



### ANPS State Victorian Committee established

We are pleased to be able to announce that a state committee of the Australian National Placenames Survey has been newly established in Victoria. The foundation members of the committee are:

\* Ian Clark (Chair), Senior Lecturer in Tourism, University of Ballarat;

\* Anita Jaroslowski (Secretary), Geographic Place Names Project Officer;

\* Keith Bell, Surveyor General and Registrar of Geographic Names;

\* Don Garden, Assoc. Professor of History at the University of Melbourne;

\* Bruce Pascoe, coordinator of the Wathawarrung Language Program;

\* Chris Richards, member of the Geographic Place Names Advisory Committee.



*ANPS Victorian Committee Chair, Ian Clark*

We look forward to being able to publish news of its initiatives in future issues of *Placenames Australia*. State and territory committees will play an increasing role in coordinating the research and outreach of the ANPS. Among other activities

they will be the primary focus for liaising with local historical societies and individual researchers, publicising the Survey's work, and seeking project funds from institutions and sponsors.

Working closely with the government-backed nomenclature authorities responsible for the technical aspects of naming in each state and territory (determining the official current names of places and the location and extent of the places designated by names) they will concentrate on fostering investigations of the cultural aspects: the successive names applied to a place, the processes and motivation for naming and renaming, and the types of names chosen.

A state committee has already been established in Western Australia, chaired by Brian Goodchild of the Department of Land Administration's Geographic Names Committee, and we hope that other jurisdictions will follow suit in the next year.

### Ram/e Head – from Cook to Cornwall to Konowee

Much has been written about Captain Cook's first sighting of land on the east coast of Australia at Point Hicks. Much less has been written about the second place he named – Ram/e Head. This article is an attempt to redress some of the imbalance. Behind the naming of Ram/e Head lies a story just as compelling as that of Point Hicks, although their stories are intertwined.

After the Endeavour came within sight of the Australian mainland in April 1770, Cook recorded in his journal that he had named "The Southernmost Point of land we had in sight" Point Hicks "because Lieut Hicks was the first who discover'd this land". Later on in the same day Cook recorded seeing "a

remarkable Point". He went on to say that "This point rises to a round hillock, very much like the Ram Head going into Plymouth Sound on which account I called it by the same name." Cook's charts of the Australian coast placed "Ram Head" between Point Hicks and Cape Howe.

When George Bass was sailing westwards along the now Victorian coast in December 1797, he was forced to shelter for 10 days near a lagoon close to a headland, that he identified in his journal as "Ram Head". This fixed the location of Cook's "Ram head" as being the prominent headland near present day

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# Ram/e Head – from Cook to Cornwall to Konowee

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Wingan Inlet. However, due to the poor weather conditions, Bass did not see Point Hicks.

After Matthew Flinders completed his circumnavigation of Australia in the *Investigator*, he published an account of his explorations in 1814. “Ram Head” was included in his chart of the South Coast near a lagoon. Ever since that time, Ram/e Head has been shown on maps of the headland near Wingan Inlet. Flinders also recorded in his book that Bass could not locate Point Hicks. Furthermore, Flinders did not include Point Hicks in his chart of the South Coast.



*Ram/e Head in Gippsland, Victoria. Photo by Chris Richards.*

For over a century, there has been much discussion about the exact location of Cook’s first landfall in Australia. Writing in *The Victorian Historical Magazine* in 1970, Captain Brett Hilder suggested that the supposed land first seen by Hicks and Cook was a cloudbank. Writing in the same magazine in 1971, Brigadier Lawrence FitzGerald suggested

that they had seen the top of Mount Raymond, near Orbost. Both writers were of the view that Cook’s “Ram head” was not Bass and Flinders’ “Ram Head”, but a headland further to the east called Little Ram/e Head.

While Hilder and FitzGerald put forward well argued cases based on navigational data, Cook’s description of “Ram head” as “a remarkable Point” best fits Bass and Flinders’ “Ram Head”, at least from the positions on the coast where I viewed them. Furthermore, in comparing photographs of the headland near Plymouth Sound in England with those of its two namesakes in Australia, our Ram/e Head appears closest in appearance. However, a comparison of the three headlands from the ocean looking back to land would need to be made, before reaching a firm conclusion. As the visual evidence may be at variance with the navigational data, there is room for further research.

