

YELLOW ROCK TO GREEN GULLY

PLACE NAMES IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS



Fairy Dell Falls, Leura, N. S. W.

Giovanardi's Series.

Christopher J Woods

Dedicated to all Explorers, Surveyors and Common Folk
who ventured into this unique area and named its features from 1788

And to the Aboriginal People
who did likewise for millennia

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy *n.* Study of the place-names of a region. [f. Gk *topos* place + *onoma* name + -y] (source: Concise Oxford English Dictionary).

For a long time I have been intrigued by the naming of things, especially in the Blue Mountains. As I journey up and down the Highway, walk along a track deep in a valley or gaze upon distant hills I would often wonder who named these things and why.

It was while I was doing research for my first publication (Street Whys - the Origins of Blue Mountains City Street Names) that I found there was no single source to refer to in order to ascertain the meaning of the names of many of features. Some specific areas have had books written about them. Three books in particular are Jim Barrett's *Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley*, (covering the Burragorang Valley and Kanangra-Boyd areas), Bruce Cameron's *History of the Blue Labyrinth* and Andy Macqueen's *Back from the Brink* (covering the Grose Valley area).

This book aims to include the names of the Mountain villages and valleys, as well as other features generally overlooked due to their being either too close and obvious or not remote enough for attention. For example, tens of thousands of people walk a section of the Federal Pass every year between Echo Point and the Scenic Railway, and many of them must wonder at the names of things along this track. Names such as Spooner's Lookout, Lady Game Lookout, Cook's Crossing, Furber Steps and Vaniman's Lookout. Who were these people? Why are they commemorated by these names? See if you can guess which one died in an airship accident!

"The Blue Mountains" covers a large area, its boundaries have varied over time and in different documents. For the purposes of this book the area covered is between the Wollangambe River to the north, the Cox's River to the south and west and the Nepean River to the east, the map on page four is included as a guide. To facilitate the identification of the 2633 names I have divided the Mountains into 16 main geographical areas, plus 31 village areas; natural features, such as cliff edges, creeks and ridges where practical, have been used as boundaries.

Aboriginal Names

I would expect the Aborigines had a name for most things around them, and there may have been several features which had more than one name, as different tribes named it from their own perspective. Many of today's features with Aboriginal names were selected from Aboriginal word books which are compilations of words from all over Australia, most of which have very little relevance to this area. Myles Dunphy was one of those to use this method when naming things. Dunphy also applied his own selection of thematic

and literary names to areas such as the Wild Dog Mountains and the upper Grose Valley, sometimes replacing older names in the process. Girraween Cave is an example of this as it was named Waratah Cave by Diana Christiansen in 1949, and Dunphy named it Girrawheen Cave about 1965, perhaps unaware of the earlier name.

The explorers and surveyors from Tench and Dawes through to Dunphy and Hall were responsible for many names. Major Mitchell instructed his surveyors to use local native names wherever possible, a command for which we have much to be thankful, as it is one of the few records existing of those ancient and area-specific languages. Due to the Aboriginal culture being an oral one, their words were rendered as best as could be managed with our Western alphabet. People hear and spell new words differently, and most of these were spelled either phonetically or in a similar manner to words they were familiar with, though this also depends on the background of the listener. For example, a Scottish-born person (such as Mitchell) would hear and spell things differently to someone born in France (such as Barrallier). Place names of Aboriginal origin may be from any one of about 600 languages spoken in Australia at the time of the arrival of Europeans, and if known, the particular language is noted.

Multiple Names

Features have a way of gaining different names over time, an example is Mount Solitary which was apparently known to some Aborigines as Mun-mi-ee. Europeans called it Isolated Mountain in 1832, then Corowal and Solitary Mount in 1886, Mount Korrowal and Lone Mountain in 1889 and finally Mount Solitary in 1897. In this book I have bracketed the older names to indicate their lack of currency.

Several features in the Blue Mountains don't appear to have been named, while some are known by generic names (especially tracks) such as "the track from Junction Rock to Blue Gum Forest". I have taken the liberty of naming some of these, in this case "Blue Gum Track", and I would be appreciative if anyone can tell me a previous name by which a particular feature was known, especially those I have named in this way.

As much as I appreciate the assistance of the Geographical Names Board, I disagree with their decision that apostrophes and hyphens are no longer to be used in place names. In this book I have retained them, where appropriate, as I believe they are an important way of preserving the original intention of the naming.

Notices

The source quoted for each place name is not necessarily the earliest reference to that name.

All names in this book are not necessarily names approved under the Geographical Names Board Act of 1966.

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Errors and Omissions

It is inevitable in a work of this kind that I have missed or misinterpreted something, or made an error, so feel free to let me know (at mtvic1@gmail.com) what it is so that amendments may be included in a future edition.

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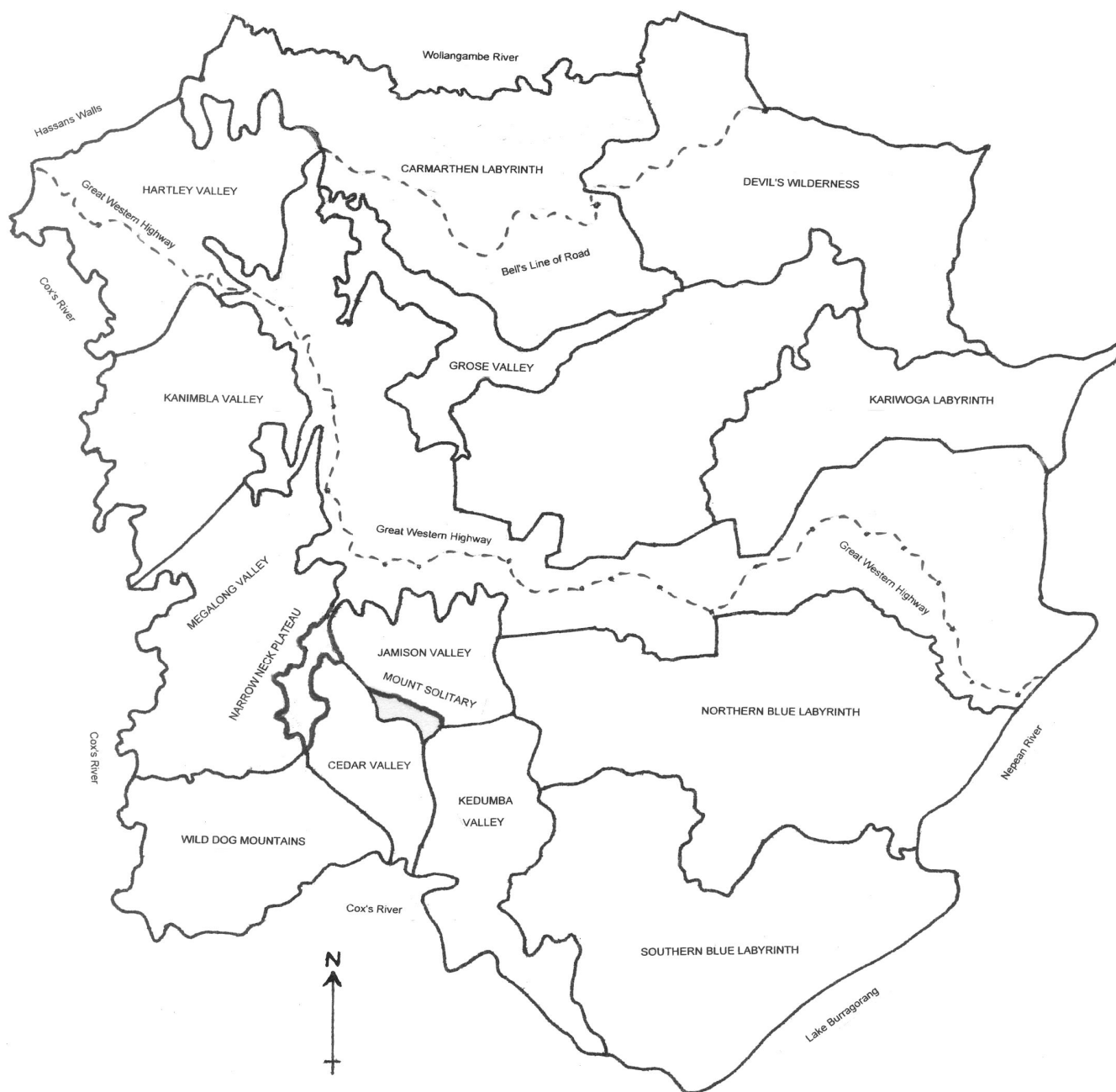
By the same author: Street Whys, the Origins of Blue Mountains Street Names, 1997

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MAP OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

Showing the area covered by this book



(Abbott's Waterfall)

Refer to Hippocrene Falls

Acacia Flat,¹ *Grose Valley*

This seems to have been named at the time it was created, after camping was prohibited in the Blue Gum Forest in the 1970s.

Academy Park,² *Woodford*

Gazetted in 1919 this is named after the Woodford Academy across the road, one of the oldest buildings in the Mountains dating from about 1835.

Adams Lookout,³ *Hazelbrook*
Adams Lookout Track,⁴ *Hazelbrook*

The Lookout was named in 1938 after Fred T Adams, a trustee of South Hazelbrook Reserve 1916-37.

Adams Creek,⁵ *Medlow Bath*

Named in 1867 after Philip Francis Adams, deputy Surveyor-General of NSW, who named Mount Wilson.⁶

Adelina Cascades,⁷ *Jamison Valley*
Adelina Track,⁸ *Jamison Valley*

The origin of the name is unknown, and the Track joins Marguerite and Adelina Cascades and dates from 1893-94.

Adelina Falls,⁹ *Lawson*
(Livingstone Falls)¹⁰

Located on the Five Falls Loop this is named after Adelaide Wilson (born 1850), the daughter of the licensee of the Blue Mountain Inn at Lawson. She was known for her "gay and attractive mode of dress" and was referred to as the Blue Mountain Parrot.¹¹ Adelina Falls were renamed after David Livingstone (1813-73), and Junction Falls were renamed Stanley Falls in 1871, reverting to Adelina by the 1890s.¹² The area was proclaimed a Reserve in 1917.¹³

Adeline Park,¹⁴ *Faulconbridge*

Named after Adeline Street, the origin of which is unknown.

Aeroplane Hills,¹⁵ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Wirraway Ridge,¹⁶ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

A RAAF Wirraway plane crashed here on 1 August 1940, killing the two occupants. Wirraway is an Aboriginal word for "challenge" or "daring".

(Albion Street Park)

Refer to Melrose Park

Alcorn Lookout,¹⁷ *Katoomba*

This overlooks Minnehaha Falls and is named for Graham Alcorn (1914-98), poet, conservationist and Ranger for Blue Mountains City Council. According to friends, the area around Minnehaha Falls was a favourite place of his.

Alex Creek,¹⁸ *Kedumba Valley*

Possibly Alex Bates, who attempted coal mining near here.

¹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

³ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 061

⁵ Katoomba Times, 15 Mar 1890

⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 167

⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 167

⁹ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁰ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

¹¹ Royal Australian Historical Society Journal pp249-276, 1944

¹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071

¹³ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 30 Apr 1999

¹⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

¹⁷ Name proposed by the author to Blue Mountains City Council, 22 Apr 1999

¹⁸ Visited by author with Jim Smith, 25 Oct 1998

Alice Louisa Cave, ¹⁹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Located on Porter's Pass this was named in 1887 for a daughter of Tim Porter.
Allambie Lookout, ²⁰ <i>Katoomba</i> Allambie Cave, ²¹ <i>Katoomba</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "quiet place" and named in 1934. ²²
Alpheus Canyon, ²³ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	A river in Greek mythology, named after the pursuer of Arethusa, this canyon is at the bottom of Lerida Gorge at Arethusa Falls.
Alphington, ²⁴ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	The name of a railway platform for Sir Alfred Stephen CB KCMG GCMG (1802-94) who lived nearby at his property "Alphington" from 1876, the name originating with his father's house in England. The railway platform was in use 1877-84.
Alsophylla Glen, ²⁵ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	Named before 1871, ²⁶ <i>Alsophylla australis</i> was the name originally given to a species of tree fern, now known as <i>Cyathea australis</i> .
Alston Park, ²⁷ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Harold Alston Bourne (1874-1954), a local resident, donated the land for this park in 1931. ²⁸
The Amphitheatre, ²⁹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> Amphitheatre Track, ³⁰ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> The Amphitheatre, ³¹ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Amphitheatre Track, ³² <i>Hazelbrook</i> The Amphitheatre, ³³ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Amphitheatre Track, ³⁴ <i>Jamison Valley</i> The Amphitheatre, ³⁵ <i>Lawson</i> Amphitheatre Fall, ³⁶ <i>Lawson</i>	The Amphitheatre in the Kanimbla Valley was named in 1928. The Amphitheatre at Hazelbrook was added to Horseshoe Falls Reserve in 1932, and the track from Alexander Road was constructed about 1935. Most of the Track in the Jamison Valley at Leura, which runs past the Amphitheatre, was constructed 1889-93, with an addition east and south of Weeping Rock about 1915.
Anderson's Fire Trail, ³⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named after Forester Anderson of NSW Forestry Commission, who worked in the area, and who had an appropriate name for his occupation!
Angophora Loop, ³⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	Located within Wilson Glen this track is named for <i>Angophora costata</i> or smooth-barked apple trees which are a feature of this area.

¹⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide, 1887, Batty and Chelcraft

²⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1937, HEC Robinson

²¹ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²² Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²³ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁴ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁶ Town and Country Journal, 2 June 1871

²⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 069

²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

³⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

³¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 069 and 070

³³ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

³⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161, 162 and 173

³⁵ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

³⁶ Mountaineer Guide to Blue Mountains Sights, 22 Mar 1895

³⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁸ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

Annie's Rest, ³⁹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Located near Mermaid's Cave and dating from 1887 the origin of this name is unknown.
Anvil Ridge, ⁴⁰ <i>Blackheath</i> Anvil Rock (Lookout), ⁴¹ <i>Blackheath</i> Anvil Rock Track, ⁴² <i>Blackheath</i> Anvil Trig, ⁴³ <i>Blackheath</i>	Bradford Kendall, of Blackheath, placed an anvil on top of the this rock about 1940, but it was apparently thrown over the edge around 1970. The original track to Perry's Lookdown and Anvil Rock started near Hat Hill, but was made into a road by Blackheath Council in 1939.
Apple Tree Flat Camping Area, ⁴⁴ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	The Apple Tree Flat Camping Area was created when Euroka became part of the Blue Mountains National Park in the 1960s.
Aquila Point, ⁴⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	The Latin name for "eagle", named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Arcadia Glen, ⁴⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i> (Glen Arcadia) ⁴⁷	Named after a mountainous region in Greece, where shepherds and their maidens supposedly lived an idyllic life serving the god Pan.
Arch Cave, ⁴⁸ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Located near Rocket Point, this feature is a naturally worn gap in the sandstone. The track from Queen's Cascade was constructed 1879-82.
Arch of Serendip, ⁴⁹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	A natural sandstone arch sitting on the edge of the cliffs overlooking the Grose Valley near Wall's Lookout.
Ardill Park, ⁵⁰ <i>Warrimoo</i>	George E Ardill was President of Warrimoo Progress Association at one time.
Arethusa Canyon, ⁵¹ <i>Grose Valley</i> Arethusa Falls, ⁵² <i>Grose Valley</i> (St Andrews Fall) ⁵³ (Arkinstall Hill)	Named for a nymph of the Greek legends, who turned into a spring to escape Alpheus, this Canyon was first explored in the 1940s. St Andrews Fall may have been an early name for Arethusa Falls. <i>Refer to Caley's Haycock</i>
Arkinstalls Walk, ⁵⁴ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	This track joins the Cathedral of Ferns to Lambs Hill via the property "Arkinstalls" and dates from the 1930s.

³⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 246

⁴⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 27 Apr 1999

⁴¹ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

⁴² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 243

⁴³ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

⁴⁴ Map of Euroka Camping Area, National Parks and Wildlife Service

⁴⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁴⁶ The Mountaineer Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899

⁴⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 092

⁴⁹ Name suggested by the author, 1998

⁵⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵¹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁵² Tourist's Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

⁵³ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁵⁴ Name suggested by the author

Asgard Brook,⁵⁵ *Grose Valley*
(Lamington Creek)⁵⁶
Asgard Head,⁵⁷ *Grose Valley*
(Robin's Eyrie)⁵⁸
Asgard Mine Track,⁵⁹ *Mount Victoria*
Asgard Swamp,⁶⁰ *Mount Victoria*

(Asgard Plateau)

Ashcroft Ravine,⁶¹ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
(Ashcroft Canyon)⁶²

Asmodeus Pool,⁶³ *Wentworth Falls*

Atkinson Gullies,⁶⁴ *Devil's Wilderness*
Louisa Hill,⁶⁵ *Devil's Wilderness*

Attic Cave,⁶⁶ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

(Auburn Glen)

Bacchante Gardens,⁶⁷ *Blackheath*
(Rhododendron Gardens)⁶⁸
Rhododendron Avenue,⁶⁹ *Blackheath*

Back Creek,⁷⁰ *Megalong Valley*

Back Creek,⁷¹ *Mount Wilson*
Back Track,⁷² *Mount Wilson*

In Scandinavian mythology Asgard was the domain of gods and goddesses. The track to the Mine from Victoria Falls Road was made by coal miners Walter Mackenzie and Thomas Garrett 1888-89, and was based on an Aboriginal route which had been used by Europeans since 1866. Lamington Creek was named by George Brown in 1948, but it's not known whether he was honouring the English Lord or the cake. Robin's Eyrie was also named by George Brown in 1948, the identity of Robin remaining a mystery. The Viking names were applied by Myles Dunphy.

Refer to Girraween

Named in 1931 after Mr Ashcroft, who was involved in constructing Bruce's Walk, where this is located.

The Book of Tobit in the Apocrypha tells the story of Sarah, whose first six husbands were killed on their wedding night by the demon Asmodeus. Tobias, her seventh husband, defeated Asmodeus by burning the intestines of a sacred fish, and managed to consummate their marriage. The story was the subject of a painting by Rembrandt.

Caroline Louisa Waring Atkinson (1834-72), botanist, naturalist, artist and writer who explored the area.

This cave has an extra hollow or attic in the roof. Named by the Hall brothers or the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.

Refer to Burgess Glen

Officially named in 1985 from a suggestion to the Rhododendron Society, after HMS Bacchante which visited Sydney in 1881. On board was Prince George of Wales who later became King George V. Rhododendron Avenue is in Memorial Park.

A descriptive name.

The track runs between Galwey and Stephen Lanes and is most likely descriptive.

⁵⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁶ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

⁵⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁸ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 237

⁶⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶² Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

⁶³ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

⁶⁴ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁶⁵ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁶⁶ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁶⁷ Leaflet, Norm Campbell, Blackheath leaflet, 1985, Norm Campbell

⁶⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁶⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁷⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷¹ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

⁷² Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

Bad Dog Gully,⁷³ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Named by Myles Dunphy, in keeping with the “dog” theme in the area.

Baker’s Lookouts,⁷⁴ *Katoomba*

Baker’s Lookouts were apparently located between Lady Carrington and Banksia Lookouts. Yuruga Lookout was said to be on Baker’s Estate “Silvermist”,⁷⁵ therefore the other three are assumed to be Talla Walla and Milla Murra Lookouts and Honeymoon Point.⁷⁶

Bald Head,⁷⁷ *Blackheath*
(Bald Hill)⁷⁸

Descriptive, a treeless area.

Bald Head Ridge,⁷⁹ *Blackheath*

Bald Hills,⁸⁰ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Named descriptively.

Bald Hills Gully,⁸¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Bald Trig,⁸² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Baltzer Lookout,⁸³ *Blackheath*

WJ Baltzer, conservationist and resident, who promoted the “Grose Valley Species Park” in 1933. The track runs from Ridgewell Road to Hanging Rock.

Baltzer Track,⁸⁴ *Blackheath*

Banks Gully,⁸⁵ *Grose Valley*

Mount Banks was named by Caley in 1804 for his patron Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820); Caley obtaining fresh water from the Gully in 1804. The explorer Hume renamed it Mount King George (after King George IV)⁹³ in 1827,⁹⁴ Mount Banks was reinstated as the official name in 1966. The track to the top was constructed about 1939.

Banks Ridge,⁸⁶ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Banks Wall,⁸⁷ *Grose Valley*

Mount Banks,⁸⁸ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

(Mount King George)⁸⁹

(Saddle-backed Hill)⁹⁰

(Saddle Hill)⁹¹

Mount Banks Track,⁹² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

⁷³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁴ Katoomba-Leura, Playground of the Commonwealth, c1934, Katoomba Municipal Council

⁷⁵ Katoomba Daily, 25 Oct 1934

⁷⁶ Author’s opinion

⁷⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸ Tourist Map of Blackheath, Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

⁷⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁰ Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains, 1878, Eccleston du Faur

⁸¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸² Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁸³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁴ Name suggested by the author

⁸⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁸⁹ Town and Country Journal, 2 June 1871

⁹⁰ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

⁹¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 242

⁹³ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁹⁴ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

Banksia Lookout,⁹⁵ *Katoomba*
Banksia Park,⁹⁶ *Katoomba*
Banksia Streamlet,⁹⁷ *Jamison Valley*

Banksia Shelter

Barber's Creek,⁹⁸ *Kanimbla Valley*
 (Scott's Creek)⁹⁹

Barden Lookout,¹⁰⁰ *Mount Victoria*
Errol Barden Park,¹⁰¹ *Mount Victoria*

Barkala Gully,¹⁰³ *Devil's Wilderness*
Barkala Ridge,¹⁰⁴ *Devil's Wilderness*

Barrow Lookout,¹⁰⁵ *Blackheath*

Barton Hill,¹⁰⁶ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

(The Basin)

Bass Falls,¹⁰⁷ *Lawson*

Battleship Tops,¹⁰⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Baxter Park,¹¹⁰ *Springwood*

The Beach,¹¹¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
The Beach,¹¹² *Katoomba*

The area behind the Lookout was gazetted as Banksia Park in 1888, while the lookout name was suggested by Keith Painter. Banksia Streamlet runs down into Leura Forest.

Refer to Wilson Glen

The origins of both old and new names are unknown.

Barden Lookout is named after Herbert Ernest Barden (1880-1924) and Edith Elizabeth Barden (1880-1956). Errol Barden, possibly related, worked at the Blair Athol Mine about 1921, employed in cutting an air shaft.¹⁰²

An Aboriginal word meaning "bush shades".

Named after Isaac Lepipre Barrow, surveyor with the Lands Department 1877-1919, this lookout is located directly above the waterfall called Govett's Leap.

Edwin Barton, a surveyor who originated the scheme to build a railway along the Grose River in the 1860s.

Refer to Little Bay

Located on the Five Falls Loop these were possibly named around the 1890s¹⁰⁸ for George Bass (1771-1803), naval surgeon and explorer.

Descriptive of their shape and named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.

Dr James Baxter, a local doctor.

The Beach in the Carmarthen Labyrinth is located on the Wollangambe River below Mount Wilson and dating from the 1890s. The Beach at Katoomba is located on Yosemite Creek on the way to Minnehaha Falls and is a local name for a sandy pool on the creek.

⁹⁵ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1997, Keith Painter

⁹⁶ Municipal District Map of Katoomba, 1890

⁹⁷ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

⁹⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:63 360, 1937

⁹⁹ Penrith to Eskbank map, 1906, Lands Department

¹⁰⁰ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

¹⁰² Copy of notes by Ebena Isles, 1985, Bronwyn Barnard collection

¹⁰³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁵ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

¹⁰⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

¹⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 074

¹⁰⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁰ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

¹¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 314

¹¹² Personal comments by Rod and Boz Brooks, Leura, 12 May 1999

Beatrice Pool,¹¹³ *Wentworth Falls*

Another of the classical names in the area, this is named after Beatrice Portinari (1266-1290) who was loved by the poet and philosopher Dante Alighieri (1265-1321), who glorified her in his “Divine Comedy”.¹¹⁴

Beauchamp Falls,¹¹⁵ *Grose Valley*
(The Main Falls)¹¹⁶

Earl Beauchamp, (pronounced “Beechm”) Governor of NSW 1899-1901. The Track accesses the Lookout, and has a bird’s eye view of the Falls, both the Lookout and the Track dating from 1900-05.¹¹⁹

Beauchamp View,¹¹⁷ *Blackheath*
Beauchamp View Track,¹¹⁸ *Blackheath*

Bede’s Lookout,¹²⁰ *Mount Victoria*

The origin of this name is unknown.

Bedford Creek,¹²¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Bedford Creek Lookout,¹²² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
(Bedford Creek Lookdown)¹²³

Possibly named after Faulconbridge resident Sir Alfred Stephen’s second wife, Eleanor Martha Bedford.¹³⁰ The Mount Bedford Loop, dating from 1960-61, links the Ingar Picnic Area to Mount Bedford.

Bedford Pool,¹²⁴ *Hazelbrook*
(The Lake)¹²⁵
(Hazelbrook Lake)¹²⁶

Bedford Ridge,¹²⁷ *Woodford*
Mount Bedford,¹²⁸ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Mount Bedford Loop,¹²⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

(Bedford Swamp)

Refer to Ingar

¹¹³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹¹⁴ Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1997

¹¹⁵ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹¹⁶ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹¹⁷ Name suggested by the author

¹¹⁸ Name suggested by the author

¹¹⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 214

¹²⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹²¹ Tourist Sketch Map of the Blue Mountains, 1915

¹²² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²³ Geographical Names Board Database, 8 Mar 1999

¹²⁴ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

¹²⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 053

¹²⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 040

¹³⁰ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Bell¹³¹ (locality)
Bell Creek,¹³² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Bell Range,¹³³ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Bell's Line of Road,¹³⁴ *Richmond to Bell*
Bell Trig,¹³⁵ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Mount Bell,¹³⁶ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
 (Table Hill)¹³⁷
Old Bell's Line of Road,¹³⁸ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

(Bell's View)

Bellbird Lookout,¹³⁹ *Katoomba*
Bellbird Point,¹⁴⁰ *Megalong Valley*
Bellbird Ridge,¹⁴¹ *Megalong Valley*
Bellbird Track,¹⁴² *Megalong Valley*

Bellevue Park,¹⁴³ *Lawson*
Belle View Hill,¹⁴⁴ *Lawson*

Belmore Glen,¹⁴⁶ *Jamison Valley*

(Belton Creek)
 (Belton Gully)

Ben Esgate Pass,¹⁴⁷ *Megalong Valley*

Ben Hall Lookout,¹⁵⁰ *Mount Victoria*

Lieutenant Archibald Bell junior (1804-83) in 1823 found the route, possibly by following an Aboriginal pathway, along what's known today as Bell's Line of Road on Bell Range which divides the Grose and Colo River systems. Bell railway station was opened in 1875 as Mount Wilson, but changed in 1889 to Bell. Sections of Old Bell's Line of Road date from 1871-72 and can be found near Watertrough and Flagstaff Hills, as well as around the Mount Tomah area. Mount Bell was called Table Hill by Caley in 1804.

Refer to Kurrajong Heights

Bellbirds can generally be heard in the valley below the Lookout. The Track runs along Bellbird Ridge.

The Park was named in 1886 after the hill on which it is located,¹⁴⁵ the inconsistencies in spelling being common for names such as these.

Located south of Leura and named before 1889 after Sir Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry PC GCMG, the Earl of Belmore, Governor of NSW 1868-72 who visited the upper Mountains in 1868.

Refer to Relton Creek

These 1930s¹⁴⁸ steel spikes were placed here in order to get Ben's dog "Scotty" down the cliff side, as he accompanied Ben on many walks.¹⁴⁹

Apparently a project by Boy Scouts, possibly in the 1980s.

¹³¹ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹³² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³³ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹³⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹³⁶ Town and Country Journal, 2 June 1871

¹³⁷ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹³⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 278 and 279

¹³⁹ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1997, Keith Painter

¹⁴⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴² Name suggested by the author

¹⁴³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁴⁴ Blue Mountains Street Directory, 1918, Wilson

¹⁴⁵ Blue Mountains Street Directory, 1918, Wilson

¹⁴⁶ Katoomba Times, 21 Dec 1889

¹⁴⁷ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁴⁸ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁴⁹ Personal comment by Don Morison 4 Jul 1998, from a conversation between Don and Ben Esgate

¹⁵⁰ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

Bennett's Ridge,¹⁵¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Bennett's Ridge Camping Area,¹⁵² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Bennett's Ridge Fire Trail,¹⁵³ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

From 1926 to the 1950s Albert E Bennett owned "Euroka Farm" which was located here. The Bennett's Ridge Camping Area was created when Euroka became part of the Blue Mountains National Park in the 1960s, and the Fire Trail was constructed in 1968.

Bennett Gully,¹⁵⁴ *Grose Valley*
Bennett Lookout,¹⁵⁵ *Blackheath*
Bennett Lookout Track,¹⁵⁶ *Blackheath*

Roy Bennett, conservationist and President of the Blue Gum Forest Trust 1933-61.

Berambing¹⁵⁷ (locality)
Berambing Gully,¹⁵⁸ *Devil's Wilderness*
Berambing Park,¹⁵⁹ *Berambing*
Berambing Ridge,¹⁶⁰ *Devil's Wilderness*
Berambing Picnic Area,¹⁶¹ *Berambing*

Possibly an Aboriginal word, the locality name was officially recognised in 1970 by the Geographical Names Board, which also has no idea what the name means. George Meares Countess Bowen used the name as a guide to the location of his property in 1832. Berambing Park was transferred to the Blue Mountains National Park about 1961.

Berghofer's Pass,¹⁶² *Hartley Valley*
 (Victoria Pass)¹⁶³
Berghofer Trig,¹⁶⁴ *Mount Victoria*

John William Berghofer (1840-1927), first President of Blaxland Shire Council in 1906. The easy grades of Berghofer's Pass, built 1907-12,¹⁶⁵ were used as the main ascent route from 1912-20, an alternative to the steep Victoria Pass, as the vehicles of the day lacked the power to ascend the earlier road. Berghofer's Pass was sometimes referred to as Victoria Pass during its use.

Berrima Inga Creek,¹⁶⁶ *Cedar Valley*
Berrima Inga Ridge,¹⁶⁷ *Cedar Valley*

An Aboriginal word meaning "southern resting place".

Best View of Falls Lookout,¹⁶⁸ *Wentworth Falls*
 (Eagles Nest Lookout)¹⁶⁹
Best View of Valley Lookout,¹⁷⁰ *Wentworth Falls*
 (Valley View Lookout)¹⁷¹
Best View Track,¹⁷² *Wentworth Falls*

Both of these lookouts are located on an overgrown side track off the Undercliff Track. The Lookouts and the Track date from about 1885-88, the generic names referring to the view to Wentworth Falls and the view over the Jamison and Kedumba Valleys.¹⁷³

¹⁵¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
¹⁵² Map of Euroka Camping Area, National Parks and Wildlife Service
¹⁵³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 009
¹⁵⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁵⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁵⁶ Name suggested by the author
¹⁵⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford
¹⁵⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁵⁹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford
¹⁶⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁶³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁶⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
¹⁶⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 276
¹⁶⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶⁸ Railway Guide map, 1894
¹⁶⁹ Tourists Sketch Map of Wentworth Falls, 1919
¹⁷⁰ Railway Guide map, 1894
¹⁷¹ Tourist Sketch Map of Wentworth Falls, 1919
¹⁷² Name suggested by the author
¹⁷³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 093

Bettington Fall, ¹⁷⁴ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Located on Greaves Creek this is named for Joseph Bettington of Govett's Leap Reserve Trust who donated funds to aid the construction of Rodriguez Pass in 1900.
(The Big Cattle Yard)	<i>Refer to Blackheath</i>
Big Crater Creek Big Crater Ridge	<i>Refer to Crater Creek</i>
(The Big Hill, <i>Hartley Valley</i>)	<i>Refer to Cox's Pass</i>
(The Big Hill, <i>Kurrajong Heights</i>)	<i>Refer to Kurrajong Heights</i>
The Big Rock, ¹⁷⁵ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located below Katoomba.
The Big Tree, ¹⁷⁶ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Located at the junction of four tracks this is one of the largest Blue Gums (<i>Eucalyptus deanei</i>) in Blue Gum Forest.
The Big Tree, ¹⁷⁷ <i>Mount Wilson</i> (Giant Tree) ¹⁷⁸	This <i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i> grew within the Cathedral of Ferns Reserve, but fell down about 1920.
Bilge Boat Rapids, ¹⁷⁹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Located on the Warragamba River, the name has not survived. Named by Sir John Jamison in 1818 after his boat was damaged here.
Billy Can Gap, ¹⁸⁰ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Named after the billies left behind by a walking party in 1920.
Bilpin ¹⁸¹ (locality) (Norwood) ¹⁸² Parish of Bilpin, ¹⁸³ <i>Bilpin</i>	The source of the name is unknown, but dates back to 1830 when JB Richards, surveyor, mentioned to Macquarie that "Bilpin" was the place where he was camping. During the period 1899-1914 Bilpin was called Norwood, after Gillman Norwood who was postmaster at the unofficial Receiving Office.
Birdies Dell, ¹⁸⁴ <i>Katoomba</i> (Birdies Bower) ¹⁸⁵	Located near Bonnie Doon this dates from about 1887, the name referring either to the bird life in the area at the time, or perhaps someone's nickname.

¹⁷⁴ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁷⁵ North Katoomba, South Leura and Wentworth Falls map, 1920

¹⁷⁶ Back from the Back, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁷⁷ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

¹⁷⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 318

¹⁷⁹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁸⁰ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁸¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁸² Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁸³ Mountain Lagoon Topographic Map 1:25 000

¹⁸⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹⁸⁵ Railway Guide, 1894

Birdwood Gully,¹⁸⁶ *Springwood*

(Madoline Gully)¹⁸⁷

(Sassafras Park)¹⁸⁸

Birdwood Gully Reserve,¹⁸⁹ *Springwood*

Birdwood Gully Track,¹⁹⁰ *Springwood*

Birrabang Brook,¹⁹¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Birrabang Ridge,¹⁹² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Birrabang Walls,¹⁹³ *Grose Valley*

Black Billy Head,¹⁹⁴ *Narrow Neck Plateau*

(The Old Man)¹⁹⁵

(The Old Man's Nose)¹⁹⁶

Black Dog Chasm,¹⁹⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Dog Creek,¹⁹⁸ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Dog Gorge,¹⁹⁹ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Dog Ridge,²⁰⁰ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Dog Track,²⁰¹ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Pup Gully,²⁰² *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Pup Ridge,²⁰³ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Horse Creek,²⁰⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Horse Gap,²⁰⁵ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Horse Mountain,²⁰⁶ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Horse Ridge,²⁰⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Black Horse Track,²⁰⁸ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Madoline Boland owned land in this area, and the Gully was renamed in 1919 after Major General Baron William Riddell Birdwood (1865-1951), who planned the Anzac landing at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915. The Track from Boland Avenue was constructed 1879-82, an extension to Bednal Road was completed 1906-07.

An Aboriginal word meaning “rest”.

Thought to be named after an Aborigine, possibly Billy Lynch, who is said to have used this route to access Narrow Neck from Megalong Valley. The local names for this describe the shape of the cliff top.

Robert O'Reilly was shown a route here by Aborigines in the late 1800s, and he described the ascent as “a black dog of a mountain”. The Track runs from the end of Black Dog Ridge Fire Trail to the Cox's River and is based on an Aboriginal route. The Pups are smaller ridges nearby, named by Myles Dunphy.

When this area was being explored by Mountain Trailers and Bushwalkers about 1920-30 an old black horse was seen on several occasions. The Track runs from Breakfast Creek along Black Horse Ridge towards Black Horse Mountain.

¹⁸⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁸⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 029

¹⁸⁸ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹⁸⁹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹⁹⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 029 and 031

¹⁹¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 1 Dec 1998

¹⁹⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁹⁶ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁹⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 304

²⁰² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁵ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁸ Name suggested by the author

Black Jerry's Ridge,²⁰⁹ *Megalong Valley*
Black Jerry's Trig,²¹⁰ *Megalong Valley*
Jerry's Gully,²¹¹ *Megalong Valley*

Apparently this is named after an Aborigine who camped in the vicinity.²¹²

The Black Pool,²¹³ *Wentworth Falls*

Located above Asmodeus Pool.

Black Pup Gully
Black Pup Ridge

Refer to Black Dog Creek

²⁰⁹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹² Cox's River, 1993, Jim Barrett

²¹³ Plan of Pathways at Wentworth Falls Reserve, c1919

Blackheath²¹⁴ (village)
 (Hounslow)²¹⁵
 (The Big Cattle Yard)²¹⁶
Blackheath Centenary Reserve,²¹⁷ *Shipley*
Blackheath Creek,²¹⁸ *Kanimbla Valley*
Blackheath Fall,²¹⁹ *Grose Valley*
Blackheath Gardens,²²⁰ *Blackheath*
 (The Gardens)²²¹
Blackheath Glen,²²² *Megalong Valley*
 (Coal Mine Gully)²²³
Blackheath Glen Reserve,²²⁴ *Megalong Valley*
 (Quota Picnic Area)²²⁵
Blackheath Park,²²⁶ *Blackheath*
Blackheath Plateau,²²⁷ *Blackheath*
Blackheath Tower Trig,²²⁸ *Blackheath*
Blackheath Trig,²²⁹ *Blackheath*
 (Hill 33)²³⁰
 (Lookout Hill)²³¹
Blackheath Walls,²³² *Grose Valley*
Little Blackheath,²³³ *Blackheath*
Mount Blackheath,²³⁴ *Shipley*
 (Mount Albert)²³⁵
Mount Blackheath Lookout,²³⁶ *Shipley*
Mount Blackheath Track,²³⁷ *Shipley*
Parish of Blackheath,²³⁸ *Blackheath*

(Blackheath Municipality)

Blackheath was named “Hounslow” by Governor Macquarie on his journey to Bathurst in 1815. He appears to have forgotten this detail and renamed it “Blackheath” on the way back to Sydney. The railway station was opened in 1869. Blackheath Glen was once known as Coal Mine Gully, around 1884, and the Plateau is the site of the village of Blackheath. The Blackheath Centenary Reserve was dedicated in 1885 and named in 1888 to commemorate the Centenary of Australia. Blackheath Glen Reserve is the correct name for the Quota Picnic Area, officially named in 1975. The Trig was named in 1882²³⁹ while Blackheath Park was created in 1888. Blackheath Fall is located above Beauchamp Falls. Mount Blackheath Lookout was opened on Australia Day 1929 by R Ball, Minister for Lands.

Refer to Blue Mountains City

²¹⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²¹⁶ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905

²¹⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²¹⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

²¹⁹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²²⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²²¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²²² Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²²³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²²⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Map, 8th edition, 1997, Broadbent

²²⁶ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²²⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²³⁰ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

²³¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Blackheath, 1882

²³² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³³ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905

²³⁴ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²³⁵ Historic Blackheath, 1977, Rotary Club of Blackheath

²³⁶ Historic Blackheath, 1977, Rotary Club of Blackheath

²³⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

²³⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³⁹ Personal notes and comments, May 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Blackman's Creek, ²⁴⁰ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Origin unknown, but either a generic name referring to Aborigines or someone's surname.
Blacks Ladder, ²⁴¹ <i>Megalong Valley</i> (Blackfellow's Ladder) ²⁴²	Located on Elphinstone Plateau, this is a descriptive name referring to the Aboriginal pass through the cliff line. The name dates from the 1840s when Megalong Valley settlers used this route for access to the Shepherd and His Flock Inn at Cherry Tree Flat. The steel spikes were added by Ben Esgate in the 1930s.
Blackwall Glen, ²⁴³ <i>Grose Valley</i> (The Black Wall) ²⁴⁴ (Blackwall Junction) ²⁴⁵ Blackwall Track, ²⁴⁶ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Named before 1905 ²⁴⁷ for the colour of the shale cliffs here. The Track was made 1903-05.
Blair Athol Track, ²⁴⁸ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	This track goes to the abandoned Blair Athol Mine, once owned by the Blair Athol Coal and Timber Co Ltd, located in Brisbane and Rockhampton, Queensland ²⁴⁹ .
Blamire Young Lookout, ²⁵⁰ <i>Katoomba</i>	William Blamire Young (1862-1935) taught mathematics at Katoomba College 1885-93, and went on to become known for his watercolour paintings. ²⁵¹ The location of this lookout to the north of Katoomba is unknown to the author.
Bland's Pool, ²⁵² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Professor Frank A Bland, member of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Blaxland ²⁵³ (village) (Wascoe's) ²⁵⁴ Blaxland Park, ²⁵⁵ <i>Blaxland</i> Blaxland's Ridge, ²⁵⁶ <i>Kurrajong Heights</i> Blaxland Shire, ²⁵⁷ (area)	Named after Gregory Blaxland (1778-1853), explorer. The village began as the Pilgrim Inn, owned by John Outrim Wascoe. The railway station was known as Wascoe's from 1867 until 1879 when it was changed to Blaxland. Blaxland's Ridge was named in 1898.
The Bloodwoods, ²⁵⁸ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named for <i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i> , this was a short-lived camping area which was made into a helipad.

²⁴⁰ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 190 and 320

²⁴² Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1915, Wilson

²⁴³ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²⁴⁴ Parish of Jamison, County of Cook map, 16 May 1903

²⁴⁵ Photograph, 1915, National Library

²⁴⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 229

²⁴⁷ Postcard postmarked 11 Dec 1904, author's collection

²⁴⁸ Name suggested by the author

²⁴⁹ Copy of letter, 4 Dec 1923, Bronwyn Barnard collection

²⁵⁰ Katoomba Times, 13 July 1889

²⁵¹ Australian Encyclopaedia, 1965

²⁵² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁵³ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁵⁴ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁵⁵ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁵⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁵⁷ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

²⁵⁸ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

Bloome Park,²⁵⁹ *Leura*

James Henry Bloome (1855-1931) owned The Ritz Hotel, and was president of the Blue Mountains District Anzac Memorial Hospital Committee.

Blue Dog Buttreß,²⁶⁰ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Blue Dog Ridge,²⁶¹ *Wild Dog Mountains*

(Blue Dog Range)²⁶²

Blue Dog Spur,²⁶³ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Blue Dog Track,²⁶⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*

(The Dogs Terrace)²⁶⁵

(The Mouin Front Trail)²⁶⁶

Blue Pup Spur,²⁶⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Named by Myles Dunphy to fit in with the other coloured “dog” names here. The Blue Dog Track runs along Blue Dog Ridge and Spur from Mount Warrigal towards the Cox’s River. The area at the eastern end of this track was named by Dunphy The Dog’s Terrace, later renaming it The Mouin Front Trail, and later still the Blue Dog Track.

Blue Drum Creek,²⁶⁸ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Blue Drum Waterhole,²⁶⁹ *Southern Blue*

Labyrinth

Named by early surveyors, apparently descriptively.

Blue Gum Forest,²⁷⁰ *Grose Valley*

Blue Gum Track,²⁷¹ *Grose Valley*

Blue Gum Swamp Creek,²⁷² *Kariwoga*

Labyrinth

Blue Gum Swamp Track,²⁷³ *Kariwoga*

Labyrinth

Reserved in 1932 the Forest (*Eucalyptus deanei*) became part of the Blue Mountains National Park in 1961 and is generally agreed to be the cornerstone of the National Park system in the Blue Mountains. *E. deanei* was identified as a new species at Sun Valley in 1888.²⁷⁴ The Blue Gum Track joins Junction Rock to the Forest and was formed 1925-29. The Swamp Track runs from White Cross Road to Grose Head South via Shaw’s Ridge.

The Blue Hole,²⁷⁵ *Katoomba*

(Platypus Pool)²⁷⁶

The Blue Hole was apparently located on Cascade Creek, and was also known as Platypus Pool. It is now under the waters of Cascade Dam.

Blue Labyrinth²⁷⁷ (area)

(Northern Blue Labyrinth)²⁷⁸

(Southern Blue Labyrinth)²⁷⁹

Named by Myles Dunphy about 1932, this is descriptive of this very rugged area, where care is needed in navigation. For convenience the author has divided it into two sections, North and South of Erskine Creek.

²⁵⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁶⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶² Geographical Names Board Database, 5 May 1999

²⁶³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁴ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²⁶⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²⁶⁶ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²⁶⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁷¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 226 and 231

²⁷² Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷³ Name suggested by the author

²⁷⁴ A History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁷⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁶ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²⁷⁷ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁷⁸ Name used by the author

²⁷⁹ Name used by the author

Blue Mountain,²⁸⁰ (feature) *Linden*
Blue Mountain Creek,²⁸¹ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Blue Mountain Trig,²⁸² *Kolonga Labyrinth*
 (Trigg Point)²⁸³
The Blue Mountains²⁸⁴ (region)
 (The Long Pad)²⁸⁵
 (Carmarthen Hills)²⁸⁶
 (Lansdowne Hills)²⁸⁷
 (Pecorean Forest)²⁸⁸
 (Cox's Causeway)²⁸⁹
 (The Dromedary)²⁹⁰
Blue Mountains City²⁹¹ (city)
 (Kanimbla Shire)²⁹²
 (Blue Mountain Shire)²⁹³
 (Katoomba Municipality)²⁹⁴
 (Katoomba City)²⁹⁵
 (Blackheath Municipality)²⁹⁶
Blue Mountains National Park²⁹⁷ (area)
 (Govett's Leap Reserve, *Blackheath*)²⁹⁸
Blue Mountains Range,²⁹⁹ *Bell to Lapstone*

 (Blue Mountain) (village)

Blue Mountain is a feature to the north of the railway, after which the original name for the village of Lawson was derived. Trigg Point appears to be a misnomer in the Robinson publication.³⁰⁰ Governor Phillip named the area north of the Grose River the Carmarthen Hills (Marquis of Carmarthen) and that to the south the Lansdowne Hills (Marquis of Lansdowne) in 1788, but even Phillip himself referred to them as the Blue Mountains in 1789. The blue colouring is the diffraction of sunlight through eucalyptus oil in the air and is called Rayleigh Scattering.³⁰¹ The area was referred to by a number of names for the first few years. Kanimbla Shire began in 1906 then changed to Blue Mountain Shire in 1907. Katoomba Municipality was formed in 1889, became a city in 1946 and merged with Blackheath Municipality (1919-47) and Blue Mountain Shire to become Blue Mountains City in 1947. Govett's Leap Reserve is now included in the Blue Mountains National Park, which was Gazetted in 1959. Blue Mountains Range divides the Grose and Cox's Rivers, with Caley calling it "The Pecorean Forest", Griffith Taylor calling it "Cox's Causeway", and, referring to its Aboriginal usage, it was sometimes called "The Long Pad". "The Dromedary" is a collective name for the peaks of Mounts Hay, Tomah and Banks³⁰² as seen from Sydney.

Refer to Lawson

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- ²⁸⁰ Tourist Sketch Map of the Blue Mountains, 1915
²⁸¹ Tourist Sketch Map of the Blue Mountains, 1915
²⁸² Tourist Sketch Map of the Blue Mountains, 1915
²⁸³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1937, HEC Robinson
²⁸⁴ Map of the Colony of NSW, 20 Jul 1837, Robert Dixon
²⁸⁵ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron
²⁸⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford
²⁸⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford
²⁸⁸ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burraborang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett
²⁸⁹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burraborang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett
²⁹⁰ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee
²⁹¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁹² Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley
²⁹³ Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley
²⁹⁴ Historical Notes Relative to the Blue Mountains National Park Trust, 1977, John Yeaman
²⁹⁵ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library
²⁹⁶ Historical Notes Relative to the Blue Mountains National Park Trust, 1977, John Yeaman
²⁹⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁹⁸ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee
²⁹⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
³⁰⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
³⁰¹ Pictorial Blue Mountains, 1994, John Low
³⁰² Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

Blue Pool,³⁰³ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Blue Pool,³⁰⁴ *Springwood*
Blue Pool Track,³⁰⁵ *Glenbrook*
Wright Street Track,³⁰⁶ *Glenbrook*

Suspended clay particles in the water of Glenbrook Creek refract the sunlight, giving it a deeper blue colour than would normally be apparent. Picnic days and swimming events were held here from 1909, when the Blue Pool Track from the Causeway was constructed. There are two tracks from Wright Street to the Blue Pool, the eastern one dates from 1909, while the western track dates from 1931.

Blue Pup Spur

Refer to Blue Dog Spur

The Bluff Bridge,³⁰⁷ *Linden*
 (Ravine Bridge)³⁰⁸

In 1814 Cox found that a wooden structure needed to be built here to span the small gully at this point, Macquarie naming it in 1815 on his journey to Bathurst. The apparent site of this bridge was rediscovered in 1989.³⁰⁹

(Bluff Head)

Refer to Mount Charles

Bluff Head Ravine,³¹⁰ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

A branch of Carmarthen Brook. Today's Mount Charles was called Bluff Head by George Caley.

Bluff Lookout,³¹¹ *Glenbrook*
Bluff Lookout Track,³¹² *Glenbrook*
The Bluff Reserve,³¹³ *Glenbrook*

The 1934 Track follows the edge of The Bluff between Chalmers and Ross Lookouts, while the track to Emu Road was made in 1969. The pathway, signs and lookout walls were funded by Hugh Chalmers.

The Bluff,³¹⁴ *Katoomba*
Bluff Lookout,³¹⁵ *Katoomba*
Bluff Lookout Track,³¹⁶ *Katoomba*

The Bluff is near Katoomba Falls while Bluff Lookout is near "Culverden" on Cliff Drive, and dates from 1882.

Boar's Head Point,³¹⁷ *Katoomba*
Boar's Head Rock,³¹⁸ *Katoomba*
 (Boar's Head)³¹⁹
 (Boar's Rock)³²⁰
 (Boar's Head Lookout)³²¹
Boar's Head Track,³²² *Katoomba*

Descriptive of the appearance of this rocky outcrop. The Track dates from about 1930.

³⁰³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁰⁴ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

³⁰⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 006

³⁰⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 005

³⁰⁷ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle

³⁰⁸ Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley

³⁰⁹ Blue Mountains Gazette, 20 Sep 1989

³¹⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³¹¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³¹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 011 and 020

³¹³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

³¹⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

³¹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 149

³¹⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 149

³¹⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

³¹⁸ Railway Guide, 1894

³¹⁹ Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains, 15 Jun 1883, WM Cooper

³²⁰ Municipal District Map of Katoomba, 20 Nov 1890

³²¹ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

³²² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 199

Bodington Hill , ³²³ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> (Whipcord Hill) ³²⁴ Bodington Trig , ³²⁵ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Dr George Bodington (1799-1882), English pioneer of TB treatment. ³²⁶ The Hill and Trig were named after the Hospital situated near here, which was founded in 1908.
The Bogey Holes , ³²⁷ <i>Mount Wilson</i> The Bogey Holes Track , ³²⁸ <i>Mount Wilson</i> (Bomburra)	An Aboriginal word of the Sydney area referring to a place for swimming or bathing. ³²⁹ <i>Refer to Liversidge Hill</i>
Bonnie Doon Falls , ³³⁰ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Bonnie Doon Track , ³³¹ <i>Katoomba</i>	The Falls were named by JB North, ³³² who constructed the Track in 1891 as a short cut from his house “Essendene” to Nellie’s Glen. ³³³
Boonderoo Rill , ³³⁴ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “stony ground”.
Boorong Crags , ³³⁵ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> Boorong Gully , ³³⁶ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> (Booth Paddock)	An Aboriginal word meaning “big rock”. <i>Refer to Harold Hodgson Park</i>
The Bora Ground , ³³⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word with a similar meaning to “ceremony”. A stone arrangement used to be located here.
Boronia Point , ³³⁸ <i>Mount Victoria</i> Boronia Point , ³³⁹ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Boronia Point Walk , ³⁴⁰ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	<i>Boronias</i> are a feature of these areas, flowering in spring. The Mount Wilson names date from the 1930s.
Botting’s Lookout , ³⁴¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Walter Botting (1887-1985), track maker and ranger of Katoomba, was involved with constructing the Giant Stairway in 1932 with James McKay, and in 1934 the Prince Henry Cliff Walk.
Bottle Island , ³⁴² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Located on the Warragamba River, the name has not survived. Named by Sir John Jamison in 1818 at the end of his exploratory trip up the river.
Bottleneck Pass , ³⁴³ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Another of the passes down the cliffs of Elphinstone Plateau, the name describing the narrowness of it.

³²³ Blue Mountains Star, 1929-31

³²⁴ Field survey book of the Great Western Highway, 15 Aug 1928

³²⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

³²⁶ Hobby’s Outreach, Vol 8, No 6, Mar/Apr 1998

³²⁷ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

³²⁸ Name suggested by the author

³²⁹ Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary, 1988

³³⁰ The Mountaineer, 1 September 1893

³³¹ The Mountaineer, 1 September 1893

³³² The Mountaineer, 1 September 1893

³³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 194

³³⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³³⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³³⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³³⁷ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

³³⁸ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

³³⁹ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

³⁴⁰ Name suggested by the author

³⁴¹ Plaque and sign observed by the author 1994

³⁴² Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

³⁴³ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

(Bougainville Cataract)	<i>Refer to Wentworth Falls</i>
(The Bowden Ridge)	<i>Refer to Isobel Bowden Ridge</i>
Bowen's Bridge , ³⁴⁴ <i>Mount Irvine</i> Bowen's Creek , ³⁴⁵ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Bowen's Creek Picnic Area , ³⁴⁶ <i>Mount Irvine</i> Parish of Bowen , ³⁴⁷ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	George Meares Countess Bowen, an early settler at Mount Tomah. Bowen's Bridge on Bowen's Creek Road was opened in 1935.
(The Bower)	<i>Refer to The Grotto</i>
Bower Bird Track , ³⁴⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	Located within Wilson Glen, this bird species can be found here.
Boxes Creek , ³⁴⁹ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (The Boxes) ³⁵⁰	Located near River Lett Hill, convicts spent their nights in boxes.
Boyce Gully , ³⁵¹ <i>Blackheath</i> Mount Boyce , ³⁵² <i>Blackheath</i> Mount Boyce Lookout , ³⁵³ <i>Blackheath</i> Mount Boyce Trig , ³⁵⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named after Archdeacon Francis Bertie Boyce (1844-1931), Blackheath resident. The Lookout was opened by Governor Sir Phillip Game in 1923. At 1088 m Mount Boyce is the highest point of the Great Western Highway in the Mountains.
Boyd Lookout , ³⁵⁵ <i>Blackheath</i> Boyd's Beach , ³⁵⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named after Council Reserve Trust Ranger Michael John Boyd (1880-1956), the Lookout was named in 1999 and is located on the Pulpit Rock Track. The Beach was named in 1946 and can be found on Govett's Walk. ³⁵⁷
Bradley Lookout , ³⁵⁸ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named after Walter Bradley, trustee of Govett's Leap Reserve in the 1890s, this overlooks Horseshoe Falls from the northern side.
Brady's Crossing , ³⁵⁹ <i>Springwood</i>	Located where the Western Road used to cross the railway near the Macquarie and Tusculum Roads intersection, local traffic now using an underpass about 80 m to the east. It's possibly named after John Brady, who owned land to the east and south. ³⁶⁰
Braeside Walk , ³⁶¹ <i>Blackheath</i>	Dating from 1937 this a Scottish name, a "brae" being a hillside or steep bank. ³⁶²

³⁴⁴ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

³⁴⁵ Railway Guide, 1879

³⁴⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

³⁴⁷ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000

³⁴⁸ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

³⁴⁹ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁵⁰ William Mylecharane (1843-1917), letter to Blue Mountains Historical Society

³⁵¹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

³⁵² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁵³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁵⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁵⁵ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

³⁵⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 210

³⁵⁷ Correspondence between Brian Fox and Lewis Hodgkinson, May 1998

³⁵⁸ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

³⁵⁹ Penrith to Eskbank map, 1906, Lands Department

³⁶⁰ Map (sheet #80) of Blue Mountain Shire, c1915, HEC Robinson

³⁶¹ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

³⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 220

(Brasfort)

Refer to Wentworth Falls

Breakfast Creek,³⁶³ *Megalong Valley*
(Glenalan Creek)³⁶⁴

Breakfast Creek was previously known partly as Glenraphael Creek and partly as Glenalan Creek. The Track runs along Breakfast Creek from Carlon Creek to Cox's River.

