entrance, but, if so, he suppressed them on learning that Murray had done all that was necessary in that way. Two

places were, however, named by him, and the names survive, viz., "Indented Head" and "Station Peak." The first mentioned was named from its appearance. The blacks called it "Bingolite," meaning "ribbed or stratified." "Station Peak" was so named by Flinders after he had ascended it and noted its fitness for a "look-out" or observation station. The native name is "Wurdi Youang," meaning "Big Hill." In the same year Flinders started northward to proceed through "Torres Strait" and examine the Gulf of Carpentaria. Two of the place names bestowed by him on that voyage were "Port Curtis," in honour of Sir Roger Curtis, who commanded the squadron stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, and "Port Bowen," in honour of Captain James Bowen, R.N.

Lieutenant Grant, in command of H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, was the first to make the voyage through Bass Strait from the westward. He reached Sydney in December, 1800, and in passing along our coastline named several places. "Cape Northumberland," he called after the Duke of Northumberland; "Cape Nelson," after the ship *Lady Nelson*; "Cape Otway," he called Cape "Albany Ottway," in honour of his much-respected friend, William Albany Ottway; "Cape Paterson," in honour of Colonel Paterson, of the New South Wales Corps; "Cape Schank," after Captain Schank, R.N., who had taken much interest in fitting out the ship *Lady Nelson*; "Cape Liptrap," after his friend, John Liptrap, of London; "Mount Schank," after Captain Schank, previously mentioned; "Mount Gambier," in honour of Admiral Gambier; "Curtis Island," he called "Sir Roger Curtis Island," in honour of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis; "Laurence Islands," after Captain Laurence, one of the Elder Brothers of the "Trinity House"; "Julia Percy Island," in honour of Lady Julia Percy, a member of the Northumberland family; "Rodondo Island," off Wilson's Promontory, he called after an island of that name in the West Indies.

At a later date Grant named "Churchill Island," in Westernport, in honour of John Churchill, of Dawlish, in the County of Devon. Many years after the departure of Grant from our shores "Grantville," on the shore of Westernport, was named after him.

While to Lieutenant Murray belongs the credit of discovering Port Phillip, the name which he gave it was "Port King," and he gave it in honour of Governor King. This name was set aside by the Governor, because he thought his predecessor, Governor Phillip, more deserving of the honour. Other names given by Murray are still retained. "Mount Arthur's Seat," he named because of its resemblance to a hill of that name near Edinburgh; "Point Nepean," he named in honour of Sir Evan Nepean, of the Admiralty; "Swan Harbor," he named because of the enormous number of swans seen there.

To Baudin, the French navigator, we owe the name "Cape Borda," which he called after "Borda," French navigator, mathematician, and astronomer; "Cape Buffon," after Buffon, the naturalist; "Geographe Bay," after his ship; "Cape Cuvier," after a French naturalist.

Other names were bestowed by the officers of Baudin's expedition, but most of them have ceased to distinguish the places to which they were given. "Cape Naturaliste," which was named after one of the French vessels, still survives.

Captain Phillip Parker King, son of Philip Gidley King, formerly Governor of New South Wales, has added largely to the nomenclature of Australian places. "Enderby Islands" (W.A.) were named by him after a very old and valued friend; "Exmouth Gulf," in compliment to the noble and gallant Viscount Exmouth; "Escape River" (Q.), because he had a narrow escape from shipwreck there; "Darch's Island" (N.A.), after his esteemed friend Thomas Darch, of the Admiralty; "Cape Sorell" (T.), in honour of Lieutenant Governor Sorell; "Cape Baskerville" (N.A.), after a midshipman of that name serving on the ship *Bathurst*, commanded by King; "Cape Croker" (N.A.), after the Principal Secretary to the Admiralty; "Cape Don" (N.A.), after Lieutenant-General Sir George Don, K.C.B.; "Cape Lambert" (W.A.), after Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.; "Cape Locker" (W.A.), after Edward Hawke Locker; "Cape Preston" (W.A.), after his friend Richard Preston; "Cambridge Gulf" (W.A.), in honour of the Viceroy of Hanover; "Port Essington" (N.A.), as a tribute to the memory of his friend the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Essington, K.C.B.; "Port Hurd" (N.A.), after Captain Thomas Hurd, hydrographer to the Admiralty; "Popham Bay" (W.A.), after Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham, K.C.B.; "Port Keats," after Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats, G.C.B.; "Mount Bellender Ker" (Q.) was named at the request of Mr. Allan Cunningham, the botanist, after John Bellender Ker, Esq.; "Mount Cockburn" (W.A.), after Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.; "Mount Cook" (Q.), after Captain Cook, who had suffered much distress and anxiety at that place; "Montagu Sound" (W.A.), after Robert Montagu, Admiral of the *White*; "Point Swan" (W.A.), in honour of Captain Swan, of the *Cygnets*, under whom Dampier had served; "Castlereagh Bay," after Lord Castlereagh, Prime Minister of England; "Clarence Strait," after the Duke of Clarence; "Coburg Peninsula" (N.A.), after H.R.H. Prince Leopold; "Greville Island" (W.A.), after the Right Hon. Charles Greville; "Grant's Island" (N.A.), after Captain Charles Grant, C.B., under whose auspices King entered the navy; "Goodenough Bay" (W.A.), in compliment to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Caflisle; "Goulburn Island" (N.A.), after the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; "Field Island" (N.A.), after Mr. Justice Barron Field, of Sydney; "Foul Point," in memory of the difficulties which ultimately compelled him to leave the coast; "Melville Island" (N.A.), after Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; "Mermaid Strait" he named after the little vessel in which he was then sailing; "Apsley Strait," after the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, whose second title was Lord Apsley; "Macquarie Strait" was named after Governor Macquarie.

In 1839 Captain J. L. Stokes, of H.M.S. *Beagle*, named a large number of places in Australia, amongst which may be mentioned "Point Tarrant" (Q.), after one of the officers of the ship; "Point Torment" (W.A.), because of the incessant and vindictive attacks of swarms of mosquitoes; "Port Darwin" (N.A.), in honour of Charles Darwin, the celebrated naturalist; "Refuge Cove," because it is the only place a vessel can find shelter from the eastward, on that side of Wilson's Promontory; "Strzelecki Range" (V.), after Count Strzelecki, the explorer; "Good Friday Harbor" (W.A.), because it was discovered at Easter time; "Adam Bay" (W.A.), after Admiral Sir Charles

Adam ; "Cone Bay" (W.A.), from a singular hill of that form on its eastern shore ; "King's Sound" (W.A.), in honour of Captain P. P. King ; "Easter Islands" (W.A.), because they were discovered at Easter time ; "Point Gore" (Q.), after Lieutenant Gore, of the *Beagle* ; "Roe Islands" (W.A.), after Lieutenant Roe, R.N., Surveyor-General of West Australia ; "Mount Fatigue," because Strzelecki and his companions suffered greatly there from fatigue.

While there are numerous other navigators responsible for place names on our coastline, the scope of this paper will not permit of their inclusion.

Governor Phillip bestowed the first inland place names in Australia in 1788. He named "Sydney Cove" after Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sydney, nephew of that Charles Townshend after whom Cook had named Cape Townshend. The town of Sydney took its name from the Cove.

As the settlement extended, names were given to the streets or lanes. Amongst the earliest of these were "High-street," because of its position and greater official importance than the others ; "Pitt Row," in honour of William Pitt, Prime Minister ; "Chapel Row," because religious services were held there ; "Windmill Row," because a windmill was erected on its boundary.

Of the native place names which have survived only two can be mentioned, viz., "Toongabbie" and "Parramatta." "Toongabbie" means "Place near the water." "Parramatta" means "Eels sit down" or "Abundance of eels."

The Hawkesbury River was named in July, 1789, by Governor Phillip, in honour of Lord Hawkesbury, President of the Council of Trade and Plantations. "Pittwater" was named in 1788, after William Pitt, Prime Minister ; "Carmarthen Hills," after the Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds ; "Lansdowne Hills," after the Marquis of Lansdowne ; "Neutral Bay" as an anchorage for foreign ships visiting the port. The "Blue Mountains" were named, in 1790, from their appearance.

Passing over the years, from 1793 to 1810, and thus omitting the place names bestowed by Governors and Acting Governors from Phillip to Bligh, inclusive of the latter, we come to Macquarie's reign. Of him it may be said that he never neglected an opportunity to insert his name on the maps of Australia, and that no other Governor has been so well advertised. When the possibilities were exhausted for the further application of his Christian or surname to harbor, river, or street, his wife's Christian and maiden names were brought into use, and, occasionally, his native place in Scotland was honoured. Failing these, he turned to members of his military staff. If Macquarie did nothing else while in Australia, he certainly provided for himself enduring memorials in the way of place names, and his admirers have ably seconded his efforts in that particular.

Names bestowed by his predecessors were not sacred in the eyes of Macquarie. One of his first acts, in 1810, was to name or rename streets and places in the Colony. "High-street" he renamed "George-street," in honour of King George III. ; "Pitt Row" he called "Pitt-street" ; "Chapel Row" he changed into "Castlereagh-street," in honour of Lord Castlereagh ; "Hunter-street" he named after Ex-Governor Hunter ; "Bell Row" he changed to "Bligh-street," in honour of ex-Governor Bligh ; "Windmill Row" he named

"Prince-street" in honour of the Prince of Wales; "Bent-street," in compliment to Mr. Ellis Bent, Judge Advocate; "Bridge-street" was allowed to retain that name, because it led to a bridge which then spanned the Tank Stream; "Elizabeth-street" was named after one of the christian names of his wife; "Macquarie-street" he named after himself; "Gloucester-street," after the Duke of Gloucester; "Market-street," because of its proximity to the then new market place; "Clarence-street," after the Duke of Clarence; "Cumberland-street," after the Duke of Cumberland; "York-street," after the Duke of York. This street was previously known as Barrack-street. "O'Connell-street" he named after Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice O'Connell; "Richmond Hill," after the Duke of Richmond; "Sussex-street," after the Duke of Sussex. In Tasmania he named "Antil Ponds" and "Antil-street," after Major Antil, of the 48th Regiment; "Argyle-street," Hobart, after his own native County in Scotland; "Bathurst-street," after Earl Bathurst; "Elizabeth-street," after Mrs. Macquarie; "Murray-street," after Captain Murray, of 73rd Regiment; "Macquarie-street," after himself; "Campbell-street," after Mrs. Macquarie's maiden name.

Other places named after Macquarie or his wife are as follows:—Port Macquarie, Lachlan River, Macquarie River (N.S.W.), Macquarie Strait, Macquarie Harbor, Macquarie River (Tas.), Campbell Town (N.S.W.), Campbelltown (Tas.).

In 1824 Hume and Hovell named several places on their line of route, and the principal of these, though the name no longer attaches to it, was the "Hume River." It was discovered and crossed by the explorers near the site of Albury, and as Hume had seen it first his name was given to it. About six years later Captain Charles Sturt saw the same river at the part where it receives the waters of the Murrumbidgee River, and named it the "Murray," in honour of Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies. It must be said for Sturt that he was not aware that the river named by him was identical with the one discovered and named by Hume and Hovell.

It is a matter for regret that this change of name was effected. Hume was the first white man whose eyes ever rested upon that stream, and he had reached it after a long, toilsome, and dangerous journey. It is, therefore, right and proper that it should bear his name rather than that of a man who, however amiable in private life and capable as an official, had done nothing for Australia and, indeed, knew nothing of this country except the little which he may have gathered from the perusal of official correspondence.

The "Ovens River" was discovered by Hume and Hovell and named in honour of Major Ovens, Private Secretary to Governor Brisbane. The "Goulburn River" they named in honour of Mr. Henry Goulburn, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Finding, afterwards, that the name had been given to another river in the Colony, they renamed it "Hovell." This latter name did not find favour with the public, and the river is still called "Goulburn." "Mount Battery" was named by them from its shape and appearance, which resemble a raised earthwork or battery. "Sunday Creek" was so called because they camped on its banks on a Sunday night.

To Major Mitchell we are indebted for a large number of Victorian place names, but in his case, as in all others quoted, only a comparative few can be

mentioned. "Swan Hill," was so called because his party, having camped there, was disturbed at night by the noise made by these wild-fowl on a lagoon; "Pyramid Hill," because it resembled an Egyptian monument; "Pyrenees," after the well-known chain of mountains in Europe; "Grampians," after the Scotch hills; "Mount Abrupt," from its appearance; "Mount Aberdeen," after Aberdeen in Scotland; "Mount Bainbrige," after a friend of Peninsular days; "Mount Barnard," after Sir Andrew Barnard, Commander of the Light Division during part of the Peninsula War; "Mount Shadwell," and "Mount Clarke," the latter of which is the Mount Elephant of Learmonth, were named in honour of Major Shadwell Clarke; "Mount Clay," after a friend of Peninsular days; "Mount Cole," after General Sir G. Lowry Cole, under whom he had served in Spain; "Mount Hope," because, from its summit he hoped to obtain a view of the land which he called Australia Felix; "Mount Hotspur," because it was the only elevation near Julia Percy Island; "Mount Kincaid," after an old and esteemed friend of Peninsula recollections; "Mount Macedon," after the Greek Macedonia, and in reference to Port Phillip; "Mount Napier," after Sir George Napier; "Mount Ochtertyre," after Sir George Murray, second son of Baron Ochtertyre; "Mount Pierrepoint," after a friend who had served with him in Spain; "Mount Stavely," after General Sir William Stavely; "Mount Rouse," after another friend who had served with him in Spain; "Mount Stapylton," after Mr. G. C. Stapylton, Surveyor, second in command of the expedition; "Mount Sturgeon," after Colonel Sturgeon, of the Staff Corps; "Mount William," in honour of His Majesty, King William IV.; "Mount Zero," a remarkable cone at the western extremity of the chain of mountains, because the weather was intensely cold there. The "Campaspe River" he named after Alexander's "Light o' Love," afterwards wife of Appelles, the painter. "Mount Alexander" was first named Mount Byng, but was renamed in order, as was said, to preserve the classic connexion between the names Alexander, Macedon, and Phillip. "Mount Arapiles" was named after a village in Spain overlooking the battlefield of Salamanca. Mitchell ascended the Victorian mountain on the anniversary of the battle. The "Glenelg River" was called after Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the "Richardson River," after John Richardson, the Botanical Collector for the Expedition, who fell into that stream. The "Chetwynd River" was named after Mr. G. Chetwynd Stapylton, the Surveyor previously mentioned. He was one of the early Government Surveyors at Port Phillip and, a few years later, met a terrible fate while surveying in Queensland. He was killed and partly eaten by the blacks. The "Avoca River" was a name inspired by Moore's poem, the "Meeting of the Waters," the scene of which is in the beautiful vale of Avoca, Ireland.

The primary object of the writer of this paper was to provide an introduction to the work entitled *Names of Victorian Railway Stations*. It has, however, expanded, insensibly, until it includes much of the early place naming of Australia. This expansion has occurred without touching on the works of explorers such as Oxley, Cunningham, Leichardt, Franklin, Stuart, Strzelecki, McMillan, Eyre, Ross, Von Mueller, and Howitt. In the work itself a few of these names will be found, but the place names, to which they are attached, form but a small percentage of the existing number.

In perusing the following—or any other work—on place names, it should be remembered that the application of a name to a place does not prove that such name had its origin then and there. In some few instances it may have been so, but in the great majority of cases it will be found that one place has been called after another or after some person or some notable event.

Generally speaking, the compiler of a work on Australian place names is not required to trace the origin of the names he records, because such origin has no bearing on the application of the names to the localities distinguished by them. If a name did not originate in the place which bears it, information as to such origin is interesting, but unnecessary.

Where places bear native names, or names compounded, built up, or manufactured specially to meet a requirement, the case is different. In the case of some native names, it is possible and necessary to trace the origin. In others it is neither necessary nor possible, and in such cases one has to accept and adopt the meanings, alleged to have been given by the aborigines, as recorded by one or other of the many writers of aboriginal vocabularies. "Barpinba" and "Barraport" are examples of the names referred to in the first part of this paragraph, and will be found within the work referred to.

A comprehensive work on place names of Australia would be welcomed by the public, and would be a valuable addition to the history of our country. Ample material exists now, but is rapidly disappearing.

KEY TO CONTRIBUTORS.

<i>Age</i> ..	Daily Newspaper, Melbourne.
<i>Alexandra Times</i> ..	Newspaper published at Alexandra, Victoria.
<i>Argus</i> ..	Daily Newspaper, Melbourne.
<i>Australasian</i> ..	Weekly Newspaper, Melbourne.
A. A. ..	Dr. Arthur Andrews, Albury, New South Wales.
A. C. McD. ..	Late Mr. A. C. Macdonald, Secretary, Geographical Society.
A. E. H. ..	A. E. Hesford, Constable of Police, Kilmore.
A. E. McL. ..	A. E. McLean, Constable of Police, Dartmoor.
A. G. G. ..	August Granville Gerecke, Constable of Police, Romsey.
A. G. S. ..	Archibald Galbraith Stewart, C.E., Town Clerk, Daylesford.
A. H. S. ..	A. H. Sargood, Sargood Bros. and Co., Melbourne.
A. J. P. ..	Hon. Sir Alexander J. Peacock, Melbourne.
A. J. S. ..	Alfred J. Smith, Secretary, Shire of Grenville.
A. M. C. ..	Angus Malcolm Comrie, Constable of Police, Tarnagulla.
A. R. F. ..	Alan R. Fordyce, Secretary, Shire of Moorabbin.
A. S. K. ..	Alfred Stephen Kenyon, C.E., State Rivers and Water Supply.
A. W. B. ..	Alfred William Bickerton, Mounted Constable, Kaneira.
A. W. G. ..	A. W. Greig, Secretary, Historical Society, Victoria.
A. W. H. ..	Late Alfred William Howitt, P.M.
A. W. McC. ..	A. W. McCallum, J.P., Glenorchy.
Barnard ..	F. G. A. Barnard, Kew. <i>History of Kew.</i>
Bartholomew ..	<i>Gazetteer of British Isles.</i>
<i>Benalla Standard</i> ..	Newspaper published at Benalla.
<i>Bendigo Independent</i> ..	Newspaper published at Bendigo.
Beveridge ..	<i>The Aborigines of Victoria as seen by Peter Beveridge.</i>
Blair ..	<i>Cyclopaedia of Australia.</i> David Blair.
Boldrewood ..	<i>Old Melbourne Memories.</i> Rolf Boldrewood.
Bonwick ..	<i>Port Phillip Settlement.</i> J. Bonwick.
Bourke ..	P. Bourke, Constable of Police, Waubra.
Butler ..	E. Butler, Government Produce Officer, Melbourne.
Cole ..	<i>Family Almanac,</i> Melbourne. E. W. Cole.
Cooper ..	<i>History of Prahran.</i> John Butler Cooper.
Corinthwaite ..	Mr. G. Corinthwaite, Surveyor, Colac.
Crisp ..	<i>Railway Guide Book</i> (1891). Crisp and Lane, Bacchus Marsh.
Curr ..	<i>The Australian Race.</i> Edward M. Curr.
C. A. C. W. ..	Charles A. C. Wilson, ex Secretary, Shire of Leigh.
C. D. ..	Charles Daley, Caulfield.
C. deB. K. ..	C. deB. Ker, Glandore, Yea.
C. H. S. C. ..	C. H. Samblebe, Constable of Police, Lakes' Entrance.
C. H. S. ..	C. H. Squires, Homebush.
C. H. C. ..	Colin H. Campbell, Echuca.
C. M. ..	Charles Macintosh, J.P., Rupanyup.
C. T. ..	Charles Tennant, Mounted Constable, Cobram.
D'Alton ..	<i>Notes on the Early Settlement of the Wimmera.</i> St. Eloy D'Alton.
Dawson ..	<i>Australian Aborigines.</i> James Dawson.
D. A. L. ..	D. A. Little, Secretary, Shire of Werribee.
D. B. ..	David Blair. Blair Bros., Addington.
D. H. C. ..	D. H. Cooper, Town Clerk, Inglewood.
D. McL. ..	Hon. D. McLeod, Daylesford.
D. M. ..	Hon. D. Mackinnon.
E. C. R. ..	Edwin C. Ryan, Mounted Constable, Frankston.
E. D. ..	Edwin Dixon, Secretary, Shire of Poowong and Jeetho.
E. F. B. ..	Edmund Francis Britt, Superintendent of Police, Maryborough.
E. J. D. ..	Edward John Delany, Secretary, Shire of Bright.
E. R. ..	E. Radnell, Tarnagulla.
E. W. F. ..	Eric W. Finlason, Secretary, Shire of Mansfield.
E. T. C. ..	Ewon Tolmie Campbell, Bourke-street, Melbourne.
E. F. M. ..	E. F. Mitchell, K.C.
F. C. ..	F. Clark, J.P., ex Mayor, Eaglehawk.
F. G. A. B. ..	F. G. A. Barnard, Kew.
F. S. ..	F. Stanistreet, Raywood.
Garryowen ..	<i>The Chronicles of Early Melbourne.</i> Edmund Finn.

- Grey *Vocabulary of Dialects of Western Australia.*
 Glancy James Glancy, Secretary, Shire of Glenelg.
 Guthridge J. G. Guthridge, Yea.
 G. C. Revd. George Cox.
 G. C. C. C. George Colin Campbell Carmichael, Secretary, Shire of Metcalfe.
 G. D. S. George Douglas Smith, Sergeant of Police, Benalla.
 G. G. F. G. G. Farrolly, Mounted Constable, Ferntree Gully.
 G. M. C. George M. Campbell, Queen-street, Melbourne.
 G. G. McC George Gordon McCrae, Hawthorn.
 G. J. T. G. J. Thorburn, Mounted Constable, Alexandra
 G. S. G. Seymour, Farmer, Bolinda.
 G. S. W. G. S. Williamson, Mounted Constable, Rupanyup.
 G. T. W. G. T. Westcott, Superintendent of Police, Benalla.
 Handbook *The Australian Handbook* (1896). Gordon and Gotch.
 Haughton W. Haughton, Town Clerk, Oakleigh.
Herald Daily Newspaper (Evening), Melbourne.
 Hutchinson *Australian Almanac*, Melbourne.
 H. B. H. Bucknall, Secretary, Shire of Stratford.
 H. E. J. Henry Edward Joiner, Police Constable, Ararat.
 H. S. W. L. Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, Castlemaine.
 H. M. G. H. M. Greenfield, Ballarat.
 H. T. L. Hon. Thomas Livingston, Melbourne.
 H. V. P. H. V. Pennington, Elsternwick.
 H. W. B. Harry William Buckland, Secretary, South Barwon Shire.
 H. W. M. Hon. Walter Madden, 113 Queen-street, Melbourne.
 Ingram *Guide to Beechworth*. Ingram and Son.
 I. W. DeL. Isaac W. Delany, Gunyah, *via* Boolarra.
 J. A. D. James Andrew Duggan, Constable of Police, Murchison.
 J. A. P. H. J. A. P. Ham, Secretary, Shire of Marong.
 J. A. R. J. A. Russell, Camberwell.
 J. A. W. D. J. A. Wallaco Dunlop, Craigie, Poowong.
 J. B. James Brydon, Kardella.
 J. B. H. J. B. Hoyle, Commercial-road, Morwell.
 J. C. John Catto, Rheola.
 J. D. C. John D. Cozens, Rate Collector, Oxley Shire.
 J. E. C. John Edward Curtain, Town Clerk, Eaglehawk.
 J. E. S. James E. Sinnock, Secretary, Walpeup Shire.
 J. F. C. J. F. Cleeland, Shire Engineer, Kerang.
 J. K. J. Keogh, Senior Constable of Police, Wonthaggi.
 J. G. John Gent, Town Clerk, Ballarat East.
 J. J. B. J. J. Baylis, Goonigul, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.
 J. L. C. J. L. Currie.
 J. L. J. Lewis, Constable of Police, Longwood.
 J. McC. James McCann, Hope-street, Geelong.
 J. McG. James McGurgan, Constable of Police, Euroa.
 J. M. R. J. M. Reed, Secretary, Lands Department.
 J. R. Joseph Renshaw, Secretary, Shire of Walhalla.
 J. R. C. J. R. Crook, Aspendale Racecourse.
 J. R. K. John Richard Kefford, Secretary, Nunawading Shire.
 J. S. John Sadlier, Kooyong-road, Elsternwick.
 J. W. John Wall, Senior Constable of Police, Murtoa.
 Johnston *Place Names of England, Place Names of Scotland*, by Revd. James B. Johnston.
 Labilliere *Early History of Victoria*. Francis Peter Labilliere.
 Lang. *Phillipsland*. Revd. Dr. Lang.
 Leishman John Leishman, Kingston.
 Lempriere *Classical Dictionary*.
 Login *Our Guide to the Gippsland Lakes and Rivers*. Revd. W. S. Login, and John King.
 Macdonald *Our Trip to Gippsland Lakes and Rivers*. Revd. Dr. Macdonald.
 Mason R. Mason, Mounted Constable, Creswick.
 Massina *Guide to the Upper Yarra District*. A Massina and Co.
 Mathew *Eaglehawk and Crow*. John Mathew, M.A.
 McCarron *Melbourne Guide Book*. McCarron and Bird.
 McGrath *The Story of Browns and Scarsdale*. P. McGrath and others.
 McCallum J. McCallum, Constable of Police, Swan Hill.
 Mitchell *Expedition into Eastern Australia*. T. L. Mitchell.
 Mitch. II, J. F. H. *Aboriginal Dictionary*. J. F. H. Mitchell.

