

# 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



## Tracking down the elusive cogie

A report from Jan Tent



Figure 1: Dead Dog Cogie in flood, 2007 (photo: Jan Johnson)

There are several indigenous terms used as generics in Australian naming practice. Of those, *billabong* ('a river branch that forms a backwater or stagnant pool') and *bombora* ('an area of large sea waves breaking over a submerged rock shelf, reef, or sand bank') are the best known, and are used all over the country. However, some are not widely known, perhaps because they only have localised usage. They include: *yarp* ('lake' in WA), *cowal* ('small lake, swampy hollow' in NSW), *warrambool* ('watercourse (overflow channel), stream' in NSW), *vari* ('stream' in SA), and *gnamma hole* ('rockhole' in WA).

Our colleague David Nash previously considered

the origin of *cowal*, presenting a paper entitled 'Examining the name element/feature type *cowal*' to an ANPS workshop in 2008. David concluded the word was of Aboriginal origin (from the Wiradjuri language); however, he also explored the notion that it was derived from Scottish *kyle* 'narrow strait, sound channel between two islands or an island and the mainland' (Gaelic *caol*). This view has had some currency: the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management notes on its placename website that Cowal Creek in Cape York is named after Cowal Creek in NSW and that *cowal* 'is of Scottish origin and is not Aboriginal'.<sup>1</sup>

I recently stumbled upon a similar conundrum when I started some research on the syntax of Australian toponyms. I was trawling through the Gazetteer of Australia and came across *The Cogie*, *Native Dog Cogie* and *Dead Dog Cogie*, all of which refer to the same feature (lat. -33° 18', long. 146° 26'), a few kilometres south-east of Lake Cargelligo and designated as a DEPRESSION. According to local folklore, it was initially known as *Native Dog Cogie* or *Wild Dog Cogie* because of the abundance of dingos to be found around it. After they were poisoned or shot, the depression became known as *Dead Dog Cogie*; later, it was referred to simply as *The Cogie*.

Lake Cargelligo is a small service centre in the Riverina district about 590 km west of Sydney. The township

*continued on page 4*

**In this issue:** Tracking down the elusive cogie – 1 • From the Editor – 2 • Warrell Creek – 3

Nevertire – 9 • CGNA Report - South Australia – 10 • Out & About: the South Coast of Western Australia – 11

## From the Editor



There's been greater-than-usual excitement around the ANPS office this month, as results for the two annual Awards came in (see below). Entries for both awards were highly commended by the judges; indeed, the judges were impressed by the quality of all the entries. Both prizes will be offered again next year, and we look forward to receiving more submissions of this quality.

We're also looking forward to seeing many of you

at the ANPS Workshop in Brisbane on 5 September, followed by the PA AGM. Both will be held at Landcentre, 867 Main St, Woolloongabba. It would be helpful for catering purposes if you could let the Director know if you're able to attend.

We sadly note the passing of two long-time supporters of the Survey. Professor [Bruce Bennett](#) and Dr [Ruth Wajnryb](#) both encouraged our work. Bruce helped through his academic contacts in Canberra; and Ruth promoted the Survey through her book *Australian Place Name Stories*. They'll both be sadly missed.

**David Blair**

## And the winners are...

### Murray Chapman Award 2012

The Geographical Names Board of NSW has announced that

[David Nash](#)

has won the 2012 Award of \$5000 for his paper  
[Comitative Placenames in Central New South Wales](#)

### Placenames Australia Award 2012

Hornsby Shire Historical Society in NSW has won the inaugural \$1000 PA Award, in recognition of the quality of its research proposal

[Bridging the Gap: Rural Hornsby Grows into Hornsby Shire \(1886-1906\)](#)

## Letter to the Editor

The lead article in the March 2012 Newsletter, 'A Hundred Years of Change', caught my interest.

Although I grew up in Melbourne and was aware of some of the name changes described in the article, my curiosity derives from some family history work I have been doing in retirement.

With the advent of Google Maps (and Bing and NearMap and so on) family tree software has embraced mapping as a graphical means of adding locational material to the normal items of birth, death and marriage (and the occasional scandal) that we record.

Some of the software is very good, but debate rages about how to best record places in text. For example, should I record Hurstville as 'Hurstville, New South Wales, Australia' or 'Hurstville, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia', the latter forming a hierarchy whereas the former is more akin to how I would address a letter.

The other problem that flows from your article is more concerned with Europe, but no less real. Towns, cities, countries have all transmogrified with successive wars and power grabs—some have even moved (as it were) as rebuilding sometimes shifts the centroids of places.

The point of writing? Well, some of your readers might also share this interest, have some opinions, as might your learned colleagues. I doubt there is an 'absolutely correct' way of recording places, but a good airing might get some views that we could share.

Regards

**Paul Blair**

Canberra

*From the Editor:* Paul's topic is one which many of our readers will have views on—particularly, I suspect, our colleagues in CGNA. Do let us know of your thoughts on this; we'll pass them on to Paul, or print a discussion in a succeeding issue.