Cook left England on his historic voyage from Plymouth in the county of Devon, which is located on the eastern side of Plymouth Sound. To the west of the Sound in the county of Cornwall are the parish of Rame, the village of Rame and Rame Head. When Cook used the name in Australia, he did not include the final “e”. Cook’s spelling was adopted by Bass

and Flinders and subsequently became the official version of the name used by the Surveyor General’s office and private cartographers. In 1971 the Victorian Government gazetted changes in the spelling of the names to Rame Head and Little Rame Head, to reflect the spelling used in Cornwall. Interestingly enough, the Hydrographic Office of the Royal Australian Navy wrote to the Victorian Place Names Committee at the time, saying that Admiralty charts had used the “e” spelling since 1814. However, Flinders charts of 1814 (if this is what the navy was referring to) did not include an “e”. But at some point the “e” was added, so that before 1971 the naval and civilian spellings differed.

The spelling of Ram/e has had an interesting influence on the pronunciation of the name in Australia. In Cornwall, the name is pronounced to rhyme with “same”. However, in the service towns of Cann River and Mallacoota, which are closest to the Australian headlands, the locals I spoke to (including Parks Victoria staff) pronounce Ram/e so that it rhymes with “Sam”. The local pronunciation reflects the original Australian spelling, and probably a belief that it is a descriptive name, having something to do with male sheep. Cook’s spelling may indicate that he had the same belief?

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The Cornish village of Rame is mentioned in the famous Domesday Book prepared for William the Conqueror in 1086. Domesday records that Ermenhald from Tavistock Church owned 18 goats at Rame (I had hoped that it would be sheep!). As Domesday was written in 11th century clerical Latin, there is at least a possibility that the recorded name might differ from the probable Old English (or perhaps Cornish) version in use at the time. This would obviously have a bearing on the original meaning of the word.

My initial interest in Ram/e Head was related to a search for places named after animals. For this reason, I was interested in the etymology of the word "Rame". Several placename books suggest that its origins may be found in the Old English word "hrama", or the related Old High German word "rama", both having meanings which include "a barrier" (as a headland would be). Other books say the origin of the name is obscure; in stating this one book suggests that the word might be Cornish (a Celtic language). The Oxford English Dictionary gives "rame" and "ramme" as alternative earlier spellings for "ram". Any further clarification from newsletter readers would be welcome (linguists, "Help!")

In looking at the European names applied to geographical features in Australia, it should always be

remembered that many of these features already had Indigenous names. The database of Aboriginal Placenames of Victoria prepared by Ian Clark and Toby Heydon states that the Chief Protector of Aborigines, George Augustus Robinson, recorded in 1844 that the Indigenous name for Ram/e Head was Konowee or Kouowee. As the name "Ram Head" was already in colonial use at the time, there was very little chance of it being replaced by "Konowee", particularly when Cook had bestowed the introduced name.

In considering the above, the following comments can be made:

1. Ram/e Head is the first name of a place in Britain to be transferred to Australia. However, there are earlier Dutch examples, including the former name for the continent, New Holland.
2. Ram/e Head is the first Cornish placename (meaning a placename from Cornwall, which may or may not have its origins in the Cornish language) to be transferred to Australia. Perhaps the Cornish community in Australia could recognise this link by constructing an appropriate monument on the headland?
3. The name Ram/e Head provides a toponymic link between Cook's place of departure from England, and a place close to where land was first sighted in Australia.
4. Cook's first and second placenames do not honour royalty, politicians, lords of the

admiralty or the like; he chose a second lieutenant on his ship and a headland in Cornwall.

