Tracking down the elusive cogie

A report from Jan Tent

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’. ¹

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

*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.

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.
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…

References

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

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 gentilic 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.
LAKE CARGELLIGO & SURROUNDS

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

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.³

---

³ cogie continued on page 5

**Figure 3: Cogie leasehold**
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 *cowa* 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 maps4 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* /gʊdi/ ‘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 /ʊ/ sounds, *gudyi*, *gugi*, or *guggé* may be interpreted as /kaʊgi/ or /kɔːgi/ 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* /ˈkɔːgi/ 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
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.

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.

Fig 5: Bride’s Coggie (Image taken from Google Earth street view)
References


Günther, James (MS 6) Vocabulary of the Aboriginal dialect called Wirradhuri spoken in the Wellington District, etc., etc. of New Holland collected by James Günther. 1839. MS


Endnotes

2 The article also refers to “McInnes’ basin”.
3 The Mossgiel county map 1937 shows Cogie Parish. Cogie Creek runs along its southern border and flows towards the village of Trida.
4 For example: Lake Cargelligo topographic map, and Cargelligo 8131 1:100000 map (NSW Land & Property Information).
6 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’. A railway line was opened between Dubbo and Nevertire in 1882 and a village 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.

The 32,000 acre property Nevertire, some 10km south of the village, was taken up in 1852, 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:

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 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’.

Perhaps someone can shed more light on this intriguing placename.

Joyce Miles

Endnotes

3 Information supplied by Mrs J. Dern
4 Brennan, op. cit. p.178
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 Kaurna (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 Kaurna people at www.kaurnaplacenames.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 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

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...

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 François 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 Zeepaerd (The Golden
Seahorse).1 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’Esperance 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.2 In
December 1792 the expedition encountered violent storms
and sought shelter in a bay which d’Entrecasteaux named
Espérance Bay (subsequently Anglicised as Esperance) as
a tribute to L’Esperance, 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.3

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.4 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.5 The name Esperance
was gazetted in 1893.6

Endnotes
1 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois_Thijssen
2 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
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/SWA/TAS/WA) Tidings associated with Christmas, the imperial approx. equivalent of 6.35kg

© Joyce Miles 2012

Answers:
20. Cliffridge
16. Churchill
11. Moore
15. Moore Plains
19. Wilson
13. Wonga Hill
18. Wilson
14. Carrickhill
17. Wallpole
1. Bruce
2. Wilson
7. Howard
8. Cunningham
9. Lyons
10. Hill Town
11. Eden
12. Reid
13. Reid
4. Reid
3. Wilson
6. Pye
5. Cook
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.

Please consider carefully this invitation. If you wish to become a Member, write a cheque to Placenames Australia Inc. or arrange a bank transfer, and post this page to the Secretary at the address below.

To ensure your continued receipt of the Newsletter, even if you are unable to support ANPS by becoming a Member, please take the time to tick the appropriate box below and return this form to the Secretary.

Membership Details

Name: ........................................................................................................................................................................
Organisation (if applicable): ........................................................................................................................................
Address: ....................................................................................................................................................................
Phone: ................................... Fax: ....................................... Email: .................................................................

Date: .................................................................

Payment Details

☐ I wish to become an individual member of Placenames Australia .................. $25
☐ I wish to become an organisational/corporate member of Placenames Australia ........ $250
☐ I am unable to become a member at this time, but I would like to receive newsletters
  ○ by post OR ○ by email
☐ Please remove me from the newsletter mailing list
☐ Please note my change of address
  (new address above)

Payment Details

☐ Cheques made out to Placenames Australia Inc
  ABN 39 652 752 594
☐ Direct transfer to Bendigo Bank:
  BSB 633 108, Account 131 212 649

Please forward this form and payment to:
Dr Jan Tent, Placenames Australia
Linguistics Department
MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY NSW 2109
Fax 02 9850 9199 • Email director@anps.org.au

Contributions

Contributions for Placenames Australia are welcome. Please send all contributions to the Editor, David Blair, by email:<editor@anps.org.au>
Supporting photographs or other illustrations are greatly appreciated.

Closing dates for submissions are:
March Issue: 31 January September Issue: 31 July
June Issue: 30 April December Issue: 31 October

We say thank you to...

our corporate sponsor, the Geographical Names Board of NSW — and to the Acting Secretary of the Board, Kevin Richards. This year’s newsletters could not have been published without the support of the GNB.