- M. McC. .. Miss McCarthy, Postmistress, Millbrook.
Mount Alexander Mail .. Newspaper published at Castlemaine.
M. W. H. .. Maurice Whitlock Harris, Senior Constable, Rushworth.
M. C. C. .. M. C. Clark, Constable of Police, Warrenheip.
M. J. K. .. Martin John Kennedy, Mounted Constable, Whitfield.
M. P. C. .. M. P. Considine, Secretary, Sandown Park Racing Club.
Maxwell .. *Scottish Land Names*. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
M. Q. .. Michael Quinn, Senior Constable of Police, Tallangatta.
M. M. W. C. .. Miss M. M. Ward Cole, Brighton.
M. Clinton .. Head Teacher, State School, Crib Point.
M. T. .. Malcolm Taylor, Lands Office, Geelong.
M. V. O'N. .. Michael Vincent O'Neill, Mounted Constable, Warracknabeal.
Native .. Signifies that the name is taken from an aboriginal language.
N.S.W. .. New South Wales.
Ord .. *Stawell, Past and Present*. Maynard Ord.
Phillips .. C. C. Phillips, Rocky Lead.
Pioneers .. *Letters from Victorian Pioneers*. T. F. Bride.
Poole .. R. Poole, Victorian Government Surveyor.
P. McM. .. P. Macmanamny, Superintendent of Police, Ballarat.
P. McG. .. Patrick McGillicuddy, Superintendent of Police, Stawell.
P. T. M. .. P. T. Mitchell, Bringenbrong.
Ramage .. J. Ramage, Rate Collector, Berwick Shire.
Records .. *Historical Records of New South Wales*.
Reynolds .. John Reynolds, Fish Creek.
Ridley .. *Kamilaroi and other Australian Languages*. Revd. W. Ridley.
Robinson .. Senior Constable Robinson, Lilydale.
R. H. K. .. Robert H. Kerr, "Aura," Narre Warren.
R. B. .. Robert Bunker, Superintendent of Police, Bendigo.
R. F. .. Richard Fenelly, C. E., Kilmore.
R. R. B. .. R. R. Brennan, Secretary, Shire of Strathfieldsaye.
R. A. R. .. Robert A. Robertson, Port Huon, Tasmania.
R. T. E. .. Richard T. Easterby, Journalist, Sale.
R. W. S. .. Robert Wilks Smellie, C.E., Town Clerk, Camberwell.
Saxton .. J. G. Saxton, *Victorian Place Names and their Origin*. Used also to distinguish contributions from same person.
Simmie .. Councillor Simmie, Huntly Shire.
Sharp .. S. Sharp, Constable of Police, Dean.
Slattery .. J. Slattery, Superintendent of Police, Hamilton.
Smith .. *History of Hawthorn*. Smith and Corrigan.
Smyth .. *The Aborigines of Victoria*. R. Brough Smyth.
Steedman .. James Steedman, Senior Constable of Police, Nathalia.
Sunbury Times .. Newspaper published at Sunbury, Victoria.
Sutherland .. *Victoria and its Metropolis*. Alexander Sutherland. (Though Volume 2 of this work was not written by Sutherland his name is used for convenience in reference).
S.A. .. South Australia.
S. A. R. .. *Nomenclature of South Australian Railway Stations*. Alfred N. Day.
S. W. C. .. Hon. Samuel Winter Cooke, Murchison, Hamilton.
S. P. .. Councillor Sydney Plowman, Frankston and Hastings Shire.
S. L. .. Stephen Laver, Loch.
Tanjil .. *Our Guide to Gippsland Lakes and Rivers*. Tanjil.
Taplin .. *The Folklore, &c., of Aborigines*. Revd. G. Taplin.
Treacy .. Richard Treacy, Constable of Police, Kingston.
Tuite .. Miss M. Tuite, Relieving Teacher, Education Department.
T. A. .. Timothy Ahern, Inspector of Police, Bairnsdale.
T. C. .. Thomas Cullinan, Mounted Constable, St. James.
T. C. M. .. T. Campbell Milne, Cashier's Office, G.P.O.
T. F. C. .. Hon. T. F. Cumming.
T. G. V. .. Thomas Gardner Voale, Constable of Police, Strathmerton.
T. L. .. Thomas Latham, J.P., Melbourne.
T. O'C. .. Thomas O'Callaghan, North Carlton.
U. R. .. Urquhart Ramsay, Winchelsea.
V. F. M. .. V. F. Mason, 127 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.
V. H. M. .. *Victorian Historical Magazine*.
V. R. .. Victorian Railways Department.
Watkin .. *Australian Native Words*. Revd. E. J. Watkin.
Webster .. *Webster's Dictionary*. Place Names Supplement.

- Westgarth .. *Personal Recollections of Early Melbourne and Victoria.* William Westgarth.
- Whitworth .. *Victorian Gazetteer.*
- Withers .. *History of Ballarat, 2nd Edition.*
- W. D. .. William Dwyer, Superintendent of Police, Geelong.
- W. H. M. .. W. H. Maddock, Secretary, Towong Shire.
- W. H. S. .. William Henry Swanwick, Senior Constable, Nagambie.
- W. H. T. .. William H. Tricks, Secretary, Tungamah Shire.
- W. C. .. William Cornish, Lake Boga.
- W. K. M. .. W. K. Mackinnon.
- W. S. .. William Smedley, Constable of Police, Glenorchy.
- W. M. .. William Middlemiss, J. P., Fern Hill.
- Watson .. James Watson, Farmer, &c., Mellis.
- W. T. M. .. W. T. Manifold, Furrumbete, Weerite.
- W. P. .. Hon. William Pitt, Melbourne.
- W. R. .. William Riley, Superintendent of Police, Hamilton.
- W. T. .. W. Thorn, Chief Draughtsman, Lands Department.
- W. W. .. Walter West, Secretary, Traralgon Shire.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
ADDINGTON ..	1461	92½	Ballarat to Waubra. The little township of Addington took its name from an hotel established by a man named Griffiths. The hotel took its name from the adjoining parish of Addington surveyed by John Hamlet Taylor about 1854-5. The parish took its name from William Leonard Addington, second Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, Devon, T. O'C. and D. B.
ADELAIDE ..	101	483½	South Australia. Named after Queen Adelaide, consort of King William IV., by Colonel William Light, Surveyor-General, 1836. <i>Gazetteer</i> , p. 1
ADELAIDE LEAD	740	115½	Maryborough to Ararat. The name was given on the discovery of the "Lead" by a party of miners from Adelaide, South Australia. A. W. K.
AGNES ..	28	116½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named from the Agnes River, which was called after "Agnes," daughter of John Gellion, an early settler, who kept an hotel in Port Albert in 1853. T. O'C.
ALBAOUTYA ..	249	272½	Dimboola to Yaapeet. Native. From "Ngelbakutya," Sour Quondong. Watkin, p. 1. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 176
ALBERTON ..	34	132½	Melbourne to Port Albert. The township, after which this station was named, was surveyed by Mr. Townsend in 1842. The design was sent in on 30th March, and was laid before the Executive Council on 15th July. The name "Albert Town" found favour, but the surveyor's modification was ultimately adopted, and the name—Alberton—gazetted on 27th September, 1842. The name was given in honour of Prince Albert. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 2, p. 60
ALBERT PARK ..	23	1½	Melbourne to St. Kilda. This station took its name from the adjacent park, which was called after Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. T. O'C.
ALBION ..	137	9½	Melbourne to Bendigo. Called after the Albion Quarrying Company, whose quarry is near by. V. R.
ALBURY ..	534	190½	New South Wales. So named, by Surveyor Townsend, from the resemblance of its surroundings to those of Albury, in Kent, England. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 71
ALEXANDRA ..	720	102	Tallarook to Mansfield. The station was called after the town, which was named in honour of Alexandra, Princess of Wales, now Dowager Queen. <i>Alexandra Times</i> , 10.11.68

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea. Feet.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
ALLANSFORD ..	40	159	Melbourne to Port Fairy. The township, after which this station is called, took its name from the Allan brothers, settlers in that locality in 1842, <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 63
ALLENDALE ..	1546	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	Woodend to Ballarat. This name was given to the township by Mr. William Bell, one of the first settlers. He called it after a little village in the north of England from which he came. A. J. P.
ALMURTA ..	118	67	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Local aboriginal for "Mistletoe." M. E. K. Curr, vol. 1, p. 425, gives "Sweet" as the equivalent of "Almurta" in the dialect of Macumba River natives, S.A.
ALPHINGTON ..	113	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Named by Sir William Manning, a former owner of the property, after his birthplace in Devonshire, England. Saxton, p. 6,
AMPHITHEATRE ..	905	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maryborough to Ararat. The place from which this station takes its name was so called because of its shape and situation—a circular plain surrounded by hills. T. O'C.
ANDERSON ..	199	76	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Named in compliment to the Anderson family, old residents of the locality. One member at least was resident there in 1837. He reported the discovery of a coal seam in that year. T. O'C.
ANGLESIDE ..	580	163 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Takes its name from that of a farm near by. The farm was so called because it is three-cornered or angle-sided. J. D. C.
ANTWERP ..	326	235 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dimboola to Yaapect. This place was formerly a sheep station, occupied by Mr. H. G. Ellerman, who called it after a city in Belgium, where he was born. D'Alton, p. 2
ARAPILES ..	406	223 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horsham to Goroke. This station took its name from Mount Arapiles. The mountain was named by Major Mitchell in 1836, after a place on the Peninsula overlooking the battlefield of Salamanca. Mitchell ascended this mountain on the anniversary of the battle. Mitchell, vol. 2, pp. 185, 189
ARARAT ..	1028	131	Melbourne to Serviceton. The town, after which this station was called, took its name from a mountain a few miles distant. The mountain referred to took its name from the scriptural Mount. Blair, p. 11. Hutchinson, p. 7
ARCADIA ..	395	98	Seymour to Tocumwal. Named after that Arcadia which was situated in the middle of Peloponessus. It was famous for its mountains, and was celebrated by the poets. Received its name from "Arcas," son of Jupiter. Lempriere
ARGYLE ..	817	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wallan to Bendigo. Named after "Argyle," a pioneer in craft <i>Lady Nelson</i> . Saxton, p. 6

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
ARKONA ..	310	231 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dimboola to Yaapeet. Formerly "Katyil." Named by German settlers, after a promontory on the north-west coast of the Island of Rügen, a German possession in the Baltic. T. O'C.
ARMADALE ..	141	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. The suburb, in which this station is situate, took its name from "Armadale House," the residence of the late Hon. James Munro. Cooper, p. 301
ARMSTRONG ..	955	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Formerly "Armstrong's Diggings." So called after the discoverer. The name was abbreviated by the Railway authorities. A. S. K.
ARMYTAGE ..	417	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Called after the Armytage family of "Ingleby," Station, occupied in 1836. T. O'C.
ARNOLD ..	512	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough to Inglewood. Formerly "Arnold's Rush." Called after the brothers William and David Arnold, who discovered gold there. E. R.
ASCOT VALE ..	106	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Albury. The nearness of this place to the Flemington Race-course suggested the name of the English Race-course—Ascot. The station took its name from the place. T. L.
ASHBURTON ..	162	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Outer Circle. Name suggested by ex-Councillor Dillon, when the line was opened in 1890. It was named after Ashburton Terrace, a beautiful site overlooking the City of Cork, Ireland, where he resided prior to coming to Australia. R. W. S.
ASPENDALE ..	23	18	Melbourne to Mornington. About the year 1882 Mr. J. R. Croke, in partnership with Mr. Whittingham, owned a mare called "Aspen," which had been very successful in racing engagements. Because of this he gave the name to the then new race-course. The settlement which grew around the locality took the name of the course. J. R. C.
AUBURN ..	124	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Healesville. The suburb, after which this station is called, took its name from "Auburn House," built and named by the Reverend W. H. J. Liddiard. Smith, p. 49. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
AURA ..	996	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. Formerly Menzies Creek. Called "Aura" after the estate of Mr. R. Kerr, Shire President. A. S. K. The estate was named after a mountain in Ireland, and the name is said to be an expression of the beautiful. R. H. K.
AVENEL ..	491	72	Melbourne to Albury. This name was given to a pastoral station by Mr. Henry Kent Hughes in 1838. He called it after a place in England. The township took the name of the pastoral station, and the railway station was called after the township. W. M.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
AVOCA ..	794	127	Maryborough to Ararat. The Avoca River, from which the town derives its name, was discovered and named by Major Mitchell, 1836. Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 87, says that Mitchell gave the name "moved, doubtless, by the clearest of crystal and brightest of green," which Tom Moore has so sweetly celebrated in the Irish Valley
AVONMORE ..	442	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Echuca. The former name of this station—South Elmore—was found unsuitable owing to its similarity to Elmore, the next station. The residents were asked to provide another name, and held a meeting for that purpose. A farmer named Boyd suggested "Avon," and this was agreed to with the addition of the second syllable of the old name—"more." Simmie
AXEDALE ..	566	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wallan to Bendigo. Named after Bathe's Station, on Axe Creek. The creek was probably named after the Axe River, Dorsetshire and Devonshire, England. A. S. K. and R. R. B.
BAARMUTHA ..	1595	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wangaratta to Beechworth. A native word, meaning a number of small creeks. A. A. and J. J. B. The Beechworth Race-course is situate in "Baarmutha Park," but the place to which the blacks gave the name is known as the "Three-mile." G. T. W. "Barmootha" is the form in which J. J. B. gives the word
BACCHUS MARSH	343	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. This place was named by Kenneth S. Clarke, after Captain W. H. Bacchus, who settled in the Melbourne end of the valley early in 1838. Crisp, p. 34. Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 141
BADDAGINNIE ..	611	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Albury. Ceylonese for "hungry belly." Named by J. G. W. Wilmott, surveyor. The members of his party were short of provisions and on the verge of starvation when Mr. Wilmott arrived in camp. Saxton, p. 8
BAGSHOT ..	511	112	Bendigo to Echuca. Named from a town in Berkshire, England. Saxton, p. 8
BAIRNSDALE ..	46	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Bairnsdale is a corruption of the name "Bernisdale," given by Mr. McLeod to a pastoral station occupied by him, and including the site of the present town. The name "Bernisdale" was derived from a small hamlet in the Isle of Skye, the home of Captain Norman McLeod, grandfather of the Australian McLeod. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 176. Login, p. 52, says that the place was named Bairnsdale because the children were fond of playing in a dell or dale. Native name, "Wy Yung," a kind of duck. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 188

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
BALACLAVA ..	42	5	Melbourne to Sandringham. Named after a famous battlefield in the Crimea. Garryowen, vol. 1, p. 22
BALD HILLS ..	1423	82½	Ballararat to Daylesford. So called after certain low, bald hills in the vicinity. V. R.
BALEE ..	197	21	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Local aboriginal for "Mistletoe." M. E. K.
BALLAN ..	1666	49½	Melbourne to Serviceton. The village of Ballan was surveyed in 1850 by Assistant Surveyor Malcolm. Mr. Hoddle, in forwarding the plan, wrote that His Honour the Superintendent had named the village "Ballan." That was the name of a pastoral station close to the village, and then owned by Robert Von Stieglitz. He had named it after an estate in Ireland. W. T. and Saxton
BALLARAT ..	1416	73½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Means "Resting place," or "Resting on the elbow." Balla means "elbow." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 179. Formerly known as "Yuille's Swamp," and so called because of that part of Yuille's pastoral station now known as Lake Wendouree. T. O'C.
BALLARAT NORTH	1444	74½	See Ballarat
BALLARAT EAST	1413	73½	See Ballarat
BALMATTUM ..	565	98½	Melbourne to Albury. The native name of Faithfull's Creek. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196. Balmattum is said to signify "Man lying on his back." Mount Balmattum, from which the station takes its name, presents that appearance when viewed from the northward. J. McG. and G. T. W.
BALWYN ..	249	6½	Outer Circle. The Balwyn district obtained its name from Mr. Andrew Murray's vineyard, which was situated on what was afterwards known as Balwyn-road. The name, according to Mr. Murray, was Gaelic for "Wine-house." R. W. S.
BAMAWM ..	351	147½	Elmore to Cohuna. An abbreviation of "Pannoobamawm." The latter is a corruption of "Pannooberniwar," as it appears in Barry, and of "Paunoo-barnawar," as given by Beveridge. In both cases the words mean "Creek." "Pannoo" and "Paunoo" mean "Little." Barry, p. 3. Beveridge, p. 180
BANDIANA ..	566	190½	Wodonga to Shelley. After the Bandiana Range, which was so called after a bandy-legged native woman named "Anna." Saxton, p. 8
BANNOCKBURN ..	394	55½	Geelong to Ballarat. This township was named after the place in Stirlingshire, Scotland, where Robert Bruce defeated Edward II. T. O'C.
BANOOL ..	631	116½	Colac to Crowes. An abbreviation of Moorbanool. Banool means "Hill." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 102

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
BANYENA ..	450	194½	Lubeck to Marnoo. The township from which the railway station took its name was called after Banyena Plains and pastoral station. A. S. K.
BARFOLD ..	1162	72	Kyneton to Redesdale. Took its name from the homestead and pastoral station of Sir W. H. F. Mitchell, near Kyneton. The estate was named by Mr. Yaldwin, a previous owner, after a place owned by him in Yorkshire, England. E. F. M.
BARKER ..	116	4½	Melbourne to Kew. Took its name from Barker's-road, which was called after Doctor Barker, who owned property in that locality. F. G. A. B.
BARNAWARTHA ..	589	174	Melbourne to Albury. Native. "Barnawaitha," "Tall rushes." Said to have been "Barne-wathera" originally, meaning deaf and dumb. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol 5, p 26. "Barna-Woodther," without hearing, deaf and dumb. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 10
BARONGAROOK ..	739	102½	Colac to Crowes. Native name of creek in that locality: A. S. K. Means "Running water." W. D.
BARPINBA ..	404	90½	Irrewarra to Cressy. Formerly "Weering." When it became necessary to change the name of this station, three members of the Colac Shire Council for the Weering Riding were asked to suggest a name. Messrs. Barnard, Pink, and Bath were the members referred to, and they, taking the first three letters of the names of Barnard and Pink and the first two letters of Bath's name, produced "Barpinba." U. R.
BARRAKEE ..	438	168½	Bendigo to Nandaly. Native. Means "Place of stone." R. B.
BARRAPOORT ..	339	177	Bendigo to Manangatang. Formerly "Barrapoort." The name was constructed by Mr. J. T. Russell, then a resident of the locality. "Barrabit" was the native name of the place, and "Boort" held the nearest post-office. Taking "Barra" from the native name and "oort" from Boort, the letter "P" was added, and Barrapoort appeared. The Railways Commissioners deleted an "o," and thus we have "Barrapoort." J. A. R.
BARWO ..	334	150½	Numurkah to Picola. Native. Baawa, "Taste." <i>Curr</i> , vol. 3, p. 573
BARWON ..	510	98½	Birregurra to Forrest. Named from the Barwon River. "Barwon" is a native word meaning "Magpie." Whitworth, p. 40. The name applied to the river by J. H. Wedge, in 1835; was written "Barwourne." Bonwick, p. 254. Barwon, "Great wide." J. J. B.
BATMAN ..	219	7	Melbourne to Fawkner. Named in memory of John Batman, the founder of Port Phillip Settlement, who arrived in 1835. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
BAXTER ..	170	31½	(Formerly Mornington Junction) Melbourne to Mornington. Named after Baxter's Flat. The "Flat" took its name from Captain Baxter, who was appointed Clerk to the Bench of Magistrates, at Melbourne, on 5th January, 1838, and Postmaster on the same date. He settled near to the Flat in the early "forties," and his pastoral "run" included the site of the Baxter Railway Station
BAYSWATER ..	327	18½	Melbourne to Ferntree Gully. Named by Mr. J. J. Miller after his birthplace, in England. <i>Massina</i> , p. 83
BEACONSFIELD ..	164	28½	Melbourne to Orbost. The settlement, from which this station took its name, was called after the Earl of Beaconsfield. T. O'C.
BEALIBA ..	688	137¾	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. "Beal-ba." "Beal," the red or flooded gum tree. "Ba," a creek, <i>i.e.</i> , the Redgum Tree Creek. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 195
BEAUFORT ..	1271	102½	Melbourne to Serviceton. The township was called after Admiral Sir F. Beaufort, C.B. The station took the name of the township. Saxton, p. 9.
BEEAC ..	391	96¾	Irrewarra to Cressy. Native. "Salt water." A chief of the local tribe of aborigines. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 100
BEECH FOREST ..	1747	124¾	Colac to Crowes. Named after a forest in that locality containing numbers of so-called beech trees, really myrtle. A. S. K.
BEECHWORTH ..	1775	171¼	Wangaratta to Beechworth. Formerly known as "May Day Hills." Named "Beechworth" by the Government surveyor who surveyed the town. He called it after his native place in Leicestershire, England. Ingram, p. 54
BEECHWORTH JUNCTION	503	149	See Beechworth
BELGRAVE ..	747	25¾	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. Named after "the estate of the late Councillor E. W. Benson." The estate was named after "Belgrave," in Leicestershire, England. R. H. K.
BELL ..	195	6½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Named after "Bell-streét," Preston. V. R.
BENA ..	703	65	Melbourne to Port Albert. Name suggested by Mr. P. Whittet, J.P., and taken from Longfellow's poem, <i>Hiawatha</i> , canto 5, line 20. It was applied to the American pheasant. R. J. F. and H. T. L.
BENALLA ..	559	121¼	Melbourne to Albury. Native. "Benalta," big water-holes. <i>Benalla Standard</i> , 1889. Musk duck, Watkin, p. 3

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
BENDIGO ..	758	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Echuca. The late J. E. Foreman, J. P., of St. Kilda, informed the compiler that when a boy he had been present when a fight occurred between two diggers to settle a question of alleged encroachment on a mining claim. The smaller of the combatants won the fight, and was applauded by the "diggers," who cried out "Bravo Bendigo. Bravo—We'll call this place Bendigo." "Bendigo" was then the sobriquet of an English prize fighter. This occurred on Fenton's Station, as it was then called. In December, 1852, the name was officially declared to be "Castleton"; but in January, 1853, it was renamed "Sandhurst." In 1891 the name "Bendigo" was reverted to. T. O'C.
BEN NEVIS ..	876	144	Maryborough to Ararat. This station took its name from Mount "Ben Nevis," near by, which was named after the Scotch mountain, from which stretches the Grampian Range. T. O'C.
BENNISON ..	31	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Called after Mr. Richard Bennison, formerly of Yanikie Station, later of Sale. He settled in Gippsland in the "forties." G. C. and C. D.
BENTLEIGH ..	92	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Named in honour of the late Sir Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria. T. O'C.
BERRINGA ..	1009	99	Ballarat to Cressy. Native name for the Rainbow bird. Bee eater. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 204
BERRIWILLOCK ..	236	225 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Nandaly. Native. From a shrub which grew small fruit or berries, and was called "Berri." A bird called "Willok" came in large numbers to feed upon the fruit referred to. The bird was of the parrot species now known as "Cockatoo." A. W. B. and R. B. The cockatoo referred to is slate coloured, with crimson breast and crest
BERWICK ..	165	27	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after Berwick, on Tweed, Scotland. T. L. Old English—"Berewic," a demesne farm; from O.E., <i>bere</i> , <i>wic</i> —a dwelling, village. Maxwell
BERRYBANK ..	540	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geelong to Maroona. So named from Mack's "Berrybank Station," near Cressy. This property was taken up in the "forties" by Messrs. Tennant and Lyons. Acquired in the early "fifties" by the late J. G. Mack and named by him "Berrybank," after the home of his family in Berwickshire, Scotland. The railway station is in or about the centre of the original estate. J. L. C.
BET BET ..	580	121	Maryborough to Inglewood. From the native name of a large creek in the locality. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 180

