Tiger in the Corner —

Insider names on Dudley Peninsula

Dudley Peninsula is part of Kangaroo Island in South Australia. Dr Joshua Nash, now of the University of New England, conducted a comparative study of Australian island toponymies for his PhD at the University of Adelaide. Dr Nash won the 2011 PA Award for his paper 'Pristine placenaming on Dudley Peninsula, Kangaroo Island', based on that doctoral research. This article is extracted from his award-winning paper.

Corner names

Residents of the Dudley Peninsula have made extensive use of the generic element *corner* to identify locations and as orientation tools. Many of these unofficial corner names have now become official, thanks to extensive local knowledge. The now-official nature of several of these names can be seen in road signs and on official maps, as with *Felt Hat Corner* and *Pigs Head Corner*.

Felt Hat Corner (photo: Joshua Nash, 2009)

These toponyms strongly depict two facets of naming:

- Commemorative anthroponyms: *Clichers Corner, Dudds Corner*
- Event-based names: *Stink Corner, Firewater Corner, Pigs Head Corner*

Many of the Dudley Peninsula names are indeed humorous (*Stomach Ache Corner, Stink Corner*), and may in some cases be linked to particular historical events (for instance, *Staggerjuice Corner* was so-named by a church-goer in memory of all the alcohol consumed there).

Felt Hat Corner was named by local legend Tiger Simpson. Tiger put his own felt hat on a stick when he was traversing this area so he would know his way back upon his return. The name became well-known, it stuck, and it has been officially signposted. To this day, when the felt hat that hangs on the sign falls off, passionate locals return it to its rightful place. This is a good example of a legend becoming widely known and then represented in the linguistic landscape, with several local customs being maintained because of its acceptance as a literal cultural signpost and metaphorical linguistic marker.

From the Editor

We're never quite sure how to define *microtoponymy*: whether it's 'names for small features', or 'the placenames of a local area', or 'unofficial placenames that hardly anybody knows of'. Whatever the truth of the matter, you'll discover that this March issue is one that heavily features microtoponymy.

Our lead article, from Joshua Nash, is on 'insider names' on Kangaroo Island, South Australia. We have the second of Jan Tent's 3-part series on microtoponymy, beginning on page 8. And on page 10, you'll find Ron Woods' report on microtoponyms in the Victorian town of Ballarat.

We're also pleased that PA Committee member Greg Windsor has been persuaded to summarise his PhD research for us (page 8).

Readers may be interested to know that Victoria's Register of Geographic Names (VICNAMES) has a new website, much improved for placename searching. Go to:

http://maps.land.vic.gov.au/lassi/VicnamesUI.jsp

and experiment! And remember that Victoria's *Geographic Names News* is still available online: the easiest way to find it is to go to the website

http://www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/

and search for 'names news'.

David Blair
editor@anps.org.au

We recommend...

Simon Garfield's book *On the Map: Why the World Looks the Way it Does*. The author examines how maps both relate and realign our history, from the early sketches of philosophers and explorers through to Google Maps and beyond. We particularly liked his chapter on Antarctica: 'how explorers found the South Pole without a map, and named the region after their families, friends and enemies.' And we confess that we had no idea that the British Ordnance Survey was spurred by the Jacobite revolt! The paperback was published by Profile Books (London) and released in 2013.

A well-earned retirement

ANPS Director Dr Jan Tent has announced his retirement from Macquarie University, where he has been part of the Department of Linguistics for many years. Jan began his full-time lecturing at Macquarie in 2002, but had already been an honorary associate of the Department for five years. Previously, he had been a senior lecturer in linguistics at the University of the South Pacific in Suva. While there, he conducted a large-scale survey of language use and attitude as part of his PhD for the University of Otago.

Jan has had a long-standing interest in both lexicography and toponymy. He co-edited, with Paul Geraghty and France Mugler, the *Macquarie Dictionary of English for the Fiji Islands,* released in 2006. He was appointed Director of ANPS in 2007 and has published constantly in the field of toponymy since then.

Jan has now retired to Khancoban in the Snowy Mountains. He's looking forward to teaming up with local resident Mark Oldrey and others, to continue research on placenames of the area. And he's promised to keep writing for *Placenames Australia*: our June issue will contain the third part of his series on 'microtoponymy', and September will feature his article on 'changing placenames'.