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Editor: David Blair  
c/- ANPS, Linguistics Department  
MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY NSW 2109

# Warrell Creek

In our March 2009 issue, ANPS researcher Geoff Minett reported on his attempts to trace the naming history of Warrell Creek. *Warrell Creek* is now the formally assigned name of a river in northern NSW, which joins the Nambucca River near the coast. (It is also the name of a locality in the district). But when Crown Surveyor Clement Hodgkinson travelled through this district in March 1841, he claimed (and recorded on his map) that the stream was called *Gurravembi* by the local Aboriginal people; and the stream was referred to as *Gurravembi Creek* for many years.

So why was *Gurravembi Creek* displaced by *Warrell Creek*? Was it in order to commemorate a local dignitary? Was it linked in any way with Warrill Creek in SE Queensland, or with the locality of Warral near Tamworth in NSW? Or was the new name, like the old, also derived from a word in the Aboriginal language of the region?

Geoff has let us know he's made some progress with the search, so here's the story as we understand it so far.

Four years before Hodgkinson surveyed the district, the area had been traversed by a William Scott. He took out a cedar logging lease there, along the waterway later noted by Hodgkinson as the Gurravembi; and Scott named the lease as the Werral Run. In 1844, a Charles Ducat applied for part of the Werral Run, defined as that part being '... north of Werral Creek'. As a result of the 1861 Crown Lands Acts, land holdings were reformed and cadastral boundaries began to be determined; the parish of Warrell in the County of Raleigh, Land District Kempsey, was named by Government surveyor Ernst (or Ernest) Herborn. By the 1890s, maps were recording *Warrell Creek* as the name of the village and the stream, rather than *Gurravembi Creek*.

When the State Government planned to open a railway station there in July 1919, *Warrell Creek* was the name chosen, to match the name of the parish, the school and the post office. Government archives reveal that the origin of the name was unknown: the records note that 'the name of the Parish may have been the surname of a settler or other person, or a corruption of the Aboriginal word *Warral*'. The listing of NSW railway station names by C.A. Irish gives the origin of Warrell Creek as 'Warrell = bee, honey', but with no supporting information.

More recent information seems to confirm that the toponym is in fact derived from the local language. The Gumbaynggir Dictionary identifies *wirraal* with Warrell Creek, and also gives the meaning 'black duck'. (The

dictionary does not list *gurravembi*, even though there is a tradition that the word was a local Aboriginal term for 'wild blackberry'). The strong likelihood is that Scott in the early 1840s and Ducat in 1844 derived their Werral Run and Werral Creek from *wirraal*, and that by the time of Herborn's arrival the variant form *Warrell* was well established.

There is no evidence for Warrell Creek being named in honour of a local dignitary or of any link to other places in Queensland or NSW—we have to conclude that the most likely origin is the Gumbaynggir name for the stream, possibly because of its being a habitat for the Pacific black duck, *Anas superciliosa*. All that remains is the mystery of *Gurravembi*...

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**Geoff Minett** is the research officer at Mary Boulton Pioneer Cottage and Museum, Macksville NSW.

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## Placenames in the News

Toponymic matters have featured in the Australian print media lately. In May this year, letter writers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* appeared to be responding to our tongue-in-cheek article in the March issue on gentile toponyms, when they suggested *Walers* or *Walians* for residents of NSW. And readers of Fairfax newspapers at the end of June would have been delighted to see the 'Wordplay' column of cryptic crossword guru and all-round wordsmith David Astle, when he interviewed our Director, Jan Tent, and gave a delightful roundup of Australian placename enigmas.



# Tracking the elusive...

...from page 1

is at the southern end of the eponymous lake. The traditional landowners of the region are the Wiradjuri and Ngiyambaa people. The first European name for the lake was bestowed by John Oxley, Surveyor-General of NSW, on July 26, 1817: 'The first lake seen yesterday was named the Regent's Lake, in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent'. However, in his survey of the district in 1836, Surveyor-General Major Thomas Mitchell renamed it *Cudjallagong* after the local name, said to mean 'lake' or 'pertaining to lake' (*Dusts of Time* 2).

The first European settler in the district was Francis Oakes who took up the 'Gagellaga' run in 1841, and renamed it 'Cargelligo' in 1848. A town-site was reserved in 1850 but settlement did not really proceed until gold was discovered near the south-west side of the lake in 1873. Mining was abandoned by 1831 because returns were not economically viable. In 1902, the flow of the Lachlan River was regulated in order to redistribute water down-river by transforming Lake Cargelligo into a water storage area. In 1919 the township of Cargelligo was renamed Lake Cargelligo (*Dusts of Time* 6).

