



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.53/L.23
1 August 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
Geneva, 4-22 September 1967
Item 7 of the provisional agenda

REPORTS BY GOVERNMENTS ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Submitted by the Government of Australia

PROGRESS MADE IN
STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Prepared by:

Division of National Mapping
Department of National Development

Authorities

Essentially, the responsibility for place names in Australia rests with the respective State Governments and the Northern Territory Administration and in respect of the Australian Capital Territory, with the Minister for the Interior.

In the Territory of Papua and New Guinea the Territory Administration is the appropriate authority while the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs is responsible for approving place names in Australian Antarctic Territory.

... Details of the various Boards and Committees dealing with geographical names are set out in Annexure A.

National and International Co-ordination

The National Mapping Council of Australia has the function of co-ordinating Commonwealth and State Mapping Activities and in pursuance of this function provides a forum for exchange of ideas on the standardisation of geographical names.

... The Council has adopted a "Recommended Procedure for the Recording of Nomenclature on a National Basis" and a copy of these Recommended Procedures is annexed (B) to this paper.

Under the Australian Constitution the Commonwealth has full responsibility for External Affairs.

The Commonwealth Division of National Mapping provides the Secretariat for the National Mapping Council and in this capacity disseminates to the States and Territories copies of those United Nations papers on standardisation of names which it receives via the Department of External Affairs.

During the last three or four years, some positive action has been taken in some of the States and Territories to widen the scope and powers of appropriate nomenclature authorities.

To some extent, this action has resulted from Council discussion and the dissemination of United Nations Technical Reports.

The Division also takes action to ascertain the views of members of the Council and other appropriate authorities as a basis for the preparation and presentation of national views on the Standardisation of Geographic Names.

Gazetteers

Current action on preparation of gazetteers is summarised in Annexure C.

Procedures for Adoption of Names from Unwritten Languages

In Australia, it is evident that there is a regrettable lack, in most States of any specific translation rules. Nevertheless a great many aboriginal place names have been retained in an English translation.

Early in Australian history the responsibility for this seems to have rested, to a limited degree, on explorers but, more importantly, on the early settlers.

Latterly, anthropologists, and other research and native affairs officers have done some valuable work in this field with the cumulative result that the country is now liberally spattered with place names from the many individual aboriginal tribes.

In the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, where the authorities have been faced with the problem of coping with at least several hundred quite distinct languages spoken by the native people, definite rules have been formulated.

Before the 1939-45 War, Papua and New Guinea were administered by different Administrations and each developed its own lingua franca - Police Motu in Papua and Pidgin English in New Guinea.

English is currently the official language but only a limited percentage of the indigenous peoples are fluent in English.

Genuine efforts are being made to preserve native place names and these have provided much colour and distinctiveness to topographic maps of this region.

The procedures followed by various authorities are set out in Annexure D.

Names on the Continental Shelf

A proposal is under consideration for these to be approved jointly by the Commonwealth and States via the machinery of the National Mapping Council.

QUEENSLAND

1. Designation The Queensland Place Names Board.
2. Address Secretary,
Queensland Place Names Board,
Survey Office,
Department of Lands,
P.O. Box 234,
BRISBANE. NORTH QUAY. Qld.
3. Members The Surveyor General (Chairman) and four members
of the Queensland Place Names Committee.
4. Powers and
Functions The powers and functions of the Board within the State
of Queensland are:
 - (a) To adopt rules of orthography and nomenclature
and to standardize pronunciation in respect of
place names in Queensland.
 - (b) To investigate and determine the priority of
the discovery of any geographical feature.
 - (c) Subject to the Act, to consider and determine
any proposed alteration in a place name.
 - (d) To assign a name to any place in Queensland.
 - (e) To alter the name of any place in Queensland by
substituting another name, or by correcting the
spelling of the name thereof.
 - (f) To omit from official maps and records the name
of any place.
 - (g) To compile and maintain a gazetteer.
 - (h) To make inquiries and recommendations on such
matters relating to the naming of places in
Queensland as may be referred to it by the
Minister.
 - (i) To prepare and publish an index of names of
places in Queensland with a record of their
origin and history.
 - (j) To collect aboriginal names and words with
meanings for new place names.
 - (k) To investigate and determine, as far as
possible, the locality and/or the boundaries
of any area covered by a place name.
 - (l) To exercise and perform such other powers and
duties as are conferred or imposed on it by
or under the Act.

- (m) To furnish a report to each meeting of the Committee on the actions taken by the Board since the last preceding meeting of the Committee.

5. Advisory
Committee

- (a) This is known as the Queensland Place Names Committee and has the following membership:

The Surveyor General (Chairman) and three officers, one each from the Departments of Education, Main Roads and Railway plus eight nominees, one each from the Anthropological Society, Historical Society, Library Board, Local Government Association, Oxley Memorial Library Committee, Post Office Historical Society, Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Geological Society of Australia and two persons nominated by the Senate of the University of Queensland.

- (b) The functions of the Committee are to advise the Board with respect to:
 - (i) the general work of the Board;
 - (ii) any particular matter of investigation or research; and
 - (iii) any matter which the Board refers to the Committee for advice.

