

Placenames Australia

Newsletter of the Australian National Placenames Survey

an initiative of the Australian Academy of Humanities, supported by the Geographical Names Board of NSW



Placename signs

In our previous issue, **Jane van Roekel** and **Jan Tent** began a three-part series of articles by introducing the notion of sign-names for toponyms among the deaf community. In this part, they outline the methodology and results of a small study conducted by Jane on variation in sign-names among various deaf Auslan signers.

Methodology

Two interviews were conducted with native signers who volunteered to list all the placenames they could think of. The first interview took the form of a group discussion, with two deaf signers, and three fluent hearing signers. The hearing signers suggested placenames, working methodically through the suburbs of Sydney, then other towns in NSW, and then spreading out to other states of Australia. In addition, the deaf participants were prompted by asking them about well-known Australian landmarks such as Uluru, the Murray River and Mt Kosciuszko, in an attempt to obtain more information about signs for natural geographical features.

All the signs were recorded with a hand-held video camera. One deaf person signed all the names for the recording. As more names were generated during the discussion, these were also signed to add to the catalogue. If the provenance of the name was unclear, an explanation was signed as well.

The second interview took place at the Deaf Society of NSW. A deaf woman signed the names of suburbs



found on a map of Sydney. This process was repeated on a map of NSW, and explanations for signs were given where necessary. The signs were recorded on video for comparison with the list of signs obtained from the previous group discussion. The two lists were then amalgamated.

Variation

To test theories about language variation, a list of placenames was constructed, as suggested by the first group of participants. Fourteen placenames were known

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From the Editor



Tony Dawson's article on **Mt Cairncross** in our previous issue was very well received, so we're delighted to point you to the next page, where his article on the NSW town of **Wauchope** begins. You've already noticed, I imagine, that

this issue also sees the second part of our three-part series on **Auslan placename signs**, by Jane van Roekel and Jan Tent.

You'll also find the first appearance of a new regular column, **Placenames in the Media**, which our Director, Jan Tent, has prepared for us. Do let us know if you see or hear of any similar items in the future: our eyes and ears can't be everywhere! Our placenames puzzle on page 11, provided by the 'Fun

with Words Group' at Westleigh Probus Club, is the first of three on the theme Animal/Vegetable/Mineral. No prizes for getting all twenty correct, but best of luck!

We're already looking forward to our September issue—we can promise three good things. We'll have Trevor Lipscombe's account of the controversy over **Point Hicks**, the first toponym that James Cook bestowed on the Australian coast. We asked Harold Koch to help us fulfil last year's promise to resolve the mystery of **Thredbo**, and he's summarised the state of knowledge for us. And of course we'll conclude our series on **Auslan** placenames.

Finally, we draw your attention to the notice below: the workshop is highly commended to all our readers within commuting distance of Sydney.

David Blair
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Nicknames for places

Manfred Schmidt of Düsseldorf is compiling a work on geographical nicknames. We are aware of some for towns in Australia, such as *Brisvegas* for **Brisbane** and *The Gong* for **Wollongong**, but nicknames for other geographical features do not seem to be so well-known. We at ANPS have referred Manfred to the standard references on the topic, but he'd be glad to hear (as would we) from our readers who know of any nicknames for cities, towns, rivers, lakes, or other geographical features in Australia. Please send your examples to research@anps.org.au and we'll forward them to Manfred.



Placenames as Historical Records: an Open-Air Archive

A workshop jointly presented by the Professional Historians Association (NSW) and the Royal Australian Historical Society



This workshop will provide participants with:

- An understanding of the value and uses of place names in historical research
- The ability to identify some key records for place name research
- The ability to incorporate place names into history projects

Cost: RAHS & PHA Members \$20/Non-Members \$25.

Venue: History House, 133 Macquarie Street, Sydney.

Date/Time: Saturday 21st June, 11am – 2.30pm

Bookings are essential - ring (02) 9247 8001, or email history@rahs.org.au

See <http://www.rahs.org.au/whats-in-a-name/> for more details.

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Wauchope

-- exposing the myth

The town of Wauchope is situated on the Hastings River some eighteen kilometres inland from Port Macquarie on the mid-north coast of New South Wales. With a population of around seven thousand it straddles the Oxley Highway and lies on the railway line running between Sydney and Brisbane. In earlier times Wauchope was one of the most important timber towns in the State and also the centre of a thriving agricultural district, and while its importance to the timber industry has now waned its farm produce continues to help serve the needs of the fast growing coastal communities in the region.