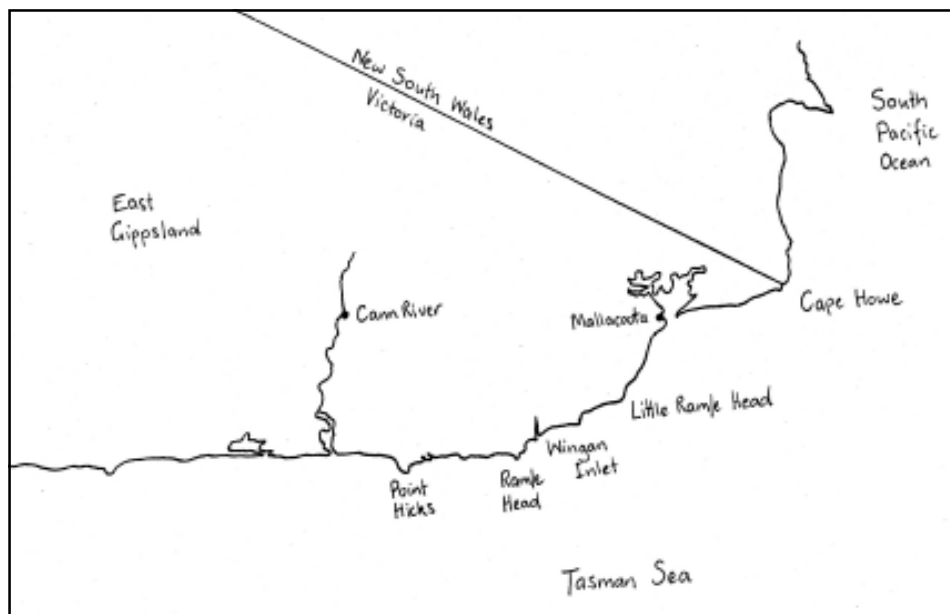
5. If the name Ram/e does not refer to a male sheep, then Mount Dromedary and Cape Dromedary on the South Coast of New South Wales, have the honour of being the first animal related placenames applied by a European on the east coast of mainland Australia. Cook named these features two days after naming "Ram head". His associative imagery is drawn from the Old World. The dromedary is the camel subsequently introduced into outback Australia for use in exploration and transport. There are earlier Dutch examples of animal related placenames (elsewhere in Australia), not to mention the many Indigenous placenames with animal associations. In addition, William Dampier (an Englishman) named Shark's Bay in 1699, on his second visit to what is now Western Australia.

6. The change in name from Ram Head to Rame Head in 1971 highlights an interesting point with regard to the "correct" spelling of transferred placenames. Should Australian spelling follow that of the person/place after which an Australian place is named, or the spelling used by the bestower of the name, particularly when the bestower is a significant figure in Australian history?

7. The placenames applied by significant historical figures should be preserved as part of our cultural heritage. However, there should still be mechanisms whereby Indigenous names for the same features are also given recognition in the broader community; these names are also part of our cultural heritage.

8. Our perception of places is greatly enhanced by studying what is there, what has happened there, and what names (both introduced and Indigenous) have been attached to such places.

This article raises more questions than it answers, some of which I plan to work on in the future. The Ram/e Head biography is not complete, and like all placename biographies can never be complete. Those wishing to see the two Australian headlands should be prepared to bushwhack in a wilderness area, and prior advice should be obtained from Parks Victoria.



# Having a Bundy in the Gong or in Rocky?

The Australian fondness for nicknames is often applied to placenames and many spring to mind immediately. They can reveal a familiarity with a place, even perhaps a fondness for it. However, the purpose may just be to substitute a short name for a long one. This can have the advantage too, of overcoming an ambiguous pronunciation. If in doubt about the local pronunciation of Launceston for example, one can try to get by with *Lonnie* (or is it *Lawnie*??) Sometimes it doesn't really help!

Many names are well known nationally, such as *The Rock* (Ayers Rock/Uluru) and *The Alice* (Alice Springs) and are used perhaps more often than the full name. Others are of more regional note like *The Gong* (Wollongong) and *The Isa* (Mount Isa). Many more nicknames are known only locally. For example people from surrounding districts on the Darling Downs in Queensland almost universally refer to Kaimkillenbun, a small settlement, as *The Bum*. This is a case of perhaps the longest one word placename in Queensland, being given one of the shortest as a nickname. The wisdom of that play is obvious!

The nicknames given in the previous paragraph have in common the addition of 'The' to a shortened version of the name, but the method of forming a nickname is limited only by the imagination. (Brisbane, often known as



Brisbane, in Queensland, is often referred to as "Brizzy" and also as "Brisvegas".