Two ways to do it —
a note on toponymic methodology

In scientific and social research it is common for a given discipline to contrast the *micro* and the *macro* levels of its research domains. On the one hand, you can examine in depth an individual case; on the other, you can analyse patterns of cases. It's rather like the difference between reporting the weather or describing the climate. In the former, the meteorological characteristics of a given place and time are described and analysed, whereas in the latter, the characteristic or prevalent weather patterns throughout the year of a region are described and analysed. Perhaps a better example is in the field of medicine: the study of a case and the pattern-analysis of cases are known as *diagnostics* and *epidemiology* respectively. Social scientists often use the generic terms *qualitative* and *quantitative* to express a similar (though not identical) contrast in their research methods.

Qualitative research aims to gather an in-depth understanding of a particular phenomenon or case. This method investigates the 'why', 'what', 'where', 'when' and 'how' of a single case or of small focused sample. The conclusions drawn from such a study cannot be generalised, although hypotheses about general application may be suggested; the results of qualitative research are often followed up by a quantitative study to find empirical support for hypotheses.

The quantitative method empirically investigates data in a numerical form using statistical, mathematical or computational techniques, and it asks specific, narrow questions in an attempt to discover underlying meanings and patterns of relationships, including classifications of types of phenomena and entities.

Toponymic research

Although toponomy employs both of these research models, it has not often made a conscious or explicit distinction between them. Most research papers in toponymy fall within the qualitative model, answering questions about the etymology and meaning of particular placenames. In other words, the research is predominantly at the *micro* level, the examination of discrete cases or toponyms. This is somewhat surprising, because toponomy lends itself very readily and logically to quantitative analyses. For instance, quantitative analyses can reveal much about:

- place-naming practices and patterns (both temporally and spatially)
- regional distributions of certain types of toponym, or geographic feature
- settlement patterns (both temporally and spatially)
- the geomorphology of a region (by concentrating on feature types)
- grammar/syntax of toponyms
- linguistic geography
- the influence of names on property values

In addition, quantitative toponymic studies are often easier to conduct than qualitative ones. The use of modern resources such as on-line gazetteers, databases and statistics software, makes it relatively easy to conduct quantitative research. Qualitative research usually relies on documentary evidence, evidence that is not always available or extant.

A problem of terminology

The ANPS recognises the two research paradigms and sees the wisdom of each bearing its own label. There is, however, a problem in finding the most appropriate terms to represent the qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Perhaps the most obvious terms to employ are *microtoponymy* and *macrotoponymy*. However, both already have their own specific toponymic senses, and to employ this pair would introduce unnecessary confusion. (Microtoponymy concerns itself with placenames for minor features which tend to be known only to local residents, and which are not usually in official use.[1])

ANPS has considered other possible candidates:
- endotoponymy v exotoponymy (that is, internal as opposed to external)
- endoscopic v exoscopic (that is, viewed from the inside as opposed to the outside)
- narrow v broad
- discrete v syndetic (or aggregative, or collective)
- semasiological v onomasiological (that is, meaning-related as opposed to system-related; see Coates 2013)

All of these candidates seem problematic for one reason or another. For want of better terms, ANPS has adopted (at least for the time being) the labels *intensive* and *extensive* to reflect the qualitative and quantitative approaches respectively.

Intensive toponymy

Every placename has a story behind it—the name was bestowed by someone, at a particular time and for a particular reason, and sometimes the name is changed for various reasons. Conducting intensive toponymy is the process of writing a placename's 'biography', which essentially involves answering the following wh-questions:

- *Who* named the place?
- *When* was the place named?
- *Why* was it given this particular name?
- *What* does the name mean? *What* kind of feature is it?
- *Where* does the name come from? (referring to either the language or region of origin); *Where* is the place located?

The naming of **Montville** (Queensland) and the search for answers to these five *wh-* questions is a good example of intensive toponymy. We have previously given a detailed report of this research², but the following summary will serve at this point.

Hannah Smith (née Freeman b. May 1816, Birtsmorton, Worcestershire) moved from England to the USA with her family of 16 children. They settled in the town of Montville, Connecticut. However, in 1879 Hannah and some of her sons moved to Queensland, where they settled at Redland Bay. They moved again in 1893 to the Blackall Ranges where Hannah's sons Henry and Fred bought a selection of land. The local township was called *Razorback*, after the steep ridge on which it stands. In the same year, Henry applied to establish a 'Receiving Office' (i.e. a Post Office) there. In 1897, he applied to the Under Secretary of the Queensland Post and Telegraph Department to have the name *Razorback* changed to *Vermont*. This was rejected, but apparently, at the request of his mother, he re-applied, this time requesting the name be changed to *Montville*, after their hometown in Connecticut. This request was officially accepted on 27 November 1897.