The entire region around the lake is extremely flat, and thus the lake is quite shallow (3-4 metres in depth). It is surrounded by circular depressions or basins that filled with water during floods prior to the construction of the weir. Indeed, there is evidence from aboriginal habitation sites around some of these basins that they habitually held water. Nowadays they rarely contain water. When Thomas Mitchell passed through the district he observed the 'remarkable character of the lakes', noting that they

...were nearly all circular or oval, and that [they had] a very regularly curved ridge... In three of them the water was salt, and the greater number had no communication with the river; but between it and the others there was a narrow creek or gully, but accessible only to the highest floods. The northern margin of one of the salt lakes consisted of a bank of white sand on which grew thickly a kind of pine, different from the trees around. The

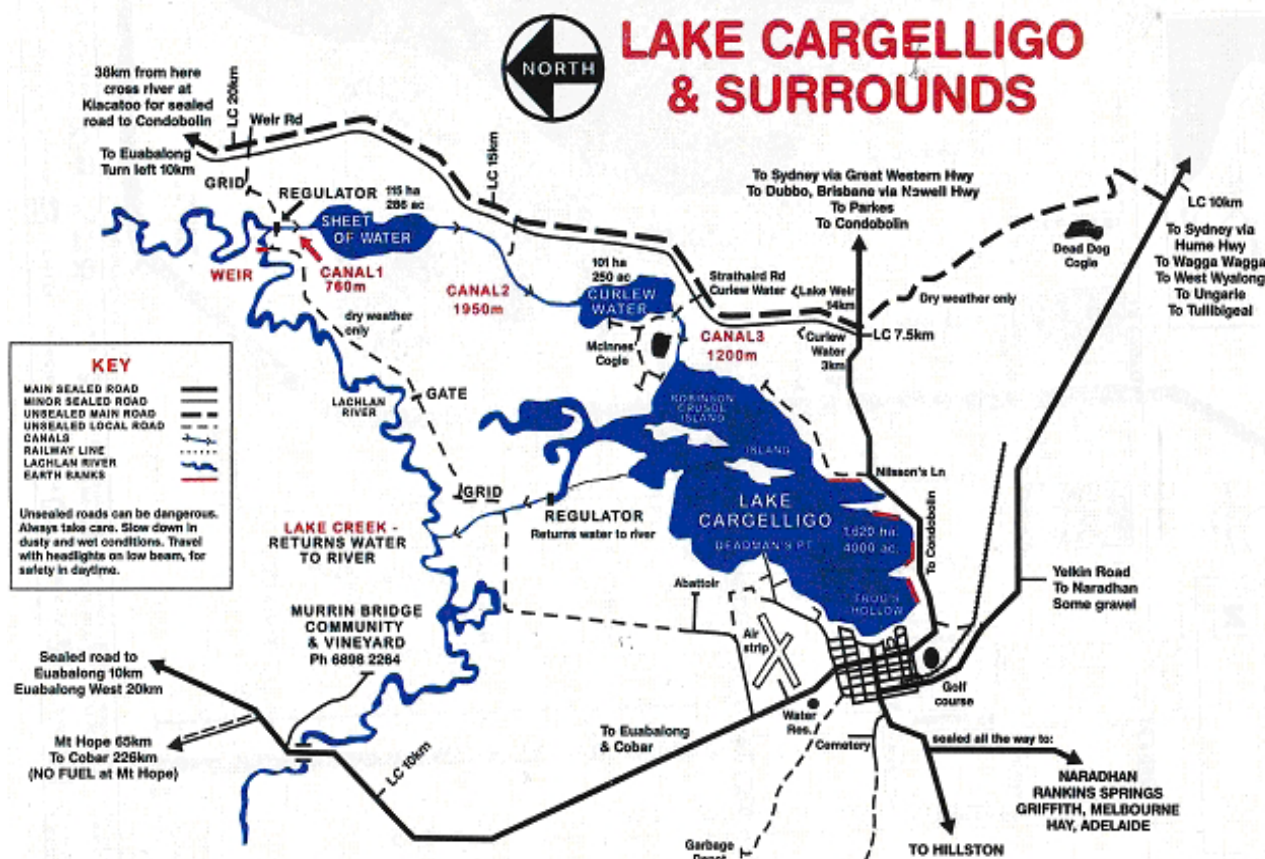


Figure 2: Lake Cargelligo district map (see Dead Dog Cogie, upper right)

...cogie

channels between the river and the lakes seemed neither to belong to the original arrangement of watercourses, nor to anabranches of the rivers; for they frequently extended upwards in directions opposed to that of the river's course. The fact being established that some of these lakes have no obvious connection with the river, it becomes probable that they are the remains of what the surface was before the fluvial process began to carry off its waters.

Although the word is unknown in surrounding townships, the depressions or basins around Lake Cargelligo are known locally as ‘cogies’. For example, the *Condobolin Lachlander* of 1902 used the term when it reported on the damming of the Lachlan River:

All around the lake [Lake Cargelligo] are large basins or coogees [sic], capable of holding vast quantities of water, some of which, strange to say, through being protected by high banks which excluded flood water, have never contained any water.

and further on,

From The Curlew (which by the way is one of the several coogees that has never contained any water), number 3 cutting commences.<sup>2</sup>

Another cogie, between Curlew Water and the lake's eastern shore, is variously known as *McInnes Cogie* or *McInnes Basin* (see map, Figure 2 above).

The Secretary of the Lake Cargelligo & District Historical Society, Jan Johnson, reports that there are two cogies close to Lake Cargelligo, McInnes's Cogie and Wild Dog Cogie. She maintains that cogies are part of the Lachlan River water system and in good times held water for a short while; they are large round depressions and very boggy when wet. Jan and her husband, Steve, leased Dead Dog Cogie during the 1990s and used it as a pasture for their draught horses. She declares that the cogies grow nice feed.