*Brizzy*, is referred to in some districts as *Brisvegas* with flashy, glitzy connotations!! Some names are merely shortened: *Port* (Port Macquarie), *Wagga* (Wagga Wagga), *Toc* (Tocumwal), *Shep* (Shepparton) and it is quite common to add a convenient 'ie' or a 'y' as in *Crowie* (Crows Nest), *Tassie* (Tasmania), *Rocky* (Rockhampton), and *Gundy* (Goondawindi). These shortened names often create a word with additional connotations like *Shep* (a common and endearing name for a sheepdog), or *Rocky* (which, as well as the obvious and a bit unfortunate meaning of unstable, brings to mind the character, Rocky of movie fame). As in the case of *Rocky*, the popular meaning of the nickname can change through time.

One of the most successful shortened names from a marketing point of view is *Bundy* (Bundaberg). The nickname is

applied to products from the district, especially 'Bundaberg Rum,' which is known almost exclusively as *Bundy*. Other nicknames cause confusion. Businesses at the small NSW coastal town of South West Rocks (known locally as *The Rocks*) – have often been confused with The Rocks in Sydney city. Rocks Real Estate appeared to one Sydney caller to be offering great bargains!

Our concern, as researchers for the Australian National Placenames Survey, is to ensure that information regarding nicknames is preserved along with the origin of the placename. In some cases as we have seen with Brisbane, there may be more than one nickname. It is important that we record them all for they are an integral part of our history.

□ Dale Lehner

## On the Web

Speakers of Australian English have many ways of making up nicknames for places. Jane Simpson and David Nash have collected examples – including 'Freo' (for Fremantle WA), 'Broadie' (for Broadmeadows, Vic), 'The Curry' (for Cloncurry Qld) and 'The Dangi' (for Urandangi Qld). You will find a description of the forms such hypocoristics take as well as a link to Simpson and Nash's database of Aussie Hypocoristics at <http://www.sultry.arts.usyd.edu.au/slee/placenames.html>

## APIT Logo

We're very pleased to announce that the Asia-Pacific Institute for Toponymy now has an official logo, as shown here. It was designed by Tony Dwyer, Senior Media Developer with Macquarie University's Centre for Flexible Learning, to incorporate APIT's global interest. This logo will in future be used on the APIT's technical reports and website, but so far it hasn't appeared elsewhere in print, so you can truly say that you saw it here first!



## CGNAspot



*Members of the CGNA, March 2002 meeting, Caloundra (Qld)*

David Blair, Flavia Hodges and Susan Poetsch travelled to Caloundra on Queensland's Sunshine Coast for the annual meeting of the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia on 21 and 22 March. The CGNA is the umbrella body for each state and territory nomenclature authority, with representatives also of Commonwealth and New Zealand agencies, and Macquarie University as the ANPS's host institution. (Further

information about the CGNA may be found at [www.anzlic.org.au/icsm/cgna/](http://www.anzlic.org.au/icsm/cgna/), and a list of its members with contact details at [www.anzlic.org.au/icsm/cgna/cgnacont.htm](http://www.anzlic.org.au/icsm/cgna/cgnacont.htm))

As an example of fruitful collaboration between jurisdictions, a joint report was presented on the policies and procedures involved in dual naming (assigning both an Introduced name and an Indigenous name or name of Indigenous origin to

the same feature) in New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. Two key points of the report are the importance of widespread consultation and an awareness that a dual-naming program, however comprehensive it may be, cannot approach a full restoration of the Indigenous placenaming network. A policy of selective dual naming is to be introduced in the ACT during 2002.

At this meeting Flavia reported on the progress of the ANPS in 2001 and David presented the final draft of the first Technical Report of the Asia-Pacific Institute for Toponymy, dealing with the methodology for devising a standard set of designations for geographic features. This pilot study is concerned with elevated relief features and attempts to provide clear answers to such questions as 'What is the difference between a cliff and a slope?' and 'Is this feature a ravine or a valley?' (see story on p.7)

Certainly this annual meeting is a wonderful opportunity to build on personal relationships with regular delegates from each jurisdiction. Future issues of this newsletter will contain items of interest contributed by them.

## Placenames in the news

The *Townsville Bulletin* (28/02/2002) reported on the naming of The Bandjin Reefs, a previously unnamed group of reefs 45 nautical miles NE of Cardwell. The name recognises the traditional owners of Hinchinbrook Island and an area which includes islands beyond that. This kind of naming was a first for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. One of the 8 reefs in the Bandjin group was named Reg Ward after a local merchant mariner and navigation teacher.