6. Guiding
Principles

The Board has adopted a set of principles for its guidance in the matter of new or altered names and these are as follows:

- (a) Names of aboriginal derivation or association; it is emphasised that the meaning must be appropriate.
- (b) Names which have some local significance.
- (c) Names which have some historical background:
 - (i) explorers
 - (ii) early settlers
 - (iii) notable Australians
 - (iv) events.
- (d) English word descriptive of the place, which however must be apt and not readily applicable elsewhere.
- (e) Consideration is given to the euphony of the word whether aboriginal or Anglo-Saxon, and to the confusion which may arise from duplication or similarity with existing names.
- (f) Except in special cases, the adoption of names of living persons is generally avoided.

NEW SOUTH WALES

1. Designation Geographical Names Board of New South Wales.
2. Address The Secretary,
Geographical Names Board,
Department of Lands,
Box 39, G.P.O.,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.
3. Members The Surveyor General (Chairman), the Chairman of the State Planning Authority, the Principal Librarian of the Public Library of N.S.W., the Director of the Department of Decentralisation and Development together with three appointed members from the Local Government and the Shires Association of N.S.W., the Royal Historical Society, the Geographical Society of N.S.W. and one nominated by the Minister for Lands.
4. Powers and Functions The powers and functions of the Board within the State of New South Wales are:
 - (a) To assign names to places.
 - (b) To approve that a recorded name of a place shall be its geographical name.
 - (c) To alter a recorded name or a geographical name.
 - (d) To determine whether the use of a recorded name or a geographical name shall be discontinued.
 - (e) To adopt rules of orthography, nomenclature and pronunciation with respect to geographical names.
 - (f) To investigate and determine -
 - (i) the form, spelling, meaning, pronunciation, origin and history of any geographical name; and
 - (ii) the application of any geographical name with regard to position, extent or otherwise.
 - (g) To compile and maintain a vocabulary of aboriginal words used or suitable for use in geographical names and to record their meaning and tribal origin.

- (h) To compile and maintain a dictionary of geographical names with a record of their form, spelling, meaning, pronunciation, origin and history.
- (i) To publish a gazetteer of geographical names.
- (j) To inquire into and make recommendations on any matters relating to the names of places referred to it by the Minister for Lands.

5. Guiding Principles

A broad outline of some of the principles which would influence the determination of place names may be summarised as follows:

- (a) The avoidance of duplication.
- (b) The retention of euphonious names.
- (c) Preference for names of aboriginal origin or names with a historical background.
- (d) Preference for the retention of long established place names, except where necessary to avoid ambiguity or duplication.
- (e) The avoidance of naming places after living persons.
- (f) Perpetuating the names of eminent persons now deceased, e.g. early explorers, settlers, naturalists, etc.
- (g) Avoiding attempts to restore the original form of place names changed or corrupted by long established local usage and adopting the spelling sanctioned by general usage.
- (h) Avoiding the use of place names considered offensive or likely to give offence.
- (i) The use of the cardinal points of the compass as a prefix or suffix to an existing name is not favoured.

VICTORIA

- 1. Designation The Place Names Committee of Victoria.
- 2. Address The Secretary,
Place Names Committee,
Department of Crown Lands and Survey,
State Public Offices,
MELBOURNE, Victoria.

3. Members

The Surveyor General (Chairman), the Chief Draftsman of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, the Surveyor and Chief Draftsman of the Office of Titles, the Chairman of the Town and Country Planning Board and two members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, one from the Municipal Association of Victoria and one from the Royal Historical Society of Victoria.

4. Powers and Functions

The functions of the Committee within the State of Victoria are:

- (a) To adopt rules governing the naming of places and spelling of place names.
- (b) To examine cases of disputed spelling of place names, and determine the spelling to be used on official maps and plans and in official records.
- (c) To investigate and determine the first discovery of geographic features.
- (d) To consider and determine proposed alterations in place names.
- (e) To assign names to places.
- (f) To alter place names by substituting for them other names or by altering or correcting their spelling.
- (g) To have place names omitted from official maps, plans and records.
- (h) To compile and maintain a register of place names.
- (i) To make enquiries into and recommendations on matters relating to the naming of places referred to it by the Minister.
- (j) To exercise other powers and duties conferred on it and perform other duties imposed on it by or under the Survey Co-ordination Act of 1958.

5. Guiding Principles

The Committee works under the following general principles:

- (a) For mapping purposes, the use of the apostrophe is discontinued, irrespective of whether the name applies to a locality or feature.
- (b) For relatively minor features such as hills, streams, swamps gullies, etc., the possessive "S" is discontinued, care being exercised to avoid the mis-spelling of surnames ending in "S"
- (c) For inhabited localities and very well known features, the possessive case, without apostrophe, is retained. It is considered that the names of such localities and features should be allowed to preserve the same "sound to the ear"

as they have both locally and throughout the State, over a very long period of time.