(Glenraphael Creek)³⁶⁵

Breakfast Track,³⁶⁶ *Megalong Valley*

Breakfast Creek,³⁶⁷ *Mount Solitary*

This was named by a party of five in 1894, and may refer to Chinaman's Gully.

Breakfast Creek,³⁶⁸ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Breakfast Creek Walk,³⁶⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

In the early days boats on the Nepean River stopped here for breakfast, the place being known as Breakfast Rock in the late 19th century. The Walk follows the Fire Trail along Pisgah Ridge.

Breakfast Creek Fire Trail,³⁷⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Breakfast Rock,³⁷¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Breakfast Point,³⁷² *Wentworth Falls*

A descriptive name dating from about 1889, along with the track from here to the Valley of the Waters.

Breakfast Point Lookout,³⁷³ *Wentworth Falls*

Breakfast Point,³⁷⁴ *Lapstone*

Constructed as a private platform for RC Want in 1877, a Sydney barrister whose country residence overlooked Knapsack Gully.³⁷⁵ The platform was removed in 1889.

(Breakfast Point Lookout)

Refer to Govett's Leap Lookout

(Breakfast Rock)

Brereton Bend,³⁷⁶ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Professor John Le Gay Brereton (1871-1933), believed to be the first bushwalker along this ridge. He was a friend of the Hall brothers.

Brereton Head,³⁷⁷ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Brereton Ridge,³⁷⁸ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Mount Brereton,³⁷⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

³⁶³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁶⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 5 May 1999

³⁶⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 5 May 1999

³⁶⁶ Name suggested by the author

³⁶⁷ The Mountaineer, 19 October 1894

³⁶⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁶⁹ Name suggested by the author

³⁷⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁷¹ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

³⁷² Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

³⁷³ The Mountaineer Illustrated Tourist Guide, 1917

³⁷⁴ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

³⁷⁵ Blue Mountains Heritage Study Final Report, 1988, Blue Mountains City Council

³⁷⁶ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁷⁷ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁷⁸ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁷⁹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Bridal Veil Falls, ³⁸⁰ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	The Track dates from 1889 and joins Fossil Rock with the Falls via Leura Glen, ³⁸⁶ the middle section having overgrown. Bridal Veil View Lookout dates from 1894.
Bridal Veil Falls Track, ³⁸¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	
Bridal Veil Lookout, ³⁸² <i>Leura</i>	
Bridal Veil View Lookout, ³⁸³ <i>Leura</i>	
(The Railed Point) ³⁸⁴	
(Leura Rail Lookout) ³⁸⁵	
(Bridal Veil Creek)	<i>Refer to Govett's Leap Brook</i>
(Bridal Veil Falls)	
Bride and Bridegroom Cave, ³⁸⁷ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located south of Leura on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk, the exact origin of this feature is unknown.
(Bridegroom Cave) ³⁸⁸	
Bridge of Sighs, ³⁸⁹ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	One of the romantic names of the early 20th century, possibly referring to what visitors do when observing the scenery from this point.
(The Bridle Track, <i>Grose Valley</i>)	<i>Refer to Horse Track</i>
The Bridle Track, ³⁹⁰ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Dating from about 1921 this track may have been made by Mick Boyd as a short cut from "Pasadena" to the Kanimbla Valley. ³⁹¹
Brindle Dog Creek, ³⁹² <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Another of the "dogs". Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
Brindle Dog Ridge, ³⁹³ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
Brindle Pup Gully, ³⁹⁴ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
Brindle Pup Ridge, ³⁹⁵ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
(Brisbane's Crown)	<i>Refer to Flagstaff Hill</i>
Britannia Falls, ³⁹⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Margaret Caroline Britannia Murray, daughter of James Somerville Murray and Elizabeth Lilla Murray. Named by Wentworth Falls trustees in 1898.
(Brittania Falls) ³⁹⁷	
(Broughton Waterhole)	<i>Refer to Victoria</i>
Broughton Waterhole Toll Bar	
Brookside Creek, ³⁹⁸ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Descriptive, one of the early names for Glenbrook.

³⁸⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁸¹ Name suggested by the author

³⁸² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

³⁸³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 169

³⁸⁴ Map of Leura, 1894, Lands Department

³⁸⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

³⁸⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

³⁸⁷ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

³⁸⁸ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

³⁸⁹ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

³⁹⁰ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

³⁹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

³⁹² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁹³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁹⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁹⁵ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

³⁹⁶ The Mountaineer Illustrated Tourist Guide, 1917

³⁹⁷ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

³⁹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

The Brothers , ³⁹⁹ <i>Lawson</i>	Descriptive, another rival to the Three Sisters.
Broula Creek , ⁴⁰⁰ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "trickling water".
Broula Ridge , ⁴⁰¹ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Browett Park , ⁴⁰² <i>Faulconbridge</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
Brown Dog Gully , ⁴⁰³ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Another of the "dogs", named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
Brown Dog Ridge , ⁴⁰⁴ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
Brown's Creek , ⁴⁰⁵ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Robert Brown, botanist, friend and expedition member with George Caley.
Brown's Ridge , ⁴⁰⁶ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Brown's Gap , ⁴⁰⁷ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (Doctor's Gap) ⁴⁰⁸ (Brown's Pass) ⁴⁰⁹ (The Gap) ⁴¹⁰	Possibly Thomas Brown who was police magistrate for the district based at Hartley and who built "Eskbank" ⁴¹¹ in Lithgow, using this Gap as a shortcut. The high rocks on either side had the Aboriginal name of Gnallwarra (qv).
Brown's Swamp , ⁴¹² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
Browntown Oval , ⁴¹³ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Located on a land grant to FH Wilson, "Browntown" may be a mis-spelling of Broughton, as an early name for the area was Broughton Waterhole.
Bruce's Walk , ⁴¹⁴ <i>Lawson to Blackheath</i> (Myers Line) ⁴¹⁵	Opened in 1931, at 19 km it is the third longest single-named track in the mountains. Named after Arthur Bruce who was a surveyor for the railways, the track follows the power line built to serve the railway. The Walk was suggested and promoted by Walter Myers, chief electrical engineer for the NSW Railways. The features along the walk are named after the Blue Mountain Shire President, Councillors, staff and family members, and railway staff. The transmission line itself was going to be named after Walter Myers, but he declined the offer. ⁴¹⁶
Brunet's Hill , ⁴¹⁷ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	Located between Stockyard Creek and The Jungle this is named after Alfred Louis and Effie Jane Brunet, who had a cut-flower nursery at West Pennant Hills. They bought land at Mount Tomah to grow flowers, their gardens eventually being obtained by the Royal Botanic Gardens in the 1970s.

³⁹⁹ Map of the Blue Mountains, Lawson to Lithgow, 1909

⁴⁰⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁰¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁰² Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁴⁰³ Kanangra Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁰⁴ Kanangra Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁰⁵ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁴⁰⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁴⁰⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

⁴⁰⁸ The Great Zig Zag Railway at Lithgow, 1977, William A Bayley

⁴⁰⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁴¹⁰ Railway Guide, 1879

⁴¹¹ "Back to Lithgow" Celebrations, 1927, Back to Lithgow Executive

⁴¹² Lithgow Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

⁴¹³ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

⁴¹⁴ The New Walk, 1933, Railways Department

⁴¹⁵ Correspondence between HE Maiden and Railways Department, 18 Aug 1931

⁴¹⁶ Correspondence relating to Bruce's Walk, 1931, Blue Mountains City Library

⁴¹⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

Buckland Park , ⁴¹⁸ <i>Springwood</i> (Bugeri Creek)	Sir Thomas Buckland KB (1848-1947), philanthropist. <i>Refer to Kanuka Brook</i>
Bulgamatta , ⁴¹⁹ <i>Berambing</i>	The Aboriginal name for this ridge which doesn't appear to have any other name.
Bullaburra ⁴²⁰ (village) (Coleridge) ⁴²¹ Bullaburra Park , ⁴²² <i>Bullaburra</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "blue sky" or "fine weather". The railway station here was opened in 1925.
Bullants Track , ⁴²³ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Bull Paddock)	A track used by the "Bullant" joggers in the 1970s. <i>Refer to Harold Hodgson Park</i>
Bull's Bath , ⁴²⁴ <i>Woodford</i> Bull's Camp , ⁴²⁵ <i>Woodford</i> (Eighteen Mile Hollow) ⁴²⁶ (Twenty Mile Hollow) ⁴²⁷ Bull's Camp Reserve , ⁴²⁸ <i>Woodford</i> Bull's Camp Track , ⁴²⁹ <i>Woodford</i> Bull's Creek , ⁴³⁰ <i>Woodford</i> (Crystal Creek) ⁴³¹ Captain Bull's Seat , ⁴³² <i>Woodford</i> (Captain Bull's Armchair) ⁴³³	Captain John Bull (1806-1901) was the overseer of road reconstruction in 1842 at Eighteen Mile Hollow, known today as Bull's Camp. To confuse matters, this area and Woodford were both referred to as being both eighteen and twenty miles from Emu Ford. Bull's Bath, located below the Highway, is believed to have been made to collect drinking water, and holds about 100 litres. The Track goes to an old railway weir, and Captain Bull's Seat is carved into a rock near the railway overlooking the area, and is said to have been made for Captain Bull as an observation post.
Bunba Yaka Gully , ⁴³⁴ <i>Cedar Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "neck break".
Bunyan Lookout , ⁴³⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	George E Bunyan, resident of Glenbrook.
Bureau Park , ⁴³⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	A site was chosen for a new Primary School and cleared, however the area was on the wrong side (east) of Barton Street. Another area was cleared on the other side (west) and the school was built. The eastern site was declared a Park, and named after the Agricultural Bureau which was once located near here. ⁴³⁷

⁴¹⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴¹⁹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁴²⁰ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

⁴²¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

⁴²² Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, c1928

⁴²³ Bushwalks around Springwood map, Apr 1991, Blue Mountains City Council

⁴²⁴ Blue Mountains Gazette, 19 Dec 1980

⁴²⁵ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882

⁴²⁶ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle

⁴²⁷ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle

⁴²⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴²⁹ Name suggested by the author

⁴³⁰ Parish of Woodford, County of Cook map, 14 Feb 1882

⁴³¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴³² Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle

⁴³³ Australian Railway Historical Society, 23 Mar 1909

⁴³⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴³⁵ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁴³⁶ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

⁴³⁷ Personal comments by Rod and Boz Brooks, Leura, 12 May 1999 (oral history from Simon Brown)

Burgess Falls, ⁴³⁸ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Edward Allen Burgess, killed in action in 1917 in Belgium. A commemorative plaque was erected near the Falls by Hazelbrook residents in 1918 when the Track from Winbourne Road to the Falls was constructed.
Burgess Falls Creek, ⁴³⁹ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	The Bridge commemorates not only Burgess, but all Diggers.
Burgess Track, ⁴⁴⁰ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	
Diggers Bridge, ⁴⁴¹ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	
Burgess Glen, ⁴⁴² <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> (Auburn Glen) ⁴⁴³	Located on Bruce's Walk and named in 1931 after Mr Burgess, a member of Blue Mountain Shire staff. In a letter from Myles Dunphy to the Geographical Names Board he states that it was "known by a few locals" as Auburn Glen. ⁴⁴⁴
Burgessiana Reserve, ⁴⁴⁵ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Named for <i>Eucalyptus burgessiana</i> , a plant endangered by continuing housing development in this area.
Burlamatta Creek, ⁴⁴⁶ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "plenty of possums".
Burrabarroo Lookout, ⁴⁴⁷ <i>Katoomba</i> (Burrabarroo Lookout) ⁴⁴⁸ (Burralaroo Lookout) ⁴⁴⁹	An Aboriginal word meaning "very large stones", ⁴⁵⁰ the name has been mis-spelled "Burralaroo" from about the 1950s.
Burragorang Valley, ⁴⁵¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal name for the area, thought to mean "big waters down deep" or "the great kangaroo's place of escape".
Lake Burragorang, ⁴⁵² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Burra Korain, ⁴⁵³ <i>Grose Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "big wind", Burra Korain is located at the junction of Victoria Creek and the Grose River, Burra Korain Flat refers to the camping area at this point.
Burra Korain Flat, ⁴⁵⁴ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Burra Korain Head, ⁴⁵⁵ <i>Blackheath</i>	
Burra Korain Ridge, ⁴⁵⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	
Burramoko Head, ⁴⁵⁷ <i>Blackheath</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "big rain".
Burramoko Hill, ⁴⁵⁸ <i>Blackheath</i>	
Burramoko Ridge, ⁴⁵⁹ <i>Blackheath</i>	

⁴³⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁴³⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 066

⁴⁴⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 066

⁴⁴¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴⁴² One-Day Walking Tours, 1939, NSW Railway Department

⁴⁴³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁴⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁴⁴⁵ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

⁴⁴⁶ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁴⁷ Katoomba Daily 20 Oct 1934

⁴⁴⁸ Katoomba Daily 18 Oct 1934

⁴⁴⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁵⁰ Katoomba Daily 28 Oct 1934

⁴⁵¹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

⁴⁵² Burragorang Topographic Map 1:25 000, 1st Edition, 1984

⁴⁵³ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁴⁵⁴ Bushwalks in the Blue Mountains leaflet, Aug 1995, Blue Mountains City Council

⁴⁵⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁵⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁵⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁵⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁵⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Burralow Creek, ⁴⁶⁰ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Possibly a local Aboriginal word for the area. The creek was named in 1832, and on Mitchell's map of 1834 is spelled "Buralow". Swamp Valley is the name Caley gave to the area.
Burralow Swamp, ⁴⁶¹ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> (Swamp Valley) ⁴⁶²	
Parish of Burralow, ⁴⁶³ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Burrawang Trail, ⁴⁶⁴ <i>Yellow Rock</i>	An Aboriginal name for the <i>Macrozamia</i> genus of plants which, after processing to remove toxins, have an edible seed.
Bushfire Camp, ⁴⁶⁵ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	One of George Caley's camping places on his expedition to Mount Banks in 1804, when due to lack of care, their campfire escaped and burned 6500 ha.
Bushrangers Cave, ⁴⁶⁶ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> (Kanimbla Caves) ⁴⁶⁷ (Cunimbla Caves) ⁴⁶⁸	According to the Mountaineer newspaper of 25 Aug 1899 a son of John Skeene found some relics here, including a flintlock musket, cobbler's last and a fragment of a Sydney newspaper of 1822, featuring an article concerning bushrangers. ⁴⁶⁹
Bushwalkers Hill, ⁴⁷⁰ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i>	This is named after the Sydney Bushwalkers Club.
Bushwalker's War Memorial, ⁴⁷¹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Located on Splendour Rock this remote Memorial commemorates those who served during the wars. A dawn service is held here each Anzac Day.
Butler's Creek, ⁴⁷² <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Butler was Assistant Surveyor to Mitchell who in 1836 was surveying in this area.
Buttenshaw Bridge, ⁴⁷³ <i>Leura</i> Buttenshaw Park, ⁴⁷⁴ <i>Springwood</i>	EA Buttenshaw, Minister for Lands, opened the second stage of the Prince Henry Cliff Walk in 1936. ⁴⁷⁵
Butterbox Point, ⁴⁷⁶ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> Butterbox Canyon, ⁴⁷⁷ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> (Mount Hay Canyon) ⁴⁷⁸	Named by Cyril Byles about 1918. The Canyon was first explored by the Institute of Technology Bushwalking Club in the 1950s.
Byles Lookout, ⁴⁷⁹ <i>Grose Valley</i> Byles Pass, ⁴⁸⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Marie Byles and Marjorie Shaw of the Sydney Bushwalkers travelled this route in 1929. Frank Walford is credited with the Pass's discovery.

⁴⁶⁰ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁴⁶¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁴⁶² Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁴⁶³ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁴⁶⁴ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁴⁶⁵ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

⁴⁶⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁴⁶⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Mount Victoria, 1882

⁴⁶⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

⁴⁶⁹ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

⁴⁷⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁴⁷¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁷² Picture of Sydney and Strangers Guide to NSW for 1839, James Macle hose

⁴⁷³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁷⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴⁷⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 153

⁴⁷⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁷⁷ Blue Mountains Canyons, 1998, David Noble

⁴⁷⁸ Blue Mountains Canyons, 1998, David Noble

⁴⁷⁹ Map of the Central Blue Mountains, 1961, Dunphy

⁴⁸⁰ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

Caesar's Arch, ⁴⁸¹ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Another of the classical names, possibly named relative to the Coliseum.
Cahill's Lookout, ⁴⁸² <i>Katoomba</i> Cahill's Lookout Track, ⁴⁸³ <i>Katoomba</i>	John Joseph Cahill (1891-1959), Premier of NSW, opened this lookout in 1959, though a rough track had been formed here since the 1940s.
(Calcutta Canyon) Calcutta Falls	<i>Refer to Claustal Canyon</i>
Caley Canyon, ⁴⁸⁴ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> Caley's Haycock, ⁴⁸⁵ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (The Haycock) ⁴⁸⁶ (Rubbish Tip Hill) ⁴⁸⁷ (Arkinstall Hill) ⁴⁸⁸ Caley's Range, ⁴⁸⁹ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> Caley's Repulse, ⁴⁹⁰ <i>Linden</i> (Cayley's Repulse) ⁴⁹¹ Mount Caley, ⁴⁹² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	George Caley (1770-1829) was a botanist and collector for Sir Joseph Banks. In 1804 he crossed the Hawkesbury River with three others and reached Mount Banks. Caley's Repulse at Linden was likely an Aboriginal "signpost", which has had Caley's name erroneously attached to it since 1815. Caley Canyon was first explored by Sydney University Bushwalkers in October 1963.
Callendina Loop, ⁴⁹³ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "swirling waters".
The Camel's Back, ⁴⁹⁴ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Located off Victoria Pass this is the name of the ridge extending south from Mount Victoria (the feature) towards the Kanimbla Valley.
Camel's Hump, ⁴⁹⁵ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (Mount Comrie) ⁴⁹⁶ Camel's Saddle, ⁴⁹⁷ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Named for Barry "The Camel" Dunnett of the Kameruka Bushwalking Club, a pioneer canyoner, the name also alluding to the shape of the ridge here. Camel's Hump was originally called Mount Comrie, after the Hon James Comrie of Northfield.
(The Camp)	<i>Refer to The Rotunda</i>
Camp Cave Hill, ⁴⁹⁸ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive, named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
(Campbell Cataract)	<i>Refer to Wentworth Falls</i>
Campbell Fall, ⁴⁹⁹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Mr Campbell donated funds to aid the construction of the Rodriguez Pass, which crosses Greaves Creek below these falls.

⁴⁸¹ National Parks Journal, Apr 1998, National Parks Association

⁴⁸² Street Directory, c1964, Robinson

⁴⁸³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 200

⁴⁸⁴ Blue Mountains Canyons, 1998, David Noble

⁴⁸⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁸⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁴⁸⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁴⁸⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁴⁸⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁹⁰ Parish of Woodford, County of Cook map, 14 Feb 1882

⁴⁹¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁴⁹² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁹³ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁴⁹⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁴⁹⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁴⁹⁶ Town and Country Journal, 2 June 1871

⁴⁹⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁹⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁴⁹⁹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

Campfire Creek,⁵⁰⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Campfire Creek Track,⁵⁰¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Named by bushwalkers who made campfires near its junction with Glenbrook Creek. The Track dates from 1960-69, including the section forming a loop to the Red Hands Cave Track.

Captain Bull's Seat
 (Captain Bull's Arm Chair)

Refer to Bull's Camp

Carleton Link,⁵⁰² *Leura*

The Link runs between Gladstone Road and the Grand Clifftop Walk.

Carlton Creek,⁵⁰³ *Megalong Valley*
 (Norton's Creek)⁵⁰⁴
Carlton Creek Track,⁵⁰⁵ *Megalong Valley*
Carlton Head,⁵⁰⁶ *Narrow Neck Plateau*
Carlton Head Track,⁵⁰⁷ *Megalong Valley*

Norbert and Alice Carlon were the first white settlers in this area, Carlon Creek was originally called Norton's Creek. Carlon Creek Track follows Carlton Creek from Green Gully to Breakfast Creek, while the Carlton Head Track follows the ridge up to Narrow Neck Plateau, first descended in 1932.

Carmarthen Brook,⁵⁰⁸ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Carmarthen Labyrinth⁵⁰⁹ (area)
Carmarthen Ridge,⁵¹⁰ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Named for Francis Osborne (1751-99), Marquis of Carmarthen, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. The Carmarthen Hills was the original name given to that part of the Blue Mountains north of the Grose River by Governor Phillip in 1788.

(Carmarthen Mountains)
 (Carmarthen Hills)

Refer to Blue Mountains

Carne Wall,⁵¹¹ *Grose Valley*
Mount Carne,⁵¹² *Medlow Bath*

JE Carne, Assistant Government Geologist who studied the coal and shale deposits in the Mountains early in the 20th century.

Caroline Pool,⁵¹³ *Wentworth Falls*

Named by Wentworth Falls trustees in 1898 after Margaret Caroline Britannia Murray, daughter of James Somerville Murray and Elizabeth Lilla Murray. The remains of miners' dam wall can be seen here.⁵¹⁴

Carrington Park,⁵¹⁵ *Katoomba*

Lord Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington (1843-1928) PC GCMG KG, the Governor of NSW from 1885 to 1890.

⁵⁰⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁵⁰¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 015 and 016

⁵⁰² Name suggested by the author

⁵⁰³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁰⁴ County of Cook map, Aug 1907

⁵⁰⁵ Name suggested by the author

⁵⁰⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁰⁷ Name suggested by the author

⁵⁰⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁰⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

⁵¹⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵¹¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵¹² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵¹³ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

⁵¹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 132

⁵¹⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1937, HEC Robinson

The Cascades, <i>Mount Victoria</i> Cascade Creek, ⁵¹⁶ <i>Katoomba</i> Cascade Creek Dams, ⁵¹⁷ <i>Katoomba</i> Cascade Rocks, ⁵¹⁸ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Cascade Track, ⁵¹⁹ <i>Katoomba</i>	All named descriptively, The Cascades are located upstream of Victoria Falls. Three dams were built on Cascade Creek, the middle one in 1905, the lower one in 1926 and the upper one in 1938 in order to supply Katoomba and surrounding areas with water. The Track runs from the southern end of Cascade Street to Katoomba Falls Reserve and dates from 1885-94.
Castle Cliff Trig, ⁵²⁰ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i> Castle Head, ⁵²¹ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i> (Castle Bluff) ⁵²² Castle Head Track, ⁵²³ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i>	Castle Head overlooks the Ruined Castle and the track joins Glenraphael Drive to Castle Head.
(Catalina Park)	<i>Refer to Walford</i>
Cataract Cascades, ⁵²⁴ <i>Mount Victoria</i> Cataract Creek, ⁵²⁵ <i>Lawson</i> Cataract Falls, ⁵²⁶ <i>Lawson</i> (The Cataract) ⁵²⁷	Cataract Cascades are located upstream of Victoria Falls and have been known as this since 1906-08. Cataract Falls are located on the Five Falls Loop and have been called this since at least 1895.
(The Cathedral)	<i>Refer to The Slot</i>
Cathedral of Ferns, ⁵²⁸ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Cathedral of Ferns Walk, ⁵²⁹ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	This small reserve dates from the 1930s.
Cathedral Point, ⁵³⁰ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> Cathedral Point Track, ⁵³¹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	The track runs off the Grand Clifftop Walk out to Cathedral Point.
Cattle Dog Ridge, ⁵³² <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Another of the “dogs”, named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
(The Causeway, <i>Glenbrook</i>)	<i>Refer to Glenbrook Causeway</i>
(The Causeway, <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i>)	<i>Refer to Narrow Neck</i>
Causeway Creek, ⁵³³ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	This creek is below The Causeway or First Narrow Neck.
(Cave Hotel)	<i>Refer to Emu Cave</i>

⁵¹⁶ Katoomba Times, 15 Mar 1890

⁵¹⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵¹⁸ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁵¹⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 181

⁵²⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁵²¹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁵²² Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999

⁵²³ Name suggested by the author

⁵²⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 239

⁵²⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 072

⁵²⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁵²⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

⁵²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 318

⁵³⁰ The Mountaineer Illustrated Tourist Guide, 1917

⁵³¹ Name suggested by the author

⁵³² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵³³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Cave Lookout,⁵³⁴ *Katoomba*

Located on the south-west corner of Reid's Plateau, this lookout is in a small cave.

(Cayley's Repulse)

Refer to Caley's Repulse

(Cecilia Falls)

Refer to Fairy Falls

(Cecilian Falls)

Cecil's Dell,⁵³⁵ *Megalong Valley*

Located in Blackheath Glen south of Mermaid's Cave, the author is unaware who Cecil was.

Cedar Creek,⁵³⁶ *Cedar Valley*

Cedar Creek Track,⁵³⁷ *Cedar Valley*

Cedar Gap,⁵³⁸ *Cedar Valley*

Cedar Head,⁵³⁹ *Cedar Valley*

(Red Head)⁵⁴⁰

Cedar Head Swamp,⁵⁴¹ *Cedar Valley*

Cedar Ridge,⁵⁴² *Cedar Valley*

Cedar Valley⁵⁴³ (area)

Cedar Valley Ridge,⁵⁴⁴ *Cedar Valley*

Cedarland Ridge,⁵⁴⁵ *Cedar Valley*

Little Cedar Creek,⁵⁴⁶ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Little Cedar Gap,⁵⁴⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*

There was much logging of the cedar trees in this area in the late 19th century. Thomas Jones noted the presence of cedar trees in 1818 on his journey down the Cox's River, and Govett noted the name "Cedar Creek" in his report of 1833. Cedar Creek Track runs from the Ruined Castle to Cedar Creek.

Centennial Glen,⁵⁴⁸ *Megalong Valley*

Centennial Glen Creek,⁵⁴⁹ *Megalong Valley*

Centennial Glen Falls,⁵⁵⁰ *Megalong Valley*

Centennial Glen Track,⁵⁵¹ *Megalong Valley*

Centennial Pass,⁵⁵² *Megalong Valley*

Centennial Pass Recreation Reserve,⁵⁵³ *Shipley*

The Glen was named after the Centennial Coffee Palace, which was named in 1888 for the Centenary of Australia and built above the Glen. The Centennial Glen Track runs from Shipley Road to the southern end of Glen and dates from 1887-1908. Around 1908 it was extended to Bundarra Street and in the 1930s extended to the base of Centennial Glen Falls, with a sidetrack to Fort Rock. Centennial Pass in the middle of Collier's Causeway dates from 1930-39.⁵⁵⁴

⁵³⁴ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1997, Keith Painter

⁵³⁵ Blue Mountains Guide, 1887, Batty and Chelcraft

⁵³⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵³⁷ Name suggested by the author

⁵³⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵³⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴⁰ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

⁵⁴¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵⁴⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁴⁸ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

⁵⁴⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁵⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 204

⁵⁵¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 204

⁵⁵² Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912

⁵⁵³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵⁵⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 207

Central Park, ⁵⁵⁵ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> The Centre Basin, ⁵⁵⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Centre Mount, ⁵⁵⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive of their position. Central Park was Gazetted in 1909. ⁵⁵⁸ The Centre Basin is an old name dating from about 1907 for the ledge below the first drop of Wentworth Falls, where the National Pass crosses Jamison Creek. ⁵⁵⁹
Chain Peak, ⁵⁶⁰ <i>Blackheath</i>	Located between Rock Hill and the escarpment near Govett's Leap, this lost name may refer to a surveyor's chain of 22 yards.
Chalmers Lookout, ⁵⁶¹ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Hugh Chalmers of Faulconbridge, a community worker.
Chalmers Memorial Park, ⁵⁶² <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Thomas Robert Chalmers (1911-68), was killed in the 1968 bushfires in Whitecross Road. He was Captain of the Faulconbridge Bush Fire Brigade.
Chaplowe Creek, ⁵⁶³ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
Chapman Park, ⁵⁶⁴ <i>Faulconbridge</i> Chapman Ridge, ⁵⁶⁵ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	Named after Michael Chapman MLA who lived at Linden.
Charles Trig, ⁵⁶⁶ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Mount Charles, ⁵⁶⁷ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (Bluff Head) ⁵⁶⁸	Called Bluff Head by Caley in 1804, the origin of this name is unknown.
Chelmsford Bridge, ⁵⁶⁹ <i>Leura</i>	Lord Chelmsford, Frederick John Napier Thesiger KCMG GCMG, Governor of Queensland 1905-09 and Governor of NSW 1909-13.
Cherry Tree Flat, ⁵⁷⁰ <i>Katoomba</i> (Cherry Tree Hill) ⁵⁷¹	The site of an inn generally known as the "Shepherd and His Flock Inn" had cherry trees planted in the grounds and was located just north of the Explorers Tree.

⁵⁵⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵⁵⁶ Mountaineer Tourist Guide, 1908, Wilson and Co

⁵⁵⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁵⁸ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁵⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 120

⁵⁶⁰ Central Grose Valley, 1935, Ninian Melville

⁵⁶¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁵⁶² Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁵⁶³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:63 360, 1937

⁵⁶⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 27 Apr 1999

⁵⁶⁵ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁵⁶⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁵⁶⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁵⁶⁸ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

⁵⁶⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁵⁷⁰ Romancing the Inns of the Western Road, 1996, Juliette Palmer Frederick

⁵⁷¹ Lithgow Mercury, 1903

Chinaman's Camp,⁵⁷² *Wentworth Falls*
Chinaman's Cave,⁵⁷³ *Medlow Bath*
Chinaman's Gully,⁵⁷⁴ *Mount Solitary*
Chinaman's Hat,⁵⁷⁵ *Mount Wilson*
 (Swiss Chalet)⁵⁷⁶
Chinaman's Loop,⁵⁷⁷ *Mount Wilson*

(Christabel Fall)

Christine's Place,⁵⁷⁸ *Springwood*

(Christmas Swamp)

The Circles,⁵⁷⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Circular Walk,⁵⁸⁰ *Faulconbridge*
Circular Walk,⁵⁸¹ *Mount Wilson*
Circular Walk Falls,⁵⁸² *Mount Wilson*

Claire Glen,⁵⁸³ *Bullaburra*

Clarence⁵⁸⁴ (locality)
Clarence Trig,⁵⁸⁵ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Clarence Tunnel,⁵⁸⁶ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Mount Clarence,⁵⁸⁷ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Clarinda Falls,⁵⁸⁸ *Faulconbridge*

Clarke Head,⁵⁸⁹ *Blackheath*

Chinaman's Camp is located east of the present day Wentworth Falls cemetery, where Chinese people camped while on their way to the goldfields in the 1850s. Chinaman's Cave is located near the Hydro Majestic Hotel, the origin of this name and Chinaman's Gully is unknown. Chinaman's Hat resembles that worn by Chinese immigrants of the early days, the Loop taking in Chinaman's Hat and Pheasants Cave and dating from about 1928.

Refer to Dante's Glen Falls

Located within Fairy Dell this is named for Christine Dawson (1943-98), community worker and Fairy Dell environmental restoration worker.

Refer to Lawson

An arrangement of stones was found here, but disappeared with the construction of the fire trail. It was possibly an Aboriginal site.

The Walk in Faulconbridge dates from 1878-87 and was possibly constructed by the staff of Sir Henry Parkes. A track to the base of the Falls was constructed 1880-89, and extended 1928-29.

Located on Bruce's Walk and named in 1931 after Claire Wilson, wife of Percy Wilson, Blue Mountain Shire President.

Mount Clarence was named by Major Mitchell in 1830 after the Duke of Clarence, and the railway station was named in 1874, though it was moved to a new site when the Lithgow Zig Zag was abandoned. The Tunnel is part of the Lithgow Zig Zag Railway project and is 493 m long.

Named after Clarinda Varney (1813-88) the first wife of Sir Henry Parkes from 1839.

Named after Reverend William Branwhite Clarke (1798-1878), scientist and geologist.

⁵⁷² Hobby's Outreach, Vol 8, No 6, Mar/Apr 1998

⁵⁷³ Walking Tracks map, 1998, Hydro Majestic

⁵⁷⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁷⁵ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁵⁷⁶ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁵⁷⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 317

⁵⁷⁸ Blue Mountains Gazette, 1998

⁵⁷⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁵⁸⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 037

⁵⁸¹ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁵⁸² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 312 and 315

⁵⁸³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵⁸⁴ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

⁵⁸⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁵⁸⁶ Sydney Mail, 7 Nov 1868

⁵⁸⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

⁵⁸⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁵⁸⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Claustral Brook , ⁵⁹⁰ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive, Claustral means “secluded” or “cloister-like”, the original name was Calcutta Canyon, as in “the black hole of Calcutta”. The Canyon was first explored by University of NSW Bushwalking Club and Sydney University Bushwalkers in 1961. The Falls perpetuate the original name.
Claustral Canyon , ⁵⁹¹ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i> (Calcutta Canyon) ⁵⁹²	
Calcutta Falls , ⁵⁹³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Clear Hill , ⁵⁹⁴ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i> (Mount Clear) ⁵⁹⁵	This feature has been called this since at least 1885.
Clear View Lookout , ⁵⁹⁶ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Descriptive of its position.
Cleary’s Lookout , ⁵⁹⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Dan Cleary (1898-1970) and Ken Cleary (1934-53) constructed the Kedumba Pass Bridle Trail in the 1950s, Ken being killed as a result of a rock fall. Dan and his brother Bill constructed the second Kedumba Pass Road 1960-65. ⁵⁹⁸
Cleopatra’s Bath , ⁵⁹⁹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> (Cliff Path)	A local name, this large waterhole is located along Collier’s Causeway. <i>Refer to Sunbath Loop</i>
Cliff Top Track , ⁶⁰⁰ <i>Blackheath</i>	This track links Govett’s Leap Lookout with Evans Lookout. The section from Govett’s Leap Lookout to the top of Govett’s Leap (waterfall) dates from about 1882-85, while the remainder to Evans Lookout dates from 1888-98. ⁶⁰¹
Cliff View Lookout , ⁶⁰² <i>Katoomba</i>	A descriptive name, this is located above Katoomba Falls.
Clissold Reserve , ⁶⁰³ <i>Emu Heights</i>	Possibly named after Thomas Danial Clissold who built the first hospital in Penrith. ⁶⁰⁴
Clwydd Trig Clwydd Valley (Clyde Valley) Parish of Clwydd	<i>Refer to Hartley Valley</i>
CMW Head , ⁶⁰⁵ <i>Cedar Valley</i>	Named after the Coast and Mountain Walkers Club of Sydney.

⁵⁹⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁹¹ Blue Mountains Canyons, 1998, David Noble

⁵⁹² Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁵⁹³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁵⁹⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁵⁹⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵⁹⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁵⁹⁷ Plaque located at lookout, visited by the author 25 Oct 1998

⁵⁹⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 124

⁵⁹⁹ Notes taken by the author during Outdoor Guide course, 1992-94, Blue Mountains TAFE

⁶⁰⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁶⁰¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 208 and 209

⁶⁰² Katoomba Times, 29 June 1889

⁶⁰³ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

⁶⁰⁴ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

⁶⁰⁵ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

Coachwood Glen,⁶⁰⁶ *Megalong Valley*
Coachwood Glen Nature Trail,⁶⁰⁷ *Megalong Valley*

Coachwood Gorge,⁶⁰⁸ *Jamison Valley*
Coachwood Pass,⁶⁰⁹ *Megalong Valley*
(Mitchell's Pass)⁶¹⁰

(Coal Mine Gully)

Coates Park,⁶¹² *Hazelbrook*

(Coleridge)

The Coliseum,⁶¹⁴ *Medlow Bath*
Coliseum Pass,⁶¹⁵ *Medlow Bath*

Colletts Swamp Creek,⁶¹⁶ *Hartley Valley*

Collier's Causeway,⁶¹⁷ *Megalong Valley*
Collier's Lookout,⁶¹⁸ *Shipley*

Colo Shire⁶²⁰ (area)

Community Hall Park,⁶²² *Mount Riverview*

Cone Stick Corner,⁶²³ *Blackheath*

Conleroy Hill,⁶²⁴ *Bullaburra*

Coachwood trees (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) are prevalent here. The Nature Trail was built by the Blackheath Rotary Club in 1965-66, and extended in 1967-68.⁶¹¹ The Gorge is located below Vulcan's Forge on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk. The Pass runs from Megalong Valley up to Narrow Neck, a coachwood tree being used to assist in the climb. The earlier name refers to Campbell Mitchell, discoverer of kerosene shale in the Megalong Valley in 1870.

Refer to Blackheath Glen

Gazetted in 1933,⁶¹³ this is named after Joseph Farrer Coates, MLC, who was a minister in the government of Jack Lang.

Refer to Bullaburra

An amphitheatre-shaped formation below the Hydro Majestic Hotel, the Pass was built 1893-1902.

Named after Pearce Collits (note spelling), who ran the Golden Fleece Inn, now known as Collits Inn, at Hartley Vale from 1823.

Henry Justice Collier (1856-1933) was a Reserve Trustee, alderman of Blue Mountain Shire Council 1908-13 and Mayor of Blackheath 1922-23. The track was made in 1916 and the lookout was named in 1933.⁶¹⁹

"Colo" is a Gundungurra Aboriginal name for the koala.⁶²¹

Descriptive.

Located on the Fairfax Heritage Track these plants (*Petrophile* genus) are so named as their fruit pods are cone-shaped.

Near Godfrey's Hill, the origin of the name is unknown.

⁶⁰⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁰⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 252

⁶⁰⁸ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

⁶⁰⁹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burratorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

⁶¹⁰ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burratorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

⁶¹¹ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁶¹² Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁶¹³ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁶¹⁴ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

⁶¹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 202

⁶¹⁶ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶¹⁷ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

⁶¹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁶¹⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203 and 206

⁶²⁰ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁶²¹ Letter from Jim Barrett to the author, 8 Dec 1998

⁶²² Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

⁶²³ Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service

⁶²⁴ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

The Conservation Hut,⁶²⁵ *Wentworth Falls*
(The Hut)⁶²⁶

The original “hut” tea rooms were built in 1929-30, upgraded in the 1960s and again in the 1990s. The Blue Mountains Conservation Society have held their meetings here since 1963, promoting the conservation of nature in the Blue Mountains.

Convent Corner,⁶²⁷ *Katoomba*

Along a now deviated section of the Great Western Highway this sharp bend was near Katoomba Court House. The Mount St Mary’s Ladies College and Convent was built in 1909, closed in 1974 and is known today as the Renaissance Centre.

Convict Pool,⁶²⁸ *Woodford*
(Convict Well)⁶²⁹
Convicts Cave,⁶³⁰ *Woodford*

Convict Pool is a man-made dam below Mabel Falls and dating from about the late 1870s, well after the convict era.⁶³¹ Convicts Cave at Bull’s Camp is a hollow cut into the rock and was used for storage, but not to house convicts.

Cooba Bay,⁶³² *Kedumba Valley*
Parish of Cooba,⁶³³ *Kedumba Valley*

Named by surveyor Robert Dixon 1828-33, an Aboriginal name for the area meaning “high mountain”.

Cook’s Crossing,⁶³⁴ *Jamison Valley*

Named for Prime Minister Joseph Cook who was Member for Lithgow, the old Katoomba coal mines are nearby, so this is an appropriate name here.

County of Cook⁶³⁵ (area)

Named for Captain James Cook.

Coolana Brook,⁶³⁶ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

An Aboriginal word meaning “young boy”.

Cooma Rocks,⁶³⁷ *Medlow Bath*

An Aboriginal word meaning “lake”, “sandbank” or “one”.⁶³⁸

Parish of Coomassie,⁶³⁹ *Faulconbridge*

The explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904) wrote a book entitled “British Campaigns In Coomassie and Magdala”. Kumasi is a place in Ghana, and the spelling has changed over time. “Coomassie” was the name of a house in Faulconbridge.

Copeland’s Lookout,⁶⁴⁰ *Katoomba*
Copeland’s Lookout Track,⁶⁴¹ *Katoomba*
Copeland’s Pass,⁶⁴² *Jamison Valley*

A builder in Katoomba, William Raeburn Copeland found a way into the Jamison Valley via Sublime Point in 1893, now known as Copeland’s Pass. He was also an alderman on Katoomba Municipal Council 1892-94 and 1901-04.⁶⁴³ The Track to the Lookout was constructed 1885-98.

⁶²⁵ Hut News number 139, Feb 1999, Blue Mountains Conservation Society

⁶²⁶ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁶²⁷ Town Clerk’s Report to Katoomba Municipal Council for 1932-34, 29 Oct 1934

⁶²⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁶²⁹ Blue Mountains Encyclopaedia, 1926-27

⁶³⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁶³¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045

⁶³² Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶³³ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶³⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁶³⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶³⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶³⁷ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

⁶³⁸ NSW Aboriginal Place Names, 1950, Frederick D McCarthy

⁶³⁹ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁶⁴⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁶⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 171

⁶⁴² How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁶⁴³ Personal notes and comments, 22 Mar 1999, John Low

Coppabella Crossing , ⁶⁴⁴ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Coppabella Picnic Area , ⁶⁴⁵ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Located south of Hazelbrook and named in 1972, this is an Aboriginal word meaning, appropriately, “crossing place”. ⁶⁴⁶
Cora Linn Cascades , ⁶⁴⁷ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Named after a place in Scotland which it supposedly resembles, this is where Govett’s Creek enters the Grose River.
Coreena Trail , ⁶⁴⁸ <i>Yellow Rock</i>	The Aboriginal word “Coreen” means “last of the hills” ⁶⁴⁹ and is appropriate here only when one is heading east.
Corinne Creek , ⁶⁵⁰ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
Corner Lookout , ⁶⁵¹ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located on the eastern corner of Reid’s Plateau.
Coronation Park , ⁶⁵² <i>Wentworth Falls</i> (Corowal Mount)	Named in 1953 to celebrate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II (1926-). <i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
Corral Creek , ⁶⁵³ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i> Corral Swamp , ⁶⁵⁴ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i>	Named around 1925 the early settlers “corralled” their cattle here.
Corridor of Oaks	<i>Refer to Prime Ministers’ Corridor of Oaks</i>
Cosy Nook , ⁶⁵⁵ <i>Hazelbrook</i> (Cox’s Causeway)	Another of the early names, now lost. <i>Refer to Blue Mountains Range</i>
Cox’s Cave , ⁶⁵⁶ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	This was apparently not named after William Cox, though who Mr Cox was may never be known, a local legend is that he was yet another bushranger. ⁶⁵⁷

⁶⁴⁴ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

⁶⁴⁵ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

⁶⁴⁶ NSW Aboriginal Place Names, 1950, Frederick D McCarthy

⁶⁴⁷ The Mountaineer, 15 Mar 1895

⁶⁴⁸ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁶⁴⁹ NSW Aboriginal Place Names, 1950, Frederick D McCarthy

⁶⁵⁰ Parish of Linden, County of Cook map, Jan 1893

⁶⁵¹ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

⁶⁵² Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

⁶⁵³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁵⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁵⁵ Blue Mountains Encyclopaedia, 1926-27

⁶⁵⁶ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Mount Victoria, 1882

⁶⁵⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 256

Cox's Downfall,⁶⁵⁸ *Faulconbridge*
Cox's Pass,⁶⁵⁹ *Hartley Valley*
 (The Big Hill)⁶⁶⁰
Cox's River⁶⁶¹
Cox's River Arm,⁶⁶² *Kedumba Valley*
Cox's Road,⁶⁶³ *Lapstone to Hartley Valley*
 (Old Gold Road, *Medlow Bath*)⁶⁶⁴

Named for William Cox (1764-1837), roadbuilder, Cox's Downfall is west of the Lily Pond and Cox's Pass was named by Macquarie in 1815. Cox's River begins north of Wallerawang and eventually flows into Lake Burragorang. Cox's Road was constructed in 1814 from Emu Plains to Bathurst and today's Great Western Highway follows it fairly closely. Very little of the original formation remains, with visible sections at Linden,⁶⁶⁵ Katoomba,⁶⁶⁶ and Mount York⁶⁶⁷. The Medlow Bath section was described by Mark Foy as The Old Gold Road, referring to the increase in its use during the 1850s gold rush. The Mount York section was reopened as a walking track in 1894.

Crab Creek,⁶⁶⁸ *Mount Wilson*

This creek was noted for its yabbies.

Craigend Street Track,⁶⁶⁹ *Leura*

Dating from about 1894 this track runs from Craigend Street to Cliff Drive.⁶⁷⁰ Alfred James Craig was an alderman on Katoomba Municipal Council 1900-05 and 1911-14,⁶⁷¹ and Mayor 1904-05. He was also an alderman of Blue Mountain Shire Council 1906-11.

Crater Ridges,⁶⁷² *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Big Crater Creek,⁶⁷³ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Big Crater Ridge,⁶⁷⁴ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Little Crater Creek,⁶⁷⁵ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Little Crater Ridge,⁶⁷⁶ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Refers to the volcanic origin of the area. Named by either the Hall brothers or the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.⁶⁷⁷

Crayfish Creek,⁶⁷⁸ *Blackheath*
 (Goorama Creek)⁶⁷⁹

Descriptive, referring to yabbies, Goorama is an Aboriginal word meaning "long glade".

The Crevasse

Refer to Hanging Rock

Cripple Creek,⁶⁸⁰ *Warrimoo*
Cripple Creek Reserve,⁶⁸¹ *Blaxland*

Origin unknown, though perhaps it refers to a past accident.

⁶⁵⁸ Map (sheet #79) of Blue Mountain Shire, c1915, HEC Robinson

⁶⁵⁹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

⁶⁶⁰ Fourteen Journeys, 1965, George Mackaness

⁶⁶¹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

⁶⁶² Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁶³ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁶⁴ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

⁶⁶⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 047

⁶⁶⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 189

⁶⁶⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 271

⁶⁶⁸ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

⁶⁶⁹ Name suggested by the author

⁶⁷⁰ Sydney Street Directory 1st edition, 1994, Sydway

⁶⁷¹ Personal notes and comments, 22 Mar 1998, John Low

⁶⁷² A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁶⁷³ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁶⁷⁴ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁶⁷⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁶⁷⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁶⁷⁷ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁶⁷⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁷⁹ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

⁶⁸⁰ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁶⁸¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

Cripps Lookout, ⁶⁸² <i>Blackheath</i>	Named in 1939 after William Sidney Cripps (1873-1947), Blue Mountain Shire Councillor 1934-37 and Mayor of Blackheath 1933-39 and 1942-43. ⁶⁸³
The Cross Roads, ⁶⁸⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	The junction of Shipley, Megalong and Centennial Glen Roads.
Crouching Lion	<i>Refer to The Lion</i>
Crown Reserve, ⁶⁸⁵ <i>Glenbrook</i>	This Reserve to the north of Glenbrook doesn't appear to have any other name.
(The Crushers) (The Crushers Waterfall)	<i>Refer to Katoomba</i>
(Crystal Creek)	<i>Refer to Bull's Creek</i>
Cullen Lookout, ⁶⁸⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named after Leonard Cullen (1893-1971), a member of the Blue Mountains Sights Reserve Trust, this lookout is located above the falls at Govett's Leap.
(Cunimbla Caves)	<i>Refer to Bushrangers Cave</i>
(Cunimbla Pass)	<i>Refer to Little Zig Zag</i>
(Cunimbla Valley)	<i>Refer to Kanimbla Valley</i>
Cup and Saucer Falls, ⁶⁸⁷ <i>Lawson</i>	These falls are thought to be in South Lawson, and may be known today by another name.
(Currajong)	<i>Refer to Kurrajong Heights</i>
Cut Rock, ⁶⁸⁸ <i>Kurrajong Heights</i>	Dates from 1830 and descriptive of how the road here was constructed.
Cyclorama Point (Lookout), ⁶⁸⁹ <i>Katoomba</i>	A wide view is available from this point, reputed to be the highest point in Katoomba. The constructed lookout here dates from 1935-37. ⁶⁹⁰
Dadder Cave, ⁶⁹¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Dadder Pool, ⁶⁹² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Dadder Ridge, ⁶⁹³ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Derived from "death adder", these places were probably named by the Hall brothers.
Dallang Rill, ⁶⁹⁴ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "cold".

⁶⁸² Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

⁶⁸³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 219

⁶⁸⁴ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

⁶⁸⁵ Sydney Street Directory 1st edition, 1994, Sydway

⁶⁸⁶ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

⁶⁸⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071

⁶⁸⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁶⁸⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁶⁹⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 156

⁶⁹¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁶⁹² A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁶⁹³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁶⁹⁴ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

Dallawang Creek, ⁶⁹⁵ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word for the rough-barked apple tree <i>Angophora floribunda</i> .
Dallawang Head, ⁶⁹⁶ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Dallawang Mountain, ⁶⁹⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Dallawang Ridge, ⁶⁹⁸ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Dallawang Saddle, ⁶⁹⁹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Dallawang Walls, ⁷⁰⁰ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	
Dalley Lookout, ⁷⁰¹ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located somewhere to the north of Katoomba with Parkes and Robertson Lookouts, this is likely to have been named for William Bede Dalley (1831-88), a politician and Commissioner for Emigration with Sir Henry Parkes in 1861.
Dalpura Creek, ⁷⁰² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “quiet” or “peaceful”.
Dalpura Head, ⁷⁰³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Dalpura Ridge, ⁷⁰⁴ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Daly Lookout, ⁷⁰⁵ <i>Blackheath</i>	The Lookout is located on the Pulpit Rock Track. Daly’s Castle is an 1899 “lost” lookout near the bottom of Williams Track which runs down the cliffs at Govett’s Leap. James J Daly, with Tomas Rodriguez, promoted the track when it was under construction.
Daly’s Castle, ⁷⁰⁶ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Dante’s Glen, ⁷⁰⁷ <i>Lawson</i>	Possibly named by Dr Charles Badham, who owned land in the area and created some “glen walks”. He was a professor of Classics and Logic at Sydney University 1867-84. ⁷¹² A Public Reserve was notified in 1917 comprising Dante’s Glen, Fairy Falls and St Michael’s Falls. ⁷¹³ Dante’s
Dante’s Glen Falls, ⁷⁰⁸ <i>Lawson</i>	Glen Falls was called Christabel Fall by 1882 but renamed by the 1890s, ⁷¹⁴ the name being possibly Christabel Lucy Hay who died aged 8, a daughter of Joseph Hay. The Track from the road to Dante’s Glen was constructed 1878-82.
(Christabel Fall) ⁷⁰⁹	
(Christabel Glen) ⁷¹⁰	
Dante’s Glen Track, ⁷¹¹ <i>Lawson</i>	
Dardanelles Pass, ⁷¹⁵ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Commemorates the Anzac landings at Gallipoli. The track was constructed by ranger Jim McKay in 1915, and was designed to link in with his proposed Giant Stairway.

⁶⁹⁵ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁹⁶ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁹⁷ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁹⁸ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁶⁹⁹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁰⁰ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁰¹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

⁷⁰² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁰³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁰⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁰⁵ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

⁷⁰⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 225

⁷⁰⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

⁷⁰⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁷⁰⁹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

⁷¹⁰ Pleasure Resorts of NSW, 1894, Plummer

⁷¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 076

⁷¹² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷¹³ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷¹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071

⁷¹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 139

Dargan⁷¹⁶ (locality)
Dargan's Creek,⁷¹⁷ *Hartley Valley*
 (Dargin's Creek)⁷¹⁸

Located near Clarence and dating from about 1840 this is possibly named for Thomas Dargin⁷¹⁹ (note spelling), a road worker who was "improving the pass" at Mount Tomah.

Dark's Cave,⁷²⁰ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
 (Jerrikellimi Cave)⁷²¹
Dark's Common,⁷²² *Lapstone*
Dark's Common Track,⁷²³ *Lapstone*

Eleanor (1901-85) and Dr Eric Dark used the Cave as a retreat, particularly during the anti-communist period when their political views were not encouraged. Eleanor named it Jerrikellimi, an Aboriginal word meaning "retreat of the Dark People", a likely reference to both themselves and the disappearing Aboriginal culture. Dark's Common is named after their son Michael, who led the campaign to prevent a housing development being built there in the 1970s.⁷²⁴ A railway was used to transport materials from Glenbrook and Lapstone to the construction site of the railway deviation in 1911-12, the current Track following this.

Dark Creek,⁷²⁵ *Devil's Wilderness*
Dark Valley,⁷²⁶ *Devil's Wilderness*

Descriptive, and named by Caley in 1804.

Darley Park,⁷²⁷ *Katoomba*
Darley's Walk,⁷²⁸ *Katoomba*
Lady Darley's Lookout,⁷²⁹ *Katoomba*

Named for Sir Frederick Matthew Darley KCMG GCMG, Administrator of NSW in 1893, 1895, 1899 and 1900-02 and his wife. He visited Katoomba in 1889 where he built "Lilianfels". The Walk was known as this in 1898, running from Lilianfels to Lady Darley's Lookout, onto the Three Sisters and north towards Leura. The Park was proclaimed in 1909.

Darling Causeway,⁷³⁰ *Mount Victoria to Bell*
 (Darling's Causeway)⁷³¹

Named "Darling's Causeway" by Hamilton Hume in 1827 after Governor Sir Ralph Darling (1775-1858).

Daruk Camping Area,⁷³² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Named after the Daruk, the Aboriginal tribe inhabiting the western plains of the Sydney Basin, through to the northern Blue Mountains. In the Mountains area they have boundaries with the Gundungurra to the south and the Wiradjuri to the west. The Daruk Camping Area was created when Euroka became part of the Blue Mountains National Park in the 1960s.

Darwin's Walk,⁷³³ *Wentworth Falls*

Charles Darwin (1809-82), naturalist, who visited the Mountains in 1836. He followed an 1830s pad from the Weatherboard Inn, as did Baron Charles von Hugel in 1834 and Louisa Ann Meredith (1812-95) in 1839. The southern end around Weeping Rock dates from 1878-94 and most of the track was reconstructed 1986-89.

⁷¹⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 27 Apr 1999

⁷¹⁷ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷¹⁸ Sydney Morning Herald, 4 July 1851

⁷¹⁹ The Australian, 17 and 20 October 1840

⁷²⁰ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁷²¹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁷²² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 008

⁷²³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 008

⁷²⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 008

⁷²⁵ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁷²⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁷²⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

⁷²⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷³⁰ Sketch Map of the Roads to Bathurst, Dec 1827

⁷³¹ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

⁷³² Map of Euroka Camping Area, National Parks and Wildlife Service

⁷³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 095 and 112

Dash's Cave, ⁷³⁴ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Charles Lawson Dash, Katoomba real estate agent and alderman on Katoomba Municipal Council 1909-26, and Mayor 1916-18 and 1920-21. This feature is located on Lindeman Pass.
David Crevasse	<i>Refer to Edgeworth David Head</i>
Davies Park, ⁷³⁵ <i>Springwood</i>	Wynne Weston Davies (c1891-1963) was a commercial artist in the 1930s-40s who subdivided some land near here. He was also a councillor for Blue Mountain Shire 1941-47 and Blue Mountains City in 1947.
Davy's Camp, ⁷³⁶ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Jimmy Davy, stockman, attended a cattlemen's camp here.
Dawes Creek, ⁷³⁷ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Dawes Park, ⁷³⁸ <i>Linden</i> Dawes Ridge, ⁷³⁹ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	Lieutenant William Dawes (1762-1836) explored this area in 1789. Dawes Park was reserved in 1883. ⁷⁴⁰
Daylight Tunnel, ⁷⁴¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	A tunnel was driven under Dog Face Rock in 1890 to allow coal skips to travel to and from the mines. ⁷⁴² It is now impassable due to the landslide of 1931.
Deane Trig, ⁷⁴³ <i>Glenbrook</i> (Deane's Valley) (Debert's Knob)	Henry Deane and William Smith Deane were local identities. <i>Refer to Valley Heights</i> <i>Refer to Mount Debert</i>
Deep Creek, ⁷⁴⁴ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Deep Ravine, ⁷⁴⁵ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (Deep Ravine Creek) ⁷⁴⁶	Descriptive.
Delaney Reserve, ⁷⁴⁷ <i>Shipley</i> (Delaney Park) ⁷⁴⁸	Named for Nicholas Delaney (1855-1928), a local identity, as Marjorie Palling, daughter of Nicholas suggested something be named after her father. ⁷⁴⁹
Delaney's Valley, ⁷⁵⁰ <i>Katoomba</i> (Delaney's Glen) ⁷⁵¹	Delaney's Valley was named in 1931 as part of Bruce's Walk after RT Delaney, a staff member of the railways.