Wauchope takes its name from the large estate established by Captain Robert Andrew Wauch in the late 1830s. According to his death certificate Wauch was born in Norfolk, England,¹ and though he appears in the genealogical record as 'Waugh' there is little doubt that he was the son of Robert Waugh (Wauch) and Charlotte Edwards, born at Great Yarmouth in 1787.² He joined the Norfolk Militia in 1803³ and the following year entered the Army as an Ensign in the 48th Regiment of Foot.⁴ He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1807 and three years later purchased a captaincy. However, in March 1817, having served in the Peninsular Wars followed by a period in Ireland, Wauch declined the opportunity to travel with the regiment to New South Wales and chose to remain in Britain on half-pay.⁵

That same year, after the death of his father,⁶ Wauch inherited Foxhall, an estate at Kirkliston near Edinburgh which Robert Wauch had purchased a few years earlier.⁷ He continued to reside there for the better part of two decades, indulging an interest in botany,⁸ undertaking civic duties and, after marrying Mary Makin Gillot in 1827,⁹ supporting a growing family.

In the mid-1830s, however, Captain Wauch decided to sell Foxhall and take his family to New South Wales. Why he made the decision is uncertain but it appears likely that he had received favourable reports from former friends in the 48th Regiment which, during its seven years in the colony, had performed garrison duties at various settlements including Port Macquarie.

Having received permission to retire from the Army and sell his commission,¹⁰ Wauch purchased a passage

on the *North Briton* and, accompanied by his wife and three children, left the port of Leith in September 1835, arriving in Sydney in March 1836.¹¹ Within a few months of his arrival he successfully applied to purchase land at King's River in the Macquarie district, eventually acquiring four portions totalling 3465 acres (1402 ha). He received the first deed in January 1837¹² and the remaining three in 1841 after all the outstanding payments had been made.¹³ Wauch named his estate Wauchope, although it was only on the final two deeds that name appeared. Nevertheless, by then the 'elegant Villa of Wauchope' was well known in the district.¹⁴

Wauch remained on the property until the mid-1850s when, after some years of labour shortages and depressed markets, he resigned as Warden of the District Council of Macquarie¹⁵ and, with his wife, went to live with their married daughter, Emily Salwey, at Yessabah on the Macleay River. Mary Makin Wauch died there in 1865,¹⁶ her husband following a year later.¹⁷ They were buried together in a private cemetery at Yessabah.

There is nothing to suggest that Captain Wauch ever explained—at least publicly—why he chose the name *Wauchope* for his estate on King's River. Perhaps, because of the similarity to his own name, there was no reason to do so, and it was not until 1940 that the question arose, though in a rather roundabout way.

What appears to have sparked the debate was a request from the Society of Australian Genealogists to *The Hastings Shire Gazette* 'as to whether Wauchope was named after a family or one of three towns in Scotland.'¹⁸ The newspaper sought information from Mr A.W.S. (Arthur William Sherriff) Mackay who contended that Captain Wauch was really Captain Waugh, that the substitution of 'c' for 'g' was initiated by a local schoolteacher, and that his estate had not been named after one of the Scottish Wauchopes or 'had any connection, in any way, with any locality in Scotland of that name.'

Over the next few weeks there was a flurry of letters disputing Mackay's claims over the spelling of Wauch's name, two of them also offering suggestions about the name Wauchope. Samuel Allen thought it was derived from *Wauch's Hope*¹⁹ while Frances Osburne-Lilly, a

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to have more than one associated sign. Five NSW regional centres were added to see if any particular name-sign was widely accepted for them. Previous discussions had given the impression that loan-translation signs were viewed negatively by some deaf people, so one Sydney suburb name, Cherrybrook, was added to prompt reactions. This gave a list of 20 signs.

Members of the deaf community were recruited through word-of-mouth, email and Facebook to take part in the study. Participants were given the list of placenames, and asked what sign, if any, they would use for each place if they were chatting with friends. Their preferred sign was compared to our list of commonly used signs, and their preference noted. Modifications to signs, new signs, and comments about their choice were recorded separately. These were analysed for type of variation. In addition, some qualitative analysis was attempted by looking through the data for correspondences between age or gender, and type of sign. Some comments from the responses will be included in the *Discussion* section (Part 3, next issue).

Participants

Many factors can influence variation in signing. This study is too small to control for these variables. Our aim was merely to get an idea of the amount of variation in broad terms. Gender and approximate age of the participants were also collected as background information. In all, 18 participants were recruited, 13 female and 5 male. Three people were aged 18-25, 10 were aged 26-45, and five were aged 45 or above.