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
BEULAH ..	290	238½	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Called after the scriptural Beulah. Isaiah, 62, 4. See also Bunyan's <i>Pilgrims' Progress</i> . T. O'C.
BEVERIDGE ..	989	26	Melbourne to Albury. Named after Mr. Peter Beveridge, who formed a cattle station there in 1840. The place was first known as Mercer's Vale. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 27
BIRCHIP ..	334	214½	Maryborough to Mildura. Derived from Wirrembirchip, a name given to a pastoral station or run taken up by Mann and Falconer, 1847. The township name was shortened to "Birchip" in 1891. A. S. K.
BIRREGURRA ..	389	83½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native name for springs on Birregurra Creek, near Bleak House Station. U. R. Native—"Burrui Gurray," a kangaroo camp. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 201
BITTERN ..	80	42	Frankston to Stony Point. So called from a bird of that name. Saxton, p. 10
BLACKBURN ..	302	10½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after Mr. G. Blackburn, a property owner in that locality. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13. Origin—O.E., <i>blæc</i> , <i>blac</i> , black brook. Johnston
BLOWHARD ..	1393	85	Ballarat to Waubra. Mount Blowhard, from which this station takes its name, was so called by a shepherd boy in the employment of Mr. Pettitt. His experience of windy days there had been frequent. Withers, pp. 13, 14
BOCHARA ..	494	205	Hamilton to Coleraine. Called after Bochara pastoral station or run. A. S. K. The name given to the pastoral station was probably derived from "Bokhara," a Khanate in Central Asia, referred to by Moore in the "Veiled Prophet of the Khorassan," Lalla Rookh. South Australian tribes of aborigines have Bookara—very hot; and Bokara—dry, in their dialects; but as Cashmere pastoral station is adjacent to Bochara Station, the eastern origin seems the more probable. The Vale of Cashmere (Vic.) was named by Dr. Corney. Bonwick, Western Victoria, p. 127
BOIGBEAT ..	202	232½	Bendigo to Nandaly. A native word, meaning "Broken tree." R. B.
BOINKA ..	162	332	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. Flat black beetle. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 55
BOISDALE ..	113	138½	Maffra to Briagolong. Called after Foster's Boisdale run, which was taken up by John Foster, the first of the Foster brothers to arrive from Tasmania. R. T. E. A loch and parish in the outer Hebrides are so named. Probably Old Norse or Danish. Means rocky basin at the foot of a waterfall. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
BOLGA ..	700	207 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wodonga to Tallangatta. 'A variation of the native name "Bulga," a hill. A descriptive name. C. D. Bolga or Bulga means "Mountain." P. T. M.
BOLINDA ..	1269	35	Lancefield Junction to Lancefield. This station took its name from Clarke's Bolinda Vale Run. A. S. K.
BONEGILLA ..	596	193 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wodonga to Tallangatta. Native. "Bongella," small islands. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 175. Bonegilla, deep water, big cattle camp. J. J. B.
BONNIE DOON ..	925	118	Tallarook to Mansfield. Names by Thomas Nixon, after a stream near Ayr, Scotland. <i>Alexandra Times</i> , 27.10.68
BOOLARRA ..	290	101	Morwell to North Mirboo. Native. "Twenty." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 162
BOORCAN ..	479	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Name given by the aborigines to the large water-hole on the Emu Creek between the Castle Carey bridge and the present railway bridge. It was a great camping, hunting, and fishing centre. Meaning not accurately known, but probably "Boorcan" signifies something like "Big water" or "Deep water." W. K. M. and D. M. Boorcana, white. J. J. B.
BOORT ..	305	169	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. "Smoke." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 212
BORDER TOWN ..	268	300 $\frac{1}{4}$	South Australia. A Government township, laid out in 1852, about 10 miles from Victoria. So named because it was near the border line of the two Colonies. S. A. R., p. 5
BORUNG ..	393	156	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. Mallee scrub, broad-leaf Mallee. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 195
BOWMAN ..	745	169	Everton to Bright. Named after Mr. William Bowman, who, in 1838, took up a station called Tarrawingee, which included the country afterwards known as Everton and Bowman's Forest. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 5, p. 29
BOX HILL ..	317	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Healesville. This name was selected at a meeting of early residents of the locality. Though being the name of a place in England, it was considered as peculiarly appropriate, because of the large proportion of yellow box trees growing amongst the local native timber. J. R. K., and <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
BOYS ..	308	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Mrs. Catherine S. M. Boys, Mr. Frederick O. Boys, and Simon Harcourt Boys owned the land which included the site of the railway station. It was named in compliment to them. R. D. B. Mr. Callanan, ex-Surveyor-General, says that the station was named after Barry Boys, the Surveyor. W. T.
BRADFORD ..	819	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castlemaine to Shelbourne. Named after "Bradford," in Yorkshire, England. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
BRADSHAW ..	1674	52	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named from Bradshaw's Creek, which runs near by. The creek was named after an early resident of the locality. V. R.
BRANXHOLME ..	411	213½	Branxholme to Casterton. Named after a place in Scotland. "Branxholm" was a great feudal castle in Teviot Valley, Roxburghshire, owned by the Barons of Buccleugh. See <i>Lay of Last Minstrel</i> . T. O'C.
BRAVINGTON ..	374	68½	Warragul to Neerim South. The railway line passed through the property of Mr. Robert Bravington, and the station was named after him. R. W. F.
BRIAGOLONG ..	196	143½	Maffra to Briagolong. Means "Native companion." A kind of crane, feeds on frogs or jerrygorats, yabbies, &c. Resorts swamps or swampy plains. J. H. F. Mitchell, p. 18
BRIDGEWATER ..	456	126½	Bendigo to Manangatang. Named after a place in England. Saxton, p. 12
BRIGHT ..	1002	196	Everton to Bright. Named after John Bright, M.P., England. T. O'C.
BRIGHTON ..	49	7½	Melbourne to Sandringham. This name was applied to the special survey of H. Dendy, when about to be subdivided and sold in 1841. Dendy, no doubt, took the name from the English seaside town. See advertisement, <i>Port Phillip Patriot</i> , 31.5.1841
BRIGHTON BEACH	26	9½	See Brighton
MIDDLE BRIGHTON	41	8½	See Brighton
BRIM ..	316	229	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Native. Spring, or well with water. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 205
BRISBANE ..	39	1298	Queensland capital. Took its name from the River Brisbane, which was discovered by Thomas Pamphlett and John Finnegan, shipwrecked timbercutters. The discovery was reported by them to John Oxley, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who surveyed and named it in honour of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor. The site of the city was first called "Edinglassie." Knight, p. 355. Field, pp. 18, 56. Edinglassie was a name made up from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and was given by the first Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir Francis Forbes, to his estate. <i>Lone Hand</i> , 1.4.14
BROADFORD ..	725	46½	Melbourne to Albury. Ray Clark, one of the early pioneers of the district, married a woman from Broadford, Scotland. He called the settlement after his wife's birthplace. The name was considered suitable because of the use made of the "ford," at Sunday Creek, in the old coaching days. T. J. B. Broadford is derived from Old Norse or Danish, and meant "Broad Firth." Johnston
BROADMEADOWS	408	10½	Melbourne to Albury. This name was given as descriptive of the locality. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
BROOKFIELD ..	596	164½	Everton to Bright. This station took its name from the adjacent estate of the late H. A. Crawford. The estate was named by Mr. Crawford, after his birth-place in America. T. J. S. and G. T. W.
BROOMFIELD ..	1467	89	Ballarat to Daylesford. Derives its name from Mr. Broomfield, an early resident. A. J. P.
BRUNSWICK ..	150	4½	Melbourne to Fawkner. Named after Captain George Brunswick Smyth, 50th Regiment. He was in charge of mounted (military) police in Port Phillip, 1839. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
BRUNSWICK SOUTH	151	4	See Brunswick
BRUTHEN ..	50	189¾	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. "Brewdthan," an evil spirit. Bruden Johnny, Omeo native, <i>Tanjil</i> , p. 6. <i>Argus</i> , 17.6.05
BUANGOR ..	1108	116½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Derived its name from a pastoral station owned by the late Mr. Colin Campbell, on Fiery Creek, in 1849. The blacks called the place "Bwanger," that being the name given by them to a hill near the station homestead. G. M. C. and C. H. C.
BUCHANAN ..	1822	126	Colac to Crowes. Named after Charles Buchanan, an old resident at Colac, and selector at Beech Forest. M. T.
BUCKLEY ...	394	64½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. From "Buckley's Falls," named by J. H. Wedge after William Buckley, the wild white man. (Bonwick, p. 254.) T. O'C.
BUCKRABANYULE	519	165	Bendigo to Nandaly. Native. "Buckrabanyul." "Bukra," the middle, "banyul" or "panial," a hill, i.e., the middle of three, as viewed from Swanwater. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 195, 204
BUFFALO ..	148	94¾	Melbourne to Port Albert. Took its name from Buffalo Creek, which is near the station. The creek was so named because of the large number of cattle running wild on the plains when the place was first visited by the surveyors. Reynolds and H. T. L.
BULLABUL ..	462	134½	Maryborough to Inglewood. Named from Bullabul Creek and "diggings." Bullabul is the native name of a bird. Nightingale. A. S. K.
BULLARTO ..	2452	69¾	Woodend to Daylesford. Native. Abundance, big, broad, large. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 135
BULLIOH ..	719	217	Wodonga to Shelley. Native. A mountain. P. T. M.
BULN BULN ..	475	66¾	Warragul to Neerim South. Native. Lyre bird. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 205
BUMBERRAH ..	184	182½	Melbourne to Orbost. Native name, given to the parish by the late W. T. Dawson, District Surveyor. It was probably his rendering of the name of an aboriginal well known in the early days, and recorded by the late A. W. Howitt, P.M., in "Kamilaroi and Kurnai" as "Bumbra." T. A.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
BUNGAREE ..	1845	64	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. "Bungarie," hut or tent. Also native chief. The last of the chiefs of the Sydney tribe. Saxton, p. 13
BUNG BONG ..	767	119½	Maryborough to Ararat. Native. A swamp. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 180
BUNINYONG ..	1471	80¾	Ballarat to Buninyong. Native. "Bunnin-youang," big hill, like a knee. "Bunnin" means knee, "youang" means hill. Withers, p. 13. A corruption of "Bunning-youang." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 217
BUNYIP ..	143	48½	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. "Buncep," an hypothetical monster that dwells in the swamps and rivers. Smyth, vol. 1, p. 435. Amphibious animal (mythical). Cole, p. 145. Mythical. An amphibious animal. J. F. H. Mitchell, pp. 6, 19
BURNLEY ..	42	2½	Melbourne to Healesville. The suburb from which this station takes its name was called after William Bust Burnley, an early settler, who purchased the land from the Crown. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
BURRUM ..	467	190½	Lubeck to Marnoo. Native. "Burrum Burrum," very muddy. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 205. Applied by the natives to a water-hole. G. S. W.
BURRUMBEET ..	1315	86¾	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. "Bormbeet," muddy, dirty water. "Burrum" means muddy, dirty. Beet is a word used to signify water. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 205
BURWOOD ..	139	8	Outer Circle. Called after Burwood-road, which took its name from a building erected by Doctor James Palmer, in 1852, and called "Burwood House," after a place in the Old Country. Saxton, p. 14
BUSHY PARK ..	130	140	Maffra to Briagolong. So called after the estate in that locality owned by Angus McMillan, the Gippsland explorer. R. T. E.
BYLANDS ..	1411	38½	Wallan to Bendigo. Named after two places in England. Byland, old, and Byland with Wass, Yorkshire. A. E. H.
BYRNE ..	248	160	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Named after Mr. Andrew Byrne, owner and occupier of a farm near to the station. J. D. C.
BYRNESIDE ..	368	113	Toolamba to Echuca. Named after a prominent land holder. Premier in irrigation. A. S. K.
CALDERMEADE ..	24	45½	Melbourne to Port Albert. The property from which this station took the name was bought by Archibald McMillan, in 1856. He named it after "Calder" in Scotland. E. T. C. Calder is Gaelic, and means wood by the water or stream. T. O'C.
CAMBERWELL ..	205	5½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after a suburb of London, in England, by Mr. George Eastaway <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
CAMBERWELL EAST	224	6	See Camberwell

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
CAMPBELL ..	886	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Castlemaine to Maryborough. This station took its name from "Campbell's Creek," a gold-field named after William Campbell, who held that locality, and part of Forest Creek, as a pastoral station. T. O'C.
CAMPERDOWN ..	541	123 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. When surveying the town the surveyor asked Dr. Curdie, "Who is the oldest settler in this district?" "Duncan McNicol," was the reply. "Duncan!" said the surveyor; "Admiral Duncan won the battle of Camperdown. We'll call it Camperdown." <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 58
CANADIAN ..	1463	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bullarat to Buninyong. Named after a man known as "Canadian Swift." Withers, p. 69
CANNIE ..	363	198 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. Snake. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 9, 73.
CANTERBURY ..	200	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Healesville. Named in honour of Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria, 1866-1873. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
CARAPOOEE ..	625	152 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maryborough to St. Arnaud. Native. A hill. Watkin, p. 7
CARDIGAN ..	1469	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bullarat to Linton. The place from which this station takes its name was called after Lord Cardigan, of Crimean War fame. T. O'C.
CARINA ..	293	361 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. From "Careena." Native name in south-west of New South Wales for water. Poole. Carena, gums (of the mouth). Curr, vol. 3, p. 650. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 421
CARISBROOK ..	634	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Castlemaine to Maryborough. After Caroline Bucknell, now Mrs. Joyce. Named by Mr. Bucknell. Saxton, p. 16
CARLSRUHE ..	1800	53	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named by Charles Hotson Ebdon, after the German city in which he finished his education. He gave the name to a pastoral station which he formed there. The pastoral station was afterwards sold to the Government, and used as a depôt for mounted police in 1852 and later. Westgarth, p. 97
CARLTON NORTH	131	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Whittlesea. According to McCarron, p. 55, the name was derived from that of the residence of the Prince of Wales in the early part of last century. The <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, says that it was named after the "Carlton Club," a hotel which stood in Gertrude-street, Fitzroy near Nicholson-street
CARNEGIE ..	149	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Named in honour of the American Scottish millionaire, who has displayed great liberality in his gifts of libraries to various places. T. O'C.
CARRUM ..	23	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Native. Karum Karum, boomerang. For some time the name was spelt "Carrum Carrum." The Railway authorities abbreviated this to "Carrum." For native name, see Curr, vol. 3, p. 457

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
CARWARP ..	189	332	Maryborough to Mildura. From native name for bend of Murray River, where McGrath brothers, of Kidd's station, had a hut. A. S. K.
CASTERTON ..	158	245½	Branxholme to Casterton. Named after the parish and village of Casterton, Westmoreland, England. T. O'C.
CASTLEMAINE ..	919	78	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named by Mr. W. H. Wright, Chief Gold-fields' Commissioner, in honour of his uncle, Viscount Castlemaine, at whose estate, on the banks of the Shannon, a few miles from Athlone, he had spent much of his early life. <i>Mount Alexander Mail</i> , 26.10.1908
CATHKIN ..	581	93½	Tallarook to Mansfield. The site of this railway station was included in a pastoral station taken up in the early days by Dr. Patrick, and afterwards occupied by Mr. Maxwell. The pastoral station was named after "Cathkin Braes," near Carmunnuck, Lanarkshire, Scotland. The railway station took the name from the pastoral station. <i>Pioneers</i> , p. 208. G. J. T.
CAULFIELD ..	169	6½	Melbourne to Mornington. Named after Mr. John Caulfield, an early settler in that locality, and one of the first members of Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, Melbourne, 1839. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
CAVENDISH ..	672	213½	Hamilton to Cavendish. Named in honour of the Duke of Devonshire, whose family name was Cavendish. T. O'C.
CHARLTON ..	432	173¾	Bendigo to Nandaly. This township took its name from that of the pastoral station of which it formed part, viz., "Charlton West." The pastoral station was taken up by W. M. Bell, about 1848, on behalf of Caye and Kaye, and the name "Charlton" appears upon the plan made then by W. S. Urquhart, Surveyor. The name was probably taken from Charlton, near Woolwich, England. T. O'C. Charlton, O.E., village of the Churls or Carls. Johnston
CHELSEA ..	24	20	Melbourne to Mornington. Named after "Chelsea," Metropolitan District, London, England. Famous for its hospital for invalid soldiers. Thomas Carlyle, called the Sage of Chelsea, lived there. T. O'C.
CHELTENHAM ..	122	13½	Melbourne to Mornington. The place from which this station took its name was at one time known as "Two Acre Village." In 1853, Charles Whorral built an inn there, and called it "Cheltenham," after his native town in Gloucestershire, England. As the settlement of "Two Acre Village" (which was so named by Josiah Morris Holloway in 1850, or thereabouts) grew, the name of the inn was adopted by the township. T. L. Cheltenham, O.E., enclosure on River Chelt. Johnston

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
CHESNEY ..	533	127½	Benalla to Yarrowonga. Named after "Chesney Vale" Pastoral Station, which took its name from the owner—Colonel Chesney, R.E. G. D. S. and G. T. W.
CHEVIOT ..	665	83½	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named after "Cheviot Hills," the original name of the "Killingworth" Sheep Station, which embraced the site of the railway station. The name, as applied to the Victorian hills, came from Scotland. C. de B. K.
CHEWTON ..	1093	74½	Melbourne to Bendigo. The "Chewton" Gold-field was named after Lord Chewton, a friend of Lady Castlemaine, and celebrated as a dog fancier. H. S. W. L.
CHILLINGOLLAH	182	241½	Bendigo to Manangatang. A corruption of "Chillianwalla," the name of a town of British India, in the Punjab. Memorable as the scene of a sanguinary battle, fought in January, 1849, between a British force under Lord Gough and the Sikh army under Shere Singh. A. W. G. and M. M. W. C.
CHILTERN ..	691	168½	Melbourne to Albury. Named after "Chiltern," in Wiltshire, England. Saxton, p. 17
CHINKAPOOK ..	188	249½	Bendigo to Manangatang. The native name of waterholes in vicinity. Means red water. A. S. K.
CLAREMONT ..	596	164½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Takes its name from "Claremont," a farm near-by. J. D. C.
CLAYTON ..	197	12	Melbourne to Orbest. An abbreviation of "Clayton's-road." Named after John Hughes Clayton, a solicitor and sporting resident of the locality. T. L. and <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
CLIFTON HILL ..	113	3½	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Named after a well-known suburb of Bristol, England, by J. H. Knipe. McCarron, p. 59. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, and T. L.
CLUNES ..	1081	96½	Ballararat to Maryborough. Named by Donald Cameron, after a farm at Inverness, Scotland. Withers, p. 24
CLYDE ..	110	30½	Melbourne to Port Albert. The station took its name from the village which was called after "Clyde Creek," near to which it was built. The creek was called after the Scotch river. A. S. K. and T. O'C.
COALVILLE ..	385	85½	Moe to Thorpdale. So called because of coal deposits found in vicinity. V. R.
COBDEN ..	458	135½	Camperdown to Timboon. Named after Richard Cobden, English Statesman and Apostle of Free-trade. T. O'C.
COBRAM ..	376	155½	Strathmerton to Cobram. The railway station took its name from the township which was called after "Cobram," a pastoral station, taken up by "Hume," the explorer, and Philpotts, about the year 1845. The name is a native one, and means "Head," as "Head station." C. T. and G. T. W. Cobbera or cobra—head. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 5. Caubra—head. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 87. Kobram—Stawell town site. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 206

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
COBURG ..	200	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Fawkner. This place was first called "Pentridge." Desiring to remove the odium attaching to the name of the penal establishment in that locality, it was decided to rename the town. It was then called "Coburg," in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, who was also Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. McCarron, p. 67. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13.
COBURG NORTH	237	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	See Coburg
COCAMBA ..	170	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	Endigo to Manangatang. A corruption or variation of the native name "Kookimboo," given to a tank in the Mallee, and adopted for the railway station. It means "Laughing Jackass." A. S. K.
COCKATOO ..	619	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fornree Gully to Gembrook. Formerly "Cockatoo Creek," near which the station stands. The name was applied when gold was discovered there, and was suggested by the presence of large numbers of the sulphur-crested white birds known by that name. A. S. K. and V.R.
COHUNA ..	264	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elmore to Cohuna. Native. The bird known as the "Native Companion." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196
COLAC ..	437	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. "Kolak," sand. Dawson, p. lxxx. There is a high bank of sand along the Colac Lake, where the Botanic Gardens are
COLBINABBIN ..	381	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	Murchison East to Colbinabbin. Named after a pastoral station or run in that locality. A. S. K.
COLDSTREAM ..	273	26	Melbourne to Healesville. This station took its name from that of an estate owned by Messrs. Kerr and Robert Black, through which the line passes. The estate was named by the owners in 1859. They called it "Coldstream," because a nice cold stream of water ran through the property. Robinson
COLERAINE ..	308	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hamilton to Coleraine. Named by Mr. Bryant, Surveyor, after a place in Ireland. Saxton, p. 18. The Irish Coleraine is in the County Londonderry, on the River Bann. Celtic—"Cuil-rathain," a ferny corner. T. L. and T. O'C. Mrs. Gage, a very early resident of the locality, who came from Coleraine, Ireland, is said to have suggested the name
COLLINGWOOD ..	74	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Collingwood was so named by Robert Hoddle, Surveyor, at the request of Superintendent Latrobe. So stated, by Hoddle, in a letter dated 2nd March, 1842, covering plans of survey. W. T. Named after Admiral Collingwood, who took charge of the fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, when Nelson was killed. McCarron, p. 59. The place took its name from an old hotel which was called after Nelson's Admiral, Cuthbert Collingwood. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
COLQUHOUN ..	422	198½	Melbourne to Orbost. Colquhoun is the name of the parish in which Cunninghame is situate. It was surveyed by the late Henry Davidson, and named by the District Surveyor, W. T. Dawson. Colquhoun was named after Miss Colquhoun Cunninghame, sister of Mr. William Cunninghame, then resident at Marangbaur Hill. C. H. S. C. and T. A.
CONDAH ..	401	221½	Ararat to Portland. The lake, after which this station is called, was so named by the late Cecil Pybus Cooke. In 1849 it bore the name "Lake Condon," and was included in a cattle station known by the same name. The station was purchased by Mr. C. P. Cooke in 1849 from Mr. Smyth. In 1855 Mr. Cooke was told that "Condah" was the native name for black swan, which birds were then plentiful on the lake. Believing the statement, he changed the name to "Condah," and when he found that he had been misinformed he thought it unnecessary to revert to the old name or to provide a new one. S. W. C.
CONGUPNA ROAD	361	119½	Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. "Kongoopka," perch (fish). Curr, vol. 3, p. 574. "Kongoopna," native name for Shepparton. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 203
COPE COPE ..	397	175	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. "Gope Gope." A large lake fed by smaller lakes. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 195. Drainage. Whitworth, p. 133
CORAM ..	888	100½	Colac to Crowes. Native name for Lake Colac. Corum, marsh. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 181-193
CORIO ..	43	39½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Takes its name from Corio Bay. In the native language Corio means a small marsupial. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 97
COROMBY ..	445	190½	Murtoa to Hopetoun. From the native name of a swamp in that locality. A. S. K. Signifies a big waterhole. J. W. and P. McG.
COROWA ..	503	176	N.S.W. Native. Rocky river. Korowa, emu feathers. Curr, vol. 3, p. 570. "Currowa," spelt "Corowa," the Curro pine, from which the native blacks procured resin for fastening the thollong into the reed spears. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 20. Rocks in the river. J. J. B.
COSGROVE ..	417	126½	Shepparton to Dookie. The railway line passes through the property of Mr. Peter Cosgrove, one of the early settlers. The station was called after him. J. N. S. and G. T. W.
COWANGIE ..	140	345½	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. Fog. Beveridge, p. 182. Kowangie, fog. Barry, p. 2
COWWARR ..	184	113½	Traralgon to Stratford. Native. Mountain. Saxton, p. 19

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
CRAIGIEBURN ..	617	16½	Melbourne to Albury. Called after a place of that name in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. T. O'C. "Craigie" is Gaelic for craggy or rocky. Johnston
CRANBOURNE ..	160	27½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Cranbourne, Berkshire, England. T. O'C.
CREIGHTON ..	613	89	Melbourne to Albury. From Creighton's Creek, which was named after A. W. Creighton, a pioneer. Saxton, p. 19
CRESSY ..	414	85½	Geelong to Maroona. Named in compliment to Jean Duverney and his wife, "Rosine," after Cressy in France. The place was once known as the "Frenchman's," and the inn opened by the Duverneys is still so called. See "Duverney." J. L. C.
CRESWICK ..	1438	85½	Ballarat to Daylesford. Named after Mr. Henry Creswick. The place was known for many years as Cieswick's Creek. Withers, p. 4
CRESWICK NORTH	1421	86½	See Creswick
CRIB POINT ..	31	44½	Frankston to Stony Point. This station takes its name from a point of land running out into Westernport, and forming part of the Commonwealth Naval Base. T. O'C. The point obtained its name from the fact that two men built a "crib" or "hut" thereon in the early days, and spoke of it as their "crib." M. Clinton
CROSSLEY ..	123	177¾	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named by Sir C. G. Duffy after roads which cross. Saxton, p. 3
CROSSOVER ..	622	72½	Warragul to Neerim South. This name was applied to the stream which had to be crossed by the "diggers" en route to the Tanjil Rush in "sixties." The name had special reference to the ford at which the crossing was effected. R. T. E.
CROWES ..	1359	139	Colac to Crowes. Named after Mr. Con. Crowe, a local land-owner. Cornthwaite and W. T.
CROWLANDS ..	822	148	Ben Nevis to Navarre. Called after a place of that name in England. Saxton, p. 19
CROXTON ..	158	5½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Takes its name from the Croxton Park Race-course in that locality. The local race-course took its name from the English Croxton. T. O'C.
CROYDON ..	336	18½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after Croydon in Surrey, England. T. O'C.
CUDGEE ..	96	155	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. From "Cud-ya-wa-da, skin of a kangaroo. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 5, 174
CURDIE'S SIDING	52	146½	Camperdown to Timboon. Named after Dr. Curdie, an early squatter in that district. Curdie's Inlet was also named after him. T. O'C.
CURLEWIS ..	154	55	Geelong to Queenscliff. Named after an early squatter who settled in that locality in 1838. He was the father of A. C. Curlewis, School Inspector, and of G. Curlewis, Stock Inspector. J. McC

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
CURYO ..	308	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Called after a pastoral station or run in that locality. A. S. K.
DAISY HILL ..	737	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballarat to Maryborough. Daisy Hill was once an important mining centre. It was so named because of the flowers which grew plentifully thereon at the time of the first "Rush." T. O'C.
DALMORE ..	16	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after McGregor's Dalmore Estate, near by. A. S. K.
DALYSTON ..	19	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Named by Mr. Daly, who owned the land upon which the township was built, 1909. It was first called Daly's Town. T. O'C.
DANDENONG ..	60	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. The station took its name from the town. The town was called after the creek. Writing of the creek, in 1837, Captain Lonsdale spelt the name "Dan-y-nong." The first surveyor, in the "forties," wrote it as "Tangenong." It was always difficult to distinguish between "d" and "t" sounds when spoken by natives. T.O'C. Dandenong—high or lofty. J. J. B.
DANYO ..	168	350 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. Mallee Eucalyptus, no developed flowers or fruit. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 173
DARBYSHIRE ..	1642	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wodonga to Shelley. Took its name from a creek close by which had been called after Mr. J. Darbyshire, a surveyor, who had his camp near the site of the present station. M. Q. and G. T. W.
DARLIMURLA ..	543	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Morwell to North Mirboo. The native name for Stony Creek, and preferable as euphonious. C. D. and Smyth, vol. 2, p. 191
DARLING ..	85	7	Burnley to Darling. Named in honour of Sir Charles Henry Darling, Governor of Victoria, 1863-1866. R. W. S. and T. O'C.
DARNUM ..	375	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. A parrot. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 138. Bunce, p. 33
DARTMOOR ..	113	261 $\frac{1}{4}$	Heywood to Mount Gambier. Named after "Dartmoor" or "Dartmoor Forest," an extensive upland tract in Devonshire, England. A. E. McL. Native name—"Pokar," big place. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 197
DAVID ..	299	84	Moe to Thorpdale. Named after the land-owner upon whose block the railway station was erected. W. T.
DAWSON ..	181	117	Traralgon to Stratford. Named after Mr. W. T. Dawson, District Surveyor. R. T. E.
DAYLESFORD ..	2039	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	Woodend to Daylesford. Named after the English home of Warren Hastings, Worcestershire. Was previously known as "Jim Crow Diggings," and as "Wombat Hill." D. McL.
DEAN MARSH ..	514	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	Birregurra to Forrest. The place was named Dean's Marsh" after the owner of the pastoral station or run on which it was situate. The Railway authorities altered the name to its present form. A. S. K.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
DEEPDENE ..	203	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Outer Circle. Named after the residence of the late Mr. D. C. Askew, corner of Burke and Whitehorse roads. R. W. S.
DEEP LEAD ..	748	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. So named when gold was discovered there, as the sinking was unusually deep for that district. A. W. McC.
DEER PARK ..	184	11	Melbourne to Serviceton. So named from former depôt for Melbourne Hunt Club's deer. Crisp, p. 32
DENILIQVIN ..	310	190	N.S.W. First known as "The Sandhills." The present name is a corruption of "Denilakoon," the name of the king of the aboriginal tribe inhabiting the locality at the time of its occupation by the whites. <i>Lone Hand</i> , 1.7.14, p. 149
DENNINGTON ..	38	169	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named after a place in Suffolk, England. T. O'C.
DERBY ..	478	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Named after "Derby," the principal town in the county of that name in England. F. S.
DERRINAL ..	664	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wallan to Bendigo. Native. Ground paroquet. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 159
DERRINALLUM ..	562	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geelong to Marooona. Native. "Dherinallum," white sea bird, tern, or sea swallow. Flocks of these birds frequent the salt marshes in the neighbourhood. Dawson, p. lxxxi. "Tirrinchillum" or "Tarrinallum, a hill of fire. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 214
DETPA ..	318	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jeparit to Iorquon. Native. Wait, or stop a bit. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 21
DEVENISH ..	472	137 $\frac{3}{4}$	Benalla to Yarrawonga. Formerly known as "Major's Plains." Named by an early settler after a beautiful island in Lough Erne, Ireland. The island "Devenish" holds the ruins of an ancient abbey and a round tower. T. C. and G. T. W.
DIAMOND CREEK	177	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. So named because crystals could be seen at the bottom of the very clear water. T. O'C.
DIAPUR ..	493	259 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. From the old pastoral station name—"Diapur Dam," a small reservoir near to the site of the railway station. V. R.
DIGGERS REST ..	753	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. A favourite resting or camping place for "diggers" going to or coming from the "diggings" in the "fifties." Shelter sheds were erected there by the charitable Mrs. Chisholm. Hence the name. T. O'C.
DIMBOOLA ..	364	224 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named by Mr. Wilmott, Surveyor, who laid out the town. He called it after "Dimbula," in Ceylon. The name signified—"A land of figs." D'Alton, p. 1 and letter