- *Who* named the place? **Henry Smith**
- *When* was the place named? **27 November 1897**
- *Why* was it given this particular name? **To commemorate the hometown of Hannah Smith's family**
- *What* does the name mean? **From the French** *mont* = **'mountain',** *ville* = **'town'**
- *Where* does the name come from? **Transferred from Connecticut, USA**

Two ways to do it...

In many cases, answers to some or all of the *wh-* questions may not be found because too long a time has passed since the naming, and the necessary documentation (if it ever existed) has disappeared.

Other questions ANPS researchers ask include:
- Did the place or feature have previous names? (If so, the five *wh-* questions apply.)
- To which toponym category does the name belong? ³

Intensive toponymy is grassroots research, and usually provides the basis for extensive toponymy. Ideally, therefore, it precedes extensive toponymy (although the latter can be conducted without the full process of intensive toponymy having been completed).

Extensive toponymy

Extensive toponymy embraces broader, more wide-ranging research than intensive toponymy, and is based on datasets or corpora of toponyms, gazetteers, maps, atlases etc. In many respects extensive toponymy is more straightforward to conduct than intensive toponymy.

In extensive toponymy, placenames function as independent variables which can be tested against dependent variables such as region, toponym type, or feature type. A previous report (Tent and Slatyer 2009) examined the placenaming practices of the Dutch, English and French on the Australian coastline before European settlement of the continent in 1788. The Dutch, English and French toponyms were the independent variables, whilst the seven toponym types were the dependent variables. The cross tabulations of the independent and dependent variables revealed significantly different placenaming practices of these three nations (Table 1).

More extensive mining of the data reveals further telling facts that could not have been unearthed without a quantitative analysis. The most interesting particulars relate to descriptive and eponymous toponyms bestowed. The Dutch had only conferred 153 toponyms during their 150 year contact with the continent. During this period, they had charted some 55% of the mainland's coastline (from the tip of Cape York to the Nuyts Archipelago, off the coast of South Australia, including the south and east coasts of Tasmania). Their motives in charting these waters were navigational (naming features that had some significance for navigation or respite) or commercial (finding new markets), unlike the British and the French who in later years had territorial designs.

...a note on methodology

The toponyms appearing on the Dutch charts reflect their commercial motives as they are mostly descriptive and eponymous (after VOC officials) in nature.

Toponym category	% of toponyms		
	Dutch	English	French
Descriptive	14.4%	20.2%	9.3%
Associative	12.2%	14.9%	6.3%
Occurrent	3.6%	11.3%	1.9%
Evaluative	5.0%	3.6%	1.3%
Shift	4.3%	6.0%	0.6%
Australian Indigenous	0.7%	0.4%	0%
Eponymous	59.7%	43.5%	80.6%

Table 1: Placenaming practices of European Powers in Australia 1606-1803

As the table shows, eponymous placenames far outnumber any other type. Whilst the Dutch tended to name places after VOC officials, the British favoured the nobility and political figures because, after all, many of these were benefactors. The French appeared to be somewhat more enlightened and named places after scientists, literary figures, philosophers, as well as after military and naval figures.

The insights to be gained from use of the quantitative method are clear; it is a pity, then, that this approach is so under-utilised by toponymists. A survey of publications in a prominent journal devoted to placename research revealed that the qualitative method was represented more than three times as often as the quantitative.[4]

Concluding remarks

The intensive and extensive paradigms complement each other, and each has a valid contribution to make to toponymy.

The type of toponymy practised in the Old World (which for the purposes of this discussion includes Europe, the Middle East, China, Japan, South and Southeast Asia) has tended to be different from that practised in the New World (here, the Americas, the former European colonies of Africa, as well as Australia, and New Zealand). Old World toponymy inclines to concentrate more on intensive research with the emphasis being on the etymology and meaning of toponyms (Coates 2013). However, most of the *wh-* questions of intensive toponymy cannot be answered because most toponyms are so ancient that information on their origins no longer exists. In the New World, on the other hand, more *wh-* questions can be answered because many of original documents and records relating to the naming of places are still extant in the form of charts, explorers' and settlers' diaries, surveyors' records, as well as other government records.