- (d) Where localities are situated on or adjacent to minor features of the same name, the feature name retains the possessive "S".
- (e) Where the name of a locality or feature gazetted as such under the Land Act has been superseded or the spelling changed by virtue of common usage, the new form will be investigated by the Committee who will recommend adoption or otherwise of the changed form.
- (f) Repetitive aboriginal names such as Diddah Diddah Creek, Bet Bet, Jika Jika, being part of our national heritage and lending distinctive character to our nomenclature, are preserved in their existing form without abbreviation, mutilation or change.
- (g) At the discretion of the Committee, other two-worded names are condensed whenever possible to one word.
- (h) In dealing with inconsistencies of spelling in names applying to features, the general rule is to adopt the spelling appearing on the first survey showing the feature in question. Experience has shown that in the absence of conclusive evidence on the early surveys, reference to the names of the first settlers in the locality may provide the correct spelling.
- (i) Where a feature is known by alternative names, or is named differently on various maps and plans, and where no firm authority is available to confirm a particular choice, the procedure adopted is to reject any name that is already too numerous, in favour of one less likely to be duplicated.
- (j) Where North, South, West or East is included in the name of a locality, the proper name precedes the directional qualification.
- (k) In future naming of large branches of main streams, the use of Right, Left, East or West Branch, etc., are to be avoided in favour of distinct separate names.
- (l) Before giving its approval for the assignment of a new place name, whether applying to an inhabited locality or feature, the Committee determines:
 - (i) that no duplication with an existing name is created;
 - (ii) that careful discrimination is exercised to avoid the introduction of names void of significance and inappropriate to the permanent nomenclature of the State.

TASMANIA

1. Designation The Nomenclature Board of Tasmania.
2. Address The Secretary,
The Nomenclature Board of Tasmania,
Department of Lands and Survey,
Box 44A, G.P.O.,
HOBART. Tasmania
3. Members The Surveyor General (Chairman), the Mapping Officer of the Department of Lands and Survey, the Mapping Officer of the Forestry Commission, the Town and Country Planning Commissioner, six other members appointed by the Governor of whom one shall be from the Mines Department and another from the Hydro-Electric Commission.
4. Powers and Functions The Board is given statutory power to enforce its decisions. The functions of the Board are:
 - (a) To adopt rules of orthography and nomenclature in respect of place-names in the State.
 - (b) To examine cases of doubtful spelling of place-names in the State, and determine the spelling to be adopted on official maps.
 - (c) To investigate and determine the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature.
 - (d) To consider and determine any proposed alteration in a place-name.
 - (e) To assign a name to any place in the State.
 - (f) To alter the name of any place by substituting another name or by correcting the spelling of the name thereof.
 - (g) To omit from official maps and records the name of any place.
 - (h) To compile and maintain a register of place-names.
 - (i) To make inquiries and recommendations on such matters relating to the naming of places in the State as may be referred to it by the Minister.
 - (j) To exercise and perform such other powers and duties as are conferred or imposed on it by or under the Act.
5. Guiding Principles The Board has not laid down any hard and fast rules for guidance in its work rather it tends to judge each case on its merits, but in general it can be said to:
 - (a) Give preference to original names where it considers it can reasonably do so.
 - (b) Avoid duplication of names as far as possible.

- (c) Avoid the use of names of living persons except in exceptional circumstances.
- (d) Encourage the use of appropriate descriptive names.
- (e) Also encourage the use of euphonious aboriginal names when their meaning can be appropriately related to the feature under consideration.
- (f) Avoid acting in such a way as to lay itself open to charges of being autocratic in the use of its powers.

This last point is quite important as it is desirable that any Nomenclature Board should retain the confidence of the public even when it feels it must make a contrary decision. This can only be achieved if individuals are encouraged to feel that any views they may put forward will be given every consideration.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

1. Designation The Nomenclature Committee of South Australia.
2. Address The Secretary,
Nomenclature Committee,
Department of Lands,
Box 293A, G.P.O.,
ADELAIDE. S.A.
3. Members The Surveyor General (Chairman), the Deputy Surveyor General, the Chief Draftsman of the Department of Lands and the Curator of Anthropology, Museum Department.
4. Powers and Functions The Nomenclature Committee functions in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Lands. The Minister in turn advises the Governor who is empowered to, by proclamation:
 - (a) constitute and define the boundaries of new counties, hundreds, and towns, and distinguish each by a name;
 - (b) alter the boundaries, or name of any county, hundred, or town;
 - (c) distinguish by a name or alter the name of any place, whether a county, hundred, or town, or any other place whatsoever;
5. Guiding Principles Generally, the policy of the Committee is to oppose the adoption of superfluous subdivision names; to accept local nomenclature for rural post offices and establishments; to oppose the introduction to trade names in South Australian nomenclature, and to recommend the adoption of names with due regard to avoidance of duplication, both within and outside the State, and having regard to historical and geographical significance.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1. Designation The Nomenclature Advisory Committee of Western Australia.
2. Address The Secretary,
The Nomenclature Advisory Committee,
Department of Lands and Surveys,
PERTH. W.A.
3. Members The Surveyor General (Chairman); the Superintendent,
Mapping Branch, of the Department of Lands and Surveys;
the State Archivist; and representatives of the
following - Education Department, Postmaster-General's
Department, Main Roads Department, Local Government
Association and the Town Planning Department.
4. Powers and
Functions The Committee acts in an advisory capacity to the
Minister for Lands and, having the Surveyor General as
Chairman, is in a position to be of direct help in any
matters of nomenclature in which the Government
Departments may be concerned and which may be referred
to it. It has no statutory powers, however, and
beyond that the scope of its activities is limited to
whatever use other Authorities or private citizens
choose to make of it.
5. Guiding
Principles (a) To secure as far as possible suitable aboriginal
names for use in naming new features.
(b) To correct duplications of names of land features
in the State.
(c) To discountenance as far as possible the naming
of streets, etc., after still active members of
municipalities and road boards, or persons
still living in the locality.
(d) To honour, wherever possible, the names of
discoverers or first settlers in any locality
under discussion, also ex-servicemen who lost
their lives in action.
(e) To avoid hyphenated or double names for either
localities or streets.
(f) To decide upon the spelling of names where two
or more forms have been used in the past.
This specially applies to native names.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

1. Designation The Place Names Committee for the Northern Territory.
2. Address The Secretary,
The Place Names Committee,
Lands and Survey Branch,
Northern Territory Administration,
DARWIN, N.T.