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
DINGEE ..	346	131½	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. A star. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 72
DINMONT ..	1273	121½	Colac to Crowes. Suggested by the late C. T. Wilson when Secretary of the Shire of Colac. He was a great admirer of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and took the name from Dandie Dinmont in Guy Mannering. W. T.
DITCHLEY ..	1656	124½	Colac to Crowes. Named after "Ditchley Park," a farm owned by J. W. Gardner, Hotelkeeper, Beech Forest. M. T.
DOBIE ..	1026	125½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after William Dobie, who settled in that locality in 1848, took up land, and became a wealthy grazier. He died in the early "fifties," and was buried on his estate. H. E. J. and P. McG.
DOCKER ..	537	157½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Named after John Bristow Docker, who is the present owner of the adjoining estate. J. D. C. and T. O'C.
DONALD ..	374	182½	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after William Donald and his brother, owners of a sheep station there in 1839. Ord, p. 75
DONNYBROOK ..	731	20½	Melbourne to Albury. Named after a parish in the Parliamentary Borough of Dublin, Ireland, once notorious as the <i>locale</i> of a fair at which scenes of the greatest disorder occurred. The fair was abolished in 1855. T. O'C.
DOOEN ..	435	198½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. The limits of a circular piece of country. Sweet. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 106, 206. A large swamp. D'Alton, p. 6
DOOKIE ..	488	130	Shepparton to Katamatite. When Mr. Wilmott was surveying the district, Mrs. Turnbull, who then owned Major Station, was continually lamenting to him the loss of that portion of her station property which is now the site of Dookie. Mrs. Turnbull had lived on the Malay Peninsula, and Wilmott, knowing the Malay language, called the place "Dookie," which signifies "lament." J. N. S. and G. T. W.
DOROQ... ..	325	66½	Geelong to Maroona. Native. This name was written "Duroq" by Mr. H. W. H. Smyth, Surveyor, in 1842, and much later by Brough Smyth, as "Durok." It means a swamp. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196
DOWLING ..	1408	80½	Melbourne to Serviceton. From Dowling Forest, which was called after Mrs. W. H. T. Clarke, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Dowling. Withers, p. 4
DROUIN ..	444	56½	Melbourne to Orbost. The town, from which this station takes its name, was called after a Frenchman, who invented a process for the extraction of metals from ores—chlorination (wet) process. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
DRYSDALE ..	212	57½	Geelong to Queenscliff. Named after Miss Drysdale, who, with her partnr, Miss Newcombe, settled in that locality in 1840. Lang, p. 114. <i>Argus</i> , 17.6.05
DUMOSA ..	323	200½	Bendigo to Nandaly. Named after the eucalyptus dumosa. Mallee. T. O'C.
DUNKELD ..	833	178½	Ararat to Portland. Named after a town in Perthshire, Scotland. T. O'C.
DUNNEWORTHY	934	141½	Ararat to Maryborough. Named in honour of Judge Dunne. Named by J. G. W. Wilmott, because he was a worthy Judge. Saxton, p. 22
DUNNSTOWN ..	1738	67½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after Robert Dunn, original promoter of the distillery at that place. Handbook, p. 274
DUNOLLY ..	631	125½	Maryborough to Mildura. After Dunollie House, at Dunollie Castle, the home of McDougall. Saxton, p. 22
DUVERNEY ..	452	89½	Geelong to Maroona. Named after an early French settler named "Jean Duverney," who came to Australia with Messrs. Peter McArthur and Nicolas Cole, about 1837. He was employed by them on their property near Camperdown, where a shallow lake is still known as the "Frenchman's Marsh." Scared by the aboriginals in the thickly-timbered country, he left, and, accompanied by his wife, "Rosine," went to the open plains. He settled on the Woody Yallock River, where "Cressy" now stands, and there established a rest house, which afterwards became an hotel (see Cressy). Madam's name is perpetuated in Lake Rosine. J. L. C.
DWYER ..	594	165½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Takes its name from Mr. John Dwyer, the owner and occupier of a farm near by. J. D. C.
EAGLEHAWK ..	737	105½	Bendigo to Piangil. So called because a shepherd killed an eaglehawk there which was attacking his sheep. <i>Bendigo Independent</i> , 8.10.1890
EBDEN ..	638	195½	Wodonga to Shelley. Named after Mr. Charles Hotson Ebden, a prominent public man in the early days of Port Phillip. He took up stations in the North-east and at Carlsruhe, and was a member of the First and Second Parliaments of Victoria, and Treasurer in the Haines Ministry, 1857-8. T. O'C.
ECHUCA ..	315	145	Bendigo to Echuca. Native. The meeting of the waters. The junction of rivers. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 197-202. Echuca was formerly known as Hopwood's Ferry. Maiden's Punt was a little higher up the river, and was worked from the north side. T. O'C.
EDGECOMBE ..	1594	62½	Kyneton to Redesdale. Named in honour of Lord Mount Edgecombe. Saxton, p. 24

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
EDI ..	620	167½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Takes its name from a pastoral station or run belonging to Messrs. Faithfull, and called "Hedi." An aboriginal word meaning cold winds. M. J. K. and G. T. W.
ELAINE ..	1270	76½	Geelong to Ballarat. Named, by a reader of Tennyson, after "Elaine the fair, Elaine the loveable, Elaine the lily maid of Astolat." See Lancelot and Elaine. T. O'C
ELINGAMITE ..	434	140½	Camperdown to Timboon. Takes its name from a lake and pastoral run in that locality. A. S. K.
ELLAM ..	385	255	Dimboola to Yaapeet. Reputed to be derived from the word "Mallee" spelt backwards. M. E. K.
ELMHURST ..	962	144½	Maryborough to Ararat. Called after "Elmhurst," a hamlet in South Staffordshire, England, near Lichfield. T. O'C.
ELMORE ..	428	128½	Fendigo to Echuca. Named after a place in Gloucestershire, England, near Gloucester. T. O'C.
ELPHINSTONE ..	1365	70½	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after Lord Elphinstone, who was Governor of Bombay and Madras during the mutiny in India. 13th Baron. The locality was formerly known as "Sawpit Gully." T. O'C.
ELSTERNWICK ..	51	6	Melbourne to Sandringham. From the German "Elster," magpie, and "wick," harbor or estuary—village. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
ELTHAM ..	114	16½	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Named after a place in England. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13. Eltham, in England, is a suburb of London, and held the Palace of the Kings of England from Henry III. to Henry VIII. Bartholomew
EMBERTON ..	1288	69½	Kyneton to Redesdale. From the Emberton Falls on the Campaspe River. A. S. K.
EMERALD ..	1045	32	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. So named by the Reverend Doctor Bleasdale, who found precious stones in the creek. T. O'C.
EMU ..	628	145½	Maryborough to Mildura. The first settlement in this locality was on Emu Creek, about 1 mile from the site of the station. The settlement took its name from the creek, and that name was retained when the population moved to the present site. T. O'C.
EPPING ..	415	13	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Named after Epping, England (Essex). T. L.
EPSOM ..	615	105½	Bendigo to Echuca. Named after the English town and race-course—Epsom. T. O'C.
ERICA ..	1320	98½	Moe to Waihalla. Named after Mount Erica, of the Baw Baw group near by. J. R.
ERWEN ..	398	109	Murchison East to Colbinabbin. Named after Mr Erwen, a local settler. M. E. K.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
ESSENDON ..	146	5	Melbourne to Albury. This station took the name from the place, which was surveyed in 1852 by Mr. E. Bellairs, Government Surveyor. It was named on the plan as Essendon and Hawstead, on the Five Mile Creek. Essendon was called after a place of that name in Hertfordshire, 3 miles from Hatfield. Hawstead was called after Hawstead in Suffolk, 3 miles from Bury St. Edmonds
ESSENDON NORTH	118	6	See Essendon.
EUREKA ..	1457	74½	Ballarat to Buninyong. Named after the Eureka Stockade, the site of which is near to the railway station. T. O'C.
EUROA... ..	574	93½	Melbourne to Albury. Native. "Eurawa," push, shake, thrust. Beveridge, p. 186. Push, shove, thrust. Barry, p. 5. When the station was owned by Mr. Kirkland, in 1848, the name was spelt "Urowa." In the early "fifties," when held by Mr. Forlonge, the name appeared as "Eurowa." T. O'C. Baylis gives it as follows:—Wahroa, Uroa, Euroa—the face. J. J. B.
EUROBIN ..	827	187½	Everton to Bright. Called after local creek and waterfall. Eurobin is a native name meaning "Big lagoon at foot of a mountain." Watkin, p. 9. Lagoon at foot of mountain. J. J. B.
EVELYN ..	738	27½	Lilydale to Warburton. After William J. Evelyn, M.P., 1849 to 1857, for Surrey West, England. Saxton, p. 25
EVERSLEY ..	892	147½	Maryborough to Ararat. Named after Eversley Creek near by. A. S. K.
EVERTON ..	780	161	Wangaratta to Beechworth. The name "Everton" was given by Dr. G. E. Mackay to a pastoral station at Tarrawingee, and was so recorded by Mr. J. B. Henderson, Surveyor. The diggings and township took the name from Mackay's station. J. S.
FAIRFIELD PARK	115	5	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. So named by the late C. H. James, who bought and subdivided the land. He called it after a town in Derbyshire, England. T. L. From Old Norse or Danish. Means sheep fold
FAIRLEY ..	251	184½	Bendigo to Piangil. Formerly Reedy Lake. Named after Mr. Lionel Fairley, who was manager and part owner of Reedy Lake Station. R. B. and J. F. C.
FAIRVIEW ..	368	186½	Bendigo to Nandaly. Formerly Bungaluke. The present name was given because the settlement is upon a small hill, from which a fair view of surrounding country is obtainable. R. B.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
FAWKNER ..	243	8½	Melbourne to Fawkner. Named after John Pascoe Fawkner, one of the early settlers in Port Phillip (1835), and one of the members of the first Legislative Council in Victoria. T. O'C.
FERGUSON ..	1722	127½	Beech Forest to Crowes. Named after a local settler, formerly gardener to Lord Hopetoun, in Scotland. M. E. K.
FERNBANK ..	272	152½	Melbourne to Orbost. Purely descriptive, the bracken being very luxurious there. C. D.
FERN HILL ..	2136	59½	Woodend to Daylesford. So named because of the many fine native ferns growing around it. The station was named by Mr. Speight, late Railways Commissioner. W. M.
FISH CREEK ..	165	99½	Melbourne to Port Albert. The settlement took its name from a creek near by in which blackfish were very plentiful. The station was called after the township. Reynolds and H. T. L.
FITZROY NORTH ..	121	4½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Fitzroy, from which this station takes its name, was, in the "forties," part of an area known as "Newtown." When the place obtained representation on the Council of the City of Melbourne it was named "Fitzroy" Ward in compliment to Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales (1846-1855). When it became a separate municipality the name was retained. McCarron, p. 58. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13. Garryowen, vol. 1, p. 25
FLEMINGTON BRIDGE	50	2½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. There is much difference of opinion as to the derivation of the name "Flemington." Garryowen, vol. 2, p. 721, says that it was named in compliment to Bob Fleming, a retail butcher who settled in that locality at an early date. McCarron, p. 57, says the place was named after John Wood Fleming, native of Melbourne, born 1837. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, agrees with McCarron. <i>The Argus</i> , 5.6.96, on the authority of Thomas Kissock, says that the place was named by Mr. Watson (of Watson and Hunter, early pastoralists), in honour of his wife, whose father was manager of a Flemington estate in Scotland. The compiler accepts Mr. Kissock's statement in preference to the others. T. O'C.
FLINDERS STREET FLYNN ..	.. 173	.. 106	See Melbourne Melbourne to Orbost. Formerly "Flynn's Creek." Named after James Manton Flynn. He was the first police constable stationed in that locality, and first Chief Constable at Alberton, January, 1848. The name was, then, improperly spelt "Flinn." W. W.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
FOOTSCRAY ..	53	3½	Melbourne to Williamstown. Named after "Foots Cray," Kent, England. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 94. "Foot's," the foot of England; "Cray," a small stream. <i>Lone Hand</i> , 1.7.14
FOOTSCRAY WEST FORREST ..	80 576	4½ 103¼	See Footscray Birregurra to Forrest. Named after Charles Lamond Forrest, M.L.A., Victoria. T. O'C.
FOSTER ..	76	107¼	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after W. H. Foster, Police Magistrate and Warden. This place was formerly known as Stockyard Creek. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 155
FRANKSTON ..	28	26½	Melbourne to Mornington. Named in 1854 after Charles Franks, killed by aborigines at the Werribee in 1836. His remains were buried on Flagstaff Hill, the first of Port Phillip burial-places after 1835. Frankston once formed part of Mr. Charles Wedge's pastoral station, and it is not improbable that he suggested the name, as the station of the Messrs. Wedge, at the Werribee, was near to that of Franks and Armytage, where Franks was killed. T. O'C.
FULHAM ..	76	123½	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after a pastoral station in that locality, taken up by Mr. King, grandson of Governor King. In 1853 the station was held by F. Desailly and later by the "Jones" family. The station was named after "Fulham," near London. A. S. K. and J. S.
GALAH ..	165	298	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Formerly "Anderson's Plains," and so called after a stockman on Kulkynne Station. The present name "Galah" comes from the well-known species of parrot. A. S. K. and T. O'C.
GALAQUIL ..	301	234¾	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Native. "Gaalkwill," rush. <i>Smyth</i> , vol. 2, p. 45
GAMA ..	273	253¾	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. Large wallaby. <i>Smyth</i> , vol. 2, p. 45
GANNAWARRA ..	250	191	Kerang and Koondrook Tramway. Native. "Gonowarah," black swan. <i>Smyth</i> , vol. 2, p. 213
GARDEN VALE ..	45	7	Melbourne to Sandringham. This name is descriptive of the locality, which is devoted to market gardening and horticulture. T. O'C.
GARDINER ..	65	5¾	Burnley to Darling. Takes its name from Gardiner's Creek, which was called after Mr. John Gardiner, who, with Hawdon and Hepburn, brought the first mob of cattle to that part of Port Phillip known since as Melbourne. He established a cattle station at Gardiner's Creek, and, with Hawdon, had a slaughtering-place at "Como," then known as the Punchbowl. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
GARFIELD ..	120	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. This place was named after General J. Abram Garfield, President of the United States of America, 1881. He died in same year. Garfield was previously known as Cannibal Creek. W. P.
GARVOO ..	329	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. A contraction of the name "Garvoek," given to the mount now called Warrnambool. Named by Major Mitchell, 1836. Saxton, p. 28. "Garvoek," Gaelic, rough field. Maxwell
GEELONG ..	57	45	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named by Governor Bourke, 1837, from the native name of the hill upon which the town was built. "Geelong" means the place of the cliff. Westgarth, p. 58. Sutherland, vol. 2, p. 149, gives the meaning as "white sea bird or curlew." J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 20, says it means "swampy plains, resort of native companions"
GEELONG NORTH	56	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	} See Geelong
GEELONG SOUTH	62	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	
GELLIBRAND ..	246	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Colac to Crowes. Takes its name from the Gellibrand River, which was called after Joseph Tice Gellibrand, a member of Batman's Association, engaged in the Settlement of Port Phillip, 1835. He was lost in the bush with a companion named Hesse, and was, probably, killed by the blacks. T. O'C.
GELLIONDALE ..	30	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Mr. John Gellion, an early settler, who kept an hotel at Port Albert in 1853. See <i>Gippsland Mercury</i> , 19.5.11
GEMBROOK ..	1020	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. So named, because precious stones were found in the creek. T. O'C.
GERANGAMETE ..	469	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Birregurra to Forrest. Named after a run or pastoral station in that locality. A. S. K.
GERANG ..	446	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Formerly "Gerang Gerung." Native. "Gerang," branch, leaf. Barry, p. 3. "Jerrang," leaf, bough. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 103
GHERINGHAP ..	250	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geelong to Ballarat. Native. The yellow blossom of the black wattle. A species of white gum. The haunt or habitat of the opossum. J. McC.
GISBORNE ..	1526	40	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after Henry Fysche Gisborne, Private Secretary to Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, and one of the early Crown Lands Commissioners in Port Phillip. T. O'C.
GLENALBYN ..	505	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Nandaly. From an old pastoral station taken up by Lachlan and Patterson, 1848-9. Patterson, who came from the Highlands of Scotland, probably named the place after his native glen. Mr. Hall, who held the property later, called it "Glenalbyn Grange." J. C. and D. H. C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
GLENFERRIE ..	90	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Healesville. Said to have been named after a house called "Glen Ferry," built by Mr. Peter Ferry, an old-time Melbourne solicitor. His spelling of the name is to be seen in the newspapers of the "sixties." It was previously called "Barkly Road," after Sir Henry Barkly. Barnard, p. 59. <i>The Herald</i> , 8.9.13, says that "Glenferrie" was named after W. H. Glen, of the Collins-street music warehouse, and Peter Ferric, in 1841
GLEN FORBES ..	99	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Called after the estate of the late Mr. D. McKenzie in that locality. The station was first called "McKenzie," after the gentleman referred to, but it was found necessary to change the name, and then the estate name was substituted. "Forbes" is a family name of the McKenzies, one of Mr. McKenzie's sons being named "Allan Forbes." A. McK.
GLENFYNE ..	439	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	Camperdown to Timboon. Named after a glen at Ardrishaig, Argyllshire, Scotland, near Loch Fyne. T. O'C.
GLENGARRY ..	144	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Traralgon to Stratford. Derives its name from the Glengarry River, which was named by Angus McMillan in honour of McDonnell, the Chief of that title. Macdonald, p. 11
GLEN HUNTLY ..	152	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Takes its name from Glen Huntly-road, which was named after a ship quarantined in the bay, off the Red Bluff. A few of the passengers died after the ship's arrival, and were buried on the Bluff. The Glen Huntly arrived on 17th April, 1840. T. O'C.
GLEN IRIS ..	82	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burnley to Darling. Took its name from that of the residence of Mr. J. C. Turner, solicitor, one of the earliest settlers in the district. R. W. S.
GLENLOTH ..	380	183	Bendigo to Nandaly. Named by Gideon Rutherford, after his village home in Scotland. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 83
GLENORCHY ..	567	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Formerly known as "Four Posts Inn." Robert Jenkins, an early settler, now deceased, called it "Glenorchy," after a place of that name in Argyllshire, Scotland. P. McG. and W. S.
GLENROWAN ..	747	136	Melbourne to Albury. Called after Glenrowan Pastoral Station, so named by the Brothers Rowan, who owned it. It was here that the Kelly gang was besieged. Ned Kelly was captured and the others killed. T. O'C.
GLENROY ..	311	9	Melbourne to Albury. Named by Duncan Cameron, after his native place in Inverness, Scotland. Saxton, p. 29

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
GLEN THOMPSON	890	167½	Ararat to Hamilton. Named after Mr. A. T. Thompson, an early settler. Saxton, p. 29
GNARKEET ..	529	99½	Geelong to Maroona. Native. Chain of ponds. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 182
GOLDEN SQUARE	785	99½	Melbourne to Bendigo. So named because of the large quantity of gold found by miners in that locality. T. O'C.
GOLDSBOROUGH	722	129½	Maryborough to Mildura. So named because of the large quantity of gold found there. The place was previously known as Old Dunolly. T. O'C.
GOLF LINKS ..	135	6½	Outer Circle. So named because of adjacent golf links. V. R.
GOODING ..	201	83½	Moe to Walhalla. Named after a local settler. M. E. K.
GOORAMBAT ..	531	131½	Benalla to Yarrawonga. Named after a run or pastoral station in that locality. Native. "Gooram-batti," nonsense. Curr, vol. 3, p. 335. A. S. K.
GOORNONG ..	472	118	Bendigo to Echuca. Native. Excrement. Curr, vol. 1, p. 33. Native plant, mignonette. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 8. The plant referred to has a disagreeable smell, reminiscent of the derivation first given. T. O'C.
GORAE ..	71	246½	Ararat to Portland. Native. "Gorea," native name of Schofield's Creek. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 202
GORDON ..	1876	56½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named in honour of the Duke of Gordon, Scottish duke Lennox. T. O'C.
Goroke ..	532	245½	Horsham to Goroke. Native. "Magpie." Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 63, 202
GOULD ..	605	90½	Moe to Walhalla. Named after the landlord of the "Cecil Inn," on the old coach road Moe to Moondarra. He was known as "Roast Beef Gould." J. R.
GOWAN ..	207	226½	Bendigo to Manangatang. This name is an abbreviation of that of a local settler—McGowan. M. E. K.
GOYURA ..	279	249	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Native. "Kuyura," the mountain of light. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 206. "Koororo," light. Curr, vol. 2, p. 333
GRAHAM ..	11	2	Melbourne to Port Melbourne. Took its name from Graham-street, Port Melbourne. V. R.
GRANITE ..	518	64½	Tallaroek to Mansfield. So called because it is a siding for an adjoining granite quarry. V. R.
GRASSDALE ..	464	222½	Branxholme to Casterton. In Wells' <i>Geographical Dictionary or Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies</i> , published in 1848, the name of the pastoral station of the Messrs. Coldham (from which this railway station took its name) is given as "Crasdale." Old colonists say that this is an error, and that the name given by the Coldhams was the name it now bears, and was descriptive. T. O'C.
GREAT WESTERN	784	141½	Melbourne to Serviceton. So called on account of being in the Western District. A Stawell newspaper, July, 1904. Saxton, p. 3

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
GREGGWIN ..	407	180½	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. Greedgin or Gree-jin. A small swamp or natural water-hole, the water in which became polluted by the leaves from oak trees dropping therein. In the local aborigines dialect the name meant "dirty water." R. B. and J. A. R.
GREEN HILL ..	1554	64½	Kyneton to Redesdale. Named after an adjacent hill which bears that title. T. O'C.
GREENSBOROUGH	151	13½	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Named after Edward Bernard Green, formerly of the 4th Regiment, an early settler in that locality. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 80
GREENWALD ..	375	254	Heywood to Mount Gambier. Takes its name from that of a pastoral station or run, occupied in 1860 by Mr. F. Edgar. A. S. K.
GRITJURK ..	661	215½	Hamilton to Coleraine. Native. Mosquito. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 200
GROVEDALE ..	116	50½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. This name was given to his house by one of the early English residents, and was selected by the Shire Council as the name of the station when it was deemed advisable to change it from "Germantown," the name it formerly bore. H. W. B.
GUILDFORD ..	815	84½	Castlemaine to Maryborough. Named after a town in Surrey, England. T. O'C.
GUNBOWER ..	278	172	Elmore to Cohuna. Gunboa, tortuous. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 175. Anabranch. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 195. Curt, vol. 3, p. 499, says the proper name is "Kanbowro"
GYMBOWEN ..	557	238½	Horsham to Goroke. Native. "Kim-bowa," a long time since. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 169
HADDON ..	1291	84½	Ballarat to Linton. Formerly Haddon's Lead. Said to have been named after the discoverer of gold in that locality. T. O'C.
HALLAM ..	57	22½	Melbourne to Orbost. From Hallam's-road, which was named after William Hallam, storekeeper. Saxton, p. 32
HAMILTON ..	576	197½	Ararat to Portland. In 1836 Major Mitchell named a little stream running through this place "Grange Burn," and the settlement which was formed there was known as "The Grango." In 1851 it was notified in the <i>Government Gazette</i> that a site for a town had been selected, and the name was given as "Hamilton." The site was that previously known as "The Grange." -No record has yet been found as to the reason for naming the place "Hamilton"; but it is probable that it was named in honour of the Duke of Hamilton (and Brandon), whose seat was at a place called "Hamilton," near the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde, 11 miles from Glasgow, in Scotland. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
HAMMOND ..	407	96½	Murchison East to Colbinabbin. Takes its name from the Hammond brothers, land-owners and saw-mill proprietors there. J. A. D. and G. T. W.
HAMPTON ..	34	10½	Melbourne to Sandringham. This name was given to the station because the railway line crosses Hampton-street at that spot. Hampton-street took its name from Mr. D. B. Hampton. A. R. F., and <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
HAPPY VALLEY	1070	97½	Ballarat to Linton. This name was given when the early "diggers" struck rich yields of gold, and were thus made happy. A. J. S.
HARCOURT ..	1096	82½	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after Sir William Harcourt, English statesman. <i>History of Harcourt</i> , p. 2 (1910)
HARTWELL ..	137	7½	Outer Circle. The district was named "Hartwell" after "Hartwell House," one of the earliest residences built there. It was the property of Mr. Irwin, and was built in 1853. R. W. S.
HASTINGS ..	43	39½	Frankston to Stony Point. Named in honour of the Marquis of Hastings. Previously known as King's Creek. T. O'C.
HATTAH ..	159	310½	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after Lake Hattah. M. E. K.
HAVELOCK ..	616	118½	Maryborough to Inglewood. Named after Sir Henry Havelock, of Indian Mutiny fame. T. O'C.
HAWKSBURN ..	60	3¼	Melbourne to Mornington. Named after "Hawkburn House," the home of James Horatio Nelson Castles, Collector of Customs, Melbourne. Cooper, p. 120. The <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, says that the place took its name from an hotel owned by James Whitlock
HAWKESDALE ..	507	189½	Warrnambool to Hamilton. The village from which this station takes its name was called after a roadside inn established there in early days. A. S. K.
HAWTHORN ..	44	3½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after Lieutenant Hawthorne, R.N. Smith, pp. 37-38. The name "Hawthorn" was for a time written with a final "e." <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, says it was named after Lieutenant Hawthorne, of the Frigate <i>Phantom</i> or the Frigate <i>Electra</i> , which visited the port between 1852 and 1854
HAZELWOOD ..	218	92½	Morwell to North Mirboo. Named after McMillan's Hazelwood Cattle Station adjoining. J. B. H. and H. T. L.
HEALESVILLE ..	267	39	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after the Hon. Richard Heales, Chief Secretary of Victoria, 26th November, 1860, to 14th November, 1861. Massina, p. 57

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
HEATHCOTE ..	787	73½	Wallan to Bendigo. Named after Sir William Heathcote, a prominent member of the British Parliament for Oxford University, 1854-1868. This place was previously known as "McIvor Creek Diggings." T. O'C.
HEDLEY ..	42	123½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Dr. G. D. Hedley, an early medical practitioner at Port Albert. He acted as Clerk of Petty Sessions in that town in 1851, and was appointed J.P. in 1853. He acquired land in that district which is still held by his descendants. A. W. G.
HEIDELBERG ..	178	8	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Named by "Continental" Brown, a land agent, after the city on the banks of the "Neckar." Mr. Walker purchased the property from the Crown, and when it was subdivided Brown sold it for him. Boldrewood, p. 128. "Warringal" was the name given to the Government township. Native. Means Eagle's Nest. <i>Argus</i> , 12.8.96
HENTY ..	189	236¼	Branxholme to Casterton. Named after the Henty family, first permanent settlers in Port Phillip. Francis Henty occupied "Merino Downs" Pastoral Station, within the bounds of which the railway station stands. Glancy and S. W. C.
HEYFIELD ..	190	120½	Traralgon to Stratford. Named after Malcolm McFarlane's pastoral station, on the Macalister River, in the "fortics." C. D.
HEYINGTON ..	40	3¾	Burnley to Darling. Derived its name from "Heyington House." Cooper, p. 138
HEYWOOD ..	88	235¼	Ararat to Portland. Probably named by one of the Henty family after "Heywood," Lancashire, England. T. O'C.
HIGH CAMP ..	1021	51½	Wallan to Bendigo. Formerly known as "High Camp Plain." There were three "Cattle Camps" on Mollison's Pyalong Station. These camps were called "Rocky," "Scrubby," and "High" respectively. "High Camp" was on a small plain which took its name. R. F. and A. E. H.
HIGHETT ..	123	11¾	Melbourne to Mornington. Takes its name from Highett's-road, which was so called because the Hon. William Highett, M.L.C. (1857 to 1880), owned land in that locality. T. O'C.
HILLSIDE ..	146	163	Melbourne to Orbost. Called after Mr. David Hill, a farmer, who lived near the station site. J. S.
HINKSONS ..	250	187½	Kerang and Koondrook Tramway. Named after a local land-holder. A. S. K.
HODDLE RANGE	422	102¾	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Mr. Robert Hoddle, one of the early surveyors of Port Phillip, and first Surveyor-General of Victoria. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
HOMEBUSH ..	805	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maryborough to Ararat. Named after the "Homebush Inn," on the Maryborough road to Ararat. A. S. K.
HOMEWOOD ..	564	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named after James and Elizabeth Homewood, early settlers. Mrs. Homewood is living there still. Saxton, p. 33, and C. de B. K.
HOPEFIELD ..	465	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after the farm of Trangott Michael Deutscher and his brother. They took up the land in 1873, and though farming prospects in that locality were not good at that time, they decided to call the property "Hopefield." J. W. and P. McG.
HOPETOUN ..	261	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Named in honour of the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria, afterwards Governor-General of Australia and Marquis of Linlithgow. <i>Herald</i> , 12.2.17, and T. O'C.
HORSHAM ..	434	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after Mr. Darlot's native town in Essex, England. D'Alton, p. 1. Mr. Darlot was one of the earliest squatters in the Wimmera district. Darlot-street, Horsham, was named after him. T. O'C. Native name—"Wopetbungundilar," house of feathers. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 177
HUNTER ..	407	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elmore to Cohuna. Named after Mr. Hunter, of Burnewang Station. T. O'C.
HUNTLY ..	623	108	Bendigo to Echuca. Named after a place in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. T. O'C.
HUON ..	577	201	Wodonga to Shelley. Named after the "Huon" brothers, who took up a station in that locality in 1836. Mr. Charles Huon formed the Wodonga Run for his brother Paul. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 143
HURSTBRIDGE ..	247	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. This station was named after a bridge which spans Diamond Creek near to the residence of a family named Hurst, after whom the bridge was named. T. L.
HYEM ..	670	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Named after Mr. William Hyem, the owner of the Whitfield Estate near-by. J. D. C. and M. E. K.
ILLABAROOK ..	840	100	Ballarat to Cressy. This station was named after Illabarook Creek, adjacent. Previously known as Bull Dog Creek. A. J. S. Native. "Ilburroo," fly. Curr, vol. 2, p. 156
ILLOWA ..	82	172	Melbourne to Port Fairy. This name is probably a corruption of the native word "Ilour," meaning "yesterday." See Smyth, vol. 2, p. 36. Curr, vol. 2, p. 241, gives the word as "Ilower," with same meaning