Extensive toponymy generally does not require such records because it is interested in revealing placenaming practices and patterns, distributions of certain types of toponym or geographic feature, or settlement patterns etc. As I have said elsewhere (Tent and Slatyer 2009: 5), placenames are:

> reminders of who we are, and whence we came, and are a rich source of information about a region's history. [They] also form an integral part of a nation's cultural and linguistic heritage, [...] [and] in many regions, they reveal the chronology of exploration and settlement.

With this in mind, I would encourage placenames researchers to distinguish consciously between the different approaches to toponymy (no matter which labels they may go by), and to engage more in *extensive* toponymic research. There are many rich and informative stories to be told using this approach.

Jan Tent
Macquarie University

Endnotes

[1] Good examples of microtoponyms may be found in the article 'Microtoponyms' in *Placenames Australia*, December 2014. See also the article 'Microtoponymy 2' beginning on page 8 of this issue.

[2] See Tent (2012).

[3] The nine categories belong to a typology which seeks to identify the motivation behind the naming of a feature. The typology is explained in Tent and Blair (2009), and in Tent and Blair (2011).

[4] The US journal *Names* was surveyed for the years 1952-2014; 54% of articles were qualitative, while 16% were quantitative.

References

Coates, Richard. 2013. 'Onomastics'. *The Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics*. Ed. Carol A. Chapelle. Chichester, West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.

Tent, Jan. 2012. 'The five questions of Montville—from Connecticut to Queensland'. *Placenames Australia*. December: 1, 4-5.

Tent, Jan and David Blair. 2009. *Motivations for naming: a toponymic typology*. ANPS Technical Paper No 2. (Rev. ed. March 2014) www.anps.org.au/documents/ANPSTechPaper2.pdf.

———. 2011. 'Motivations for naming: the development of a toponymic typology for Australian placenames'. *Names* 59:67-89.

Tent, Jan and Helen Slatyer. 2009. 'Naming places on the "Southland": European place-naming practices from 1606-1803'. *Australian Historical Studies* 40:5-31.

Tiger in the Corner...

Felt Hat Corner is then much more than a story and a place. It is a toponym that provides access to an integral element in the self-identity of members of the Dudley Peninsula community. Its location on Hog Bay Road symbolises either leaving or entering Dudley Peninsula, a type of externalised linguistic representation of a much more intimate element of its cultural history.

Other names, such as *Clichers Corner* and *Johnsons Corner*, commemorate the people whose properties or work were situated near the corners. These names have survived deaths and family moves and are still recollected by locals. Colonisation through naming, and bringing places into being, spatially and historically, has resulted in a neighbourhood nexus of corner names on Dudley Peninsula. The complex of corner names and their implications for creating and maintaining social networks substantiates social boundaries. In other words, anyone who does not know the names is not considered an islander, a local, or part of the insider group. The social and orientational implications of these names are widespread: there are a lot of corner names. The absolute number warrants making them a subcategory of Dudley unofficial toponymy; they are consistently and frequently used, and they are encoded with historical and linguistic data relating to land use. These names are embedded in the topography and identity of Dudley Peninsula residents. What makes Dudley Peninsula corner names unique is the rapidity with which some names have come about and their resilience to change.

Other toponyms associated with Tiger Simpson

The legend of Tiger Simpson is a way to examine an intricate place-naming nexus associated with one particular person. Stamford Wallace Simpson, to give him his formal name, was the son of a well-known local, Nat Thomas. His mother was of Tasmanian Aboriginal descent, so Tiger had quite dark skin. Later in life this resulted in his being refused alcohol at the Penneshaw Hotel because a magistrate had passed a mandate that made it illegal for hoteliers to serve Tiger alcohol, based on his heritage. He was also known to get rowdy when he was on the drink and to start brawls. It is said, however, that his bark was worse than his bite.

A Gallipoli survivor, Tiger was known for his short temper, for being a larger-than life character and for competently playing the saw with a violin bow. He worked mainly as a sheep shearer and on council roads, before he died in the late 1950s.