3. Members The Assistant Administrator (Chairman), the Surveyor General for the Northern Territory, two members of the Town Planning Board.
4. Powers and Functions The Committee makes reports to the Administrator containing recommendations in relation to the naming of public places or the altering of the names of public places. The Administrator may:
- (a) approve, either without alteration or subject to such alteration as he thinks fit, any recommendation contained in the report;
 - (b) reject any recommendation contained in the report; or
 - (c) return the report to the Committee for further consideration and the submission of another report.
5. Guiding Principles
- (a) When the priority of a name has been established by publication, particularly when such publication has occurred in any standard or authoritative work, that name should if possible be retained.
 - (b) When names have been changed or corrected, if not too firmly established by local usage or otherwise, the original forms should be restored.
 - (c) As a rule the first published name should be retained but, where a choice is offered between two or more names for the same place or locality, all sanctioned by local usage, that which is most appropriate and euphonious should be adopted.
 - (d) The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained the apostrophe should be dropped.
 - (e) Names consisting of more than one word may be connected by hyphens or combined in one word as may be advisable.
 - (f) The use of alternative names should be discontinued where possible or not convenient.
 - (g) Geographical names in a foreign language should be rendered in the original form except where there are English equivalents already fixed by usage.
 - (h) Places or features may be named after any living person.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1. Designation The Place Names Committee of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.
2. Address The Secretary,
The Place Names Committee,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.
3. Members The Surveyor General (Chairman), the Principal Anthropologist and one other from Department of District Administration, one from the Department of Education, one from the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and two other members.
4. Powers and Functions
 - (a) To adopt rules of orthography and nomenclature and to standardise pronunciation in respect of place names in the Territory.
 - (b) To investigate and determine the priority of the discovery of any geographical feature.
 - (c) Subject to the Ordinance, to consider and determine any proposed alteration in a place name.
 - (d) To assign a name to any place in the Territory.
 - (e) To alter the name of any place in the Territory by substituting another name, or by correcting the spelling of the name thereof.
 - (f) To omit from official maps and records the name of any place.
 - (g) To compile and maintain a gazetteer.
 - (h) To make inquiries and recommendations on such matters relating to the naming of places in the Territory as may be referred to it by the Administrator.
 - (i) To prepare and publish an index of names of places in the Territory with a record of their origin and history.
 - (j) To investigate and determine, as far as possible, the locality and the boundaries of any area covered by a place name.

- (k) To exercise and perform such other powers and duties as are conferred or imposed on it by or under the Ordinance or any other law in force in the Territory or a part of the Territory.

5. Guiding Principles

The Committee has adopted the following:

- (a) When priority of the name has been established by authoritative publication, the name should be retained;
- (b) All previously unnamed features unless otherwise directed by this Committee, will be given the name that is used by the indigenous people on whose land the feature is situated;
- (c) Where the name of a feature contains a descriptive term that term shall be rendered in English, e.g. Ok Tedi should be Tedi River;
- (d) Spelling and pronunciation of native names shall be in accordance with Part 1 of the booklet "Language Notes", published by the Department of District Administration; (*)
- (e) Acceptable names are:
 - (i) Names of native derivation or association with appropriate meanings;
 - (ii) Names with local significance;
 - (iii) Names with a historical background, e.g. explorers, early settlers, etc.
- (f) Consideration will be given to euphony, whatever the derivation;
- (g) Confusion from duplication close similarity is to be avoided;
- (h) Except in special cases, the adoption of names of living persons is to be avoided; and
- (i) The possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained the apostrophe should be dropped.

(*) "Language Notes"; W.G. Sippo, Department of District Administration, Territory of Papua and New Guinea. 1966 - Government Printer Port Moresby.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

1. Designation Antarctic Names Committee of Australia.
2. Address Secretary,
Antarctic Names Committee of Australia,
Antarctic Division,
Department of External Affairs,
568 St. Kilda Road,
MELBOURNE. Vic. 3000
3. Members Chairman (appointed by Minister for External Affairs),
Director of Antarctic Division, Director of National
Mapping, Hydrographer R.A.N., Head of Southern
Section, Department of External Affairs, Geographical
Officer, Antarctic Division (Secretary) and two other
members appointed by the Minister for External Affairs.
4. Powers and
Functions To advise the Minister for External Affairs on
Antarctic Place Names.
5. Guiding
Principles As a general principle the Committee has endeavoured
to permanently record the names of those of all
countries who have contributed to the exploration of
the Australian Antarctic Territory and to avoid
repetition of names within Antarctica as a whole.

When allocating place names for features in a given
region, the Committee endeavours to follow the
principle of recognising the names proposed by
expeditions of whatever nationality who have
demonstrated clear priority of exploration in that
region.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

FOR

RECORDING OF NOMENCLATURE ON A NATIONAL BASIS

Prepared in accordance with Resolution No. 300, passed in April 1966.