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
INGLEWOOD ..	493	131	Bendigo to Manangatang. The borough from which this station takes its name was so called by Mr. John Catto, now of Rheola, but then of the place since known as Old Inglewood. The Thompsons, who were relatives of Mrs. Hall, of Glenalbyn Grange, had discovered gold at "Thompson's Gully," and Mrs. Hall expressed a wish that the new gold-field should be called "Inglewood," after the English forest, near to which her people had lived. It being necessary for postal purposes that the "Rush" should be named, Mr. Catto put up a notice outside the post-office inscribed "Inglewood Gold Fields," and giving directions for the forwarding of letters. He also notified the Secretary for Mines. D. H. C.
INGLISTON ..	1513	45	Melbourne to Serviceton. Takes its name from the estate of the late Peter Inglis. Crisp, p. 42
INVERLEIGH ..	220	62½	Geelong to Maroona. The name of this township signifies "Mouth of the River Leigh," and describes its situation. The Station took its name from the township. C. A. C. W.
IRREWARRA ..	420	91½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. "Nawallah," what's that? Smyth, vol. 2, p. 178. The name was that of Calvert's home station near-by. The railway station was formerly called "Ondit Road." U. R.
IRYMPLE ..	147	347¼	Maryborough to Mildura. Called after an old run or pastoral station in the back country of Mildura. A. S. K.
IVANHOE ..	154	6½	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. This name, taken from Scott's novel, was given to an estate owned by Mr. Richard Pender. When the estate was subdivided and sold the name passed to the township. McCarron, p. 68
JACKSON ..	476	180¼	Lubeck to Rupanyup. Called after Mr. Joseph Jackson, the original selector of a 640-acre block of land, which included the site of the railway station. G. S. W.
JALLUMBA ..	530	230½	Horsham to Toolondo. The native name for a local swamp. M. E. K.
JARROTT ..	736	173	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Takes its name from Mr. Mark Jarrott, the owner and occupier of a farm near-by. J. D. C.
JEETHO ..	405	61½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. Depart, detach, send away. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 139
JEPARIT ..	277	247½	Dimboola to Yaapeet. Native. Signifies a small bird. D'Alton, p. 5

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
JOEL	752	154 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ben Nevis to Navarre. An abbreviation of Joel Joel Took its name from Mr. Joel Pennington, who was manager of Tottingham Station for Laurence Rostron, and known to all and sundry as "Joel." To induce the blacks to refrain from killing and maiming sheep, he gave them dressed mutton, and promised a continuous supply during their good behaviour. Strange blackfellows seeing the local natives with the meat inquired as to the source from which it had been obtained. The reply was "Joel Joel." It was a common custom for the blacks to duplicate names. H. V. P.
JOLIMONT ..	65	1	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Name given by the Swiss wife of C. J. Latrobe (Superintendent of Port Phillip, 1839-1851, and Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, 1851-1854) to the little hill upon which their home was built. Mrs. Latrobe named the place after her home in Switzerland. Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 191
JOYCE'S CREEK	671	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castlemaine to Maryborough. Named after the Joyce family, early settlers. T. O'C.
JUMBUNNA ..	625	73	Korumburra to Outtrim. Native. Colloquy, conference, discourse. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 140
JUNG	500	192	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. An abbreviation of Jung Jung, which means "spoiling, making a mess of it." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 206
KANAWALLA ..	791	203	Hamilton to Cavendish. Called after the Kanawalla Pastoral Station or Run. A. S. K.
KANEIRA .. .	263	217	Bendigo to Nandaly. Named by Mr. Breen, Surveyor, after a man named Kiniry. Saxton, p. 38
KANGAROO FLAT	841	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. So named in pre-"diggings" days, as it was a favourite resort of kangaroos. T. O'C.
KANIVA	470	272 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Probably a corruption of "Kanizba," the name of a town in Hungary. A large number of Germans and Austro-Hungarians were amongst the earliest land selectors in that locality. The aboriginal name for the place was "Budjick," meaning "tomahawk." D'Alton
KANUMBRA ..	881	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tallaroek to Mansfield. This place took its name from a local pastoral station or squatting run owned by the late D. E. Stoddart. The railway station was named by Mr. Hardy, Land Officer, Alexandra. W. T.
KARDELLA ..	511	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. This name was chosen by the Railways Commissioners from three submitted by Mr. James Brydon and Mr. Robert Cornall, through Mr. Groom, on 3rd November, 1890. In the language of the aborigines between Gregory and Leichardt rivers, Queensland, it means "opossum." J. B. and E. D. See also Curr, vol. 2, p. 324

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
KARN	609	128 $\frac{1}{4}$	Benalla to Tatong. Native. Snake. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 91-125
KARYRIE ..	323	221	Maryborough to Mildura. From the name of an old squatting station in the locality. M. E. K.
KATAMATITE ..	383	147	Shepparton to Katamatite. Native. From Catamatiet, a creek. Saxton, p. 38. This place is situated on the banks of a creek called the "Boosey," and the name is said by some to be a contraction of the question, "Kate, am I tight?" To which the answer was, "Yes; you're on the boosey." This pleasantry was attributed to one of the early surveyors. W. H. T.
KATUNGA ..	361	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cobram to Tocumwal. Named by Mr. A. Leahy, surveyor, after an old blackfellow known as "Katunga." J. W. and G. T. W.
KAWARREN ..	392	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Colac to Crowes. Native. "Porcupine." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 115
KEELY ..	266	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elmore to Cohuna. Named after Mr. Keely, a large land-holder, through whose property the line passes. M. E. K. and R. B.
KENSINGTON ..	45	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Williamstown. Kensington was named after a place near London, Middlesex, England. T. O'C.
KENSINGTON SOUTH	22	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	See Kensington
KERANG ..	255	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. A vegetable parasite. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 176
KERANG SOUTH..	259	174 $\frac{3}{4}$	See Kerang
KERNOT ..	149	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Named after Mr. M. E. Kernot, Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, Victoria. V. R.
KERRISDALE ..	540	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tallaroek to Mansfield. Named after Kerrisdale Pastoral Station. The pastoral station was named after an estate in Scotland. T. J. B.
KEW.	118	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Hawthorn, and Kew. This name was given to an estate, owned by Mr. N. A. Fenwick, which now forms part of the town. The estate was called after the English Kew, which lies near to a place called Richmond. The town took its name from Fenwick's Estate, and the station bears the name of the town. Barnard, p. 9. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, says that O'Shannassey's Kew Hotel gave its name to the town. This is incorrect
KIA (NOW KIAMAL)	185	294	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. To sit. E. F. B. In several native dialects the work "Kia" appears. In one it means "emu," in another "war spear," in a third "yes," and in a fourth "a fibrous tree," from which nets are made. Grey, p. 63. Curr, vol. 1, pp. 323 and 374; vol. 2, p. 9

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
KIATA ..	481	240	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Summer heat. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 200
KILCUNDA ..	41	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Named after the Kilcunda coal seam, in the locality. The coal seam took its name from the Kilcunda Run or Pastoral Station. V. R. and A. S. K.
KILLARA ..	321	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lilydale to Warburton. Native. Always there, permanent. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 197
KILMANY ..	101	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Named by the late Hon. William Pearson, after a village situate near his native place in Fifeshire, Scotland
KILMORE ..	1215	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wallan to Bendigo. Named after a town in County Cavan, Ireland. T. O'C. Gaelic—Mor, big church. Maxwell. Kill or kil signifies cell, burying place, or church
KILMORE EAST	908	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	} See Kilmore
KILMORE JUNCTION	1145	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	
KINCAID SIDING	1549	131	
KINGSTON ..	1708	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	Colac to Crowes. Called after Mr. Kincaid, a local saw-miller. M. E. K. Ballarat to Daylesford. About half a century ago a land speculator from Ballarat purchased a large block of land and subdivided it into town allotments. This block of land was near the site of the present township. In compliment to his native town—Kingston-on-Thames—he named it "Kingston," and on the plan of subdivision that name appeared, and was adopted for the present township. Leishman and Treacy. O.E., Cyne Stan, royal stone. Johnston
KING VALLEY ..	694	171 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Descriptive. The valley of the King River near-by. T. O'C. and J. D. C.
KINNABULLA ..	300	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maryborough to Mildura. This place was owned by Mr. Stephen Laver, now of Loch, in 1889. Wild cattle were numerous and destructive, and, as they could not be approached by day, they were occasionally shot at night when coming to drink at a drain or water-course. The blacks accompanied the whites on these occasions, and were given part of the meat obtained. When hungry, they would ask Mr. Laver to go out and "Kin-na-bulla" (kill a bullock). The word thus formed was adopted by Mr. Laver as a brand for his wool-packs, and, later, was applied to the place. A. G. O. and S. L.
KIRKSTALL ..	108	179	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named after a village in Yorkshire, England, near Leeds. T. O'C.
KNOTT'S SIDING	1300	100	Moe to Walhalla. Called after Mr. G. W. Knott, timber merchant, of Melbourne, who had a saw-mill in the vicinity. V. R.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
KNOWSLEY ..	653	83	Wallan to Bendigo. Named after a place in Lancashire, England. Saxton, p. 39
KOETONG ..	2048	229	Wodonga to Shelley. Native. Frost, cold. The district is noted for its heavy frosts. H. A. F. and G. T. W. A place of echoes. J. F. H. Mitchell. The place took its name from a pastoral station called "Koetong." A. A. Koetong, frost. J. J. B.
KOONDRÖÖK ..	250	193½	Kerang and Koondrook Tramway. Native. "Koon-darook," moon. Mathew, p. 208
KOONWARBA ..	109	83	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. "Koonoowar," swan. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 210. Curr, vol. 3, pp. 478, 486
KOO-WEE-RUP ..	21	41	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. Blackfish, swimming. Macdonald. Native—"Kowe," water; "We-rup," blackfish. Saxton, p. 39
KOÖYONG ..	40	4½	Burnley to Darling. Native. Camp or resting-place. Australasian, 31.5.02. The haunt of waterfowl. Cooper, p. 2. Camp or home. Argus, 2.7.12. Resting-place or camp. J. J. B.
KOPKE ..	1344	82	Ballarat to Linton. Formerly Trunk Lead. Took its present name from an old pioneer family resident in the district. Mr. Alfred Kopke was a member of the Shire Council at whose request the station was so named. A. J. S.
KORIELLA ..	751	97½	Cathkin to Alexandra. Formerly "Alexandra Road," and, later, "Rhodes." "Koriella" is the native name of the Goulburn River, near to which the station stands. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 195
KOROIT ..	212	175½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. "Kangaroo," Smyth, p. 2, vol. 2. "Korite," the large male kangaroo. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 12. Sutherland, vol. 2, p. 47, applies the native name to the Tower Hill Lake, and gives the meaning as small fish
KORONG VALE ..	460	151	Bendigo to Manangatang. "Korong" is a native word signifying "canoe" or "boat." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 141. Curr, vol. 3, p. 459, gives the meaning as "big." Mathew, p. 225, agrees with Smyth's definition
KORUMBURRA ..	746	68½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. Maggot. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 141. March fly. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 125. Kurumburra, fly. Curr, vol. 3, p. 530
KOTTA ..	332	152½	Elmore to Cohuna. Native. Mouth. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 68
KOYUGA ..	324	135	Toolamba to Echuca. Native. A plain in the midst of a forest. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 197
KURTING ..	478	135	Bendigo to Manangatang. Named from Mount Kurting. A. S. K.
KYADRAM ..	347	124	Toolamba to Echuca. Native, "Kiambram," thick forest. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 203

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
KYEMERY ..	311	157½	Elmore to Cohuna. Native. Kangaroo. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 69
KYNETON ..	1687	57	Melbourne to Bendigo. The Jeffrey brothers bought part of Carlsruhe Station from Ebdon, and called that part "Chiverley." There the township was built, and Mr. Latrobe, at the request of Mrs. Jeffrey, senior, permitted that lady the privilege of naming it. She suggested "Kineton," the name of her native town in Warwickshire, England; but this was altered to "Kyneton," meaning the town at the back of the wood. J. M. R.
KYUP ..	721	209	Hamilton to Cavendish. Local aboriginal for "finger." M. E. K.
LACEBY ..	509	150½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Named after the "Laceby" Pastoral Station adjacent. J. D. C.
LAH ..	338	225½	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Native. A stone. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 214
LAKE BOGA ..	232	205	Bendigo to Piangil. Named by Major Mitchell, 1836. The station took its name from the lake. The derivation of the name "Boga" is unknown. The native name is "Kooem," milk. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 176. Labilliere, vol. 1, p. 287
LAKE BULOKE ..	380	187½	Maryborough to Mildura. Called after a lake of that name adjacent. A. S. K. "Buloke" means place for frogs. J. McC.
LAKE CHARM ..	252	190½	Bendigo to Piangil. Called after lake of that name adjacent. The lake was named by Major Mitchell, 1836. Charām, reed spear. Curr, vol. 3, p. 507
LALBERT ..	279	205¾	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. "Laal-bit." "Laal," the parasite which grows on the mallee; "bit," is the knot at the end of it. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 176, 207, 217
LAL LAL ..	1531	83¾	Geelong to Ballarat. Native. Dashing of waters. Supposed to signify a crack or crevice. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 198, 207. Probably great rift. Mathew, p. 40
LANCEFIELD ..	1559	46	Lancefield Junction to Lancefield. Took its name from a pastoral station owned by Mr. Main, in the early "forties," which included the site of the present town. Inquiry as to derivation of name led to its being traced to Glasgow. The Editor of the <i>Glasgow Herald</i> made inquiries there, but failed to trace the origin or meaning. Mr. Main was a well-known Melbourne contractor, and built a bridge near Essendon which still bears his name. Guthridge
LANCEFIELD JUNCTION	1071	31½	See Lancefield
LANDSBOROUGH..	790	158½	Ben Nevis to Navarre. Named in honour of William Landsborough, Australian explorer. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
LANG LANG ..	53	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Called after a pioneer named "Lang." Saxton, p. 41
LANGI LOGAN ..	965	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ararat to Hamilton. Native. The home or run of Mr. Logan. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 207
LANGWARRIN ..	325	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Took its name from a pastoral station or run owned by Mr. William Willoby, 1853. The run included the site. A. S. K.
LARA ..	52	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy Formerly known as "Duck Ponds." It was here that Hume and Hovell terminated their journey in 1824, and rested a few days before returning. The stream appeared on an early map as "Hovell's" Creek, but some of the early settlers called it "Duck Ponds." In the middle "seventies" the name was changed to "Hovell's Creek," but public protest caused it to be re-christened "Lara," which, in the language of the natives, means "hut on stony ground." The word is akin to "Lah," which means stone. J. McC.
LARPENT ..	458	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. A number of the early settlers in this locality came to Australia in a ship called the <i>Larpent</i> , and adopted the name for their new home. U. R. and T. L.
LASCELLES ..	256	248 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after Mr. E. H. Lascelles, a gentleman who took great interest in the opening up and settlement of the Mallee country. He aided the project by precept and example T. O' C. <i>Herald</i> , 12.2.17
LAUNCHING PLACE	355	41	Lilydale to Warburton. When "packing" was a recognised industry, the Yarra River was largely used for transport, and this place was the terminus for the flat-bottomed boats used in the traffic. "Pack" horses carried the goods from the boats to Wood's Point and other diggings. Smith, p. 98
LAURIE ..	642	132 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maryborough to Inglewood. Named after the late Mr. Peter Laurie, through whose property the railway line passed. Some of the Laurie family still reside at the Red Hill Farm. E. F. B. and A. M. C.
LAVERS HILL ..	1510	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beech Forest to Crowes. Named after Mr. Laver, the first settler in the neighbourhood, from Gippsland. He cleared a large tract of scrub and then abandoned his selection. Cornthwaite and M. T.
LAVERTON ..	33	13	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Called after the old Laverton Estate, owned by Mr. Langmore. It is said that the estate took its name from that of one of three gentlemen who went to England to purchase the property from the owner, then resident in that country. A. J. L.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
LEARMONTH ..	1350	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballarat to Waubra. Named after the Learmonth family. Thomas Learmonth had a station there in 1838. T. L.
LEARMONTH NORTH	1370	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	See Learmonth
LEICHARDT ..	589	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Named in memory of Dr. Ludwig Leichardt, the lost explorer. T. L.
LEITCHVILLE ..	276	177	Elmore to Cohuna. Named after Mr. Duncan Leitch, who was, for many years, manager of Gunbower Station. W. T.
LEONARD ..	2247	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballarat to Daylesford. Formerly "Leonard's Hill." In the early days of Daylesford a timber splitter named "Leonard" took up some land in the forest, on the back part of this hill. Without any formality the hill became known by his name. Mr. Wilkie now owns the land formerly owned by Leonard. D. McL. and A. G. S.
LEONGATHA ..	273	78	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. Cheek-tooth, dental, relating to teeth. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 141. Curr, vol. 3, p. 533
LEOPOLD ..	27	52	Geelong to Queenscliff. Formerly "Kensington." Name changed because of confusion with a Melbourne suburb. The name "Leopold" was given in honour of Prince Leopold, a son of Queen Victoria. T. L.
LESLIE ..	1320	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wallan to Bendigo. This name was given by Mr. Robert A. Robertson, proprietor of saw-mills and timber seasoning works at Wandong. The property passed into the hands of Mr. David Beath, of Beath, Schiess, and Co., Chairman of the Australian Seasoned Timber Company, who was born at "Leslie," Fifeshire, Scotland. This fact led Mr. Robertson to submit the name "Leslie" for the railway station. R. A. R.
LETHBRIDGE ..	547	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Geelong to Ballarat. First known as the "Muddy Waterholes." It was a camping-place for travellers on their way to the gold-fields. On the completion of the Ballarat railway line, the place was called Lethbridge, after one of the leading officials engaged in the construction. J. McC.
LEVY ..	1447	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballarat to Buninyong. Named after Councillor Abraham Levy, J.P., Mayor of Ballarat East. J. G.
LILLICO ..	404	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	Warragul to Neerim South. Named after Andrea Lillico, through whose property the railway line passed. W. R. F.
LILLIMUR ..	407	278 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. "Lillima," bone. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 8. Gum on the eyes. D'Alton, p. 5

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
LILLIPUT ..	548	165	Springhurst to Wahgunyah. So named by Mr. James Gullifer, after that imaginary land to which the imaginary Gulliver made his famous voyage, as told by Dean Swift. The name was given by Gullifer to a cattle station, in 1844. The station property is now a farming and dairying district, and has retained the name. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 5, p. 21
LILYDALE ..	322	23½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named "Lillydale," by Mr. Hodgkinson, who was a visitor at "Yering," the residence of Mr. Paul de Castella, at the time he (Hodgkinson) was surveying the township. He named it after Mrs. Paul de Castella, baptized "Elizabeth," but known, familiarly, as "Lilly." <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 144
LIMA ..	673	135½	Benalla to Tatong. Called after "Lima," Pastoral Station, which had been so named by Mr. McKellar, of Black and McKellar, the owners. The station was named after "Lima," in Peru, where Mr. McKellar had resided. G. D. S. and G. T. W.
LINDENOW ..	218	159½	Melbourne to Orbost. The place from which this station takes its name was so called by Loughnan and Taylor, from India, who settled on the Mitchell country. It was named after a place in India. Macdonald, p. 10. Native name—"Moor-murn"
LINGA ..	197	326½	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. An invented name signifying a camp—a place to linger. A. S. K. "Lingi," camp. Watkin, p. 17. "Lingi," home. J. J. B.
LINTON ..	1098	98½	Ballarat to Linton. Named after Mr. Linton of Linton Park. Gold was discovered upon his station. The "diggings" and the township took his name. McGrath, p. 118
LISMORE ..	524	103½	Geelong to Maroona. Known in the early days as "Brown's Waterholes." Situated on the "Gala" Estate, originally owned by John Brown, from "Galashiels," Scotland. In the "fifties," it was named "Lismore," probably by Mr. Skene, Surveyor-General, after Lismore, in County Waterford, Ireland. J. L. C.
LITCHFIELD ..	383	192	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after Mr. Litchfield, a local settler. M. E. K.
LITTLE RIVER ..	108	29½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. This name was applied to, rather than bestowed upon, the stream by way of contrasting it with the larger rivers, such as the "Werribee," seen by the pioneers in 1835-6. No other name has been applied to the stream, and the station was, appropriately named after it, though the name "Bulban" was given to the township a few years ago. J. McC.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
LLANELLY ..	583	138½	Maryborough to Inglewood. Formerly "Maiden Town." The present name was given to the place by Welsh miners. It was called after Llanelly in Carmarthenshire, Wales. A. M. C. and E. F. B.
LOCH ..	293	59	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of Victoria, afterwards Lord Loch. T. O'C.
LOCKSLEY ..	549	79½	Melbourne to Albury. Formerly "Burnt Creek." This name was adopted for the post office in 1886 from Tennyson's "Locksley Hall." The township was surveyed in 1887, and the name given to the post office extended thereto. W. T.
LONDRIGAN ..	531	152½	Wangaratta to Beechworth. Named after Mr. Londrigan, who owned the land upon which the station was built. T. L.
LONGLEA ..	588	93	Wallan to Bendigo. Formerly called "Axe Creek." Changed to "Longlea" about the year 1903, and so named after Mr. W. J. Long, a Councillor of the Strathfieldsaye Shire, who owned Stonebridge Park, near the Station. R. R. B.
LONGWARRY ..	143	51	Melbourne to Orbost. From the Longwarry run or pastoral station in that locality. A. S. K.
LONGWOOD ..	578	84½	Melbourne to Albury. Named after the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena. Saxton, p. 42
LORQUON ..	356	261½	Lorquon to Jeparit. Called after a run or pastoral station in that locality. Lorquon signifies a "water-hole"—properly "Boguon." A. S. I. and D'Alton
LOVAT ..	269	111	Colac to Crowes. Formerly "Lovis River," that being the name of a stream which runs near by. Not being considered suitable, the name was changed to "Lovat," and it seems probable that the late Duncan Fraser, who surveyed the Beech Forest railway line, suggested it, as Fraser was the family name of Lord Lovat. W. T.
LOWER FERNTREE GULLY	404	21½	See Upper Ferntree Gully
LOY YANG ..	118	101½	Melbourne to Orbost. Called after a pastoral station or run, of that name, owned by Mr. William Whittaker. The name given to this place by the aborigines was "Neo Yang," the place of the conger eel. W. W.
LUBECK ..	488	175	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named, by early German settlers, after Lubeck, a free city in Germany. T. O'C.
LYNDHURST ..	55	23	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England. Saxton, p. 42
LYONS ..	271	248	Heywood to Mount Gambier. Named after Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, second in command of the fleet in the Black Sea in 1854. Saxton
LYONVILLE ..	2408	67½	Woodend to Daylesford. Named after Mr. James Lyon, an early settler who built a mill there. A. G. S.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
MACAULAY ..	13	2	Melbourne to Whittlesea. The street or road from which this station takes its name was called after Thomas Babington Macaulay, poet and historian. T. O'C.
MACEDON ..	1660	43½	Melbourne to Bendigo. This station was called after the township at the foot of Mount Macedon. The mountain was named by Major Mitchell, 1836. He wrote—"I gave it the name of Mount Macedon, with reference to Port Phillip." Mitchell, vol. 2, p. 283. Second edition, vol. 2, p. 285 Evidently Mitchell had, in his mind, found some connexion between the Greek "Philip" and the "Phillip" after whom our port was called. The phonetic resemblance may have misled him. Compiler
MACLEOD ..	177	10½	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Named after Malcolm Alexander Macleod, from whom the land for the railway station was purchased. T. L.
MACORNA ..	272	165½	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. Wild goose. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196
MAFFRA ..	87	131½	Traralgon to Stratford. The station took its name from the town, which was called after "Maffra," in the Maneroo country, Wellesly County, New South Wales. The New South Wales "Maffra" was, probably, named by one of the many ex-military officers settled there who had seen service in the Peninsular War, and had pleasant recollections of that attractive old town called "Mafra," situate on the west coast of Portugal, southward of "Torres Vedras." How the name gained a letter between Portugal and New South Wales cannot be explained. T. O'C.
MAINDAMPLE ..	1029	122½	Tallarook to Mansfield. Native. Woman's breasts. Paps. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196. It is a conical hill, and was, probably, so named because of its appearance
MALDON ..	1177	89	Castlemaine to Shelbourne. Named after Maldon, in Essex, England. Formerly known as Mount Tarren-gower. T. O'C.
MALLUM ..	705	136¾	Benalla to Tatong. Aboriginal name for Murray cod-fish. M. E. K.
MALMSBURY ..	1492	63½	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after the Earl of Malmsbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This place was known as the "Columbine" in the early "fifties." Probably a corruption of the name of the river "Coliban." T. O'C. The original Malmsbury, in England, derived its name from "Maidulph" or Maldulph, who, in 7th century, established there a hermitage and school. Johnston