⁷³⁴ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁷³⁵ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁷³⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷³⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷³⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷³⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁴⁰ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 136

⁷⁴² Walking Tracks at Echo Point and the Three Sisters, c1998, National Parks and Wildlife Service

⁷⁴³ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁷⁴⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 104

⁷⁴⁵ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁴⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:63 360, 1937

⁷⁴⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁴⁸ Anywhere Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1956, Bennett

⁷⁴⁹ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷⁵⁰ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁷⁵¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

Den Fenella,⁷⁵² *Wentworth Falls*
Den Fenella Creek,⁷⁵³ *Jamison Valley*
Den Fenella Falls,⁷⁵⁴ *Jamison Valley*
Den Fenella Lookout,⁷⁵⁵ *Wentworth Falls*

(Denham Falls)

Denison Lookout,⁷⁵⁷ *Leura*
 (James Lookout)⁷⁵⁸

Dennarque Hill,⁷⁶⁰ *Mount Wilson*

(The Devil's Elbow)

Devil's Hole,⁷⁶² *Megalong Valley*
Devil's Hole Creek,⁷⁶³ *Megalong Valley*
Devil's Hole Track,⁷⁶⁴ *Megalong Valley*

Devil's Wilderness⁷⁶⁵ (area)

Diamond Creek,⁷⁶⁶ *Megalong Valley*
 (First Water Creek)⁷⁶⁷
Diamond Falls,⁷⁶⁸ *Megalong Valley*
 (Diamond Spray Falls)⁷⁶⁹
Diamond Falls Track,⁷⁷⁰ *Megalong Valley*
Diamond Swamp,⁷⁷¹ *Megalong Valley*

Named about 1888-92 after Captain Somerville Murray's home town of Den Fenella in Scotland.⁷⁵⁶ "Den" is a Scots dialect word for a deep hollow or a narrow cleft, while "Fenella" was the wife of a Lord during the reign of King Kenneth of Scotland in the 9th century.

Refer to Pyramid Fall

Named for Sir William Thomas Denison KCB (1804-71), Governor-General of Australia 1855-61. Formerly called James Lookout, possibly named after George James, mayor of Katoomba Municipality 1909-10 and 1914-16. This feature was located in Denison Road, North Leura.⁷⁵⁹

The Daruk name for one of the three varieties of tree fern, the other two being Beowang and Yarrowa.⁷⁶¹ At 1040 m this hill is one of the three crests of Mount Wilson.

Refer to The Elbow

The Devil's Hole was an Aboriginal route used by miners from Glen Shale Mine in Megalong Valley to get to Katoomba in 1892-97. The constructed Track dates from about 1892.

Named by Caley who had a hard time traversing this area in 1804.

Diamond Falls was so named around 1925 as the water sparkles like diamonds at certain times of day. The track links Glenraphael Drive with Diamond Falls.

⁷⁵² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷⁵³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷⁵⁴ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, c1928

⁷⁵⁵ Bushwalks in the Blue Mountains, 1995, Blue Mountains Tourism Authority

⁷⁵⁶ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷⁵⁷ Katoomba Times, 25 May 1889

⁷⁵⁸ Katoomba Times, 25 May 1889

⁷⁵⁹ Personal comments by Rod and Boz Brooks, Leura, 12 May 1999

⁷⁶⁰ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

⁷⁶¹ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

⁷⁶² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷⁶³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁶⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 196 and 320

⁷⁶⁵ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

⁷⁶⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁶⁷ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

⁷⁶⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁶⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 5 May 1999

⁷⁷⁰ Name suggested by the author

⁷⁷¹ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

Dickson's Ladders,⁷⁷² *Megalong Valley*
(Dixon's Ladders)⁷⁷³
(Water Board Ladders)⁷⁷⁴

The original wire ladders here were used as an access route for miners between the Megalong Valley and Narrow Neck Plateau. William Dickson (incorrectly spelled Dixon)⁷⁷⁵ who worked for JB North, was an expert in splicing wire rope and was responsible for maintaining the haulage cables of North's tramways. He constructed the ladders about 1893, and they were dismantled in 1923 as they were considered unsafe. The Water Board, now known as Sydney Water, rebuilt them in the 1960s as they were needed to access their pipeline, though in 1998 the Fish River Water Supply, who now control access to the ladders, recommended their closure as they "fail to comply with Occupational Health and Safety regulations".⁷⁷⁶

Digger Cooper Reserve,⁷⁷⁷ *Leura*

An island of bush located west of the Sorensen Bridge and between sections of the old and current Highways. Named in 1998 after an employee of Blue Mountains City Council, from a suggestion by Hugh Doggett.⁷⁷⁸

Diggers Bridge

Refer to Burgess Falls

Dingo Creek,⁷⁷⁹ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Dingo Gap,⁷⁸⁰ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Little Dingo Gully,⁷⁸¹ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Little Dingo Hill,⁷⁸² *Wild Dog Mountains*
Little Dingo Ridge,⁷⁸³ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Mount Dingo,⁷⁸⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32, after a Port Jackson Aboriginal word meaning "native dog".

(The Dining Hall)

Refer to Leura Forest

Discovery Grotto,⁷⁸⁵ *Woodford*

Located within Wilson Glen this is named for the National Parks and Wildlife Service's *Discovery* activities.

Dismal Dingle,⁷⁸⁶ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Descriptive, and named by George Caley in 1804.

(Dixon's Ladders)

Refer to Dickson's Ladders

⁷⁷² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

⁷⁷³ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁷⁷⁴ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁷⁷⁵ Personal notes and comments from Brian Fox, 3 May 1999, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷⁷⁶ Letter from Fish River Water Supply to National Parks and Wildlife Service, Blackheath, 3 Dec 1998

⁷⁷⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

⁷⁷⁸ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

⁷⁷⁹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸⁵ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

⁷⁸⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Docker Buttress,⁷⁸⁷ *Grose Valley*
Docker Head,⁷⁸⁸ *Blackheath*
Docker's Ladder,⁷⁸⁹ *Grose Valley*
Docker's Lookout,⁷⁹⁰ *Blackheath*
Docker's Track,⁷⁹¹ *Grose Valley*

Named for Ernest Brougham Docker (born 1842). A District Court Judge in 1880, and an amateur photographer, he was a member of the party that Eccleston du Faur took to the Grose Valley in 1875. The original 1878 Ladders are on Docker's Track which joins Perry's Lookdown with Blue Gum Forest, and were replaced by stone steps in 1946.⁷⁹² The Lookout is located on the cliff edge, south-east of Perry's Lookdown.

(Doctor's Gap)

Refer to Brown's Gap

Dr Alex Allen Memorial Park,⁷⁹³ *Katoomba*

Located on the corner of Lurline and Waratah Streets, this is named for the Dr Alexander Stewart Allen (1871-1967) a local resident who first suggested the construction of Cliff Drive in 1923.⁷⁹⁴

Dog Face Rock,⁷⁹⁵ *Katoomba*

Originally descriptive of the shape of the cliff, it was altered when part of the cliff fell into the Jamison Valley in January 1931. According to the "Blue Mountains Star" the cliff was moving on 31 Jan 1931, and had fallen within a week.

(The Dog's Terrace)

Refer to Blue Dog Track

Double Echo Point,⁷⁹⁶ *Shipley*
 (Echo Point)⁷⁹⁷

Double Echo Track,⁷⁹⁸ *Shipley*

Dating from about 1920-30, access to this lookout has been closed by the property owners since 1995. The Track continues past Double Echo Point down a ridge to Blackheath Glen Reserve.

Double Hill,⁷⁹⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.

Douglas Smith Memorial Park,⁸⁰⁰ *Glenbrook*

Douglas Smith donated the land for this park in 1981.

Douglas Square,⁸⁰¹ *Lawson*
 (Grand Reserve)⁸⁰²

Created in 1898 and renamed in 1918, the origin of the name is unknown.

(The Dromedary)

Refer to Blue Mountains

⁷⁸⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁷⁸⁹ Railway Guide, 1879

⁷⁹⁰ Name suggested by the author

⁷⁹¹ Name suggested by the author

⁷⁹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 223

⁷⁹³ Orthophoto map of Katoomba 1:4000 U2860-3, Jan 1979

⁷⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 156

⁷⁹⁵ Blue Mountains Star, 31 January 1931

⁷⁹⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 249 and 250

⁷⁹⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁷⁹⁸ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

⁷⁹⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁰⁰ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

⁸⁰¹ Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley

⁸⁰² Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley

Du Faur Butress,⁸⁰³ *Grose Valley*
Du Faur Creek,⁸⁰⁴ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Du Faur Head,⁸⁰⁵ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Du Faur's Lookout,⁸⁰⁶ *Mount Wilson*
Du Faur's Rocks,⁸⁰⁷ *Mount Wilson*
Du Faur's Walk,⁸⁰⁸ *Mount Wilson*

(Du Faur's Track)

Duck Hole,⁸⁰⁹ *Blaxland*
Duck Hole,⁸¹⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Duck Hole Track,⁸¹¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Duddawarra Bridge,⁸¹² *Hartley Valley*

Duff's Steps,⁸¹⁴ *Katoomba*
(Lewis Duff's Nine Steps)⁸¹⁵

Duke and Duchess of York Lookout,⁸¹⁶
Katoomba

Dunbar's Flat,⁸¹⁷ *Megalong Valley*
Dunbar Falls,⁸¹⁸ *Megalong Valley*

Duncan's Pass,⁸¹⁹ *Wild Dog Mountains*
(Wallaby Track)⁸²⁰

Dunn's Leap,⁸²¹ *Mount Victoria*

Eccleston Frederick du Faur (1832-1915), chief draftsman with the Surveyor-Generals Office (1863-81), who owned land at Mount Wilson. He explored the Grose Valley and persuaded the government to reserve Ku-Ring-Gai Chase as a park. The Lookout dates from about 1925 and the Walk runs from Du Faur's Rocks Road, including Chinaman's Hat.

Refer to Engineers Track

The Duck Hole at Blaxland is on Florabella Pass. Ducks were said to frequent the waterhole on Glenbrook Creek in the Blue Labyrinth, which provided water for the steam trains from 1877-84. The Track runs from Bennett Street to the Duck Hole (1903) then on to St Helena Ridge (1960-69).

Said to be an Aboriginal word meaning "dirty water",⁸¹³ the author believes this to be an Aboriginalised version of the English words.

The location of these to the north of Katoomba is unknown, but are possibly on Yosemite Creek. Lewis Duff was an alderman on Katoomba Municipal Council 1894-1911. He was Mayor 1901-03 and 1906-09.

The Duke of York (later to be King George VI) and the Duchess of York (now the Queen Mother) visited Echo Point in 1927.

Dunbar's Flat was the name of the mining village that once existed below Nellie's Glen, and Dunbar Falls, which date from 1887, are in the vicinity of Mermaid's Cave. The origin of both names is unknown.

Named in 1928 after Frank Duncan, this pass on the south-western end of Narrow Neck Plateau is sometimes known incorrectly as the Wallaby track. Tarro's Ladders were constructed down Duncan's Pass in 1933.

About 1907-08 a boy called Dunn fell 50 m over the cliff here and survived.⁸²² A track was made to the place where he fell and a wire joined it with the cliff top to show his trajectory.

⁸⁰³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁸⁰⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁸⁰⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁸⁰⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁸⁰⁷ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes
⁸⁰⁸ Name suggested by the author
⁸⁰⁹ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997
⁸¹⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
⁸¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 007 and 013
⁸¹² Sign on bridge observed by the author, 1998
⁸¹³ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett
⁸¹⁴ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889
⁸¹⁵ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889
⁸¹⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
⁸¹⁷ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett
⁸¹⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 246
⁸¹⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁸²⁰ Narrow Neck and the Birth of Katoomba, 1996, Jim Barrett
⁸²¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 264
⁸²² Personal notes from Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, 21 Apr 1999

Dunphy's Pass,⁸²³ *Megalong Valley*

(Eagar's Platform)

Eagle Hawk Lookout,⁸²⁴ *Katoomba*

Eagle Hawk Point, *Katoomba*

Eagle Head Point,⁸²⁵ *Shipley*

Eagle Head Track,⁸²⁶ *Shipley*

Eagle's Nest,⁸²⁷ *Medlow Bath*

(Eaglehawk Rocks)

(Eagles Nest Lookout)

(East Kolonga Gully)

(East Springwood Ridge)

The Eastern Pass,⁸²⁹ *Mount Tomah*

(The Easy Way Home)

Echo Bluff,⁸³⁰ *Lawson*

Echo Park,⁸³¹ *Katoomba*

Echo Point,⁸³² *Katoomba*

Echo Point,⁸³³ *Lawson*

Echo Point,⁸³⁴ *Springwood*

Echo Point Track,⁸³⁵ *Lawson*

Echo Tree,⁸³⁶ *Leura*

Echo Tree Lookout,⁸³⁷ *Leura*

Echoing Gully,⁸³⁸ *Mount Victoria*

Projecting Platform,⁸³⁹ *Katoomba*

(Echo Point Lookout)

Myles Dunphy (1891-1985), bushwalker, conservationist, first explored this area in 1914.

Refer to Valley Heights

Eagle Hawk dates from 1889, but the Lookout was only constructed 1935-37, being descriptive of the "bird's eye view".⁸²⁸ The Eagle Head Track was created in the late 1970s by Kylie Tennant from her fruit stall to the Point.

Refer to The Pinnacles

Refer to Best View Lookout

Refer to Sappers Gully

Refer to Springwood Ridge

Descriptive, the eastern ascent of Mount Tomah.

Refer to Fairy Bower Walk

The Track at Lawson runs from the end of the road to the Point (1896), back to Dante's Glen (1898-1903) and to Fairy Falls (1904-07). Echo Park was proclaimed in 1888, and Echo Point would most likely date from the same era, with the Projecting Platform built in 1932.⁸⁴⁰ Echo Point at Springwood is located off Martin's Lookout. In 1899 an old tree on the brow of Leura Falls was labelled the Echo Tree, and the echo obtained from the Lookout is supposed to be one of the clearest. Echoing Gully was named by George Brown in 1948.

Refer to Queen Elizabeth Lookout

⁸²³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸²⁴ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

⁸²⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

⁸²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

⁸²⁷ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

⁸²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 156

⁸²⁹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁸³⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸³¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

⁸³² Katoomba Times, 14 Oct 1892

⁸³³ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

⁸³⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁸³⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 077, 079 and 080

⁸³⁶ Katoomba Times, 15 Feb 1890

⁸³⁷ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

⁸³⁸ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

⁸³⁹ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

⁸⁴⁰ Blue Mountains Heritage Study Final Report, 1988, Blue Mountains City Council

Eddy Rock, ⁸⁴¹ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	EMG Eddy of the Railways Department visited here in 1895.
Edenderry Falls, ⁸⁴² <i>Grose Valley</i>	“Edenderry” was the name of a house in Blackheath. The land it was on was used as a picnic area in the 1890s after the house was demolished.
Edenderry Pool, ⁸⁴³ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Edgeworth David Head, ⁸⁴⁴ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Sir Tannatt William Edgeworth David KBE (1858-1934), professor of Geology and Physical Geography at Sydney University in 1891. He reached the South Magnetic Pole with Shackleton in 1909.
David Crevasse, ⁸⁴⁵ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Edinburgh Castle Rock, ⁸⁴⁶ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> (Edinburgh Castle Bluff) ⁸⁴⁷	Descriptive, a prominent position overlooking the Jamison Valley.
Edith Falls, ⁸⁴⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	Named for Edith Fairfax, ⁸⁴⁹ whose husband Alfred Fairfax ⁸⁵⁰ designed The Three Falls Loop track which takes in Edith, Mabel and Gemini Falls. They lived at Woodford House in Woodford.
(Eighteen Mile Hollow)	<i>Refer to both Bull’s Camp and Woodford</i>
Elaroo Rill, ⁸⁵¹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “day”.
The Elbow, ⁸⁵² <i>Mount Tomah</i> (The Devil’s Elbow) ⁸⁵³	The road around Mount Tomah was made in 1877 and included a sharp bend which became known as The Elbow. The bend was bypassed with today’s route around the other side in 1947.
Elizabeth Lookout, ⁸⁵⁴ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Named in 1933 after the wife of Alderman Skarratt of Blue Mountain Shire Council.
Elizabeth Trig, ⁸⁵⁵ <i>Glenbrook</i>	
Elkington Creek, ⁸⁵⁶ <i>Springwood</i>	Origin unknown, a tributary of Springwood Creek.
Ellison Park, ⁸⁵⁷ <i>Springwood</i>	John Thomas Ellison (1841-1929), who in 1876 was one of five residents petitioning for a school.
(Ellison’s Toll Bar)	<i>Refer to Linden</i>

⁸⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 275

⁸⁴² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁸⁴³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁸⁴⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁴⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁴⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁸⁴⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁸⁴⁸ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882

⁸⁴⁹ Historical Tracks Report, 1998, Jim Smith

⁸⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045

⁸⁵¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁸⁵² Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁸⁵³ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁸⁵⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁸⁵⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁸⁵⁶ Faulconbridge-Springwood Map 2, c1991, Blue Mountains City Council

⁸⁵⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 27 Apr 1999

Elphinstone Plateau,⁸⁵⁸ *Katoomba*
(Radiata Plateau)⁸⁵⁹
Mount Elphinstone,⁸⁶⁰ *Katoomba*

Charles Edward Elphinstone (d1965), Surveyor-General of NSW and a promoter of National Parks. An attempt was made to grow radiata pines for timber here, hence the secondary though more common name.

Else-Mitchell Park,⁸⁶¹ *Springwood*

In 1954 Justice Rae Else-Mitchell CMG QC donated £90 to buy two blocks of land which were being logged opposite his house, which were subsequently named after him.⁸⁶²

Elsie Falls,⁸⁶³ *Lawson*

The exact location of these falls and the origin of the name remain unknown.

Elysian Rock (Lookout),⁸⁶⁴ *Leura*

A name from Greek mythology meaning a place of perfect happiness, the name possibly being selected by teachers at Katoomba College. The track from the road to the lookout was constructed 1894-98.⁸⁶⁵

Emma-Lena Memorial Gardens,⁸⁶⁶
Springwood

Fred Haugaard of “Danbury”, Springwood, created these gardens, which were opened about 1967, as a memorial to his mother and sister.

Empire Pass,⁸⁶⁷ *Lawson*

Named for the British Empire, and possibly the accession of King George V, in 1910.

Empress Canyon,⁸⁶⁸ *Jamison Valley*
Empress Falls,⁸⁶⁹ *Jamison Valley*
Empress Lookout,⁸⁷⁰ *Wentworth Falls*

The Falls were named by the Wentworth Falls trustees in 1898 for Queen Victoria who became Empress of India in 1876.

The Emu,⁸⁷¹ *Kedumba Valley*

A dark patch in the shape of an emu on the Kedumba Walls, requiring the right lighting and a certain amount of imagination to see it, was first commented on about 1932.

Emu Cave,⁸⁷² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
(Cave Hotel)⁸⁷³

An Aboriginal site, with carvings of emu tracks on the walls is also known as the Cave Hotel, as it was used as a shelter during the depression of the 1930s.

Emu Park,⁸⁷⁴ *Emu Plains*
Emu Plains,⁸⁷⁵ (town)
Emu Reservoir Trig,⁸⁷⁶ *Emu Plains*

When Emu Plains was named there was an abundance of emus there.

⁸⁵⁸ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

⁸⁵⁹ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

⁸⁶⁰ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁸⁶¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁸⁶² Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

⁸⁶³ Official Guide to Lawson, Hazelbrook and Woodford, 1905, Lowden

⁸⁶⁴ Mountaineer Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899

⁸⁶⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 144

⁸⁶⁶ Springwood Notebook, 1990, Springwood Historical Society

⁸⁶⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 081

⁸⁶⁸ Layers of Time, 1997, Mineral Resources Department

⁸⁶⁹ Mountaineer Tourist Guide Map Leura and District, 1903

⁸⁷⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

⁸⁷¹ Hotel, Guest House and Tourist Guide, 1932, NSW Government

⁸⁷² Town and Country Journal, 2 June 1871

⁸⁷³ Sign carved into rock at the Cave, observed by the author, 1998

⁸⁷⁴ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁸⁷⁵ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

⁸⁷⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

Engine Point,⁸⁷⁷ *Katoomba*

In 1882 a steam engine was placed here in order to haul up the coal skips from the valley below. They travelled along what is now known as the Scenic Railway.

Engineers Cascade,⁸⁷⁸ *Kanimbla Valley*
(Engineers Waterfall)⁸⁷⁹

The second feature here to have this name, the original is most likely today's Wilson Glen at Mount Victoria. The Track was constructed 1888-98.

Engineers Cascade Track,⁸⁸⁰ *Mount Victoria*

Engineers Track,⁸⁸¹ *Grose Valley*
(Sappers and Miners Track)⁸⁸²
(Du Faur's Track)⁸⁸³

This track follows the Grose River from the junction of the Grose, Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers at Yarramundi to the Darling Causeway. Named for the Royal Engineers who constructed the track 1858-59 as part of a survey of a proposed railway route. At 61 km this is the longest single-named track in the mountains.

Erica Shelter

Refer to Wilson Glen

Errol Barden Park

Refer to Barden Lookout

Erskine Creek,⁸⁸⁴ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Erskine Creek Lookdown,⁸⁸⁵ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Named by Sir John Jamison in 1818 after Lieutenant-Governor James Erskine. The Lookdown is located off the Jack Evans Track and Glen Erskine was named by the Mountain Trails Club as a combination of Glenbrook and Erskine.

Erskine Gap,⁸⁸⁶ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Erskine Loop,⁸⁸⁷ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Erskine Knoll,⁸⁸⁸ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Erskine Lookout,⁸⁸⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Erskine Range,⁸⁹⁰ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Glen Erskine,⁸⁹¹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Glen Erskine Creek,⁸⁹² *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Mount Erskine,⁸⁹³ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Ethal Fall,⁸⁹⁴ *Katoomba*

Named after Ethal, a daughter of JB North, this is located near Nellie's Glen.

Eungella Park,⁸⁹⁵ *Bullaburra*

An Aboriginal word meaning "land of mists",⁸⁹⁶ which is rather a contradiction to the meaning of Bullaburra.

⁸⁷⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

⁸⁷⁸ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Mount Victoria, 1882

⁸⁷⁹ Railway Guide, 1879

⁸⁸⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 262

⁸⁸¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 232 and 233

⁸⁸² Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁸⁸³ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁸⁸⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁸⁸⁵ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

⁸⁸⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁸⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁸⁸⁸ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁸⁸⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁸⁹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

⁸⁹¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁹² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁹³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 192

⁸⁹⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁸⁹⁶ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Euroka,⁸⁹⁷ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
(Euroka Clearing)⁸⁹⁸

Euroka Creek,⁸⁹⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Euroka Creek Track,⁹⁰⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Euroka Ridge,⁹⁰¹ *Megalong Valley*

Euroka Track,⁹⁰² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Euroka Trig,⁹⁰³ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

(Euroka Knob)

Evans Lookout,⁹⁰⁵ *Blackheath*

Eveline's Bower,⁹⁰⁷ *Megalong Valley*

Evelyn's Lookout,⁹⁰⁸ *Leura*

Evelyn's Track,⁹⁰⁹ *Leura*

Explorers Brook,⁹¹⁰ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Explorers Range,⁹¹¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Explorers Wall,⁹¹² *Grose Valley*

Explorers Rocks,⁹¹³ *Mount Tomah*

Explorers Tree,⁹¹⁴ *Katoomba*

(The Marked Tree)⁹¹⁵

(Explorers Marked Tree)⁹¹⁶

A Daruk Aboriginal word meaning “sun” or “sunlit corner”. The Euroka area was an occupation site of the Daruk Aborigines until 1826 when it was taken over by settlers. In the 1960s the area became part of the Blue Mountains National Park. The Euroka Creek Track, constructed in 1926, runs from Euroka to the Nepean River, following an 1870s access pad used by the property owners.⁹⁰⁴ The Euroka Track runs from The Causeway to Euroka and was constructed 1960-69. Euroka Trig is located on Mount Hall.

Refer to Portal

Named in 1882 for George Evans, a Sydney solicitor who lived in Blackheath. He is said to have been the first to enter the Grose Valley from this point, though William Hayward claimed to have used this route into the Valley in 1847.⁹⁰⁶

Located near Mermaid's Cave and dating from 1887, the origin of the name remains unknown.

Located on the Round Walk, the origin of the name is unknown. The Track dates from 1885-90, running from the Meeting of the Waters to Evelyn's Lookout.

Descriptive, in memory of all explorers, surveyors, geologists and scientists who have visited the area.

A monument to explorers was erected here in 1973.

The dead remains of a *Eucalyptus piperita* supposedly marked by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth in 1813. The Six Foot Track to Jenolan Caves starts here.

⁸⁹⁷ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁸⁹⁸ Letter from Jim Barrett to the author, 8 Dec 1998

⁸⁹⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁹⁰⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 009

⁹⁰¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁹⁰² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 019

⁹⁰³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

⁹⁰⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 009

⁹⁰⁵ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

⁹⁰⁶ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁹⁰⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 246

⁹⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 160

⁹⁰⁹ Name suggested by the author

⁹¹⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁹¹¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁹¹² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁹¹³ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁹¹⁴ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

⁹¹⁵ Blue Mountains Gazette, 25 Nov 1992

⁹¹⁶ Sign observed by the author, 27 Mar 1999

Fairfax Heritage Track,⁹¹⁷ *Blackheath*

A donation from the Sir Vincent Fairfax Family Trust in 1987 provided the funds for this track, which includes a section constructed in 1945-46 between George Phillips Lookout and Govett's Leap.

Fairfax Walk,⁹¹⁸ *Mount Tomah*

A new track was constructed in 1929 at The Jungle. Sir James Fairfax KBE, was a generous subscriber to this project.

**Fairy Bower,⁹¹⁹ *Kanimbla Valley*
(Tree Fern Gully)⁹²⁰**

Fairy Bower Creek,⁹²¹ *Kanimbla Valley*

Fairy Bower Falls,⁹²² *Kanimbla Valley*

Fairy Bower Picnic Area,⁹²³ *Mount Victoria*

Fairy Bower Reserve,⁹²⁴ *Mount Victoria*

Fairy Bower Walk,⁹²⁵ *Mount Victoria*

(The Easy Way Home)⁹²⁶

Fairy Waterfall,⁹²⁷ *Mount Victoria*

Fairy Bower was named by 1879, the Walk (a likely Aboriginal route) was made in several sections, from Mt Piddington to Fairy Bower about 1869-72, to Cox's Cave 1879-82 and to Dunn's Leap 1907-08. A side track was constructed to the Toll Bar House 1888-98 and was sometimes known as The Easy Way Home.

Fairy Cascades,⁹²⁸ *Mount Victoria*

One of several cascades upstream of Victoria Falls and known since 1906-08.⁹²⁹

Fairy Dell,⁹³⁰ *Mount Victoria*

Fairy Dell Creek,⁹³¹ *Mount Victoria*

Fairy Dell Falls,⁹³² *Mount Victoria*

Fairy Dell Walk,⁹³³ *Mount Victoria*

Named in 1879, Fairy Dell was connected by a track which commenced at the back of Oscar Reinits' school, now "The Grange", which was built by William Piddington, Colonial Secretary, MLA. The upper half of the original track is now a fire trail.

Fairy Dell,⁹³⁴ *Springwood*

Fairy Dell Track,⁹³⁵ *Springwood*

Named about 1882 after the picnic area set out behind the Royal Hotel. Fairy Dell has been advertised since the 1890s, the Track was constructed to Magdala Gully in 1927-28.

**Fairy Dell,⁹³⁶ *Jamison Valley*
(Fairy Glen)⁹³⁷**

Fairy Dell Falls,⁹³⁸ *Jamison Valley*

Located south of Leura Fairy Dell was named in 1898.

⁹¹⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 222

⁹¹⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁹¹⁹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

⁹²⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 263

⁹²¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 254

⁹²² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 263

⁹²³ Mount Victoria Walking Tracks, Map 7, Oct 1992, Blue Mountains City Council

⁹²⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁹²⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 253, 256, 261, and 264

⁹²⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁹²⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁹²⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

⁹²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 239

⁹³⁰ Railway Guide, 1879

⁹³¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁹³² Railway Guide, 1879

⁹³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 255

⁹³⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Springwood, 1882

⁹³⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 027

⁹³⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁹³⁷ Mountaineer guide map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899

⁹³⁸ Postcard, c1920s, author's collection

Fairy Falls, ⁹³⁹ <i>Leura</i>	Located above the Pool of Siloam.
Fairy Falls, ⁹⁴⁰ <i>Lawson</i> (Cecilia Falls) ⁹⁴¹ (Cecilian Falls) ⁹⁴²	Named Cecilia Falls by 1882 but renamed by 1889. ⁹⁴³
Fairy Falls, ⁹⁴⁴ <i>Woodford</i> (Hazel Falls) ⁹⁴⁵ Fairy Falls Loop, ⁹⁴⁶ <i>Woodford</i>	Located on a side creek feeding into Woodford Creek, the older name was most likely derived from “Hazelbrook”. The Loop was constructed about 1938-39.
Fairy Glen, ⁹⁴⁷ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Fairy Glen Track, ⁹⁴⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located west of the Gordon Falls Lookout this track was constructed 1894-98.
Fairy Grotto, ⁹⁴⁹ <i>Grose Valley</i> (Fairy Grotto, <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>)	On a side track off Pierce’s Pass, and named about 1961. <i>Refer to The Grotto</i>
Faithful Hound Gully, ⁹⁵⁰ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Faithful Hound Ridge, ⁹⁵¹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Falls Reserve	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32. <i>Refer to Wentworth Falls</i>
Faulconbridge ⁹⁵² (village) Faulconbridge Creek, ⁹⁵³ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Faulconbridge Park, ⁹⁵⁴ <i>Faulconbridge</i> Faulconbridge Point, ⁹⁵⁵ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Faulconbridge Point Lookout, ⁹⁵⁶ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Faulconbridge Ridge, ⁹⁵⁷ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Faulconbridge Trig, ⁹⁵⁸ <i>Faulconbridge</i> (Faulconbridge Gully)	Faulconbridge village was named by Sir Henry Parkes about 1876 after his mother Martha Faulconbridge. A railway platform was opened in 1877. The site of the Linden Creek Sawmill Tramway (1909-14) became Faulconbridge Park in 1928. ⁹⁵⁹ <i>Refer to Sassafras Creek</i>

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- ⁹³⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 151
⁹⁴⁰ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government
⁹⁴¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882
⁹⁴² Katoomba Times, 29 June 1889
⁹⁴³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071
⁹⁴⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
⁹⁴⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045
⁹⁴⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045
⁹⁴⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 147
⁹⁴⁸ Name suggested by the author
⁹⁴⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 234
⁹⁵⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁹⁵¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
⁹⁵² Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
⁹⁵³ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
⁹⁵⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 050
⁹⁵⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
⁹⁵⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
⁹⁵⁷ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
⁹⁵⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
⁹⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 050

Federal Falls,⁹⁶⁰ *Lawson*
(Hay's Cascade)⁹⁶¹

Located on the Five Falls Loop Federal Falls was named Hay's Cascade in 1882 after local resident Joseph Hay, but changed during the 1890s⁹⁶² as support for the coming Federation of Australia in 1901.

Federal Pass,⁹⁶³ *Jamison Valley*

Named for the Federation of Australia and opened by NSW Premier Lyne in 1900, this track runs from Leura Forest along the base of the cliffs to the Scenic Railway. The original track stopped short of the railway, walkers having to use the Miners Glen Track to ascend, until 1933 when the rough pad to the railway was constructed. The Scenic Railway began carrying passengers in December 1932.⁹⁶⁴ The section of the Federal Pass across the 1931 landslide was only made about 1936, the miners previously using the Golden Stairs, Garbett's Track or the Daylight Tunnel.⁹⁶⁵

Fels Pass,⁹⁶⁶ *Springwood*

Most likely Frederick Fels, trustee of Martin's Lookout Reserve in 1902. The track was built 1905-09 from near Fels' house "Fels Ridge", which burnt down in 1968 and was replaced by the house known today as "Blue Gum Lodge".

Fenris Gully,⁹⁶⁷ *Grose Valley*

In Scandinavian mythology Fenris was a wolf that troubled the gods until they bound him with a magic cord. Now Fenris awaits and at the end of the world he will devour the sun.⁹⁶⁸ This feature was named by Myles Dunphy.

Ferguson's Hill,⁹⁶⁹ *Hazelbrook*
(Fergie's Hill)⁹⁷⁰

Mr Ferguson had the first hire-car and taxi in Hazelbrook in the 1920s.

⁹⁶⁰ Railway Tourist Guide of Pleasant Places, 1905

⁹⁶¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

⁹⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071

⁹⁶³ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

⁹⁶⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 138 and 141

⁹⁶⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 136

⁹⁶⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 025

⁹⁶⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁹⁶⁸ Encyclopaedia of World Mythology, 1975, BPC Publishing

⁹⁶⁹ Hazelbrook Heritage, 1989, Mary Campbell

⁹⁷⁰ Hazelbrook Heritage, 1989, Mary Campbell

Fern Bower,⁹⁷¹ *Jamison Valley*
Fern Bower Track,⁹⁷² *Jamison Valley*
Fern Cave,⁹⁷³ *Mount Victoria*
Fern Creek,⁹⁷⁴ *Kedumba Valley*
The Fernery,⁹⁷⁵ *Blackheath*
(Fern Dale)⁹⁷⁶
(Fern Bower)⁹⁷⁷
(Fern Tree Gully)⁹⁷⁸
Fern Glen,⁹⁷⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Fern Gully,⁹⁸⁰ *Jamison Valley Leura*
Fern Land,⁹⁸¹ *Katoomba*
Fern Rift,⁹⁸² *Katoomba*
Fern Tree Gully,⁹⁸³ *Mount Victoria*
Ferny Corner,⁹⁸⁴ *Mount Wilson*
(Hay's Bend)⁹⁸⁵
Ferny Ledge Walk,⁹⁸⁶ *Woodford*

(Fern Gully, *Jamison Valley Katoomba*)

(Ferntree Hill)

Ferris Cave,⁹⁸⁷ *Kanimbla Valley*
Ferris Loop,⁹⁸⁸ *Kanimbla Valley*

Finnigan's Creek,⁹⁸⁹ *Hartley Valley*

(First Narrow Neck)

(First Water Creek)

(Fish River Caves Track)

All named descriptively. Fern Bower is below Jamison's Lookout at Leura and dates from 1894, Fern Bower Track joining Prince Henry Cliff Walk with Linda Falls. There are 1248 steps from Cliff Drive to Leura Forest via this track, as reckoned by the author. The Fernery is a rainforest area where the Rodriguez Pass joins the Grand Canyon Track. Fern Glen is located off Bennett's Ridge Fire Trail, and the track to here was constructed in 1968. Fern Gully is located at the top of Leura Falls. Fern Land and Fern Rift are on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk, east of the old Leura Kiosk and north of Talla Walla Lookout respectively. Fern Tree Gully was named in 1889. Hay's Bend, more commonly known as Ferny Corner, is named for William Hay who built "Nooroo" at Mount Wilson in the 1870s. After thirty years it is now difficult to ascertain where the 1966 sign was that indicated Ferny Ledge Walk, as described in the notes by the staff member of the Geographical Names Board.

Refer to Witches Leap

Refer to Tomah

The track from Mount Piddington to Ferris Cave was constructed 1885-98, and extended to form a Loop via Boronia Point about 1949. The origin of the name is unknown.

The origin of the name is unknown to the author.

Refer to Narrow Neck

Refer to Diamond Creek

Refer to Six Foot Track

⁹⁷¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

⁹⁷² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 166 and 168

⁹⁷³ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Mount Victoria, 1882

⁹⁷⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

⁹⁷⁵ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

⁹⁷⁶ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁹⁷⁷ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

⁹⁷⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 226

⁹⁷⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 009

⁹⁸⁰ Mountaineer, 18 Jun 1897

⁹⁸¹ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

⁹⁸² Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

⁹⁸³ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

⁹⁸⁴ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁹⁸⁵ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁹⁸⁶ As displayed on sign, c1966, Geographical Names Board field notes

⁹⁸⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

⁹⁸⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 260, 269 and 270

⁹⁸⁹ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Fitzgerald's Creek,⁹⁹⁰ *Valley Heights*
 (Fitzgerald's Gully)⁹⁹¹
Fitzgerald's Creek Track,⁹⁹² *Valley Heights*

(Fitzgerald's Valley)

Five Falls Loop,⁹⁹⁴ *Lawson*

The Five Mile,⁹⁹⁵ *Mount Wilson*

Flagstaff Hill,⁹⁹⁶ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
 (The Flag Staff)⁹⁹⁷
 (Brisbane's Crown)⁹⁹⁸

Flat Rock,¹⁰⁰¹ *Woodford*
Flat Rock Lookout,¹⁰⁰² *Leura*
Flat Rock Falls,¹⁰⁰³ *Jamison Valley*
Flat Rock Pool,¹⁰⁰⁴ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Flat Top,¹⁰⁰⁵ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Flat Top Brook,¹⁰⁰⁶ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Flat Top Trig,¹⁰⁰⁷ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

Fletcher's Lookout,¹⁰⁰⁸ *Wentworth Falls*

Flora Glen,¹⁰⁰⁹ *Faulconbridge*
Flora's Bath,¹⁰¹⁰ *Wentworth Falls*
Flora's Bath Creek,¹⁰¹¹ *Wentworth Falls*

Named after Richard Fitzgerald (1772-1840) who was appointed in 1819 by Governor Macquarie to be the superintendent of the agricultural farm at Emu Plains.⁹⁹³ The track was originated by Sir Geoffrey Eagar by 1882 and runs from "Wyoming" at Valley Heights to Fitzgerald's Creek.

Refer to Valley Heights

This Track links Honour Avenue via Adelina (1878-82), Junction and Federal Falls (1895-1900), and Bass Falls (1899-1900) to Cataract Falls (1895).

The name dates from 1868 and refers to the distance from Bell's Line of Road to Mount Wilson.

Originally called Brisbane's Crown after Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane (1773-1860), Governor of NSW 1821-25, the name was noted by Hoddle in 1823.⁹⁹⁹ The current name of Flagstaff Hill dates from about 1840 when Joe Cope erected a pole with his shirt attached.¹⁰⁰⁰

Named descriptively, Flat Rock Falls are located in the Valley of the Waters, and Flat Rock Pool was named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.

Flat Top is descriptive of this hill, the others were named after it.

David Fletcher, a Sydney dentist, owned land in this area in the 1880s and was a trustee of Wentworth Falls Reserve in 1878.

Named for the goddess of flowers, the names at Wentworth Falls are part of a classical theme in that area.

⁹⁹⁰ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Valley Heights, 1882

⁹⁹¹ Railway Guide, 1879

⁹⁹² Name suggested by the author

⁹⁹³ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

⁹⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071, 072, 073 and 074

⁹⁹⁵ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

⁹⁹⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁹⁹⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁹⁹⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

⁹⁹⁹ William Mylecharane (1843-1917), letter to Blue Mountains Historical Society

¹⁰⁰⁰ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁰⁰¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882

¹⁰⁰² Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

¹⁰⁰³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰⁰⁴ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁰⁰⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁰⁰⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁰⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁰⁰⁸ Railway Guide, 1894

¹⁰⁰⁹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Springwood, 1882

¹⁰¹⁰ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

¹⁰¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 129

Florabella Creek, ¹⁰¹² <i>Warrimoo</i>	The Florabella Dairy used to be in Florabella Street above this Track which was built by Arthur Rickard 1918-26. ¹⁰¹⁷ Florabella Pass was joined to the 1930s Ross Crescent track in the 1950s-60s. The 99 Steps are located at the Warrimoo end of Florabella Pass.
Florabella Creek Gully, ¹⁰¹³ <i>Blaxland</i>	
Florabella Falls, ¹⁰¹⁴ <i>Blaxland</i>	
Florabella Pass, ¹⁰¹⁵ <i>Warrimoo</i>	
The 99 Steps, ¹⁰¹⁶ <i>Warrimoo</i>	
Flower Dell, ¹⁰¹⁸ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Descriptive.
(Flying Fox Gully)	<i>Refer to Sassafras Creek</i>
Flying Fox Lookout, ¹⁰¹⁹ <i>Leura</i>	This lookout is located at what was once the top station of the ropeway, or “flying fox” used to transport materials down to the Water Board’s sewage treatment plant, now closed.
Fools Paradise, ¹⁰²⁰ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i>	Before an established track was formed, bushwalkers sometimes found themselves in this swampy area.
Forde’s Bridge, ¹⁰²¹ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Constructed 1923-24, this is named after local resident Joseph Michael Forde (1840-1929), who was a very active volunteer worker in the village. He and others were responsible for getting this bridge erected over the railway line. The original bridge was burnt in the 1977 bushfires.
(The Forest, <i>Jamison Valley Leura</i>)	<i>Refer to Leura Forest</i>
The Forest, ¹⁰²² <i>Jamison Valley Wentworth Falls</i>	Located at the junction of Jamison and Valley of the Waters Creeks.
Forrest Lookout, ¹⁰²³ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Located on Bruce’s Walk this was named in 1931 after one of the men involved in its construction.
Fort Rock, ¹⁰²⁴ <i>Shipley</i>	Descriptive, being a large and prominent outcrop.
Fortress Creek, ¹⁰²⁵ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive of the general aspect of the area.
Fortress Falls, ¹⁰²⁶ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Fortress Hill, ¹⁰²⁷ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
(The Fortress) ¹⁰²⁸	
Fortress Ridge, ¹⁰²⁹ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	

¹⁰¹² Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

¹⁰¹³ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

¹⁰¹⁴ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

¹⁰¹⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰¹⁶ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

¹⁰¹⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 043

¹⁰¹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰¹⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰²⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰²¹ Hazelbrook Heritage, 1989, Mary Campbell

¹⁰²² Tourist Guide Map of the Leura District, 1903, Mountaineer

¹⁰²³ Map of the New Walk (Bruce’s Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹⁰²⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰²⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰²⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

¹⁰²⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰²⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰²⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Forty Bends, ¹⁰³⁰ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	The Great Western Highway once took a circuitous route through here, though the number of bends appear to be somewhat less than forty.
Fossil Rock (Lookout), ¹⁰³¹ <i>Leura</i> Fossil Track, ¹⁰³² <i>Leura</i>	The ironstone outcrops in the rocks here were thought to resemble the skeletons of dinosaurs. A pad, dating from 1871-79, originally commenced at James Neale's "Froma" in Katoomba Street and ended at Leura Falls. This remaining constructed section, dating from 1880-82, is the oldest track in Leura.
Founders Corner, ¹⁰³³ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	This is a memorial park which was dedicated in 1932 to the founders of Mount Wilson (1875-80). As listed on the memorial they are EK Cox, GH Cox, JD Cox, E du Faur, J Gregson, W Hay, R Kirk, EC Merewether, MH Staples and R Wynne.
Foy Fall, ¹⁰³⁴ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Located on Greaves Creek this is named after Mark Foy (1865-1950) who donated funds to aid the construction of Rodriguez Pass in 1900.
Francis Smith Memorial Park, ¹⁰³⁵ <i>Springwood</i>	Private Francis Smith, of the 4th King's Own Regiment, died 5 May 1836 at the Springwood Military Depot. This park was dedicated to him in 1990, as his life was thought to be a typical example of that time.
Frank Hurley Head, ¹⁰³⁶ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy after Captain Frank Hurley (1885-1962), eminent photographer and explorer, who travelled to the Antarctic with Mawson in 1912 and Shackleton in 1914. His movie "Home of the Blizzard" was a success and Mawson later used the title for his book on their adventures in Antarctica. With Mawson he successfully campaigned to have Macquarie Island declared a wildlife sanctuary. ¹⁰³⁷
Franki's Glen, ¹⁰³⁸ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> Frank's Creek, ¹⁰³⁹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Named in 1931 after Robert JN Franki, one of the builders of Bruce's Walk, and a consulting engineer to the Blue Mountain Shire Council. Frank's Creek is mis-spelled.
Frank Walford Park	<i>Refer to Walford</i>
Fraser's Creek, ¹⁰⁴⁰ <i>Winmalee</i>	The origin of the name is unknown to the author.
Fred's Lookout, ¹⁰⁴¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	The origin of the name is unknown to the author.
Frederica Falls, ¹⁰⁴² <i>Lawson</i> Frederica Falls Track, ¹⁰⁴³ <i>Lawson</i>	The Track dates from 1896-98 and runs from Frederica Street to the Falls, the origin of the name is unknown to the author.

¹⁰³⁰ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰³¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 159

¹⁰³² Name suggested by the author

¹⁰³³ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹⁰³⁴ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁰³⁵ Plaque and sign sighted by the author, Dec 1998

¹⁰³⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰³⁷ In Search of Frank Hurley, 1980, Leonard Bickel

¹⁰³⁸ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹⁰³⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁴⁰ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁴¹ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987

¹⁰⁴² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰⁴³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 078

Freelander Trig, ¹⁰⁴⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	William Freelander (d1975) was Mayor of Katoomba Municipality 1932-35 and 1938-47 and Mayor of City of the Blue Mountains 1947-48.
(Frog Hollow, <i>Katoomba</i>)	<i>Refer to Katoomba Falls Reserve</i>
(Frog Hollow, <i>Lawson</i>)	<i>Refer to Wilson Park</i>
Furber's Lookout, ¹⁰⁴⁵ <i>Katoomba</i> Furber Steps, ¹⁰⁴⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Thomas Frederick Furber (1855-1924) was in charge of the General Survey of the Colony, and worked for the Lands Department in 1905. Furber Steps were constructed as part of an upgrade to the Federal Pass in 1908, an alternative to a rough miner's track beside the Scenic Railway, a recent count by the author determining there are 1008 steps.
Gad Hill, ¹⁰⁴⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Of Biblical origin and named by the Hall brothers. The seventh son of Jacob founded the Land of Gad near the Sea of Galilee.
Gadara Creek, ¹⁰⁴⁸ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> Gadara Ridge, ¹⁰⁴⁹ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "cold and windy".
Galong Creek, ¹⁰⁵⁰ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "flying fox" or "swampy plains".
Gangerang Reach, ¹⁰⁵¹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Gangerang was the Aboriginal name for the area. ¹⁰⁵²
(The Gap, <i>Hartley Valley</i>)	<i>Refer to Brown's Gap</i>
(The Gap, <i>Katoomba</i>)	<i>Refer to Katoomba Gap</i>
(The Gap, <i>Leura</i>)	<i>Refer to Leura Gap</i>
(Gaping Gill)	<i>Refer to Thunder Gorge</i>
Garbett's Track, ¹⁰⁵³ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Around 1882 a miner named Garbett was sent by JB North to survey the route across the Jamison Valley for the aerial ropeway which was to run from the bottom of today's Scenic Railway to the Ruined Castle. ¹⁰⁵⁴
Garden Hill, ¹⁰⁵⁵ <i>Berambing</i>	Dates from about 1910 and is descriptive of Richard Cribb's agricultural attempts at Bilpin.
Garden of the Gods, ¹⁰⁵⁶ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Another of the romanticised names around Medlow Bath.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁰⁴⁵ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

¹⁰⁴⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 138

¹⁰⁴⁷ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁰⁴⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁴⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁵⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰⁵¹ Kanangra Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁵² Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁰⁵³ Hobby's Outreach, Vol 3 Number 4, Nov-Dec 1992, Blue Mountains Historical Society

¹⁰⁵⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 134

¹⁰⁵⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁰⁵⁶ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

The Gardens, ¹⁰⁵⁷ <i>Blackheath</i> (North Park) ¹⁰⁵⁸	A generic name.
Garnet Creek, ¹⁰⁵⁹ <i>Woodford</i>	This is likely named after the gemstone.
Garrad Gulch, ¹⁰⁶⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Edna Garrad, first known explorer of this gully.
Geebung Grove, ¹⁰⁶¹ <i>Blackheath</i>	Located on the Fairfax Heritage Track these plants (<i>Persoonia</i> genus) are noted for their edible fruit.
Geerangangala Creek, ¹⁰⁶² <i>Cedar Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “quick fall down”.
Gemini Falls, ¹⁰⁶³ <i>Woodford</i> (Gimini Falls) ¹⁰⁶⁴	The Three Falls Loop track takes in Edith, Mabel and Gemini Falls and was designed by Alfred Fairfax, ¹⁰⁶⁵ jeweller, who lived at Woodford House in Woodford.
George Phillips Lookout, ¹⁰⁶⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	George Phillips (1864-1948) was a Blackheath Council alderman 1919-20 and 1922-25, and Blue Mountains Sights Reserve Trust member 1917-39. The Lookout was opened in 1946 and is now part of the Fairfax Heritage Track.
Gertrude’s Lookout, ¹⁰⁶⁷ <i>Leura</i> (Gertrude’s Outlook) ¹⁰⁶⁸ Gertrude’s Lookout Track, ¹⁰⁶⁹ <i>Leura</i>	Possibly the wife or daughter of a Reserve Trustee, or perhaps Emily Gertrude North, wife of Alfred Herbert North, local residents. Located on the Round Walk, this Lookout dates from 1898, though the track to it dates from 1885-94.
Ghost Dog Gully, ¹⁰⁷⁰ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
Ghost Hill, ¹⁰⁷¹ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i>	Dates from the late 1800s to the early 1900s when various stories of strange happenings hereabouts were attributed to ghosts.
Giant’s Cave, ¹⁰⁷² <i>Medlow Bath</i> Giant’s Grave, ¹⁰⁷³ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Located in the vicinity of Arethusa Falls.
Giant’s Porch, ¹⁰⁷⁴ <i>Megalong Valley</i> (Giant’s Portal) ¹⁰⁷⁵	Named before 1903 and located near Mermaid’s Cave.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁰⁵⁸ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁰⁵⁹ Parish of Linden, County of Cook map, Jan 1893

¹⁰⁶⁰ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁰⁶¹ Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service

¹⁰⁶² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁶³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁰⁶⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882

¹⁰⁶⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045

¹⁰⁶⁶ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁰⁶⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 169

¹⁰⁶⁸ Mountaineer Tourist Guide, 1908, Wilson and Co

¹⁰⁶⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 170

¹⁰⁷⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁷¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁰⁷² Mountaineer Tourist Guide, 1908, Wilson and Co

¹⁰⁷³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁰⁷⁴ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁰⁷⁵ Correspondence, Myles Dunphy to Geographical Names Board, 13 Feb 1976

Giant Stairway,¹⁰⁷⁶ *Jamison Valley*
(Three Sisters Giant Stairway)¹⁰⁷⁷

The proposed name was “Three Sisters Pass” but was actually named “Three Sisters Giant Stairway”. First surveyed in 1911 by Jim McKay construction commenced in 1916, only to stop in 1918. It was restarted in 1932, and completed that year. It links the Dardanelles Pass with the cliff top, was built by rangers Jim McKay and Walter Botting, and was officially opened by Premier Stevens, the event was filmed by Cinesound. A recent count by the author has determined that there are 892 steps.

Giant Stairway,¹⁰⁷⁸ *Mount Riverview*

This was a flight of stairs to the top of a gum tree, built by Bernard Cummins in the early 1900s,¹⁰⁷⁹ and was possibly burnt during a bushfire.

Giant Steps,¹⁰⁸⁰ *Katoomba*

Located somewhere to the north of Katoomba, possibly on Yosemite Creek, the site of this feature remains to be determined.

Girraween,¹⁰⁸¹ *Mount Victoria*
(Asgard Plateau)¹⁰⁸²

Girraween Cave,¹⁰⁸³ *Mount Victoria*
(Girrawheen Cave)¹⁰⁸⁴
(Waratah Cave)¹⁰⁸⁵

An Aboriginal word meaning “place of flowers” Girraween Cave was named by Myles Dunphy in 1965 though it had already been named Waratah Cave by Diana Christiansen in 1949.¹⁰⁸⁶ The author believes that Dunphy used the name “Girraween”, which was applied to the whole plateau by George Brown, as the name for the cave only, replacing the plateau name with “Asgard”, a name which was one of those not accepted at the time by the Geographical Names Board.

Gladstone Lookout,¹⁰⁸⁷ *Wentworth Falls*
Gladstone Pass,¹⁰⁸⁸ *Jamison Valley*
Gladstone Track,¹⁰⁸⁹ *Wentworth Falls*

Named after the Gladstone Mine in the Jamison Valley, which was named after William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98), Prime Minister of Britain 1867, 1880, 1885 and 1892. Dating from 1885, the Track follows the aerial ropeway to join the Pass¹⁰⁹⁰ which goes into the Jamison Valley to link with the junction of Lindeman and Roberts Passes and onto the Gladstone Mine. Gladstone Lookout is on Inspiration Point.

Glenalan Creek,¹⁰⁹¹ *Megalong Valley*
Glenalan Spur,¹⁰⁹² *Megalong Valley*

Alan Rigby, photographer. One of the leaders in the Blue Gum Forest Campaign of 1931. Part of Breakfast Creek was once known as Glenalan Creek.

Glenara Park,¹⁰⁹³ *Medlow Bath*

The origin of the name is unknown to the author.

(Glen Arcadia)

Refer to Arcadia Glen

¹⁰⁷⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 140

¹⁰⁷⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 140

¹⁰⁷⁸ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

¹⁰⁷⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁰⁸⁰ Katoomba Times, 29 Mar 1890

¹⁰⁸¹ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

¹⁰⁸² Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

¹⁰⁸³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁸⁴ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

¹⁰⁸⁵ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

¹⁰⁸⁶ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

¹⁰⁸⁷ One-Day Walking Tours, 1939, NSW Railway Department

¹⁰⁸⁸ Katoomba Times, 25 May 1889

¹⁰⁸⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 128 and 133

¹⁰⁹⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 113 and 114

¹⁰⁹¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁹² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁰⁹³ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

Glenbrook¹⁰⁹⁴ (village)
(Watertank)¹⁰⁹⁵
(Wascoe's Siding)¹⁰⁹⁶
(Brookdale)¹⁰⁹⁷
Glenbrook Causeway,¹⁰⁹⁸ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
(The Causeway)¹⁰⁹⁹
(The Level Crossing)¹¹⁰⁰
Glenbrook Creek,¹¹⁰¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
(Glen Brook)¹¹⁰²
(Linden Gully)¹¹⁰³
Glenbrook Lagoon,¹¹⁰⁴ *Glenbrook*
(The Lagoon)¹¹⁰⁵
Glenbrook Lagoon Reserve,¹¹⁰⁶ *Glenbrook*
Glenbrook Gorge,¹¹⁰⁷ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Glenbrook Gorge Track,¹¹⁰⁸ *Glenbrook*
Glenbrook Park,¹¹⁰⁹ *Glenbrook*
Glenbrook Trig,¹¹¹⁰ *Glenbrook*
Glenbrook Tunnel Track,¹¹¹¹ *Lapstone*
Glenbrook Wildflower Gardens,¹¹¹² *Glenbrook*
(Glenbrook Native Plants Reserve)¹¹¹³

Glenbrook Creek was named Glen Brook by Sir John Jamison in 1818 as he mistakenly thought this creek originated in Prince Regent's Glen in the Jamison Valley. The village takes its name from the Creek, though the railway station was known as Watertank in 1867, Wascoe's Siding in 1874, Brookdale in 1878 and finally Glenbrook in 1879. The Causeway was built in the 1930s and the name was changed to Glenbrook Causeway in 1975. Glenbrook Gorge Track dates from the 1960-69 and leads to the Nepean River. Glenbrook Tunnel Track follows the old railway formation to the tunnel which was in use 1892-1913, and is now used to grow mushrooms.

Glencoe Park,¹¹¹⁴ *Katoomba*

Possibly named after a place in Scotland.

Glen Doreen,¹¹¹⁵ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Doreen Kilpatrick, sister to Charles Kilpatrick, who was once president of the Sydney Bushwalkers.

Glenenid Gully,¹¹¹⁶ *Megalong Valley*

Enid Greenacre of Sydney Bushwalkers, who married Alan Rigby in the 1930s.