The several States and the Commonwealth, who are responsible for nomenclature occurring within their respective spheres, may each be expected to prepare and publish a name gazetteer of its own region. A national gazetteer may be formed by combining the various regional gazetteers. It is desirable, therefore, that there be uniformity of content and of format, and possibly of size and binding throughout the series.

2. The large number of entries involved may make it necessary to publish the national gazetteer, and probably also those of at least several of the States, in a number of volumes. As the regional gazetteers must precede the national one, it is desirable for the regional gazetteer to be accepted as constituting a part of the national record until such time as it may be combined and collated therein as a composite alphabetical record.

3. Random listing is economical in space and possibly is most convenient for subsequent processing. Listing on separate cards permits progressive alphabetical collation to obviate duplication. However, such cards are prone to misplacement or undisclosed loss. The advantages of each method may be retained by random listing for the purpose of card punching, and progressive sorting of the punched cards into alphabetical order as the work proceeds.

4. Electronic processing with punched cards is considered to be essential. The punched card input is preferred to punched tape because of its greater versatility in sorting and handling. From the punched card file, the cards may be machine sorted into alphabetical order and a document copy produced by line printer for subsequent duplication in small numbers by contract printing, or in large numbers by lithographic printing. Samples of a card and print-out are at Annexure 4.

5. File maintenance by magnetic tape, upon which the current alphabetical master file of the gazetteer has been recorded from an input of punched card records, would be an economical aid. Special extractions may be obtained therefrom and recorded on a special magnetic tape from which the document copy may be obtained by line printer, leaving the original master file undisturbed. The master tape may be updated periodically by incorporating new

names gleaned from a supplementary alphabetised record.

6. The deterrent to extravagant extraction lies in its cost. For example, the special extraction of a nine character field (e.g. geographical co-ordinates) from a file of 100,000 cards may cost about \$240. The return of the cards to their original alphabetical order may cost a further \$1060. The use of the magnetic tape will obviate the need for the latter restoration action and will lessen costs in other directions.

7. The 80 column punch card is considered to be essential. Its full range may be utilised and subdivided to provide the desired data fields. Certain items which may not be considered essential to all authorities may be segregated at the end of the line on the punched card. This may prove to be generally advantageous for ease of omission as desired.

8. Data essential to all authorities should comprise name, designation code, latitude and longitude, and locational reference or sheet number, grid reference and State or Territory should be provided for use as required. The inclusion of such data in the sequence and with field widths and inter-field spacing should be as follows:-

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FIELD</u>	<u>SPACE</u>
Name	33 -----	1
Designation	4 -----	2
Latitude	5 -----	2
Longitude	6 -----	2
Locational Reference or Sheet Number	8 -----	2
Zone Number	1 -----	1
Grid Reference	6 -----	2
State or Territory	3	
Type Key	1	
Listing Control	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>

9. It is desirable for the field titles to appear at the top of each printed page in the published gazetteer. Explanations relative to the respective data fields are given below.

10. NAME: The national nomenclature record should contain all geographic names occurring within the region as gleaned from all known and available sources. It should include approved names, variant names, and names which may not have been approved (suitably identified as such if thought desirable) and which would be subject to review by the appropriate Nomenclature Committee in due course.

11.1 The width of field that would be adequate for the longest name that may be encountered cannot be predicted with certainty.

The 33 character width that has been provided should prove sufficient for the approved or most acceptable name.

11.2 A variant name should be followed by a cross reference to the standard name and hence may exceed the field width provided. However, the omission of all locational information other than the State from the record will permit the notation to extend to 73 characters width, which should be adequate for the longest notation. An entry of this nature departs from the normal processing routine and would necessitate the inclusion of a Type Key Column in the punched card to inform the computer of the particular type of entry that is involved.

11.3 Consistency in treatment and in alphabetisation is essential. The following practices are in common use and are recommended for acceptance as standards by all associated authorities.

11.3.1 A name shall be shown in the form approved by the nomenclature authority, or in the absence of such approval, as appearing on the source material, including diacritical signs and possessive case when applicable. However, as such matters present difficulties in electronic processing, and as they are considered to be inimical to good map presentation and are generally avoided by mapping authorities overseas, it is desirable for such signs and for the possessive case to be eliminated at source.

11.3.2 A variant name or spelling shall be listed in its own alphabetical sequence, and shall be cross referenced to the standard or most acceptable name by use of the word "See...", and the record shall not include any locational information other than the State or Territory.

11.3.3 A name shall include its specific and other elements when applicable (e.g. Roper River).

11.3.4 A name that includes specific and other elements, except the name of a populated place, shall be alphabetised by specific part (e.g. Darling River). When in fact the other element precedes the specific part of the name, the parts shall be separated in the record by a comma (e.g., Carpentaria, Gulf of).

11.3.5 The name of a populated place which included specific and other elements shall be alphabetised in its approved form (e.g., The Entrance, Mount Magnet).

11.3.6 Names which occur more than once shall be listed in ascending order of latitude, that is, the most northerly name first.

11.3.7 A name shall be recorded unabbreviated in all its elements, except when otherwise approved by the nomenclature authority.