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
MALVERN ..	168	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Named by Sir James Lorimer, of the Gardiner Shire Council. Judge Skinner had an estate there, which was called after Malvern, in Worcestershire, England. This suggested the name to Sir James Lorimer. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
MANANGATANG ..	175	259 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Local aboriginal name applied to a water reserve. M. E. K.
MANGALORE ..	498	68	Melbourne to Albury. The locality after which this station was called was once part of a pastoral station taken up, in 1838, by Colonel Joseph Anderson, for himself and for his brother, Lieutenant-General John Anderson. The name "Mangalore," was that of the military station in India at which Lieutenant-General Anderson was then serving. Recollections of a Peninsular Veteran, by Late Col. Joseph Anderson, and <i>V.H.M.</i> , vol. 4, p. 152
MANNERIM ..	153	61	Geelong to Queenscliff. Named after the "Mannerim" Estate, near Drysdale. W. D.
MANOR ..	74	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. On the division of the "Werribee Park" Estate, Mr. Percy Chirnside became the owner of the western part and erected a new house, near the Werribee River, calling it the "Manor." The railway line was made through the estate, and, when the station was built, the Department called it after the house. D. A. L.
MANSFIELD ..	1036	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named after a town in Nottinghamshire, England. Saxton, p. 44
MARCUS ..	83	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Geelong to Queenscliff. Named after "Marcus" Hill, a remarkable local feature. A. S. K.
MARNOO ..	490	200	Lubeck to Marnoo. Native. Finger. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 178
MARONG ..	620	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. The Murray pine (<i>Callitris</i>). Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 207-210
MAROONA ..	825	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	Geelong to Maroona. Took its name from an old pastoral station or run in that locality. V. R.
MARSHALL ..	39	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. This place was known as the "Breakwater," until the men engaged in the tanning industry, in that locality, established a settlement, which was called "Marshall's Town," after Mr. Foster Marshall, a prominent resident. The Railway authorities abbreviated the name to "Marshall." H. W. B. and J. McC.
MARYBOROUGH ..	787	112	Melbourne to Mildura. Named by Mr. J. Daly, assistant Gold Commissioner, 1854, after his birth-place in Queen's County, Ireland. <i>Age</i> , 13.7.03
MASSEY ..	373	197 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after Mr. Massey, a local settler. M. E. K. and A. S. K.
MATHOURA ..	310	178 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.S.W. Native. Windy. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 23

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
McC <small>OLL</small> ..	369	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Elmore to Cohuna. Named after the Hon. J. H. McColl, M.L.A., Minister for Mines, 1893-4; Minister for Lands, 1899-1900. T. O'C.
McD <small>EVITT</small> ..	1045	120	Colac to Crowes. Two settlers—Devitt and McDonald—wanted the siding. To satisfy both the Railways Commissioners took the prefix from "McDonald" and added it to "Devitt," thus making the name of the station McDevitt. Cornthwaite and W. T.
McK <small>INNON</small> ..	96	9	Melbourne to Mornington. So called because the Mordialloc railway line intersects McKinnon's-road near the station. A. R. F.
ME <small>ATIAN</small> ..	284	212 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. Moon. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 9
ME <small>ENIYAN</small> ..	77	88	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. Moon, lunar, relating to the moon. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 141
M <small>ELBOURNE</small> ..	..	..	<i>Flinders Street.</i> —Takes its name from a street named by Sir Richard Bourke, in 1837, after Captain Matthew Flinders, R.N. Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 153 <i>Prince's Bridge.</i> —Takes its name from a stone bridge over the Yarra River, opened for traffic in 1850, and named in honour of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. T. O'C. <i>Spencer Street.</i> —The street, from which this station takes its name, was so called by Governor Sir Richard Bourke, in 1837, after Earl Spencer, previously Lord Althorp. McCarron, p. 14. Garryowen, vol. 1, p. 15
M <small>ELBOURNE</small> N <small>ORTH</small>	18	1	Melbourne was named by Governor Sir Richard Bourke, 1837, in honour of Lord Melbourne (William Lamb), whose title was derived from a little town in Derbyshire, England. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 93. Westgarth, p. 58. North Melbourne was formerly known as "Hotham," and so named in honour of Governor Sir Charles Hotham. T. O'C.
M <small>ELBOURNE</small> S <small>OUTH</small>	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	This station was formerly known as Emerald Hill—a tribute to its verdant top and slopes, before settlement took place. For derivation of name "Melbourne," see Melbourne North. T. O'C.
M <small>ELBOURNE</small> P <small>ORT</small> M <small>ELLIS</small> ..	10 392	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 212 $\frac{1}{4}$	See Port Melbourne Murtoa to Hopetoun. Formerly "Kellalac." The present name was given, in 1907, by James Watson, farmer and postmaster. He called the place after his daughter—Elizabeth Mellis Watson. Watson and M. V. O'N.
M <small>ELTON</small> ..	393	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named by Mr. G. W. Rusden, after Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England. Saxton, p. 45

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
MENTONE ..	66	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. The village, from which this station took its name, was called after a well-known health resort on the shore of the Mediterranean, near Nice. Portion of the locality was first called "Dover Slopes," by J. H. Knipe. A syndicate, led by Sir M. H. Davies, purchased the property, discarded Knipe's plan, and called it Mentone. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, and T. L.
MERBEIN ..	140	358 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mildura to Merbein. Formerly "White Cliffs." "Merbein" is the native name of a sandhill close by. A. S. K.
MEREDITH ..	1126	71	Geelong to Ballarat. Named after Mr. Charles Meredith, of Tasmania. Saxton, p. 45
MERINO ..	266	231 $\frac{1}{4}$	Branxholme to Casterton. Took its name from Merino Downs Station, which was so called because Mr. Frank Henty paid particular attention to breeding merino sheep. Boldrewood, p. 110. The township of Merino is close to the Merino Downs Pastoral Station. Glancy
MERENDA ..	532	20	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Formerly South Yan Yean. Native. "Merndi," earth. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 9. Soil, p. 75
MERTON ..	1085	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named after a town in England. Saxton, p. 45
MERRIGUM ..	356	117 $\frac{3}{4}$	Echuca to Toolamba. Native. A small plain. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 198, 203
MERRI ..	127	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Takes its name from the Merri Creek. Merri is a native word, meaning "Rocky." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 12
METCALFE EAST	1441	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kyneton to Redesdale. Named in honour of Lord Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica. Saxton, p. 45
MIAKITE ..	518	217 $\frac{3}{4}$	Branxholme to Casterton. This station was, formerly, called "Murndal" (native for thunder), but, at the request of the Hon. S. Winter Cooke, was changed to "Miakite," that being the native name of a small water-course near by. S. W. C.
MIDAS ..	1446	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballarat to Waubra. After a gold mine of that name in the vicinity. Some one having a knowledge of Greek Mythology called the mine after "Midas," King of Phrygia, to whom Bacchus granted the gift, that everything he touched should turn to gold. V. R. and T. O'C.
MIDDLE CREEK ..	1156	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named from an adjacent creek. Any significance this name ever had has, long since, been forgotten. It was given by bullock drivers in bygone days, and similar names may be found all over the country. A. S. K.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
MIDDLE PARK ..	12	2½	Melbourne to St. Kilda. This station was so named because of its situation in relation to "Albert Park," and to the other railway stations in that locality. T. O'C.
MILDURA ..	153	351½	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after the old Mildura Pastoral Station. Mildura is an aboriginal word signifying "Ophthalmia, or sore eyes prevalent." J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 23. First called "Yerre Yerre," a name given by the natives to the cliffs near the river. A. S. K.
MILLBROOK ..	1854	58½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Formerly known as "Moora-bool." The name was changed to avoid confusion with a similar named place near Geelong. The name "Millbrook" was given because Mr. Matthew Butterly had erected a flour-mill near the stream. H. M. G. and M. McC.
MILLGROVE ..	432	45½	Lilydale to Warburton. After a saw-mill business locally carried on. V.R.
MILLTOWN ..	430	227½	Ararat to Portland. The place after which this station was called was so named at the suggestion of Mr. Ingram, a surveyor. He suggested the name, because a saw-mill then stood near to the site of the present station. S. W. C.
MINCHA ..	282	159½	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. Wild turkey. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196
MINHAMITE ..	566	196½	Warrnambool to Hamilton. Local aboriginal name for a shallow lake on a property called "Stonefield," near Penshurst. The lake was drained in 1873 by Mr. J. A. Wallace Dunlop, who was then in occupation of the property. J. A. W. D.
MININERA ..	908	138½	Geelong to Maroona. Native. "Muninnerie," mosquito. Curr, vol. 2, pp. 169-236
MINYIP ..	426	198½	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Native. "Munnip," ashes, dust. Also written "Muncep," "Munneep," dirt, ashes, dust. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 100, 116, 123
MIRALIE ..	267	238	Bendigo to Piangil. Local aboriginal for black duck. M. E. K. and Smyth, vol. 2, p. 37
MIRAM ..	513	266½	Melbourne to Serviceton. An abbreviation of "Miram Piram." Native. Bough of a tree, branch. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 141
MIRBOO NORTH ..	784	109	Morwell to North Mirboo. "Mirboo," native, kidneys, reins. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 142
MITCHAM ..	482	13½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after "Mitcham," in Surrey, near Wimbledon and Croydon. It is the "Michelam" of Domesday Book. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
MITIAMO ..	319	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bendigo to Piangil. R. R. Stewart, a half-caste (mother aboriginal), now living at Lake Boga, says that this name is a corruption of the native name "Mittia Mum," meaning—"Fellow me behind." (As we would put it—"Fellow behind me.") McCallum
MITRE LAKE ..	399	227 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horsham to Goroke. The name of the lake was derived from Mitre Rock, Mount Arapiles, named by Major Mitchell, 1836, from its shape or appearance. Major Mitchell also named the lake. Mitchell, vol. 2, p. 188. Second edition, vol. 2, p. 189
MOAMA ..	310	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.S.W. Echuca to Deniliquin. Native. Dead. Curr, vol. 1, p. 263
MOE ..	229	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after the river and swamp adjacent. A. S. K. and J. B. H.
MOIRA ..	310	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.S.W. Echuca to Deniliquin. Native. Reedy swamp. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 202
MOLESWORTH ..	569	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named after Sir William Molesworth, M.P., England, by Thomas Pinniger, Surveyor. Saxton, p. 46
MOLOGA ..	309	147	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. Large sandhill. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 203
MONEA ..	550	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Albury. Named after an old sheep and cattle station in that locality. J. L. and G. T. W. The station was named after "Monea," in County Fermanagh, Ireland
MONEGETTA ..	1362	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lancefield Junction to Lancefield. Takes its name from a pastoral station, held in the "forties," by John Pascoe Fawkner, and then called "Mooneejet-tee." In 1857 it was surveyed, and the name changed to "Monegetta." W. T.
MONEGETTA NORTH	1493	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	See Monegetta.
MONOMEITH ..	22	43	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. "Monomeeth," agree, amity, appreciate, approve. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 142. "Monomeeth," good. Curr, vol. 3, p. 533
MONTAGUE ..	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Melbourne. Named after Montague-street, South Melbourne. A. S. K.
MONT ALBERT ..	345	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Healesville. Took its name from Mont Albert-road. J. R. K. The road was probably named in honour of Prince Albert. T. O'C.
MONTGOMERY ..	48	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Called after Mr. William Montgomery, an early owner of the pastoral station through which the railway line was built. He was one of the earliest settlers and the largest land-holder in the district. T. L. and H. B.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
MOOLAP ..	27	50	Geelong to Queenscliff. Native. Means a gathering place of the blacks when about to procure saltwater shell fish. Moolap was one of the early landing places of the pioneers. J. McC.
MOOLORT ..	770	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	Castlemaine to Maryborough. Native. "Moo- <i>laa</i> ," fern. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 160
MOONDARRA ..	1238	95	Moe to Walhalla. Native. "Mundara," thunder. Curr, vol. 3, pp. 519, 563
MOONEE PONDS	137	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Albury. Named after "Moonee Moonee," an aboriginal and member of the Native Mounted Police. He died at the Wimmera in 1845. T. O'C.
MOORABBIN ..	118	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Native. "Moorroobin." woman's milk. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
MOORABOOL ..	200	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geelong to Ballarat. Native. The curlew, according to Geelong natives. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 194. A corruption of Marrarbool. J. McC. "Moorroobull," ghost. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 122
MOOROODUC ..	168	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Native. "Murraduk," dark. Curr, vol. 1, p. 333. Night. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 33
MOOROOLBARK ..	290	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Healesville. Native. Red Clay. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 97
MOOROPNA ..	372	110	Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. Deep water. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 198, 203
MORANDING ..	1041	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	Walla to Bendigo. Native. "Moraangtin," hand. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 12
MORANG SOUTH..	512	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Native. "Mqrang," sky. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 46
MORDIALLOC ..	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Mornington. This place was formerly known as "Moody Yallook," and the name was so written by William Thomas, Guardian of Aborigines in 1854. (<i>Pioneers</i> , p. 72.) Curr, vol. 3, p. 534, writes it "Mordi Yallook." It means "near the little sea." "Yallock," a running creek or rivulet. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 11
MORELAND ..	193	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Fawkner. Took its name from the estate of Dr. Farquhar McCrae, formerly of the Enniskillen Dragoons. He purchased the property about the year 1838, and named it after an estate which had belonged to his grandfather—Alexander McCrae—in Jamaica. G. G. McC.
MORIAN ..	331	60	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Formerly "Mount Moriac." Native. "Morack" hill. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 143
MORNINGTON ..	61	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Named after Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquis of Wellesly, Governor-General of India, elder brother of the first Duke of Wellington. T. O'C.
MORTLAKE ..	430	150 $\frac{1}{4}$	Terang to Mortlake. Named after a place in Surrey, England. Native name, "Boorook," mountain. Whitworth, p. 338

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
MORTON PLAINS	355	207½	Maryborough to Mildura. After Mr. Affleck's station of that name. A. S. K.
MORWELL ..	283	89	Melbourne to Orbost. After the Morwell River, near by. The name of the river was first adopted to distinguish a roadside public house and the village grew up under that name. A. S. K.
MOSSIFACE ..	53	187½	Melbourne to Orbost. Originally, "Mossyface." The name was descriptive of the banks of the Tambo River at that spot. The native name was "Martungdun," meaning mussel shell. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 188
MOUNT CLEAR ..	1519	77½	Ballarat to Buninyong. Named after a hill in the vicinity. V. R.
MOUNT HELEN ..	1626	79½	Ballarat to Buninyong. Named after a hill in the vicinity. V. R.
MOUTAJUP ..	771	184½	Ararat to Hamilton. From the native name for an adjacent swamp. A. S. K.
MOYHU ..	564	161½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Native. "Meyrrheu," wind. Corrupted into "Myrhee," and again to Moyhu. A. J. E.
MOYNE ..	66	181½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. From the River Moyne, near by. A. S. K.
MUCKLEFORD ..	908	84½	Castlemaine to Maldon. Named after an early settler in that locality. Nicknamed "Muckle John." Saxton, p. 47. Held as a run or pastoral station by Mr. William Hunter, in 1853. A. S. K.
MUNRO ..	248	144½	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after the late David Munro. He had a saw-mill on the site where the station now stands, when the railway line to Bairnsdale was in course of construction. H. B.
MURCHISON ...	403	93½	Murchison East to Colbinabbin. Named after Captain John Murchison, an early squatter. He was related to Sir Roderick Murchison, an eminent geologist. Barnard, p. 47
MURCHISON EAST	401	91½	See Murchison
MURGHEBOLUC ..	277	57	Geelong to Maroona. Native. Plenty of frogs. "Murg-ghi," plenty; "boluc," place for frogs. J. McC.
MURRAYVILLE ..	191	356½	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Named after late Hon. John Murray, Premier of Victoria, 1910. J. E. S.
MURROON ..	487	95½	Birregurra to Forrest. Native. The forehead. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 200
MURRUMBEENA	141	8½	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. "Mirambeena," you. Curr, vol. 3, p. 533. Thee, thou, ye, your, belonging to you. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 142
MURTOA ..	460	185½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named by Mr. Walter Madden, Land Officer, Horsham, 1873. He obtained the name from a local aboriginal, who said it was the native name of the locality, and meant "home of the lizard." The place was then lizard infested. H. W. M.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
MUSK	2231	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Woodend to Daylesford. An abbreviation of "Musk Creek." The native musk tree grows plentifully there, and the creek was so named because it ran through a musk scrub. A. G. S.
MYAMYN	427	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ararat to Portland. Native. A camp or meeting-place. A. C. Surveyed by G. C. Darbyshire, in 1862. W. T.
MYER'S FLAT	606	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Piangil. An old "diggings," which, together with Myers Creek, was called after Mr. Myers, the owner of a pastoral station which extended from Marong to Yarraberb. The homestead was on Myers Creek. -F. C., J. E. C., and R. B.
MYRTLEFORD	686	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Everton to Bright. Took its name from Myrtle Creek. Myrtle trees grew on the banks of that stream; hence the name. T. O'C.
MYSIA	337	160 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Called after that "Mysia" which, in ancient geography, was a division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean Sea, the Hellespont, and the Propontes. It is also mentioned in the Bible—Acts, chap. 16, verses 7-8. T. O'C.
MYSTIC PARK	343	196 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Piangil. This station takes its name from the Mystic Park Hotel. A carrier, in the early days, built a hotel about a mile from the site of the present structure, and named it "Mystic Park," after a place near Dublin, Ireland, whence he came. He was known as Paddy Bell. R. B.
MYWEE	360	150	Seymour to Tocumwæl. Local aboriginal for "deep water." T. G. V. and G. T. W.
NAGAMBIE	428	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Seymour to Tocumwæl. Native. Derived from "Nogamby," meaning a "lagoon," which, in the early days, was near to the site of the township. When the Goulburn Weir was made, the backwater filled the lagoon and low-lying flats, forming what is now known as Lake Nagambie. W. H. S. and G. T. W.
NANDALY	216	255 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Nandalay. Native. Fire. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 36
NAR-NAR-GOON	115	40	Melbourne to Orbost. Means native bear or sloth. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 19
NAROCHID	630	131 $\frac{1}{4}$	Camperdown to Timboon. Aboriginal name for the volcanic mount now known as "Ewen's Hill" (originally known as "Gnarogoin Hill"), situated south-east from Terang. Stephen Ewen was one of the first landholders in that neighbourhood. "Naroghid," or "Nurragid" was the natives' name for the scarlet parrot (Red Lowrie), one of the handsomest of Australian birds, which existed in great numbers in that locality. W. K. M. and D. M.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
NARRACAN ..	544	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	Moe to Thorpdale. Named after "Narrican" Creek, adjacent. A. S. K. and J. B. H. Native, "Narru-quon," crow. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 92
NARRE WARREN	62	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. This place was first known as "Narre Narre Warren," and was, in part, reserved by Captain Lonsdale, 1837, as a depôt for the native police. "Narre," she-oak; "Warren," ocean. <i>Australasian</i> , 28.11.03. Native. "Nyerriwarren," red. G. G. McC.
NATHALIA ..	335	147 $\frac{3}{4}$	Numurkah to Picola. Named after Nathalia Narystkin, or Narishkina, mother of Peter the Great (Czar of Russia) and second wife of the Czar Alexis. T. C. M. Proclaimed January, 1880. W. T.
NATIMUK ..	395	218 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horsham to Goroke. Named after Lake Natimuk. A. S. K.
NATIMUK EAST	430	217	See Natimuk
NAVARRÉ ..	748	166 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ben Nevis to Navarre. Took its name from a sheep station on the Avon River. The sheep station was named after that part of Spain which was formerly the Kingdom of Navarre. T. O'C.
NAVIGATOR ..	1640	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geelong to Ballarat. When the railway line was in course of construction, a sailor obtained a licence for his "shanty." On the day of opening the "hotel" he hoisted a naval flag and proclaimed to all assembled—"This is the Navigator's Inn." The settlement which grew around has, ever since, been known as "Navigators." The Railway authorities clipped off the final "s." M. C. C. and P. McM.
NEERIM SOUTH	669	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	Warragul to Neerim South. "Neerim," Native, high, elevated, long, pointed weapon, spear. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 144. Bunce, p. 21. War spear. Curr, vol. 3, p. 533
NERRIN NERRIN	775	126 $\frac{3}{4}$	Geelong to Maroona. Named after McPherson's old pastoral station or run. M. T. "Nerrin Nerrin," many waters. J. J. B.
NETHERBY ..	406	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jeparit to Yanac. Named after "Netherby," in Yorkshire, England. T. O'C.
NEWLYN ..	1800	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballarat to Daylesford. "Newlyn" is the name of a village in Cornwall, England, and was adopted for this township by early Cornish settlers. A. J. P.
NEWMARKET ..	56	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Albury. New stock sale yards. Descriptive. A. S. K. Formerly written "New Market." T. O'C.
NEWPORT ..	51	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Williamstown. The name is commemorative of the establishment of a new port on the Saltwater River. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
NEWSTEAD ..	710	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	Castlemaine to Maryborough. Called after the "Newstead Inn," opened and so named by Messrs. Beard, Friedlich, and Jones in 1855. The locality was previously known as "Mingus' Crossing-place," over the Loddon, to Simson's, Daisy Hill, and Avoca. See advertisement, <i>Mount Alexander Mail</i> , 18.5.1855
NEWTOWN ..	1135	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballarat to Linton. This place is really a continuation of Scarsdale, and the name was given to distinguish it from old Scarsdale, when buildings were first erected there. A. J. S.
NHILL ..	431	248 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. "Nihill," red clay. It is said that the name originally supplied by the blacks was "Nyell," meaning the abode of spirits. D'Alton, p. 4, says that the name is derived from the wooden pegs used by the blacks for pegging out opossum and other skins. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 99
NICHOLSON ..	48	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. From the Nicholson River, which was named by Angus McMillan, 1840, after Dr. Nicholson, of Sydney (afterwards Sir Charles). <i>Pioneers</i> , p. 256. <i>Argus</i> , 12.2.05
NILMA ..	335	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Formerly called Bloomfield, after a place in Ireland. "Nilma," in the language of the local aborigines, signified the home or habitat of the Gang Gang parrot
NINDA ..	220	244 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bendigo to Nandaly. Local aboriginal for "clouds." M. E. K.
NINTINGBOOL ..	1230	86	Ballarat to Linton. From the name of a pastoral station owned by Mr. A. McLachlan, 1853. A. S. K.
NOBLE PARK ..	109	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Mr. Alan Frank Bucklley, owner of the land upon which the station was built, called the park after his son—"Noble." The railway station took the name of the park. A. S. K.
NOORAMUNGA ..	489	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	Benalla to Yarrawonga. Native. "Plenty of game," or "Plenty of food." T. C. and G. T. W.
NORADJUHA ..	482	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	Horsham to Toolondo. Native. Wind. Curr, vol. 3, p. 485. Properly, "Noredja"
NORTHCOTE ..	152	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Named after Sir Henry Stafford Northcote (Baron, 1846), second son of the Earl of Iddesleigh. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
NORTH SHORE ..	49	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Descriptive of the position of the station in relation to Corio Bay. T. O'C.
NOWA NOWA ..	49	207 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. "The Rising Sun." Saxton, p. 50. The hill of the black stones. <i>Argus</i> , 6.1.17, p. 5