The *Cairns Post* (13/08/2001) reported that the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority marked 25 years of management by naming the Anniversary Group and the 3 major constituent reefs within it. One was named after author, journalist and conservationist Edmund Banfield; one after one of the first fisheries scientists William Saville-Kent;

and one after poet Judith Wright, who also helped establish the GBRMPA.

The *Portland Observer* (22/02/2002) reported on the bicentenary of the French scientific expedition led by Nicholas Baudin. Naturalist François Peron and cartographer Louis Freycinet, also part of the expedition, named places on the Victorian coast such as Cape Duquesne, Descartes Bay and Cape Montesquieu. These French names still have a degree of currency even though they were overlooked by English navigators, notably Matthew Flinders.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* (18/03/2002) reported that Dawes Point, under the southern pylon of the Harbour Bridge, has been nominated under the new dual naming policy to be dual named *Ta-ra*. The English name will appear first followed by *Ta-ra* in italics. Traditional

owners of the area, the Cadigal, as well as other experts, will be consulted regarding the spelling of the placename.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* (15/03/2002) reported on colourful surf-break names which have been bestowed by the surfing community along the NSW coast including Kiddies Corner, The Wedge, Makaha, Deadmans, Winkipop, The Bommie and Sanshoes. These names have been unofficial to date, yet are well known to the surfing community, have been passed from generation to generation, have nicknames and abbreviated forms. Giving them official recognition in the Geographic Names Register of NSW will improve beach safety and rescue times. However, surfers may choose to keep some locations secret to reduce the number of visiting surfers to particularly good spots.

# An ANPS Research Friend - Narelle Quinn

For the past few years the ANPS has been securing funding, establishing its operations and making contact with state and territory, national and international nomenclature authorities. We have now begun to move into the next phase of the Survey, that is to have more public input into placenames research.

Recently, David Blair and Flavia Hodges have appealed for voluntary public assistance through several ABC local radio as well as a few commercial radio station interviews in various states/territories. We have also made contact with volunteers through Dale Lehner's contacts in her work on the Darling Downs (Qld) and Bill Noble's presentations to Historical Society meetings.

In each issue of *Placenames Australia*, we try and keep you up to date with the

work of a current Research Friend. This issue it's Narelle Quinn.



Narelle Quinn

The ANPS aims to have the work done by Research Friends entered onto our database via our website on the internet. We had hoped that the database would

be ready in 2001, however lack of funds has meant that 2002 is a more realistic timeframe. Currently staff and students at the Computer Science Department at Curtin University in Perth (led by Robert Iverach) are enthusiastically beginning to grapple with the complexities of the database and the challenges involved in making it web accessible, with varying levels of user access.

In the meantime, ANPS Research Friends are going ahead with collecting information about placenames in their respective local areas and storing it for us until the database is ready for input.

*If you are interested in becoming an ANPS Research Friend, we can send you an information package. Just fill in the form in this issue and send it to Susan.*

For the past couple of years I have been researching my family history. I discovered you learn a great deal about family members who you didn't even know existed. I also discovered I like doing this type of research (a bit of a sticky beak I think). At the end of 2000, I heard David Blair being interviewed on radio about the Placenames Survey and thought that this also sounded interesting. After enquires made and answered I became a Research Friend of the ANPS.

I have been researching placenames in my local area – on the Central Coast, north of Sydney – investigating well-documented placenames such as The Entrance, Gosford, Wamberal, Woy Woy and Wyong, as well as less documented ones such as Bradys Gully, Newmans Corner and Wards Hill.

I made contact with the local Historical Society and have asked lots of questions and in return got a lot of local history book titles to read and follow up on, as well as a few names of people that may be able to help me. I also spoke with family history person at the local council library who was most interested and has already said he wants a copy of the survey when it is completed. He is most helpful, again with books on the area that contain relevant information and with suggestions on where I might be able to speak with people that may have some personal knowledge.