12. DESIGNATION: A four letter (or shorter) code is recommended to indicate the type of feature to which the name refers. The Commonwealth is committed under SEATO agreements to use the Seastag No. 2213 code, and its adoption by all associated authorities is therefore desirable. Supplementary designations will be required to provide for certain mapped features and topographic terms which are peculiar to Australian mapping, or which have not otherwise been provided for. The Appendix is a composite list of recommended code symbols for designation of topographical features for use in official Gazetteers.

13. GEOGRAPHICAL CO-ORDINATES: Latitude and longitude define position in nature in a form readily understood and universally acceptable. The following principles are recommended for general adoption:-

13.1 Position shall be defined to the nearest minute as scaled from any suitable source material.

13.2 The feature shall be defined and not its mapped name.

13.3 An area feature such as a desert, and a running feature such as a river or range, shall be defined by a convenient central point.

13.4 The geographical co-ordinates shall be listed in the sequence latitude first followed by longitude.

13.5 With a view to conserving space, the letter S. for latitude, and the letter E for longitude, and the symbols for degrees and minutes shall appear in the field headings to each published page and not against the values in the body of the tabulation. One character space shall separate the degrees from the minutes in each case and a two character space shall separate the respective fields.

14. LOCATIONAL REFERENCE: A reference to the source material upon which the name occurs may be considered desirable by some authorities. However, as numerous maps and other name source material comprise the complete reference material, its individual tabulation in a gazetteer could prove very cumbersome and space consuming, and probably out of proportion to its value to the user. An alternative would be to group the reference material into series of types. However, as a particular name may appear on a number of different items, some order of preference would have to be established by the recording authority.

14.1 Name reference material lacks finality. New editions supersede old ones, new mapping supersedes other mapping. Hence the entry would require continual revision in the nomenclature record to be currently appropriate. Its utility in a complete national or regional gazetteer is considerably diminished when its use is dependent upon the availability of the referenced material at the time of need. However, in the case of a

gazetteer of a particular map series, the sheet number, which is a particular case of the Locational Reference, will be essential.

14.2 A field width of 8 columns will be necessary to provide for this data. Sheet numbers of the 1:50,000 series will occupy this spread, which should be more than adequate for the other national map series or other reference material.

15. GRID REFERENCE: This locational aid can only be used when the name reference material is gridded. In fact, it would normally be derived from that material. In the gazetteer of a single map series (gridded), the grid reference would be a much more convenient and speedy aid to positional identification than geographical co-ordinates. However, it loses much of its value when maps of different grid spacing, possibly maps of different grid systems, and non-gridded name reference material are all included in the same nomenclature record. Again, a grid reference is tied to a particular map projection for identification of position on a particular edition of the referenced map. Neither projection nor map may be considered as perfect or final. Each is subject to change.

15.1 The national and regional gazetteers would be of the assorted name source variety, and the incomplete and disjointed grid reference data that would appear in the publication may not be considered by all authorities to be of sufficient value to the user to justify its inclusion. However, provision should be made for it on the punch card for use when recording series mapping, and for general use by these authorities who may require it. A field width of 8 columns, which would include the zone number and a 6 digit reduced reference, should be adequate for the purpose.

16. STATE OR TERRITORY: This information is clearly desirable in a gazetteer that extends beyond the confines of any one State. A 3 column field is necessary to provide for normal abbreviations, viz: QLD, VIC, S.A., W.A., N.T., TAS, N.G., PAP, N.S.W.

17. A Type Key and Document Listing Control are necessary on the punch card as machinery items, and not for the printed record. The former is for selection of the type of entry or record required. The latter is used to control the operation of the document listing machine, such as directing it to skip a line.

18. Field titles should appear at the top of each published page.

19. It is desirable that the flyleaf or title page to a map gazetteer should show the date of publication and that special provision be made thereon for the recording of supplementary and amending notices, which themselves should be dated and numbered for identification and ready reference.

20. The introduction to the map gazetteer should include such

explanation of the contents as would facilitate its use. As the various gazetteers may differ in the contained data, and in the nature and extent of its source, it is not practicable to prescribe a common standard for the preamble. However, it should include the standard designation code listed alphabetically by designations and also by code letters, the key to the map locational reference and indexes to the sheets of the map series involved.

21. A minimum coverage in the introducing remarks should be in the nature of:

"This gazetteer includes names of places and of features ingleaned from all available maps and other name source material."

"The first column shows the approved name. A variant name is cross referenced to the approved name from which the locational details may be gleaned."

"The designation of the type of feature to which the name refers has been abbreviated to a code of 4 letters or less for convenience of processing and listing. Separate code lists are appended, one alphabetised by designation and the other by code letters."

"The latitude and longitude of the named feature have been scaled from the source material to the nearest minute. They are included for map locational purposes only and are not intended to convey positional accuracy. An area or a running feature has been defined by some convenient central point."

"The map or other source material upon which the name appears has been shown under the heading of locational reference. It has been given by map sheet number or by numerical code, details of which are appended together with map indexes to the main map series involved.

"The zone number and grid reference have been shown in cases where the locational map is gridded. It should be read in conjunction with the map scale if grid spacing is significant to the user, but is specifically provided for map locational purposes only and not as an accurate measure of position."