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
NOWINGI ..	134	322½	Maryborough to Mildura. Native name of waterholes in the vicinity. A. S. K.
NULLAN ..	420	202½	Murtoa to Hopetoun. "Nullan" is an abbreviation of Nallan Nullan, the name of a parish in the County of Borung. "Na-laan" means a spring in the Mallee. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 208. "Nullan," blow. Barry, p. 2
NULLAWIL ..	298	207	Bendigo to Nandaly. Native name of stick used by blacks for killing "Willock," or birds known as "Galah." A. W. B. and R. B.
NUMURKAH ..	354	133¾	Strathmerton to Cobram. Native. "Numerkah," war shield. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 8. Turkey. J. J. B.
NUNGA ..	170	284	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. Day. Watkin, p. 24
NURCOUNG ..	572	232¾	Horsham to Goroke. Native. Birds. Native Companion. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 62
NYAH ..	262	232½	Bendigo to Piangil. Native name of a bend in the Murray River. A. S. K. Native. "Nyah," see. Curr, vol. 3, p. 107. Native, "Nya," what. Barry, p. 4
NYANG ..	238	312¾	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. To sit. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 46
NYARRIN ..	228	250	Bendigo to Nandaly. Aborigines' name for a mound of earth on west bank of Lake Tyrroll. M. E. K.
NYORA ..	396	55½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. The native cherry. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 173. There is a grove or clump of native cherry trees below the "Tinpot" on McDonald's track. "Nyora," was named by Mr. John Lardner, Surveyor. R. J. F.
OAKLEIGH ..	187	9½	Melbourne to Orbost. A large number of she-oak trees grew on the site of the town when settlement began, and these suggested to an early settler the name "Oakleigh," which was familiar to him as that of a park near his home in Hertfordshire, near the Malvern Hills. Haughton
OAK VALE ..	345	185½	Bendigo to Manangatang. The name, which is a very old one, may be said to have been descriptive of the locality. It was given because of the abundant growth of "Bull-oak" (<i>Casuarina</i>) there. The railway station took its name from the place. R. B. and W. T.
OFFICER ..	108	31	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after Mr. Robert Officer, who owned land near to the site of the railway station, and took an active part in procuring the erection of the first siding. W. T. and Ramago
ONDIT ..	425	96½	Irrewarra to Cressy. Named after Lake Ondit, which is near to the station. A. S. K.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
ORBOST ..	31	230½	Melbourne to Orbost. The Orbost pastoral station was named by Mr. McLeod, after "Orbost," in the Isle of Skye, the home of his uncle. The township took its name from the pastoral station, and the railway station took its name from the township. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 176
ORMOND ..	118	8½	Melbourne to Mornington. Named after Captain Ormond, of the ship <i>John Bull</i> , which brought immigrants to Port Phillip in 1840. Francis Ormond, of Ormond College and Working Men's College fame, was a son of Captain Ormond. Point Ormond, formerly the Red Bluff, was named in honour of the Captain. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 92
OUTTRIM ..	541	75½	Korumburra to Outtrim. Named after the Hon. Alfred Richard Outtrim, M.L.A., formerly Minister for Mines. T. O'C.
OUYEN ..	165	288½	Maryborough to Mildura. The native name for some waterholes in the vicinity of the station. "Ouyen" means ghost. A. S. K. and A. C. McD.
OVENS ..	734	180½	Everton to Bright. Called after Ovens River, which was discovered by Hume and Hovell, 1824, and named by them in honour of Major Ovens, 57th Foot, Secretary to Governor Brisbane. <i>Labilliere</i> , vol. 1, p. 213. <i>Flanagan</i> , vol. 1, p. 248
OXLEY..	514	152	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Called after Oxley Plains, so named by Hume and Hovell, 1824, after John Oxley, Surveyor-General, of New South Wales. T. O'C.
PAINSWICK ..	744	130½	Maryborough to Inglewood. Called after "Painswick," in Gloucestershire, England. T. O'C.
PAKENHAM ..	94	35½	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after General Pakenham, who served in the Crimean War. He was brother-in-law to the first Duke of Wellington. Saxton
PALMERSTON ..	769	173½	Everton to Bright. Named after Lord Palmerston. Saxton, p. 52
PANITYA ..	299	368	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native A piece of land. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 46
PANMURE ..	250	150½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named after Lord Panmure. Saxton, p. 52. "Panmure," is Pictish for "great enclosure or church." Johnston
PARADISE ..	905	31	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. Formerly Paradise Valley. V. R. The late Mr. O'Connor called his farm "Paradise," and his house "Eden." The railway station took its name from the farm. R. H. K.
PARWAN ..	464	29½	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Magpie. Whitworth, p. 375
PASCOE VALE ..	123	7	Melbourne to Albury. Named after a property which John Pascoe Fawkner owned there. He called the place "Pascoville," but the name was soon changed to the present form. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13, and T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
PATHO ..	289	165 $\frac{1}{4}$	Elmore to Cohuna. Native. Lagoon. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 196
PENNYROYAL ..	530	93	Birregurra to Forrest. Named after Pennyroyal Creek near by, where the plant known by that name grew plentifully. A. S. K.
PENSHURST ..	721	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	Warrnambool to Hamilton. Named after "Penshurst," in Kent, England. W. R.
PETTAVEL ..	333	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Formerly Pettavol Road. Named after a Swiss vigneron, who came from Neufchatel about the middle "forties," and settled in the Barrabool Hills. The railway line passed close to his property. J. McC.
PIANGIL ..	206	242	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. Fish. Curr, vol. 3, p. 502
PICOLA ..	327	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	Numurkah to Picola. Native. "Bigola," whirling, rushing water. Steedman and G. T. W.
PIEPER ..	758	174	Wangaratta to Whitfield. William Herman and Alexander Emil Piepers own and occupy a farm near by. The railway station takes its name from them. J. D. C.
PIMPINIO ..	447	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Describes a man sitting on his heels. D'Alton, p. 5
PINE LODGE ..	395	121	Shepparton to Dookie. Took its name from a sheep station in that locality. Whitworth, p. 380
PINNAROO ..	402	373	S.A. A native term used to express a "big man." S. A. R., p. 23. "Pinaroo," an old man. Curr, vol. 2, p. 20. Wood, vol. 1, p. 293
PIRA ..	257	227 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Piangil. Local aboriginal for club. M. E. K.
PIRON YALLOCK ..	467	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. "Pirron Yallock," the little creek or water. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 193
PISGAH ..	1496	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballarat to Waubra. Named after the biblical mount from the top of which Moses was directed to view the promised land. Deut., chap. 3, verse 27. T. O'C.
PITTONG ..	1181	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballarat to Skipton. Native. Father. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 12
PLATINA ..	995	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	Moe to Walhalla. So called because platinum was discovered in a local copper mine. J. R.
POMBORNEIT ..	545	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. "Purrumboneit," to rub out. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 119
POORNEET ..	464	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Geelong to Maroona. Native. Tadpole. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 148
POREPUNKAH ..	921	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	Everton to Bright. There are two accounts given as to the origin or derivation of this name. First:—An Indian officer who was with a party of "diggers," called the place Porepunkah—"pore" and "punkah" being two Hindoo words signifying respectively, "wind" and "blower." The name was given during a storm. Second:—Derived from a native name of somewhat similar pronunciation, signifying, "meeting of the waters," and having reference to the junction of the Buckland and the Ovens rivers. E. J. D.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
PORTLAND ..	10	251 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ararat to Portland. The town of Portland took its name from Portland Bay. The bay was named, in honour of the Duke of Portland, by Lieutenant James Grant, of the ship <i>Lady Nelson</i> 7th December, 1800. Labilliere, vol. 1, p. 40. The railway station took its name from the town. Native name—"Lya Whollot," long grass. Whitworth, p. 387. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 197
PORTLAND NORTH	40	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	See Portland
PORT ALBERT ..	11	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. This haven was known as "Corner Inlet." Mr. Orr, who visited the place with a party of gentlemen, in 1841, named it "Port Albert," in honour of the Prince Consort. In the <i>Herald</i> , 11.5.41, a vessel called the <i>Isabella</i> is advertised as about to sail for Port Albert. Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 221. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 2, p. 50
PORT FAIRY ..	15	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named after a little vessel called <i>The Fairy</i> , James Wishart, Master, which took shelter in the bay, 1827. Sutherland, vol. 2, p. 30. The town was once known as "Belfast," and was so named after the principal city in the North of Ireland. T. O'C.
PORT MELBOURNE	10	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Melbourne. This name is descriptive as the place is the port of Melbourne, on Hobson's Bay. In the early "fifties," it was known as "Liar-dot's" Beach, and took that name from a family resident there. Later Mr. Latrobe named it "Sandridge." That name was also descriptive, for the whole frontage, near to the beach, was an irregular ridge of sand. T. O'C.
PRAHRAN ..	43	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Sandringham. Named "Pur-ra-ran" by George Langhorne, Missionary to Aborigines, 1837. The name was a compound of two aboriginal words signifying, "land partially surrounded by water," and was given, orally, by Langhorne to Mr. Robert Hoddle, the Surveyor. Mr. Hoddle wrote it in his note-book as "Prahran," and in that form it appeared on a plan of surveyed, but unsold, lands in 1840. Cooper, pp. 7-8
PRAIRIE ..	334	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bendigo to Piangil. So named because of its situation on plain, or prairie country. T. O'C.
PRESTON ..	211	7	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Named by Mr. Edward Wood, after "Preston," in Sussex, England. <i>Argus</i> , 7.1.02
PRINCE'S BRIDGE	..	..	See Melbourne
PULLUT ..	348	259	Dimboola to Yaapest. Native. Box-tree. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 56

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
PURA PURA ..	700	121½	Geelong to Maroona. Aboriginal name for the "blow hole," as it is now known. This unique and curious volcanic freak, which is situated on the south-east slope of Mount Hamilton, consists of a square opening in the rocky ground, about 15 feet deep, with absolutely unscalable walls, and with a solid natural bridge spanning it from side to side (about 12 feet across). The cavity is always about half-full of clear spring water of the best quality, which was, no doubt, the principal attraction to the blacks for camping operations. T. F. C.
PURDEET ..	670	201½	Warnambool to Hamilton. Native. "Bourt-deet." A superior fibrous vegetable. Blacks eat it raw or cooked. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 127. The name was given to a pastoral station, owned by Mr. D. Hutton in 1853, and adopted for the railway station. A. S. K.
PYALONG ..	815	56½	Wallan to Bendigo. Native. Signifies two small water-holes excavated by the black gins, with yam sticks, before the whites came. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 20. The name was given by Mr. A. F. Mollison to his pastoral station in 1837. Sutherland, vol. 1, p. 115
PYRAMID ..	294	155	Bendigo to Piangil. Pyramid Hill, from which this station takes its name, was so called by Major Mitchell, 1836, because, as he said, it resembled an Egyptian monument. Mitchell, vol. 2, pp. 15-7-8
QUAMBATOOK ..	300	191	Bendigo to Manangatang. Native. "Quambartook." A rat. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 176
QUANTONG ..	394	214	Horsham to Goroke. Native plum. Sometimes written "Quandong." J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 1
QUEENSLIFF ..	12	67½	Geelong to Queenscliff. Named in honour of Queen Victoria. Was formerly called "Shortland's Bluff," after Mr. Shortland, of H.M.S. <i>Rattlesnake</i> , who, with other officers of the ship, was engaged in the survey of Port Phillip Bay. Blair, p. 514, says that the bluff was named after Lieutenant John Shortland by Murray. Blair was inaccurate. See <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, pp. 99-100; vol. 2, p. 30; and <i>Records</i> , vol. 3, pp. 345, 481-2
RAINBOW ..	294	266½	Dimboola to Yaapeet. An old station name for the "Rises," which were once nearly covered with a variety of flowering shrubs, suggesting the colours of the rainbow. <i>V. H. M.</i> , p. 185, vol. 4. Native name—"Croadgibrim," a bitter spring. D'Alton
RAVENSWOOD ..	979	90½	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after the Ravenswood Inn. Saxton, p. 56

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
RAYWOOD ..	418	120	Bendigo to Piangil. Named after an early gold "digger," who worked on that field. J. A. P. H.
REDESDALE ..	981	76½	Kyneton to Redesdale. Named after Lord Redesdale. G. C. C. C. The Mitford family take the title of Earl from "Redesdale," the valley of the river "Rede," Northumberland, which extends from the border at Carter Fell to the North Fyne. Bartholomew
REDESDALE JUNCTION	1641	60	See Redesdale
REGENT ..	219	7½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Named after Regent-street, Preston. V. R.
REID ..	1558	78½	Ballarat to Buninyong. Formerly "Reid's Creek." So named after David Reid, who had a sheep station there, upon which gold was discovered by one of his shepherds. Saxton, p. 56
REMLAW ..	434	208	Horsham to Goroko. This name was obtained by reversing that of the old pastoral station, "Walmer," near to the homestead of which it stands. A. S. K. Native name—"Tulgamuruy Catyin," water of the visitors. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 178
RESERVOIR ..	309	8½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. So called because of its proximity to a reservoir built on high ground, where water from the Yan Yean and Maroondah systems is stored for distribution through the metropolis. T. L.
RICHMOND ..	26	1½	Melbourne to Sandringham. Named after Richmond on Thames, in affectionate remembrance of that lovely hill, where the first Tudor King built his palace and named it after his own early title, he having been Earl of Richmond. McCarron, p. 60. [<i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
RICHMOND EAST	26	2	} See "Richmond"
RICHMOND WEST	68	1½	
RIDDELL ..	1205	35½	Melbourne to Bendigo. From Riddell's Creek, which was named after Mr. J. C. Riddell, an early squatter. He was elected member for West Bourke in the Second Parliament, and was re-elected to each succeeding Parliament up to and inclusive of the eighth. T. O'C.
RINGWOOD ..	408	15½	Melbourne to Healesville. Named after a town in Hampshire, on Avon. T. O'C.
RIPPONLEA ..	35	5½	Melbourne to Sandringham. From "Rippon Lea," the home of the late Sir Frederick Sargood, at Elsternwick. Although the railway station was not named until long after the demise of Sir Frederick, the Railways Commissioners recognised the property as a "land mark," and named the station after it. "Rippon," is a Sargood family name. A. H. S.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

•Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
RIVERSDALE ..	180	6½	Outer Circle. Named from the Riversdale-road, on which it abuts. Originally known as Moloney's-road, but was changed to the same name as the Hawthorn continuation, sometime in the "fifties." The name "Riversdale" originated in the fact that the road led to the dale or valley of the River Yarra. R. W. S.
ROCHESTER ..	378	138¾	Bendigo to Echuca. In 1853 the locality formed part of the "Restdown" pastoral station, owned by Dr. Rowe. In that year he built an hotel near the banks of the Campaspe River. Settlement in the neighbourhood of the hotel was rapid, and the Governor named the place "Rowechester," in compliment to the founder. The name soon lapsed into its present form. <i>Argus</i> , 23.11.14
ROCKBANK ..	365	18½	Melbourne to Serviceton. So called because of rocky slopes near by. V.R.
ROCKLYN ..	1921	86½	Ballarat to Daylesford. The place called "Rocky Lead," near which this station stands, was so named because of the stony nature of the country through which the "diggers" had to sink. When the Railways Commissioners required an abbreviation of the name, "Rocky Lead," the inhabitants met and decided upon "Rocklyn," as, in some measure, preserving the original name. Phillips and Sharp
ROKEBY ..	380	69½	Warragul and Neerim South. Named by a Councillor of the Buln Buln Shire after a village in Yorkshire, England, where he was born. R. W. F.
ROKEWOOD ..	574	95	Ballarat to Cressy. This place is said to have been named by English miners, after the "Rokewood" family of "Coldham Hall," Suffolk, England. T. O'C.
ROMSEY ..	1597	40½	Lancefield Junction to Lancefield. Named after Romsey, in Hampshire, England. G. S. and A. G. G.
ROSANNA ..	126	9	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. An early settler built a place which he called "Rosanna House," upon an estate to which he had given the same name. When the railway was constructed, the Shire Council recommended the adoption of the name for the railway station. T. L.
ROSEBERY ..	282	246	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Named after Lord Rosebery. T. L.
ROSEBROOK ..	29	184½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Took its name from P. D. Rose, who settled near that little stream in 1843. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 59. Native name, "B-oyop-butyum-butyum," mesembryanthemum or pig's-face. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 178
ROSEDALE ..	58	111½	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after Mrs. Rose Okeden, wife of a run holder. C. J. Du Ve, Olden, Rosedale

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
ROWSLEY ..	526	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after "Rowsley," in Derbyshire, England. T. O'C.
ROYAL PARK ..	121	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Whittlesea. So named because the station is situated at the northern end of the Royal Park. T. O'C.
RUBY ..	266	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Ruby Creek, a stream in the vicinity. V.R.
RUPANYUP ..	458	184 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lubeck to Marnoo. Native. "Rubunyup," name given to an overhanging tree near the Korong Swamp, where the blacks used to camp. C. M. and G. S. W.
RUSHWORTH ..	475	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	Murchison East to Colbinabbin. The township, after which this station is called, owes its name to Mr. Horne (Orion), Warden of the gold-field. It was first known as "Dry Diggings," and "Whroo"—4 miles away—as "Wet Diggings." In order to have a more marked distinction between the names of the two places Mr. Horne suggested that the name "Dry Diggings" should be changed and added that it was "a rush worth coming to." The words "rush" and "worth" caught the fancy of the diggers, and the compound word, "Rushworth," was adopted. M. W. H. and G. T. W.
RUTHERGLEN ..	555	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	Springhurst to Wahgunyah. Named, in compliment to the Hon. J. A. Wallace, after his native place in Lanarkshire, Scotland
SAILOR'S FALLS	2087	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballararat to Daylesford. This place was originally known as "The Sailor's Fall." In the early "digging" days a runaway sailor was pursued by the police, and in his eagerness to escape he endeavoured to pass down one of the steep walls of the gorge. He fell to the bottom, and it was feared that he had been killed. He was, however, only badly bruised and made good his escape. In course of time the name was applied to the waterfall in the same gorge. D. McL.
SALE ..	32	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after Sir Robert Henry Sale (Jellalabad), 1842. T. O'C. Native name—"Way Put." Tangil, pp. 38, 87
SALISBURY ..	475	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after Lord Salisbury. Saxton, p. 58
SANDFORD ..	154	242 $\frac{1}{2}$	Branxholme to Casterton. The township of Sandford, from which this station took its name, was called after "Sandford" Pastoral Estate, which was occupied by the Henty family in 1837. John Henty held the property for many years, and, probably, named it after a place in England. Native name—"Watchropat," the place of bream. Glancy. <i>Pioneers</i> , p. 263. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 197

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
SANDOWN PARK	144	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. The Committee of the Victorian Trotting Club changed the name of this race-course from "Oakleigh Park" to "Sandown Park" in 1891. The name "Sandown" was taken from a race-course in Surrey, England. M. P. C.
SANDRINGHAM ..	49	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Sandringham. Formerly, "Gipsy Village," a name given by Josiah Morris Holloway, about 1852. During the latter "eighties," Mr. C. H. James bought a large area of land adjoining "Gipsy Village" and called it "Sandringham," after the residence of Edward, Prince of Wales—afterwards King Edward VII. T. L.
SCARSDALE ..	1189	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballarat to Linton. It has been stated that this place was named after Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, England. As there is no place in Derbyshire or in any other part of England named Scarsdale, that statement is incorrect. Scarsdale was one of the old Hundreds of Derbyshire, and from it the Leeke family took the title—Earl of Scarsdale. The Leeke family became extinct, and the name—Scarsdale—was reserved in the Barony conferred on Sir Nathaniel Curzon, 1761. The Victorian "Scarsdale" was, probably, named after "Harry Scarsdale," a prospector who camped near a water hole on Woody Yallock Creek. McGrath, p. 51
SEAFORD ..	17	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. At a meeting of residents called to decide upon a name for this place it was agreed that the name, whatever it might be, should contain some reference to the sea. Councillor Sydney Plowman, thinking of "Sleaford," near Boston, in Lincolnshire, his native place, suggested that the "l" in that name should be dropped, thus making it "Seaford." The suggestion was adopted. S. P.
SEA LAKE ..	176	238	Bendigo to Nandaly. The name was given to the lake because of its unusual depth amongst Mallee lakes. Tradition relates that a "Dago bullocky," riding in search of his team came upon this strange sheet of water, and expecting it to be, as usual in such swamps, a foot or so in depth, he boldly urged his horse across it. A few steps, and the water was up to the saddle flaps, for the lake, though of the smallest, is 13 feet deep. Out he scrambled in great alarm and rode back to camp crying out that he had found a lake deep as the sea—a Sea Lake. V. H. M., vol. 4, p. 184
SEBASTIAN ..	478	116	Bendigo to Piangil. Named after Sebastian Smith, a prospector who, in the year 1863, discovered a rich reef in that locality. R. B.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
SEDDON ..	55	4	Melbourne to Williamstown. Called after Richard Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, who had lived and worked in that locality. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13
SELBY ..	753	27½	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. Named after Mr. G. W. Selby, J.P., a local land-owner and Shire President. M. E. K.
SERVICETON ..	390	287	Melbourne to Adelaide. Named after the Hon. James Service, formerly Premier of Victoria. <i>Handbook</i> , pp. 306-362
SEVILLE ..	410	32½	Warburton to Lilydale. Named by William Henry Smith, after his daughter "Seville." Saxton, p. 59
SEYMOUR ..	464	61½	Melbourne to Albury. Named by Major Mitchell, after Lord Seymour. Saxton, p. 59
SHEEP HILLS ..	380	206½	Murtoa to Warracknabeal. Named after small hills on McMillan's pastoral station, which were so called because of their suitability for sheep-yard sites. A. S. K.
SHELBOURNE ..	675	99½	Castlemaine to Shelbourne. This place was named in honour of the Marquis of Lansdowne, after whom Lansdowne-street, East Melbourne, was also named. The second title of the Marquis was Earl of Shelbourne. The latter name was, occasionally, spelt with an "o" as in <i>The Knights of England</i> , by W. A. Shaw. T. O'C.
SHELLEY ..	2562	235½	Wodonga to Shelley. This station was built on a block of land belonging to Mrs. Shelley, and was named after her. W. T. and W. H. M.
SHENLEY ..	223	6½	Outer Circle. Was named after the estate of the late Mr. C. Wentworth. The estate was named after the place in England where Mr. Wentworth's father had resided prior to leaving for Australia. R. W. S.
SHEPPARTON ..	372	113	Seymour to Tocumwal. Named after Sherbourne Sheppard, owner of Tallygaroopna Pastoral Station in the "forties" and "fifties." <i>Argus</i> , 6.1.10
SIMSON ..	658	116	Maryborough to Inglewood. Named after Hector Norman Simson, formerly of Charlotte Plains Station, 1841. T. O'C.
SKEHAN ..	526	155½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Named after Mr. John Skehan, owner and occupier of a farm near the railway station. J. D. C.
SKIPTON ..	946	111½	Ballarat to Skipton. Named after a place in Yorkshire, England. Saxton, p. 59
SMYTHESDALE ..	1180	88½	Ballarat to Linton. Named after Captain John James Barlow Smythe. McGrath, p. 120. Native name—"Naringook." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 179
SOMERTON ..	543	13½	Melbourne to Albury. Named after a place in Somersetshire, England. T. O'C.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
SOMERVILLE ..	42	34	Frankston to Stony Point. Named after Sir William Meredyth Somerville, M.P. for "Drogheda," 1837-1852, and for Canterbury, 1854-1865. Under-Secretary for Home Department, 1846-7. Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1847-52. Created Baron Athlumney, 1863. "Somerville" was also the name of his seat in County Meath, Ireland. Burke writes of him—"He was a distinguished statesman and orator and died lamented, on 7th December, 1873." T. O'C.
SOUTH YARRA ..	27	2½	Melbourne to Sandringham. So named because of its position south of the Yarra River. T. O'C.
SPEED ..	327	264½	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after a local landholder. A. S. K.
SPENCER STREET SPOTSWOOD ..	.. 47	.. 5½	See Melbourne Melbourne to Williamstown. Named after Mr. Spotswood, a relative of Mrs. Richard Seddon. <i>Herald</i> , 8.9.13. Previously called "Spottiswood," and said to have been so named after Captain George Spottiswood. <i>Argus</i> , 24.5.06
SPRINGHURST ..	627	160	Melbourne to Albury. Formerly known as "The Springs," which was the name of a pastoral station near by. From "Springs" to "Springhurst" was an easy transition when a name for the railway station was required. A. S. K.
SPRING VALE ..	165	14½	Melbourne to Orbost. Matthew Bergin built an hotel there and called it "Spring Vale," after a spring near by. The settlement took its name from the hotel and the railway station from the settlement. T. O'C.
ST. ALBANS ..	218	11½	Melbourne to Bendigo. Called after "St. Albans," Hertfordshire, England. T. O'C.
STALKER ..	1698	134½	Beech Forest to Crowes. Named after an original land selector at Beech Forest. M. E. K. and M. T.
ST. ARNAUD ..	784	158½	Maryborough to Mildura. Named by Captain Clarke, R.E., after Marshal St. Arnaud, Commander of the French Army in the Crimea. Blair, pp. 552-3
STAVELY ..	840	162	Ararat to Hamilton. From Mount Stavely, which was named by Major Mitchell, 1836, after General Sir William Stavely. Mitchell, vol. 2, p. 264; vol. 2, second edition, p. 266
STAWELL ..	759	150	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named in honour of Sir William Foster Stawell, Chief Justice of Victoria. Previously known as "Pleasant Creek." T. O'C. The native name was "Yerip," ironbark gum-tree. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 178
St. JAMES ..	451	141½	Benalla to Yarrawonga. Took its name from an old sheep and cattle station, so called and owned by Mr. O. Philpotts. A. S. K.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
ST. KILDA ..	28	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to St. Kilda. Named by Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe after a small vessel called the <i>Lady of St. Kilda</i> . Garryowen, vol. 1, p. 22; vol. 2, pp. 506, 954. The <i>St. Kilda</i> was a yacht owned by Colonel Acland, and was wrecked near the Red Bluff. <i>Argus</i> , 25.9.11. The place was named after St. Kilda, a small island on the west coast of Scotland. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 30. Native name—"Euro Goroke," meaning stone found on beach with which the blacks shaped and sharpened their axes. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 217
STONEFYFORD ..	491	111	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Took its name from a ford over the creek at the swamp. It was the old coach change. W. T. M.
STONY CREEK ..	156	90	Melbourne to Port Albert. After a local creek of same name. The name of the creek is descriptive. T. O'C.
STONY POINT ..	27	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frankston to Stony Point. Descriptive of a point on the eastern side of the Mornington Peninsula, running out into Western Port. T. O'C.
STRANGWAY ..	755	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maryborough to Castlemaine. Named after General Strangways. Saxton p. 60
STRATFORD ..	72	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after Shakespeare's birth-place—Stratford-on-Avon. The river near to the Gippsland Stratford was named "Avon" by Angus McMillan. <i>Pioneers</i> , p. 257. It has been asserted that McMillan named this river after the Scotch Avon, but as the English River is of world-wide fame, through Shakespeare, it is not strange that a township on the banks of the Gippsland stream should be called Stratford. T. O'C.
STRATHALLAN ..	346	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Echuca. First known as "Kone'a," and corrupted to "Cornelia" Creek. Named "Strathallan," by the Hon. William Campbell, the owner of the estate, after his birthplace in Scotland. R. B.
STRATHKELLAR ..	766	192	Ararat to Hamilton. Took its name from a pastoral station through which the railway line passed. The pastoral station bore the family name of the owner—Mr. Thomas McKellar. T. O'C.
STRATHMERTON ..	359	146	Seymour to Tocumwal. Took its name from a pastoral station or run which once included this site. A. S. K.
SULKY ..	1510	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ballarat to Daylesford. Called after the place previously known as "Sulky Gully." The gully was so named because the rich lead of gold there was discovered by a miner of reserved disposition who had been nicknamed "Sulky Bob." Mason

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
SUNBURY ..	702	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named by William Jackson, after a village on the Thames. <i>Sunbury Times</i> , 23.5.03. The Jackson Brothers and George Evans were the first settlers in that locality. T. O'C.
SUNSHINE ..	124	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. Took its name from the Sunshine Harvester Works, established at Braybrook by the McKay brothers. T. L.
SURREY HILLS ..	287	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Healesville. Named by Mr. J. Hanlon Knipe, after the hills of the English county. T. L.
SUTHERLAND ..	565	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maryborough to Mildura. From Sutherland's Creek. Named after Robert Sutherland, pioneer. Saxton, p. 60
SWAN HILL ..	227	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Piangil. Named by Major Mitchell, 1836. His party camped there, and was disturbed at night by the noise made by these wild-fowl on a lagoon. Labilliere. vol. 1, p. 292. Native name—"Marty-rocquert," platypus. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 176
SWANWATER ..	479	170 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Took its name from the Swanwater Run or Pastoral Station
SYDENHAM ..	348	15	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named by Mr. Coane, Surveyor, and partly because of its euphony. Saxton, p. 60
SYDNEY ..	67	582 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.S.W. The capital city of New South Wales took its name from Sydney Cove, which was named by Governor Phillip, 1788, in honour of Thomas Townshend, Vicount Sydney. <i>Records</i> , vol. 1, part 2, p. 122. The part of Port Jackson called Sydney Cove by Governor Phillip, is now known as Circular Quay
TABILK ..	442	74	Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. "Tarbilk," country. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 162. Called after Chateau Tabilk. Planted by R. H. Horne (Orion). A. S. K.
TABOR ..	674	210	Warrnambool to Hamilton. This station was called after a little hill in the locality, to which the name "Tabor" had been given. Mount Tabor, in lower Galilee, is the place to which "Barak" was commanded by Deborah, the prophetess, to lead an army of 10,000 men. Judges, chap. 4, verse 6. E. G. S. and Slattery
TALBOT ..	818	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ballarat to Maryborough. Named in honour of Lord Talbot. T. O'C.
TALLANGATTA ..	622	212 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wodonga to Shelley. Native. "Toolangutta," Corryong trees abound. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 174
TALLAROOK ..	558	56	Melbourne to Albury. Native. "Tooloorook," a brackish creek. Cole, p. 145. Wattle-bird. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 6
TALLYGAROPNA ..	363	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. Large tree. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 203