The NSW Geographical Names Board register reveals that there is also a *Cogie* (HOMESTEAD) (between Trida and Roto), a *Cogie Creek* (STREAM) that runs through the property, and a *Cogie* parish.<sup>3</sup>

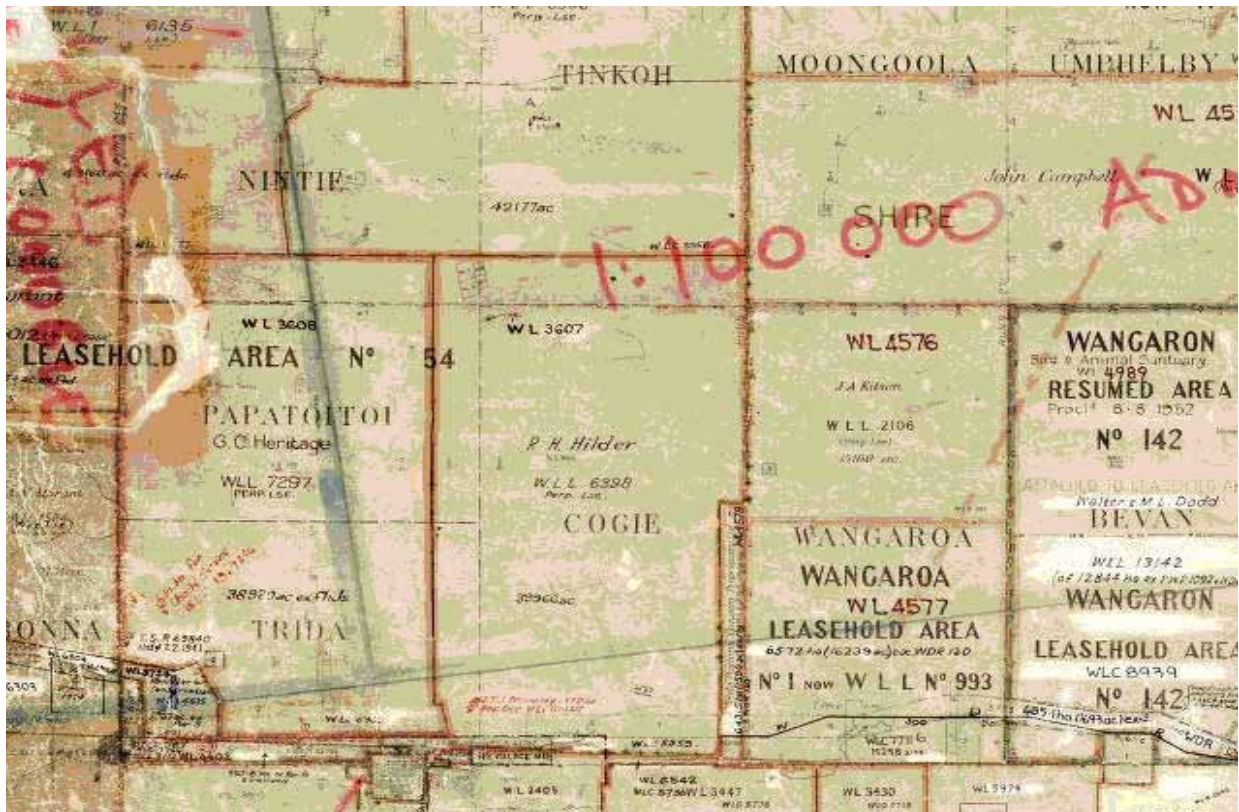


Figure 3: Cogie leasehold

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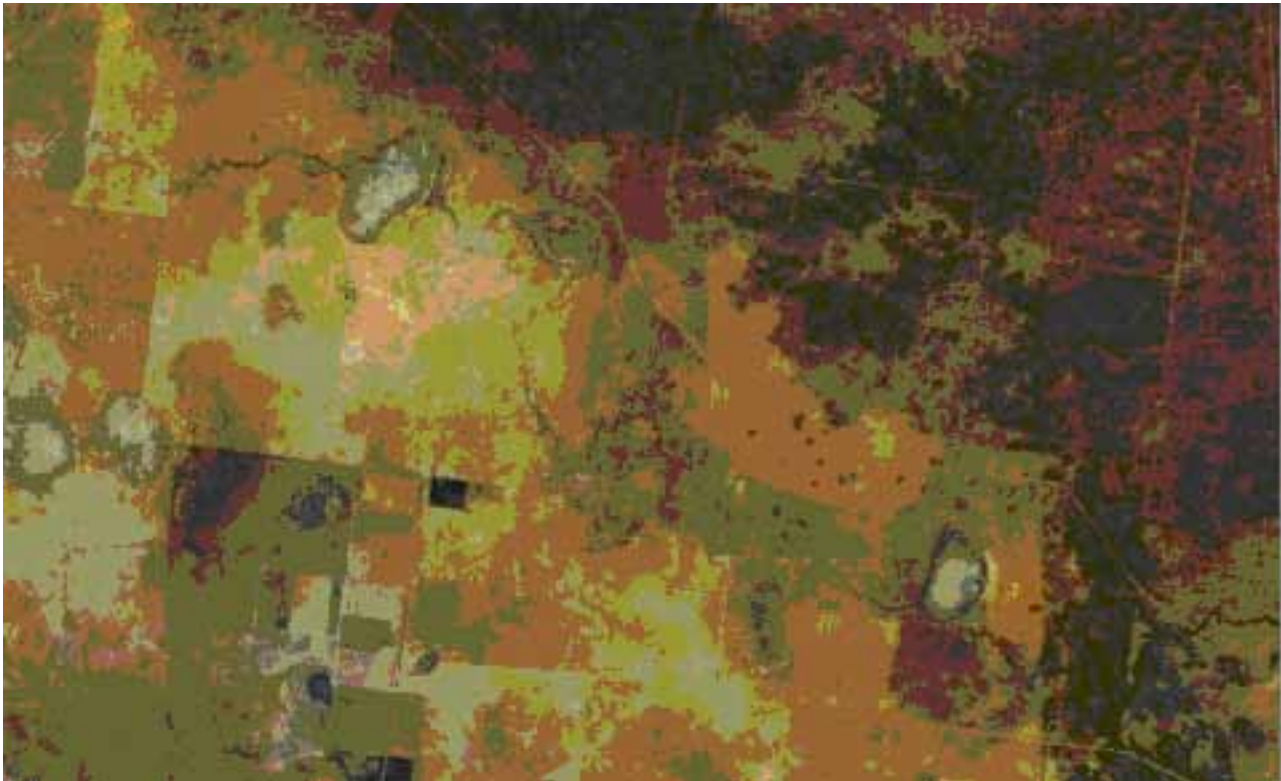


Fig 4: Cogie Creek (notice the dry cogies along its course) (Source: Google Earth)

*Cogie* is not a geographic feature-name currently listed by CGNA (Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia 1996), the NSW GNB (Geographical Names Board 2009), or ANPS (Blair 2009). Although *cogie* has an extremely localised usage, it is nevertheless comparable with *cowal* which does appear as a generic in standard lists. So *cogie*, one might think, should be considered for official recognition as a feature term by CGNA and ANPS at least, if for no other reason than that Dead Dog Cogie appears on official maps<sup>4</sup> and is listed in the *Gazetteer of Australia*. However, for this to transpire the origin of the term must be determined. Is it an indigenous term or introduced?

As mentioned above, the traditional landowners of the region are the Wiradjuri and Ngiyampaa people, so my search began by looking at their languages as a source for the term *cogie*. Tamsin Donaldson is the prime authority on the Ngiyampaa language, but none of her publications reveal any lexical items that could be candidates. Somewhat more promising terms are found in Wiradjuri. Grant and Rudder (2005) list: *gudyi* /gudɪ/ 'bucket, basin' and *gugi* 'basin or shallow vessel, a bucket (of bark)'. To this can be added Günther's (1892) *guggé* 'any kind of vessel'. Since Wiradjuri has no /k/ or /əʊ/ sounds, *gudyi*, *gugi*, or *guggé* may be interpreted as /kəʊgi/ or /ko:gi/ by an English speaker. However, these forms only refer to basins, shallow vessels or buckets, and there is no current evidence of any metaphorical extension of the meaning to cover basin-like features.