CODE LIST

APPENDIX 1

SUGGESTED CODE FOR DESIGNATIONS FOR TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

FOR USE IN OFFICIAL GAZETTEERS

CODE	DESIGNATION	CODE	DESIGNATION	CODE	DESIGNATION
				FARM	Farm
ABAT	Abattoirs	BTRY	Battery		Dairyfarm
AF	Airfield			FLD	Enclosure
	Airport	CAPE	Cape		Field
ANCH	Anchorage	CAS	Castle		Meadow
AQDT	Aqueduct	CAVE	Cave		Pasture
ARCH	Archipelago	CEM	Cemetery		Uncultivated land
		CHAN	Channel	FORD	Ford
BANK	Bank	CHCH	Abbey	FORT	Fort
	Sandbank		Bell Tower		Redoubt
BAPL	Baths		Chapel	FRST	Forest
BAR	Barracks		Church		Woods
	Customs Barracks		Convent	FTRY	Brewery
BAY	Bay	CHSM	Chasm		Factory
BCH	Beach	CLAY	Clayhole		Plant
BCON	Beacon		Claypan		Steel Works
BCST	Broadcasting Station	CLIF	Bluff		Tannery
			Cliff		Works
BGHT	Bight	CNAL	Canal	FY	Ferry
BLDG	Agricultural Establishment		Ditch		
	Asylum		Waterway	GATE	Gate (city exit)
	Barn	CNTY	County		
	Chalet	COMM	Commune	GL	Grassland
	Coal Depot	COVE	Cove	GLCR	Glacier
	Guard House		Inlet	GLLY	Gully
	Hotel	CP	Camp	GRDN	Garden
	House	CPST	Campsite		Vineyards
	Hut	CRRD	Crossroads	GULF	Gulf
	Inn				
	Institute	DAM	Dam	HBR	Harbour
	Museum	DEEP	Trough (marine)		Haven
	Observatory	DEPR	Depression		Roadstead
	Rest House	DESM	Deserted monastery	HDG	Hedge
	Sanatorium			HILL	Butte
	Shelter	DESV	Deserted Village		Hill
	Tavern	DI	District	HMSD	Homestead
	Tower	DIKE	Dike	HOSP	Hospital
	Town Hall	DOCK	Basin	HWY	Highway
	Warehouse		Wetdock		
BORE	Bore	DRN	Drain	INTL	Intermittent lake
BRDG	Bridge	DSRT	Desert		
	Culvert	DUNE	Dunes	IS	Cay
BRKW	Breakwater				Island
BRYD	Brickworks	ENTR	Entrance		Island group
	Brickyard	ESTY	Estuary		

CODE	DESIGNATION	CODE	DESIGNATION	CODE	DESIGNATION
ISTH	Isthmus Neck	PLN	Tableland Plain Prairie	RUIN	Ruin
JUNC	Junction Road Circle	PLNA	Place name	SCHL	College School
KILN	Coke ovens Tile works	PO	Post Office	SEA	Sea
LAGN	Lagoon	POND	Fishpond Pond	SFST	Sparse forest
LAKE	Billabong Lake	POOL	Stagnant Pool Pool	SHFT	Mining Shaft
LBED	Lake bed	POPL	Pool City	SHOL	Shoal
LGRD	Landing Ground	PORT	Town Village	SHR	Cross Shrine
LH	Lighthouse	PRO	Province	SIGS	Coastal teleg
LNDG	Landing place	PROM	Promontory	SLP	Hillside Slope
LOCK	Lock	PRSH	Parish	SLQ	Slate quarry
LSTA	Lifeguard Station	PRSN	Prison	SLTM	Salt marsh
LT	Light	PT	Head Headland Point	SM	River mouth
MILL	Mill Sawmill	QUAR	Quarry	SND	Sound
MINE	Mine	RAV	Gorge	SOAK	Native well Soak
MON	Monastery	RCH	Ravine	SPAN	Salt pan
MONU	Benchmark Cairn Column Marker Monument	RDGE	Reach Ridge	SPIT	Sandspit
MRKT	Market	REEF	Reef	SPRG	Pool spring Spring
MSSN	Mission Mission station	REGN	Region	SPUR	Spur
MT	Mountain	RES	Reservoir	ST	Street
MTS	Mountains Mountain range	RESV	Reserve	STA	Canal Station Police Static
OS	Out Station	RH	Gnamma Hole Rockhole	STAT	State
PARK	Park	RLY	Railroad Railway	STDM	Stadium
PASS	Pass Passage	RNGE	Rifle range	STOK	Stock route
PEAK	Mountain Peak	ROAD	Avenue By-pass Expressway	STR	Strait
PGDA	Pagoda	ROCK	Rock	STRM	Brook Creek River
PIER	Pier	RSNL	Arsenal	SUB	Suburb
PIT	Pit Sandpit	RSTA	Railway Station Siding Stop	SWP	Marsh Salt marsh Swamp
PL	Plateau	RTRK	Auto track Cycle racing track	TANK	Tank
PLAN	Plantation		Race Track	TERR	Territory
PLN	Downs			TMPL	Temple
				TO	Telegraph Of Telephone Of
				TUNN	Tunnel
				TVST	Television station
				VAL	Valley

CODE	DESIGNATION	CODE	DESIGNATION	CODE	DESIGNATION
VDUC	Viaduct				
WEIR	Weir				
WELL	Well				
WOOD	Brushwood				
	Copse				
	Cutting (hedge)				
	Scrub				
	Thicket				
WRFL	Cascade				
	Cataract				
	Waterfall				
WTR	Water tower				
WTRH	Waterhole				
YD	Yard				

Note: The singular includes the plural unless otherwise indicated.