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
TANDARRA ..	362	127	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. Camp here. <i>Australasian</i> , 28.10.05, and J. J. B.
TARADALE ..	1338	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after "Tarradale," the home of Dr. Murchison, in Ross Shire, Scotland, where Sir Roderick Murchison, the eminent geologist, was born. The name was suggested by Mr. W. S. Urquhart, surveyor, as a tribute of respect to one who had made such wonderful discoveries in relation to mineral deposits. Saxton
TARGOORA ..	482	148	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Called after Mr. A. H. Clarke's Targoora estate near by. J. D. C.
TARNAGULLA ..	638	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough to Inglewood. Took its name from "Tarnagulla" Pastoral Station, owned by Mr. Catto, in the "forties." The township occupies the site of the old station homestead, and was surveyed in 1854. W. T.
TARRANGINNIE ..	506	255 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Describes a man with sore feet. D'Alton, p. 5. "Tarragina." What. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 428
TARRANTYURK ..	297	242	Dimboola to Yaaspet. This name is believed to be a corruption of "Tarr-nook," aboriginal for "wooden bucket." T. O'C.
TARRAWARRA ..	240	34	Melbourne to Healesville. Native. "Tarra," thigh. Saxton, p. 62
TARRAWINGEE ..	602	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wangaratta to Beechworth. Native. "Karawingi," Emu. Curr, vol. 3, p. 454. The place took its name from a pastoral station which included the site of the township. A. A.
TARWIN ..	67	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after the Tarwin River. "Tarwin" is a native name signifying "thirsty." Curr, vol. 2, p. 279
TATONG ..	744	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benalla to Tatong. From a pastoral station or run in that locality. A. S. K.
TATURA ..	377	110	Toolamba to Echuca. Native. Small lagoon. Saxton, p. 62
TATYOON ..	928	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	Geelong to Maroona. Took its name from an old sheep station in the locality. C. D. Native. "Katt-yoong," water; pronounced Katyoong
TEDDYWADDY ..	395	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Nandaly. Native. Signifying dirty water. R. B.
TELFORD ..	414	154 $\frac{3}{4}$	Benalla to Yarrawonga. Named after Robert Telford, a local landholder, who had the first pastoral station in the district. W. H. T.
TEMPY..	256	268 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Was formerly a temporary siding between Speed and Ouyen. In Railway despatches or way-bills the word "Temporary" was written in the abbreviated form, "Temy," and in that form was adopted as the name of the station. Tuite

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
TERANG ..	434	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. Small branch with leaves. A branch of a tree. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 214. Fresh lake. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 183. Twigs with leaves. Dawson, p. lxxxii. Bush. Barry, p. 2
THOMASTOWN ..	359	11	Melbourne to Whittlesea. After an early settler named "Thomas." Sutherland, vol. 2, p. 437
THOMSON ..	717	104	Moe to Walhalla. From the Thomson River, which was named by Count Strzelecki, 1840, after E. Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary, Sydney. Sutherland vol. 1, p. 217
THORNBURY ..	191	6	Melbourne to Whittlesea. A paddock at Northcote, when subdivided during the land boom, in 1887, was called "Thornbury Park," probably by C. H. James. The station took the name of the park. T. L.
THORPDALE ..	797	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moe to Thorpdale. First known as "Narracan South," and later as "Wallington," after Captain Wallington, A.D.C. The name "Thorpdale" was suggested, by Mr. Stranger, as suitable having regard to the meaning of the word—Saxon, "Thorp," a village; "dale," a valley. The railway station took its name from the village. G. C. and W. T.
TIEGA ..	177	295 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. Sister. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 67
TIMBOON ..	247	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	Camperdown to Timboon. Native. "Timbonn," fresh water mussel shell, used as a knife. Dawson, p. lxxxii
TINAMBA ..	105	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Traralgon to Stratford. Native. (Tanamba) "Tin-yambo," pull my toe. District name applied to railway station. C. D.
TOCUMWAL ..	364	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	N.S.W. Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. A deep hole. There was a tradition amongst the natives to the effect that the hole in the river opposite was fathomless, and that an underground river led from there to the rocks, 7 miles to the north-east. <i>Lone Hand</i> , 1.9.14. Big waterhole. J. J. B.
TONGALA ..	332	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	Toolamba to Echuca. Native. River. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 69. The Murray River. Curr, vol. 3, p. 574. The name was given by Mr. E. M. Curr to his station, though 3 miles from the Murray. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 75
TOOBOORAC ..	1031	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wallan to Bendigo. This place was held as a sheep station, in 1843, by Mr. J. H. Patterson, and was, by him, named "Tourbouric," that being the native name of a large hill near the station homestead. In the early days of the McIvor diggings (Heathcote), Patterson's house became licensed as a hotel, and was called the "Pick and Shovel." <i>Pioneers</i> , p. 6

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
TOOLAMBA ..	384	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. Small lagoon. <i>Argus</i> , 17.6.05. "Toolambi," bark. Curr, vol. 3, p. 449
TOOLONDO ..	560	234 $\frac{3}{4}$	Horsham to Toolondo. Native. A swamp. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 62, 201
TOONGABBIE ..	231	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Traralgon to Stratford. Called after "Toongabbie," near Windsor, on the Hawkesbury River, New South Wales. A. W. H. It means, "a place near the water." <i>Lone Hand</i> , 1.9.14
TOORA ..	45	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. Woman mind fire. Curr, vol. 1, p. 34
TOORADIN ..	16	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Port Albert. Native. The fabulous monster which was supposed to have haunted swamps and rivers. In some places called "Bunyip." The native word was "Too-roo-dun." Smyth, vol. 1, p. 436
TOORAK ..	121	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Mornington. Native. Tea tree springs. Swamp with rushes. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 184. Reeds. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 185
TOORONGA ..	41	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Burnley to Darling. Native. New, not old, modern. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 150
TOSTAREE ..	143	213 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. First known as "Hospital Creek." The principal inhabitant—a Dane named Jonson—kept an accommodation house, which he called "Tostarre House," after "Tostarre," his native town in Denmark. T. A.
TOTTENHAM ..	101	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. Named after "Tottenham," in Middlesex, England, a workingman's town, 6 miles from London Bridge. T. O'C.
TOURELLO ..	1196	93	Ballarat to Maryborough. From the name of a pastoral station owned by Donald Cameron, 1853 (Clunes and Tourello). A. S. K.
TRAFALGAR ..	223	74	Melbourne to Orbost. Named after the bay in which Nelson's famous naval battle was fought. T. O'C.
TRAGOWEL ..	263	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Piangil. Named after Tragowel Swamp and a pastoral station of same name, in the locality. A. S. K.
TRARALGON ..	141	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. "Native companion," a kind of crane, feeding on frogs or "jirrygorats," yabbies, &c. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 18
TRAWALLA ..	1219	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Much rain. Wild water. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 178-192
TRAWOOL ..	546	63	Tallarook to Mansfield. Native. Called after Mount Trawool and creek of same name in vicinity. A. S. K.
TRENTHAM ..	2264	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	Woodend to Daylesford. Named after Lord Trentham. Saxton, p. 64

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
TRESCO ..	236	201½	Bendigo to Piangil. Named by Mr. William Cornish, after "Tresco," a small village, in the parish of Breage, County of Cornwall, England, the birthplace of his father—Thomas Cornish. W. C. and W. T.
TULKARA ..	722	163¼	Ben Nevis to Navarre. Local aboriginal name for quail. M. E. K.
TULLOH ..	769	99	Colac to Crowes. Named after Mr. Colin Tulloh, a retired merchant and a land-owner in the locality. His home is in the vicinity of the railway station. J. M. R.
TUNGAMAH ..	421	149¼	Benalla to Yarrawonga. Native name for wild turkey. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 84. "Tungamay," crow. Barry, p. 3
TUNSTALL ..	454	12¼	Melbourne to Healesville. As the clay at this place was found suitable for pottery making, works were established, and the name of an English pottery was given thereto. J. R. K. and T. O'C.
TURRIFF ..	248	260½	Maryborough to Mildura. Named after Mr. Turriff, manager for Mr. E. H. Lascelles. A. S. K.
TUTYE ..	197	339	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. Rest. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 56
TYABB ..	88	36½	Frankston to Stony Point. Native. "Tyaba," worm. Mathew, p. 232
TYLDEN ..	1884	56½	Woodend to Daylesford. Named after Brigadier-General Tylden, of Crimean fame. Saxton, p. 64
TYNONG ..	98	43¼	Melbourne to Orbost. Mr. McKeown took up land at Koo-wee-rup adjoining Batty's Island, and gave it the native name for the locality—"Tynong," meaning plenty of fish. McKeown sold to Mr. Cyrus Mason. V. F. M.
ULTIMA ..	263	221¼	Bendigo to Manangatang. This name was given to a pastoral station, in the Mallee country, taken up by Mr. G. Govett, in 1851, and was intended to signify the furthest limit of settlement at that period. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 4, p. 137
UNDERBOOL ..	174	319¾	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Native. Probably from "Wimbool," the ear. "Bool" means water. Native name of waterholes. A. S. K.
UPPER FERNTREE GULLY	414	22¾	Melbourne to Gembrook. The name is descriptive of the place. T. O'C.
UPWEY ..	674	24¼	Ferntree Gully to Gembrook. Named, at the suggestion of Miss Tullidge, after her estate in the vicinity. The name was given to the estate because Miss Tullidge's forefathers had lived at "Upwey," an old English village on the River "Wey." G. G. F.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
VECTIS ..	431	211 $\frac{1}{4}$	Horsham to Goroke. From the pastoral station "Vectis," which was named by Major Firebrace, after the Roman name for the Isle of Wight, where he was born. D'Alton, p. 1. The native name of "Vectis" was "Yawmbul," a swim. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 178
VICTORIA PARK ..	84	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. The park after which this station is called was named in honour of the late Queen Victoria. It was previously known as "Dight's Paddock." T. L.
VIOLET TOWN ..	585	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Albury. Named "Violet Ponds," by the men of Major Mitchell's party, 1836, because of the flowers growing about the margins of some ponds. When a settlement was formed the name "Violet" was retained. Mitchell, 2nd edition, vol. 2, p. 294
VITE VITE ..	711	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	Geelong to Maroona. Named after a pastoral property in the neighbourhood, which took its name from Mount Vite Vite, a small volcanic hill, north of the town of Derrinallum. "Vite Vite," is the aboriginal term for a wading bird of the Avocet type, which frequented a large swamp in the locality, in great numbers. J. L. C.
WAAIA ..	350	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	Numurkah to Picola. Native. "Waa" and "Waang," the crow. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 9, 62, 215
WAHGUNYAH ..	454	174	Springhurst to Wahgunyah. Native. The resting-place of the crows. <i>Argus</i> , 3.6.05. Beware of the gunyah or camp. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 5, p. 32. Mud house. J. J. B.
WAHRING ..	414	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	Seymour to Tocumwal. Native. "Waaring," name of a part of the Goulburn River. Saxton, p. 66
WAIL ..	443	219 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. The curlew. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 62, 194, 201, 208
WAITCHIE ..	181	233 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bendigo to Manangatang. Named after a pastoral station in that locality. M. E. K. Native name for crow. A. S. K.
WALHALLA ..	1021	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	Moe to Walhalla. Norse. "Valhalla," name given by Mr. Johnson to a mining claim and afterwards adopted as the name of the town. "Valhalla," the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. T. O'C.
WALLACE ..	1940	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after Mr. J. C. Wallace. Saxton, p. 66
WALLAN ..	980	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wallan to Bendigo. Formerly "Wallan Wallan." Native. "Walla Walla," much rain, a great flood. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 215. "Wallan-wallan," round. <i>Ib.</i> , p. 105

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Fect.		
WALPEUP ..	350	307½	Ouyen to Pinnaroo. Means, "a big smoke." D'Alton, p. 6. An adaptation of "Warra-worup," native name for <i>Acacia decurrens</i> , which grows freely in the district. R. P. This place was named "Consolation Plain," by George Neumayer, 31st October, 1861. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 4, p. 69. Barry, p. 5, spells the word, "Wolpeep" and gives the meaning as "boil." This spelling and definition is more reliable than the others. T. O'C.
WAL WAL ..	526	169	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. Reeds, full of reeds. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 209
WANALTA ..	365	112½	Rushworth to Colbinabbin. This place is situate on "Wangulta" Creek, and the locality was known as "One Halter Plain." Curr, vol. 3, p. 526. "Wanalta" is, probably, a corrupt rendering of "one halter." T. O'C.
WANDIN ..	550	30½	Lilydale to Warburton. An abbreviation of "Wandin Yalloak," which is the name of a local creek. Means running creek or rivulet. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 11
WANDONG ..	1050	34½	Melbourne to Albury. Native. Ghosts, spirits. Named by G. F. Askill. Sutherland, vol. 2, p. 420. "Wondong," ghosts. Curr, vol. 3, p. 373
WANGARATTA ..	493	145½	Melbourne to Albury. Native. Nesting-place of cormorants, J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 19. Home of cormorants. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 5, p. 27. Open country; where rivers meet. <i>Australasian</i> , 12.5.06
WANNON ..	439	210½	Hamilton to Coleraine. Takes its name from the Wannon River, which was named by Major Mitchell, 1836
WARANGA ..	425	99½	Murchison East to Colbinabbin. Native. "War-ranga," sing. Beveridge, p. 188. Barry, p. 5
WARBURTON ..	523	47½	Lilydale to Warburton. Named after Charles Warburton Carr, Police Magistrate and Warden. Massina, p. 38
WARNCOORT ..	383	87	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. An abbreviation of "Tardwarncoort," which means, "like a bandicoot running." Descriptive of the low hills on which "Tardwarncoort," the home of Mr. Dennis, stands. U. R.
WARNE ..	275	213	Bendigo to Nandaly. Named after a local land holder. A. S. K.
WARRACKNABEAL	361	216½	Murtoa to Hopetoun. Native. "Wurranjibeel"—"wurra," lip; "nji," its; "beal," flooded gum-tree, i.e., "lip of flooded gum-tree." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 208
WARRAGAMBA ..	385	140½	Elmore to Cohuna. This is the native name of an upper part of Hawkesbury River (N.S.W.), from the mouth of Cox River to Nepean River. Webster, p. 2055

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
WARRAGUL ..	367	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. Wild dog, ferocious, savage, wild, an opponent, an enemy. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 151
WARRA-YADIN ..	1023	136	Maryborough to Ararat. Takes its name from Warra Yadin Creek
WARRENHEIP ..	1723	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. "Warreengeep," emu feathers, trees on summit. Withers, p. 13. "Warrenyeep," Smyth, vol. 2, p. 217
WARRNAMBOOL ..	33	166	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Originally, "Warnimble," a place of plenty. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 97. Tribes on the Darling, N.S.W., have the word "Warrambool," meaning "the milky way," a strip of land abounding in fine trees and shrubs, with a stream of water running through it, the home or promenade of the blessed dead. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 286. Named by Mr. Pickering, surveyor, after a hill beyond the Hopkins. Bonwick, p. 40— <i>Western Victoria</i>
WARRONG ..	276	179	Warrnambool to Hamilton. Native. "Warroong," dew. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 100
WATCHEM ..	383	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. Where wild hops grow. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 97
WATCHUPGA ..	278	234 $\frac{3}{4}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. A species of shrub (<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i>). Smyth, vol. 2, p. 172
WATSON ..	1210	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moe to Walhalla. Samuel R. Watson, from whom this station takes its name, was an employee, under Mr. Rosales, of the late Walhalla Gold Mining Company. He retired into the Moondarra forest and cleared a good area of timbered country, including the site of the railway station. J. R.
WAUBRA ..	1489	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballarat to Waubra. Native. "Waubra," lose the way. Barry, p. 5. "Waubra" is the native name of a creek running through the locality. It is crooked and irregular in its course. Butler and Bourke
WAUBRA JUNC- TION	1508	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	See Waubra
WAYGARA ..	187	221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. Crow. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 14
WEDDERBURN ..	675	151	Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn. Named from fifth canto and fourth verse of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" and note to same poem, relative to Sir David Home, of Wedderburn. There is, however, another account of the origin of this name as applied to the Victorian Wedderburn:—The township was surveyed by Mr. Wills. A number of young men were spending an evening with him, and the naming of the place was discussed. One of the guests suggested "Wedderburn," after a stream near his native place. The suggestion was adopted. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 1, p. 95

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
WEAPROINAH ..	1709	129½	Colac to Crowes. This name is taken from the language of a tribe of Tasmanian aborigines, and means "large timber." Smyth, vol. 2, p. 427
WEERITE ..	476	117½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. "Weright," a marsh. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 184
WELLSFORD ..	480	115½	Melbourne to Echuca. Called after an extensive farm, owned by the late Mr. Mills. He called it "Wellsford Park." R. B.
WELSHPOOL ..	56	119½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Patricias W. Welsh, an early resident of Melbourne (1837), who carried on business as a merchant and was manager of the Batman Estate, after the death of John Batman. T. O'C.
WENDOUREE ..	1497	76	Melbourne to Serviceton. Native. "Wéndaaree," be off; or, off you go. Saxton, p. 67. Lake Wendouree, from which this station takes its name, was formerly known as "Yuille's Swamp." Withers, p. 13
WERNETH ..	479	90½	Ballararat to Cressy. After the "Werneth" Estate, a grazing property in the neighbourhood. A. S. K.
WERRIBEE ..	77	19½	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Native. Backbone, spine. The name was first applied to the river. In 1824, Hume and Hovell called it the "Arndell," after Dr. Arndell, of Sydney. It was variously described by Wedge, the surveyor, as the "Peel" and the "Weiribee." Bonwick
WESTGARTH ..	120	3½	Melbourne to Hurstbridge. Took its name from Westgarth-street, which was called after William Westgarth, an early colonist and well-known writer. T. L.
WESTMERE ..	780	132½	Geelong to Maroona. After the name of a local estate. M. E. K.
WHITELAW ..	724	66½	Melbourne to Port Albert. Named after Mr. O. P. Whitelaw, surveyor, who was drowned at Walhalla. Saxton, p. 68
WHITFIELD ..	807	175½	Wangaratta to Whitfield. Named after Evans' old "Whitfield" Station. A. S. K.
WHITTLESEA ..	637	25½	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Named after a town in Cambridgeshire, England, where he once lived, by Mr. Mason, surveyor. Saxton, p. 68
WHOOREL ..	407	87½	Birregurra to Forrest. Native. "Whoola," where? C. D.
WILLAURA ..	813	154½	Ararat to Hamilton. This name is said to have been formed by the surveyor from the names of his children—William and Laura. The place was previously known as Wickliffe Road. A. S. K.
WILLIAMSTOWN ..	15	8½	Melbourne to Williamstown. This station was called after the town. The town was named by Governor Sir Richard Bourke, 1837, in honour of His Majesty King William IV. New South Wales <i>Government Gazette</i> , 12.4.37. Garryowen, vol. 1, p. 14. Native name, "Koort-boork-boork," meaning a clump of she-oak trees which stood on the site. Westgarth, p. 58

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
WILLIAMSTOWN BEACH	28	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	See Williamstown
WILLIAMSTOWN PIER	8	9	See Williamstown
WILLOWMAVIN ..	1124	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Wallan. A fancy name given to Rutledge's special survey and adopted for the railway station. A. S. K.
WIMBA ..	699	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	Colac to Crowes. Native. Wallaby. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 115
WINCHELSEA ..	281	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Port Fairy. Named in honour of the Earl of Winchelsea. T. O'C.
WINDERMERE ..	1330	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Melbourne to Serviceton. Named after a parish and small town on the eastern shore of Lake Windermere, Westmoreland, England. T. O'C.
WINDSOR ..	47	4	Melbourne to Sandringham. Named after Windsor, England. Site of famous castle. T. O'C.
WINGEEL ..	390	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	Geelong to Maroona. Native. Eagle. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 151
WINNAP ..	140	258	Heywood to Mount Gambier. Local aboriginal for "fire." M. E. K. Native. "Wannap," fire. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 71
WINTON ..	562	127 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Albury. Named after Major George de Winton. Saxton, p. 68
WODONGA ..	538	187	Melbourne to Albury. Native. "Woodanga," an edible nut. This place was taken up as a cattle station in 1836, by Mr. Charles Huon. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 5, p. 22
WOLSELEY ..	363	291 $\frac{3}{4}$	S.A. A town and railway station on the South Australian side of the border. It was named after Lord Wolseley, once Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. <i>S. A. R.</i> , p. 31
WOMBAT ..	2109	85	Ballarat to Daylesford. Called after Wombat Hill. The hill was so called because it was the home or habitat of the burrowing marsupial known as the wombat. A. G. S.
WONTHAGGI ..	81	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. Native. Borne, drag, to pull along. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 151. Procure, to fetch, obtain. Bunce, p. 35
WOODBURN ..	1920	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ballarat to Daylesford. Named after Miles Dixon Woodburn, a councillor of the borough for many years. He resided near the station. A. G. S.
WOODEND ..	1840	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Melbourne to Bendigo. So called because, to persons travelling to Castlemaine and Bendigo diggings in the early days, it marked the end of the Black Forest, a wood then infested by thieves and vagabonds. T. O'C.
WOODFIELD ..	973	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named after Abraham Motherwell's Woodfield pastoral station. E. W. F.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
WOODLEIGH ..	174	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. An estate adjoining this railway station was named "Woodleigh," by Isaac W. and Albert De Lany, the owners. They called it after a cattle station of that name, on the Herbert River, North Queensland, the property of Mr. Charles Garbutt. The railway station took its name from the estate of the De Lany brothers. I. W. De L.
WOODVALE ..	515	112	Bendigo to Piangil. Named after the "Woodvale" pastoral station or run, situate in that locality. J. A. P. H.
WOOLAMAI ..	69	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nyora to Wonthaggi. After Cape Wollamai, Phillip Island, which was named by Surgeon Bass, 1798, from its resemblance to the helmet headed fish—"Wollamai" or "Sea Horse," of Port Jackson. In his journal Bass wrote:—"High cape, like Snapper's head." <i>Records</i> , vol. 3, p. 324
WOOLSTHORPE ..	438	185	Warrnambool to Hamilton. Called after a village in Lincolnshire, England. The birthplace of Isaac Newton
WOOMELANG ..	260	241 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maryborough to Mildura. Native. "Woomylang," poor, very miserable. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 47-48
WOORI YALLOCK	296	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lilydale to Warburton. Named after a local creek. Means, running creek or rivulet. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 11
WOORINEN ..	225	222	Bendigo to Piangil. Native. Mouth. (This is also applicable to the bows of a canoe.) Smyth, vol. 2, p. 73
WOORAGEE ..	1369	178 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wangaratta to Yackandandah. Native. Peppermint tree (Eucalyptus). Saxton, p. 69. This place took its name from a pastoral station which included the site. A. A.
WRIGHT ..	712	35	Feintree Gully to Gembrook. Named after the landowner upon whose block the station was built. W. T.
WUNGHU ..	351	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	Seymour to Tocumwal. James Cooper, an educated and intelligent blackfellow of one of the Murray tribes, now resident at Yarrawonga, gives the pronunciation of the name as "one yuh," and says that it means, boomerang. H. D. L. R. and G. T. W. "Wunghu," bad. <i>Curr</i> , vol. 3, p. 313
WYCHEPROOF ..	357	190 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bendigo to Nandaly. Native. "Wychepoorp," "Witchie," rushes; "poorp," the head or top of the hill, <i>i.e.</i> , the plant called Witchie, grows on the top of the hill. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 208
WYCHITELLA ..	552	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bendigo to Nandaly. Named after the old "Wyचितella" station. Like Wycheproof, this name is derived from the plant called Witchie. "Witchelli," a dry stick. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 209

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—continued.

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
WYELANGTA ..	1758	133	Colac to Crowes. The name of this station was taken from the language of Tasmanian aborigines of Oyster Bay and Pittswater. It means large timber. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 427
YAAPEET ..	249	276 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dimboola to Yaapeet. Formerly "Turkey Bottom," native name for natural waterholes. A. S. K.
YABBA NORTH ..	402	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	Shepparton to Katamatite. "Yabba," native for plenty talk. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 5, p. 32
YABBA SOUTH ..	415	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	See Yabba North
YACKANDANDAH	1003	184	Wangaratta to Yackandandah. Native. "Yag-gun-doona," from "Yaggun," native name for country, and "doon," a hill. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 175
YANAC ..	421	279 $\frac{3}{4}$	Jeparit to Yanac. Native. "Yanac a Yanac," bats which fly at night. D'Alton and A. S. K.
YAN YEAN ..	571	22	Melbourne to Whittlesea. Name of a native chief who signed the Batman treaty in 1835. John Batman wrote the name "Yan Yan." It means bachelor, unmarried, boyish, young male. Smyth, vol. 2, pp. 121, 123, 153. Garryowen, vol. 2, p. 562
YARCK ..	689	97	Tallarook to Mansfield. Took its name from an old cattle station which, formerly, occupied that locality, including the site of the railway station. G. J. T. Native, "Yaruk," the long river. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 197
YARRA GLEN ..	232	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Healesville. Takes its name from the adjacent river. The river "Yarra Yarra" was so named by John Helder Wedge, in 1835. The meaning, according to "Wedge," is waterfall. Bonwick, p. 279. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 4, p. 76. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 198. "Ever flowing" and "red gum trees" are the commonly accepted meanings of the words Yarra Yarra. T. O'C.
YARRA JUNCTION	377	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	See Yarra Glen
YARRAGON ..	272	69	Melbourne to Orbost. Native. "Yarragongatha," hair of the head. <i>Curr.</i> , vol. 3, p. 533
YARRAVILLE ..	45	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Melbourne to Williamstown. Descriptive. A town on the "Yarra." T. O'C.
YARRAWONGA ..	420	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	Benalla to Yarrowonga. Native. Where the "Wonga," or cormorant, builds in the tall gums. The native name of the Woradgery tribe. <i>Argus</i> , 23.6.06. The name of the place originally was "Yarrowam-mether," but it was changed by Mrs. Elizabeth Hume, the owner of the pastoral station on part of which the town was afterwards built. <i>V. H. M.</i> , vol. 3, p. 83. J. F. H. Mitchell, p. 9. Pigeon's nest. J. J. B.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Name of Station.	Height above Sea.	Miles from Melbourne.	Derivation and Meaning of Name.
	Feet.		
YARROWEYAH ..	368	150½	Strathmerton to Cobram. Native. Strong wind. C. D. Yarroweyah was, originally, part of "Byjannah" station, owned by Mrs. Hume. C. T. "Yarrowee," gum-tree growing in the water. J. J. B.
YATCHAW ..	659	220½	Warrnambool to Hamilton. This is the native name for the place generally known as Buckley's Swamp. A. S. K.
YATPOOL ..	159	338½	Maryborough to Mildura. Native name for plain with "copi" and "waterholes." A. S. K.
YAUGHER ..	550	102½	Birregurra to Forrest. Native name, meaning land of dreams. W. D.
YEA ..	565	79¾	Tallarook to Mansfield. Named by Captain Clarke, R.E., after Colonel Lacy Yea, of Crimean fame. C. de B. K.
YENDON ..	1600	87¼	Geelong to Ballarat. Native. Scrubby country. Saxton, p. 71
YERING ..	238	28½	Melbourne to Healesville. Native. "Yerrang" (erroneously called "Yering"), scrubby. The flats of the Yarra were once covered with scrub. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 188. "Yerring," beard. Curr, vol. 3, p. 291
YEOBURN ..	250	184¼	Kerang and Koondrook Tramway. Named after Mr. Charles Yeo, who owned much land in the locality, including the site of the railway station. R. B. and W. T.
YINNAR ..	239	96¼	Morwell to North Mirboo. Native. "Yinar," woman. Ridley, p. 17
YORK STREET ..	1434	75	Ballarat to Buninyong. The street from which this station takes its name was originally called "Esmond," after the gold discoverer of that name. In the later sixties it was inhabited by dissolute characters, and, desiring to dissociate himself from a connexion so undesirable, Esmond requested that the name be changed. It was then that the name of the Hon. Elliott York, of the staff of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was substituted. J. G.
YOUANMITE ..	391	142	Shepparton to Katamatite. This name comes from "Youan" or "Youang," a hill, and the affix "mite" is probably personal, as "I call it," "I say," &c. Smyth gives the name without supplying its meaning, but shows "Freshtown" as the name given on the map of the locality. Smyth, vol. 2, p. 195. T. O'C.