Copyright Joshua Nash 2011
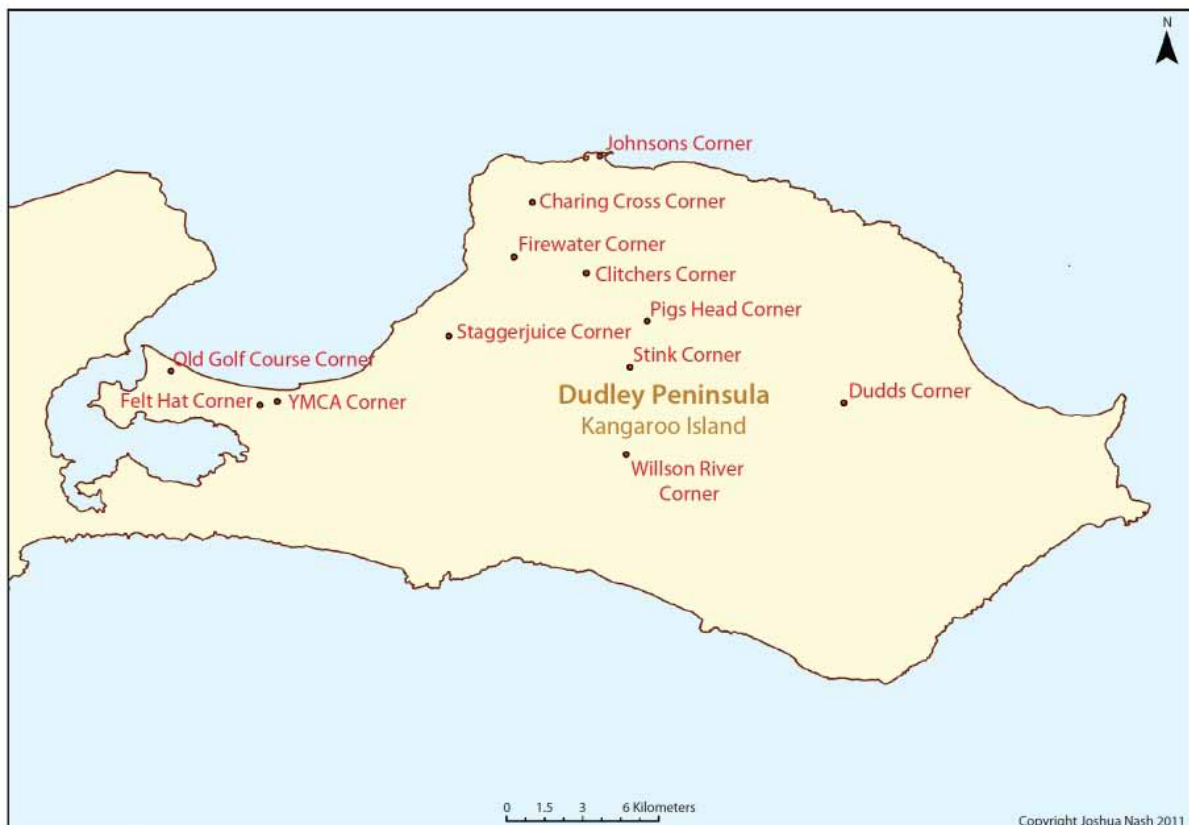
...Insider names on Dudley Peninsula

As he lived and worked in the area, Tiger put forward the exaggerated claim that he had 'slept on every mile of road on the Dudley'; he gave names to several places and is thus remembered in other Dudley toponyms.

Sign for Pigs Head Corner (photo: Joshua Nash, 2009)

Apart from *Felt Hat Corner*, the main toponyms still associated with him are *Tigers Cairn* or *Tigers Knob*, a man-made pile of rocks near Pelican Lagoon; *Tigers Tooth*, a large piece of land owned for many years by him at Cape Hart; *Tigers Hill*, located on an area where Tiger used to live. Other names which are part of his legacy are: *Possum(s) (Tail)*, the Neaves property owned by the Neaves family but named by Tiger; and *Stomach Ache Corner,* named by Tiger, which describes the state of a tree restricted by wire on a corner on Charing Cross Road. Tiger even named paths he used to traverse on the Willson and Neaves properties: *Anzac Highway* and *Gawler Place* recall Adelaide thoroughfares.