Age group	Male	Female
18-25	1	2
26-45	3	7
46 +	1	4

Table 1
Participants by age and sex

Results

In total, 85 signs were collected from our participants. Fifty different name-signs and 13 finger-spellings were recorded, for 20 different placenames. *Bega* was the only placename that was always finger-spelled, and not signed. Both phonological and lexical variation occurred; that is,

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some variations were alternative 'pronunciations' of the same sign, and some places were represented by two or more completely different signs.

In all, there were 33 lexical signs. Most places in the survey turned out to have either one or two different sign-names, with finger-spelling as an additional option for 13 of them. Three places, Cherrybrook, Lidcombe and Maroubra, varied between a single sign and finger-spelling. Cronulla and Redfern each had one sign-name, with phonological variants. Twelve places had two lexical variants, Balmain and Leichhardt had three. The initial interviews had suggested that **SHARK** was used for *Cronulla* (in reference to the football team) and **CHEESE** for *Bega*, but no respondents in the survey gave those signs (although several indicated that they knew them).

Phonological variation primarily occurred when there was already lexical variation, i.e. where the sign was not well established. Nine placenames showed phonological variation across 12 different signs. *Darwin* was clearly the least stable sign, with six variants of the two signs in use. These variants centred around the idea of **CYCLONE** (in reference to Cyclone Tracy) but the exact form differed. *Cairns* was also unstable, with respondents being split 5-5 on two variations of its name. One sign for *Balmain* referenced the Balmain Tigers Rugby League football jersey, but three signers used one form while ten signers used another. *St George* was simplified in form by four signers. Other phonological variants were used by only by one or two people. A summary of results can be found in Table 3 at the end of this article.

Looking at the use of signs at the lexical level, Figure 2 shows that for *Bega*, Central Coast, Cherrybrook, Cronulla, Lismore, Manly and Maroubra, one sign variant is clearly preferred over the others. For these places one variant was used by over 75% of respondents. Cairns, Hornsby, Kings Cross and Leichhardt show the most variation. There was no consensus at all on which sign to use.

Finger-spelling of placenames was frequently employed as a strategy. *Bega*, *Maroubra*, *Cherrybrook* and, to a lesser extent *Dubbo*, were generally finger-spelled rather than signed. *Central Coast*, *Cronulla*, *Kings Cross*, *Leichhardt*, *Lismore*, *Manly* and *St. George* were never finger-spelled (see Table 3).

