# Norfolk Island Placenames

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S10S JeuguA University of Adelaide, Australia Discipline of Linguistics

Albert Buffett, and Puss Anderson in particular have contributed a lot of information. me with this research. The late Bev McCoy, Rachel Nebauer-Borg, Jack Marges, Merv Buffett, I would like to thank the Norfolk community as a whole and Peter Mühlhäusler for helping

a place just by looking at the name, the birth register, or even by interviewing locals. nicknames, family lineages, and questionable events, one cannot learn the entire history of contentious stories for the colour they add. Because a lot of placenames are connected to names. I have tried to present differing and even conflicting histories and have kept some people have passed away, and not everyone agrees on all the stories and meanings of the meant as a guide. Regarding the authenticity of the names, people have different memories, The issue of how to spell Norf'k continues and the spelling of Norf'k placenames here is not

well received by the Norfolk community as well as linguists and researchers interested in research into documenting this integral element of the linguistic history of Norfolk Island is on this larger study. I hope these efforts to produce a useful tool for comment and for future



the Second Settlement.

was named such as there were big roseapple trees growing there which were planted during The house Roseapple is next door to Annie Dongs on Rooty Hill Road. Down ar Roseapple Down ar Roseapple

the convict ruins, museum, and houses on Quality Row. on the island. Down a Town contains many things of historical interest for visitors including Larger than the other low-lying areas of Cascade and Ball Bay, it is the largest low-lying area The Norf'k name for Kingston and the entire Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area (KAVHA). Down a Town

Buffett family live out at Steels Point. the past, you would say you saw it 'out Dixie way' or 'out Dixies'. Many descendants of the house out near Tarries Paddock in the same location. If you were looking for a lost cow in The name of a sheep station in the Steels Point area. There is now a sign stating Dixie on a



remained in this state since. They are not presently in use. did not have concrete lids on them but they were sealed during the early 1960s and have were effective at keeping grain in good condition for up to 10 months. In the old days they

either thanks to his dark skin colour or because he always welcomed people to his house 'Cuppa Tea' Buffett (born Norfolk 6 December 1908, died 1982). He received his nickname in the Red Road area to the north of the island. The owner was a fellow named Austen There are two possible histories for the nickname associated with the owner of this property Cuppa Teas

Road and Cascade Road. You have to 'cross the water' to get to or from Cascade. water' refers to the bridge and creek at the bottom of the valley that separates New Cascade mountainous interior of Norfolk (Up in a Stick). The Norf'k expression 'wi gwen cross ar the south-west, and from the Mount Pitt, New Farm and Main Gulley Farm areas in the was probably used as a shortcut to Cascade Station in the north from Longridge Station in It is probable there was a timber bridge in this area in the 1840s. The road through this area Cross ar Water

to be had out to sea and along Norfolk's northern coastline from Cockpit. pines for lumber. The beautiful Cockpit Waterfall is nearby and there are magnificent views It is suspected this area is named after a cockpit that used to be used for sawing Norfolk

map, because it is located outside of the map area).

Charlie Rossiters Paddock

excellent coral cover and caves and swimthroughs. (This placename is not marked on the wreck at all hence the reference to Claytons. Fish predominate here but the site also has an an old anchor. Many divers have thought they did a wreck dive while in fact there is no look just like a shipwreck. The rock formations resemble portholes, masts, ribs, and even is the shipwreck dive you have when you are not having a shipwreck dive. That is, the reefs 'Clayton's', "the drink you have when you are not having a drink". In the same vein, Claytons have when you're not having a wreck dive'. The name remembers the non-alcoholic drink few people outside the diving industry. This humorous diving site name is 'a wreck dive you There are more than 30 diving site names on Norfolk Island, most of which are known to Claytons Wreck

races in Rossiters Paddock. Rossiters Paddock is in the area known as Hungry Flats. operated a popular guesthouse, Charlgrove. At one time the Islanders held annual horse farmer, grazier, butcher, and businessman and with his wife Ethel (nee Robinson) owned and broaden their horizons towards social and economic gain. He became a very successful mentored the Islanders on this land as he strove to help them achieve their potential and of Thomas Rossiter and Charlotte Bissox. Charlie received a 50-acre land grant and he Charles 'Charlie' Rossiter (born Norfolk 28 March 1870, died 13 March 1938) was the son

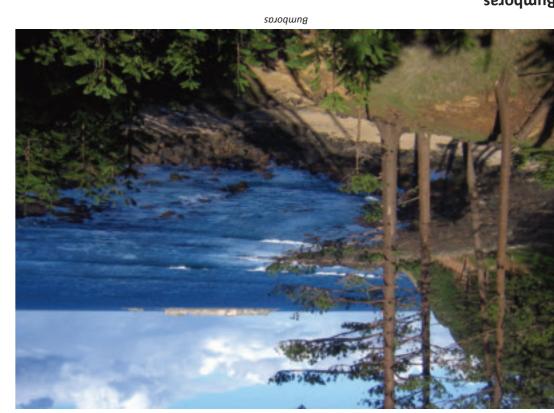
and the house sign still displays that name.

Cascade Pier on the northern side of the island. Charlie Fish's house is known as Torrie Glen arrived on Norfolk in 1885 to work on the whaling industry that used to be operated from USA), son of John R. Fish and Sarah Hammond, was an American whaler and seaman who at the crest of Queen Elizabeth Avenue. Charles Fish (born around 1862 in Connecticut, This hill is located just near the Bounty Folk Museum and the Norfolk Island Central School

picnicking spots on Norfolk.