Glen Erskine
Glen Erskine Creek

Refer to Erskine

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- ¹⁰⁹⁴ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁰⁹⁵ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁰⁹⁶ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁰⁹⁷ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁰⁹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁰⁹⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
¹¹⁰⁰ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron
¹¹⁰¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹¹⁰² Fourteen Journeys, 1965, George Mackaness
¹¹⁰³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹¹⁰⁴ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
¹¹⁰⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹¹⁰⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
¹¹⁰⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹¹⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 014
¹¹⁰⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹¹¹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
¹¹¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 004
¹¹¹² Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Feb 1999
¹¹¹³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
¹¹¹⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹¹¹⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
¹¹¹⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Glen Esk Hill, ¹¹¹⁷ <i>Shipley</i>	Located on the old Shipley Road, near the property “Glen Esk”.
Glenmedlow Gully	<i>Refer to Medlow</i>
(Glenraphael Creek)	<i>Refer to Breakfast Creek</i>
Glenraphael Falls, ¹¹¹⁸ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Glenraphael Head, ¹¹¹⁹ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i> Glenraphael Swamp, ¹¹²⁰ <i>Narrow Neck Plateau</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy after Raphael C Doyle, a bushwalking companion around 1914 and founding member of the Mountain Trails Club.
Glen Rosa, ¹¹²¹ <i>Medlow Bath</i> Glen Rosa Track, ¹¹²² <i>Medlow Bath</i>	The Track was constructed 1901-08, but the origin of the name is unknown.
Glenroy ¹¹²³ (locality) Glenroy Bridge, ¹¹²⁴ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Named after a town in Scotland, this is the point where Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Cox’s River to reach Mount Blaxland, their most westerly point.
Glen Shale Trail, ¹¹²⁵ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Follows the old Glen Shale Mine tramway which was constructed 1891-92.
Glen Vera, ¹¹²⁶ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Vera Rankin, wife of Charles Kilpatrick who was once a president of the Sydney Bushwalkers.
Gloria Lookout, ¹¹²⁷ <i>Leura</i> Gloria Park, ¹¹²⁸ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	These were named in 1931 after a daughter of Percy Wilson, Blue Mountain Shire President. The Lookout is on Bruce’s Walk.
Glossop Trig, ¹¹²⁹ <i>Woodford</i>	Located 500 m east of Woodford Dam, the origin of the name is unknown.
Glow-worm Cave, ¹¹³⁰ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	This rather inaccessible cave has a colony of glow-worms.
Glow-worm Nook Falls, ¹¹³¹ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Glow-worm Track, ¹¹³² <i>Hazelbrook</i> Glow-worm Vale, ¹¹³³ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	The Track runs from Oaklands Road via Horseshoe Falls (1898-1903) to Glow-worm Nook Falls (1916-17). The Vale is a general description of the area.
Gnallwarra, ¹¹³⁴ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	The Aboriginal name for the high rocks on either side of Brown’s Gap.
Gnat Cave, ¹¹³⁵ <i>Woodford</i>	Located within Wilson Glen, this overhang is smaller than Mosquito Cave.

¹¹¹⁷ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

¹¹¹⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹¹⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹²⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹²¹ One-Day Walking Tours, 1939, NSW Railway Department

¹¹²² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

¹¹²³ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹²⁴ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹²⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 195

¹¹²⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹¹²⁷ Map of the New Walk (Bruce’s Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹¹²⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹²⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 3 Feb 1999

¹¹³⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹³¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹³² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 064 and 065

¹¹³³ Blue Mountains Encyclopaedia, 1926-27

¹¹³⁴ Padley, J, notes from his notebook of 1935

¹¹³⁵ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

The Goat Track	<i>Refer to Kedumba</i>
Godfrey's Hill, ¹¹³⁶ <i>Bullaburra</i> (Godfrey's Pinch) ¹¹³⁷	Purported to be the name of a ganger working on the Western Road, who may have been John Godfrey, a track worker in the Valley of the Waters during the 1890s.
Gogongolly Bay, ¹¹³⁸ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Gogongolly Creek, ¹¹³⁹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Shoobridge's Creek) ¹¹⁴⁰ Gogongolly Head, ¹¹⁴¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Gogongolly Mountain, ¹¹⁴² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Gogongolly Ridge, ¹¹⁴³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Gogongolly was the Aboriginal name for the local area, and John Shoobridge lived near the Creek from 1856.
Golden Horizons Park, ¹¹⁴⁴ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Located on the corner of Blue Hills Road and Red Gum Avenue this was named in 1993 after a 1958 subdivision.
Golden Sands, ¹¹⁴⁵ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Located below Queen's Cascade, sadly the sands are no longer golden as decades of pollution and siltation have taken their toll.
Golden Stairs, ¹¹⁴⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i> (Parker's Track) ¹¹⁴⁷	"Climbing the Golden Stairs to Glory" is said to have been sung by the miners at the Ruined Castle when on their way to Katoomba via this route. They were occasionally visited at their campsite by Salvation Army ministers, who occasionally sang the song. Dating from 1889 it was originally known as Parker's Track after Henry Parker who worked at the mines, but had acquired its new name by 1894. ¹¹⁴⁸
Golf Links Lookout, ¹¹⁴⁹ <i>Leura</i> Golf Links Track, ¹¹⁵⁰ <i>Leura</i>	The track from the Pool of Siloam dates from 1935-39. ¹¹⁵¹
Golf Track, ¹¹⁵² <i>Lawson</i>	This runs from Adelina Falls to the Golf Course and dates from 1907.
Goolara Gully, ¹¹⁵³ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Goolara Peak, ¹¹⁵⁴ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word for moonlight.

¹¹³⁶ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

¹¹³⁷ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905

¹¹³⁸ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹³⁹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁴⁰ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹¹⁴¹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁴² Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁴³ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁴⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

¹¹⁴⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹⁴⁶ The Mountaineer, 19 Oct 1894

¹¹⁴⁷ Katoomba Times 25 May 1889

¹¹⁴⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 135

¹¹⁴⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹⁵⁰ Name suggested by the author

¹¹⁵¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 155

¹¹⁵² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 075

¹¹⁵³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁵⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Goonaroi Ridge, ¹¹⁵⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word for the wood duck.
Goonaroi Rill, ¹¹⁵⁶ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
(Goorama)	<i>Refer to Crayfish Creek</i>
Gordon Creek, ¹¹⁵⁷ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Charles George Gordon (1833-85), British general. The Reserve dates from 1884.
Gordon Falls, ¹¹⁵⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	
Gordon Falls Lookout, ¹¹⁵⁹ <i>Leura</i>	
Gordon Falls Reserve, ¹¹⁶⁰ <i>Leura</i>	
(Gordon Falls Park) ¹¹⁶¹	
Gordon Smith Chimney, ¹¹⁶² <i>Grose Valley</i>	This narrow cleft was climbed by a party of Sydney Bushwalkers, led by Gordon Smith in 1934. For some time it was thought they were the first, but they had been preceded by Cecil Webb and Harry Whitehouse in 1916.
The Gorge Track, ¹¹⁶³ <i>Berambing</i>	Located in the Waratah Native Garden, this dates from the 1960-69.

¹¹⁵⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹¹⁵⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹¹⁵⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁵⁸ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹¹⁵⁹ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹¹⁶⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁶¹ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942, CC Singleton

¹¹⁶² Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹¹⁶³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 280

Govett Gorge,¹¹⁶⁴ *Grose Valley*
 (Govett's Leap Gorge)¹¹⁶⁵
 (Govett's Leap Valley)¹¹⁶⁶
Govett's Creek,¹¹⁶⁷ *Grose Valley*
 (North Leura Creek)¹¹⁶⁸
Govett's Leap (locality),¹¹⁶⁹ *Blackheath*
Govett's Leap (waterfall),¹¹⁷⁰ *Grose Valley*
 (Govett's Falls)¹¹⁷¹
 (Govett's Leap Cataract)¹¹⁷²
 (Bridal Veil Falls)¹¹⁷³
 (Govett's Leap of Waters)¹¹⁷⁴
Govett's Leap Brook,¹¹⁷⁵ *Grose Valley*
 (Govett's Leap Creek)¹¹⁷⁶
 (Bridal Veil Creek)¹¹⁷⁷
Govett's Leap Lookout,¹¹⁷⁸ *Blackheath*
 (Breakfast Rock)¹¹⁷⁹
 (Breakfast Point Lookout)¹¹⁸⁰
Govett's Walk,¹¹⁸¹ *Blackheath*
 (Rodriguez's Walk)¹¹⁸²
 (Pope's Glen Track)¹¹⁸³

(Govett's Leap Reserve)

Goyder's Grove,¹¹⁸⁶ *Jamison Valley*
Goyder's Track,¹¹⁸⁷ *Jamison Valley*
 (Kedumba Fishing Ponds Track)¹¹⁸⁸
Kedumba Fishing Ponds,¹¹⁸⁹ *Jamison Valley*

William Romaine Govett (1807-48), surveyor. In 1830 he was instructed to survey the country between Mount Tomah and the Wolgan Ranges. In 1831 Major Mitchell named the 182m falls in his honour, a "leap" being a Scots' dialect word for a waterfall. The falls are commonly but incorrectly known as "Bridal Veil Falls". Govett's Leap is also a name applied to the general area. Princes Albert Victor and George (later King George V) visited Govett's Leap in 1881 and had breakfast at a lookout known since then as Breakfast Rock, opinions on the location varying between today's Govett's Leap Lookout where there is a monument, the lower section of it and a small lookout on Williams Track below.¹¹⁸⁴ The track to the Lookout was constructed by Mr Quodling in anticipation of the visit by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1868, but the Duke did not go there.¹¹⁸⁵ Govett's Walk was originally named Rodriguez's Walk in 1898, after a local identity but was renamed in 1908, and since World War Two has had the generic name of Pope's Glen Track, after John Pope, who owned "Parklands" in Govett's Leap Road. A link to Connaught Street was made 1937-39.

Refer to Blue Mountains National Park.

Located somewhere near Kedumba Creek, below and south-east of Leura Forest, this is named after the first mayor of Katoomba Frederick Charles Goyder (1822-1900). The Track dates from 1896-97 and runs from Leura Forest to Goyder's Grove, where the Fishing Ponds were apparently located as well.

¹¹⁶⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁶⁵ Railway Guide, 1879

¹¹⁶⁶ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹¹⁶⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁶⁸ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

¹¹⁶⁹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹¹⁷⁰ Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains, 1878, Eccleston du Faur

¹¹⁷¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Blackheath, 1882

¹¹⁷² Map of the Colony of NSW, 20 Jul 1837, Robert Dixon

¹¹⁷³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹¹⁷⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹⁷⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁷⁶ Railway Guide, 1879

¹¹⁷⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹⁷⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹¹⁷⁹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Blackheath, 1882

¹¹⁸⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1937, HEC Robinson

¹¹⁸¹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹¹⁸² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 210 and 221

¹¹⁸³ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹¹⁸⁴ Personal comments by Andy Macqueen and Brian Fox, 21 Feb 1999

¹¹⁸⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 224 and 225

¹¹⁸⁶ Mountaineer Illustrated Tourist Guide map, 1917

¹¹⁸⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 137 and 161

¹¹⁸⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 137 and 161

¹¹⁸⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 137 and 161

Grace Burn Creek, ¹¹⁹⁰ <i>Lawson</i>	A tributary of Cataract Creek, the origin of the name may be Scottish, where creeks are called “burns”, with the identification of Grace remaining unsolved.
Grace’s Glen, ¹¹⁹¹ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located on Bruce’s Walk this was named in 1931 after Harrie Colin Grace, a councillor on Blue Mountain Shire 1928-34.
Gracie’s Hill, ¹¹⁹² <i>Katoomba</i>	Located on the Highway near Shell Corner, the origin of this name is unknown.
Grady’s Pinch, ¹¹⁹³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Kevin Grady designed and worked on many fire trails in the Mountains, particularly the one to Warragamba Dam in the 1950s.
Grand Bluffs, ¹¹⁹⁴ <i>Megalong Valley</i> (The Gateway) ¹¹⁹⁵ (The Grand Faults) ¹¹⁹⁶	Located on the Cox’s River and known as The Gateway in the 1800s, it was to be renamed the Grand Faults, but as it was found that it was not a geological fault the name was altered to the Grand Bluffs.
Grand Canyon, ¹¹⁹⁷ <i>Blackheath</i> (Grand Cañon) ¹¹⁹⁸ Grand Canyon Track, ¹¹⁹⁹ <i>Blackheath</i>	This track was completed in December 1906 by John Cliff and officially opened in early 1907. It originally linked the Rodriguez Pass (1900) with Neate’s Glen (1899) and Wall’s Cave (1895). The construction of the Greaves Creek Dam in 1942 inundated the section to Wall’s Cave. A section along the creek upstream from The Rotunda has been rerouted due to flooding. The influence of Tomas Rodriguez probably led to the alternate Spanish spelling of Cañon on some early maps.
Grand Clifftop Walk, ¹²⁰⁰ <i>Wentworth Falls to Katoomba</i>	This walk was designed to link a several cliff top tracks, which had been constructed over the past hundred years or so, into one continuous walk from Wentworth Falls to the Six Foot Track. Unfortunately there has been very little funding for the past few years and it remains one of those grand unfinished schemes involving the Government and the Public.
The Grand Stairway, ¹²⁰¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Walter Francis Weeks was a trustee of Wentworth Falls Reserve and Blue Mountain Shire councillor 1906-08, and is thought to have initiated the building of the National Pass which was completed in 1908. ¹²⁰²
Granite Gorge, ¹²⁰³ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Another of the descriptive names.
Grant’s Creek, ¹²⁰⁴ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	John Grant (1792-1866), one of the first landowners here in 1821, calling his property “Moyne Farm”. He also owned the Australian Arms Inn at Emu Plains. ¹²⁰⁵

¹¹⁹⁰ County of Cook map, Aug 1907

¹¹⁹¹ Map of the New Walk (Bruce’s Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹¹⁹² Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹¹⁹³ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹¹⁹⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹¹⁹⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹¹⁹⁶ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹¹⁹⁷ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹¹⁹⁸ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹¹⁹⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 213 and 215

¹²⁰⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 148

¹²⁰¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹²⁰² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 120

¹²⁰³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹²⁰⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹²⁰⁵ Romancing the Inns of the Western Road, 1996, Juliette Palmer Frederick

Grass Tree Glen, ¹²⁰⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	Located on the Fairfax Heritage Track grass trees are a member of the <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> genus.
Greater Lithgow City	<i>Refer to Lithgow</i>
Greaves Creek, ¹²⁰⁷ <i>Grose Valley</i> Lake Greaves, ¹²⁰⁸ <i>Blackheath</i>	Surveyor WA Greaves, resident of Blackheath, submitted a plan of the village of Blackheath in 1881, which was gazetted in 1885. A dam on the Creek was constructed in 1942 to create the Lake.
Green's Lookout, ¹²⁰⁹ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located on Bruce's Walk and named in 1931 after William James Green, President of Blue Mountain Shire Council, 1918-20.
Green Gully, ¹²¹⁰ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Green Gully Saddle, ¹²¹¹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Descriptive, and home to the Carlon family.
Greenfield's Lookout, ¹²¹² <i>Mount Solitary</i>	Overlooking Cedar Valley this is named for R Greenfield of the Rover Ramblers Club. He explored Mount Solitary and assisted Ninian Melville to survey it in 1935.
Gregson Park, ¹²¹³ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	Named for Edward Gregson, son of Jesse Gregson (1837-1919) of "Yengo". Edward botanically described all the eucalypt species at Mount Wilson.
Grey Dog Ridge, ¹²¹⁴ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
Griffith Taylor Wall, ¹²¹⁵ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Thomas Griffith Taylor (1880-1963) joined Scott's expedition to the Antarctic as geographer in 1910, and in 1920 became associate professor of geography at Sydney University.
Grizzled Dog Creek, ¹²¹⁶ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Grizzled Dog Ridge, ¹²¹⁷ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.

¹²⁰⁶ Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, NPWS

¹²⁰⁷ Katoomba Times, 15 Mar 1890

¹²⁰⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²⁰⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹²¹⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²¹¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²¹² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²¹³ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹²¹⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²¹⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²¹⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²¹⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Grose Gap,¹²¹⁸ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Grose Gorge,¹²¹⁹ *Grose Valley*
 (Victoria Falls Gorge)¹²²⁰
Grose Head North,¹²²¹ *Devil's Wilderness*
Grose Head South,¹²²² *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
 (Grose Head)¹²²³
Grose Mountain,¹²²⁴ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
Grose Mountain Lookout,¹²²⁵ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
Grose Rim,¹²²⁶ *Blackheath*
Grose River,¹²²⁷ *Grose Valley*
Grose River Track,¹²²⁸ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
Grose Trig,¹²²⁹ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
Grose Valley,¹²³⁰ (area)
Parish of Grose,¹²³¹ *Grose Valley*

The Grotto,¹²³³ *Kanimbla Valley*
 (Fairy Grotto)¹²³⁴
The Grotto,¹²³⁵ *Winmalee*
The Grotto Track,¹²³⁶ *Winmalee*
Our Way of the Lady Grotto,¹²³⁷ *Winmalee*
 (The Bower)¹²³⁸
 (St Joseph's Bower)¹²³⁹
Grotto Pool,¹²⁴⁰ *Leura*

Growler Ridge,¹²⁴¹ *Wild Dog Mountains*
 (Gudingbla)

Major Francis Grose (1759-1814), Administrator of NSW 1792-94. The Grose Heads form a narrow cleft through which the Grose River flows, Gregory Blaxland naming the southern point Grose Head in his journal of 13 May 1813. The North and South was later added to differentiate them. As the name suggests the Grose Rim describes the great arc of cliffs around Grose Gorge, while the Grose River, named by Paterson, runs for 64 km and flows into the Nepean-Hawkesbury system. The 1858-59 Track runs from the end of Grose Road down to the Grose River, and may have been an Aboriginal route. It's assumed to be a side track built when the Engineers Track was constructed 1849-52.¹²³²

Located in Centennial Glen the Kanimbla Valley Grotto is a local name for a narrow side stream. The Grotto at Winmalee is located at St Columba's School, at one time a monastery. Various statues and crosses were erected in and around The Grotto 1910-17, when the Track was made. Another nearby was known as The Bower in 1910, then St Joseph's Bower, and finally Our Way of the Lady Grotto in 1953. Grotto Pool is located within "Everglades".

Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.

Refer to One Tree Hill

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- ¹²¹⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford
¹²¹⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹²²⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
¹²²¹ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹²²² Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹²²³ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron
¹²²⁴ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998
¹²²⁵ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998
¹²²⁶ Name suggested by Gary MacDougall
¹²²⁷ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department
¹²²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 236
¹²²⁹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998
¹²³⁰ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee
¹²³¹ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹²³² Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen
¹²³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 204
¹²³⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst
¹²³⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 033
¹²³⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 033
¹²³⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 033
¹²³⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 033
¹²³⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 033
¹²⁴⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 154
¹²⁴¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

(Guiva Falls) (Guyva Falls) Guiva Park	<i>Refer to Jersey Falls</i>
Gulf Creek, ¹²⁴² <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Descriptive.
(The Gully)	<i>Refer to Katoomba Falls Reserve</i>
Gundungurra Gully, ¹²⁴³ <i>Woodford</i>	Named by the author after an Aboriginal tribe this is located in Wilson Glen and is crossed by the Murrin Track.
(Guyva Falls)	<i>Refer to Jersey Falls</i>
Gwennie's Grotto, ¹²⁴⁴ <i>Leura</i>	Located somewhere in Leura, the origin of this name is unknown.
Gypsy Cave, ¹²⁴⁵ <i>Woodford</i> Gypsy Glen Lookout, ¹²⁴⁶ <i>Woodford</i> Gypsy Pool, ¹²⁴⁷ <i>Woodford</i> Gypsy Pool Reserve, ¹²⁴⁸ <i>Woodford</i> Gypsy Track, ¹²⁴⁹ <i>Woodford</i>	The Gypsy Pool is formed by a dam, a feature constructed 1934-38, ¹²⁵⁰ while the Reserve dates from 1972. The Lookout is quite possibly one of those listed in the Walking Track Heritage Study as being un-named.
Hall Ridge, ¹²⁵¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Hall Spur, ¹²⁵² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Mount Hall, ¹²⁵³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Lincoln Hall, one of the pioneer bushwalkers of the area during the 1930s.
Hambley's Hill, ¹²⁵⁴ <i>Berambing</i>	Located just west of Ghost Hill Road, this is named after Walter James Hambly, who lived near here in 1917.
Hanging Rock, ¹²⁵⁵ <i>Blackheath</i> The Crevasse, ¹²⁵⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	Discovered and named in 1953 by Lewis Hodgkinson and Jack Harris while on a bushwalk along Burramoko Ridge. The landslide below it had occurred about 1935 as Hodgkinson had seen the result from the other side of the Grose Valley, the trees which had fallen with it still having brown leaves attached. ¹²⁵⁷
Happy Valley, ¹²⁵⁸ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Happy Valley Picnic Area, ¹²⁵⁹ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Happy Valley Track, ¹²⁶⁰ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	The Track was constructed and named 1880-89.

¹²⁴² Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²⁴³ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

¹²⁴⁴ Mountaineer Tourist Guide, 1908, Wilson and Co

¹²⁴⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹²⁴⁶ As displayed on sign, c1966, Geographical Names Board field notes

¹²⁴⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹²⁴⁸ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹²⁴⁹ Name suggested by the author

¹²⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 046

¹²⁵¹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²⁵² Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

¹²⁵³ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁵⁴ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹²⁵⁵ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹²⁵⁶ Friends of Blue Gum Forest Newsletter, Jul 98

¹²⁵⁷ Correspondence between Brian Fox and Lewis Hodgkinson, May 1998

¹²⁵⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 313

¹²⁵⁹ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

¹²⁶⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 313 and 316

Hargraves Lookout,¹²⁶¹ *Shipley*
(Sugar Loaf)¹²⁶²
Hargraves Lookout Track,¹²⁶³ *Shipley*

Created in 1915 and named after William Hargraves of Medlow Bath and “as it was said that [he] had stood on the spot in 1885, it was suggested that the Lookout be named after him”.

Harley Park,¹²⁶⁴ *Mount Riverview*

Named in 1975 after James Matthew Frederick Harley, Blue Mountains City alderman 1968-74¹²⁶⁵

Harold Hodgson Park,¹²⁶⁶ *Katoomba*
(Booth Paddock)¹²⁶⁷
(Bull Paddock)¹²⁶⁸

Harold Hodgson was an alderman on Katoomba Municipal Council 1934-47 and Blue Mountains City Council 1948-53. Booth Paddock is possibly named after Arthur William Booth, local butcher and an alderman on Katoomba Municipal Council 1928-31 and 1941-47 and Blue Mountains City Council 1947-48. Later it was known as Bull Paddock, the name referring to its use as a paddock for cattle.

Harris Creek,¹²⁶⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Harris Hill,¹²⁷⁰ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
(Mount Harris)¹²⁷¹
Harris Hill Trig,¹²⁷² *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Mount Harris was named by John Oxley in 1818 after Dr Harris, a friend and member of his expedition.

Harry’s Creek,¹²⁷³ *Megalong Valley*

This creek flows into Megalong Creek, and should not be confused with Harry’s River (Jenolan River). The origin of the name is unknown, but may well be a local identity.

¹²⁶¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory, 1923, Wilson

¹²⁶² Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Blackheath, 1882

¹²⁶³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250 and 251

¹²⁶⁴ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹²⁶⁵ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

¹²⁶⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹²⁶⁷ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹²⁶⁸ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹²⁶⁹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁷⁰ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁷¹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁷² Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁷³ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Hartley¹²⁷⁴ (locality)
Hartley Trig,¹²⁷⁵ *Hartley Valley*
Hartley Vale,¹²⁷⁶ *Hartley Valley*
Hartley Valley¹²⁷⁷ (area)
 (Tuiwon)¹²⁷⁸
 (Vale of Clwydd)¹²⁷⁹
Little Hartley,¹²⁸⁰ *Hartley Valley*
Middle Hartley,¹²⁸¹ *Hartley Valley*
Clwydd Trig,¹²⁸² *Hartley Valley*
Parish of Clwydd,¹²⁸³ *Hartley Valley*
Parish of Hartley,¹²⁸⁴ *Hartley Valley*

Hassan Glen,¹²⁸⁵ *Hartley Valley*
Hassan's Walls,¹²⁸⁶ *Hartley Valley*
Hassan's Walls Clifftop Track,¹²⁸⁷ *Hartley Valley*
Hassan's Walls Undercliff Track,¹²⁸⁸ *Hartley Valley*

Hat Hill,¹²⁹⁰ *Blackheath*
Hat Hill Creek,¹²⁹¹ *Blackheath*
Hat Hill Trig,¹²⁹² *Blackheath*
Hat Hill Link,¹²⁹³ *Blackheath*

The Aboriginal name for the Vale of Clwydd was “Tuiwon”, and was renamed by Macquarie after a valley in north Wales. It was renamed again as Hartley Vale around 1838 when Hartley village was named, “Vale of Clwydd” being transferred at some stage to a suburb of Lithgow. “Hartley” is thought to be named after an English town in Northumberland, England. Hartley Vale railway station was opened in 1876 and closed in 1974.

Hassan's Walls are assumed to have been named by Macquarie after Hassan Castle, a place in India, the name first appearing on an 1823 map.¹²⁸⁹ The Clifftop Track was constructed before World War One, while the Undercliff Track was a project of James Padley in 1916-20.

Descriptive of a hat-shaped feature on top of the hill which was noted by Govett in 1832 and listed on E du Faur's map of 1878. Tourists have visited the hill since the 1890s. The Link runs between Hat Hill Road and Govett's Walk in Pope's Glen and dates from before 1903.¹²⁹⁴

¹²⁷⁴ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹²⁷⁵ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁷⁶ Railway Guide, 1879, 1876 Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹²⁷⁷ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹²⁷⁸ Cox's River, 1993, Jim Barrett

¹²⁷⁹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁸⁰ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹²⁸¹ Blue Mountain Resorts, NSW, c1948

¹²⁸² Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹²⁸³ Lithgow Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

¹²⁸⁴ Lithgow Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

¹²⁸⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 284

¹²⁸⁶ Railway Guide, 1879

¹²⁸⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 283

¹²⁸⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 284

¹²⁸⁹ Exploring the Blue Mountains, 1984, Hungerford and Donald

¹²⁹⁰ Railway Guide, 1879

¹²⁹¹ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹²⁹² Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹²⁹³ Name suggested by the author

¹²⁹⁴ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

Hawkesbury Heights ¹²⁹⁵ (locality)	Named after Sir Charles Jenkinson, Baron Hawkesbury, who was President of the Council of Trade and Plantations in England in 1788.
Hawkesbury Lookout , ¹²⁹⁶ <i>Hawkesbury Heights</i> (Hawkesbury View) ¹²⁹⁷ (Hawkesbury View Lookout) ¹²⁹⁸ (Hawkesbury Panorama) ¹²⁹⁹	
Hawkesbury Ridge , ¹³⁰⁰ <i>Hawkesbury Heights</i>	
Hawkesbury Road Trig , ¹³⁰¹ <i>Springwood</i>	
Hawkesbury Shire ¹³⁰² (area)	
(Hay's Bend)	<i>Refer to Ferny Corner</i>
(Hay's Cascade)	<i>Refer to Federal Falls</i>
Hay Trig , ¹³⁰³ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Named for RW Hay, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1825-36, Mount Hay was renamed by Mitchell in 1832, the Trig was named in 1882. ¹³¹⁰
Mount Hay , ¹³⁰⁴ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> (Round Hill) ¹³⁰⁵	The Walk runs from the end of Mount Hay Road to Mount Hay.
Mount Hay Creek , ¹³⁰⁶ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
Mount Hay Range , ¹³⁰⁷ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
Mount Hay Walk , ¹³⁰⁸ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
Mount Hay Wall , ¹³⁰⁹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
(The Haycock)	<i>Refer to Caley's Haycock</i>
Hayes Crossing , ¹³¹¹ <i>Cedar Valley</i>	Jack Hayes owned land hereabouts.
Hayrick Hill , ¹³¹² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Mount Hayrick) ¹³¹³ (The Hayrick) ¹³¹⁴	Named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Hayrick Point , ¹³¹⁵ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	

¹²⁹⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

¹²⁹⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹²⁹⁷ Penrith to Eskbank map, 1906, Lands Department

¹²⁹⁸ Letter from Colo Shire Council to Blue Mountain Shire Council, 12 Feb 1925

¹²⁹⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹³⁰⁰ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹³⁰¹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³⁰² Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹³⁰³ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³⁰⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Wentworth Falls, 1882

¹³⁰⁵ Mar 1791, William Dawes

¹³⁰⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁰⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁰⁸ Name suggested by the author

¹³⁰⁹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³¹⁰ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹³¹¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³¹² Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³¹³ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³¹⁴ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³¹⁵ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

Haystack Ridge , ¹³¹⁶ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive, and named by Caley in 1804.
Mount Haystack , ¹³¹⁷ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
(The Haystack) ¹³¹⁸	
Hayward Gully , ¹³¹⁹ <i>Blackheath</i>	William Hayward was supposedly the first European to reach the floor of
Hayward Gully Falls , ¹³²⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i>	the Grose Valley, in 1847.
Hazelbrook ¹³²¹ (village)	The village was named after Hazelbrook House, located near the railway
(Twenty Mile Hollow) ¹³²²	station which was opened in 1884. Twenty Mile Hollow refers to the
Hazelbrook Canyon , ¹³²³ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	distance from Emu Ford, though this name is more generally applied to the
Hazelbrook Creek , ¹³²⁴ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Woodford and Bull's Camp area. Hazelbrook Canyon is an old name for
	the area on the Hazelbrook Creek near Burgess and Lyrebird Falls.
(Hazelbrook Lake)	<i>Refer to Bedford Pool</i>
(Hazel Falls)	<i>Refer to Fairy Falls</i>
Heffernan's Valley , ¹³²⁵ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Named when Bruce's Walk was opened in 1931 after BA Heffernan, a
	member of Blue Mountain Shire staff.
Helicopter Spur , ¹³²⁶ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	A landing ground was here for some time.
Henry Lawson Walk , ¹³²⁷ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	The writer Henry Lawson lived in Mount Victoria in the mid to late 1880s.
	The track from Sunset Rock to Engineers Cascade was constructed in 1941
	by the trustees and they decided to name it in his honour as he apparently
	gained inspiration from the local lookouts. Sadly, some of the land on
	which sections of the track are located were sold and subsequently
	obstructed by houses in the 1980s.
(Henry Lawson Lookout)	<i>Refer to Sunset Rock</i>
Henson Glen , ¹³²⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	Herbert Allan Henson (1896-1963) owned a sawmill in the area bounded
	by Victoria, Barton and Twynam Streets. His widow, Nellie E Henson,
	suggested to Blue Mountains City Council that they name something in the
	area after him as he was an avid bushwalker. Alderman Frank Walford was
	aware of an area that was frequented by Henson and they subsequently
	named Henson Glen in 1964. ¹³²⁹
Hidden Creek , ¹³³⁰ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive.

¹³¹⁶ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³¹⁷ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹³¹⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

¹³¹⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³²⁰ 100 Walks in NSW, 1988, Tyrone T Thomas

¹³²¹ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹³²² Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882

¹³²³ Blue Mountains Street Directory, 1923, Wilson

¹³²⁴ Parish of Woodford, County of Cook map, 14 Feb 1882

¹³²⁵ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹³²⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹³²⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 268

¹³²⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³²⁹ Correspondence from Nellie Henson to Blue Mountains City Council, 9 Mar 1964

¹³³⁰ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Hilary Falls, ¹³³¹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Hilary was the daughter of Rev Edward Lampard ¹³³² curate of St Aiden's Church and volunteer worker on the tracks around Evans Lookout. The falls were named about the time she was born.
Hilda Gardens, ¹³³³ <i>Lawson</i>	A daughter of the Hoskins family who was killed in March 1918. Dedicated in November 1918 to her memory by Blue Mountain Shire Council. ¹³³⁴
Hilda's Grotto, ¹³³⁵ <i>Jamison Valley</i> (Fern-laden Cave) ¹³³⁶ Hilda's Lookout, ¹³³⁷ <i>Katoomba</i>	Hilda's Grotto is located at the base of Katoomba Falls on the Federal Pass, while Hilda's Lookout is located on Cliff Drive near Cyclorama Point. One or both may be named after Hilda Walford (1920-23) a daughter of Frank and Madge Walford.
(Hill 33)	<i>Refer to Blackheath Trig</i>
Hillside Park, ¹³³⁸ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Descriptive.
Hinkler Park, ¹³³⁹ <i>Katoomba</i> (Lurline Street Park) ¹³⁴⁰	Herbert (Bert) John Louis Hinkler (1892-1933), pioneer aviator. Originally called Lurline Street Park it was renamed about 1934 after a suggestion by Katoomba alderman William Carey Soper. Blackberries and other vegetation were cleared, playground equipment installed and it was opened by Bert's mother on 27 November 1934.
Hippocrene Falls, ¹³⁴¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i> (Abbott's Waterfall) ¹³⁴² Hippocrene Pass, ¹³⁴³ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Hippocrene was a fountain on Mount Helicon in Greece which was sacred to the Muses, the name being derived from "hippos" (horse) and "krene" (fountain), the fountain supposedly being produced by the stroke of a hoof of Pegasus. The names date from 1913, the Pass joining the bottom of Wentworth Falls to Vera Falls.
Hobby's Reach, ¹³⁴⁴ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	A section of the old Western Road (now Blaxland Road) named by Cox in 1814 after his assistant Thomas Hobby.
Hole in the Rock, ¹³⁴⁵ <i>Blaxland</i> Hole in the Rock Gully, ¹³⁴⁶ <i>Blaxland</i>	Named descriptively.
Hole-In-The-Rock, <i>Katoomba</i>	<i>Refer to Orphan Rock</i>
(Hole in the Wall)	<i>Refer to Sorensen Bridge</i>
Hollier Reserve, ¹³⁴⁷ <i>Emu Plains</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.

¹³³¹ Parish of Jamison, County of Cook map, 16 May 1903

¹³³² Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹³³³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹³³⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹³³⁵ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association

¹³³⁶ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association

¹³³⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

¹³³⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹³³⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹³⁴⁰ Town Clerk's Report to Katoomba Municipal Council for 1932-34, 29 Oct 1934

¹³⁴¹ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

¹³⁴² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 122

¹³⁴³ Name suggested by the author

¹³⁴⁴ Fourteen Journeys, 1965, George Mackaness

¹³⁴⁵ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

¹³⁴⁶ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

¹³⁴⁷ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

Honeymoon Bridge,¹³⁴⁸ *Jamison Valley Katoomba*
Honeymoon Cave¹³⁴⁹
 (Lovers Retreat)¹³⁵⁰
 (Spooner's Cave)¹³⁵¹
Honeymoon Lookout,¹³⁵² *Katoomba*
Honeymoon Point,¹³⁵³ *Katoomba*
Honeymoon Point,¹³⁵⁴ *Jamison Valley Leura*

“Honeymoon” is a popular name for features dating from the 1930s, Honeymoon Bridge joins the Giant Stairway to the first of the Three Sisters where Honeymoon Cave is located. Spooner's Cave has been misapplied to this hollow, when it is actually near Lady Carrington Lookout. Honeymoon Point, Katoomba, is on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk heading north towards Leura, below Honeymoon Lookout on Cliff Drive. The author believes Honeymoon Point was one of the four “railed points” of Baker's Lookouts.¹³⁵⁵ Honeymoon Point in the Jamison Valley is located in the Fern Bower area below Leura and dates from 1894. Due to inconsistencies between maps there is some confusion as to the identification of various features around the Three Sisters.

Honour Gardens,¹³⁵⁶ *Lawson*

Located in Honour Avenue which was named to commemorate those who died in World War One.

Hopetoun Bower,¹³⁵⁷ *Jamison Valley*

Located on the Federal Pass south of Leura Forest and named after John Adrian Louis Hope (1860-1908), Earl of Hopetoun and the first Governor-General of Australia 1900-02.

Hordern Gully,¹³⁵⁸ *Grose Valley*
The Hordern Pavilion,¹³⁵⁹ *Grose Valley*

EC and AJ Hordern owned a block of land until 1969, known colloquially as the Hordern Pavilion, which is on the opposite side of the Grose River to the Blue Gum Forest.

Horne's Point,¹³⁶⁰ *Mount Victoria*
Horne's Point Lookout,¹³⁶¹ *Mount Victoria*
Horne's Track,¹³⁶² *Mount Victoria*
Mount Horne,¹³⁶³ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Possibly Joseph Horne, who owned the first hotel in Lithgow in the 1870s.¹³⁶⁴ The Track was constructed 1898-1909, and Mount Horne is located about 5 km north-west of Bald Trig.

The Horse Track,¹³⁶⁵ *Grose Valley*
 (The Bridle Track)¹³⁶⁶

Based on a probable Aboriginal route this was the easiest access route into Grose Valley for horses. Its first European use was reputedly by Thomas Heyward 1847-49,¹³⁶⁷ cattlemen later using it around 1899, the track was properly formed by 1925.

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- ¹³⁴⁸ Bushwalking in the Katoomba-Leura Area, c1997, National Parks and Wildlife Service
¹³⁴⁹ Walking Tracks at Echo Point and the Three Sisters, c1998, National Parks and Wildlife Service
¹³⁵⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹³⁵¹ Walking Tracks at Echo Point and the Three Sisters, c1998, National Parks and Wildlife Service
¹³⁵² Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter
¹³⁵³ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council
¹³⁵⁴ Mountaineer map of Leura, 1894
¹³⁵⁵ Katoomba-Leura, Playground of the Commonwealth, c1934, Katoomba Municipal Council
¹³⁵⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹³⁵⁷ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Guide, 1900, Mountaineer
¹³⁵⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹³⁵⁹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen
¹³⁶⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹³⁶¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 265
¹³⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 265
¹³⁶³ Geographical Names Board Database 20 Jan 1999
¹³⁶⁴ Dawson, W, “Back to Lithgow” Celebrations, 1927, Back to Lithgow Executive
¹³⁶⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹³⁶⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹³⁶⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 227

Horseshoe Cataract, ¹³⁶⁸ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	This is one of several cascades upstream of Victoria Falls, the name dating from 1906-08. ¹³⁶⁹
Horseshoe Falls, ¹³⁷⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i> (Left Hand Falls) ¹³⁷¹ (Piguenit's Falls) ¹³⁷²	These 180 m falls were called Left Hand Falls by du Faur, and Piguénit's Falls by Ernest Docker, both in 1878. The "Left Hand" referred to the fact that Govett's Leap (waterfall) was on the right hand. William Charles Piguénit (1836-1914), landscape painter, was a member of du Faur's expedition of 1878. The name was changed to Horseshoe Falls about 1900.
(Horseshoe Falls, <i>Hazelbrook</i>)	<i>Refer to Lyrebird Falls</i>
Horseshoe Falls Creek, ¹³⁷³ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Horseshoe Falls Reserve, ¹³⁷⁴ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Harold Alston Bourne (1874-1954) donated the land which gave public access to the Falls, the Reserve was gazetted in 1941. ¹³⁷⁵ Part of the Reserve was once the Alston Motor Park.
(Horseshoe Falls Creek, <i>Blackheath</i>)	<i>Refer to Pope's Glen Creek</i>
Howling Dog Gully, ¹³⁷⁶ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Howling Dog Ridge, ¹³⁷⁷ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
(Hudson's Gully)	<i>Refer to Kingsford-Smith Memorial Park</i>
Hungerford's Creek, ¹³⁷⁸ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> Hungerford's Gully, ¹³⁷⁹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Hungerford's Gully Picnic Area, ¹³⁸⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Named after EK Hungerford who owned land at the head of the creek. Hungerford's Gully was named by the Trustees about 1963, after Clarence Hungerford who leased an area of the Blue Gum Forest until 1932.
(Hungerford's Track)	<i>Refer to Pierce's Pass</i>
Huntington Reserve, ¹³⁸¹ <i>Emu Plains</i>	Named after "Huntington Hall", built in the 1850s. ¹³⁸²
Hurley Heights, ¹³⁸³ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	PJ Hurley wrote articles in the Sydney Morning Herald under the name of "Waratah", helping to publicise the Blue Gum Forest campaign in 1932.
(The Hut)	<i>Refer to Conservation Hut</i>
Hyde Park, ¹³⁸⁴ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	A large area used for resting horses in the early days, possibly named after the Hyde Parks in Sydney and London.

¹³⁶⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹³⁶⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 239

¹³⁷⁰ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹³⁷¹ Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains, 1878, Eccleston du Faur

¹³⁷² Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹³⁷³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 065

¹³⁷⁴ Geographical Names Board Database 13 Jan 1999

¹³⁷⁵ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹³⁷⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁷⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁷⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹³⁷⁹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹³⁸⁰ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

¹³⁸¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

¹³⁸² Penrith Press, 24 Jan 1979

¹³⁸³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁸⁴ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Ida's Glimpse, ¹³⁸⁵ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located below Witches Leap, this feature was described by William Faris Blakely (1875-1941) in his report to Katoomba Municipal Council in 1934. It is unknown who Ida was.
Ikara Head, ¹³⁸⁶ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "throwing stick".
Ingar, ¹³⁸⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Bedford Swamp) ¹³⁸⁸	An Aboriginal word for crayfish and named by Myles Dunphy. Ingar Picnic Area was created in 1960-61. ¹³⁹¹
Ingar Creek, ¹³⁸⁹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Ingar Picnic Area, ¹³⁹⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Inspiration Point, ¹³⁹² <i>Leura</i>	Inspiration Point at Leura is located on Prince Henry Cliff Walk, while
Inspiration Point, ¹³⁹³ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Inspiration Point at Wentworth Falls is east of Moya Point.
Iris Street Track, ¹³⁹⁴ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Possibly connected with the construction of Bruce's Walk in the 1930s, but of much better construction and located on Crown Land.
The Ironbarks, ¹³⁹⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive, stands of Ironbarks, (<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> and <i>E. crebra</i>) are in the area.
Ironmonger Gully, ¹³⁹⁶ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	These were named subsequent and relative to Ironpot Gully. The Track
Ironmonger Hill, ¹³⁹⁷ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	joins Ironmonger Hill with Cox's River.
Ironmonger Spur, ¹³⁹⁸ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
Ironmonger Track, ¹³⁹⁹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
Ironpot Gully, ¹⁴⁰⁰ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Probably named by Tom McLaughlin about 1892, after a hollow
Ironpot Mountain, ¹⁴⁰¹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	resembling a saucepan was found in a rock here. ¹⁴⁰⁴ The Track runs along
Ironpot Ridge, ¹⁴⁰² <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Ironpot Ridge to Tinpot Mountain.
Ironpot Track, ¹⁴⁰³ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
Ironstone Spring, ¹⁴⁰⁵ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Descriptive.

¹³⁸⁵ Mountaineer, 18 Jun 1897

¹³⁸⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁸⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁸⁸ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹³⁸⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁹⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 040

¹³⁹² Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

¹³⁹³ Tourist Guide Map of the Leura District, 1903, Mountaineer

¹³⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 087

¹³⁹⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹³⁹⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁹⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁹⁸ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹³⁹⁹ Name suggested by the author

¹⁴⁰⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁰¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁴⁰² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁰³ Name suggested by the author

¹⁴⁰⁴ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burrangorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁴⁰⁵ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

The Island, ¹⁴⁰⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	A local name for the area enclosed by the one-way loop road at Govett's Leap.
Isobel Bowden Ridge, ¹⁴⁰⁷ <i>Leura</i> (The Bowden Ridge) ¹⁴⁰⁸	Named after Isobel Kendall Bowden, local naturalist and long-time member of the Blue Mountains Conservation Society. The name was officially proposed by the Geographical Names Board on 23 Sep 1998.
(Isolated Mountain)	<i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
Jack Evans Track, ¹⁴⁰⁹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Jack Evans worked on the Warragamba Dam construction and blazed this track from the Dam to Erskine Creek in 1945. It was constructed to Nepean Lookout Road 1960-69.
Jackson Park, ¹⁴¹⁰ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Joseph Jackson OBE MLA donated the land for this Park in 1933.
(Jack White's Creek)	<i>Refer to White's Creek</i>
Jacob's Ladder, ¹⁴¹¹ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	A very steep section of the old road down the western side of Mount Tomah from 1820-1929, possibly following an Aboriginal route. ¹⁴¹²
(James Lookout)	<i>Refer to Denison Lookout</i>
James Park, ¹⁴¹³ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Henry Alfred James, early resident of Hazelbrook and gardening writer for the Sydney Morning Herald. ¹⁴¹⁴ The Park was gazetted in 1946, though was in existence since 1925. ¹⁴¹⁵

¹⁴⁰⁶ Personal comment, 19 Apr 1999, Bronwyn Barnard

¹⁴⁰⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 23 Sep 1998

¹⁴⁰⁸ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁴⁰⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 018

¹⁴¹⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁴¹¹ Town and Country Journal, 2 June 1871

¹⁴¹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 277

¹⁴¹³ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

¹⁴¹⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁴¹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 052

Jamison Creek,¹⁴¹⁶ *Jamison Valley*
 (Jamison's Valley)¹⁴¹⁷
 (Jamison Valley Creek)¹⁴¹⁸
 (Weatherboard Creek)¹⁴¹⁹
Jamison Link,¹⁴²⁰ *Leura*
Jamison's Lookout,¹⁴²¹ *Katoomba*
Jamison's Lookout,¹⁴²² *Wentworth Falls*
Jamison Valley¹⁴²³ (area)
 (Weatherboard Gorge)¹⁴²⁴
Parish of Jamison,¹⁴²⁵ *Jamison Valley*

(Jamison Valley Lookout)

Jellybean Pool,¹⁴²⁷ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Jellybean Pool Track,¹⁴²⁸ *Glenbrook*

(Jerrikellimi Cave)

Jerry's Gully

Jersey Falls,¹⁴²⁹ *Katoomba*
 (Guiva Falls)¹⁴³⁰
 (Guyva Falls)¹⁴³¹
Guiva Park,¹⁴³² *Katoomba*

Jeurgens Cave,¹⁴³⁴ *Katoomba*

Sir John Jamison (1776-1844) was a surgeon in the Royal Navy who accompanied Macquarie on his western journey in 1815. Jamison Link joins Jamison Street with the Grand Clifftop Walk near Golf Links Lookout and dates from 1935-39.¹⁴²⁶ Jamison's Lookout in Katoomba is located on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk and Jamison's Lookout at Wentworth Falls is off the Wentworth Falls Picnic Area.

Refer to Lady Game Lookout

Descriptive of the shape of the pool, and supposedly named by a young girl looking down on it from above. The constructed track dates from 1967, though the name of the pool predates this.

Refer to Dark's Cave

Refer to Black Jerry's

Named for the Earl of Jersey, Victor Albert George Child Villiers PC GCMG, Governor of NSW 1891-93. Located somewhere to the north of Katoomba these features are yet to be identified, the falls are apparently upstream of Minnehaha Falls¹⁴³³ and mention of them in local newspapers ceased after about 1910. The origin of "Guiva" is unknown, however the dictionary definition of "guiver" is "plausible talk designed to deceive or impress". Perhaps that's why they remain unfound!

Located in Henson Glen this is likely to be named after Fred Juergens (note spelling),¹⁴³⁵ secretary of Blue Mountains District Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial Society in 1933¹⁴³⁶ and also a charter member of the Rotary Club of Katoomba in 1936.¹⁴³⁷

¹⁴¹⁶ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁴¹⁷ Fourteen Journeys, 1965, George Mackaness

¹⁴¹⁸ Map of the Colony of NSW, 1834, Sir Thomas Mitchell

¹⁴¹⁹ NSW Gazetteer and Road Guide, 1866

¹⁴²⁰ Name suggested by the author

¹⁴²¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴²² Bushwalking in the Wentworth Falls Area, 1995, National Parks and Wildlife Service

¹⁴²³ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁴²⁴ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁴²⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 155

¹⁴²⁷ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁴²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 012

¹⁴²⁹ Katoomba Times, 27 Sep 1890

¹⁴³⁰ Katoomba Times, 31 Aug 1889

¹⁴³¹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁴³² Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

¹⁴³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 188

¹⁴³⁴ Correspondence relating to Henson Glen, 7 Apr 1964, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁴³⁵ Katoomba Daily, 25 Oct 1934

¹⁴³⁶ Blue Mountains AH&I Society Grand Gymkhana leaflet, 8 Feb 1933

¹⁴³⁷ Blue Mountains Gazette, 14 May 1997

Jinki Gully, ¹⁴³⁸ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy this is an Aboriginal word meaning “spirit place”
Jinki Ridge, ¹⁴³⁹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	and known as such in the 1880s. The Track was made between 1880 and
Jinki Track, ¹⁴⁴⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i>	1907.
John Harris Fall, ¹⁴⁴¹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Located on Greaves Creek this is named for John Harris who donated funds
	to aid the construction of Rodriguez Pass in 1900.
John Seymour Hill, ¹⁴⁴² <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	John Seymour, possibly the first European to reach Kanangra Walls settled
	in Burragorang Valley in 1888.
John Whitton Memorial Place	<i>Refer to Whitton</i>
Johnstone’s Falls, ¹⁴⁴³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Located on the Warragamba River, the name has not survived. Named by
	Sir John Jamison in 1818 after a naval officer companion.
Jubilee Park, ¹⁴⁴⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named for the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
Juliet’s Balcony, ¹⁴⁴⁵ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Named descriptively, from the Shakespeare play “Romeo and Juliet”.
The Junction, ¹⁴⁴⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	A local name for the area where Katoomba Creek enters Govett’s Creek.
(Junction Camp)	<i>Refer to Junction Rock</i>
Junction Falls, ¹⁴⁴⁷ <i>Lawson</i>	Located on the Five Falls Loop, Junction Falls were renamed Stanley Falls
(Stanley Falls) ¹⁴⁴⁸	(and Adelina Falls were renamed Livingstone Falls) in 1871, reverting to
	Junction Falls by 1898. ¹⁴⁴⁹ The area was reserved for recreation in
	1917. ¹⁴⁵⁰
Junction Rock, ¹⁴⁵¹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Descriptive, Junction Rock is at the junction of Govett’s Leap Brook and
(The Junction) ¹⁴⁵²	Govett’s Creek, and of Rodriguez Pass and Blue Gum Track. Junction
Junction Camp, ¹⁴⁵³ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Camp is the junction where Govett’s Creek joins the Grose River.
Jungaburra Brook, ¹⁴⁵⁴ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “spirit place”.

¹⁴³⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 238

¹⁴³⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁴⁰ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁴⁴¹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁴⁴² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁴³ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁴⁴⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁴⁴⁵ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association

¹⁴⁴⁶ Personal comments by Rod and Boz Brooks, Leura, 12 May 1999

¹⁴⁴⁷ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹⁴⁴⁸ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

¹⁴⁴⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071

¹⁴⁵⁰ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁴⁵¹ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹⁴⁵² Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁴⁵³ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁴⁵⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

The Jungle, ¹⁴⁵⁵ <i>Grose Valley</i>	All named for their rainforest environment. In 1929 The Jungle Limited bought 720 acres (290 ha) at Mount Tomah and reserved it “for the people for all time”. The Jungle Track links Rodriguez Pass to the base of Horseshoe Falls and was constructed in 1901 by Tom Williams and his son Sain, and was extended in 1908 to take in the Jungle Falls.
The Jungle, ¹⁴⁵⁶ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	
The Jungle, ¹⁴⁵⁷ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	
Jungle Falls, ¹⁴⁵⁸ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
The Jungle Track, ¹⁴⁵⁹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
(Junumbereee)	<i>Refer to Moyne Creek</i>
Kable’s Spring, ¹⁴⁶⁰ <i>Winmalee</i>	Located south of St Columba’s School, the origin of the name remains a mystery.
Kamarah Bluffs, ¹⁴⁶¹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “sleep”, this was named by Myles Dunphy.
Kamarah Gully, ¹⁴⁶² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Kamarah Ridge, ¹⁴⁶³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Kangaroo Corner Creek, ¹⁴⁶⁴ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Descriptive.
(Kanimbla Caves)	<i>Refer to Bushrangers Cave</i>
Kanimbla Creek, ¹⁴⁶⁵ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “fighting ground”. Nathaniel Norton called his Kanimbla Valley property “Kanimbla” in 1824. Kanimbla Valley Loop dates from the early to mid 1930s, leading off Collier’s Causeway.
Kanimbla Valley ¹⁴⁶⁶ (area)	
(Cunimbla Valley) ¹⁴⁶⁷	
(Kunimbla Valley) ¹⁴⁶⁸	
Kanimbla Trig, ¹⁴⁶⁹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	
Kanimbla Valley Loop, ¹⁴⁷⁰ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	
Parish of Kanimbla, ¹⁴⁷¹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	
(Kanimbla Pass, <i>Mount Victoria</i>)	<i>Refer to Little Zig Zag</i>
(Kanimbla Pass, <i>Blackheath</i>)	<i>Refer to Porter’s Pass</i>
(Kanimbla Shire)	<i>Refer to Blue Mountains City</i>
Kanuka Brook, ¹⁴⁷² <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word for the water gum (<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>). Named “Kanooka” by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club, the creek was also called Buger Creek about 1939, possibly a reference to the difficulty of access.
(Buger Creek) ¹⁴⁷³	

¹⁴⁵⁵ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁴⁵⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁴⁵⁷ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹⁴⁵⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 228 and 230

¹⁴⁵⁹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁴⁶⁰ Penrith to Eskbank map, 1906, Lands Department

¹⁴⁶¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁶² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁶³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁶⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁶⁵ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁶⁶ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁴⁶⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁴⁶⁸ Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains, 1878, Eccleston du Faur

¹⁴⁶⁹ Geographical Names Board Database 24 Nov 1998

¹⁴⁷⁰ Name suggested by the author

¹⁴⁷¹ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁷² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁴⁷³ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

(Karabar)

Refer to Warrimoo

Karagora Creek,¹⁴⁷⁴ *Devil's Wilderness*

An Aboriginal word meaning "cloud".

Karagora Ridge,¹⁴⁷⁵ *Devil's Wilderness*

Kariwoga Ridge,¹⁴⁷⁶ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*

An Aboriginal word meaning "east".

Kariwoga Labyrinth¹⁴⁷⁷ (area)

¹⁴⁷⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁷⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁷⁶ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁴⁷⁷ Name suggested by the author

Katoomba¹⁴⁷⁸ (city)
 (Go-Doom-Ba)¹⁴⁷⁹
 (Williams Chimney)¹⁴⁸⁰
 (The Crushers)¹⁴⁸¹
Katoomba Cascades,¹⁴⁸² *Katoomba*
Katoomba Creek,¹⁴⁸³ *Katoomba*
 (Minnehaha Creek)¹⁴⁸⁴
Katoomba Falls,¹⁴⁸⁵ *Jamison Valley*
 (The Crushers Waterfall)¹⁴⁸⁶
 (Upper Cascades)¹⁴⁸⁷
Katoomba Falls Lookout,¹⁴⁸⁸ *Katoomba*
Katoomba Falls Reserve,¹⁴⁸⁹ *Katoomba*
 (Frog Hollow)¹⁴⁹⁰
 (Katoomba Falls Creek Valley)¹⁴⁹¹
 (The Gully)¹⁴⁹²
Katoomba Gap,¹⁴⁹³ *Kedumba Valley*
 (The Gap)¹⁴⁹⁴
Katoomba Park,¹⁴⁹⁵ *Katoomba*
Katumba Arch,¹⁴⁹⁶ *Katoomba*
 (Kadumba Arch)¹⁴⁹⁷
Kedumba Creek,¹⁴⁹⁸ *Jamison Valley*
Kedumba Fishing Ponds,¹⁴⁹⁹ *Jamison Valley*
Kedumba Hill,¹⁵⁰⁰ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
 (Mount Kedumba)¹⁵⁰¹
Kedumba Park,¹⁵⁰² *Wentworth Falls*
Kedumba Pass,¹⁵⁰³ *Kedumba Valley*
Kedumba Pass Bridle Trail,¹⁵⁰⁴ *Kedumba Valley*
Kedumba River,¹⁵⁰⁵ *Kedumba Valley*
 (Katoomba Creek)¹⁵⁰⁶
Kedumba Valley¹⁵⁰⁷ (area)
Kedumba View (Lookout),¹⁵⁰⁸ *Katoomba*
Kedumba Walls,¹⁵⁰⁹ *Kedumba Valley*
The Goat Track,¹⁵¹⁰ *Kedumba Valley*
Parish of Kedumba,¹⁵¹¹ *Kedumba Valley*

Katoomba and Kedumba originate from a Gundungurra Aboriginal word with various spellings said to mean “valley of waterfalls”. In a letter to Mitchell dated 25 Nov 1833 Govett states “that part of the country where the Cascade Creek from the Weatherboard Inn joins the Cox’s River is called by the natives Go-Doom-Ba”. Katoomba railway station was opened as The Crushers in 1874, referring to the area’s use as a quarry for railway ballast, and changing to Katoomba in 1877. Katoomba Falls was named around 1880. Katoomba Gap seems to refer to the space between Mount Solitary and King’s Tableland. Katoomba Park was gazetted in 1888 while Kedumba Park was gazetted in 1961.¹⁵¹² Katumba Arch was constructed at the entrance to Katoomba Cascades in 1934. The Goat Track was a Gundungurra route used by settlers in 1889 to access Kings Tableland from Kedumba Valley, and Kedumba Pass Bridle Trail was made in 1928-29.