It can be said that, if places are not named, they do not exist in social space. It is only through their being named and their eponymous and anthroponymous nature that *Tigers Cairn* and *Tigers Tail* exist in the unofficial (linguistic) landscape of Dudley Peninsula. The fact that *Tigers Cairn*, *Tigers Knob*, *Tigers Tail* and *Tigers Tooth* can all be expressed simply as *Tigers*, provided there is no ambiguity in the toponym being referred to, is evidence of the degree of location specificity in toponyms associated with Tiger Simpson. Knowledge of these toponyms and their shortening is a type of semantic and toponymic ownership. Tiger Simpson is remembered through the anthroponymous names, but his humour and way of seeing the world 'speaks' through the stories associated with such names as *Stomach Ache Corner* and *Felt Hat Corner*.

Joshua Nash
University of New England, Armidale

A tribute to Kościuszko

Australia's highest summit was named by the explorer Paul Strzelecki in 1840 in honour of General Tadeusz Kościuszko, Polish national hero, apparently because of its perceived resemblance to the Kościuszko Mound in Kraków.

Kościuszko was a favourite of the English Romantic poets, and Coleridge, Hunt and Keats all wrote sonnets dedicated to him. Here's John Keats' version, written in December 1816. The spelling of the general's name follows the English convention; the Geographical Names Board (NSW) restored the Polish spelling for the summit in 1997.

To Kosciusko

Good Kosciusko, thy great name alone
Is a full harvest whence to reap high feeling:
It comes upon us like the glorious pealing
Of the wide spheres—an everlasting tone.
And now it tells me, that in the worlds unknown,
The names of heroes, burst from clouds concealing,
Are changed to harmonies, for ever stealing
Through cloudless blue, and round each silver throne.
It tells me too, that on a happy day,
When some good spirit walks upon the earth,
Thy name with Alfred's, and the great of yore
Gently commingling, gives tremendous birth
To a loud hymn, that sounds far, far away
To where the great God lives for evermore.

Where do you live?

Dr Greg Windsor is a member of the management committee of Placenames Australia, and has long been a supporter and mentor to ANPS. In fact, it was Greg who designed the Survey's database many years ago. Greg recently was awarded his PhD by Charles Sturt University, and we asked him to tell us about his research.

If someone walked up to you in the street and asked you what region do you live in, would you be able to answer?

What if they were to ask where the borders are for that region?

The identification of a single set of regions that cover NSW is problematic. Interestingly this problem is more due to NSW having too many regional sets than not enough. We use regions to divide the landscape for hundreds of different purposes. These purposes range from forecasting the weather, to organising our health services and managing our natural resources. Some of these regional sets share common placenames but have different borders while others have different placenames and borders.

Many experts now understand that we need a common set of regions that are understood by everyone if certain political and economic reforms are to be realised. This was demonstrated in 1967 when a referendum was held to recognise the New England region as a new State. This referendum was unsuccessful due to flagging support of affected communities at the extremities of the area in question. It was believed if the boundaries were modified based on the local community's perception the outcome of the referendum may have been different.

With this in mind, my research looked at different ways we could mine people's perceptions of the regions in which they lived so as to build a fabric that is understood and accepted by the general community. From this, a web harvesting methodology was chosen that captures people's perception of place from the text written in documents and web pages that are published online. A study was then carried out in southern NSW using this method which was then compared to data sourced from the local community by way of self-completed questionnaires and focus groups to ascertain the effectiveness of this new web harvesting approach.

The results of the research demonstrated that Web harvesting provides an effective means to gather the community's knowledge on region names and in doing so provides both fuzzy and discrete boundary information for decision makers to develop regions that are broadly accepted by the majority of the community.

Greg Windsor
Bathurst, NSW

Microtoponymy 2

Notice the small things. The rewards are inversely proportional (Liz Vassey)

In the December 2014 issue of this *Newsletter* I wrote about microtoponyms. (As a reminder, they are names of small geographic features—either natural or constructed—that are not officially recognised or gazetted, and do not generally appear on any published maps. They usually name a feature that is itself part of a larger named feature.) In this issue, I concentrate on microtoponyms related to *roads*. These are quite common and often widely known. Like most microtoponyms, they are descriptive or associative.