Jan Johnson reports that a local indigenous woman told Jan that her mother was born on Cogie Station at Trida but that she didn't think the name was indigenous. I interviewed the current owner of the station, but he has no idea where the name originates or what it means. Indeed the manager of the station told me everyone on the station refers to the many cogies on the property as *gilgais* or simply *swamps*. So, *cogie* (DEPRESSION) is used parochially in the Lake Cargelligo district. Moreover, the evidence thus far does not conclusively indicate an indigenous etymology for the term.

So, are there alternative possible sources? The most logical starting point would be the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). It cites **cogie** or **coggie** /'ko:gi/ as 'a Scottish term referring to a small cogue; a small wooden bowl; the contents of such a vessel', **cogie/coggie** being a diminutive form of cog. Its origin is uncertain. The OED entry for

## ...cogie

**cogue** or **cog** /kəʊg/ claims it is chiefly used in Scotland, with the earliest citation from 1568, and denotes:

1. (Sc.) A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, used in milking cows or ewes, and for other purposes.  
The *cogue* or *cogie* now or recently used in the south of Scotland is 12 inches deep, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom, narrowing to 15 at the top, with three polished iron hoops, and one of the staves continued as an upright handle.
2. A small drinking-vessel or cup, of wood; also †a cogueful, a 'dram'.
3. A dry measure.

Now how does all this relate to our placename element *cogie*? The link comes from *Place-Names of Kinross-shire*. Under the headword **Cogfauld** we find the following:

Sc. *cog* 'a wooden vessel, made of staves and girded with metal bands, used in milking cows, carrying water, or in drinking or eating'. It is not clear what the exact significance might be of this word in combination with Sc *fauld* 'fold, pen; enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation, small field'. It may refer to the shape of the piece of land originally attached to the small-holding of the name. It is a rare element in Scottish place-names, but compare **Cog Rig**, **Cogbrae**, **Coghill**, and the strangely named **Bride's Coggie**, containing the diminutive of *cog*. This last is the name of a bog in Glen Clova.