¹⁴⁷⁸ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁴⁷⁹ Old Leura and Katoomba, 1982, Rotary Club of Katoomba

¹⁴⁸⁰ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905

¹⁴⁸¹ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁴⁸² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁴⁸³ Katoomba Times, 16 Nov 1889

¹⁴⁸⁴ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹⁴⁸⁵ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹⁴⁸⁶ National Library of Australia photo, c1879, Nicholas J Caire

¹⁴⁸⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁴⁸⁸ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁴⁸⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 8 Mar 1999

¹⁴⁹⁰ Blue Mountains Echo, 8 Nov 1988

¹⁴⁹¹ Blue Mountains Dreaming, 1993, Eugene Stockton

¹⁴⁹² Blue Mountains Gazette, 21 Apr 1999

¹⁴⁹³ NSW Hotel, Guest House and Tourist Guide, 1932, NSW Government

¹⁴⁹⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹⁴⁹⁵ Katoomba Times, 8 Aug 1891

¹⁵¹² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

(Katoomba City) (Katoomba Municipality)	<i>Refer to Blue Mountains City</i>
Kedumba Fishing Ponds	<i>Refer to Goyder's Track</i>
Kelly's Mistake , ¹⁵¹³ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	Origin unknown.
Kelpie Hill , ¹⁵¹⁴ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Kelpie Point , ¹⁵¹⁵ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
Kemp's Lookout , ¹⁵¹⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	The location of this lookout is unknown, as is the name, however an FJ Kemp was proprietor of a Katoomba Steam Laundry. ¹⁵¹⁷
Kennel Flat , ¹⁵¹⁸ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32, in keeping with the "dog" theme here.
Kerosene Creek , ¹⁵¹⁹ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Named for the type of oil shale found and mined here early in the 20th century.
Kiah Lookout , ¹⁵²⁰ <i>Katoomba</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "beautiful place".
Kiara Creek , ¹⁵²¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word for the white cockatoo.
Kill's Defile , ¹⁵²² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Kill's Head , ¹⁵²³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named for George Kill, a settler in the Burragorang Valley in 1890.
(Killarney Creek)	<i>Refer to Rocky Creek</i>

¹⁴⁹⁷ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

¹⁴⁹⁸ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

¹⁴⁹⁹ Mountaineer, 23 Aug 1895

¹⁵⁰⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁰¹ Geographical Names Board Database, 27 Apr 1999

¹⁵⁰² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁰³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁵⁰⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 125

¹⁵⁰⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁰⁶ Tourists Sketch Map of the Katoomba District, 1919

¹⁵⁰⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁰⁸ National Parks and Wildlife Service interpretive sign at the Lookout, 7 Mar 1999

¹⁵⁰⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵¹⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 124

¹⁵¹¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵¹² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁵¹³ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁵¹⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵¹⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵¹⁶ Katoomba-Leura, Playground of the Commonwealth, c1934, Katoomba Municipal Council

¹⁵¹⁷ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

¹⁵¹⁸ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵¹⁹ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵²⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵²¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵²² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵²³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Kinderan Track, ¹⁵²⁴ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	This is the Gundungurra word for Mount Victoria. The tracks runs from Fairy Bower to the Kanimbla Valley, was made 1898-1903 and is likely based on an Aboriginal route.
King's Cave, ¹⁵²⁵ <i>Linden</i> King's Cave Track, ¹⁵²⁶ <i>Linden</i>	Dating from 1821 this is named for the King's Own Regiment, which was stationed in the area to ensure only those authorised to do so were allowed access across the Mountains.
King's Tableland, ¹⁵²⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> (The King's Table Land) ¹⁵²⁸ King's Tableland Tracks, ¹⁵²⁹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> King's Table Trig, ¹⁵³⁰ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Named "The King's Table Land" by Macquarie in 1815 after King George III (1760-1820). The Tracks run south from Rocket Point to Little Switzerland Drive and were constructed between 1879 and 1900.
King George's Head, ¹⁵³¹ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Possibly named by Governor Macquarie, this rocky outcrop near Hassan's Walls resembles the profile of King George III, though some imagination is required.
King George Brook, ¹⁵³² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> King George Trig, ¹⁵³³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Another name for Mount Banks, these were possibly named when Hamilton Hume renamed Mount Banks as Mount King George, referring to King George IV.
King's Link, ¹⁵³⁴ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named after Mr King of Springwood, an honorary Ranger for Blue Mountains City Council.
Kingsford-Smith Memorial Park, ¹⁵³⁵ <i>Katoomba</i> (Hudson's Gully) ¹⁵³⁶	Named and Gazetted in 1935 after Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith (1897-1935), pioneer aviator. ¹⁵³⁷ The original name refers to an early landowner.
Kiosk Lookout, ¹⁵³⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	Refers to the kiosk near Reid's Plateau, this is the only track-head kiosk remaining from the early days of bushwalking in the Upper Mountains.
Kirai Gorge, ¹⁵³⁹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "ditch".

¹⁵²⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 263

¹⁵²⁵ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882

¹⁵²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 048

¹⁵²⁷ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹⁵²⁸ Penrith to Eskbank, 1906, Lands Department

¹⁵²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 092, 094, 100 and 104

¹⁵³⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁵³¹ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁵³² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵³³ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁵³⁴ Bushwalks Between Springwood and Glenbrook, Apr 1991, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁵³⁵ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁵³⁶ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁵³⁷ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁵³⁸ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

¹⁵³⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Knapsack Bridge, ¹⁵⁴⁰ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Apparently the Gully was named after someone left their knapsack in the area, the other features were named in consequence.
Knapsack Gully, ¹⁵⁴¹ <i>Glenbrook</i>	
Knapsack Park, ¹⁵⁴² <i>Glenbrook</i>	
Knapsack Trig, ¹⁵⁴³ <i>Glenbrook</i>	
Knight's Deck, ¹⁵⁴⁴ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named after Wilf Knight, one of the Sydney Bushwalkers in the 1930s.
Kolonga Canyon, ¹⁵⁴⁵ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "out-of-the-way place". The canyon was named by Andy Macqueen.
Kolonga Labyrinth ¹⁵⁴⁶ (area)	
Kolonga Ridge, ¹⁵⁴⁷ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
(Kolonga Mountain) ¹⁵⁴⁸	
Kolonga Walls, ¹⁵⁴⁹ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
Kookootonga Gully, ¹⁵⁵⁰ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	"Coocoogong" was an influential member of the Burra Burra tribe of Gundungurra Aborigines in 1838. This tribe ranged from the Goulburn Plains to Bathurst.
Koombanda Brook, ¹⁵⁵¹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "sleep", named by Myles Dunphy.
Koombanda Ridge, ¹⁵⁵² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
(Kooranbarook)	<i>Refer to Nellie's Glen</i>
Korrowal Knife-edge	<i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
Korrowal Pass	
Korrowal Ridge	
(Kunimbla Valley)	<i>Refer to Kanimbla Valley</i>

¹⁵⁴⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁵⁴¹ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁵⁴² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁵⁴³ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁵⁴⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁴⁵ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁵⁴⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁴⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁴⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 28 Jan 1999

¹⁵⁴⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁵⁰ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

¹⁵⁵¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁵² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Kurrajong Heights ¹⁵⁵³ (locality) (Bell's View) ¹⁵⁵⁴ (The Big Hill) ¹⁵⁵⁵ (Curryjong) ¹⁵⁵⁶ (Douglass's Hill) ¹⁵⁵⁷ (Kurrajong Hills) ¹⁵⁵⁸ (Kurrijong) ¹⁵⁵⁹ (Kurry Jung Brush) ¹⁵⁶⁰ (Picture Hill) ¹⁵⁶¹ Parish of Kurrajong , ¹⁵⁶² <i>Kurrajong</i>	Possibly named for the <i>Kurrajong</i> genus of tree, although it doesn't grow in this area, the name has had a variety of spellings over the years.
(Kurranburrock Creek) Kurranburrock Reserve	<i>Refer to Nellie's Glen</i>
Ladies Crossing , ¹⁵⁶³ <i>Valley Heights</i> Ladies Crossing Track , ¹⁵⁶⁴ <i>Valley Heights</i>	The Track runs from Tusculum Road to Green Parade. Who the Ladies were remain a mystery.
Ladies Rock , ¹⁵⁶⁵ <i>Katoomba</i>	An old, forgotten name, as is the origin. Located near Narrow Neck Road, Katoomba.
(Lady Carrington's Dining Hall)	<i>Refer to Leura Forest</i>
Lady Carrington Lookout , ¹⁵⁶⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	Wife of Lord Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington (1843-1928) PC GCMG KG, the Governor of NSW from 1885 to 1890.
Lady Darley's Lookout	<i>Refer to Darley</i>
Lady Game Lookout , ¹⁵⁶⁷ <i>Katoomba</i> (Jamison Valley Lookout) ¹⁵⁶⁸ (Three Sisters Lookout) ¹⁵⁶⁹	Named in the 1930s after the wife of Sir Philip Game, Governor of NSW. Labelled on some recent maps as Three Sisters Lookout, this overlooks the first Sister at the top of the Giant Stairway.
Lady Martin's Bath , ¹⁵⁷⁰ <i>Linden</i>	Isabella, the wife of Sir James Martin. He had a water tank cut into the rock below his residence, and it became known as a "bath".

¹⁵⁵³ Geographical Names Board Database, 27 Apr 1999

¹⁵⁵⁴ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁵⁵⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁵⁵⁶ The Australian, 17 Oct 1840

¹⁵⁵⁷ Joseph D Boughton "Reminiscences of Richmond", 1903

¹⁵⁵⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁵⁵⁹ Sydney Morning Herald, 20 Jun 1855

¹⁵⁶⁰ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹⁵⁶¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁵⁶² Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁵⁶³ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁵⁶⁴ Name suggested by the author

¹⁵⁶⁵ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹⁵⁶⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁵⁶⁷ The Giant Stairway, 1982, John Low

¹⁵⁶⁸ Katoomba-Leura, Playground of the Commonwealth, c1934, Katoomba Municipal Council

¹⁵⁶⁹ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

¹⁵⁷⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

Lady Rawson's Lookout, ¹⁵⁷¹ <i>Katoomba</i> Lady Rawson's Track, ¹⁵⁷² <i>Katoomba</i>	Named after Lady Florence Alice Stewart Shaw Rawson, wife of Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, Governor-General of Australia 1902-09. The track from "Lilianfels" to the Lookout dates from about 1898, though the lookout was only named about 1909. ¹⁵⁷³
Lady See's Lookout, ¹⁵⁷⁴ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> (The Lagoon)	Wife of Sir John See, Premier of NSW 1901-05, who bought "Yester Grange" in Wentworth Falls and used it as his summer retreat until 1938. <i>Refer to Glenbrook Lagoon</i>
The Lagoon, ¹⁵⁷⁵ <i>Springwood</i> (The Lake)	Located on Glenbrook Creek at its junction with Sassafras Creek. <i>Refer to Bedford Pool</i>
The Lake, ¹⁵⁷⁶ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Located on the Wollangambe River below Mount Wilson the name dates from the 1890s.
Lake Burragorang	<i>Refer to Burragorang</i>
Lake Greaves	<i>Refer to Greaves</i>
Lake Lyell, ¹⁵⁷⁷ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Located on the Cox's River this lake covers an area once occupied by John Frederick Lyell (1863-1913) who settled here in 1893.
Lake Medlow	<i>Refer to Medlow Bath</i>
Lake Walk, ¹⁵⁷⁸ <i>Blackheath</i>	An old track, now covered by a pine plantation, which ran from the Highway near Evans Lookout Road to Lake Medlow.
Lake Woodford Lake Woodford Track	<i>Refer to Woodford</i>
Lambs Hill, ¹⁵⁷⁹ <i>Mount Wilson</i> (Lamington Creek)	Named after Walter Lamb, local resident. <i>Refer to Asgard Brook</i>
Landslide Lookout, ¹⁵⁸⁰ <i>Katoomba</i> Landslide Lookout Tracks, ¹⁵⁸¹ <i>Katoomba</i> The Landslide, ¹⁵⁸² <i>Jamison Valley</i> (Lansdowne Hills)	Landslide Lookout is above the landslide at Dog Face Rock which occurred in 1931. According to the "Blue Mountains Star" the cliff was moving on 31 Jan 1931, and had fallen within a week. There are two tracks to the cliff edge from Cliff Drive, one dating from 1931, the other from 1937. There is also another track to a lookout above the landslide, from Glenraphael Drive, made about 1930-31. <i>Refer to Blue Mountains</i>

¹⁵⁷¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

¹⁵⁷² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

¹⁵⁷³ Subdivision plan for Lilianfels auction, 1909

¹⁵⁷⁴ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

¹⁵⁷⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁵⁷⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 314

¹⁵⁷⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

¹⁵⁷⁸ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁵⁷⁹ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹⁵⁸⁰ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁵⁸¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 150, 156 and 198

¹⁵⁸² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

Lapstone¹⁵⁸³ (village)
Lapstone Bridge,¹⁵⁸⁴ *Lapstone*
Lapstone Creek,¹⁵⁸⁵ *Glenbrook*
Lapstone Hill,¹⁵⁸⁶ *Lapstone*
Lapstone Hill Reserve,¹⁵⁸⁷ *Lapstone*
Lapstone Reserve,¹⁵⁸⁸ *Lapstone*
Lapstone Tower Trig,¹⁵⁸⁹ *Glenbrook*
Lapstone Trig,¹⁵⁹⁰ *Glenbrook*
Lapstone Zig Zag,¹⁵⁹¹ *Glenbrook*
 (Little Zig Zag)¹⁵⁹²
Lapstone Zig Zag Track,¹⁵⁹³ *Glenbrook*

Laura Glen,¹⁵⁹⁴ *Katoomba*
Laura's Lookout,¹⁵⁹⁵ *Katoomba*

Laws Lookout,¹⁵⁹⁶ *Blackheath*

Lapstones were the stones that a shoemaker held in his lap and on which he beat the shoe leather, the rounded river pebbles here reminding early settlers of them. The Zig Zag was built in 1864-66 to enable trains to ascend the mountains from Sydney, being bypassed in 1891 with a tunnel deviation. The tunnel proved unsuitable and itself was bypassed by the present tunnel deviation in 1913, Lapstone railway station being opened in 1964. The Track follows the old railway formation.

Laura Glen is around the Katoomba Falls area and Laura's Lookout is located on Reid's Plateau. The identity of Laura remains a mystery.

Located on the Pulpit Rock Track below George Phillips Lookout this is named after Walter Charles Laws (1863-1938), alderman of Blackheath Municipality 1919-26 and President of Blue Mountains Sights Reserve Trust in the 1920s.

¹⁵⁸³ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁵⁸⁴ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁵⁸⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁵⁸⁶ NSW Calendar and Directory, 1834

¹⁵⁸⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁵⁸⁸ Blue Mountains Heritage Trails, Glenbrook-Lapstone, undated, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁵⁸⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁵⁹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁵⁹¹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁵⁹² Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission 1877

¹⁵⁹³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 003

¹⁵⁹⁴ Photo by Charles Bayliss, c1886, National Library of Australia

¹⁵⁹⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁵⁹⁶ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

Lawson¹⁵⁹⁷ (village)
 (Christmas Swamp)¹⁵⁹⁸
 (Twenty Four Mile Hollow)¹⁵⁹⁹
 (Blue Mountain)¹⁶⁰⁰
 (San Jose)¹⁶⁰¹
 (Santa Cruz)¹⁶⁰²
Lawson Creek,¹⁶⁰³ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Lawson's Long Alley,¹⁶⁰⁴ *Hartley Valley*
Lawson's Lookout,¹⁶⁰⁵ *Springwood*
Lawson Point,¹⁶⁰⁶ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
Lawson Ridge,¹⁶⁰⁷ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
North Lawson Park,¹⁶⁰⁸ *Lawson*
 (San Jose Park)¹⁶⁰⁹
South Lawson Park,¹⁶¹⁰ *Lawson*
 (Santa Cruz Park)¹⁶¹¹

All named after the explorer William Lawson (1774-1850). The village of Lawson was called Christmas Swamp until about 1832, then Twenty Four Mile Hollow, the distance being from Emu Ford. In the 1840s it became Blue Mountain, and in 1879 was altered for the final time to Lawson. Lawson's Long Alley was an attempt to construct an alternative route down the cliffs of Mount York in 1823. Lawson Lookout is possibly named for William Lawson as well, as he owned land in this area in 1834. North and South Lawson Parks were reserved in 1876.

Lawton's Creek,¹⁶¹² *Jamison Valley*

Named after David Arthur Lawton, Blue Mountains City alderman 1983-89 who officially opened Lindeman Pass in 1985, even though it had been constructed 1909-11.

Lee Park,¹⁶¹³ *Winmalee*

Possibly named after Cornelius Lee.

Lees View,¹⁶¹⁴ *Wentworth Falls*
 (Lees Lookout)¹⁶¹⁵

Located on Bruce's Walk and named in 1931 this is named for William Joseph Lees, a Blue Mountain Shire councillor in 1928.

Leech Loop,¹⁶¹⁶ *Woodford*

A track within Wilson Glen, leeches are prevalent in damp areas.

(Left Hand Falls)

Refer to Horseshoe Falls

Lena Falls,¹⁶¹⁷ *Hazelbrook*

Helena Adams, daughter of Fred T Adams a trustee of Hazelbrook Reserve, at 18 was the local Loyalty Parade Queen during World War One.

¹⁵⁹⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁵⁹⁸ Sydney Gazette, 14 Oct 1826

¹⁵⁹⁹ County of Cook map, c1837, W Baker

¹⁶⁰⁰ Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley

¹⁶⁰¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

¹⁶⁰² Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

¹⁶⁰³ Parish of Linden, County of Cook map, Jan 1893

¹⁶⁰⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 272

¹⁶⁰⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁶⁰⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁶⁰⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁶⁰⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶⁰⁹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

¹⁶¹⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶¹¹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁶¹² How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁶¹³ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

¹⁶¹⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁶¹⁵ One-Day Walking Tours, Jul 1931, NSW Railway Department

¹⁶¹⁶ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

¹⁶¹⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

Lennox Bridge,¹⁶¹⁸ *Glenbrook*
Lennox Park,¹⁶¹⁹ *Blaxland*

David Lennox (1788-1873), stonemason. He constructed this bridge in 1833, and it is now the second oldest bridge in Australia.

Leonay,¹⁶²⁰ (locality)

Leonay is a name created by Leo Buring and his wife Nay, who lived in the area.

Lerida Gorge,¹⁶²¹ *Grose Valley*

This seems to have been named after a place in Spain, which apparently has some of the best scenery in the Pyrenees.¹⁶²²

Leslie Falls,¹⁶²³ *Lawson*

Named for George Leslie of Wentworth Falls, a returned soldier from the Boer War.¹⁶²⁴

Lester Pool,¹⁶²⁵ *Hazelbrook*
(Lower Lake)¹⁶²⁶
(Lester Lake)¹⁶²⁷
Lester Track,¹⁶²⁸ *Hazelbrook*

Named in 1939 after Charles John Lester, Secretary-Treasurer of South Hazelbrook Reserve in 1929 and Treasurer 1930-38. The Track runs from Valley Road via Pyramid Fall (1916-25) and Bedford Pool (1904) to Lester Lake (1939).

Letitia Park,¹⁶²⁹ *Katoomba*

This Park may be named after Letitia Frier, second wife of GMC Bowen of Mount Tomah, whom she married in 1843. No other origin of the name has presented itself at this time.

¹⁶¹⁸ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁶¹⁹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

¹⁶²⁰ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd Edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹⁶²¹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁶²² Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1997

¹⁶²³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶²⁴ Lithgow Mercury 4 Apr 1918

¹⁶²⁵ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

¹⁶²⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁶²⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 062

¹⁶²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 053, 058 and 062

¹⁶²⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

Leura¹⁶³⁰ (village)
Leura Cascades,¹⁶³¹ *Leura*
Leura Cascades Park,¹⁶³² *Leura*
Leura Creek,¹⁶³³ *Leura*
Leura Falls,¹⁶³⁴ *Jamison Valley*
Leura Falls Creek,¹⁶³⁵ *Jamison Valley*
Leura Falls Lookout,¹⁶³⁶ *Leura*
Leura Forest,¹⁶³⁷ *Jamison Valley*
 (The Forest)¹⁶³⁸
 (The Dining Hall)¹⁶³⁹
 (Lady Carrington's Dining Hall)¹⁶⁴⁰
 (The Tea House)¹⁶⁴¹
Leura Gorge,¹⁶⁴² *Leura*
 (The Gap)¹⁶⁴³
 (Leura Gap)¹⁶⁴⁴
Leura Glen,¹⁶⁴⁵ *Jamison Valley*
Leura Glen Track,¹⁶⁴⁶ *Jamison Valley*
Leura Park,¹⁶⁴⁷ *Leura*
Leura Plateau,¹⁶⁴⁸ *Leura*
The Second Leura Fall,¹⁶⁴⁹ *Leura*

(Leura Rail Lookout)

Lightning Ridge,¹⁶⁵² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Lightwood Hollow,¹⁶⁵³ *Mount Tomah*

Two traditional origins of the name "Leura" include the Aboriginal word for lava, and a mis-spelling of Lurline, which is thought to be developer William Eyre's name for the village.¹⁶⁵⁰ A new theory has emerged with the discovery by Gwen Silvey in 1998 of a grave in the Anglican Cemetery at Castlereagh (north of Penrith) of Leura Colless (1853-54) a daughter of Helen Colless (1816-1878). Her father died in 1895 aged 78, not long after the village of Leura was named, and the family has lived in the district since that time. The railway station was opened in 1890. The Cascades were named before 1898, Leura Falls Lookout is in the vicinity of Milla Murra Lookout and may well be an old name for it. The picnic area in Leura Forest was set up in 1893¹⁶⁵¹ with an eight-sided shelter promoted as "The Tea House" in 1900, however it collapsed when a tree fell on it in 1991. Leura Gorge is located between Kiah and Evelyn's Lookouts, the Leura Glen Track is a direct connection dating from 1904, between Evelyn's Lookout and Leura Glen, which is the gully immediately below Minnie's Grotto. Leura Park was gazetted in 1880.

Refer to Bridal Veil View Lookout

Descriptive, and complementary to Thunder Gorge.

The origin of this name is unknown.

¹⁶³⁰ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁶³¹ Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899, Mountaineer

¹⁶³² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

¹⁶³³ Railway Guide, map of Leura, 1894

¹⁶³⁴ Katoomba Times, 15 Feb 1890

¹⁶³⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶³⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

¹⁶³⁷ Katoomba Times, 17 Nov 1893

¹⁶³⁸ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

¹⁶³⁹ Railway Guide to Pathways at Leura Falls, 1894

¹⁶⁴⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

¹⁶⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

¹⁶⁴² Tourist Guide, 1940s, Harry Phillips

¹⁶⁴³ Handy Guide to the Blue Mountains, 1890, Horrocks

¹⁶⁴⁴ Tourist Guide, 1940s, Harry Phillips

¹⁶⁴⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

¹⁶⁴⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

¹⁶⁴⁷ Municipal District Map of Katoomba, 20 Nov 1890

¹⁶⁴⁸ Pleasant Places Railway Tourist Guide, 1905

¹⁶⁴⁹ Railway Guide map of Leura Falls, 1894

¹⁶⁵⁰ Old Leura and Katoomba, 1982, Rotary Club of Katoomba

¹⁶⁵¹ Katoomba Times, 17 Nov 1893

¹⁶⁵² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶⁵³ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

Lila Falls,¹⁶⁵⁴ *Jamison Valley*
Lilianfels Park,¹⁶⁵⁵ *Katoomba*

Lilian Constance Mayne Darley (1867-89) was the daughter of Sir Frederick Darley, who named his house “Lilianfels” in her memory in 1889. The Park was proclaimed in 1922,¹⁶⁵⁶ and Lila Falls, which are below Leura, are likely to have been named after her as well.

Lilian Cascades,¹⁶⁵⁷ *Grose Valley*

Located on Govett’s Creek near Arethusa Falls, the origin of the name is unknown.

Lilian’s Bridge,¹⁶⁵⁸ *Wentworth Falls*
Lilian’s Glen,¹⁶⁵⁹ *Wentworth Falls*
Mrs Murray’s Staircase,¹⁶⁶⁰ *Wentworth Falls*

Named in 1898 for Elizabeth Lilla Murray (1852-1916), wife of a Wentworth Falls Reserve trustee. The wooden Staircase is located within the Valley of the Waters and was constructed in 1895, Mrs Murray donating money towards its construction.

(Lilian’s Glen Creek)

Refer to Valley of the Waters Creek

Lily Pond,¹⁶⁶¹ *Faulconbridge*

The Lilies were brought from Tasmania by Charles H Dilloway in 1945.

Lincoln Creek,¹⁶⁶² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Named by the Hall brothers after Lincoln Hall, explorer of the area before World War One.

Linda Creek,¹⁶⁶³ *Jamison Valley*
Linda Falls,¹⁶⁶⁴ *Jamison Valley*
Linda Fern Gully,¹⁶⁶⁵ *Jamison Valley*
Linda Pass,¹⁶⁶⁶ *Jamison Valley*

The Pass runs from Linda Falls to the base of Leura Falls and was built 1889-93. The origin of the name is undetermined.

Linda Rock,¹⁶⁶⁷ *Woodford*

The wife of Dr CT McElroy, member of the Names Committee for the Blue Labyrinth.

Lindeman Falls,¹⁶⁶⁸ *Jamison Valley*
Lindeman Glen,¹⁶⁶⁹ *Jamison Valley*
Lindeman Pass,¹⁶⁷⁰ *Jamison Valley*
Lindeman Rock,¹⁶⁷¹ *Jamison Valley*

Charles Henry Edward Lindeman (1859-1931), surveyor, constructor and promoter of this Track and alderman of Katoomba Municipality 1900-04, 1909-16 and Blue Mountain Shire 1906-08 and 1911-14. The Glen is between Gladstone Pass and the Valley of the Waters, while the Track runs from the bottom of Leura Cascades to the junction of Gladstone and Roberts Passes, was constructed 1909-11.¹⁶⁷²

¹⁶⁵⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶⁵⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁶⁵⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

¹⁶⁵⁷ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁶⁵⁸ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association

¹⁶⁵⁹ Tourist Guide Map of the Leura District, 1903, Mountaineer

¹⁶⁶⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study Draft Historical Report, 1998, Jim Smith

¹⁶⁶¹ Exploring the Blue Mountains, 1984, Hungerford and Donald

¹⁶⁶² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁶⁶³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶⁶⁴ Railway Guide, map of Leura Falls, 1894

¹⁶⁶⁵ Blue Mountains Map, Lawson to Lithgow, 1909

¹⁶⁶⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 163

¹⁶⁶⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁶⁶⁸ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁶⁶⁹ Tourists Sketch Map of Katoomba and District, 1912

¹⁶⁷⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁶⁷¹ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁶⁷² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 121

Linden ¹⁶⁷³ (village) (Seventeen Mile Hollow) ¹⁶⁷⁴ (Linden Tank) ¹⁶⁷⁵ (Henderson's Platform) ¹⁶⁷⁶ Linden Bends , ¹⁶⁷⁷ <i>Linden</i> Linden Creek , ¹⁶⁷⁸ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Linden Park , ¹⁶⁷⁹ <i>Linden</i> Linden Point , ¹⁶⁸⁰ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Linden Ridge , ¹⁶⁸¹ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Linden Trig , ¹⁶⁸² <i>Linden</i> Parish of Linden , ¹⁶⁸³ <i>Linden</i> Seventeen Mile Hollow Toll Bar , ¹⁶⁸⁴ <i>Linden</i> (Ellison's Toll Bar) ¹⁶⁸⁵ Seventeen Mile Pinch , ¹⁶⁸⁶ <i>Linden</i>	The village of Linden was named after Linden Lodge nearby, the home of William Henderson in 1865. Seventeen Mile Hollow was the distance from Emu Ford, and the railway station was named Linden Tank in 1874, then Henderson's Platform in 1874 and finally Linden in 1879. Tolls were collected at Linden from 1848-67 and the Toll Bar was demolished when the railway was constructed. Seventeen Mile Pinch is a short steep section of the Great Western Highway here.
(Linden Dam)	<i>Refer to Woodford</i>
Lindsay Park , ¹⁶⁸⁷ <i>Faulconbridge</i> Norman Lindsay's Track , ¹⁶⁸⁸ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	The Park is in front of the Norman Lindsay Gallery, and the 1914 Track is located within the grounds of his estate.
Lion's Head , ¹⁶⁸⁹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Lion's Head Ridge , ¹⁶⁹⁰ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Located on top of Kedumba Walls, and requiring some imagination, this was named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
The Lion's Head , ¹⁶⁹¹ <i>Mount Solitary</i> (The Crouching Lion) ¹⁶⁹²	The name dates from about 1886, and is another rock formation which requires some imagination.
Lisa Creek , ¹⁶⁹³ <i>Springwood</i>	A tributary of Springwood Creek the origin of this name is unknown.
City of Greater Lithgow , ¹⁶⁹⁴ (city)	"Lithgow's Valley" was named by Hamilton Hume in 1827 after William Lithgow, Governor Darling's private secretary at the time.

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- ¹⁶⁷³ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁶⁷⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882
¹⁶⁷⁵ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁶⁷⁶ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
¹⁶⁷⁷ What's Happening in the Blue Mountains, 1990, Roads and Traffic Authority NSW
¹⁶⁷⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁶⁷⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
¹⁶⁸⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
¹⁶⁸¹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
¹⁶⁸² Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
¹⁶⁸³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶⁸⁴ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle
¹⁶⁸⁵ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905
¹⁶⁸⁶ NSW Calendar and Directory, 1834
¹⁶⁸⁷ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories
¹⁶⁸⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 039
¹⁶⁸⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶⁹⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁶⁹¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
¹⁶⁹² Railway Guide to the Blue Mountains, 1883
¹⁶⁹³ Birdwood Gully and Madoline Glen map, Aug 1991, Blue Mountains City Council
¹⁶⁹⁴ Lithgow Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

Little Bay, ¹⁶⁹⁵ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> (The Basin) ¹⁶⁹⁶	The last big pool of the Warragamba River was here until the dam was built.
Little Blackheath	<i>Refer to Blackheath</i>
Little Cedar Creek Little Cedar Gap	<i>Refer to Cedar</i>
Little Crater Creek Little Crater Ridge	<i>Refer to Crater</i>
Little Dingo Gully Little Dingo Hill Little Dingo Ridge	<i>Refer to Dingo</i>
Little Hartley	<i>Refer to Hartley</i>
Little Madoline Glen	<i>Refer to Madoline</i>
Little Mouin Gully	<i>Refer to Mouin</i>
(Little Mountain)	<i>Refer to Mount Debert</i>
Little Pulpit Rock	<i>Refer to Pulpit</i>
Little Ripple Creek	<i>Refer to Ripple</i>
Little Terrace Falls	<i>Refer to Terrace</i>
(Little Zig Zag, Glenbrook)	<i>Refer to Lapstone Zig Zag</i>
Little Zig Zag, ¹⁶⁹⁷ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> Little Zig Zag Walk, ¹⁶⁹⁸ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> (The Zig Zag) ¹⁶⁹⁹ (Kanimbla Pass) ¹⁷⁰⁰	The Walk was created in 1877 as a bridle trail from Mount Victoria to the Kanimbla Valley. ¹⁷⁰¹
Liversidge Hill, ¹⁷⁰² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (Bomburra) ¹⁷⁰³	Archibald Liversidge (1847-1927), professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Sydney University, founded the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888. The Aboriginal name for this feature was Bomburra.
(Livingstone Falls)	<i>Refer to Adelina Falls</i>
Lizard's Leap, ¹⁷⁰⁴ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	The name of the non-perennial waterfall on Corral Creek which flows from Narrow Neck to the Megalong Valley.

¹⁶⁹⁵ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁶⁹⁶ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁶⁹⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁶⁹⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

¹⁶⁹⁹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁷⁰⁰ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁷⁰¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 254

¹⁷⁰² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁰³ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

¹⁷⁰⁴ Narrow Neck and the Birth of Katoomba, 1996, Jim Barrett

Lockley Pylon, ¹⁷⁰⁵ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Named for JG Lockley, a Sydney Morning Herald journalist writing under the name “Redgum” who publicised the Blue Gum Forest preservation campaign of 1932. The Track runs from Mount Hay Road to Lockley Pylon and Du Faur Head.
Lockley Track, ¹⁷⁰⁶ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
Lockyer’s Road, ¹⁷⁰⁷ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Another attempt to build a road down the cliffs of Mount York in 1828-29. Named for Edmund Lockyer who built it and was noted for his explorations in the brig “Amity” in West Australia.
Lodore Falls, ¹⁷⁰⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Apparently named after a waterfall in the Lakes District, England, by Wentworth Falls trustees in 1898.
Lomandra Lookout, ¹⁷⁰⁹ <i>Katoomba</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> grows prolifically here.
Lomatia Park, ¹⁷¹⁰ <i>Springwood</i>	Named in 1895 after a native shrub, three species of which can be found in the Blue Mountains.
(Lone Mountain)	<i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
Long Angle Creek, ¹⁷¹¹ <i>Valley Heights</i> (Long Angle Gully) ¹⁷¹²	Descriptive, as it’s long and winding.
(Long Pad)	<i>Refer to Blue Mountains</i>
(Lookout Hill)	<i>Refer to Blackheath Trig</i>
(Lorna Cave)	<i>Refer to Wall’s Cave</i>
Lost World Lookout, ¹⁷¹³ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive of the ruggedness of the landscape here.
Louisa Caves, ¹⁷¹⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	Located in the Porter’s Pass area, who Louisa was remains a mystery.
(Louisa Caves Track)	<i>Refer to Porter’s Pass</i>
Louisa Hill	<i>Refer to Atkinson</i>
Lovers Nook Lookout, ¹⁷¹⁵ <i>Leura</i>	Located between Bridal Veil Falls and Weeping Rock.
(Lover’s Note Box)	<i>Refer to Wishing Tree</i>
(Lovers Retreat)	<i>Refer to Honeymoon Bridge</i>

¹⁷⁰⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁷⁰⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 235

¹⁷⁰⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 273

¹⁷⁰⁸ Tourist Guide, map of the Leura District, 1903

¹⁷⁰⁹ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

¹⁷¹⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁷¹¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁷¹² History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

¹⁷¹³ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁷¹⁴ Blue Mountains Guide, 1887, Batty and Chelcraft

¹⁷¹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 161

Lovers Walk, ¹⁷¹⁶ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Lovers Walk at Glenbrook is located off Barnet Street. Lovers Walk at
Lovers Walk, ¹⁷¹⁷ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Medlow Bath was constructed 1901-08 by Murdo McLennan for Mark Foy, owner of the Hydro Majestic. It's named after a similar pathway located in Smedley, England, where a similar establishment to the Hydro was located.
Low Rock, ¹⁷¹⁸ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Descriptive, located near Flora's Bath.
(Lower Falls)	<i>Refer to Martin's Falls</i>
(The Lower Lake)	<i>Refer to Lester Pool</i>
Lowndes Ridge, ¹⁷¹⁹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Arthur Lowndes, of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Lucasville, ¹⁷²⁰ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Sir John Lucas's private railway platform below his residence was opened as this in 1878, closing in 1890 when the Zig Zag was bypassed.
Luchetti Lookout, ¹⁷²¹ <i>Blackheath</i>	Anthony Sylvester Luchetti (1904-84) MP AM, honorary Freeman of the City of the Blue Mountains (1976). ¹⁷²²
Lucy's Glen, ¹⁷²³ <i>Lawson</i>	Located off the Empire Pass, this is most likely named for Christabel Lucy Hay (died aged 8), daughter of local identity Joseph Hay.
Luminous Creek, ¹⁷²⁴ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Named by Caley in 1804, this refers to the glow-worms that were found here.
Luminous Valley, ¹⁷²⁵ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Lurline Falls, ¹⁷²⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located south of Leura, these are most likely named for Lurline Eyre, daughter of William Eyre, a developer of Leura in the 1890s.
(Lurline Street Park)	<i>Refer to Hinkler Park</i>
Lycon Plateau, ¹⁷²⁷ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Named after a Greek philosopher who lived in the 3rd century BC.
Lycon Rill, ¹⁷²⁸ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	
Lynch's Creek, ¹⁷²⁹ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	The origin of the name is unknown.
(Lyne's Point)	<i>Refer to Victoria</i>

¹⁷¹⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁷¹⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

¹⁷¹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁷¹⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷²⁰ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁷²¹ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁷²² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁷²³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 081

¹⁷²⁴ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁷²⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁷²⁶ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, 1882

¹⁷²⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷²⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷²⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

Lyrebird Dell,¹⁷³⁰ *Leura*
Lyrebird Dell Cave,¹⁷³¹ *Leura*
Lyrebird Dell Track,¹⁷³² *Leura*
Lyrebird Falls,¹⁷³³ *Hazelbrook*
 (Horseshoe Falls)¹⁷³⁴
Lyrebird Glen,¹⁷³⁵ *Hazelbrook*
Lyrebird Glen Falls,¹⁷³⁶ *Hazelbrook*
Lyrebird Glen Lookout,¹⁷³⁷ *Hazelbrook*
Lyrebird Lookout,¹⁷³⁸ *Wentworth Falls*
Lyrebird Point,¹⁷³⁹ *Megalong Valley*
Lyrebird Ridge,¹⁷⁴⁰ *Megalong Valley*

All named for the Superb Lyrebird (*Menura novaehollandiae*). Lyrebird Dell was named in 1898, and gazetted in 1917.¹⁷⁴¹ Sections of the Lyrebird Dell Track date from 1894-98 and 1932-39 and Lyrebird Lookout dates from about 1889. Horseshoe Falls were apparently renamed in 1970, though are still locally known by the old name.

Mabel Cascades,¹⁷⁴² *Mount Victoria*
 (Ma Belle Cascades)¹⁷⁴³
 (Silver Cascades)¹⁷⁴⁴

Upstream of Victoria Falls and named around 1906-08, this has sometimes been confused with Silver Cascades. The origin of the name is unknown.

Mabel Falls,¹⁷⁴⁵ *Woodford*
Mabel Falls Reserve,¹⁷⁴⁶ *Woodford*

Possibly named after Mabel Fairfax, whose family lived in the area, or Mabel Kitamura, wife of Toransuki Kitamura who built “Yama” near here.¹⁷⁴⁷ The Three Falls Loop takes in Edith, Mabel and Gemini Falls and was designed by Alfred Fairfax,¹⁷⁴⁸ jeweller, who lived at Woodford House in Woodford.

Machin’s Crater,¹⁷⁴⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Machin’s Crater Track,¹⁷⁵⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Named after Machin Hall, one of the Hall brothers, and a member of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.

Mackenzie’s Lookout,¹⁷⁵¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

This dates from about 1930-59, and is located near Hassan’s Walls, the origin of the name is unknown.

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- ¹⁷³⁰ Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899, Mountaineer
¹⁷³¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 151
¹⁷³² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 145, 151 and 155
¹⁷³³ Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999
¹⁷³⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999
¹⁷³⁵ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908
¹⁷³⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁷³⁷ Minutes Book, 8 Mar 1965, Hazelbrook Reserves Trustees
¹⁷³⁸ Bushwalking in the Wentworth Falls Area, 1998, National Parks and Wildlife Service
¹⁷³⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999
¹⁷⁴⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999
¹⁷⁴¹ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst
¹⁷⁴² Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
¹⁷⁴³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 239
¹⁷⁴⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
¹⁷⁴⁵ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Woodford, 1882
¹⁷⁴⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁷⁴⁷ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle
¹⁷⁴⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045
¹⁷⁴⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 017
¹⁷⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 017
¹⁷⁵¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 286

MacLeod Creek,¹⁷⁵² *Devil's Wilderness*
Mount MacLeod Morgan,¹⁷⁵³ *Devil's Wilderness*

Harold Arthur MacLeod Morgan (1915-64), historian and member of the Blue Mountains National Park Trust.

McKane's Bridge,¹⁷⁵⁴ *Hartley Valley*

One of the crossings of Cox's River, the origin of the name remains a mystery.

McKay's Lookout,¹⁷⁵⁵ *Katoomba*
McKay's Lookout Track,¹⁷⁵⁶ *Katoomba*

Ranger James Henry McKay (1869-1947) built the Giant Stairway between 1916 and 1932, and was involved with the Prince Henry Cliff Walk in 1934. The lookout dates from before 1935.

McKillop's Lookout,¹⁷⁵⁷ *Leura*
McKillop Track,¹⁷⁵⁸ *Jamison Valley*

Named after Duncan McKillop, mayor of Katoomba Municipality 1895-97, who built the lookout in 1893.

McKinnon Pass,¹⁷⁵⁹ *Jamison Valley*

The origin of the name of this feature and its location near Leura are unknown.

McMahon's Lookout,¹⁷⁶⁰ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
McMahon's Point,¹⁷⁶¹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
McMahon's Point Track,¹⁷⁶² *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Named after John McMahon who lived in the Burragorang Valley from 1824. The Track is an old bridle trail, built by George Pearce and sons 1859-60, widened for vehicles in 1890-91 and 1900-04, and is now a walking track to Lake Burragorang.¹⁷⁶³

Madoline Glen,¹⁷⁶⁴ *Springwood*
(Madeline Glen)¹⁷⁶⁵
(Madeleine Glen)¹⁷⁶⁶
Madoline Glen Track,¹⁷⁶⁷ *Springwood*
Madoline Pool,¹⁷⁶⁸ *Springwood*
Little Madoline Glen,¹⁷⁶⁹ *Springwood*

Madoline Boland, daughter of Thomas Boland who ran the Inn at Springwood in the 1840s. The Track from Lucinda Avenue to Birdwood Gully was constructed 1906-07, an extension was made in the mid 1940s to the Pool, and is located at the junction of Springwood and Elkington Creeks.

(Madoline Gully)

Refer to Birdwood Gully

¹⁷⁵² Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁵³ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁵⁴ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁵⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 156

¹⁷⁵⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 156

¹⁷⁵⁷ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

¹⁷⁵⁸ Name suggested by the author

¹⁷⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study Draft Historical Report, 1998, Jim Smith

¹⁷⁶⁰ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁶¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 083

¹⁷⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 083

¹⁷⁶³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 083

¹⁷⁶⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 030

¹⁷⁶⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁷⁶⁶ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Springwood, 1882

¹⁷⁶⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 030 and 032

¹⁷⁶⁸ Name suggested by the author

¹⁷⁶⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 032

Magdala Creek, ¹⁷⁷⁰ <i>Springwood</i> (Springwood Gully) ¹⁷⁷¹	Magdala is a place in Ethiopia, said to be a wilderness, with rocks and crags. In 1905-07 Mr Fels helped to build the Track which runs down Magdala Gully to Glenbrook Creek and then down to Martin's Lookout Track, including the connection to Lawson's Lookout.
Magdala Falls, ¹⁷⁷² <i>Springwood</i> (Upper Falls) ¹⁷⁷³	
Magdala Gully Track, ¹⁷⁷⁴ <i>Springwood</i>	
Parish of Magdala, ¹⁷⁷⁵ <i>Springwood</i>	
Magura Park, ¹⁷⁷⁶ <i>Mount Riverview</i>	An Aboriginal word of the Sydney district meaning "fish". ¹⁷⁷⁷
Mahon's Creek, ¹⁷⁷⁸ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	The origin of the name is unknown.
Maiden's View, ¹⁷⁷⁹ <i>Leura</i> (The Main Falls)	Located on Bruce's Walk and named in 1931 after HE Maiden, Blue Mountain Shire Clerk. <i>Refer to Beauchamp Falls</i>
Majestic Lookout, ¹⁷⁸⁰ <i>Katoomba</i>	A description of the view from here.
Major Mitchell Reserve	<i>Refer to Mitchell</i>
Malaita Lookout, ¹⁷⁸¹ <i>Katoomba</i> Malaita Point, ¹⁷⁸² <i>Katoomba</i> Malaita Point Lookout Track, ¹⁷⁸³ <i>Katoomba</i>	Dr Northcote Deck of "Culverden" Katoomba was a medical missionary in the Solomon Islands. Once when on leave in 1937 he brought with him a boy from Malaita Island. The boy was employed making a track around the point which was named after the island. ¹⁷⁸⁴
Malvern Track, ¹⁷⁸⁵ <i>Leura</i>	Dating from 1891-94 this track originally ran from Leura Station to Meeting of the Waters at Chelmsford Bridge. The only remaining section is from Malvern Road to Meeting of the Waters.
Manners Park, ¹⁷⁸⁶ <i>Springwood</i>	Gunson Manners, an alderman on Blue Mountains City Council 1954-59, who represented the Springwood area.
Maple Grove Park, ¹⁷⁸⁷ <i>Katoomba</i> Maple Grove Swamp, ¹⁷⁸⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	Named at the time when maple trees were first planted here.

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- ¹⁷⁷⁰ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹⁷⁷¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁷⁷² Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹⁷⁷³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁷⁷⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 024
¹⁷⁷⁵ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹⁷⁷⁶ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd Edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories
¹⁷⁷⁷ Aboriginal Word Dictionary, 1994, Macquarie
¹⁷⁷⁸ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
¹⁷⁷⁹ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department
¹⁷⁸⁰ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter
¹⁷⁸¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
¹⁷⁸² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁷⁸³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
¹⁷⁸⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 156
¹⁷⁸⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 143
¹⁷⁸⁶ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library
¹⁷⁸⁷ Tourist Map of Katoomba-Leura, 1942, Katoomba Municipal Council
¹⁷⁸⁸ Katoomba Falls and Leura Falls, Dec 1977, Blue Mountains Tourist Association

Marcus Clarke Memorial Cross, ¹⁷⁸⁹ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	This marked the site where a son of Marcus Clarke fell over a cliff, the cross being removed by the landowner in the 1990s.
Margery Anderson Reserve, ¹⁷⁹⁰ <i>Leura</i>	Margery Anderson (1917-74) was an alderman of Blue Mountains City 1953-59 and 1962-71.
Marge's Lookout, ¹⁷⁹¹ <i>Glenbrook</i> Marge's Trig, ¹⁷⁹² <i>Glenbrook</i>	Named in 1933 after the daughter of Alderman Walker of Emu Plains.
Marguerite Cascades, ¹⁷⁹³ <i>Jamison Valley</i> (The Marked Tree)	Located below Fern Bower the origin of the name is unknown. <i>Refer to Explorers Tree</i>
Mark's Tomb, ¹⁷⁹⁴ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	A naturally hollowed-out rock formation. Mark Foy, owner of the Hydro Majestic, wanted to be buried here but the authorities wouldn't allow it.
Martin's Falls, ¹⁷⁹⁵ <i>Springwood</i> (Lower Falls) ¹⁷⁹⁶ Martin's Folly, ¹⁷⁹⁷ <i>Linden</i> Martin's Lookout, ¹⁷⁹⁸ <i>Springwood</i> (Martin's View) ¹⁷⁹⁹ Martin's Lookout Track, ¹⁸⁰⁰ <i>Springwood</i> Martin's Park, ¹⁸⁰¹ <i>Springwood</i>	Named for Sir James Martin (1820-86), early landowner, whose grandly designed house at Linden never eventuated. There are two Tracks from the Lookout to Glenbrook Creek, the eastern track was made in 1902, while the western Track (to form a loop) was made much later in 1960-69.
Martindale Hill, ¹⁸⁰² <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Named after Captain Martindale, Commissioner for NSW Railways. There was a proposal to site the railway to the west along the Grose River in the 1860s.
Maskey Park, ¹⁸⁰³ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	William Wallace Maskey, promoter of Wentworth Falls, this name was suggested by Mr Pryor and approved in 1968. ¹⁸⁰⁴
The Massif, ¹⁸⁰⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> Massif Ridge, ¹⁸⁰⁶ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive and named by the Hall brothers.
Maud's Wonder, ¹⁸⁰⁷ <i>Katoomba</i>	The origin of the name is unknown.

¹⁷⁸⁹ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁹⁰ Orthophoto map of Katoomba 1:4000 U3767-7, Jan 1979

¹⁷⁹¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁷⁹² Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁷⁹³ Railway Guide, map of Leura Falls, 1894

¹⁷⁹⁴ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

¹⁷⁹⁵ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁷⁹⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁷⁹⁷ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle

¹⁷⁹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁷⁹⁹ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹⁸⁰⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 023 and 028

¹⁸⁰¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹⁸⁰² Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁰³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

¹⁸⁰⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁸⁰⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁰⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁰⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

Maxine's Bower,¹⁸⁰⁸ *Medlow Bath*
Maxine's Track,¹⁸⁰⁹ *Medlow Bath*
Mount Maxine,¹⁸¹⁰ *Medlow Bath*

Named after Maxine, daughter of Mark Foy. The Track runs from the Hydro Majestic to an old swimming pool and was constructed 1901-08.

The Meadow,¹⁸¹¹ *Grose Valley*

Located across Govett's Creek from Acacia Flat, this cleared area is now used as an emergency helipad.

Medcalf's Lookout,¹⁸¹² *Wentworth Falls*

Located on Bruce's Walk and named in 1931 after Charles William Medcalf, a Blue Mountain Shire councillor 1917-22, 1923-25 and 1928-34.

Medlow Bath¹⁸¹³ (village)
(Medlow)¹⁸¹⁴

Medlow is apparently a corruption of the Aboriginal word "meglo" which means "valley under the cliffs". The railway station was opened as Brown's Siding Pulpit Hill in 1880, changed to Medlow in 1883 and after Mark Foy created the Hydro Majestic Hotel in 1903 "Bath" was added to the name to reflect the nature of the Hotel as a hydropathic establishment. The dam was constructed in 1906-07 to create the Lake.

Medlow Gap,¹⁸¹⁵ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Medlow Park,¹⁸¹⁶ *Medlow Bath*

Glenmedlow Gully,¹⁸¹⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Lake Medlow,¹⁸¹⁸ *Medlow Bath*
(Adam's Creek Dam)¹⁸¹⁹

Refer to Mount Mouin

Meeting of the Waters,¹⁸²⁰ *Hazelbrook*

Meeting of the Waters,¹⁸²¹ *Katoomba*

Meeting of the Waters,¹⁸²² *Leura*

All descriptive names. Meeting of the Waters at Hazelbrook was named about 1905, and is the junction of Bedford and Terrace Falls Creeks. Meeting of the Waters at Leura was named in 1889, and was the site of Leura swimming pool. The location of the one at North Katoomba remains a mystery.

¹⁸⁰⁸ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

¹⁸⁰⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

¹⁸¹⁰ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

¹⁸¹¹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁸¹² Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹⁸¹³ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁸¹⁴ Parish of Blackheath, County of Cook map, 1883

¹⁸¹⁵ Postcard dated 30 Dec 1905, author's collection

¹⁸¹⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁸¹⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸¹⁸ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹⁸¹⁹ Blue Mountains Heritage Study Final Report, 1988, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁸²⁰ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

¹⁸²¹ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

¹⁸²² Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

Megalong Cleft,¹⁸²³ *Katoomba*
Megalong Creek,¹⁸²⁴ *Megalong Valley*
Megalong Head,¹⁸²⁵ *Megalong Valley*
Megalong Reserve,¹⁸²⁶ *Megalong Valley*
Megalong Valley¹⁸²⁷ (area)
Megalong View,¹⁸²⁸ *Shipley*
Megalong View Track,¹⁸²⁹ *Shipley*
Parish of Megalong,¹⁸³⁰ *Megalong Valley*

(Megalong Mountain)

Mel's Pass,¹⁸³¹ *Jamison Valley*

Melrose Park,¹⁸³³ *Katoomba*
 (Albion Street Park)¹⁸³⁴

Melville's Lookout,¹⁸³⁵ *Mount Solitary*

Memorial Park,¹⁸³⁶ *Blackheath*
 (Soldiers Memorial Park)¹⁸³⁷
 (Memorial Gardens)¹⁸³⁸
Memorial Park,¹⁸³⁹ *Woodford*
Memory Park,¹⁸⁴⁰ *Hazelbrook*

“Megalong” is thought to be a corruption of the Gundungurra Aboriginal word “meglo” meaning “valley under the cliffs”. Megalong View Track was made after 1952.

Refer to Narrow Neck

This track runs from the Federal Pass, just east of the landslide, across the valley to rejoin the Federal Pass near the junction with the Golden Stairs. It was built 1961-62 by Melville Stewart Williams to bypass the 1931 and 1961 landslides. He was a reserve trustee and National Park superintendent.¹⁸³²

Reserved in 1883 and named in 1936 after Charles James (Jimmy) Melrose (1913-36), a pioneer aviator who was the only solo flier to finish the Melbourne Centenary Air Race in 1934. He assisted in the search for Charles Kingsford-Smith in 1935 and died between Melbourne and Darwin when his plane went down the following year.

This is named for Ninian Melville, of the Coast and Mountain Walkers Club, Sydney, who surveyed Mount Solitary in 1935.

All these Parks are a memorial to those killed in World War One. Memorial Park in Blackheath was laid out by Thomas Cliff (1866-1943) and Memory Park was dedicated in 1919.

¹⁸²³ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁸²⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁸²⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸²⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸²⁷ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁸²⁸ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

¹⁸²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

¹⁸³⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸³¹ Name suggested by the author

¹⁸³² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 142

¹⁸³³ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁸³⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1937, HEC Robinson

¹⁸³⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸³⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁸³⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁸³⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹⁸³⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁸⁴⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

Mermaid's Cave,¹⁸⁴¹ *Megalong Valley*
Mermaid's Cave Recreation Reserve,¹⁸⁴²
Megalong Valley
Mermaid's Cave Track,¹⁸⁴³ *Megalong Valley*

The Track dates from 1884-86, the name is at least as old as 1887. The area was used for a scene for the movie "Mad Max III" in 1985.

Merrigal Creek,¹⁸⁴⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Merrigal Gully,¹⁸⁴⁵ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Mount Merrimerrigal,¹⁸⁴⁶ *Wild Dog Mountains*

An Aboriginal word meaning "place of many dingoes" and named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.

Microstrobos Falls,¹⁸⁴⁷ *Jamison Valley*

Microstrobos fitzgeraldii is a dwarf pine which grows in the spray of seven waterfalls from Wentworth Falls to Katoomba.

(Middle Creek)

Refer to Valley Heights

Mill Creek,¹⁸⁴⁸ *Devil's Wilderness*

There was probably a timber mill here at one time, the name dating back to at least 1867.

Milla Murra Lookout,¹⁸⁴⁹ *Katoomba*
(Millamurra Lookout)¹⁸⁵⁰
(Minnamurra Lookout)¹⁸⁵¹
Lower Milla Murra Lookout,¹⁸⁵² *Katoomba*

Milla Murra is an Aboriginal term meaning "many eyes", this lookout resembling a fortress with many openings.¹⁸⁵³ The names of this and Talla Walla Lookout have been swapped and mis-spelled since the 1950s, Milla Murra is north of Talla Walla. The author believes they were two of the four "railed points" of Baker's Lookouts.¹⁸⁵⁴ Lower Milla Murra may well be the old Leura Falls Lookout.¹⁸⁵⁵

Miller's Lookout,¹⁸⁵⁶ *Wentworth Falls*

Located on Bruce's Walk this was named in 1931, after Edward Stephen Hurlstone Miller (c1887-1961) a Blue Mountain Shire councillor 1925-31 and 1941-47.

Miners Glen,¹⁸⁵⁷ *Jamison Valley*
(Wattle Grove)¹⁸⁵⁸
Miners Glen Track,¹⁸⁵⁹ *Jamison Valley*

The Glen lies below today's Scenic Railway and was the site of much mining activity. Miners used this track beside Orphan Rock to access the Katoomba Coal Mine in the Jamison Valley from 1882. Mentioned as the track up beside Orphan Rock,¹⁸⁶⁰ this is one of those names that appears and becomes current through general usage.