Perhaps the one with the most endearing name of this kind is **Pooh Bears Corner**. It refers to a bend in the Kings Highway (Batemans Bay to Braidwood), near the top of Clyde Mountain, NSW. Thirty-six kilometres from Batemans Bay is a small rock cave alongside the highway known as **Pooh Bear's Cave**. This was the location of a

...Microtoponymy 2

munitions store during World War II designed to be detonated in case of a land invasion by the Japanese to prevent them crossing from the coast to Canberra. The cave is now adorned with graffiti and teddy bears and other memorabilia left by passers-by. It has apparently become somewhat of a tradition for families traveling the highway to look out for Pooh's Cave, stop and leave a bear at the site. There are also bears placed in trees surrounding the corner. Like many other toponyms, assumptions of its origin are apocryphal. One theory claims that a family had an accident there in the 1980s and that they all passed away. A Pooh Bear was found at that corner as part of the wreckage. However, I know people who claim they knew of Pooh Bears Corner as far back as the 1950s and 1960s. Another theory claims that there was a bear stuck to a tree that was found lost on the side of the highway. Apparently, the council came and took it down, declaring it was a driving hazard, because it distracted drivers from the road. The locals then decided to rebel against the council's action by leaving bears at the site.

The following two Sydney microtoponyms are often used by the Australian Traffic Network's helicopter traffic reporter Vic Lorusso on his afternoon traffic reports on ABC 702. They are **The Meccano Set** and **The Big Dipper**. The first refers to the intersection of the Hume Highway, Woodville Road and Henry Lawson Drive in Lansdowne. There you will find large iron overhead sign gantries, installed in 1962, that resemble something constructed from Meccano (photo below). *The Big Dipper* denotes a long and rather steep concave section of road adjacent to Mt Colah near the Wahroonga end of the M1 (formerly the F3) motorway.

Another descriptive name for a section of road is **The S Bend**, on Spit Road between Medusa Street and Pearl Bay Avenue, Mosman. *The S Bend* (above) is on a steep hill leading down to or up from (depending on which way you're travelling) the Spit Bridge. The bend has experienced a high number of head-on crashes.

There are two places in Sydney with the microtoponyms[1] **Five Ways**—Eastwood and Paddington. Unsurprisingly, they refer to junctions where five roads intersect. The Eastwood *Five Ways* is a junction on Balaclava Road. The other *Five Ways* (above) is a junction of streets at the heart of Paddington, north of Oxford Street. There are numerous cafes, shops and bars around the junction.

More microtoponyms in the next issue!

Jan Tent

Endnote

[1] A toponym is 'a place and its name', not 'a name for places', e.g. *Camperdown* (NSW) and *Camperdown* (Vic) are different toponyms, not the same toponym appearing in different places. A single entry for **Camperdown** in a gazetteer would be akin to a single entry for **John Howard** (that represented all the John Howards) in a dictionary of biography or Wikipedia. Hence my use of the plural *microtoponyms*.

Microtoponyms in Ballarat

Our colleague Ron Woods served for many years as the Place Names Officer for Ballarat (VIC) until his retirement in 2011. The item on microtoponymy in our previous issue prompted him to recall 'the following small (and unofficial/ unregistered) places in the City of Ballarat'.

Hunters Corner

This very small site is a bend in Pryors Road at Scotsburn. Pryors Road runs south from the Midland Highway, then makes a very sharp turn to head west toward Durham Lead and Garibaldi. A road known as Fishers Road now continues southward from the bend, although Pryors Road is regarded as the main route. For many years, the bend has been known locally as *Hunters Corner*, after the Hunter family who owned adjoining property in the early part of the twentieth century. Although it's not an official placename, the City of Ballarat tries to maintain a *Hunters Corner* sign at the bend—I say 'tries to maintain' because the sign seems to be rather attractive to souvenir hunters (pun intended). Local residents are quick to let the City know whenever the sign is missing.

The Rose

This is a larger area than *Hunters Corner*, and surrounds the intersection of Coghills Creek and Addington Roads at the boundary of the official localities of Ascot and Coghills Creek. Although not officially recognised, the name was once in common use, and is still used by older residents of the district. It was applied to the Presbyterian (now St David's Uniting) Church, former tennis club, a nearby residence, and a long-since demolished hotel that was on the south-west corner of the intersection. In 2006, the unnamed road leading to the Glendaruel Cemetery (which is also known as Coghills Creek Cemetery) was named *Rose Lane*, in recognition of the historical name; however, City staff made a decision not to sign *The Rose* itself, due to the potential risk of confusion during an emergency.