...part 2

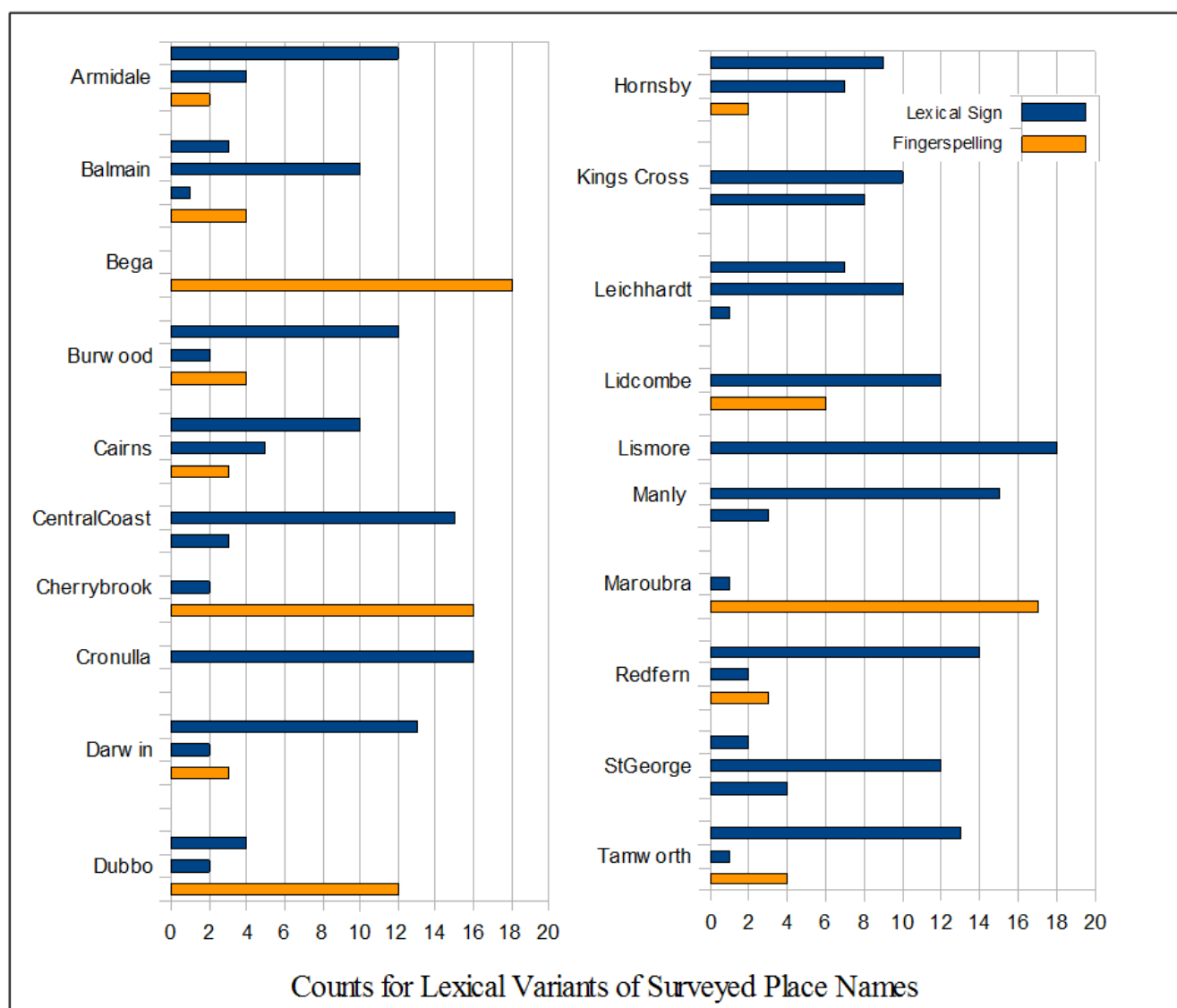


Figure 2

On cross-referencing of responses by age and gender, several interesting points emerged. Women in the 46+ age group used an average of 5.8 finger-spelled tokens, where other participants averaged 3.64. Two signs were used only by men: one a phonological variant of the

Balmain football jersey sign, and the other being the M + BRA sign sometimes used for Maroubra. Although only one man gave this latter sign as his preferred version, two other men indicated awareness of it.



Figure 3
Auslan sign for
CHERRY, used for
Cherrybrook

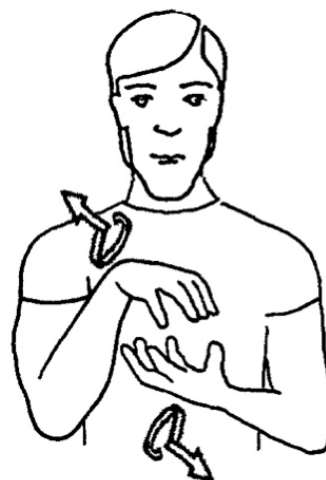


Figure 4
Auslan sign for
CYCLONE, used for
Darwin

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Placename	Type of variation	Sign	Count for each
<i>Armidale</i>	Phonological	arc over bicep	10
	Phonological	tap bicep	2
	Phonological	rub elbow	3
	Phonological	arc over elbow	1
	Lexical	finger-spelled	2
<i>Balmain</i>	Lexical	football team name (Tigers)	3
	Phonological	football uniform - shoulder to shoulder	7
	Phonological	football uniform - chest to shoulder	3
	Lexical	B-A-L	1
	Lexical	finger-spelled	4
<i>Bega</i>	Lexical	INDUSTRY (cheese)	0
	Lexical	finger-spelled	18
<i>Burwood</i>	Lexical	B-W	12
	Lexical	B + WOOD	2
	Lexical	finger-spelled	4
<i>Cairns</i>	Phonological	CAN - 2 fingers	5
	Phonological	CAN - 1 finger	5
	Lexical	C	5
	Lexical	finger-spelled	3
<i>Central Coast</i>	Lexical	C-C	15
	Lexical	CENTRAL + C	3
<i>Cherrybrook</i> (see Fig. 3 above)	Lexical	CHERRY	2
	Lexical	finger-spelled	16
<i>Cronulla</i>	Phonological	Geographical feature - on pinky	2
	Phonological	Geographical feature - on ring finger	16
	Lexical	football team name (Sharks)	0
<i>Darwin</i> (see Fig. 4 above)	Phonological	CYCLONE - cupped hands	4
	Phonological	CYCLONE - pointed finger	1
	Phonological	CYCLONE - pointed finger	2
	Phonological	CYCLONE - cupped hand	7
	Phonological	D + CYCLONE + I-H - cupped hand	1
	Phonological	D (reduced) + CYCLONE + H - cupped hand	1
	Lexical	finger-spelled	2
<i>Dubbo</i>	Lexical	DUMB	2
	Phonological	D + ANIMAL + FENCE	3
	Phonological	ANIMAL + FENCE	1
	Lexical	finger-spelled	12
<i>Hornsby</i>	Lexical	H-H	9
	Lexical	ANIMAL (with horns)	7
	Lexical	finger-spelled	2