¹⁸⁴¹ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁸⁴² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁴³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 246

¹⁸⁴⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁴⁵ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁴⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁴⁷ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

¹⁸⁴⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁸⁴⁹ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

¹⁸⁵⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁸⁵¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁵² Mentioned but not named in PHCW by Keith Painter

¹⁸⁵³ Katoomba Daily 23 Oct 1934

¹⁸⁵⁴ Katoomba-Leura, Playground of the Commonwealth, c1934, Katoomba Municipal Council

¹⁸⁵⁵ Theory suggested by the author

¹⁸⁵⁶ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

¹⁸⁵⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 152 and 176

¹⁸⁵⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁸⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 152 and 176

¹⁸⁶⁰ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

Minnatonka Falls,¹⁸⁶¹ *Bullaburra*
Minnatonka Falls Track,¹⁸⁶² *Bullaburra*

This is named after a place in Minnesota, USA, and should be spelled Minnetonka. The track to the falls was built by Sir Arthur Rickard in 1925, the land being owned originally by Sir Henry Parkes.¹⁸⁶³

Minnehaha Falls,¹⁸⁶⁴ *Katoomba*
Minnehaha Falls Reserve,¹⁸⁶⁵ *Katoomba*
Minnehaha Falls Track,¹⁸⁶⁶ *Katoomba*

The Falls were named and the track made in 1894, being upgraded in 1903 by John Cliff. The creek flowing over the Falls is Yosemite Creek, the American influence is due to a large area of land here being owned by The Assets Realization and General Finance Company Limited, an American company. Minnehaha is the preferred spelling of the many alternatives of this Sioux Indian word which literally means “laughing waters”, and is mentioned in Longfellow’s poem “Hiawatha”.

(Minnehaha Creek)

Refer to Katoomba Creek

Minnie’s Grotto,¹⁸⁶⁷ *Jamison Valley*
(Winnie’s Grotto)¹⁸⁶⁸

Located east of Fern Bower, the origin of the name remains unknown.

Mistake Ravine,¹⁸⁶⁹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Named by Caley in 1804, after he took a wrong turn here.

Mitchell’s Creek,¹⁸⁷⁰ *Megalong Valley*

Possibly Campbell Mitchell, discoverer of kerosene shale in Megalong Valley in 1870.

(Mitchell’s Pass, *Megalong Valley*)

Refer to Coachwood Pass

(Mitchell’s Pass, *Mount Victoria*)

Refer to Victoria Pass

Mitchell’s Ridge,¹⁸⁷¹ *Mount Victoria*
Mitchell’s Ridge Lookout,¹⁸⁷² *Mount Victoria*
Major Mitchell Reserve,¹⁸⁷³ *Glenbrook*

Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792-1855), explorer and road construction supervisor.

Mobbs Swamp,¹⁸⁷⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*
(Mobbs Soak)¹⁸⁷⁵

Named for Len Mobbs of the Sydney Bushwalkers. Mobbs Track runs from Medlow Gap to Mobbs Swamp.

Mobbs Track,¹⁸⁷⁶ *Wild Dog Mountains*

¹⁸⁶¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 082

¹⁸⁶³ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁸⁶⁴ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

¹⁸⁶⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁶⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 188

¹⁸⁶⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 174

¹⁸⁶⁸ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

¹⁸⁶⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁷⁰ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁷¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁸⁷² Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

¹⁸⁷³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁸⁷⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁷⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁸⁷⁶ Name suggested by the author

Monkey Creek, ¹⁸⁷⁷ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	Koalas were sometimes referred to as monkeys in the early days of the Colony. Monkey Ropes Creek, which was named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club, is descriptive of the hanging vines in the area.
Monkey Ropes Creek, ¹⁸⁷⁸ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Valley of Monkey Ropes) ¹⁸⁷⁹	
Monument Lookout, ¹⁸⁸⁰ <i>Blackheath</i>	This Lookout on Docker's Track is the location of a memorial to four teenagers who died while trying to escape a fire in the Grose Valley in November 1957.
Moogan Gully, ¹⁸⁸¹ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word for the mopoke.
Morley's Creek, ¹⁸⁸² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Harold Morley, surveyor of Mount Wilson and Mount Irvine in the 1890s.
Moses Rock, ¹⁸⁸³ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	An appropriate name, as running water has carved a hole through the rock layers beside Empress Falls.
Mosquito Cave, ¹⁸⁸⁴ <i>Woodford</i>	A feature within Wilson Glen, being larger than Gnat Cave.
Moss Lookout, ¹⁸⁸⁵ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named after Robert Moss (1834-1906) a trustee of Govett's Leap Reserve in the 1890s, this is located overlooking the southern side of Horseshoe Falls.
Mouin Creek, ¹⁸⁸⁶ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Originally spelled Mee-oo-wun and named by WR Govett in 1833 as the local Aboriginal name for the area. Medlow Mountain was a name used by locals, and the Three Brothers was a name used by Myles Dunphy for the Mouin/Warrigal group.
Little Mouin Gully, ¹⁸⁸⁷ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
Mount Mouin, ¹⁸⁸⁸ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> (Medlow Mountain) ¹⁸⁸⁹ (Three Brothers) ¹⁸⁹⁰	
Parish of Mouin, ¹⁸⁹¹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> (The Mouin Front Trail)	<i>Refer to Blue Dog Track</i>
Mountain Chain View, ¹⁸⁹² <i>Katoomba</i>	Named in 1889, along Bathurst Road, on the way to Nellie's Glen.
Mountain Lowry Creek, ¹⁸⁹³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Mount Albert)	Another name for the Crimson Rosella. <i>Refer to Blackheath</i>

¹⁸⁷⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁷⁸ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁸⁷⁹ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁸⁸⁰ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

¹⁸⁸¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁸² Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁸⁸³ Plan of Pathways at Wentworth Falls Reserve, c1919

¹⁸⁸⁴ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

¹⁸⁸⁵ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

¹⁸⁸⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁸⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁸⁸ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁸⁹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁸⁹⁰ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁸⁹¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁹² Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁸⁹³ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Mount Banks Mount Banks Track	<i>Refer to Banks</i>
Mount Baranbali , ¹⁸⁹⁴ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “towards the east”.
Mount Bedford	<i>Refer to Bedford</i>
Mount Bell	<i>Refer to Bell</i>
Mount Blackheath	<i>Refer to Blackheath</i>
Mount Boyce Mount Boyce Lookout Mount Boyce Trig	<i>Refer to Boyce</i>
Mount Brereton	<i>Refer to Brereton</i>
Mount Caley	<i>Refer to Caley</i>
Mount Carne	<i>Refer to Carne</i>
Mount Charles	<i>Refer to Charles</i>
Mount Clarence	<i>Refer to Clarence</i>
(Mount Clear)	<i>Refer to Clear Hill</i>
(Mount Comrie)	<i>Refer to Camel’s Hump</i>
Mount Debert , ¹⁸⁹⁵ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> (Debert Knob) ¹⁸⁹⁶	Named after Jack Debert of Sydney Bushwalkers, who explored the area in the 1930s, this was called Debert Knob by Myles Dunphy in 1931-32.
Mount Dingo	<i>Refer to Dingo</i>
Mount Dixon , ¹⁸⁹⁷ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Robert Dixon (1800-58), Assistant Surveyor 1828-33.
Mount Elphinstone	<i>Refer to Elphinstone</i>
Mount Erskine	<i>Refer to Erskine</i>
Mount Gibson , ¹⁸⁹⁸ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Jack Gibson of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club, who explored and mapped the area 1937-41.
Mount Hall	<i>Refer to Hall</i>
(Mount Harris)	<i>Refer to Harris Hill</i>
Mount Hay Mount Hay Creek Mount Hay Range Mount Hay Walk Mount Hay Wall	<i>Refer to Hay</i>

¹⁸⁹⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁹⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁸⁹⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 5 May 1999

¹⁸⁹⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁸⁹⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

(Mount Hay Canyon)	<i>Refer to Butterbox Canyon</i>
(Mount Hayrick)	<i>Refer to Hayrick Hill</i>
Mount Haystack	<i>Refer to Haystack</i>
Mount Horne	<i>Refer to Horne</i>
Mount Irvine ¹⁸⁹⁹ (locality) Mount Irvine ¹⁹⁰⁰ (feature), <i>Mount Irvine</i> Parish of Irvine , ¹⁹⁰¹ <i>Mount Irvine</i>	Irvine, Ayrshire was the birthplace of John Bowie Wilson (1820-83) MLA, Secretary for Lands, after whom Mount Wilson was named.
(Mount King George)	<i>Refer to Banks</i>
Mount Ki-Tosh	<i>Refer to Mount Tosh</i>
(Mount Korrowal)	<i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
(Mount Krubi)	<i>Refer to Rock Hill</i>
Mount MacLeod Morgan	<i>Refer to MacLeod</i>
Mount Mark , ¹⁹⁰² <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Most likely Mark Foy, owner of the Hydro Majestic.
Mount Maxine	<i>Refer to Maxine</i>
Mount Merrimerrigal	<i>Refer to Merrigal</i>
Mount Moore , ¹⁹⁰³ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
Mount Mouin	<i>Refer to Mouin</i>
Mount Pelham	<i>Refer to Pelham</i>
Mount Piddington Mount Piddington Dell Mount Piddington Lookout Mount Piddington Reserve Mount Piddington Waterfall	<i>Refer to Piddington</i>
Mount Portal Mount Portal Lookout	<i>Refer to Portal</i>
Mount Rennie Tunnel , ¹⁹⁰⁴ <i>Jamison Valley to Megalong Valley</i>	This was a shale railway tunnel in operation from 1890-1904, running beneath Narrow Neck. It was possibly named after court case around that time involving Mount Rennie in Moore Park, Sydney, which was named after Frank Rennie, Lord Mayor of Sydney. ¹⁹⁰⁵

¹⁸⁹⁹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁹⁰⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

¹⁹⁰¹ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

¹⁹⁰² The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

¹⁹⁰³ One-Day Walking Tours, 1939, NSW Railway Department

¹⁹⁰⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 195

¹⁹⁰⁵ Personal comment by Don Morison 4 Jul 1998

Mount Riverview¹⁹⁰⁶ (locality)
Mount Riverview Lookout,¹⁹⁰⁷ *Mount Riverview*
Mount Riverview Reserve,¹⁹⁰⁸ *Mount Riverview*

A view over the Nepean River, the name for the Reserve was suggested by BF Cummins in 1930 and the Lookout was constructed in 1931. The name was assigned to the locality in 1963.

Mount Sinai,¹⁹⁰⁹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Named after the mountain where Moses received the Ten Commandments.

Mount Sion Park,¹⁹¹⁰ *Glenbrook*

Named after a hill near Jerusalem, the Mount Sion Estate here was subdivided in 1927.

Mount Solitary,¹⁹¹¹ *Mount Solitary*
(Munmie)¹⁹¹²
(Mun-mi-ee)¹⁹¹³
(Munmu)¹⁹¹⁴
(Lone Mountain)¹⁹¹⁵
(Isolated Mountain)¹⁹¹⁶
(Corowal Mount)¹⁹¹⁷
(Mount Korrowal)¹⁹¹⁸
(Solitary Mount)¹⁹¹⁹

First called Isolated Mountain in 1832, then Corowal or Solitary Mount in 1886, Mount Korrowal or Lone Mountain in 1889, Mount Solitary in 1897 and variations since. There are various spellings of the Aboriginal name for the mountain. Mount Korrowal appears to be the high point on the western end,¹⁹²⁵ Korrowal Knife-edge was named by Ninian Melville in 1935, after the Aboriginal word for the wild fig tree. Korrowal Pass joins the Ruined Castle with the top of the western end of Mount Solitary. Solitary Walk runs across the top of Mount Solitary and Solitary Pass joins the eastern end of Mount Solitary to the Kedumba River.

Korrowal Knife-edge,¹⁹²⁰ *Mount Solitary*
Korrowal Pass,¹⁹²¹ *Mount Solitary*
Korrowal Ridge,¹⁹²² *Cedar Valley*
Solitary Pass,¹⁹²³ *Kedumba Valley*
Solitary Walk,¹⁹²⁴ *Mount Solitary*

Mount Stead,¹⁹²⁶ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

Named after David G Stead, naturalist, ichthyologist and author.

Mount Strzelecki,¹⁹²⁷ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Count Sir Paul Edmund de Strzelecki (1797-1873), geologist, who named Mount Kosciuszko. He discovered gold near Hartley, the information being suppressed by Governor Gipps to avoid unrest in the colony.

¹⁹⁰⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁰⁷ History of Mount Riverview, 1995, Mount Riverview Primary School

¹⁹⁰⁸ Vertical File, 8 Apr 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

¹⁹⁰⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁹¹⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹¹¹ The Mountaineer, 19 Oct 1894, Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

¹⁹¹² Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁹¹³ National Parks and Wildlife Service interpretive sign at Kedumba View Lookout, 7 Mar 1999

¹⁹¹⁴ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁹¹⁵ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁹¹⁶ Penrith to Eskbank map, 1906, Lands Department

¹⁹¹⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹⁹¹⁸ Map of the Blue Mountains, Emu Plains to Medlow, c1890

¹⁹¹⁹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

¹⁹²⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹²¹ Name suggested by the author

¹⁹²² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹²³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹²⁴ Name suggested by the author

¹⁹²⁵ Map (sheet #146) of Blue Mountain Shire, c1915, HEC Robinson

¹⁹²⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹²⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Mount Tomah (locality) Mount Tomah (feature)	<i>Refer to Tomah</i>
Mount Tootie	<i>Refer to Tootie</i>
Mount Tosh , ¹⁹²⁸ <i>Shipley</i> Mount Ki-Tosh , ¹⁹²⁹ <i>Shipley</i> (Mount Kitosh) ¹⁹³⁰	Origin unknown, even by Myles Dunphy, though “tosh” is a 19th century English slang word meaning “nonsense”, and is also a nickname.
Mount Twiss , ¹⁹³¹ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	Named by William Dawes and party in 1789 after Captain Twiss, a contemporary.
Mount Victoria Mount Victoria Park	<i>Refer to Victoria</i>
Mount Warrigal	<i>Refer to Warrigal</i>
Mount Whaite , ¹⁹³² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Harry M Whaite of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club who explored and mapped the area 1937-41.
Mount Wilson ¹⁹³³ (village) Mount Wilson ¹⁹³⁴ (feature), <i>Mount Wilson</i>	The mountain was named in 1868 by PF Adams after John Bowie Wilson (1820-83) MLA, Secretary for Lands. ¹⁹³⁵
Mount Yellow Dog	<i>Refer to Yellow Dog</i>
Mount York , ¹⁹³⁶ <i>Mount Victoria</i> Mount York Lookout , ¹⁹³⁷ <i>Mount Victoria</i> York Cave , ¹⁹³⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i> York Trig , ¹⁹³⁹ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Mount York was named by Macquarie in 1815 after Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, son of King George III. He was the “Grand Old Duke of York”, immortalised in a nursery rhyme. Mount York Lookout dates from about 1900. Mount York Cave is located along the Furber Steps track, dates from before 1905 and is likely to have been named after one of the Dukes of York.
Moya Point , ¹⁹⁴⁰ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> Moya Point Track , ¹⁹⁴¹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Moya is the former name of a mountain near Quito in Ecuador, and is also a term for volcanic mud. ¹⁹⁴² Perhaps the person who named this point thought the area was formed by vulcanism, particularly as one meaning of the word “Leura” is thought to be “lava”. Denison Lookout is thought to have been located on either Moya or Inspiration Points. ¹⁹⁴³ The track dates from 1895-98, was cut by the golf course in the 1960s, and a deviation was constructed in 1995.

¹⁹²⁸ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹⁹²⁹ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

¹⁹³⁰ Blue Mountains and Burragorang Tourist Map, 1933

¹⁹³¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹³² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹³³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁹³⁴ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

¹⁹³⁵ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

¹⁹³⁶ NSW Calendar and Directory, 1834

¹⁹³⁷ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹³⁸ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association

¹⁹³⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁹⁴⁰ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

¹⁹⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 102

¹⁹⁴² Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 1978

¹⁹⁴³ Katoomba Times 22 Jun 1889

Moyne Creek , ¹⁹⁴⁴ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (Junumberee) ¹⁹⁴⁵	Named for the farm established here by John Grant in 1821, who named it after his home town. The Aboriginal name for this area was Junumberee.
Mrs Murray's Staircase	<i>Refer to Lilian</i>
Mud Hill , ¹⁹⁴⁶ <i>Shipley</i>	Located on the road to Hargraves Lookout and descriptive of the conditions experienced before it was sealed.
Mukku-baluru Bluff , ¹⁹⁴⁷ <i>Cedar Valley</i> (Munmie) (Mun-mi-ee) (Munmu)	An Aboriginal word meaning "high hill or ground". <i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
Murphy's Fire Trail , ¹⁹⁴⁸ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> Murphy's Glen , ¹⁹⁴⁹ <i>Woodford</i> Murphy's Glen Picnic Area , ¹⁹⁵⁰ <i>Woodford</i> Murphy's Lookout , ¹⁹⁵¹ <i>Woodford</i>	Named after Stephen Murphy, who left the district in 1920 and father of Aubrey Frederick Carlisle Murphy, Blue Mountains City alderman 1948-59. The Picnic Area was constructed 1960-63.
Murphy's Track , ¹⁹⁵² <i>Megalong Valley</i>	The identity of Murphy is unknown, though the track was constructed 1893-1902 below the Hydro Majestic Hotel.
Murray Park , ¹⁹⁵³ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Named for James Somerville Murray (1833-1919), local identity, this was gazetted in 1886. ¹⁹⁵⁴
Murrin Track , ¹⁹⁵⁵ <i>Woodford</i>	This is a Gundungurra word meaning "Aboriginal person", the track running south from Wilson Glen and crossing a small brook.
Myers Falls , ¹⁹⁵⁶ <i>Leura</i> (Myers Line)	A feature of Bruce's Walk, this was named by Jim Smith and Wilf Hilder after Walter Myers, Chief Electrical Engineer of the NSW Railways in 1931. <i>Refer to Bruce's Walk</i>
Myoori Park , ¹⁹⁵⁷ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "camp or resting place".

¹⁹⁴⁴ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁴⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁹⁴⁶ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

¹⁹⁴⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁴⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁴⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 042

¹⁹⁵¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁵² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 202

¹⁹⁵³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, 1937, Robinson

¹⁹⁵⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁹⁵⁵ Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

¹⁹⁵⁶ Blue Mountains Gazette, 3 Sep 1986

¹⁹⁵⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

Narrow Neck,¹⁹⁵⁸ *Narrow Neck Plateau*
 (The Causeway)¹⁹⁵⁹
 (First Narrow Neck)¹⁹⁶⁰
 (Megalong Mountain)¹⁹⁶¹
Narrow Neck Lookout,¹⁹⁶² *Katoomba*
Narrow Neck Peninsula,¹⁹⁶³ *Narrow Neck Plateau*
 (The Neck of Land)¹⁹⁶⁴
Narrow Neck Plateau,¹⁹⁶⁵ *Narrow Neck Plateau*
Narrow Neck Track,¹⁹⁶⁶ *Narrow Neck Plateau*
Narrow Neck Trig,¹⁹⁶⁷ *Narrow Neck Plateau*
Second Narrow Neck,¹⁹⁶⁸ *Narrow Neck Plateau*

National Pass,¹⁹⁷¹ *Jamison Valley*

(Natural Water Tunnel)

Nature Trail,¹⁹⁷³ *Wentworth Falls*

Neate Park,¹⁹⁷⁴ *Blackheath*
 (Railway Park)¹⁹⁷⁵

Neate's Glen,¹⁹⁷⁶ *Blackheath*

Neate's Glen Track,¹⁹⁷⁷ *Blackheath*

Originally described as The Neck of Land in 1882,¹⁹⁶⁹ and Narrow Neck in 1894,¹⁹⁷⁰ both names persisted for some decades, with the latter winning out. There are actually two narrow sections of this 10 km long plateau which separates Megalong Valley from Jamison Valley, and the Wild Dog Mountains from Cedar Valley. The First Narrow Neck is north of Castle Head and the Second Narrow Neck is south. The Narrow Neck Track was formed along here about 1889, remnants of which remain beside the fire trail (Glenraphael Drive). Narrow Neck Trig is atop Bushwalkers Hill.

Constructed 1906-08 and likely named for the Federation of Australia in 1901, the track was promoted by James Murray and constructed by "The Irish Brigade". In 1907 the track was constructed from the Valley of the Waters to the middle ledge of Wentworth Falls. The steps to the top of the Falls were completed in 1908 with the assistance of William Dickson.¹⁹⁷²

Refer to Underground River

Named by the Katoomba and District Wildlife Conservation Society (now the Blue Mountains Conservation Society) in 1969. The track's various sections date from 1895-1919, and in the 1960s Isobel Bowden and the Society produced a leaflet and track signs describing the vegetation to be seen along the track. The Nature Trail includes a section of fire trail and back streets from West Street to the Conservation Hut.

John George Neate came to Blackheath in 1885 and was very active in the promotion of "Sights", being a member of the Blackheath Sights Reserve Trust. This track has been the access to "The Rotunda" since it was built in 1899-1900.

¹⁹⁵⁸ The Mountaineer, 19 Oct 1894

¹⁹⁵⁹ Parish of Megalong, County of Cook map, 30 Sep 1937

¹⁹⁶⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁶¹ Old Leura and Katoomba, 1982, Rotary Club of Katoomba

¹⁹⁶² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁶³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁶⁴ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

¹⁹⁶⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

¹⁹⁶⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 193

¹⁹⁶⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

¹⁹⁶⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁹⁶⁹ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁹⁷⁰ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

¹⁹⁷¹ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

¹⁹⁷² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 116 and 120

¹⁹⁷³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 129, 130, 131 and 132

¹⁹⁷⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

¹⁹⁷⁵ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁹⁷⁶ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

¹⁹⁷⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 213

Nebo Point,¹⁹⁷⁸ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Nebo Ridge,¹⁹⁷⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
 (Nebo Heights)¹⁹⁸⁰

Named by the Hall brothers after the biblical mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land.

(The Neck of Land)

Refer to Narrow Neck Peninsula

Nellie's Glen,¹⁹⁸¹ *Megalong Valley*
 (Kooranbarook)¹⁹⁸²
 (Megalong Cleft)¹⁹⁸³

Nellie's Glen was named after JB North's second daughter, and he later donated the land to the public.¹⁹⁸⁷ The Aboriginal name for the general area from Nellie's Glen to Pulpit Hill Creek appears to have been "Kooranbarook" or "Kurranburrock".

Kurranburrock Reserve,¹⁹⁸⁴ *Megalong Valley*
Pulpit Hill Creek,¹⁹⁸⁵ *Megalong Valley*
 (Kurranburrock Creek)¹⁹⁸⁶

Nellie's Glen,¹⁹⁸⁸ *Kanimbla Valley*

Located near Hassan's Walls and dating from 1916-20, it is unknown for whom this was named.

Nepean Gorge,¹⁹⁸⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Nepean Lookout,¹⁹⁹⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Nepean Lookout Fire Trail,¹⁹⁹¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Nepean River,¹⁹⁹² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Parish of Nepean,¹⁹⁹³ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

The Lookout, named by Mel Williams, overlooks the Nepean River, named by Governor Phillip in 1789 after Sir Evan Nepean, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Daruk Aboriginal word for this river was Derribin.¹⁹⁹⁴

Newnes Junction,¹⁹⁹⁵ (locality)

Named for George Newnes, British publisher, who was involved with the mining at Newnes village in the Wolgan Valley. The railway station here was opened in 1906 and closed in 1974.

The 99 Steps

Refer to Florabella

Nioka Camping Area,¹⁹⁹⁶ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Nioka is an Aboriginal word meaning "green hill". The camping area was created when Euroka became part of the Blue Mountains National Park in the 1960s.

Norman Lindsay's Track

Refer to Lindsay

¹⁹⁷⁸ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁹⁷⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁹⁸⁰ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁹⁸¹ Katoomba Times, 2 Nov 1889

¹⁹⁸² Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

¹⁹⁸³ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889 and 13 Jul 1889

¹⁹⁸⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 28 Jan 1999

¹⁹⁸⁵ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

¹⁹⁸⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 28 Jan 1999

¹⁹⁸⁷ Katoomba Times, 2 Nov 1889

¹⁹⁸⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 284

¹⁹⁸⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁹⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁹⁹¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁹⁹² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

¹⁹⁹³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

¹⁹⁹⁴ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

¹⁹⁹⁵ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

¹⁹⁹⁶ Map of Euroka Camping Area, National Parks and Wildlife Service

North Hill, ¹⁹⁹⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive of its location with respect to Williams Ridge.
North Lawson Park	<i>Refer to Lawson</i>
North Leura Creek	<i>Refer to Govett's Creek</i>
(North Park)	<i>Refer to The Gardens</i>
(North Springwood)	<i>Refer to Winmalee</i>
North's Siding, ¹⁹⁹⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	A junction between the Main Western Railway and John Britty North's shale tramway. North was an alderman for Katoomba Municipality 1890-93.
North Track, ¹⁹⁹⁹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	This track runs from the Little Zig Zag to the Engineers Cascade, and was apparently made by Boy Scouts.
Norton's Basin, ²⁰⁰⁰ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Nathanial Norton first settled in the Blue Labyrinth area in 1821. Norton's Gully was an Aboriginal pathway and Norton's Swamp is believed to be named after James Norton.
Norton's Creek, ²⁰⁰¹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	
Norton's Gully, ²⁰⁰² <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
Norton's Swamp, ²⁰⁰³ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
(Norton's Creek, <i>Megalong Valley</i>)	<i>Refer to Carlon's Creek</i>
(Norwood)	<i>Refer to Bilpin</i>
Nott's Hill, ²⁰⁰⁴ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named after a pioneer family who settled here in the 1800s. The swamp was once an important water source.
Nott's Ridge, ²⁰⁰⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Nott's Swamp, ²⁰⁰⁶ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Nott's Trig, ²⁰⁰⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Nubda Cave, ²⁰⁰⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	Located in Wilson Glen, this is a Gundungurra Aboriginal word meaning "stone with sharp edge".
The Nullabor, ²⁰⁰⁹ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located between Lady Darley's Lookout and Echo Point this mis-spelled feature describes the heath in this area.

1997 Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

1998 Map of the Blue Mountains, Emu Plains to Medlow, c1890

1999 How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

2000 A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

2001 Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

2002 Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

2003 Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burratorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

2004 Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

2005 Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

2006 Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

2007 Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

2008 Name suggested by the author, 30 Oct 1998

2009 Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

Numantia , ²⁰¹⁰ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Numantia was the name of Sir James Martin's property near here in 1877, which was named after a town in Spain that was besieged by Scipio Africanus the Younger in 134 BC. Martin's private railway platform was opened in 1876 and closed in 1892. The Track, built in 1877-86, heads west from Numantia Falls, disappearing into the bush but possibly led to Martin's property.
Numantia Creek , ²⁰¹¹ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	
Numantia Falls , ²⁰¹² <i>Faulconbridge</i>	
Numantia Falls Track , ²⁰¹³ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	
Nungaroo Creek , ²⁰¹⁴ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "wet".
Nungaroo Ridge , ²⁰¹⁵ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Nutman's Camp , ²⁰¹⁶ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	Mr Nutman was a builder and general contractor in 1880, this place was the site of the first hut on Mount Wilson.
Oaklands Falls , ²⁰¹⁷ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Named for nearby Oaklands Farm, a 7 acre (3 ha) property of Carl F Liebrand in 1897. The Track runs from Burgess Falls via Oaklands Falls (1918-20) to Horseshoe Falls (1918-35).
Oaklands Reserve , ²⁰¹⁸ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	
Oaklands Track , ²⁰¹⁹ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	
The Oaks , ²⁰²⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named for <i>Casuarina torulosa</i> , the forest she-oak, which is common here.
Oaks Fire Trail , ²⁰²¹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	The fire trail runs for 23 km between here and Woodford.
Oaks Picnic Area , ²⁰²² <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Oaky Creek , ²⁰²³ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named for the Forest She-Oak (<i>Casuarina torulosa</i>) which abound in the area.
(Oaky Ridge)	<i>Refer to Woodford Range</i>
Odin Gully , ²⁰²⁴ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Odin was the chief god in Scandinavian mythology, these features were named by Myles Dunphy.
Odin Head , ²⁰²⁵ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	
Odyssey Rock , ²⁰²⁶ <i>Leura</i>	A private track from a residence to a rocky outcrop, with a ladder, seat, steps and bridge and located between Tarpeian and Olympian Rocks.
Odyssey Track , ²⁰²⁷ <i>Leura</i>	
(Ogger's Hole)	<i>Refer to Ugger's Hole</i>

²⁰¹⁰ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁰¹¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁰¹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 036

²⁰¹³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 036

²⁰¹⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰¹⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰¹⁶ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

²⁰¹⁷ Mountaineer Illustrated Tourist Guide, 1921

²⁰¹⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁰¹⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 067 and 068

²⁰²⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁰²¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁰²² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁰²³ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰²⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰²⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰²⁶ Name suggested by the author

²⁰²⁷ Name suggested by the author

Ogilvie's Creek, ²⁰²⁸ Katoomba	An eastern tributary of Yosemite Creek, which was sometimes mapped entirely as Ogilvie's Creek, ²⁰²⁹ though this is actually an eastern tributary. There is the possibility of it being named after John Ogilvey who had a dairy near here in Eastview Avenue in the 1920s, ²⁰³⁰ or after Peter Grant Ogilvie who was assistant surveyor to Hoddle.
Old Bell's Line of Road	<i>Refer to Bell</i>
Old Ford Reserve, ²⁰³¹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	This is the point where Megalong Road fords Megalong Creek.
(Old Gold Road)	<i>Refer to Cox's Road</i>
(The Old Man) (The Old Man's Nose)	<i>Refer to Black Billy Head</i>
Olympian Rock (Lookout), ²⁰³² <i>Leura</i>	Named after Mount Olympus, the home of the Greek gods, the name possibly being selected by teachers at Katoomba College. The track from the road to the lookout was constructed 1894-98. ²⁰³³
One Tree Hill, ²⁰³⁴ <i>Mount Victoria</i> (Gudingbla) ²⁰³⁵	At 1111 m this is the highest point in the Blue Mountains, the Aboriginal name, as noted by Govett in 1833, may be a variation on "Kanimbla" or "Kedumba". One Tree Hill was the earlier name for the village of Mount Victoria.
One Tree Hill Lookout, ²⁰³⁶ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	
(One Tree Hill) (village)	<i>Refer to Mount Victoria</i>
Orang-utan Gully, ²⁰³⁷ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Named in the 1930s by Walter Roots of the Orang-Utans, a sub-group of the Sydney Bushwalkers, and descriptive of the agility needed to use it.
Orang-utan Pass, ²⁰³⁸ <i>Grose Valley</i> (Surveyors Gully) ²⁰³⁹	Surveyors Gully is an old local name for the area.
Oreades Lookout, ²⁰⁴⁰ <i>Katoomba</i>	<i>Eucalyptus oreades</i> , otherwise known as Mountain Ash, are a feature here.
Oronga Gully, ²⁰⁴¹ <i>Grose Valley</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "sleep".
Oronga Ridge, ²⁰⁴² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	

²⁰²⁸ Personal comments by Rod and Boz Brooks, Leura, 12 May 1999

²⁰²⁹ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

²⁰³⁰ Street Whys, 1997, Christopher J Woods

²⁰³¹ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰³² Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899, Mountaineer

²⁰³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 144

²⁰³⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 28 Jan 1999

²⁰³⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²⁰³⁶ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁰³⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰³⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰³⁹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁰⁴⁰ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²⁰⁴¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁴² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Orphan Lookout,²⁰⁴³ *Katoomba*
Orphan Rock,²⁰⁴⁴ *Katoomba*
 (Orphan Tower)²⁰⁴⁵
Orphan Rock Lookout,²⁰⁴⁶ *Katoomba*
Orphan Rock Track,²⁰⁴⁷ *Jamison Valley*
 (Orphan Rock Stairway)²⁰⁴⁸
Hole-In-The-Rock,²⁰⁴⁹ *Katoomba*

(Orphan Rock, *Hazelbrook*)

Our Way of the Lady Grotto

Overcliff Track,²⁰⁵⁰ *Wentworth Falls*
 (Overcliff Walk)²⁰⁵¹

Pacton's Falls,²⁰⁵² *Jamison Valley*

Padley's Pedestal,²⁰⁵³ *Hartley Valley*
Padley's Pedestal Trig,²⁰⁵⁴ *Hartley Valley*

Painui Gully,²⁰⁵⁵ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Panorama Lookout,²⁰⁵⁶ *Kurrajong Heights*
Panorama Point,²⁰⁵⁷ *Kurrajong Heights*
Panorama Point,²⁰⁵⁸ *Shipley*
Panorama Track,²⁰⁵⁹ *Shipley*

Paradise,²⁰⁶⁰ *Blackheath*

(Parker's Track)

(Parkes Gully)

Orphan Lookout is located on Reid's Plateau, while Orphan Rock Lookout is on top of Orphan Rock itself. The track to the top of Orphan Rock was opened in 1934 when the Prince Henry Cliff Walk was opened, but was closed in 1972 as it was considered unsafe.

Refer to Pulpit Rock

Refer to Grotto

This track generally follows the clifftop between its junction with the Undercliff Track and its junction with the National Pass below the Conservation Hut. The eastern section including Prince's Rock, Breakfast Point and Lyrebird Lookout dates from 1885-89, while the western section including Queen Victoria and Empress Lookouts dates from 1930-33.

These Falls are supposed to be located 800 m north of the junction of Jamison and Valley of the Waters Creeks.

Named in 1930 as a memorial to James Padley (1856-1918) who created the Hassan's Walls Undercliff Track in 1916-20.

Located near Mount Irvine, the origin of this name is a mystery. It doesn't appear to be of Aboriginal or Maori origin.

All named descriptively. Made in 1935 the Panorama Track runs from Hargraves Lookout to Panorama Point.

The residents who live here believe this part of Blackheath is deserving of the name.

Refer to Golden Stairs

Refer to Sassafra Creek

²⁰⁴³ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²⁰⁴⁴ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

²⁰⁴⁵ National Library of Australia photo, c1879, Nicholas J Caire

²⁰⁴⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁰⁴⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 152

²⁰⁴⁸ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁰⁴⁹ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁰⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 096, 106, 107 and 108

²⁰⁵¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁰⁵² Lithgow Mercury, 15 Apr 1898

²⁰⁵³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 284

²⁰⁵⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁰⁵⁵ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

²⁰⁵⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁰⁵⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

²⁰⁵⁸ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁰⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250 and 251

²⁰⁶⁰ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

Parkes Lookout, ²⁰⁶¹ <i>Katoomba</i> Parkes Lookout Loop, ²⁰⁶² <i>Faulconbridge</i> Sir Henry Parkes Park, ²⁰⁶³ <i>Bullaburra</i>	Parkes Lookout was located somewhere to the north of Katoomba with Dalley and Robertson Lookouts, and likely named for Sir Henry Parkes (1815-96) five times Premier of NSW and the “Father of Federation”. The Loop dates from 1878-87 and is east of the Victory Track.
Parrott Falls, ²⁰⁶⁴ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Located on a tributary of Bedford Creek this is named after Thomas Parrott, local landowner, who with Mr Mitchell was involved with “Euroka” at Glenbrook in 1889.
Pass of Thermopylae, ²⁰⁶⁵ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	Named after a place in Greece where Leonidas, the King of Sparta, fought the Persians and lost.
Pass of Victoria	<i>Refer to Victoria</i>
Paterson Hill, ²⁰⁶⁶ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i> Paterson Range, ²⁰⁶⁷ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i>	Colonel William Paterson (1755-1810), botanist, who explored the area in 1793. He was Administrator of NSW 1794-95, and again in 1809.
Paul Harris Memorial Lookout, ²⁰⁶⁸ <i>Shipley</i>	Named in 1954-55 by Blackheath Rotarians after the founder of Rotary in America.
(The Pavements) The Pavements Track	<i>Refer to Tessellated Pavements</i>
Pavilion Gully, ²⁰⁶⁹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> Pavilion Point, ²⁰⁷⁰ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Pavilion Gully dates from 1916-20. Pavilion Point is possibly Old Point Pilcher, judging from the description in the Blackheath guide book. The author wonders whether structures were ever erected at these locations, though the Point Pilcher still has a picnic shelter dating from the 1960s.
Pearce’s Buttress, ²⁰⁷¹ <i>Kedumba Valley</i> Pearce’s Creek, ²⁰⁷² <i>Kedumba Valley</i> Pearce’s Mountain, ²⁰⁷³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Pearce’s Mountain Deviation, ²⁰⁷⁴ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Pearce’s Mountain Gully, ²⁰⁷⁵ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	Named after George Pearce who lived in the Burragorang Valley from 1831. The Deviation was started in 1925-26 by William and Cecil Pearce from both ends as an alternative to McMahon’s Point Road, but the middle section was never completed.
Pearson’s Walk, ²⁰⁷⁶ <i>Blackheath</i>	A sign at the intersection of the Highway and Evans Lookout Road once pointed to this Walk, the location and origin of which is unknown.

²⁰⁶¹ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

²⁰⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 035

²⁰⁶³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²⁰⁶⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁰⁶⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁰⁶⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁰⁶⁷ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁰⁶⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁶⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 284

²⁰⁷⁰ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²⁰⁷¹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁷² Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁷³ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁰⁷⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 084

²⁰⁷⁵ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁷⁶ Correspondence from Kay Park to Blue Mountains City Council, 25 Jun 1963

Peckman's Plateau, ²⁰⁷⁷ <i>Katoomba</i> Peckman's Plateau Lookout, ²⁰⁷⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	Henry (Harry) Peckman (1846-1934), a local coachman ran daily coaches from the Wentworth Falls to Govett's Leap and Jenolan Caves, and also did the surveying of the Federal Pass in 1900.
(Pecorean Forest)	<i>Refer to Blue Mountains</i>
Peggy's Pool, ²⁰⁷⁹ <i>Faulconbridge</i> Peggy's Pool Track, ²⁰⁸⁰ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	The Track was constructed 1880-99, possibly by John Meeks, and joining his house "Everton" to Peggy's Pool. The origin of the name remains a mystery, though could well be a family member.
Pelham Creek, ²⁰⁸¹ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Mount Pelham, ²⁰⁸² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Albert H Pelham of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Peninsula Park, ²⁰⁸³ <i>Valley Heights</i>	Named for Peninsula Road where it's located.
Perch Ponds, ²⁰⁸⁴ <i>Valley Heights</i>	Named after the native perch, a fish once common here.
Perdition Maze, ²⁰⁸⁵ <i>Cedar Valley</i>	Descriptive of the difficult terrain here, this name has apparently been discontinued. ²⁰⁸⁶
Perimeter Walk, ²⁰⁸⁷ <i>Lawson</i>	This walk goes around the park.
Perry's Lookdown, ²⁰⁸⁸ <i>Blackheath</i>	This was possibly named by E du Faur in 1875 after John Perry, who ran Perry's Hotel (1870-78) at Mount Victoria and from which du Faur bought his supplies. ²⁰⁸⁹ Perry was rather active as he ran the Rose Inn (1839-51) and the Commercial Hotel at Penrith (1848-55), was proprietor of the Sydney to Bathurst mail coach (1842-52), chairman of the Nepean Bridge Company and member of the Penrith Roads Trust. ²⁰⁹⁰
(Peter O'Reilly's Range)	<i>Refer to Yellow Dog Ridge</i>
Pheasants Bridge, ²⁰⁹¹ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Pheasants Cave, ²⁰⁹² <i>Mount Wilson</i> (Pheasants Nest) ²⁰⁹³	Lyrebirds were often called pheasants in the early days. The Cave was discovered by E du Faur in the 1870s-80s.
Phillips Cave, ²⁰⁹⁴ <i>Springwood</i> Phillips Creek, ²⁰⁹⁵ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	The origin of these names are unknown.

²⁰⁷⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁷⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²⁰⁷⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 038

²⁰⁸⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 038

²⁰⁸¹ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁰⁸² A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²⁰⁸³ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁰⁸⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁰⁸⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

²⁰⁸⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 12 Mar 1999

²⁰⁸⁷ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

²⁰⁸⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

²⁰⁸⁹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁰⁹⁰ Romancing the Inns of the Western Road, 1996, Juliette Palmer Frederick

²⁰⁹¹ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁰⁹² Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

²⁰⁹³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 317

²⁰⁹⁴ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

²⁰⁹⁵ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

Picnic Point,²⁰⁹⁶ *Hazelbrook*
Picnic Point,²⁰⁹⁷ *Katoomba*
Picnic Point,²⁰⁹⁸ *Springwood*
Picnic Point Reserve,²⁰⁹⁹ *Springwood*
Picnic Point,²¹⁰⁰ *Wentworth Falls*

(Picture Hill)

Piddington Trig,²¹⁰² *Mount Victoria*
Mount Piddington,²¹⁰³ *Mount Victoria*
Mount Piddington Dell,²¹⁰⁴ *Mount Victoria*
Mount Piddington Lookout,²¹⁰⁵ *Mount Victoria*
Mount Piddington Reserve,²¹⁰⁶ *Mount Victoria*
Mount Piddington Waterfall,²¹⁰⁷ *Mount Victoria*

Pierce's Creek,²¹⁰⁹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Pierce's Pass,²¹¹⁰ *Grose Valley*
 (Hungerford's Track)²¹¹¹
 (The Slide)²¹¹²
Pierce's Ravine,²¹¹³ *Grose Valley*

(Pilcher's Lookout)
 (Pilcher's Point)

The Pinch,²¹¹⁵ *Katoomba*

Pincushion Hill,²¹¹⁶ *Devil's Wilderness*

All named descriptively. Picnic Point Katoomba is located between Cyclorama Point and Narrow Neck Lookout. Picnic Point Reserve was set aside in 1927²¹⁰¹ and Picnic Point at Wentworth Falls is located between Breakfast Point and Den Fenella Creek.

Refer to Kurrajong

Mount Piddington was named by 1872 after William Richman Piddington, early settler and politician.²¹⁰⁸ The Waterfall and Dell may have been renamed, the exact location of them being uncertain.

Herbert S Pierce and Clarence A Hungerford modified an Aboriginal route to gain access for their horses into the Grose Valley in 1931, although it appears to have been in use by Europeans since about 1859. The Track is the name of the access road from Bell's Line of Road to the top of Pierce's Pass²¹¹⁴ and was constructed in 1963 by the Blue Mountains National Park Trust. Pierce's Pass was changed about 1963 from "The Slide" by the Trustees, the older name referring to a load which "slid" along a track rather than being carried by a wheeled vehicle.

Refer to Point Pilcher

A short steep part of the Great Western Highway near Queen's Road.

Named by Caley in 1804, probably descriptive of the prickly vegetation encountered hereabouts.

²⁰⁹⁶ Mountaineer Tourist Guide, 1908, Wilson and Co

²⁰⁹⁷ Municipal District Map of Katoomba, Nov 1890

²⁰⁹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁰⁹⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²¹⁰⁰ Railway Guide, map of Wentworth Falls, 1894

²¹⁰¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 027

²¹⁰² Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹⁰³ Railway Guide, 1879

²¹⁰⁴ Railway Guide, 1879

²¹⁰⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²¹⁰⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²¹⁰⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

²¹⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 253

²¹⁰⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 234

²¹¹⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 234

²¹¹¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²¹¹² Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²¹¹³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹¹⁴ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²¹¹⁵ Personal comments by Rod and Boz Brooks, Leura, 12 May 1999

²¹¹⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

Pinnacle Hill,²¹¹⁷ *Megalong Valley*
Pinnacle Ridge,²¹¹⁸ *Megalong Valley*
Pinnacle Rocks,²¹¹⁹ *Wentworth Falls*
The Pinnacles,²¹²⁰ *Megalong Valley*
The Pinnacles,²¹²¹ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
 (Eaglehawk Rocks)²¹²²
 (Rocky Points)²¹²³
 (The Three Peaks)²¹²⁴
 (Three Nob Hill)²¹²⁵

Pinnacle Hill was named about 1915 and the Pinnacles in the Kolonga Labyrinth were named about 1937.

Pipeline Track,²¹²⁶ *Leura*
Pipeline Track,²¹²⁷ *Wentworth Falls*

Named for the water pipeline that they follow, from Lyrebird Dell to “Everglades” at Leura, and from West Street to the Conservation Hut at Wentworth Falls.

Pippa’s Pass,²¹²⁸ *Blaxland*

This track started about 1918 as a pad formed by locals to access Glenbrook Creek. The name seems to come from an 1841 poem by Robert Browning (1812-89) entitled “Pippa Passes” about an Italian girl who only had one day each year for a holiday and spent it walking in the countryside.

Pisgah Ridge,²¹²⁹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Pisgah Rock,²¹³⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Pisgah Rock Track,²¹³¹ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Named by the Hall brothers after the lookout on Mount Nebo from which Moses viewed the Promised Land, here referring to the good bushwalking country beyond. The Track runs from the Nepean Lookout Road to Pisgah Rock and dates from 1960-69.

(Pisgah Track)

Refer to Tierney’s Trail

Pitt’s Amphitheatre,²¹³² *Jamison Valley*

Named by Macquarie in 1815 after William Pitt the Younger, Prime Minister of England 1783-1801 and 1804-08. The name was originally applied to most of today’s Jamison Valley.

Pitt Park,²¹³³ *Wentworth Falls*

Robert Matcham Pitt (1849-1935) owned “Coorah” which is now part of Wentworth Falls Grammar School, the land was purchased by his father George in 1879. The land that became Pitt Park was donated to Council for public use by RM Pitt in 1935, possibly under the terms of his will.²¹³⁴

Platypus Loops,²¹³⁵ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Descriptive and located on a bend of Erskine Creek, platypus were once plentiful here.

²¹¹⁷ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²¹¹⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998
²¹¹⁹ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908
²¹²⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
²¹²¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²¹²² Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942
²¹²³ Parish of Jamison, County of Cook map, Nov 1890
²¹²⁴ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942
²¹²⁵ Central Grose Valley map, 1935, Ninian Melville
²¹²⁶ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith
²¹²⁷ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith
²¹²⁸ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997
²¹²⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
²¹³⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986
²¹³¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 017
²¹³² Railway Guide, 1879
²¹³³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²¹³⁴ Letter from Michael Burge to the author, 13 Jun 1998
²¹³⁵ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

(Platypus Pool)	<i>Refer to Blue Hole</i>
Pocket Bay, ²¹³⁶ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive, a small, hidden area.
Pocket Creek, ²¹³⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Pocket Mountain, ²¹³⁸ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Podger's Glen, ²¹³⁹ <i>Bullaburra</i>	The Glen is located on Bruce's Walk, while the Trig is on King's Tableland. Both are named after SG Podger of the NSW Railway Electrical Engineers Office, ²¹⁴¹ the Glen named in 1931 and the Trig in the 1970s.
Podger's Trig, ²¹⁴⁰ <i>Bullaburra</i>	
Old Point Pilcher, ²¹⁴² <i>Medlow Bath</i> (Pilcher's Lookout) ²¹⁴³ (Pilcher's Point) ²¹⁴⁴	The place generally referred to today as Point Pilcher is a few hundred metres to the north-east of the original (Old) Point Pilcher. Norman George Stafford Pilcher, a Sydney barrister ²¹⁴⁸ is believed to have stayed at the Hydro Majestic Hotel in Medlow Bath around 1904, sending a postcard from Orange to Mark Foy on 4 Jan 1910. It's reasonable to assume Foy named the area after him around 1905, though the area became neglected when Grand Canyon Road was rerouted around the new airfield in the 1930s, to end at today's Point Pilcher. The Old Point Pilcher Track was built by Mark Foy's gardener Murdo McLennan in 1907, specifically to link Old Point Pilcher into the Grand Canyon Track. The Point Pilcher Track starts from Point Pilcher and follows an overgrown road to the east.
Point Pilcher, ²¹⁴⁵ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	
Old Point Pilcher Track, ²¹⁴⁶ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	
Point Pilcher Track, ²¹⁴⁷ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	
Point Repulse, ²¹⁴⁹ <i>Mount Solitary</i>	The southern tip of Mount Solitary, named by Dorothy Lawry and party in 1930. ²¹⁵⁰
Policeman Point, ²¹⁵¹ <i>Cedar Valley</i>	Police were said to be stationed here to keep a check on the activities of bushrangers in the area. ²¹⁵³
Policeman Ridge, ²¹⁵² <i>Cedar Valley</i>	
Policeman Rock, ²¹⁵⁴ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located at Ben Esgate Pass the origin of the name is unknown.
Pool of Siloam, ²¹⁵⁵ <i>Leura</i>	Named after the one near Jerusalem which was mentioned in the Bible. The reserve here was gazetted in 1917, ²¹⁵⁷ and the track from Gordon Falls Picnic Area was constructed about 1932. ²¹⁵⁸
Pool of Siloam Track, ²¹⁵⁶ <i>Leura</i>	

²¹³⁶ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹³⁷ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹³⁸ Bimlow Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹³⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁴⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹⁴¹ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²¹⁴² The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²¹⁴³ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²¹⁴⁴ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²¹⁴⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁴⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 202 and 217

²¹⁴⁷ Name suggested by the author

²¹⁴⁸ Personal comment by Charles Pilcher of Orange, 15 Feb 1998

²¹⁴⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁵⁰ The Bushwalker, 1939

²¹⁵¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁵² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁵³ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²¹⁵⁴ Conversation between Brian Fox and Ben Esgate, Jul 1998

²¹⁵⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²¹⁵⁶ Name suggested by the author

²¹⁵⁷ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²¹⁵⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 151

Pope Fall , ²¹⁵⁹ <i>Grose Valley</i> (Hope Fall) ²¹⁶⁰	Parke Pope donated funds to help construct Rodriguez Pass in 1900, so a waterfall on Greaves Creek was named after him. The Pope family owned what is today's "Parklands" in Govett's Leap Road, Pope's Glen was named in 1898. ²¹⁶⁵
Pope's Glen , ²¹⁶¹ <i>Blackheath</i>	
Pope's Glen Creek , ²¹⁶² <i>Blackheath</i> (Horseshoe Falls Creek) ²¹⁶³	
Pope's Glen Reserve , ²¹⁶⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	
(Pope's Glen Track)	<i>Refer to Govett's Walk</i>
Porcupine Creek , ²¹⁶⁶ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Refers to the echidna, which the early settlers called a porcupine.
Portal Lookout , ²¹⁶⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Mount Portal is named for the entrance of Glenbrook Creek into the Nepean River, the other features are named similarly.
Portal Trig , ²¹⁶⁸ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Portal Waterhole , ²¹⁶⁹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Mount Portal , ²¹⁷⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Euroka Knob) ²¹⁷¹	
Porter's Hill , ²¹⁷² <i>Berambing</i>	Dates from 1917, this feature on Bell's Line of Road is named after James Porter, who owned land here.
Porter's Pass , ²¹⁷³ <i>Megalong Valley</i> (Louisa Caves Track) ²¹⁷⁴ (Kanimbla Pass) ²¹⁷⁵	Timothy Porter of Blackheath, who found a way down into the Kanimbla Valley from Ada Street in 1886. The track was upgraded in 1912 and connected to Burton Street after the 1950s. ²¹⁷⁹ Porter's Swamp was named after Alfred Porter, Mayor of Blackheath Municipality 1924-25.
Porter's Pass Gully , ²¹⁷⁶ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
Porter's Pass Recreation Reserve , ²¹⁷⁷ <i>Blackheath</i>	
Porter's Swamp , ²¹⁷⁸ <i>Shipley</i>	
Pottom Gully , ²¹⁸⁰ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	The origin of the name is unknown.
Preston's Gully , ²¹⁸¹ <i>Linden</i>	The origin of the name is unknown.

²¹⁵⁹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²¹⁶⁰ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²¹⁶¹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²¹⁶² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁶³ Blackheath and Medlow Bath map, 1941, CC Singleton

²¹⁶⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²¹⁶⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 210

²¹⁶⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²¹⁶⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹⁶⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹⁶⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹⁷⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²¹⁷¹ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²¹⁷² Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²¹⁷³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²¹⁷⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

²¹⁷⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

²¹⁷⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁷⁷ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

²¹⁷⁸ Shipley District Map, 1892-1952

²¹⁷⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

²¹⁸⁰ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁸¹ Linden: A Walk Through History, c1880

Prime Ministers' Corridor of Oaks,²¹⁸²
Faulconbridge

Every Australian Prime Minister (or one of their descendants) has planted an oak tree here, the tradition starting in 1934 with Joseph Lyons planting the first tree.²¹⁸³

Prince Henry Cliff Walk,²¹⁸⁴ *Katoomba to Leura*

Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester visited Katoomba in 1934, but did not have the time to open the track named for him and built by rangers Jim McKay, Walter Botting and others. It was designed to link various lookouts built along the clifftops since the 1880s, including Lady Darley's, Olympian and Gordon Falls. Stage One was opened in 1934 linking Reid's Plateau with Leura Cascades, while Stage Two was opened in 1936, extending the track to Gordon Falls.

Prince of Wales Lookout,²¹⁸⁵ *Katoomba*

Located on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk and named after the Duke of Gloucester.

Prince Regent's Glen,²¹⁸⁶ *Jamison Valley*
(The Regent's Glen)²¹⁸⁷

Named by Macquarie in 1815 after the Prince of Wales who became Prince Regent in 1811 and then King George IV in 1820. The name originally applied to the eastern half of the Jamison Valley.

Prince's Rock (Lookout),²¹⁸⁸ *Wentworth Falls*
Prince's Rock Tracks,²¹⁸⁹ *Wentworth Falls*

The section of Track from the road to Prince's Rock was constructed in 1867-68 for Prince Alfred's visit on 31 Jan 1868. There are several other tracks, constructed between 1868 and 1945, in the vicinity of Prince's Rock linking it with Undercliff Track, National Pass, Darwin's Walk and lookouts such as Fletcher's.

Princess of Wales Lookout,²¹⁹⁰ *Katoomba*
Princess of Wales Track,²¹⁹¹ *Katoomba*

The 1898 Track runs from "Lilianfels" to the Princess of Wales Lookout, named for Princess Mary (the current Queen Mother) who visited this lookout on Sir Frederick Darley's property in 1901. Darley later named it after her.

Prisoners Glen,²¹⁹² *Medlow Bath*

The origin of the name is unknown.

The Professor's Chair,²¹⁹³ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Located on the western side of Mount Banks, this feature was named in 1871 after Mount Banks was ascended by Mr Comrie, Mr Bowen and Professor Smith of Sydney University, who determined the elevation of Mount Banks as 3500 ft (1062 m).

The Projecting Platform

Refer to Echo Point

Psyche's Pool,²¹⁹⁴ *Wentworth Falls*

Located near Lilian's Bridge,²¹⁹⁵ this is named for a character from Greek mythology called Psyche, who was loved by Eros.

²¹⁸² Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²¹⁸³ Historic Faulconbridge, 1977, Allan E Searle

²¹⁸⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 144, 146, 153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 165, 180, 184, 185 and 187

²¹⁸⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²¹⁸⁶ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Wentworth Falls, 1882

²¹⁸⁷ Plan of the 1813-14 Crossing of the Blue Mountains, c1815, GW Evans

²¹⁸⁸ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Wentworth Falls, 1882

²¹⁸⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 088, 089, 090, 093, 098, 110 and 111

²¹⁹⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

²¹⁹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

²¹⁹² The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²¹⁹³ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²¹⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 129

²¹⁹⁵ Mountaineer, 17 Oct 1902

Pulpit Hill,²¹⁹⁶ *Katoomba*
Pulpit Reserve,²¹⁹⁷ *Megalong Valley*
Pulpit Rock,²¹⁹⁸ *Grose Valley*
Pulpit Rock,²¹⁹⁹ *Hazelbrook*
 (Orphan Rock)²²⁰⁰
Pulpit Rock,²²⁰¹ *Katoomba*
Pulpit Rock,²²⁰² *Medlow Bath*
Pulpit Rock,²²⁰³ *Mount Victoria*
Pulpit Rock Lookout,²²⁰⁴ *Blackheath*
Pulpit Rock Reserve,²²⁰⁵ *Mount Victoria*
Pulpit Rock Track,²²⁰⁶ *Blackheath*
Little Pulpit Rock,²²⁰⁷ *Katoomba*

All named descriptively, Pulpit Rock in the Grose Valley near Blackheath being the most appropriate shape for this name. Pulpit Hill was named by Macquarie in 1815, after a religious service was held there, but it was destroyed during the widening of the Western Road. Pulpit Rock in the Grose Valley near Blackheath has been known by this name since at least 1890. Pulpit Rock Hazelbrook dates from 1892, while Pulpit Rock Katoomba is located on Pulpit Hill, and Little Pulpit Rock is at the end of Elphinstone Plateau. Pulpit Rock Lookout and Track from Pulpit Rock Road were opened in 1933 by EA Buttenshaw, Minister for Lands. The section of Track between Pulpit Rock and Horseshoe Falls dates from 1937 where it joined the 1894 track running from Govett's Leap.