STANDARD AND VARIANT NAME	FEATURE CODE	LAT.S DEG MIN	LONG.E DEG MIN	LOCATION REF.	MAP ZONE REF.	STATE
MOORA CREEK (SEE FIVE MILE CREEK)						VIC2
MOORANG CREEK (SEE CRABHOLE CREEK)						VIC2
MOORARBOOL RESERVOIR	RES	38 24	152 39	VIC 500	7 654321	VIC1
MOORARBOOL RIVER	STRM	36 23	145 30	VIC 500	7 654321	VIC1
MOORMBOOL WEST	D1	34 53	145 28	VIC 500	7 925459	VIC1
MOOROOKYLE	POPL	36 53	145 35	VIC 500	6 202399	VIC1
MORGAN CREEK	STRM	35 12	146 35	VIC 500	6 653245	VIC1
MORGAN CREEK	STRM	36 24	144 16	VIC 500	6 500473	VIC1
MORGAN GULLY (SEE BARKERS CREEK)						VIC2
MORGAN HILL (SEE MOUNT BUCKLE)						VIC2
MORNING STAR CREEK	STRM	34 23	145 32	VIC 500	7 214640	VIC1
MORNING STAR MINE	MINE	36 45	146 32	VIC 500	7 230665	VIC1
MORNING STAR SPUR	SPUR	36 23	145 59	VIC 500	7 090355	VIC1
MORRISON	POPL	36 57	145 38	VIC 500	6 218339	VIC1
MORSES CREEK	STRM	36 27	147 28	VIC 500	7 977513	VIC1
MORTCHUP	POPL	35 12	152 37	VIC 500	6 160358	VIC1
MORTJUP (SEE MORTCHUP)						VIC2
MORTONS HILL	HILL	35 48	145 51	VIC 500	8 183382	VIC1

CURRENT GAZETTEER ACTION

The Division of National Mapping has printed a gazetteer of place names on the back of its 1:6,000,000 map of Australia and its 1:2,534,400 map of New Guinea.

A gazetteer will be prepared and published separately for the 1:2,500,000 map of Australia.

As each map of the new 1:1,000,000 series is compiled a gazetteer will be prepared for the individual map sheet and a composite gazetteer will be printed for the whole series.

Similar action will be taken in respect of the new 1:100,000 series.

The State of Victoria has commenced production of a State Gazetteer.

It is most likely that the National Mapping Council will ultimately sponsor an Australian National Gazetteer which will include all geographical names that appear on published maps.

The Antarctic Division of the Department of External Affairs has produced a Gazetteer of the Australian Antarctic Territory (ANARE Interim Report Series A (2) Geography - Publication No. 75, 1965).

PROCEDURES FOR ADOPTION OF NAMES

FROM UNWRITTEN LANGUAGES

QUEENSLAND

No rules for the translation of native aural names exist.

NEW SOUTH WALES

No rules of translation have been adopted.

The Geographical Names Board of N.S.W. is required to compile a vocabulary of aboriginal words used, or suitable for use, as geographical "place" names.

VICTORIA

Apparently there are no adopted rules of translation.

Repetitive aboriginal names such as Diddah Diddah Creek, Bet Bet, Jika Jika are preserved in their existing form without abbreviation, mutilation or change.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

From the earliest days of settlement place names of aboriginal origin have been set down as understood by the explorer or surveyor. No phonetic alphabet or recording was used.

In 1947 the use was approved of the phonetic alphabets "International Phonetic Alphabet" and "Geographic II".

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The rules of orthography adopted in Western Australia are those set out by the Royal Geographical Society in 1891 in a pamphlet entitled "Orthography of Geographical Names".

Although these have been the accepted rules, for some considerable time it has been the practice of the Nomenclature Advisory Committee to use the information in other books in their deliberations on native names. For example the "oo" is now used for that sound instead of the single "u".

The books referred to are:

"A Vocabulary of the Dialects of South-Western Australia" by Captain George Grey (London 1840).

"A Descriptive Vocabulary of the Language in Common Use Amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia" by George Fletcher Moore (London 1842).

"A Descriptive Vocabulary of the Native Languages of Western Australia" by John Brady - Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth (Rome 1845).

TASMANIA

No rules exist for the translation of native aural names into English.

Early in the State's colonial days, persons transcribed native words into English and varying versions of the same word were obtained in this way.

The most complete work on the language of the Tasmanian aborigines is that of Schmidt's "Die Tasmanischen Sprachen" in which the work of the earlier scholars has been co-ordinated. The Nomenclature Board refers to this book, from time to time, and uses where possible the most euphonious pronunciations.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

The Nomenclature Committee refers native names to the local Welfare Branch of the Northern Territory Administration for advice from its Research Officers and is guided by their recommendations on the origin, meaning and accepted spelling of native names.

In cases where a choice of spelling is available, the simpler spelling is adopted having due regard to euphony.

In general, no hard and fast rules apply.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA (See Guiding Principles Annexure A)

The true sound of the word, as locally pronounced, is taken as the basis of spelling.

3.

Broadly, the system adopted is that vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

Every letter is pronounced. Where two vowels come together, each is sounded, but the result, when spoken quickly, may scarcely be distinguished from a single sound.

Certain place names have come to have an established pronunciation somewhat different from the original native pronunciation. No alteration is made in these established cases.