...part 2

Placename	Type of variation	Sign	Count for each
<i>Kings Cross</i>	Phonological	(modified) K-X	8
	Phonological	K-X	2
	Phonological	KING + CROSS	7
	Phonological	KING (reduced) + CROSS (modified)	1
<i>Leichhardt</i>	Lexical	LIE	7
	Lexical	LIE + HARD	10
	Lexical	LIE + HEART	1
<i>Lidcombe</i>	Lexical	LID	12
	Lexical	finger-spelled	6
<i>Lismore</i>	Lexical	L + FAR	18
<i>Manly</i>	Lexical	football team name	15
	Lexical	M + BEACH	3
<i>Maroubra</i>	Lexical	M + BRA	1
	Lexical	finger-spelled	17
<i>Redfern</i>	Phonological	RED	14
	Phonological	RED + F	2
	Lexical	finger-spelled	3
<i>St George</i>	Lexical	DRAGON	2
	Phonological	S-T-G	12
	Phonological	S-G	4
<i>Tamworth</i> (see Fig. 5)	Lexical	GUITAR	13
	Lexical	HAT	1
	Lexical	finger-spelled	

Table 2

Placename	Finger-spelled <i>n</i>	Placename	Finger-spelled <i>n</i>
Bega	18	Armidale	2
Maroubra	17	Darwin	2
Cherrybrook	16	Hornsby	2
Dubbo	12	Central Coast	0
Lidcome	6	Cronulla	0
Balmain	4	Kings Cross	0
Burwood	4	Leichardt	0
Tamworth	4	Lismore	0
Cairns	3	Manly	0

Table 3

Finger-spelled responses



Figure 5
*Auslan sign for
GUITAR, used for
Tamworth*

In the next issue of *Placenames Australia*, we will discuss these results and draw some conclusions.

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Jan Tent

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Wauchope...

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Fellow of the Society of Australian Genealogists, stated that Captain Wauch named his farm 'after a relative who belonged to the Scottish family of Wauchope of Niddrie-Merschell.'²⁰ Some years later Mrs Keene, a great-granddaughter of Captain Wauch, observed that 'his full surname was Wauchope, but in Australia he had dropped the "ope" and was known as Wauch.'²¹

The matter does not seem to have raised its head again until 1957 when, in its 50th Jubilee issue, *The Hastings Shire Gazette* published a short piece on the naming of Wauchope which, since then, seems to have been accepted unquestioningly and, by default, has become the definitive version. It runs as follows:

When Captain Wauch called his property 'Wauchope', he simply used the original form of the family name. His father was Captain Robert Wauch (1761–1817), who was born on the family estate, Niddrie Marischal, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, quite close to Craigmillar Castle, famous for its association with Mary Queen of Scots.

Actually, this Captain Robert Wauch's name was originally Wauchope—the true family name—but after the death of his father, a quarrel ensued over shares of the estates, and the matter finally ended in the Court of Scotland.

Losing the legal battle, the embittered Captain retired to his portion, Foxhall, and thenceforth dropped the 'ope', retaining the abbreviated form which he passed on to his descendants, including his son, Robert Andrew, the founder of Wauchope.

Before moving to the vicinity of Edinburgh, the Wauchope had lived in Wauchope Dale, Roxburghshire, and the family's history through a long line of soldiers, church men and 'country gentlemen' may be traced back with accuracy for some seven centuries.²²

The genesis of the story is unknown, and although it contains elements traceable back to the earlier correspondence [viz. the connection with Niddrie-Marischal and the dropping of 'ope' from the surname], it is considerably more elaborate. There was no by-line for the piece, nor were any specific sources shown, though general acknowledgements were extended to 'Mr. Robert Andrew Ralph Wauch, of Sydney, grandson

of Wauchope's founder; to Mr. Philip L. Langley of Walcha, who graciously made available the results of his detailed researches into the Wauch family history; to Mr. Colin Wauch of Walcha, for providing the photo of Capt. Wauch; to Mrs. R. Waugh of Walcha, who kindly supplied details relating to the Waugh family.'²³ Presumably it was from amongst these that the tale emerged, but the question arises – is it true?