The Ballarat Place Names Index

An important part of my role as Place Names Officer was to maintain a set of indexed hard-copy maps for use by the City's staff. The maps and index included road names, major watercourses, reserves and other significant public facilities. Because of its detail and regular updates, staff unofficially christened the maps and index *Ronways*, after the well-known Melbourne street directory. (Both *Hunters Corner* and *The Rose* were indexed and marked on the maps.) The majority of the City's staff now have access to digital mapping, either at their desks or on handheld devices, so the hard-copy maps are no longer used.

The index is still in use, however, and is now maintained by the City's present Place Names Officer. As you may imagine with Ballarat's goldfields history, the City receives many requests for help with historical road and locality names. These queries were usually directed to me, and whenever I identified a name that was no longer in use, I added it to the index with a cross-reference to the current name. The index also listed the origin of the City's road and other placenames, where this information was available. The original intention was to enable the City's Customer Service Team to answer questions when I was unavailable.

The index is accessible on the City's website: the URL below links directly to the current version:

http://www.ballarat.vic.gov.au/media/2253695/roads_ and_open_space_historical_index.pdf

Ron Woods

[photo collage (below) courtesy of Ballarat Regional Tourism]

What was that name?

As a toponymist, I am constantly looking at roadside placename signs. When I see one that interests me, I often stop and take a photo. Sometimes, though, it's one that I just can't make out: 'What was the name of that place?' If it's too risky to make a sudden stop, I'll say to myself, 'I'll take a photo of that one next time I pass by.'

Here (right) is one such sign just outside Berridale. Each time I drove through Berridale, it came up to me unexpectedly and it was not safe enough to stop the car, so I could never quite catch the full name. I was so frustrated by this that finally one day I did a U-turn, went back and took the photo.

Here are two other such placename signs:

Swansea, west coast of Tasmania (photo: Jan Tent)

Trzecinski Bridge, Maitland (photo: Mark Oldrey)

They seem just too complicated, strange or foreign to correctly read as you drive past at speed. There must be others around the country: do send us your impossible *What was that name?* signs for the enjoyment of others!

Jan Tent

Placenames Puzzle Number 53

'The' toponyms

Inspired by Georgia May's article on 'The' toponyms in the previous issue, our clues reveal placenames with a single element following 'The'. Disregard spelling.

e.g. (ACT, NSW, QLD, TAS, VIC) Career highpoints... Pinnacles

1. (NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA) Overeat
2. (NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA) Penfolds' finest
3. (NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC) Beware! Don't be where the llama does this
4. (NSW, QLD, SA, VIC, WA) Home is on here
5. (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC, WA) Mislead at poker by heavy betting
6. (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA) Uncoverable medical expenses
7. (NSW) Ingress
8. (SA) Hospital rooms
9. (NSW, QLD, SA, VIC, WA) Sturdy trees
10. (NT, VIC) Excess supply
11. (NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC) Where branches meet
12. (NSW, SA, TAS, WA) Teases
13. (NSW, QLD, SA, VIC, WA) Used to wash your hands
14. (NSW) Twiggy's surname
15. (NSW, QLD, SA, VIC, WA) Modern music
16. (NSW, QLD, SA, VIC) Make counterfeit notes
17. (NSW, QLD, SA, VIC) Golfer's target
18. (NSW) Type of whale
19. (ACT, NSW, TAS, VIC, WA) Acne
20. (NSW) Minor judicial officer

Fun with Words Group, Westleigh Probus Club

1. The Gorge
2. The Grange
3. The Spit
4. The Range
5. The Bluff
6. The Gap
7. The Entrance
8. The Wards
9. The Oaks
10. The Glut
11. The Fork
12. The Needles
13. The Basin
14. The Forest
15. The Rock
16. The Forge
17. The Green
18. The Humpback
19. The Pimple
20. The Magistrate

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 Treasurer 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 us.

Alternatively, use our website to contact us: *www.anps.org.au/contact.html*

Membership Details

Date: ....

Name: ....

Organisation (if applicable): ....

Address: ....

....

Phone: .... Fax: .... Email: ....

○ I wish to become/remain 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 Westpac Banking Corporation
   BSB 032-089, Account 275989

Please forward this form and payment to:

Placenames Australia
PO Box 5160
SOUTH TURRAMURRA NSW 2074
Email • treasurer@anps.org.au

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.

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: 15 January	September Issue: 15 July
June Issue: 15 April	December Issue: 15 October

NSW GOVERNMENT | **Land** & **Property Information**
Geographical Names Board