Glen Clova is in the Angus foothills of the Grampian Mountains in Scotland. By the roadside just east of the Gella Bridge is the round depression called *Bride's Coggie*. The feature is described in Dorward (91):

A cog is a Scots word for a wooden pail or bowl, and the landscape-feature here referred to is a large circular bit of marshland: it was at one time fertile, and traditionally was used for growing corn, the crop being given as a bride's tocher or dowry. A more likely possibility is that the 'coggie' was at one time used for retting flax.



*Fig 5: Bride's Coggie (Image taken from Google Earth street view)*

So where does this leave us? It seems that we have two possible interpretations of *cogie*: one posits a Wiradjuri origin, the other a Scots etymology. The evidence for each, however, leaves something to be desired at this stage: phonetic similarity is never sufficient to confirm an interpretation. The next step must be to establish a historical connection between one of the forms, either the Wiradjuri or the Scots, and the local situation. Is there documentary evidence that *Cogie Station* at Trida was first taken up by a Scottish immigrant? Can we identify any extended use of the Wiradjuri words to refer to ground features? And in either case, can we find evidence that links the original phonetic form with an act of placenaming at Trida or near Lake Cargelligo? Such are the requirements of toponymic research; and the case of *cogie* makes it abundantly clear that both linguistics and history are essential disciplines within toponymic studies.

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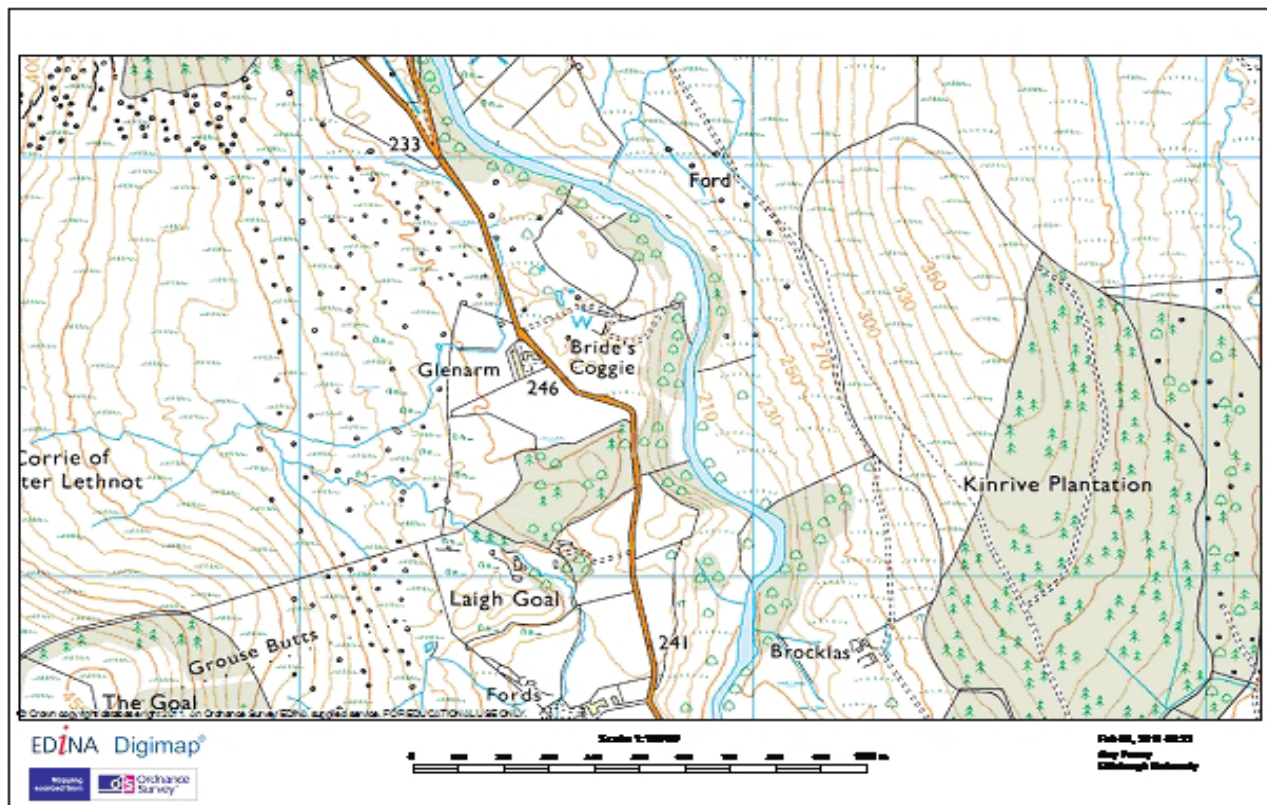


Fig 6: Ordnance Survey Map of Bride's Coggie area (Courtesy of Guy Puzey, University of Edinburgh)