*Robert Andrew Wauch wearing his Peninsular Medal.
Photo: Port Macquarie Historical Society*

Fortunately the story contains enough alleged 'facts' to render it testable. Accordingly, research was undertaken to find evidence for the following assertions:

- Robert Wauch—Robert Andrew Wauch's father—was born in 1761
- He was a member of the Wauchope family of Niddrie Marischal, arguably the most powerful family in Edinburghshire, and originally bore the name Wauchope

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- After the death of his father there was a quarrel over shares in the family estates which was determined in the Court of Scotland
- As a consequence of the Court's decision Robert dropped 'ope' from his name and retired to Foxhall

Before looking at the findings it is important to note that there is some validity in the last sentence of the story, that 'the family's [Wauchope of Niddrie Marischal] history through a long line of soldiers, church men and "country gentlemen" may be traced back with accuracy for some seven centuries.' Certainly the main bloodline has been recorded over that period and is assumed to be accurate.²⁴ However, it is very unlikely to be complete insofar as those low in the line of succession are concerned, so the lack of a record does not mean that an individual did not exist.

Nevertheless, an extensive, if not exhaustive, search of online genealogical databases, newspaper and magazine archives, genealogical and heraldic dictionaries, and so on failed to reveal a child named Robert being born at Niddrie Marischal at any time during the 18th century. The head of the family in 1761, the date given for Robert's birth, was Andrew Wauchope 12th of Niddrie Marischal who, in 1726 when only fifteen years old, succeeded to the title and held it until his death in 1784. In 1734 he married Helen, daughter of the Hon. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame, and they are believed to have had up to fifteen children though only five names are recorded.²⁵ Hence, the possibility that one unrecorded child was named Robert cannot be ruled out but, if so, he must have been low in the line of succession as he would have had at least three older brothers all of whom were living at the time of their father's death. In that case he could hardly have expected to inherit any of the Wauchope estates.

In fact, no information at all has been uncovered on Robert Wauch's birth, either under that name or under the name Wauchope. On the other hand, it was possible to trace the military career of a certain Robert Waugh who entered the Army as Ensign in 1778,²⁶ consistent with his having been born around 1761. He rose to Cornet in 1780,²⁷ to Lieutenant in 1781,²⁸ and to Captain in 1798.²⁹ However, in 1800, for some undisclosed reason, he was reduced to Quartermaster³⁰ and by 1805 was retired on half-pay as Quartermaster in

the 87th Regiment of Foot.³¹

The clinching evidence that the Robert Waugh described above was identical with Robert Wauch of Foxhall is to be found in the inventory of Wauch's personal estate drawn up after his death in 1817.³² The last item in the inventory reads:

Half pay due to Mr Wauch as a Reduced Quartermaster in the 87 Regiment of foot -----17.17..

The entry leaves no room for doubt over Wauch's identity, even though very little more is known about his life. The evidence indicates that he purchased Foxhall from Patrick Wishart around 1812,³³ and there is one isolated record suggesting that before then he might have lived at Easternewton,³⁴ a small estate not far from Foxhall. However, an attempt to follow that line of inquiry proved fruitless.

Because Robert Wauch died intestate, the Edinburgh Commissary Court appointed his widow, 'Mrs Charlotte Edwards alias Wauch' as Executrix.³⁵ As we have already seen, her son, Captain Robert Andrew Wauch, became the proprietor of Foxhall, and Charlotte later moved to Edinburgh³⁶ where she remained until her death in 1847.³⁷

We now come to the crux of the matter; the assertion that it was a dispute within the Wauchope family over shares in their estates that led 'Robert Wauchope' to become 'Robert Wauch'.

The court presiding over disputes of this kind was the Court of Session, Scotland's highest civil court established in 1532. Fortunately, the court records, or at least comprehensive reports of the decisions of the court, are in the public domain and freely accessible. Over almost three centuries from the early 1500s to the early 1800s the court ruled on several cases involving the Wauchopes of Niddrie Marischal, the most notable being one regarding the rights to the barony of Lochture in Roxburghshire which came before the court in 1683.³⁸ We need not go into the details here but the case has no bearing on the matter with which we are concerned. An earlier case, heard in 1598 and involving Robert Wauchope 7th of Niddrie Marischal, his deceased son, Archibald, and the Laird of Edmonstone, an estate near Niddrie Marischal, is similarly irrelevant.³⁹ During the 18th century there

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were a few minor cases involving a Wauchope as plaintiff or defendant but none had anything to do with Robert Wauch.

Without any dispute or court decision to provide a reason for Robert to have changed his name from 'Wauchope' to 'Wauch', which in any case would have been irrational as it would have diminished rather than enhanced his status, there must be a strong inference that it is a myth. We know that when Wauch joined the Army in 1778, at about sixteen years of age, he was recorded as 'Waugh', and the most likely explanation is that it, or possibly 'Wauch', was also his birth name. Because Waugh and Wauch are homophones, there was a tendency to spell the name with a 'g' unless directed otherwise.