Pulpit Hill Creek

Refer to Nellie's Glen

The Pyramids,²²⁰⁸ *Hazelbrook*
Pyramid Fall,²²⁰⁹ *Hazelbrook*
 (Denham Falls)²²¹⁰
Pyramid Track,²²¹¹ *Hazelbrook*

The Pyramids are located near Terrace Falls and Rocky Towers and date from 1905. The name of the Falls was changed in 1896. The Track joins Terrace Falls to Pyramid Fall (1896) then onto Valley Road (1906).

Quartpot Gully,²²¹² *Megalong Valley*

This was named subsequent and relative to Ironpot Gully.

Queen Elizabeth Lookout,²²¹³ *Katoomba*
 (Echo Point Lookout)²²¹⁴

Named in 1955 after the 1954 visit of Queen Elizabeth II (1926-), and opened by Governor J Northcott. Sometimes referred to by the older generic name.

Queen's Cascade
 Queen's Oak Park
 Queen Victoria Creek
 Queen Victoria Lookout
 Queen Victoria Point
 (Lyne's Point)

Refer to Victoria

Quinn Park,²²¹⁵ *Mount Victoria*

The origin of the name is unknown.

²¹⁹⁶ NSW Calendar and Directory, 1834

²¹⁹⁷ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²¹⁹⁸ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Blackheath, 1882

²¹⁹⁹ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²²⁰⁰ Minutes Book, Nov 1975, Hazelbrook Reserves Trustees

²²⁰¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²²⁰² The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²²⁰³ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²²⁰⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²⁰⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²²⁰⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 211, 218 and 219

²²⁰⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

²²⁰⁸ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

²²⁰⁹ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²²¹⁰ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²²¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 052 and 055

²²¹² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²¹³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²¹⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²²¹⁵ The Mountaineer, 19 Oct 1894

Quodling Hill, ²²¹⁶ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Sergeant Quodling of the Royal Engineers, one of the surveyors for the proposed railway along the Grose River in the 1860s.
(Quota Picnic Area)	<i>Refer to Blackheath Glen Reserve</i>
(Radiata Plateau)	<i>Refer to Elphinstone Plateau</i>
Raebrandell Gully, ²²¹⁷ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	Rae Page and Frances Ramsay named this as a combination of their names.
(The Railed Point)	<i>Refer to Bridal Veil View Lookout</i>
(Railway Park)	<i>Refer to Neate Park</i>
Railway Weir Track, ²²¹⁸ <i>Linden</i>	Dating from 1884 the weir was used as a water supply for steam trains stopping at Linden railway station.
Rainbow Ravine, ²²¹⁹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	A descriptive name.
Rainforest Lookout, ²²²⁰ <i>Katoomba</i>	Descriptive of the vegetation visible from here.
Range Creek, ²²²¹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Another descriptive name.
Range Hill, ²²²² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Ranon Brook, ²²²³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Literally meaning “no sun”, this is a dark canyon, “Ra” being the Egyptian god of the sun. The Canyon was first explored by Kameruka Bushwalking Club in April 1962.
Ranon Canyon, ²²²⁴ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
(Ravine Bridge)	<i>Refer to Bluff Bridge</i>
Reading Trig, ²²²⁵ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Located in Reading Street which was named in 1884 after Mr Reading, who owned land near here. ²²²⁶
Red Corner, ²²²⁷ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	A sharp bend near a coal mine on the second Kedumba Pass Road which was constructed 1960-65. The name refers to the colour of the rocks in the vicinity.
Red Dog Gully, ²²²⁸ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Another of the “dogs” named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32.
Red Dog Ridge, ²²²⁹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	

²²¹⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²²¹⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²¹⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 049

²²¹⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²²⁰ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²²²¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²²² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²²³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²²⁴ Blue Mountains Canyons, David Noble, 3 May 1998

²²²⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²²⁶ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²²²⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 127

²²²⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²²⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Red Gum Park,²²³⁰ *Bullaburra*
Red Gum Track,²²³¹ *Bullaburra*

Red Gums (*Angophora costata*) are a common tree in the area. Sir Henry Parkes dedicated the land in 1879, and Rickard added to it, putting in a track about 1925.

Red Gum Camping Area,²²³² *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

The Red Gum Camping Area was created when Euroka became part of the Blue Mountains National Park in the 1960s.

Red Hands Cave,²²³³ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Red Hands Cave Track,²²³⁴ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Descriptive of the Aboriginal hand stencils in red ochre on the walls of this overhang. It was found in 1913, and despite vandalism, has survived remarkably well. The track from Glenbrook Creek to the Cave was formed 1926-33.

Red Hands Fire Trail,²²³⁵ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Red Hands Gully,²²³⁶ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

Red Hands Ridge,²²³⁷ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

(Red Head)

Refer to Cedar Head

Red Hill,²²³⁸ *Valley Heights*

Dating from the 1930s this was named by timbergetters for the colour of the volcanic soil in Sun Valley.

Red Ridge,²²³⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Possibly named for the red bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*) which grows hereabouts.

Red Rock Falls,²²⁴⁰ *Jamison Valley*

Red Ledge Pass,²²⁴¹ *Megalong Valley*
 (Rock Climbers Track)²²⁴²

Red Ledge Reserve,²²⁴³ *Megalong Valley*

Descriptive of the red coloured Mount York claystone, a layer of rock which is a distinctive feature of these areas. Red Ledge Pass dates from 1870-99, and is likely based on a Gundungurra Aboriginal route, linking Narrow Neck to the Megalong Valley.

Red Wire Saddle,²²⁴⁴ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

A roll of rusty wire was found here by the road construction crew who were building the Oaks Fire Trail.

Reedy Creek,²²⁴⁵ *Kedumba Valley*

Reedy Creek,²²⁴⁶ *Hartley Valley*

The Reedy Creek in Kedumba Valley is included in the Aboriginal story of Gurangatch and Mirragan and leads in the direction of the Gundungurra pathway up to the Kings Tableland Aboriginal site.²²⁴⁷

(The Regent's Glen)

Refer to Prince Regent's Glen

²²³⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 082

²²³¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 082

²²³² Map of Euroka Camping Area, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²²³³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²³⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 010, 015 and 016

²²³⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²²³⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²²³⁷ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²²³⁸ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²²³⁹ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²⁴⁰ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

²²⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 191

²²⁴² How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

²²⁴³ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁴⁴ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²²⁴⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁴⁶ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁴⁷ Talk by Jim Smith, Nov 1998

Reid's Plateau,²²⁴⁸ *Katoomba*
(Reid's Platform)²²⁴⁹

Named before 1936 for Prime Minister Reid, this is a large lookout area, though each corner seems to have its own name: Cave, Corner, Kiosk, Laura's, Orphan and Solitary Lookouts. For more information on these lookouts please refer to the individual entries.

Reinits Pass,²²⁵⁰ *Kanimbla Valley*
(Reinitz Pass)²²⁵¹
(Wilson's Glen Track)²²⁵²

Named after Henry Reinits, a local school teacher, this track was built by Tom Martin and promoted by PW Mathews, a Reserve Trustee, in 1919-20. The original name of Wilson's Glen Track only lasted a short time.

Relton Creek,²²⁵³ *Medlow Bath*
(Belton Creek)²²⁵⁴
(Belton Gully)²²⁵⁵

Frequently mis-spelled on maps as Belton, this is named after William Relton who owned land in Medlow Bath in 1890.

Rest and be Thankful,²²⁵⁶ *Wentworth Falls*

The site of an early shelter which was named from one of Wordsworth's sonnets. It is situated below the Conservation Hut.

Rest Park,²²⁵⁷ *Leura*
Rest Park,²²⁵⁸ *Springwood*

Rest Park in Springwood was gazetted in 1923.

Rhododendron Avenue
(Rhododendron Gardens)

Refer to Bacchante

Ridge Creek,²²⁵⁹ *Lawson*

A descriptive name.

Rigby Hill,²²⁶⁰ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Rigby Hill Track,²²⁶¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Named after Roger Rigby of Warrawee and a member of several bushwalking and climbing clubs in the 1930s, the Track was constructed in 1963.

²²⁴⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²⁴⁹ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association

²²⁵⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²⁵¹ Mount Victoria Walking Tracks, Map 7, Oct 1992, Blue Mountains City Council

²²⁵² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 267

²²⁵³ Katoomba Times, 9 Nov 1889

²²⁵⁴ Katoomba Times, 15 Mar 1890

²²⁵⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 28 Jan 1999

²²⁵⁶ Tourist Guide Map of the Leura District, 1903, Mountaineer

²²⁵⁷ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²²⁵⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²²⁵⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁶⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 244

²²⁶¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 244

Ripple Creek, ²²⁶² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive, named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
Ripple Creek Maze, ²²⁶³ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Ripple Ridge, ²²⁶⁴ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Ripple Spur, ²²⁶⁵ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Ripple Trig, ²²⁶⁶ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Little Ripple Creek, ²²⁶⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Rivatt's Creek, ²²⁶⁸ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
River Lett, ²²⁶⁹ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (Tarapalet) ²²⁷⁰	Named by Surveyor Evans in 1813, as he wrote in his journal "I stopped on the bank of a riverlett", apparently meaning "a rivulet", and the name stuck. ²²⁷³ Tarapalet was the Aboriginal name for this area.
River Lett Hill, ²²⁷¹ <i>Hartley Valley</i>	
Parish of Lett, ²²⁷² <i>Hartley Valley</i>	
Roberts Pass, ²²⁷⁴ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Named after Sir Alfred Roberts, Sir Henry Parkes' physician, who removed the bullet from Prince Alfred when he was shot at Clontarf in 1868. Prince Alfred had visited Wentworth Falls the month before, and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital was built as a result of Roberts' efforts in saving the Prince's life. Sir Henry Parkes wrote to Florence Nightingale asking for her to recommend a matron. Elizabeth Lilla Murray was chosen, meeting her future husband Captain James Somerville Murray on the voyage out. RPA Hospital opened in 1882, with Murray as matron and Roberts as Secretary. Both Roberts and Captain Murray had holiday homes in Wentworth Falls. ²²⁷⁵ The Pass was constructed 1895-98 ²²⁷⁶ and joins Vera Falls Track near the junction of Lindeman and Gladstone Passes.
Robertson Lookout, ²²⁷⁷ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located somewhere in North Katoomba with Parkes and Dalley Lookouts this is likely named after Sir John Robertson (1816-91), who created the Land Act of 1861.
Robertswood Park, ²²⁷⁸ <i>Mount Riverview</i>	Located on Robertswood Avenue.
(Robin's Eyrie)	<i>Refer to Asgard Head</i>
(Rock Climbers Track)	<i>Refer to Red Ledge Pass</i>

²²⁶² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²²⁶³ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²²⁶⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²⁶⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²⁶⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 12 Mar 1999

²²⁶⁷ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987

²²⁶⁸ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²²⁶⁹ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²²⁷⁰ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²²⁷¹ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁷² Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁷³ Fourteen Journeys, 1965, George Mackaness

²²⁷⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²⁷⁵ The First Fifty Years, 1965, Dorothy Mary Armstrong

²²⁷⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 118

²²⁷⁷ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

²²⁷⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

Rocket Point,²²⁷⁹ *Wentworth Falls*
Rocket Point Lookout,²²⁸⁰ *Wentworth Falls*

A Wentworth Falls Trustee member, George Murray, is said to have signalled family members on Mount Solitary by sending up flares from here.²²⁸¹

Rocklily Cave,²²⁸² *Faulconbridge*
Rocklily Glen,²²⁸³ *Faulconbridge*
Rocklily Ridge,²²⁸⁴ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

An older name for the Rock Orchid, Rocklily Cave and Glen are most likely located on the Victory Track.

Rock Hill,²²⁸⁵ *Blackheath*
(Mount Krubi)²²⁸⁶
The Rock Lookout,²²⁸⁷ *Katoomba*
Rocky Creek,²²⁸⁸ *Medlow Bath*
(Killarney Creek)²²⁸⁹
Rocky Knob,²²⁹⁰ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Rocky Knob Creek,²²⁹¹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Rocky Knob Point,²²⁹² *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Rocky Knob Ridge,²²⁹³ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*
Rocky Point (Lookout),²²⁹⁴ *Leura*
Rocky Points Creek,²²⁹⁵ *Grose Valley*
Rocky Points Ravine,²²⁹⁶ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Rocky Towers,²²⁹⁷ *Hazelbrook*
Rocky Towers Lookout,²²⁹⁸ *Hazelbrook*

All named descriptively. Rock Hill is a small hill near Hat Hill Road. When Lewis Hodgkinson's mother took them on walks and picnics from their Hat Hill Road residence to Rock Hill in the 1930s, she would arrange rocks on the hill to indicate where parts of a house would be if she could acquire the land and build on it. The rocks would also surround bushes and trees, which have long since disappeared after bushfires, the circles and patterns of stones remaining.²²⁹⁹ The name Mount Krubi apparently originated with surveyor Abbottsmith, who erroneously believed the hill was an Aboriginal stone-arrangement site. Krubi was a legendary Aboriginal girl who was turned into a waratah.²³⁰⁰ The Rock Lookout is located on Prince Henry Cliff Walk. Rocky Towers was named in 1896,²³⁰¹ and Rocky Towers Lookout was constructed about 1947.

(Rocky Points)

Refer to The Pinnacles

²²⁷⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²⁸⁰ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²²⁸¹ Bushwalking in the Wentworth Falls Area, 1998, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²²⁸² Railway Guide, 1879

²²⁸³ Railway Guide, 1879

²²⁸⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁸⁵ Village of Blackheath, County of Cook map, 1877

²²⁸⁶ Map of Mt Krubi Aboriginal Area, Blackheath, 1966, FA Abbottsmith

²²⁸⁷ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²²⁸⁸ Katoomba Times, 15 Mar 1890

²²⁸⁹ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²²⁹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²⁹¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁹² Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²²⁹³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁹⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²²⁹⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁹⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²²⁹⁷ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1908

²²⁹⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 055

²²⁹⁹ Correspondence between Brian Fox and Lewis Hodgkinson, May 1998

²³⁰⁰ Legend Walk, 1979, Mel Ward

²³⁰¹ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

Rodriguez Lookout,²³⁰² *Grose Valley*
Rodriguez Pass,²³⁰³ *Grose Valley*

The Lookout is located on the Pulpit Rock Track. Named in December 1899 the Pass is one of the more ambitious tracks to be constructed, and was built by John Cliff and promoted by Tomas Ramon Rodriguez (1860-1929), Blackheath Municipal councillor 1919-26 and 1928-29. The Pass links the bottom of Govett's Leap (waterfall) with Evans Lookout, the section from Evans Lookout to Beauchamp Falls was built in 1899, while the remainder was built in 1900.

Rolnor Park,²³⁰⁴ *Blackheath*

A name created by the Pope family, a combination of Dr Rowland Pope and Parke Norman Pope.²³⁰⁵

Rookery Nook,²³⁰⁶ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

A cave named by Eric Lowe around the 1920s.

Ross Cave,²³⁰⁷ *Kanimbla Valley*
Ross Track,²³⁰⁸ *Kanimbla Valley*

The origin of the name is unknown. The Track runs from Little Zig Zag to Ross Cave (1877-82) and Wilson's Glen (1919). There is some confusion with the naming of several tracks in this area. A section of Ross Track was called Wilson's Pass when it was opened in 1919, but the Government Tourist Bureau map of 1919 labelled it Reinit's Pass, which itself was labelled Wilson's Glen Track in 1920.

Ross Dell,²³⁰⁹ *Leura*

Located on Bruce's Walk this was named in 1931 for Frederick George Ross, Blue Mountain Shire councillor 1925-32.

Ross Lookout,²³¹⁰ *Glenbrook*

Named for Mr Ross of Springwood, community worker.

Rotary Forest,²³¹¹ *Blackheath*
Rotary Park,²³¹² *Springwood*

The Forest was established some years ago by Rotary and the sale of trees from the pine plantation provided income to the organisation. In 1998 it was sold to Sydney Water who intend to return the area to natural bushland. A plaque commemorating the Rotary Club is located in Rotary Park.

The Rotunda,²³¹³ *Blackheath*
 (The Camp)²³¹⁴

A sandy beach area near the tunnel on the Grand Canyon Track, and accessed since the 1890s via Neate's Glen. In 1903 it was described as "a semi-circular hollow below Neate's Glen".

(Round Hill)

Refer to Hay

Round Hill Gully,²³¹⁵ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

Descriptive, and perpetuates the original name for Mount Hay.

Round Walk,²³¹⁶ *Katoomba*
Round Walk,²³¹⁷ *Leura*

Most of the Katoomba Round Walk was constructed in 1882, with connecting tracks made about 1934. Most of the Leura Round Walk was constructed 1885-1904, with an extension in 1934 to Minnie's Grotto.

²³⁰² Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

²³⁰³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²³⁰⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²³⁰⁵ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²³⁰⁶ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²³⁰⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²³⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 257, 258, 266 and 267

²³⁰⁹ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

²³¹⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²³¹¹ Orthophoto map of Blackheath 1:4000 U2867-2, Jan 1979

²³¹² Sign observed by the author

²³¹³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²³¹⁴ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²³¹⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³¹⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 178 and 186

²³¹⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 160, 169, 172 and 174

Royal Engineers Ridge, ²³¹⁸ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	The Royal Engineers were the surveyors and constructors of the Engineers Track along the Grose River 1857-60.
(Rubbish Tip Hill)	<i>Refer to Caley's Haycock</i>
Rucksack Point, ²³¹⁹ <i>Kedumba Valley</i> Rucksack Ridge, ²³²⁰ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	Named after the Rucksack Club of NSW.
Ruined Castle, ²³²¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Ruined Castle Gully, ²³²² <i>Jamison Valley</i> Ruined Castle Ridge, ²³²³ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Ruined Castle Track, ²³²⁴ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	This rocky outcrop has the appearance from a distance of a ruined castle. The Track runs from the junction of Golden Stairs and out to the Ruined Castle where it joins with Korrowal Pass. It dates from 1891-92 when it was formed by the shale miners in the area, a horse-drawn tramway operating along it for some years.
Russell Hawke Park, ²³²⁵ <i>Katoomba</i>	John William Russell Hawke (1869-1943), Mayor of Katoomba 1926-29. The Park has been absorbed by the State Rail Authority and the Great Western Highway deviation, and today is a park in name only.
Rutherford Glen, ²³²⁶ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Named after James Rutherford, of Lithgow steel fame, this dates from 1916-20.
Ryan's Cutting, ²³²⁷ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Ryan's Road, ²³²⁸ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	Part of the road to Mount Wilson was supposedly constructed by Mick Ryan in 1877, an abandoned section near the Zig Zag still remains. When the road was sealed it was formally opened in 1959 by PN Ryan, MLA, Minister for Public Works. This cutting is 3 km before Mount Wilson.
(Saddle-backed Hill) (Saddle Hill)	<i>Refer to Banks</i>
St Bernard's Falls, ²³²⁹ <i>Lawson</i>	The exact location of these falls is undetermined.
St Helena, ²³³⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> St Helena Gully, ²³³¹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> St Helena Ridge, ²³³² <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Supposedly named by a Frenchman who grazed cattle here.
(St Joseph's Bower)	<i>Refer to The Grotto</i>
St Michael's Falls, ²³³³ <i>Lawson</i>	The name dates from 1889 although the Reserve was only notified in 1917, containing Dante's Glen, Fairy Falls and St Michael's Falls. ²³³⁴

²³¹⁸ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²³¹⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³²⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³²¹ The Mountaineer, 19 Oct 1894

²³²² Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999

²³²³ Geographical Names Board Database, 13 Jan 1999

²³²⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²³²⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²³²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 284

²³²⁷ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

²³²⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 311

²³²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study Draft Historical Report, 1998, Jim Smith

²³³⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²³³¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²³³² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²³³³ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

²³³⁴ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Sally Wattle Waterhole, ²³³⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	<i>Acacia floribunda</i> or Sally Wattle is common here.
Salote Pool, ²³³⁶ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Salote was crowned Queen of Tonga in 1918. Mrs Walker (died 1929), a sister of Roland Newton a Reserve trustee, ²³³⁷ named her house in Haberfield “Salote”, and Roland named the Pool after the house.
Sandy Hook, ²³³⁸ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Descriptive of the nature of Cox’s River here.
(San Jose) (San Jose Park) (Santa Cruz) (Santa Cruz Park)	<i>Refer to Lawson</i>
Sappho’s Leap, ²³³⁹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Named after a Greek lyric poetess who was born about 600 BC.
(Sappers and Miners Track)	<i>Refer to Engineers Track</i>
Sappers Gully, ²³⁴⁰ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> (East Kolonga Gully) ²³⁴¹	Named for the surveyors and constructors of the Engineers Track along the Grose River 1857-60.
Sassafras Creek, ²³⁴² <i>Springwood</i> (Faulconbridge Gully) ²³⁴³ (Flying Fox Gully) ²³⁴⁴ (Parkes Gully) ²³⁴⁵ (Sassafras Gully) ²³⁴⁶	Named for the <i>Doryphora sassafras</i> tree which is common here. The old name of Flying Fox Gully dates back to 1886. The Track from Sassafras Gully Road to the Wiggins Track junction was constructed in 1890. ²³⁵³
Sassafras Gully Reserve, ²³⁴⁷ <i>Springwood</i>	
Sassafras Gully Track, ²³⁴⁸ <i>Springwood</i>	
Sassafras Heights, ²³⁴⁹ <i>Springwood</i>	
Sassafras Park, ²³⁵⁰ <i>Springwood</i>	
Sassafras Ridge, ²³⁵¹ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	
Sassafras Swamp, ²³⁵² <i>Hartley Valley</i>	
(Sassafras Park)	<i>Refer to Birdwood Gully</i>

²³³⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³³⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²³³⁷ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²³³⁸ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³³⁹ Mountaineer Tourist Guide, 1908, Wilson and Co

²³⁴⁰ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²³⁴¹ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²³⁴² Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²³⁴³ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²³⁴⁴ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Springwood, 1882

²³⁴⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²³⁴⁶ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²³⁴⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²³⁴⁸ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²³⁴⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²³⁵⁰ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²³⁵¹ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²³⁵² Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³⁵³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 022

Sawmill Track, ²³⁵⁴ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	This old and forgotten track runs off the Federal Pass and down into the valley below the Scenic Railway. The sawmill and a schoolhouse for the Katoomba Coal Mines and miners was located at the end of this track from 1882 to the 1890s.
Sawmill Tramway, ²³⁵⁵ <i>Linden</i>	This track follows a tramway which was constructed 1909-14. The site of the sawmill became Faulconbridge Park in 1928.
Sawyer's Reach, ²³⁵⁶ <i>Springwood</i>	Located on the Highway near Buttenshaw Park, this name refers to 16 May 1814 when William Cox had his men dig a sawpit during the construction of Cox's Road. ²³⁵⁷
Scandritt Lookout, ²³⁵⁸ <i>Blackheath</i>	Mr Beechworth Scandritt was President of the Blackheath Sights Reserve Trust in 1935 when the Pulpit Rock Track and Lookout were opened. This abandoned lookout is on a side track.
(School of Arts Ridge)	<i>Refer to Wirraninna Ridge</i>
Schoolhouse Creek, ²³⁵⁹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Named descriptively.
Scorpion Hill, ²³⁶⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named by the Warrigal Bushwalking Club.
(Scott's Creek)	<i>Refer to Barber's Creek.</i>
Scribbly Gum Track, ²³⁶¹ <i>Blackheath</i> Scribbly Hollow, ²³⁶² <i>Blackheath</i>	Scribbly Gum Track joins Evans Lookout to Neate's Glen and runs beside Evans Lookout Road. Scribbly Hollow is located on the Fairfax Heritage Track. Scribbly Gum trees (<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>) are found here.
Sebastian Falls, ²³⁶³ <i>Lawson</i>	Dating from 1882 these are the falls between Fairy Falls and St Michael's Falls, ²³⁶⁴ the name having disappeared over time.
The Second Leura Fall	<i>Refer to Leura</i>
Second Narrow Neck	<i>Refer to Narrow Neck</i>
Sensation Point, ²³⁶⁵ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Descriptive of the view from here.
Sentinel Pass, ²³⁶⁶ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
(Seventeen Mile Hollow) Seventeen Mile Pinch	<i>Refer to Linden</i>

²³⁵⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 177

²³⁵⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 050

²³⁵⁶ Exploring the Blue Mountains, 1984, Hungerford and Donald

²³⁵⁷ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

²³⁵⁸ Name suggested by the author

²³⁵⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:63 360, 1937

²³⁶⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³⁶¹ Name suggested by the author

²³⁶² Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²³⁶³ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

²³⁶⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 071

²³⁶⁵ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²³⁶⁶ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

Shale Rail Trail, ²³⁶⁷ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	An 1868-70 tramway route built by Norman Selfe, that was used to haul coal shale from Hartley Vale up an incline to Hartley Station on the Darling Causeway. ²³⁶⁸
Sharp Tooth Gully, ²³⁶⁹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32, and part of the “dog” theme here.
Shaw Gully, ²³⁷⁰ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	Marjorie Shaw and Marie Byles of the Sydney Bushwalkers travelled this route in 1929.
Shaw’s Creek, ²³⁷¹ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i> Shaw’s Ridge, ²³⁷² <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	Possibly named after Mr Shaw who lived on Hawkesbury Road in 1894. ²³⁷³
Shell Corner, ²³⁷⁴ <i>Katoomba</i>	In 1925 a railway siding, and later a depot for Shell Petroleum was located near here until the 1990s. ²³⁷⁵ This section of Highway has very sharp bends and is notorious for accidents.
Shelley’s Creek, ²³⁷⁶ <i>Springwood</i>	The origin of the name of this tributary of Springwood Creek is unknown.
Shiela Vale, ²³⁷⁷ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Possibly named after Sheleigh Foy, a daughter of Mark Foy though the spelling differs.
Shipley ²³⁷⁸ (locality) Shipley Crag, ²³⁷⁹ <i>Shipley</i> Shipley Crag Track, ²³⁸⁰ <i>Shipley</i> Shipley Glen, ²³⁸¹ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> Shipley Glen Track, ²³⁸² <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> Shipley Plateau, ²³⁸³ <i>Shipley</i>	Shipley Plateau was named after a town in Yorkshire by Robert Smith Longton about 1892. Shipley Crag is south of Mount Blackheath and a track was made to it in 1925, the track to Shipley Glen was made in 1931.
(Shoobridge’s Creek)	<i>Refer to Gogongolly Creek</i>
Short Cut Track, ²³⁸⁴ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	This links the Conservation Hut to the Wentworth Falls Picnic Area and dates from 1936.

²³⁶⁷ Name suggested by the author

²³⁶⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 274

²³⁶⁹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³⁷⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³⁷¹ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²³⁷² Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²³⁷³ The Mountaineer, 2 Jun 1894

²³⁷⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²³⁷⁵ Old Leura and Katoomba, 1982, Rotary Club of Katoomba

²³⁷⁶ Faulconbridge-Springwood Map 2, c1991, Blue Mountains City Council

²³⁷⁷ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²³⁷⁸ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²³⁷⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

²³⁸⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

²³⁸¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

²³⁸² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 250

²³⁸³ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

²³⁸⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 109

Shortridge Pass, ²³⁸⁵ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Reginald Shortridge and the Mountain Trails Club rediscovered this pass in 1931. It's likely to have been constructed 1858-59 by the Royal Engineers as part of their railway survey along the Grose Valley. ²³⁸⁶ This is also the unofficial name for the track from Du Faur Head to Blue Gum Forest.
The Showerbath, ²³⁸⁷ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Descriptive its location, near a waterfall.
Shrine of Orpheus, ²³⁸⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located below Reid's Plateau and named after a fabled musician this feature was described by William Faris Blakely in his report on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk to Katoomba Municipal Council in 1934.
Silva Plana Reserve, ²³⁸⁹ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	A cottage named "Silva Plana" was used by the Merewethers during construction of their home "Dennarque", which was later owned by James Elliott Mann. Mann donated the land for this reserve, "Silva Plana" also being the name of his house at Springwood, which was originally built by John Frazer. The name literally translates as "smooth wood".
Silver Cascades, ²³⁹⁰ <i>Grose Valley</i> Silver Cascades, ²³⁹¹ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Silver Cascades in the Grose Valley are located on Govett's Creek near Arethusa Falls. Silver Cascades at Mount Victoria are upstream of Victoria Falls and have been known as this since 1906-08, sometimes being confused with Mabel Cascades.
Silver Lake, ²³⁹² <i>Leura</i>	Supposedly located one mile (1600 m) north of Leura railway station, the specific feature remains unknown.
Silver Mist Lookout, ²³⁹³ <i>Katoomba</i> Silver Mist Park, ²³⁹⁴ <i>Katoomba</i> Silver Mist Track, ²³⁹⁵ <i>Katoomba</i>	The tracks were made in 1940 connecting a picnic area with the Prince Henry Cliff Walk. "Silvermist" was the name of Baker's Estate here. ²³⁹⁶
Silver Spray Waterfall, ²³⁹⁷ <i>Katoomba</i>	Probably located in the vicinity of Bonnie Doon Falls.
Singajingawell Creek, ²³⁹⁸ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	Named by Dorothy Taylor in 1930 from the phrase "sing a jingle well". ²³⁹⁹
Single's Ridge, ²⁴⁰⁰ <i>Yellow Rock</i> (Yellow Rock Ridge) ²⁴⁰¹	Named after Joseph Single, who resided near the Nepean River below Yellow Rock.
Sir Henry Parkes Park	<i>Refer to Parkes Lookout</i>
(Sir Henry Parkes Walk)	<i>Refer to Victory Track</i>

²³⁸⁵ Central Grose Valley map, 1935, Ninian Melville

²³⁸⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 235

²³⁸⁷ Map of Hazelbrook and Woodford, 1917, Mountaineer

²³⁸⁸ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²³⁸⁹ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

²³⁹⁰ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²³⁹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 239

²³⁹² Pleasant Places Railway Tourist Guide, 1905

²³⁹³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²³⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 157

²³⁹⁵ Name suggested by the author

²³⁹⁶ Katoomba Daily, 25 Oct 1934

²³⁹⁷ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

²³⁹⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²³⁹⁹ The Bushwalker, 1939

²⁴⁰⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 22 Apr 1999

²⁴⁰¹ Geographical Names Board Database, 22 Apr 1999

Six Foot Track, ²⁴⁰² <i>Katoomba to Jenolan Caves</i> (Fish River Caves Track) ²⁴⁰³	At 42 km this is the second longest single-named track in the mountains. The first section from the Explorers Tree to the top of Nellie's Glen was constructed 1870s-1882, with the remainder of the track to Jenolan Caves being made 1884-87. A marathon is held along this track every year.
Skarratt Park, ²⁴⁰⁴ <i>Lapstone</i> Skarratt's Track, ²⁴⁰⁵ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Skarratt Park of 58 acres was gazetted in 1930 and named after Donald Frederick Skarratt Senior, a councillor of Blue Mountain Shire 1920-37. Skarratt's Track was named in 1931 and is a section of Bruce's Walk, completed in 1931.
Skeleton Rocks, ²⁴⁰⁶ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Named by Caley in 1804.
Skull Rock, ²⁴⁰⁷ <i>Shipley</i>	A local name near Double Echo Point dating from the 1960s.
Slack's Stairs, ²⁴⁰⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i> (The Slide)	Isaac Platt Slack (died 1953), Parramatta Real Estate Agent. The stairs and track to the bottom of Wentworth Falls, made 1930-33 and reconstructed in the 1990s, were designed to link the existing National and Wentworth Passes near their eastern ends. <i>Refer to Pierce's Pass</i>
Sliprail Creek, ²⁴⁰⁹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	Possibly named by early cattlemen.
Sloan Reserve, ²⁴¹⁰ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	Ivie James Sloan (1848-1939) bought the Mount Wilson property "Bebeah" in 1902, the Reserve being named after him.
The Slot, ²⁴¹¹ <i>Blackheath</i> (The Cathedral) ²⁴¹²	Named about 1907 this is at the end of a short dead-end track off the Grand Canyon Track.
Smith Lookout, ²⁴¹³ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located somewhere in North Katoomba this may have been named after Alfred Albert Smith, mayor of Katoomba Municipality 1890-92.
Smith's Creek, ²⁴¹⁴ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Named after Eric Wall Smith, resident of Hazelbrook.
Smith's Pool, ²⁴¹⁵ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Dates from about 1961, and named after TH Smith
Snake Creek, ²⁴¹⁶ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (Snake Gully)	A descriptive name. <i>Refer to Wilson Park</i>

²⁴⁰² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 192, 247 and 320

²⁴⁰³ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

²⁴⁰⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁴⁰⁵ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

²⁴⁰⁶ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁴⁰⁷ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²⁴⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 123

²⁴⁰⁹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴¹⁰ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

²⁴¹¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 215

²⁴¹² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁴¹³ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

²⁴¹⁴ Minutes Book, 3 Jan 1971, Hazelbrook Reserves Trustees

²⁴¹⁵ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁴¹⁶ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Snarling Dog Creek, ²⁴¹⁷ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Snarling Dog Ridge, ²⁴¹⁸ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32 and part of the “dog” theme here.
Soldiers Pinch, ²⁴¹⁹ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	A pinch is a short but steep section of road, and this one was the subject of a drawing by Conrad Martens (1801-78) about 1840. Apparently a soldier was killed here when the road was being formed. ²⁴²⁰
Solitary Lookout, ²⁴²¹ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located on the southern corner of Reid’s Plateau, this has a view towards Mount Solitary.
(Solitary Mount) Solitary Pass Solitary Walk	<i>Refer to Mount Solitary</i>
Solitary Rock, ²⁴²² <i>Mount Victoria</i>	A descriptive name and located south of Mount Victoria.
Solomon’s Seat, ²⁴²³ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Named after Solomon, a Biblical identity.
Sorensen Bridge, ²⁴²⁴ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> (Hole in the Wall) ²⁴²⁵ Sorensen’s Lower Lookout, ²⁴²⁶ <i>Leura</i> Sorensen’s Lower Lookout Track, ²⁴²⁷ <i>Leura</i>	Named for Paul Sorensen, noted landscape gardener who lived in the area, the bridge is located where the railway crosses the Highway between Wentworth Falls and Leura. The current bridge was built in 1990, replacing a narrow subway known locally as the Hole in the Wall. The Lookout is within the gardens of “Everglades”, the Track to it being designed and constructed for H Van de Velde 1933-47.
South Hill, ²⁴²⁸ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Descriptive of its location with respect to Williams Ridge.
South Lawson Park	<i>Refer to Lawson</i>
(South Park)	<i>Refer to Whitley Park</i>
Spencer Lookout, ²⁴²⁹ <i>Leura</i>	Named for nearby Spencer Street by Keith Painter.
Sphinx Rock, ²⁴³⁰ <i>Katoomba</i> (The Sphinx) ²⁴³¹	Named for the shape of the rock which, with some imagination, one is able to see a sphinx.
The Spiral Tree, ²⁴³² <i>Grose Valley</i>	Located within Blue Gum Forest this is an unusual Blue Gum in which the grain of the wood spirals around the trunk.

²⁴¹⁷ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴¹⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴¹⁹ Bathurst Road from Soldiers Pinch Looking South, c1840, Conrad Martens

²⁴²⁰ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905

²⁴²¹ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²⁴²² Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Mount Victoria, 1882

²⁴²³ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁴²⁴ Plaque observed by the author, 1998

²⁴²⁵ Blue Mountains Gazette, c1990

²⁴²⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 154

²⁴²⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 154

²⁴²⁸ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴²⁹ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²⁴³⁰ Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899, Mountaineer

²⁴³¹ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

²⁴³² Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

Splendour Rock,²⁴³³ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Splendour Rock Track,²⁴³⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Named by Walter Roots. A memorial to bushwalkers who died in World War Two was placed here in 1947 and services are held every Anzac Day. The Track runs from Mobbs Swamp to Splendour Rock.

Spooner's Cave,²⁴³⁵ *Jamison Valley*
Spooner's Lookout,²⁴³⁶ *Katoomba*

Eric S Spooner, Minister for Public Works and Local Government, NSW opened the first section of Prince Henry Cliff Walk in October 1934.²⁴³⁷ He also opened the western section of Cliff Drive on 11 September 1937. The Cave is located near Lady Carrington Lookout,²⁴³⁸ Honeymoon Cave being sometimes incorrectly called Spooner's Cave. Due to inconsistencies between various maps there is some confusion as to the identification of various features around the Three Sisters.

Spotted Dog Point,²⁴³⁹ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Spotted Dog Ridge,²⁴⁴⁰ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32 and part of the "dog" theme here.

Spring Creek,²⁴⁴¹ *Kedumba Valley*

A descriptive name, this creek begins as a spring.

Springwood²⁴⁴² (town)
(Spring Wood)²⁴⁴³

Governor Macquarie named the area Spring-Wood in 1815.

Springwood Creek,²⁴⁴⁴ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
Springwood Ridge,²⁴⁴⁵ *Kariwoga Labyrinth*
(East Springwood Ridge)²⁴⁴⁶

(Springwood Gully)

Refer to Magdala Creek

Squirm Cliff,²⁴⁴⁷ *Mount Solitary*

This was named by Dorothy Lawry, Evan Taylor, Dorothea Taylor and Dorothy R Taylor in 1930, referring to the narrowness of the access to it.

The Staircases,²⁴⁴⁸ *Medlow Bath*

Probably a generic name.

Stanhope Creek,²⁴⁴⁹ *Megalong Valley*
Stanhope Falls,²⁴⁵⁰ *Megalong Valley*

The Falls, which are on the Cox's River where it joins Megalong Creek, were named by Jamison in 1818 after the Earl of Stanhope, but the name has not survived. The naming of the creek possibly redresses the lapse.

(Stanley Falls)

Refer to Junction Falls

²⁴³³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴³⁴ Name suggested by the author

²⁴³⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁴³⁶ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁴³⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 153

²⁴³⁸ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁴³⁹ Kanangra Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁴⁰ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁴¹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁴² NSW Calendar and Directory, 1834

²⁴⁴³ Fourteen Journeys, 1965, George Mackaness

²⁴⁴⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁴⁴⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁴⁴⁶ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²⁴⁴⁷ The Bushwalker, 1939

²⁴⁴⁸ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁴⁴⁹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁵⁰ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

Stanwell's Reach, ²⁴⁵¹ <i>Katoomba</i> (Stawell's Reach) ²⁴⁵²	Located in the Katoomba Falls area, the identity of Stanwell or Stawell remains a mystery.
Station Rock, ²⁴⁵³ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Named by Caley in 1804. He used the rock as a "station point" for compass bearings and topographic profiles of distant features.
Stockyard Gully, ²⁴⁵⁴ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Descriptive of the early use of the area by cattlemen.
Stony Creek, ²⁴⁵⁵ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	Another descriptive name.
Strangman's Vista, ²⁴⁵⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located in the Katoomba Falls area the origin of the name remains a mystery.
Parish of Strathdon, ²⁴⁵⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Possibly named after a town 45 km west of Aberdeen, Scotland. ²⁴⁵⁸
Sublime Point, ²⁴⁵⁹ <i>Leura</i>	Literally meaning "awe inspiring", an apt name for the view here. Tracks in this area date from 1895-1909.
Sublime Point Lookout, ²⁴⁶⁰ <i>Leura</i>	
Sublime Point Ridge, ²⁴⁶¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	
Sublime Point Tracks, ²⁴⁶² <i>Leura</i>	
(Sugar Loaf, <i>Blackheath</i>)	<i>Refer to Hargraves Lookout</i>
The Sugarloaf, ²⁴⁶³ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	All named descriptively, the Sugarloaf dates from about 1915.
Sugarloaf Mountain, ²⁴⁶⁴ <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	
Sugarloaf Peak, ²⁴⁶⁵ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	
Suicide Corner, ²⁴⁶⁶ <i>Linden</i>	Located on a sharp bend on the Highway west of the Tollgate Drive bridge.
Summerhayes Park, ²⁴⁶⁷ <i>Winmalee</i>	Named after early residents of Winmalee.
Summit Reserve, ²⁴⁶⁸ <i>Mount Riverview</i>	A descriptive name, being a high point of Mount Riverview.

²⁴⁵¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁴⁵² Tourist Guide Book, map of Katoomba and Leura, c1920, Mountaineer

²⁴⁵³ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁴⁵⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁵⁵ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁵⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁴⁵⁷ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁴⁵⁸ Notes from Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst, 15 Apr 1999

²⁴⁵⁹ Mountaineer, 18 Jun 1897

²⁴⁶⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁴⁶¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 148

²⁴⁶³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²⁴⁶⁴ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁶⁵ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁶⁶ State Library of NSW Picture Database, GPO1-25530, 4 May 1999

²⁴⁶⁷ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁴⁶⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

The Sunbath, ²⁴⁶⁹ <i>Medlow Bath</i> Sun Bath Lawn, ²⁴⁷⁰ <i>Medlow Bath</i> Sunbath Loop, ²⁴⁷¹ <i>Medlow Bath</i> (Cliff Path) ²⁴⁷² (Sunbath Road) ²⁴⁷³	The Loop runs from the Hydro Majestic to the Sunbath and returns via the cliff top tracks. It was built 1893-1902 by Murdo McLennan for William Hargraves who lived at “Tullumbar”, the site of which is now part of the Hydro Majestic Hotel.
Sunday Walk Spur, ²⁴⁷⁴ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	A descriptive name dating from the 1930s.
Sunken Fernery, ²⁴⁷⁵ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located north of Talla Walla Lookout on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk.
Sunset Rock, ²⁴⁷⁶ <i>Mount Victoria</i> (Henry Lawson Lookout) ²⁴⁷⁷ Sunset Rock Lookout, ²⁴⁷⁸ <i>Mount Victoria</i> Sunset Rock, ²⁴⁷⁹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Sunset Rock at Mount Victoria was intended to be named Henry Lawson Lookout, but the idea never eventuated. Sunset Rock at Wentworth Falls is located on King’s Tableland.
Sunshine Bay, ²⁴⁸⁰ <i>Blackheath</i>	Located on the Fairfax Heritage Track.
Sun Valley, ²⁴⁸¹ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Another descriptive name.
Sun Valley, <i>Valley Heights</i> Sun Valley Reserve	<i>Refer to Valley Heights</i>
Surveyors Creek, ²⁴⁸² <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Named for the Royal Engineers surveying the site of the proposed railway along the Grose River.
Sutton Park, ²⁴⁸³ <i>Blackheath</i>	Nathaneal Peter Sutton (1891-1970), Blackheath Council Mayor 1930-31.
Swamp Track, ²⁴⁸⁴ <i>Blackheath</i>	This track, with a swamp on the northern side, links Megalong Valley Road to Station Street and was constructed 1901-08.
(Swamp Valley)	<i>Refer to Burralow Swamp</i>
(Swiss Chalet)	<i>Refer to Chinaman’s Hat</i>
Sydney Rock, ²⁴⁸⁵ <i>Lawson</i>	Located next to the Highway there is a view towards Sydney from here.

²⁴⁶⁹ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²⁴⁷⁰ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁴⁷¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 201

²⁴⁷² Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²⁴⁷³ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁴⁷⁴ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

²⁴⁷⁵ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁴⁷⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 268

²⁴⁷⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 268

²⁴⁷⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁴⁷⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁴⁸⁰ Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²⁴⁸¹ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁴⁸² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁸³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁸⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 248

²⁴⁸⁵ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Lawson, 1882

Sylvia Cascades,²⁴⁸⁶ *Jamison Valley*
Sylvia Falls,²⁴⁸⁷ *Jamison Valley*

Sylvia Cascades are located between Linda Falls and Marguerite Cascades, south of Leura, the origin of the name is unknown. Sylvia Falls are located in the Valley of the Waters and possibly named in 1895 after Sylvia Rooke, daughter of trustee Frederic Rooke.²⁴⁸⁸

Syncarpia Camp,²⁴⁸⁹ *Grose Valley*

This has been a favoured camping place for bushwalkers since 1933. *Syncarpia glomulifera* is the turpentine tree.

Tabaraga Ridge,²⁴⁹⁰ *Kurrajong Heights*
Tabaraga Rill,²⁴⁹¹ *Kurrajong Heights*
(Tabarag)²⁴⁹²

This is the name of a property here, though which name came first is unknown, as is the meaning of the word.

(Table Hill)

Refer to Bell

Tallara Bluff,²⁴⁹³ *Devil's Wilderness*
Tallara Creek,²⁴⁹⁴ *Devil's Wilderness*
Tallara Ridge,²⁴⁹⁵ *Devil's Wilderness*

An Aboriginal word meaning "rain".

Talla Walla Lookout,²⁴⁹⁶ *Katoomba*
(Tallawalla Lookout)²⁴⁹⁷
(Tallawarra Lookout)²⁴⁹⁸

An Aboriginal name meaning "forest view".²⁴⁹⁹ The original names of this and Milla Murra Lookouts have been swapped and mis-spelled since the 1950s, Milla Murra is north of Talla Walla. The author believes they were two of the four "railed points" of Baker's Lookouts.²⁵⁰⁰

Tanks Hill,²⁵⁰¹ *Medlow Bath*

The origin of the name is unknown.

Taralta Cave,²⁵⁰² *Megalong Valley*

Located in the vicinity of Mermaid's Cave and dating from 1887, this is named after a house built by William Hargraves in Blackheath, though he spelled it "Teralta".²⁵⁰³ The origin of the name remains a mystery.

(Tarapalet)

Refer to River Lett

Tarpeian Rock (Lookout),²⁵⁰⁴ *Leura*

Traitors were punished on a rock of this name in ancient Rome, the name was possibly selected by teachers at Katoomba College, perhaps thinking of some of their more unmanageable students! The track from the road to the lookout was constructed 1894-98.

²⁴⁸⁶ Railway Guide Map of Leura Falls, 1894

²⁴⁸⁷ Tourist Guide Map of the Leura District, 1903, Mountaineer

²⁴⁸⁸ The Mountaineer, 3 May 1895

²⁴⁸⁹ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²⁴⁹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁴⁹¹ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁴⁹² Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²⁴⁹³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁹⁴ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁹⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁴⁹⁶ Katoomba Daily 23 Oct 1934

²⁴⁹⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁴⁹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁴⁹⁹ Katoomba Daily 23 Oct 1934

²⁵⁰⁰ Katoomba-Leura, Playground of the Commonwealth, c1934, Katoomba Municipal Council

²⁵⁰¹ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁵⁰² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 246

²⁵⁰³ Historic Blackheath, 1977, Rotary Club of Blackheath

²⁵⁰⁴ Guide Map of Katoomba and Leura, 29 Sep 1899, Mountaineer

Tarpot Gully, ²⁵⁰⁵ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	This was named subsequent and relative to Ironpot Gully.
Tarro's Ladders, ²⁵⁰⁶ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i> Tarro's Track, ²⁵⁰⁷ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Walter Tarr, one of the Sydney Bushwalkers, constructed the ladders down Duncan's Pass on the end of Narrow Neck in 1933, which were upgraded to iron spikes in 1940. Tarro's Track runs from Tarro's Ladders to Medlow Gap via Little Cedar Gap and Mount Debert.
(The Tea House)	<i>Refer to Leura Forest</i>
Tealby Spa, ²⁵⁰⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	Created when the tracks were constructed in 1933, this drinking fountain originally had a brass lion's head which has been missing for some years. Named after Tealby in England, the birthplace of Mrs Wilson to whom the Glen was dedicated in 1932.
Telstra Park, ²⁵⁰⁹ <i>Springwood</i> (Telecom Park) ²⁵¹⁰	This small park is located next to the telephone exchange.
Temple of Nature, ²⁵¹¹ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	Located below Reid's Plateau this feature was described by William Faris Blakely in his report to Katoomba Municipal Council in 1934.
Terrace Falls, ²⁵¹² <i>Hazelbrook</i> Terrace Falls Creek, ²⁵¹³ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Terrace Falls Reserve, ²⁵¹⁴ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Little Terrace Falls, ²⁵¹⁵ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Terrace Falls was named in 1892. ²⁵¹⁶ There were once eight shelter sheds in the South Hazelbrook reserves and along the tracks. The Reserve was gazetted in 1917, ²⁵¹⁷ and further added to in 1972. Little Terrace Falls was named by Rosemary Painter about 1996.
Terraced Gardens, ²⁵¹⁸ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Located in Sassafras Creek this was possibly on Sir Henry Parkes' property.
Terrymont Tracks, ²⁵¹⁹ <i>Warrimoo</i>	This small complex of tracks north of Warrimoo were built by Arthur Rickard as part of his housing developments 1918-25.
Tessellate Hill, ²⁵²⁰ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> (The Pavements) ²⁵²¹ The Pavements Track, ²⁵²² <i>Mount Irvine</i>	Tessellations are a geological phenomenon where rock layers form relatively flat areas with rectangular joints, these examples can be seen at the end of Mount Irvine Road, Mount Irvine.
Therabulat Lookout, ²⁵²³ <i>Katoomba</i>	Named in 1998 after a sub-tribe of the Gundungurra aborigines who lived around the middle section of the Cox's River.

²⁵⁰⁵ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵⁰⁶ Narrow Neck and the Birth of Katoomba, 1996, Jim Barrett

²⁵⁰⁷ Name suggested by the author

²⁵⁰⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁵⁰⁹ Observed by the author

²⁵¹⁰ Observed by the author

²⁵¹¹ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁵¹² NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²⁵¹³ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁵¹⁴ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁵¹⁵ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁵¹⁶ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁵¹⁷ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²⁵¹⁸ Railway Guide, 1879

²⁵¹⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 044

²⁵²⁰ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988

²⁵²¹ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

²⁵²² Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

²⁵²³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

Thomas Park, ²⁵²⁴ <i>Blaxland</i>	Possibly Thomas Owen Thomas, Blue Mountains City alderman 1956-62.
Thor Head, ²⁵²⁵ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	The Scandinavian god of thunder and lightning. This feature was named by Myles Dunphy.
Thorpe Creek, ²⁵²⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	Named after a local family, this is a tributary of Katoomba Creek near Melrose Park.
(Three Brothers)	<i>Refer to Mouin</i>
The Three Brothers, ²⁵²⁷ <i>Medlow Bath</i> (Three Brothers Rocks) ²⁵²⁸ Three Brothers Track, ²⁵²⁹ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Three rock promontories, named with reference to the Three Sisters. The Track was constructed 1901-08.
Three Falls Loop, ²⁵³⁰ <i>Woodford</i>	This track is an 8 km loop taking in Mabel, Edith and Gemini Falls, dates from 1875-80, and was one of Alfred Fairfax's tracks. The area became Waterhouse Park in 1917.
(Three Nob Hill) (The Three Peaks)	<i>Refer to Pinnacles</i>
The Three Sisters, ²⁵³¹ <i>Katoomba</i> (Tria Saxa Point) ²⁵³² Three Sisters Creek, ²⁵³³ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Three Sisters Walk, ²⁵³⁴ <i>Katoomba</i>	Known as Tria Saxa Point from 1832 to the early 20th century when the common name Three Sisters began to be promoted. Three Sisters Walk, which forms part of Prince Henry Cliff Walk, dates from about 1898 where it originally began at "Lilianfels", but now starts at the Information Centre and goes to Lady Game Lookout. The track was surfaced with cement in 1969 due to the increasing impact of the feet of tourists.
(Three Sisters Lookout)	<i>Refer to Lady Game Lookout</i>
The Throne, ²⁵³⁵ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	A descriptive name.
Thunder Canyon, ²⁵³⁶ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Thunder Gorge, ²⁵³⁷ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (Gaping Gill) ²⁵³⁸	The Canyon was first explored by Sydney University Bushwalkers in February 1961. Thunder Gorge was named Gaping Gill by Caley in 1804.
Ticehurst Park, ²⁵³⁹ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Mr Ticehurst began "The Circle" newspaper in Springwood in 1962. It was amalgamated with the "Mountain Gazette" in 1965 to form "The Blue Mountains Gazette" which is still being published today.

²⁵²⁴ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

²⁵²⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵²⁶ Map of Katoomba, 1975, Main Roads Department

²⁵²⁷ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁵²⁸ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel

²⁵²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203

²⁵³⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045

²⁵³¹ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

²⁵³² Reproduction Map of Govett, Darcy and Dixon, 28 Jan 1832, HC Butler

²⁵³³ Parish of Jamison map, 25 Feb 1959

²⁵³⁴ Walking Tracks at Echo Point and the Three Sisters, c1998, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²⁵³⁵ Story of Mount Wilson, 1960, Gilbert Hughes

²⁵³⁶ Blue Mountains Canyons, 1998, David Noble

²⁵³⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵³⁸ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁵³⁹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

Tierney's Trail, ²⁵⁴⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Pisgah Track) ²⁵⁴¹	Named after long-time walker Reverend BJH Tierney this track runs from Pisgah Rock down to Erskine Creek and dates from 1960-69. ²⁵⁴²
Tinpot Creek, ²⁵⁴³ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Tinpot Hill, ²⁵⁴⁴ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Tinpot Mountain, ²⁵⁴⁵ <i>Megalong Valley</i> Tinpot Track, ²⁵⁴⁶ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	These were named subsequent and relative to Ironpot Gully. Tinpot Track runs from Tinpot Hill to the Cox's River along Tinpot Creek.
Titania's Glen, ²⁵⁴⁷ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Located at the southern end of Lawson's Long Alley this area dates from the 1890s and is named for the Queen of the Fairies.
Toby's Glen, ²⁵⁴⁸ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> Toby's Glen Loop, ²⁵⁴⁹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> Toby's Glen Picnic Area, ²⁵⁵⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> Toby's Rill, ²⁵⁵¹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named by Dr C McElroy for Toby Rose, a geologist who visited the area. The Picnic Area dates from 1960-63, and the Loop was completed in 1963.
Tomah Bluffs, ²⁵⁵² <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Tomah Creek, ²⁵⁵³ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> Tomah South Trig, ²⁵⁵⁴ <i>Mount Tomah</i> Tomah Spur, ²⁵⁵⁵ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i> Tomah Trig, ²⁵⁵⁶ <i>Mount Tomah</i> Mount Tomah ²⁵⁵⁷ (locality) Mount Tomah ²⁵⁵⁸ (feature), <i>Mount Tomah</i> (Ferntree Hill) ²⁵⁵⁹	Mount Tomah was originally called Ferntree Hill by Caley in 1804, but renamed Mount Tomah by Bell in 1823, "tomah" being an Aboriginal word for the fern tree, and also a word applied by them to the area.
Tom Hunter Park, ²⁵⁶⁰ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Named in 1979 after Thomas Wilson Hunter, Blue Mountains City alderman 1959-73.
Tom Tit Falls, ²⁵⁶¹ <i>Lawson</i>	Named after a small bird, ²⁵⁶² this small fall is located in Wilson Park.

²⁵⁴⁰ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²⁵⁴¹ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²⁵⁴² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 017

²⁵⁴³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵⁴⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵⁴⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁵⁴⁶ Name suggested by the author

²⁵⁴⁷ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁵⁴⁸ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁵⁴⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 041

²⁵⁵⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 041

²⁵⁵¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁵⁵² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵⁵³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵⁵⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁵⁵⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁵⁵⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁵⁵⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁵⁵⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁵⁵⁹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁵⁶⁰ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁵⁶¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁵⁶² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Tootie Creek, ²⁵⁶³ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	Mount Tootie was named in 1832, the origin of the name is unknown.
Tootie Trig, ²⁵⁶⁴ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Mount Tootie, ²⁵⁶⁵ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	
Top Points Lookout, ²⁵⁶⁶ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Named for the top points of the Lapstone Zig Zag section of the Main Western Railway.
Town View, ²⁵⁶⁷ <i>Katoomba</i>	Located somewhere in North Katoomba, possibly where the water reservoir is today.
Transit of Venus Track, ²⁵⁶⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	In 1874 E du Faur participated in the observation of the transit of Venus across the sun at Woodford at the government astronomical station. ²⁵⁶⁹ The track through the area was reopened about 1997.
Tree Bridge, ²⁵⁷⁰ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	Dates from about 1896, and is descriptive.
(Tree Fern Gully)	<i>Refer to Fairy Bower</i>
(Tria Saxa Point)	<i>Refer to Three Sisters</i>
(Trigg Point)	<i>Refer to Blue Mountain</i>
Trinity Falls, ²⁵⁷¹ <i>Grose Valley</i> (Trinity Cascade) ²⁵⁷²	A three tiered waterfall named by du Faur in 1875.
Trout Pool, ²⁵⁷³ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Located somewhere along Rodriguez Pass.
True Lovers Cave, ²⁵⁷⁴ <i>Katoomba</i>	Another of the romantic names, this is located near the Pool of Siloam.
Tucker's Lookout, ²⁵⁷⁵ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Mr Tucker owned a house near here, later bought by Mark Foy.
The Tunnel, ²⁵⁷⁶ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Tunnel Track, ²⁵⁷⁷ <i>Jamison Valley</i>	The Track, dating from 1889-93, joined the Amphitheatre Track to Linda Pass via a tunnel under a rock, but the rock slipped in 1909 blocking the track. A landslide in 1912 caused further damage, the track was then abandoned and is now overgrown.