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## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup><http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/property/placenames/details.php?id=8587>.
- <sup>2</sup>The article also refers to "McInnes' basin".
- <sup>3</sup>The Mossgiel county map 1937 shows *Cogie Parish*. Cogie Creek runs along its southern border and flows towards the village of Trida.
- <sup>4</sup>For example: *Lake Cargelligo* topographic map, and *Cargelligo 8131 1:100000* map (NSW Land & Property Information).
- <sup>5</sup>See for example, Donaldson 1977, 1980, 1999, and 2002.
- <sup>6</sup>This is currently being compiled with the aid of a grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) under the project title *Scottish Toponymy in Transition: Progressing County Surveys of the Place-Names of Scotland*. The entry for Cogfauld was kindly supplied by Dr Simon Taylor, of the Department of Celtic and Gaelic Studies at the University of Glasgow. He is also Editor of the *Journal of Scottish Name Studies*.



# Nevertire

...a very small town with a very large placename sign. **Nevertire**, located on the Mitchell Highway 526km from Sydney, has a population of just under 350 and the writer Henry Lawson is said to have described it as 'the edge of the Great Grey Plain'.<sup>1</sup> A railway line was opened between Dubbo and **Nevertire** in 1882 and a village

White men usually had a native guide to accompany them on their travels. On one occasion the white man, in trying to establish the size of the plain enquired of his guide 'Good way you, this fellow plain'. The reply was 'Good way you never that fellow tired'. It is said that the plain henceforth went by the name



*photo: Joan Scott*

grew up serving as a railhead handling large amounts of wool, livestock and copper ore, although this decreased once the branch line to Warren was opened in 1898. **Nevertire** was proclaimed a town in 1885.<sup>2</sup>

The 32,000 acre property **Nevertire**, some 10km south of the village, was taken up in 1852<sup>3</sup>, but we may never know exactly how it acquired its name. The name may have been derived from an Aboriginal word, and the property lies within the Wangaaypuwan language area of the Ngiyampaa people.

Placenames such as Nevertire seem to demand that explanatory anecdotes be produced. And true to form, two folktales have survived. One is suggested in the 'reminiscences' of Edward Readford:

**Nevertire** from the implication that it was almost endless. Another version is that a white man travelling across the plain asked his guide to make a fire. The guide replied that he was too tired. The traveller said 'I am not tired', whereupon the guide rejoined 'White man never tired'.<sup>4</sup>

Perhaps someone can shed more light on this intriguing placename.

**Joyce Miles**

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.smh.com.news/new-south-wales/nevertire>

<sup>2</sup> R.M. Brennan, *Across the Black Soil Plains – A History of the Warren District*, 1988, p.179

<sup>3</sup> Information supplied by Mrs J. Dern

<sup>4</sup> Brennan, op. cit. p.178

*We've asked our colleagues in the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia to let us know from time to time what they're involved in. This time we hear from*

## The Geographical Names Unit of South Australia

*as Maria Vassallo, Supervisor in the GNU, keeps us up-to-date.*

The GNU works under the Geographical Names Act 1991, administered by the Surveyor-General on behalf of the Minister for Transport & Infrastructure. We are responsible for maintaining the official State Gazetteer (placenames) and suburb datasets for use by all. We name natural features and some cultural ones such as major bridges or buildings but do not name roads or local government areas and their parks.

Sounds simple; but what does this really mean? Basically we can split the work into three main parts.

1. Assess and action applications from the general public, government agencies, emergency service organisation etc regarding the naming, renaming or dual naming of a place or assigning / altering suburbs.
2. Maintain the State Gazetteer by making it more spatially accurate, correcting spellings, adding variant spellings or by updating any of the other 30 odd fields in the dataset.
3. Improve the State Gazetteer by gathering names from old maps, plans, books, information from the general public and by reinstating traditional Aboriginal placenames where appropriate.

Currently I'm working on several exciting projects to enhance the relevance / accuracy of the Gazetteer.

I'm working with Kurna (Adelaide Plains), Narrunga (Yorke Peninsula) and Wirangu (Far West Coast) peoples to reinstate their traditional Aboriginal names. You can view the work we've achieved with the Kurna people at

[www.kurnaplacenames.com](http://www.kurnaplacenames.com)

I'm also developing 'suburb' boundaries for the non-local government areas of the South Australia to ensure everyone has a valid address. For us this is a huge task as nearly 2/3 of the State is not covered by local governments.

You can search a single placename on our free website [www.placenames.sa.gov.au](http://www.placenames.sa.gov.au)

or register for a free download of the entire public gazetteer as either a pipe (|) delimited text file or as a shapefile if you have a spatial system such as ArcMap.

Happy name hunting!



**Maria Vassallo**

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## Lake Eyre

*The SA Surveyor-General has recently received a request from the Arabana peoples to dual name Lake Eyre/Kati Thanda. This is how ABC News reported it:*

Indigenous leaders in South Australia's outback are pushing to return Lake Eyre to its original Aboriginal name. The Arabuna [sic] people were granted native title over nearly 69,000 square kilometres of land in South Australia's north last week, including all of Lake Eyre. The Federal Court decision gives them more say over what happens on their land.