Finally, if Robert was a 'Wauch' or a 'Waugh' all along, why did his son, Robert Andrew Wauch, name his estate *Wauchope*? Was there really some undiscovered connection with the Wauchopes of Niddrie Marischal, even if it were well in the past? Did Captain Wauch, on coming to New South Wales, decide to raise his status in colonial society by indirectly associating himself with a powerful Scottish family? Or was it simply, as first suggested, *Wauch's Hope*?

Whatever the case, it is interesting to see how he was described in the inscription on his headstone:

*Robert Andrew Wauch
of Foxhall Scotland, Captain
of the 48th Regiment of Foot*

It seems that at the end, for the family at least, the connection with Foxhall was more important than that with Wauchope, and that any claim to the lands of Niddrie-Marischal lay in the imagination of others.

Tony Dawson

Endnotes

- ¹ NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Death Certificate Reg. No. 1866/004800.
- ² 'England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975,' index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/J31L-K29>), Robert Andrew Waugh, 12 May 1787.
- ³ *The London Gazette* 24 November 1803 #15648 p.1634.
- ⁴ *The London Gazette* 7 February 1807 #15998 p.158.
- ⁵ *War Office Records: Robert Andrew Wauch* [UK National Archives, Ref: WO 25_777_77].
- ⁶ *The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1817*. Vol. 10 Parts 1 & 2 p.317. Edinburgh: Printed by James Ballantyne and Co., for Archibald

Constable and Co., 1821.

- ⁷ James Bridges. *View of the Political State of Scotland, at Michaelmas 1811 with a Supplement exhibiting Votes at the General Election, in 1812*. Supplement p.44. Edinburgh: Peter Hill & Archibald Constable & Co., 1813.
- ⁸ *Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society*. Vol. 4 p.4. Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart, 1829; *Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society* Vol.4 Part 2 p.588. Edinburgh: Adam Black, 1823.
- ⁹ *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. Vol. 22 July–December 1827 p.766.
- ¹⁰ *The London Gazette* 15 May 1835 #19270 p.946.
- ¹¹ *The Sydney Monitor* 19 March 1836 p.2.
- ¹² *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* 20 May 1837 p.4.
- ¹³ Land and Property Information NSW: Old System Records: Grants and Purchases Register SN 73/139, 73/171 and 73/172.
- ¹⁴ *The Australian* 27 May 1841 p.1.
- ¹⁵ *Empire* 19 July 1854 p.3.
- ¹⁶ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 21 March 1865 p.1.
- ¹⁷ *The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser* 6 December 1866 p.4.
- ¹⁸ *The Hastings Shire Gazette and General Advertiser* 25 September 1940 p.7.
- ¹⁹ *The Hastings Shire Gazette and General Advertiser* 2 October 1940 p.4.
- ²⁰ *The Hastings Shire Gazette and General Advertiser* 4 December 1940 p.2
- ²¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 29 April 1949 p.2.
- ²² *Hastings Shire Gazette* 21 November 1957 p.15.
- ²³ *ibid* p.1.
- ²⁴ John Burke and John Bernard Burke. *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*. Vol. 2 pp.1538–1539. London: Henry Colburn, 1847.
- ²⁵ James Paterson. *Scottish Surnames; a Contribution to Genealogy* pp.20–42. Edinburgh: James Stillie, 1866.
- ²⁶ *The London Gazette* 18 July 1778 #11893 p.1.
- ²⁷ *The London Gazette* 16 May 1780 #12084 p.1.
- ²⁸ *The London Gazette* 8 September 1781 #12223 p.1.
- ²⁹ *The London Gazette* 1 December 1798 #15085 p.1154.
- ³⁰ *The London Gazette* 9 August 1800 #15283 p.913.
- ³¹ A List of all the Officers of the Army and Royal Marines on Full and Half Pay. 53rd Edn. p.462 & 494. War Office, 1805.
- ³² *Edinburgh Sheriff Court Inventories: 1818* Wauch, Robert [Ref: SC70/1/17] ScotlandsPeople online database.
- ³³ James Bridges *Op. cit.*
- ³⁴ *The Caledonian Mercury* 22 October 1807.
- ³⁵ *Edinburgh Commissary Court: 1818* Wauch, Robert [Ref: CC8/8/144] ScotlandsPeople online database.
- ³⁶ *Pigot & Co.'s New Commercial Directory of Scotland for 1825-6* p.48. London: J. Pigot and Co.
- ³⁷ *The Edinburgh Gazette* 30 April 1847 #5639 p.253.
- ³⁸ William Maxwell Morrison. *The Decisions of the Court of Session from its Institution until the Separation of the Court into Two Divisions in the Year 1808*. Vol. 29–30 pp. 12949–12958. Edinburgh: Archibald Constable and Company, 1811.
- ³⁹ William Maxwell Morrison. *The Decisions of the Court of Session from its Institution until the Separation of the Court into Two Divisions in the Year 1808*. Vol. 11–12 p. 4661. Edinburgh: Archibald Constable and Company, 1811.