I use the internet to get some information from government departments, such as the NSW Geographical Names Board, which is particularly good for latitude and longitude information. I have made myself a spreadsheet to record each placename I research and the

Documentation I find in various Sources. I started by using one local Historical Society booklet and going through it alphabetically, then on to another book and adding to the original list. I find this works for me.

I enjoy the work. It's not something I have to do, but something I want to do. I can sit at it for hours at a time or just fill in that ten minutes. There is always something to read, or look up. It's entirely up to me how much time I put into it. I don't let it rule me. I do have another life where I like to embroider or walk or work in the garden, or even do my family history. It doesn't fill my every waking moment but I always look forward to the next bit I am about to embark upon.

□ Narelle Quinn

# When is a mountain not a mountain?

Geographic names authorities in Australian and New Zealand each use a standard terminology to refer to the scores of geographic features which bear names (*toponyms*). Unfortunately, these regional standards are not identical, and that's a problem for those who are developing national databases on them.

Staff of the APIT were commissioned to test out a sample of geographic feature terms, to see if a national standard could be developed. Such a standardised set would need to be formally defined and explicit, and not unduly expensive to implement: that is, it should not depart radically and unnecessarily from the current practice of the relevant authorities.

David Blair and Caroline Henderson-Brooks took up the task late in 2001, and chose as a sample the set of geographic features which are elevated above the earth's surface. The set includes such features as *mountain ranges, dunes, tablelands, ridges, saddles, pinnacles, cliffs and hillsides* – about 75 in all. The various naming authorities currently encode these features using a large

number of labels or feature codes, mostly in a 3- or 4-character format. In Tasmania, for instance, the features *breakaway, buttress, cliff, escarpment, precipice, wall-mountain* are all coded as CLIF.

The project was completed in February, and the results were reported to the annual meeting of the CGNA which was held in Queensland in March.

David and Caroline recommended that 17 codes were sufficient to capture the 75 elevated feature names, and they put forward a formal definition for each code. For example, two feature codes were suggested to cover geographic features which are major elevations of the earth's surface:

\* MT - a major elevation of the earth's surface, which is arbitrarily marked as greater than or equal to 300m, rising conspicuously from the surrounding level but not normally an isolated feature.

\* HILL - a major elevation of the earth's surface, which is arbitrarily marked as less than 300m, rising conspicuously from the surrounding level but not

normally an isolated feature.

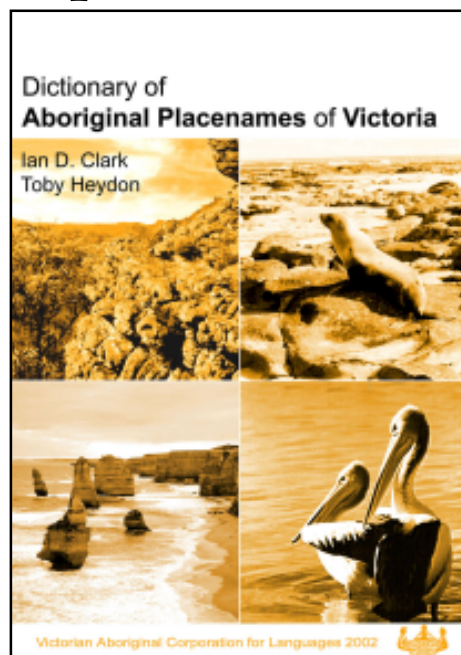
The MT code includes features called "mountain" and "pyramid", while the HILL code includes "butte", "cone", "hill", "knoll" and "mesa". The only difference between the categories is one of height, with the boundary set at 300 metres. So when is a "mountain" not a mountain? When it's less than 300m high. And there are plenty of those around.

The NSW Geographical Names Register (at <http://www.lpi.nsw.gov.au/geog>) has 293 records with "mountain" in the placename but HILL as the designated feature type, for example Doctors Nose Mountain is a HILL. Conversely, the NSW GNR has 135 records with "hill" in the placename but with MOUNTAIN as the designation, for example Bald Hill is a MOUNTAIN.

If funding can be found to complete the project, the APIT will complete the analysis and identify the feature codes for all the geographic features encompassed by the naming authorities of Australia.