Arabana chairman Aaron Stuart says he will begin a process to change the lake's name back to its traditional indigenous name, *Kati Thanda*. He says it would be part of a healing process for his people. 'A name change back to the Arabana word would be the only rightful thing to do for the first people of that area,' he said. 'For the Arabana people, it's part of a healing process which takes time, but it gives them more identity. To me, that's true reconciliation and I just hope that the rest of Australia will get behind this and support the name change.'

The South Australian Government says there is a range of options including dual-naming rights, but the decision lies with the geographical names board.

# Out & About...

around the South Coast of WA (Part II) - with Joyce Miles

## Esperance

Between 1627 and the beginning of the 19th century there had been a number of explorers sailing in the waters off the coasts of southern and western Australia. In 1627 the Dutch explorer Francois Thijssen, mapped much of the coastline eastwards from Cape Leeuwin, referring to it as 't **Land van Pieter Nuyts** in honour of the most senior official aboard his boat 't *Gulden Zeepaerdt* (*The Golden Seahorse*).<sup>1</sup> In September 1791 France sent Rear-Admiral Antoine Raymond Joseph de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux (1739-1793) in command of the frigate *La Recherche* and another ship, *L'Espérance* under Captain Jean-Michel Huon de Kermadec, on a large-scale expedition to the Pacific which was to include the close inspection of the whole of the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to Van Diemen's Land.<sup>2</sup> In December 1792 the expedition encountered violent storms and sought shelter in a bay which d'Entrecasteaux named **Esperance Bay** (subsequently Anglicised as *Esperance*) as a tribute to *L'Espérance*, the first of the two ships to enter the bay.

Nearby islands were named after d'Entrecasteaux's ship, *La Recherche*, and are known as the **Archipelago of the Recherche**.<sup>3</sup>

The town of **Esperance**, which takes its name from **Esperance Bay**, was settled by Charles and Andrew Dempster, whose Scottish father had emigrated to the Swan River area in 1830. After several expeditions, the brothers landed at **Esperance** in 1863, opened up a stock route to Perth and leased 304,000 acres of land which they farmed.<sup>4</sup> A telegraph station was opened in 1876 and when gold was discovered in the eastern goldfields region in the 1890s a jetty was built and **Esperance** became the principal port of the goldfields. Today, after a major upgrade in 2002, it is one of the deepest ports in southern Australia and services the iron ore and the flourishing agricultural industry. The latter was enhanced in the 1960s by considerable American investment which attracted new farmers from all parts of Australia.<sup>5</sup> The name **Esperance** was gazetted in 1893.<sup>6</sup>

## Endnotes

- 1 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois\\_Thijssen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Thijssen)
- 2 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruni\\_d'Entrecasteaux](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruni_d'Entrecasteaux)
- 3 Murray, Ian and Goodchild, Brian. *A Gazetteer of Perth Suburbs and Western Australian Towns*, 2003, p.98
- 4 Birman, Wendy. *Australian Dictionary of Biography* online edition
- 5 *Beautiful South*, Cook's Tours Travel Guides, p.363
- 6 Murray and Goodchild, op. cit., p.98

## Placenames Puzzle Number 43

### Prime Ministers:

*The clues reveal placenames relating to Prime Ministers of Australia, UK, NZ (disregard spelling)*

*e.g. (ACT/SA) Person who goes angling ... Fisher*

1. (ACT/SA) Robert had trouble with a spider
2. (ACT/SA) He came on the *Endeavour*
3. (ACT/SA) Medical assistant to Mr Holmes
4. (ACT/WA) What you do with a book
5. (ACT/VIC) One of the international community service clubs
6. (ACT) One side of a leaf of a book
7. (QLD) He had an *End* in an E.M. Forster novel
8. (QLD) Putting fruit, meat, etc., into tins
9. (QLD) Othello was one
10. (NSW) A coal mine; settlement
11. (NSW) The first biblical garden
12. (NSW) To remove the skin from fruit, etc.
13. (VIC) Duke Ellington also included black and beige in the title; smaller than a mountain
14. (VIC) The admin. officer and chief executive of a town council, meadow
15. (VIC) Army rank above a captain; areas of relatively flat land
16. (VIC) Building for Christian worship, inventor of the hoist
17. (WA) China has a great one, equivalent to an imperial rod or perch
18. (WA) A testament, male heir
19. (SA/VIC) Hardy's was Egdon, pasture
20. (NSW/QLD/SA/TAS/WA) Tidings associated with Christmas, the imperial approx. equivalent of 6.35kg

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### Answers:

- |                |                  |               |            |           |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 20. Gladstone  | 16. Churchill    | 12. Peel      | 8. Canning | 4. Reid   |
| 19. Heathfield | 15. Major Plains | 11. Eden      | 7. Howard  | 3. Watson |
| 18. Wilson     | 14. Clarkefield  | 10. Pitt Town | 6. Page    | 2. Cook   |
| 17. Walpole    | 13. Brown Hill   | 9. Moore      | 5. Lyons   | 1. Bruce  |



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