Placenames in the media

Our new column in the *Placenames Australia* will feature links to interesting items on placenames which have appeared in the media. We will accompany each web address with a brief description of the piece. We hope you enjoy this new resource and find it useful. Our first batch of placename stories comes from previous radio broadcasts of the ABC's erstwhile program *Lingua Franca*:

The Notebooks of William Dawes

(Ross Gibson)

William Dawes's two notebooks on the language of the Aboriginal people with whom he conversed during his stay in Sydney in 1788, provide ample indication of the 'puzzlement and wonder that circulated after the indigenous and the incursive cultures collided'. It includes some commentary on Indigenous placenames.

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/linguafranca/2012-08-18/4204560>

Naming places on and around Kangaroo Island

(Joshua Nash)

Matthew Flinders named Kangaroo Island in 1802 when, after spending four months on board HMS *Investigator*, he and his crew were pleased to find fresh water and meat

aplenty there, in the form of kangaroos. More recently, Joshua Nash has been studying the names of places on and around Kangaroo Island and shares his discoveries.

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/linguafranca/naming-places-on-and-around-kangaroo-island/3072358>

Naming the Land... (Jane Simpson)

Linguist Prof. Jane Simpson on the differences between Indigenous and European ways of naming places and what was lost with the disappearance of Indigenous placenames.

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/linguafranca/naming-the-land/3540840#transcript>

Rude Place Names (Edward Hurst)

Relishing the names of places that are either rude or crude, when said or read in English, is the inspiration for a small collection of books on the subject, providing—according to its authors—a means to promote world toleration and harmony, as well as linguistic merriment.

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/linguafranca/rude-place-names/2951288#transcript>

Placenames Puzzle Number 50

Animal:

The clues reveal placenames of towns whose names contain reference to some type of animal i.e. anything alive. Clues marked with a question mark (?) have a cryptic element. Disregard spelling. (Watch for Vegetable and Mineral themes in future issues.)

e.g. (QLD) Where sandflies indicate..... Midge Point

1. (WA) A primate; Miss Farrow.
2. (TAS) Marine pachyderm
3. (NSW) Ex-PM's eyrie
4. (SA) Scottish chicken and leek soup
5. (VIC) No account William Cody?
6. (VIC) Fortified wine for those at the bottom of the garden
7. (QLD) Wedgetails grow here, perhaps

8. (VIC) The monarch's Mr Richard
9. (NT) Black-necked stork
10. (NSW, TAS) The head of a flightless bird?
11. (TAS) Crustaceans grow on these, maybe
12. (VIC) Milkers
13. (NSW, QLD, TAS, VIC, WA) Forest where corvids live
14. (SA) Boomer/ape crossbreed
15. (QLD) An ice pack for round the neck?
16. (WA) A herding dog
17. (NT) Sounds like mother and son
18. (TAS) Batman's adversary
19. (VIC) Sheep herder's accommodation
20. (VIC) Is Miss Dickinson a bovine?

Fun with Words Group, Westleigh Probus Club

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Monkey Mia | 6. Port Fairy | 11. Crab Tree | 16. Collie |
| 2. Sea Elephant | 7. Eagle Farm | 12. Cowes | 17. Maranboy |
| 3. Hawkes Nest | 8. Queenscliff | 13. Ravenswood | 18. Penguin |
| 4. Cockaleechie | 9. Jabitru | 14. Kangarilla | 19. Shepherds Flat |
| 5. Buffalo | 10. Emu Heights | 15. Chinchilla | 20. Cowangie |

Become a Supporting Member!

We realise that not everyone who wishes to support the Australian National Placenames Survey can do so by carrying out toponymic research and supplying information for our database. There IS another way — become a supporting member of Placenames Australia! In doing so, you'll help the Survey and its volunteer researchers by providing infrastructure support. In return, you'll have the assurance that you'll be helping ensure the continued existence of this prestige national project, and we'll guarantee to keep you in touch by posting you a printed copy of this quarterly newsletter.

The Survey has no funding of its own — it relies on the generosity of its supporters, both corporate and individual. We will try to maintain our current mailing list, as long as we can; in the long term, priority will be given to Supporting Members of the association, to our volunteer research friends, to public libraries, history societies and media organisations.

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Contributions

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[<editor@anps.org.au>](mailto:editor@anps.org.au)

Supporting photographs or other illustrations are greatly appreciated.

Closing dates for submissions are:

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