□ David Blair

## New publications



The *Dictionary and Database of Aboriginal Placenames of Victoria* is the product of three years research by historical geographers Dr Ian D. Clark and Toby G. Heydon, representing a seminal and comprehensive process of collaboration with Indigenous and non-Indigenous historians, researchers, and linguists. Commissioned by the Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages, and funded by ATSIC, this is the most detailed and extensive Victorian dictionary of its kind, and provides a methodology and model for similar projects Australia-wide. The work contains some 3,400 placenames from 35 Indigenous Victorian languages, and is available in text, as a single volume *Dictionary of Aboriginal Placenames of Victoria*, and four regional volumes, or as a CD-ROM, *Database of Aboriginal Placenames of Victoria*. The CD-ROM

is a stand-alone MS Access file that is PC formatted (a Mac version is not available), it contains a full research bibliography and Introduction, and has full print function. A modified version of the database is also available for searching on-line, at [www.vaclang.org.au/](http://www.vaclang.org.au/) where entries may be printed, and an order form is also available.

The process of compiling the database has drawn on archival, documentary, and cartographic sources, and has involved collaboration with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups, historians, and linguists. As a result of the breadth of research, the dictionary contains a great deal of information on each place, and often provides several different names or variants for the one place, showing the rich diversity of languages in Victoria.

□ Dr Ian Clark

# The Placenames Puzzle No.2

Our thanks to Joyce Miles for creating this quiz. Clue: It is the sound that counts, not necessarily the spelling. eg Large bird; aircraft = Emu Plains

## NT

1. The evolution specialist
2. A town like this; small streams

## Tas

3. Fortified Portuguese wine; he of the Round Table
4. Garden tool, abbreviated baronet

## WA

5. The fictitious friend in *The Importance of Being Ernest*
6. Wire frame worn under 18<sup>th</sup> century skirt, 16 cwt

## Vic

7. Resting place of Noah's ark
8. Damp, destructive growth of fungi, Ancient Egyptian sun-god
9. "I have found it" (Archimedes)

## Queensland

10. 1950's music, Cardinal's Wolsey's court on the Thames
11. Bright green precious stone

## ACT

12. Boss of the hive, indefinite article

## SA

13. Signalling with hand flags
14. The vale of the home of the Yonghi Bonghi Bo

## NSW

15. Oz comrade/friend, — of *Hope and Glory*
16. Winter ailments; haven
17. Gambling house
18. Large fortified (often medieval) building, narrow beam of light
19. Used for road repair, second vowel
20. Premier of Queensland 1989-1996, manufacturer of the Model-T

- 
1. Darwin 2. Alice Springs 3. Port Arthur 4. Hobart 5. Bunbury 6. Busselton 7. Ararat 8. Mildura 9. Eureka 10. Rockhampton 11. Emerald 12. Queanbeyan 13. Semaphore 14. Coromandel Valley 15. Matland 16. Coffs Harbour 17. Casino 18. Castlereagh 19. Taree 20. Gosford

# Historical Societies

In our December 2001 issue, we reported that ANPS Research Associate, Bill Noble, had spoken to historical societies in his local area, the Blue Mountains, in order to:

- \* increase ANPS awareness of local placenames research already in progress and/or published
- \* acquaint people with the aims and strategies of the ANPS
- \* recruit those interested in becoming Research Friends of the ANPS.

In the meantime, Bill has also spoken to members of International Training in Communication (ITC) at their reunion conference in April.

Perhaps he could come and talk to your society and answer any questions you may have. If you would like Bill to visit as a guest speaker, contact him at [bnoble@hmn.mq.edu.au](mailto:bnoble@hmn.mq.edu.au) or write to him at ANPS, Division of Humanities, Macquarie University, NSW 2109.

## Placenames Mailing List and ANPS Volunteer Research

If you'd like to receive the ANPS *Placenames Australia* newsletter and/or information about how to become a Research Friend of the ANPS, please complete the form below and send it by post or fax, or email the details to:

Susan Poetsch  
ANPS, Division of Humanities  
Macquarie University  
North Ryde,  
Sydney NSW 2109  
Fax: (02) 9850 8240  
email: [spoetsch@hmn.mq.edu.au](mailto:spoetsch@hmn.mq.edu.au)

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- Please add me to the ANPS mailing list
- Please send me an information package about how to become an ANPS Research Friend
- Please note my change of address (as above)
- Please remove me from the mailing list