²⁵⁶³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁵⁶⁴ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁵⁶⁵ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁵⁶⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁵⁶⁷ Katoomba Times, 13 Jul 1889

²⁵⁶⁸ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁵⁶⁹ Blue Mountains Heritage Study Final Report, 1988, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁵⁷⁰ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁵⁷¹ Railway Guide, 1879

²⁵⁷² Railway Guide, 1879

²⁵⁷³ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²⁵⁷⁴ Our Past Blue Mountaineers Volume X, page 102, 1995, Blue Mountains Family History Society

²⁵⁷⁵ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁵⁷⁶ Katoomba Times, 18 May 1894

²⁵⁷⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 138, 161 and 164

Tunnel Gully,²⁵⁷⁸ *Lapstone*
Tunnel Reserve,²⁵⁷⁹ *Glenbrook*

A tunnel was built near here in 1892 to enable the railway to ascend the eastern escarpment without using the Zig Zags. It was in use until 1913 when the current deviation through Glenbrook Gorge was put in place. The tunnel is now used to grow mushrooms.

Tunnel View Lookout,²⁵⁸⁰ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*

A view of the railway tunnel constructed in 1913.

Turnbull Park,²⁵⁸¹ *Winmalee*

Eric Turnbull once ran a mill in the area.

Turpentine Walk,²⁵⁸² *Woodford*

Constructed 1960-65 on a partially regenerated road along Bedford Ridge, this Walk goes from Murphy's Fire Trail via Murphy's Glen Picnic Area to Coolana Brook. Turpentine trees (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) grow in the area.

Turtle Creek,²⁵⁸³ *Warrimoo*
Turtle Rock,²⁵⁸⁴ *Warrimoo*

Named by Tom Fletcher, the Rock has the appearance of a giant turtle.

Twelve Apostles,²⁵⁸⁵ *Katoomba*

Once there were twelve pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) which grew in a line down the middle of Cliff Drive near the Scenic Railway. Now there are eleven.

(Twenty Mile Hollow)

Refer to Bull's Camp, Hazelbrook and Woodford

(Twenty Four Mile Hollow)

Refer to Lawson

Twin Falls Lookout,²⁵⁸⁶ *Blackheath*

Located at the end of Roslyn Street above the Pulpit Rock Track this lookout, constructed about 1950, has a view of both Horseshoe Falls and Govett's Leap (waterfall).²⁵⁸⁷

Twin Trees,²⁵⁸⁸ *Medlow Bath*

Named descriptively.

Two Falls Lookout,²⁵⁸⁹ *Blackheath*

Located below Laws Lookout both Horseshoe Falls and Govett's Leap (waterfall) can be seen from here, the name dating from the 1920s.

²⁵⁷⁸ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁵⁷⁹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁵⁸⁰ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁵⁸¹ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

²⁵⁸² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 042

²⁵⁸³ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

²⁵⁸⁴ Correspondence from Tom Fletcher to the author, 15 Sep 1997

²⁵⁸⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁵⁸⁶ Historic Blackheath, 1977, Rotary Club of Blackheath

²⁵⁸⁷ Notes from Brian Fox, Mar 1999

²⁵⁸⁸ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²⁵⁸⁹ Notes from Brian Fox, Mar 1999

Ugger's Hole,²⁵⁹⁰ *Katoomba*
(Ogger's Hole)²⁵⁹¹

A waterhole on Yosemite Creek near The Crescent in North Katoomba. According to a story told by Arch Purcell (died 1998) in 1989, the name refers to Bill "Ugger" Skeen (died c1970), a recluse who lived near, and scavenged at, Katoomba tip. He and his lifestyle were locally referred to as being "ugly", hence the nickname. In the late 1960s he was forced to leave the tip so he moved to a "humpy" in Eighth Avenue, where he lived until he was forced to move again, this time to the corner of Ninth Avenue and Clydebank Road. Skeen used the waterhole as a water source, and for bathing.²⁵⁹² For a time the area was referred to as Ogger's Hole. Ugger's Hole is one of the few place names that commemorate the fringe dwellers of our society.

Undercliff Track,²⁵⁹³ *Wentworth Falls*
(Undercliff Pass)²⁵⁹⁴
(Undercliff Walk)²⁵⁹⁵

This generally follows a ledge below a short cliffline between the Overcliff Track and the Wentworth Falls. Most if it dates from 1888-1908, including the Den Fenella side-track and the connection to Wentworth Falls Picnic Area.

Underfalls Walk,²⁵⁹⁶ *Jamison Valley*

Links Furber Steps with the middle ledge of Katoomba Falls and dates from 1885-89.

Underground River,²⁵⁹⁷ *Blackheath*
(Natural Water Tunnel)²⁵⁹⁸

Descriptive, the creek here runs underground for a short distance.

United Nations Peace Park,²⁵⁹⁹ *Springwood*

Located within Buttenshaw Park.

(Upper Cascades)

Refer to Katoomba Falls

(Upper Falls)

Refer to Magdala Falls

Upper Twin Falls Lookout

Refer to Twin Falls Lookout.

Urella Brook,²⁶⁰⁰ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Urella Ridge,²⁶⁰¹ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

An Aboriginal word meaning "eagle hawk".

Vale of Clwydd

Refer to Hartley Valley

Valhalla Head,²⁶⁰² *Mount Victoria*
Valhalla Head Track,²⁶⁰³ *Mount Victoria*

In Scandinavian mythology Valhalla was a place where dead heroes feasted. These features were named by Myles Dunphy.

²⁵⁹⁰ Blue Mountains Gazette, 23 Sep 1992

²⁵⁹¹ Personal comment by Shelley Oliver, Katoomba, 7 May 1999

²⁵⁹² Personal comments by Rod Brooks, Leura, 9 May 1999 (oral history as told to Rod Brooks by Arch Purcell and Mary Barnes)

²⁵⁹³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 097, 099, 101 and 105

²⁵⁹⁴ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁵⁹⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁵⁹⁶ Walking Tracks in the Katoomba-Leura Area, 1994, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²⁵⁹⁷ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²⁵⁹⁸ The Mountaineer, 15 Mar 1895

²⁵⁹⁹ Sydney Street Directory 1st edition, 1994, Sydway

²⁶⁰⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁰¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁰² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁰³ Name suggested by the author

Valley Heights²⁶⁰⁴ (village)
 (The Valley)²⁶⁰⁵
 (Fitzgerald's Valley)²⁶⁰⁶
 (Eagar's Platform)²⁶⁰⁷
 (Valley Flats)²⁶⁰⁸
 (Deane's Valley)²⁶⁰⁹
Valley Heights Creek,²⁶¹⁰ *Valley Heights*
 (The Valley Creek)²⁶¹¹
 (Sun Valley Creek)²⁶¹²
 (Middle Creek)²⁶¹³
Sun Valley,²⁶¹⁴ *Valley Heights*
Sun Valley Reserve,²⁶¹⁵ *Valley Heights*

(Valley of Monkey Ropes)

Fitzgerald's Valley and The Valley were the first two names for Valley Heights, a name now generally applied to the higher ridges in this area. Richard Fitzgerald (1772-1840) was appointed in 1819 by Governor Macquarie to be the superintendent of the agricultural farm at Emu Plains,²⁶¹⁶ and at some stage the area at Valley Heights was named after him. Valley Heights railway station opened as Eagar's Platform in 1875, named after Sir Geoffrey Eagar who owned land in the vicinity. It was changed to The Valley in 1877, and changed again to Valley Heights in 1880. Sun Valley is a more recent name for the lower part of the district, and was created by real estate agency Lucas and Tait.²⁶¹⁷

Refer to Monkey Ropes Creek

Valley of the Waterfalls,²⁶¹⁸ *Grose Valley*

Applied to the numerous falls along Greaves Creek, this name didn't survive, possibly due to the name being in use for about fifteen years at Wentworth Falls.

Valley of the Waters,²⁶¹⁹ *Jamison Valley*
 (The Gorge)²⁶²⁰
Valley of the Waters Creek,²⁶²¹ *Jamison Valley*
 (Lilian's Glen Creek)²⁶²²
Valley of the Waters Reserve,²⁶²³ *Wentworth Falls*
Valley of the Waters Track,²⁶²⁴ *Jamison Valley*

There are said to be twenty waterfalls here, the Valley of the Waters Reserve was gazetted in 1917.²⁶²⁵ The area was for a short time in 1894 known as The Gorge but by 1895 was changed to Valley of the Waters. The Track was started in 1890 and became a project of James Murray in 1894 who organised local volunteers to build it, and by 1895 the Track had reached the "second coal seam". Curious relics in the area include a War Memorial carved into a rock at Sylvia Falls, the remains of a dam wall at Lodore Falls, and further down the track a boulder with a piece of railway line cemented into it, on which to hang a billy over a fire.

(The Valley Track)

Refer to Mel's Track

Valley View Lookout,²⁶²⁶ *Blackheath*

Named descriptively

²⁶⁰⁴ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁶⁰⁵ Map of the Colony of NSW, 1834, Thomas Mitchell

²⁶⁰⁶ Post Office Directory, 1832

²⁶⁰⁷ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁶⁰⁸ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶⁰⁹ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹⁰ Sydney Street Directory 1st edition, 1994, Sydway

²⁶¹¹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁶¹² History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹³ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹⁴ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹⁵ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹⁶ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹⁷ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁶¹⁸ Tourists Sketch Map of Blackheath and Medlow Bath, 1912, Lands Department

²⁶¹⁹ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²⁶²⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 115

²⁶²¹ Parish of Blackheath map, 17 Mar 1926

²⁶²² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 130

²⁶²³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶²⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 096 and 115

²⁶²⁵ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²⁶²⁶ Sign at Evans Lookout observed by the author, 21 Mar 1999

(Valley View Lookout, *Wentworth Falls*)

Refer to Best View Lookout

Vaniman's Lookout,²⁶²⁷ *Jamison Valley*

Named before 1936 after Melvin Vaniman (1870-1912), an American photographer who visited the Mountains in 1904, and also photographed Sydney from a hot-air balloon he designed. He was a passenger on board the airship "Akron" and died when it crashed in the USA in 1912.

Venus Beacon Tor,²⁶²⁸ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

Named by Marie Byles and Marjorie Shaw about 1929.

Vera's Grotto,²⁶²⁹ *Jamison Valley*

Vera's Grotto Track,²⁶³⁰ *Jamison Valley*

Located below Katoomba Falls, the Track dates from 1900-03. The origin of the name remains unknown.

Vera Falls,²⁶³¹ *Jamison Valley*

Vera Falls Track,²⁶³² *Jamison Valley*

Named after Vera Hyam, the daughter of Solomon Hyam (1837-1901), a trustee of Wentworth Falls Reserve, the Track reached the Falls 1895-98.

Victor Falls,²⁶³³ *Hazelbrook*

Victor Track,²⁶³⁴ *Hazelbrook*

Named about 1919 to commemorate the success of World War One. The Track runs from Meeting of the Waters via Terrace Falls (1906), Victor Falls (1916-18) to Lake Avenue (1938-39), including the track to Valley Road (1892).

²⁶²⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁶²⁸ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²⁶²⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 183

²⁶³⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 183

²⁶³¹ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²⁶³² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 117

²⁶³³ Blue Mountains Street Directory, 1918, Wilson

²⁶³⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 051, 054, 057 and 063

Victoria Brook,²⁶³⁵ *Mount Victoria*
Victoria Creek,²⁶³⁶ *Grose Valley*
 (Victoria Falls Creek)²⁶³⁷
Victoria Falls,²⁶³⁸ *Grose Valley*
Victoria Falls Lookout,²⁶³⁹ *Mount Victoria*
Victoria Falls Track,²⁶⁴⁰ *Grose Valley*
Victoria Pass,²⁶⁴¹ *Hartley Valley*
 (Mount Victoria Pass)²⁶⁴²
 (Mitchell's Pass)²⁶⁴³
 (Pass of Victoria)²⁶⁴⁴
Mount Victoria²⁶⁴⁵ (feature), *Mount Victoria*
Mount Victoria²⁶⁴⁶ (village)
 (Broughton Waterhole)²⁶⁴⁷
 (One Tree Hill)²⁶⁴⁸
Broughton Waterhole Toll Bar,²⁶⁴⁹ *Mount Victoria*
Mount Victoria Memorial Park,²⁶⁵⁰ *Mount Victoria*
 (Beaumont's Paddock)²⁶⁵¹
 (Imperial Park)²⁶⁵²
Queen's Cascade,²⁶⁵³ *Wentworth Falls*
Queen's Oak Park,²⁶⁵⁴ *Lawson*
Queen Victoria Creek,²⁶⁵⁵ *Northern Blue Labyrinth*
Queen Victoria Lookout,²⁶⁵⁶ *Wentworth Falls*
Queen Victoria Point,²⁶⁵⁷ *Katoomba*
 (Lyne's Point)²⁶⁵⁸

All named for Queen Victoria (1819-1901). Victoria Falls has been known as this since at least 1888, Victoria Falls Track joins Victoria Falls Lookout to the Grose River and was constructed in three sections, the first to the top of the Falls in 1895, and to the base of the Falls by 1908. A rough pad then went to the River until being upgraded 1960-69. Victoria Pass was built by Mitchell in 1832 as an alternative to the roads down Mount York.

Berghofer's Pass was sometimes referred to as Victoria Pass²⁶⁵⁹ during its use 1912-20. The village was known as Broughton Waterhole and One Tree Hill for some time, though when the railway station was opened in 1869 it was named Mount Victoria. In 1821 Macquarie met William Broughton travelling with a large herd of cattle here. Tolls were collected at Mount Victoria 1849-76 the Toll Bar House still remaining beside the Highway where it crosses the railway. Mount Victoria Memorial Park was named in 1918 and was enlarged in the 1930s by the incorporation of Imperial Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel. Beaumont's Paddock was named after William Beaumont who previously owned the land here. Queen's Cascade dates from about 1879, and Queen's Oak Park was dedicated in 1896. Queen Victoria Lookout was linked to Lyrebird and Empress Lookouts in 1930-33,²⁶⁶⁰ while Queen Victoria Point is located at the eastern end of Violet Street, the old name referring to Sir William John Lyne (1844-1913), Premier of NSW who opened the Federal Pass in 1900.

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- ²⁶³⁵ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁶³⁶ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁶³⁷ Tourist Map of Blackheath, 1946, Blue Mountains City Council
²⁶³⁸ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889, Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter
²⁶³⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
²⁶⁴⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 239, 240 and 245
²⁶⁴¹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett
²⁶⁴² Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889
²⁶⁴³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
²⁶⁴⁴ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett
²⁶⁴⁵ NSW Calendar and Directory, 1834
²⁶⁴⁶ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission
²⁶⁴⁷ Notes by Geoff Bates, 3 Sep 1994, Katoomba TAFE Outdoor Guides
²⁶⁴⁸ Geographical Names Board Database, 28 Jan 1999
²⁶⁴⁹ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle
²⁶⁵⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson
²⁶⁵¹ Notes by Geoff Bates, 3 Sep 1994, Katoomba TAFE Outdoor Guides
²⁶⁵² Notes by Geoff Bates, 3 Sep 1994, Katoomba TAFE Outdoor Guides
²⁶⁵³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
²⁶⁵⁴ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁶⁵⁵ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁶⁵⁶ Bushwalking in the Wentworth Falls Area, 1995, National Parks and Wildlife Service
²⁶⁵⁷ The Blue Mountains, 1905, Katoomba and Leura Tourist Association
²⁶⁵⁸ Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves Tourist Guide, 1900, Mountaineer
²⁶⁵⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
²⁶⁶⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 106

(Victoria Falls Gorge)	<i>Refer to Grose Gorge</i>
Victory Track, ²⁶⁶¹ <i>Faulconbridge</i> (Sir Henry Parkes Walk) ²⁶⁶²	The Track from the railway to Clarinda Falls was built 1878-87 and renamed in 1919 to commemorate the victory in World War One. An extension to Sassafras Gully was constructed 1890-1917. ²⁶⁶³
Vida Falls, ²⁶⁶⁴ <i>Grose Valley</i>	Named by Eric Lowe in 1931, these falls are located near Arethusa Falls. The only reference to “Vida” the author has found is a book by that name written by Diego de Torres Villarroel (c1693-1770).
Viney Hollow Creek, ²⁶⁶⁵ <i>Kariwoga Labyrinth</i>	Named descriptively for the lianas which are common here.
Vulcan’s Forge, ²⁶⁶⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	A rocky outcrop located near Burrabarroo Lookout on Prince Henry Cliff Walk, likely named for the ironstone rock formations in the vicinity.
Walford Creek, ²⁶⁶⁷ <i>Grose Valley</i> Walford Falls, ²⁶⁶⁸ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Walford Gully, ²⁶⁶⁹ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> Walford Rock, ²⁶⁷⁰ <i>Jamison Valley</i> Walford Wall, ²⁶⁷¹ <i>Grose Valley</i> Frank Walford Park, ²⁶⁷² <i>Katoomba</i> (Catalina Park) ²⁶⁷³	All named for Frank Walford (1882-1969), Mayor of Blue Mountains 1949-50, 1956 and 1961. Walford Rock is located on Lindeman Pass. Catalina Park derived its name after a Catalina plane was placed on the lake as a tourist attraction in the 1950s.
Walker’s Glen, ²⁶⁷⁴ <i>Bullaburra</i> Walker Reserve, ²⁶⁷⁵ <i>Springwood</i>	Located on Bruce’s Walk Walker’s Glen was named in 1931 after Simeon Henry Walker, Blue Mountain Shire councillor 1906-37 and President 1911-12, 1917-18, 1920-21 and 1926-27. Walker Reserve may be named similarly.
Wallaby Knob, ²⁶⁷⁶ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i> Wallaby Knob Trig, ²⁶⁷⁷ <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	An Eora Aboriginal name for this relative of the kangaroo.
Wallaby Track, ²⁶⁷⁸ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	Located on the south-eastern end of Narrow Neck Plateau, this name is sometimes used incorrectly to refer to Duncan’s Pass. Wallabies were encountered here by Myles Dunphy

²⁶⁶¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁶⁶² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 024 and 036

²⁶⁶³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 022 and 026

²⁶⁶⁴ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁶⁶⁵ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁶⁶⁶ Katoomba Daily, 28 Oct 1934

²⁶⁶⁷ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁶⁸ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

²⁶⁶⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁷⁰ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

²⁶⁷¹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁶⁷² Blue Mountains Street Directory, c1964, HEC Robinson

²⁶⁷³ Old Leura and Katoomba, 1982, Rotary Club of Katoomba

²⁶⁷⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁶⁷⁵ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

²⁶⁷⁶ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁶⁷⁷ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁶⁷⁸ Narrow Neck and the Birth of Katoomba, 1996, Jim Barrett

Wallace's Ladder,²⁶⁷⁹ *Grose Valley*

Tim Wallace constructed this "ladder" and a flying fox, in an attempt to retrieve timber from the Grose Valley early in the 20th century.

Wall's Cave,²⁶⁸⁰ *Blackheath*
(Lorna Cave)²⁶⁸¹

This Aboriginal site was discovered and named in 1891 after Ignatius Wall, who owned the land it was on. The Track runs from Wall's Cave Road to Wall's Cave, and dates from 1892, linked to Medlow Bath by Mark Foy in 1907, and the Blackheath section was upgraded in 1995. Sections of the track have been replaced by fire trails and roads, and have been submerged after the construction of dams.

Wall's Cave Track,²⁶⁸² *Blackheath to Medlow Bath*

Built around 1912-26 and named after Captain James Wall, a Reserve Trustee.

Wall's Ledge,²⁶⁸³ *Blackheath*
Wall's Ledge Track,²⁶⁸⁴ *Blackheath*

Wall's Lookout,²⁶⁸⁵ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Wall's Lookout Track,²⁶⁸⁶ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Named for James Thomas Wall (c1870-1943), Blue Mountain Shire President 1913-17. The name was suggested in 1917 by the Shire Engineer after surveying the road from Bell to Richmond and the Track was constructed in 1963.

Wall's Pass,²⁶⁸⁷ *Cedar Valley*

Named in the 1960s by Wilf Hilder after Ian Wall, a prospector in 1889, who was a surveyor with the Department of Mines and used this route.

Wallis's Hill,²⁶⁸⁸ *Mount Tomah*

Dating from the 1930s this is named for William Edward Wallis who owned land near here.

Waratah Creek,²⁶⁸⁹ *Mount Victoria*
Waratah Native Garden,²⁶⁹⁰ *Berambing*
(Waratah Park)²⁶⁹¹
Waratah Rest,²⁶⁹² *Blackheath*
Waratah Ridge,²⁶⁹³ *Mount Victoria*
Waratah Track,²⁶⁹⁴ *Wentworth Falls*
(Waratah Avenue)²⁶⁹⁵
Waratah Trig,²⁶⁹⁶ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

(Waratah Cave)

All named after the floral emblem of NSW *Telopea speciosissima*,. "Waratah" is an Eora Aboriginal word for this plant. Waratah Creek and Ridge were named by George Brown in 1948. Waratah Native Garden was started by Frank H Stone in the early 1960s, was gazetted as a Reserve in 1965 and merged with the Blue Mountains National Park in 1967. Waratah Rest is located on the Fairfax Heritage Track. Waratah Track is an earlier, more northerly version of the Short Cut Track dating from about 1897-1908. There was a plan to plant Waratahs along it, calling it Waratah Avenue around 1936-37. The Trig is located on King's Tableland.

Refer to Girraween Cave

²⁶⁷⁹ Back from the Brink, 1997, Andy Macqueen

²⁶⁸⁰ Katoomba Times, 26 Feb 1892

²⁶⁸¹ The Mountaineer, 15 Mar 1895

²⁶⁸² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 212 and 216

²⁶⁸³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁶⁸⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 205

²⁶⁸⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 244

²⁶⁸⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 244

²⁶⁸⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 193

²⁶⁸⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁶⁸⁹ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

²⁶⁹⁰ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁶⁹¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁶⁹² Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²⁶⁹³ Outdoors and Fishing magazine, June 1951

²⁶⁹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 096 and 103

²⁶⁹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 103

²⁶⁹⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

Warawaralong²⁶⁹⁷ (locality)

“Warrawaralong” (note spelling) on Mount Tootie Road was owned by Charles William Heyde in the 1930s. The origin of the name is uncertain, “Warralang” is a Wiradjuri Aboriginal word for the brown snake, while “warawara” means “long way off”.

Warragamba Dam,²⁶⁹⁸ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

A Daruk Aboriginal word meaning “water over many boulders”. Governor Macquarie, on an expedition in 1810 called the river both Warragombie and New River.

Warragamba River,²⁶⁹⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

(Worrogoomboo)²⁷⁰⁰

(Warragombie)²⁷⁰¹

(New River)²⁷⁰²

Warragamba Watershed Fire Trail,²⁷⁰³ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

West Warragamba Wall,²⁷⁰⁴ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

(North Warragamba Wall)²⁷⁰⁵

Parish of Warragamba,²⁷⁰⁶ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Warrigal Gap,²⁷⁰⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*

The “Warrigal” features in the Wild Dog Mountains were named in memory of the Warrigal Bushwalking Club who explored much of this area. “Warrigal”, spelled numerous ways, is a Daruk Aboriginal word for dingo.

Warrigal Gully,²⁷⁰⁸ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Warrigal Gully,²⁷⁰⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Warrigal Hill,²⁷¹⁰ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Mount Warrigal,²⁷¹¹ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Warrimoo²⁷¹² (village)

Warrimoo is an Aboriginal word meaning “place of eagles” while “Karabi” is a Daruk Aboriginal word for cockatoo. Warrimoo railway station was opened in 1918, and Karabar platform was in operation nearby 1898-1910.

(Karabar)²⁷¹³

Warrimoo Gully,²⁷¹⁴ *Warrimoo*

Warrimoo Pool,²⁷¹⁵ *Warrimoo*

Warrimoo Trig,²⁷¹⁶ *Warrimoo*

Wascoe Park,²⁷¹⁷ *Glenbrook*

John Outrim Wascoe was the proprietor of the Pilgrim Inn at Blaxland.

²⁶⁹⁷ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁶⁹⁸ Sydney Street Directory 34th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

²⁶⁹⁹ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987

²⁷⁰⁰ Title of Painting, 1819-24, Joseph Lycett

²⁷⁰¹ A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²⁷⁰² A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²⁷⁰³ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987

²⁷⁰⁴ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987

²⁷⁰⁵ Map of the Blue Labyrinth, Sep 1963, Lands Department

²⁷⁰⁶ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987

²⁷⁰⁷ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁰⁸ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁰⁹ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷¹⁰ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁷¹¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷¹² Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁷¹³ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁷¹⁴ Map of Florabella Pass, 1995, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁷¹⁵ History of Sun Valley and Long Angle Gully, 1998, Bruce Cameron

²⁷¹⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁷¹⁷ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

(Wascoe's)	<i>Refer to Blaxland</i>
The Washpool, ²⁷¹⁸ <i>Warrimoo</i>	Descriptive of its location below the Hole in the Rock.
The Watchtower, ²⁷¹⁹ <i>Katoomba</i> (The Watch Tower) ²⁷²⁰	Descriptive of its position along the Prince Henry Cliff Walk. Henry Lawson is said to have written his poem "The Blue Mountains" here in December 1888. ²⁷²¹
(Water Board Ladders, <i>Megalong Valley</i>)	<i>Refer to Dickson's Ladders</i>
Water Board Ladders, Jamison Valley Sewer Workers Track, ²⁷²² <i>Jamison Valley</i>	As the sewage treatment plant below Leura is now closed the fate of these ladders is not yet evident. They enabled quick access by workers to the plant, and the track was constructed 1930-39.
Waterfall Creek, ²⁷²³ <i>Kedumba Valley</i> Waterfall Creek, ²⁷²⁴ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Waterfall Reserve, ²⁷²⁵ <i>Mount Wilson</i> Waterfalls Walk, ²⁷²⁶ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	Waterfall Creek has been known as this since the 1880s ²⁷²⁷ and Waterfalls Walk was created in the 1920s.
Waterhole Park, ²⁷²⁸ <i>Faulconbridge</i>	Named descriptively.
Waterhouse Park, ²⁷²⁹ <i>Woodford</i>	Gazetted in 1917 ²⁷³⁰ this is named for Gustavus John Waterhouse (1850-1929), Blue Mountain Shire President 1908-13. His wife Mary Jane owned the Woodford Academy 1908-14.
Water Nymphs Dell, ²⁷³¹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i> Water Nymphs Dell Walk, ²⁷³² <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	The Walk originally began at Wentworth Falls railway station and dates from 1868-79. The southern access was created in 1895, and it and the northern access were relocated to Dell Road and Wood Street respectively in 1981.
Watertrough Hill, ²⁷³³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	A watertrough was carved into the sandstone here in 1894, the original road going over the top of the hill about 1871-72.
(Wattle Grove)	<i>Refer to Miners Glen</i>
(Weatherboard)	<i>Refer to Wentworth Falls</i>
(Weatherboard Creek) (Weatherboard Gorge)	<i>Refer to Jamison</i>

²⁷¹⁸ Map of Florabella Pass, 1995, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁷¹⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁷²⁰ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁷²¹ Walking Track Heritage Study Draft Historical Report, 1998, Jim Smith

²⁷²² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 175

²⁷²³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷²⁴ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

²⁷²⁵ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

²⁷²⁶ Mount Wilson Walks, 1994, Elizabeth Raines

²⁷²⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 312

²⁷²⁸ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁷²⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷³⁰ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045

²⁷³¹ Railway Guide, 1879

²⁷³² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 085 and 086

²⁷³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 278

Webb's Shortcut,²⁷³⁴ *Medlow Bath*

Joins the Old Coach Road to the Old Point Pilcher Track. John Webb of Medlow Bath cleared this path in the early 1980s, but it has since overgrown.²⁷³⁵

Weeping Rock,²⁷³⁶ *Jamison Valley Leura*

Weeping Rock,²⁷³⁷ *Wentworth Falls*

Weeping Rock Track,²⁷³⁸ *Jamison Valley Leura*

Weeping Rock at Leura is located below Leura Falls. The Track joins Fern Bower with the Round Walk via Weeping Rock and a picnic area was established here in 1904. Weeping Rock at Wentworth Falls dates from about 1879, cement being added around the edge of it to make it "weep" more effectively.

Wentworth's Falls,²⁷³⁹ *Southern Blue Labyrinth*

Located on the Warragamba River, the name has not survived. Named by Sir John Jamison in 1818 after a naval officer companion.

Wentworth Cave,²⁷⁴⁰ *Devil's Wilderness*

Wentworth Creek,²⁷⁴¹ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

Wentworth Falls²⁷⁴² (village)

(Brasfort)²⁷⁴³

(Weatherboard)²⁷⁴⁴

Wentworth Falls²⁷⁴⁵ (feature) *Jamison Valley*

(Campbell's Cataract)²⁷⁴⁶

(Bougainville Cataract)²⁷⁴⁷

(Weatherboard Falls)²⁷⁴⁸

Wentworth Falls Lake,²⁷⁴⁹ *Wentworth Falls*

Wentworth Falls Lookout,²⁷⁵⁰ *Wentworth Falls*

Wentworth Falls Picnic Area,²⁷⁵¹ *Wentworth Falls*

Wentworth Pass,²⁷⁵² *Jamison Valley*

Falls Reserve,²⁷⁵³ *Jamison Valley*

(Wentworth Falls Reserve)²⁷⁵⁴

All named for William Charles Wentworth (1790-1872), explorer. The Falls were named by Macquarie in 1815 as Campbell's Cataract, after his secretary JF Campbell. Governor Brisbane renamed them Bougainville Falls, after the French navigator Baron Hyacinthe-Yves-Phillippe Potentien de Bougainville (1781-1846) in 1825, but they were generally known as the Weatherboard Falls to the 1880s. This name originated from a military post known as Weatherboard Hut, which in turn became the Weatherboard Inn. The railway station's first name was The Weatherboard in 1867, changing to Wentworth Falls in 1879. Brasfort was the name given by Walter D Armstrong about 1890 to South Wentworth Falls, and is a French translation of his name. The Pass was constructed 1901-02.²⁷⁵⁵

²⁷³⁴ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

²⁷³⁵ Personal comment by Mrs Webb, 1997

²⁷³⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷³⁷ Railway Guide, 1879

²⁷³⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 173

²⁷³⁹ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²⁷⁴⁰ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁴¹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁴² Railway Guide, 1879

²⁷⁴³ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Wentworth Falls, 1882

²⁷⁴⁴ Land at the Weatherboard, Parish of Jamison map, 13 Jul 1868

²⁷⁴⁵ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁴⁶ Letters to the Editor, 1827, Australian newspaper

²⁷⁴⁷ Letters to the Editor, 20 Mar 1827, Australian newspaper

²⁷⁴⁸ State Library of NSW PICMAN Database, 15 Mar 1999

²⁷⁴⁹ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁷⁵⁰ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁵¹ Bushwalking in the Wentworth Falls Area, 1995, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²⁷⁵² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁵³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁵⁴ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²⁷⁵⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 119

Western Creek, ²⁷⁵⁶ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	All descriptive of their position. The Track joins Terrace Falls to Picnic Point via Bedford Pool and was constructed in 1932-33. West Hill is named
Western Ridge, ²⁷⁵⁷ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	respective to Williams Ridge.
Western Pass, ²⁷⁵⁸ <i>Mount Tomah</i>	
Western Picnic Track, ²⁷⁵⁹ <i>Hazelbrook</i>	
West Hill, ²⁷⁶⁰ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Westerway Falls, ²⁷⁶¹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	Don Westerway of Sydney University Bushwalkers.
Westgate Park, ²⁷⁶² <i>Leura</i>	David Westgate created and planted out this Park near Margery Anderson Reserve at his own expense after the area was burned in the 1957 bushfires. ²⁷⁶³
West Warragamba Wall	<i>Refer to Warragamba</i>
The Wheel, ²⁷⁶⁴ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Several ridges radiate from this point, like spokes in a wheel.
Wheel Gully, ²⁷⁶⁵ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	
Wheeler Reach, ²⁷⁶⁶ <i>Devil's Wilderness</i>	The origin of this name is unknown.
(Whipcord Hill)	<i>Refer to Bodington Hill</i>
Whipcord Pinch, ²⁷⁶⁷ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	A whipcord is a tightly twisted cord which was used to make whips and a pinch is a short steep hill. The term is also applied to a bullock driver's muscles which, when under stress, "stand out like whipcords".
White's Creek, ²⁷⁶⁸ <i>Hartley Valley</i> (Jack White's Creek) ²⁷⁶⁹	This is possibly named after a surveyor who was with Hamilton Hume in this area in 1827.
White Dog Creek, ²⁷⁷⁰ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	White Dog Ridge was named by Norbert Carlon, as it was near Black Dog Ridge.
White Dog Gully, ²⁷⁷¹ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
White Dog Ridge, ²⁷⁷² <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	
White Pup Points, ²⁷⁷³ <i>Wild Dog Mountains</i>	

²⁷⁵⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁵⁷ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁵⁸ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁷⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 059 and 060

²⁷⁶⁰ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

²⁷⁶¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁶² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000, 3rd edition, 1999

²⁷⁶³ Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

²⁷⁶⁴ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁷⁶⁵ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁷⁶⁶ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁶⁷ One-Day Walking Tours, 1939, NSW Railway Department

²⁷⁶⁸ Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁶⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:63 360, 1937

²⁷⁷⁰ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁷¹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁷² Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁷³ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

The White Lady, ²⁷⁷⁴ <i>Mount Victoria</i>	Decades ago a figure of a woman in a white dress was painted on a rock beside the Fairy Bower Walk. Since that time it has been known as the White Lady, and her identity was a mystery until a photo was discovered of Emily Hutchinson-Cooper (born 1878), who appears to be wearing the same dress as depicted on the rock. ²⁷⁷⁵
Whitley Park, ²⁷⁷⁶ <i>Blackheath</i> (South Park) ²⁷⁷⁷	Thomas Whitley promoted the idea of a track from Evans Lookout down into the Grose Valley. The Park dates from 1895.
Whitton Hill, ²⁷⁷⁸ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> Whitton Park, ²⁷⁷⁹ <i>Glenbrook</i> John Whitton Memorial Place, ²⁷⁸⁰ <i>Emu Plains</i>	John Whitton (1820-98) engineer-in-chief of NSW Railways 1856-89 constructed the Lapstone and Lithgow Zig Zags, as well as the railway bridges over the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers.
Wiggins Park, ²⁷⁸¹ <i>Springwood</i> Wiggins Track, ²⁷⁸² <i>Springwood</i>	Wiggins Track (constructed 1879-82) runs to Sassafras Gully and down to the junction with Glenbrook Creek at The Lagoon. Jack (1895-1960), Elisha Walter (1882-1951), Elisha (1847-1936) and Frances Wiggins (1884-1984) lived near here and may have been involved with the reconstruction of the Track in 1907. ²⁷⁸³
Wild Dog Mountains ²⁷⁸⁴ (area)	Named by Myles Dunphy 1931-32, with many features being variations of “dog” names.
Wilderness Brook, ²⁷⁸⁵ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i> Wilderness Gorge, ²⁷⁸⁶ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i> Wilderness Ridge, ²⁷⁸⁷ <i>Devil’s Wilderness</i>	All named descriptively.
Wildfire Ridge, ²⁷⁸⁸ <i>Kurrajong Heights</i>	Named by Caley in 1804 after his party started a bushfire here.
Wilkinson Hill, ²⁷⁸⁹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (Jungaburra) ²⁷⁹⁰	Charles Smith Wilkinson, Government Geologist. The Aboriginal name for this feature is commemorated in Jungaburra Brook.
Willawong Pool, ²⁷⁹¹ <i>Hazelbrook</i> Willawong Track, ²⁷⁹² <i>Hazelbrook</i>	This is an Aboriginal word meaning “two creeks”. The Track runs from Bedford Pool to Willawong Pool and was constructed in 1907.
Williams Lookout, ²⁷⁹³ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Named for William Heitman Williams, resident of Glenbrook.

²⁷⁷⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 261

²⁷⁷⁵ Blue Mountains Gazette, 28 Jun 1995

²⁷⁷⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Guide and Street Directory, c1942-47, HEC Robinson

²⁷⁷⁷ Blackheath Described and Illustrated, 1903, Blackheath Progress Committee

²⁷⁷⁸ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁷⁹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁷⁸⁰ Blue Mountains Street Directory 7th edition, 1997, Universal Business Directories

²⁷⁸¹ Blue Mountains Street Directory 3rd edition, 1988, Universal Business Directories

²⁷⁸² Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁸³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 021 and 022

²⁷⁸⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁷⁸⁵ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁸⁶ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁸⁷ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁸⁸ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁷⁸⁹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁹⁰ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²⁷⁹¹ Terrace Falls Hazelbrook, 1997, Keith Painter

²⁷⁹² Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 056

²⁷⁹³ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

Williams Ridge, ²⁷⁹⁴ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named for Mel Williams, who constructed fire trails and dams in the Blue Labyrinth.
Williams Lookout, ²⁷⁹⁵ <i>Blackheath</i>	Named for Tom Williams (died 1912) and son Sain of Blackheath, who built the Track in 1899 which runs from Govett's Leap down the cliff face to the bottom of the falls at Govett's Leap. ²⁷⁹⁸ Williams Lookout is located below Govett's Leap Lookout and Williams Forest is an alternate name for The Jungle.
Williams Track, ²⁷⁹⁶ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Williams Forest, ²⁷⁹⁷ <i>Grose Valley</i>	
Willow Reserve, ²⁷⁹⁹ <i>Megalong Valley</i>	A descriptive name.
Wilson's Glen, ²⁸⁰⁰ <i>Mount Victoria</i> (Engineers Cascade) ²⁸⁰¹	Named in 1919 after residents S Wilson senior and his son S Wilson junior, who was the discoverer. The earlier name has since been applied to another feature.
(Wilson's Glen Track)	<i>Refer to Reinit's Pass</i>
Wilson's Gully, ²⁸⁰² <i>Kanimbla Valley</i>	The identity of this particular Wilson remains unknown.
Wilson's Rest, ²⁸⁰³ <i>Bullaburra</i>	Located on Bruce's Walk this was named in 1931 after Percy Wilson Blue Mountain Shire President 1923-25 and 1928-36.
Wilson Glen, ²⁸⁰⁴ <i>Woodford</i>	Thomas Muter Wilson donated the land in 1932 to perpetuate the memory of his wife. The tracks were constructed in 1933-37 by Thomas Thomas, and promoted by HC Grace, a Shire Councillor. There were two shelter sheds constructed in the Reserve as well, named Banksia and Erica, only one of which survives. More tracks were found in Wilson Glen by the author in 1998.
Wilson Glen Creek, ²⁸⁰⁵ <i>Woodford</i>	
Wilson Glen Track, ²⁸⁰⁶ <i>Woodford</i>	
Banksia Shelter, ²⁸⁰⁷ <i>Woodford</i>	
Erica Shelter, ²⁸⁰⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	
Wilson Park, ²⁸⁰⁹ <i>Lawson</i> (Snake Gully) ²⁸¹⁰ (Frog Hollow) ²⁸¹¹	Councillor Henry Percy Wilson (d1937), Blue Mountain Shire President 1923-25 and 1928-36. Originally Gazetted in 1898 the boundaries were altered in 1973. ²⁸¹² The other names were used by locals referring to its wild nature in the 1920s and 1930s.

²⁷⁹⁴ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁷⁹⁵ Name suggested by Brian Fox, Mar 1999

²⁷⁹⁶ Name suggested by Andy Macqueen, Back from the Brink, 1997

²⁷⁹⁷ Central Blue Mountains Place Names, 1965, Myles Dunphy

²⁷⁹⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 224 and 225

²⁷⁹⁹ Hampton Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁰⁰ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸⁰¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 262

²⁸⁰² Hartley Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁰³ Map of the New Walk (Bruce's Walk), Jul 1931, NSW Railways Department

²⁸⁰⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸⁰⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁰⁶ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 046

²⁸⁰⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 046

²⁸⁰⁸ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 046

²⁸⁰⁹ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸¹⁰ Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley

²⁸¹¹ Christmas Swamp, 1986, SJ Bentley

²⁸¹² Personal notes and comments, 1998, Brian Fox, Land Information Centre, Bathurst

Wilson Park,²⁸¹³ *Wentworth Falls*

Charles Abraham Wilson (1840-1916) was the innkeeper at the Weatherboard Inn in 1879. He built the Wentworth Hotel in the 1880s, his son William Page Wilson changing the name to The Grand View Hotel in 1902.

Wind Eroded Cave,²⁸¹⁴ *Blackheath*
Wind Eroded Cave Track,²⁸¹⁵ *Blackheath*

The Track dates from 1939 this is an interesting feature demonstrating the effects of wind and sand.

Winmalee²⁸¹⁶ (village)
(North Springwood)²⁸¹⁷

An Aboriginal word meaning “to the northward”, North Springwood was renamed in 1972.

(Winnie’s Grotto)

Refer to Minnie’s Grotto

Wirralie Brook,²⁸¹⁸ *Kolonga Labyrinth*
Wirralie Ridge,²⁸¹⁹ *Kolonga Labyrinth*

An Aboriginal word for the black cockatoo.

Wirraninna Ridge,²⁸²⁰ *Bilpin*
(School of Arts Ridge)²⁸²¹

An Aboriginal word meaning “quiet, peaceful”. Locally called the School of Arts Ridge as it was the source of the timber for that building in 1909.

Wirraway Ridge

Refer to Aeroplane

Wishing Tree,²⁸²² *Katoomba*
(Lover’s Note Box)²⁸²³

Located near Katoomba Falls Kiosk, this feature was described by William Faris Blakely in his report to Katoomba Municipal Council in 1934.

Witches Glen,²⁸²⁴ *Mount Victoria*
Witches Glen Track,²⁸²⁵ *Mount Victoria*

Witches Glen Track was completed 1879-82.

Witches Leap,²⁸²⁶ *Katoomba*
(Witches Leap Falls)²⁸²⁷
(Fern Gully)²⁸²⁸
Witches Leap Lookout,²⁸²⁹ *Katoomba*

Descriptive, a leap being an old Scottish word meaning waterfall, therefore making the extra “Falls” redundant. The shape of the rock is said to be a profile of a witch, and the area was known as Fern Gully in 1889. The Lookout overlooks Witches Leap.

Wogo,²⁸³⁰ *Valley Heights*

Jim Smith informed me that this dates from when he and others were restoring part of the track here. It’s an acronym for “worked our guts out”.

²⁸¹³ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸¹⁴ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 243

²⁸¹⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 243

²⁸¹⁶ Blue Mountains Tourist Map 1:150 000, 1988, Central Mapping Authority

²⁸¹⁷ Vertical File, 22 Mar 1999, Local Studies collection at Springwood Library

²⁸¹⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸¹⁹ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸²⁰ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁸²¹ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁸²² Katoomba Daily, 18 Oct 1934

²⁸²³ Katoomba Daily, 23 Oct 1934

²⁸²⁴ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

²⁸²⁵ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 259

²⁸²⁶ Pictorial Guide to the Blue Mountains, map of Katoomba, 1882

²⁸²⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸²⁸ Katoomba Times, 29 Jun 1889

²⁸²⁹ Prince Henry Cliff Walk, 1994, Keith Painter

²⁸³⁰ How to see the Blue Mountains, 1989, Jim Smith

Wollangambe River, ²⁸³¹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> (Wollangambe Creek) ²⁸³²	An Aboriginal word of unknown meaning. The Track dating from the 1890-99 and joins Mount Wilson to Wollangambe River.
Wollangambe Track, ²⁸³³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Parish of Wollangambe, ²⁸³⁴ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	
Wollondilly Shire ²⁸³⁵ (area)	An Aboriginal word meaning “water trickling over rocks”.
Wollum Hill, ²⁸³⁶ <i>Kedumba Valley</i>	The Woollams settled in Kedumba Valley, the name of this feature being mis-spelled.
Wollumai Lookout, ²⁸³⁷ <i>Katoomba</i> Wollumai Lookout Track, ²⁸³⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	Another spelling of “Wollemi”, an Aboriginal word meaning “look around you”, and located on the Prince Henry Cliff Walk. The connecting track dates from 1937.
Wolobrai Creek, ²⁸³⁹ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “stony”.
Wonderland, ²⁸⁴⁰ <i>Medlow Bath</i> Wonderland Track, ²⁸⁴¹ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	Built by Murdo McLennan for Mark Foy 1901-08, this track includes a side trip to Mark’s Tomb.
Wongarra Gully, ²⁸⁴² <i>Grose Valley</i> Wongarra Hill, ²⁸⁴³ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “sleeping”.
Woodcutters Glen, ²⁸⁴⁴ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Located within the Water Nymphs Dell area.

²⁸³¹ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988
²⁸³² Railway Guide, 1879
²⁸³³ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 314
²⁸³⁴ Wollangambe Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1988
²⁸³⁵ Warragamba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1987
²⁸³⁶ Jamison Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁸³⁷ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory
²⁸³⁸ Name suggested by the author
²⁸³⁹ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982
²⁸⁴⁰ The Paths of Medlow, c1928, Hydro Majestic Hotel
²⁸⁴¹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 203
²⁸⁴² Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁸⁴³ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982
²⁸⁴⁴ Lithgow Mercury, 15 Apr 1898

Woodford ²⁸⁴⁵ (village) (Eighteen Mile Hollow) ²⁸⁴⁶ (Twenty Mile Hollow) ²⁸⁴⁷ (Buss's Platform) ²⁸⁴⁸ Woodford Bends , ²⁸⁴⁹ <i>Woodford</i> Woodford Creek , ²⁸⁵⁰ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i> Woodford Range , ²⁸⁵¹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i> (Oak Ridge) ²⁸⁵² Woodford Trig , ²⁸⁵³ <i>Woodford</i> (Woodford Reservoir Trig) ²⁸⁵⁴ Lake Woodford , ²⁸⁵⁵ <i>Woodford</i> (Linden Dam) ²⁸⁵⁶ (Woodford Creek Dam) ²⁸⁵⁷ Parish of Woodford , ²⁸⁵⁸ <i>Woodford</i>	Twenty miles from Emu Ford was used as a reference for this area, though to confuse matters both this and Bull's Camp were sometimes referred to as being eighteen miles. The railway station opened in 1868 as Buss's Platform, named after the local inn owner, and the name was changed in 1871 when the inn became known as the Woodford Arms. Timber-getters named the main ridge to Glenbrook the Oak Ridge. A weir on Woodford Creek was constructed in 1884, the water being used to supply steam trains at Linden Station, ²⁸⁵⁹ and the dam which forms Lake Woodford was constructed in 1928-29.
Woodland Retreat , ²⁸⁶⁰ <i>Blackheath</i>	Located on the Fairfax Heritage Track.
Woody Pear Dam , ²⁸⁶¹ <i>Northern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named by Dr McElroy after the Woody Pear (<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>), a common plant here.
The Word Cave , ²⁸⁶² <i>Southern Blue Labyrinth</i>	Named by the Hall brothers about 1900, who used the cave as a camp site. Their walks were based on theme words.
Workara Gully , ²⁸⁶³ <i>Kolonga Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning "in the south".
Wright Street Track	<i>Refer to Blue Pool</i>

²⁸⁴⁵ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁸⁴⁶ The Mountaineer, 16 Jun 1905

²⁸⁴⁷ Historic Woodford and Linden, 1980, Allan E Searle

²⁸⁴⁸ Railway Station Names, 1980, NSW Public Transport Commission

²⁸⁴⁹ Hazelbrook Heritage, 1989, Mary Campbell

²⁸⁵⁰ Parish of Woodford, County of Cook map, 14 Feb 1882

²⁸⁵¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁸⁵² A History of the Blue Labyrinth, 1992, Bruce Cameron

²⁸⁵³ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁸⁵⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸⁵⁵ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁵⁶ Blue Mountains Resorts, c1948

²⁸⁵⁷ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 045

²⁸⁵⁸ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁵⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 049

²⁸⁶⁰ Fairfax Heritage Track, c1987, National Parks and Wildlife Service

²⁸⁶¹ Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁸⁶² Penrith Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1986

²⁸⁶³ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

Wynne's Hill,²⁸⁶⁴ *Mount Wilson*
Wynne's Rocks (Lookout),²⁸⁶⁵ *Mount Wilson*
Wynne's Rock Trig,²⁸⁶⁶ *Mount Wilson*

Lt Col Richard O Wynne (d1967) rebuilt "Wynstay" in 1922 at Mount Wilson. His father Richard Wynne (1822-95) was one of the pioneers of Mount Wilson.²⁸⁶⁷ Wynne's Hill, at 1040 m, is one of the three crests of Mount Wilson, the other two being Dennarque Hill (1040 m) and Yengo Hill (975 m).²⁸⁶⁸

Yarramundi²⁸⁶⁹ (locality)
 (Yellowmundi)²⁸⁷⁰

In this area in 1789 Governor Phillip's Aboriginal guide was healed by one of the locals called Yal-lah-mien-di. The area was called Yellowmundi in 1841.

Yeaman Bridge,²⁸⁷¹ *Katoomba*

Opened in 1985 and named for John Yeaman who was an engineer for the Blue Mountains City Council.

Yellow Dog Creek,²⁸⁷² *Wild Dog Mountains*
Yellow Dog Point,²⁸⁷³ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Yellow Dog Ridge,²⁸⁷⁴ *Wild Dog Mountains*
 (Peter O'Reilly's Range)²⁸⁷⁵
Yellow Pup Gully,²⁸⁷⁶ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Yellow Pup Point,²⁸⁷⁷ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Yellow Pup Ridge,²⁸⁷⁸ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Mount Yellow Dog,²⁸⁷⁹ *Wild Dog Mountains*
Yellow Dog Track,²⁸⁸⁰ *Wild Dog Mountains*

Another of the Dunphy names of the early 1930s, Yellow Dog Ridge was originally known as Peter O'Reilly's Range and he is most likely the first to have climbed it. Yellow Dog Track joins Mobbs Swamp to the Cox's River along Yellow Dog and Yellow Pup Ridges.

(Yellowmundi)

Refer to Yarramundi

Yellow Rock,²⁸⁸¹ (suburb)
Yellow Rock Creek,²⁸⁸² *Yellow Rock*
Yellow Rock Creek Fire Trail,²⁸⁸³ *Yellow Rock*
Yellow Rock Lookout,²⁸⁸⁴ *Yellow Rock*
Yellow Rock Reserve,²⁸⁸⁵ *Yellow Rock*

Descriptive of the colour of the sandstone here, east of Winmalee, the Reserve was gazetted in 1891 and the suburb name was assigned by the Geographical Names Board in 1971.

(Yellow Rock Ridge)

Refer to Single's Ridge

²⁸⁶⁴ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

²⁸⁶⁵ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁸⁶⁶ Geographical Names Board Database, 24 Nov 1998

²⁸⁶⁷ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

²⁸⁶⁸ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

²⁸⁶⁹ Kurrajong Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷⁰ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

²⁸⁷¹ Plaque observed by the author, 1998

²⁸⁷² Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷³ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷⁴ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷⁵ Place Names of the Blue Mountains and Burragorang Valley, 1994, Jim Barrett

²⁸⁷⁶ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷⁷ Kanangra Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷⁸ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁷⁹ Jenolan Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁸⁰ Name suggested by the author

²⁸⁸¹ NSW Hotel and Boarding House Tourist Directory, 1912, NSW Government

²⁸⁸² Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁸⁸³ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

²⁸⁸⁴ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸⁸⁵ Springwood Topographic Map 1:25 000 1st Edition, 1982

Yengo Hill, ²⁸⁸⁶ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	A Gundungurra Aboriginal word meaning “now”, and is one of the three crests of Mount Wilson.
Yeoman’s Corner, ²⁸⁸⁷ <i>Glenbrook</i>	Located near Knapsack Street, this sharp curve in the Lapstone Zig Zag section of the railway was known as this to railwaymen. About 1870 Mr Dunne built “Ulinbawn” here and later sold it to the Mr Yeoman about 1880.
Yerra Crags, ²⁸⁸⁸ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “teeth”.
Yester Track, ²⁸⁸⁹ <i>Wentworth Falls</i>	Constructed 1878-89 and linking “Yester Grange” to Darwin’s Walk.
Yileen Gully, ²⁸⁹⁰ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i> Yileen Spur, ²⁸⁹¹ <i>Carmarthen Labyrinth</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “dream”.
York Cave York Trig	<i>Refer to Mount York</i>
Yosemite, ²⁸⁹² <i>Katoomba</i> (Yosemite Park) ²⁸⁹³ Yosemite Creek, ²⁸⁹⁴ <i>Katoomba</i> (Ogilvie’s Creek) ²⁸⁹⁵ Yosemite Valley, ²⁸⁹⁶ <i>Katoomba</i>	Named after Yosemite National Park in California, the name being derived from “yohamite”, a Miwok Indian word for the grizzly bear. A large area in North Katoomba was owned by the Assets Realization and General Finance Company Limited, hence the American influence.
Young Creek, ²⁸⁹⁷ <i>Medlow Bath</i>	JH Young was the NSW Minister for Works who opened Williams Track in 1899.
Yuruga Lookout, ²⁸⁹⁸ <i>Katoomba</i>	An Aboriginal word meaning “extensive view”, this lookout is located on a section of the Prince Henry Cliff Walk that was previously part of Baker’s Estate “Silvermist”. ²⁸⁹⁹
Lapstone Zig Zag (Little Zig Zag, <i>Lapstone</i>)	<i>Refer to Lapstone Zig Zag</i>
Little Zig Zag, <i>Kanimbla Valley</i> Little Zig Zag Walk (The Zig Zag)	<i>Refer to Little Zig Zag</i>
The Zig Zag, ²⁹⁰⁰ <i>Mount Wilson</i>	The 1868 access road turns sharply here on its way to Mount Wilson.

²⁸⁸⁶ Mount Wilson NSW, 1968, CH Currey

²⁸⁸⁷ The Lapstone Zig Zag, 1975, William A Bayley

²⁸⁸⁸ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁸⁹ Walking Track Heritage Study, 1998, Jim Smith, track number 091

²⁸⁹⁰ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁹¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁹² Katoomba Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁸⁹³ Orthophoto map of Katoomba 1:4000 U2867-6, Jan 1979

²⁸⁹⁴ Katoomba-Leura Tourist Directory, 1948, Blue Mountains City Council

²⁸⁹⁵ Tourist Map of Katoomba and Leura, 1942

²⁸⁹⁶ Katoomba Topographic Map 1:63 360, 1937

²⁸⁹⁷ Katoomba Times, 15 Mar 1890

²⁸⁹⁸ Guide to the Blue Mountains, c1936-42, Gregory

²⁸⁹⁹ Katoomba Daily 25 Oct 1934

²⁹⁰⁰ Bilpin The Apple Country, 1995, Merydith Hungerford

Zircon Creek,²⁹⁰¹ *Carmarthen Labyrinth*
Zircon Creek Track,²⁹⁰² *Carmarthen Labyrinth*

Zircon is a hard mineral which is sometimes used as false diamonds. The Track dates from the 1930s.

Zobel Gully,²⁹⁰³ *Grose Valley*

Martin Zobel was the manager of the coal mining operations here in the Grose Valley, at Glen Davis and at Newnes.

²⁹⁰¹ Mount Wilson Topographic Map 1:25 000 2nd Edition, 1982

²⁹⁰² Name suggested by the author

²⁹⁰³ Geographical Names Board Database, 16 Mar 1999

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