Charlie Fish Hill

such as whelks on the rocks in the moonlight. Bumboras is also one of the most celebrated often 'go rama' here as well. Go rama is where locals collect shellfish and other sea edibles of islets or bumbora which become exposed and make great rock fishing spots. Islanders rocks". It is likely this word is of Australian Aboriginal origin. At low tide this bay has a number stretch of broken water, usually near the base of cliffs, where waves break over submerged Baker in his 1953 volume Australia Speaks claims the word 'bombora' means "a dangerous Officially known as Creswell Bay, this place is also known colloquially as Bumbys. Sidney



# Pitcairn Is. SOUTH PACIFIC

including bays, e.g. Anson Bay, Ball Bay, the two most prominent peaks, i.e. Mt Pitt and Mt Bates, and other land based coastal features, e.g. Steels Point, Point Howe. By the time the First Settlement period on Norfolk began three weeks after the arrival of the First Fleet to Sydney in 1788, much of Norfolk had already been named and the Norfolk Island pines earmarked to provide masts for British naval vessels.

23 ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

The First Settlement spanning the years 1788-1814 saw the clearing of large sections of the island and subdivision of land parcels that still provide the basis of many house, property, and area names today, e.g. Longridge, Cascade. The Second Settlement period lasted from 1825 to 1855. This penal settlement had a reputation for being the most gruesome in the British Empire. Notable placenames from this period are Bloody Bridge, Barney Duffys, and Headstone. During these first two settlements the placenames were entirely English names. The names in the Kingston area and their history are not only an important part of Norfolk Island's linguistic history but also of interest to the modern tourism industry. It is during the Third Settlement after the disbandment of the penal settlement and the arrival of the Pitcairners to Norfolk Island that Norfolk place-naming evolved into the unique example it is today. The Pitcairners, who were the descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian counterparts joined later by Buffett, Evans, and Nobbs, brought with them their language, culture, and character from far away Pitcairn Island. The language of Norfolk Island, Norf'k, is solidified into many of these local placenames. These names form an integral part of everyday spoken Norf'k. The fourth historical period is related to the presence of the Melanesian Mission, which was headquartered on Norfolk from 1867 to 1920. Several placenames in Mota, the language of the Mission, are The Kerapai and Alalang Paen, the house name Codrington, and Selwyn Pine Road associated with the Mission clergy.

Although many of these names are locally known and used and have been plotted on various maps, a comprehensive history of the placenames of the Norfolk Islanders and indeed a greater history of place-naming on Norfolk Island had until recently never been compiled. The results of this research were presented in a PhD thesis (Nash 2011). This book is based

# Elephant Rock

A large rocky feature just off the northern coast which resembles an elephant's head and trunk. It is located near Cathedral Rock or Organ Rock and Red Stone, other names which describe the natural environment in this beautiful part of the island.

# **Eugenes Stone**

A small offshore stone just out from Bumboras near Second Sand. 'Stone' means 'rock' or 'stone' but also means 'testicles' in Norf'k. Legend has it that a man by the name of Eugene was fishing from this rock and was bitten on the testicles by a crab.

# Fata Fata

'Fatafata' is a common name for islets formed in the middle of streams and creeks. It comes from Tahitian meaning 'to flatten out'. There is a large fatafata on the top of the next valley behind Ma and Pa Ette's on Mill Road. This fatafata became known by the proper name Fata Fata. It is one of only a few 'pure' Norf'k placenames containing only Norf'k words. It is mentioned in Ena 'Ette' Christian's (1986) poetry book, From Myse Randa (From My Verandah). In her poem 'Ivy House', she talks of going fishing and coming home across Fata Fata. It is in the area between Cascade Road and Stockyard Road.

# **Foote Nort**

Foote Nort is the name of a property near Crystal Pool. It is named in part after the owner, Eldon Foote, a Canadian philanthropist, who used to live in this large property, and is also in part a humorous and quirky allusion to the Norf'k expression, foot nort (why not), i.e. a phonological similarity between the *Norf'k* adverb *foot* (why) and the gentleman's name. This exemplifies an aspect of unofficial naming that is often overlooked – people name places for fun and to pass time. Eldon Foote, although not an Islander or Norf'k speaker, has been linguistically remembered in place and space in the Norfolk environment in Norf'k.

# Fifty Eight

Fifty Eight or 58 is an area of land past Red Road 'up in a stick' on a track leading to the Captain Cook Monument. It is located near the beginning of the Bridle Track which gives wonderful views out over Red Stone and the northern coast of Norfolk. The origin of the name is unknown, although it is likely the name is associated with land plot allocation numbers.

# Fish Bowl

This diving site name just a little to the north east off Nepean Island is aptly named because the fish life here has to be seen to be believed. For some reason it is not a popular fishing spot, possibly because of the current and swells which move fast across the rocky north

# **House Road**

This is the unofficial Norf'k name for Rooty Hill Road, a road so named because of the roots which stick out of its banks. When travelling down House Road, one comes to Queen Elizabeth Lookout or Lizzies, named in honour of Queen Elizabeth II's visit to Norfolk in 1974. From this view, one can see down to the houses on Quality Row for which House Road is named and out to Nepean Island and Phillip Island.

# Jacobs Rock

This favourite fishing and picnic spot among the Norfolk population was named when Mr Jacobs, a school teacher sent from the mainland, was on a ship waiting offshore near the west coast of Norfolk for some time due to inclement weather. Unable to land or wait any longer, Mr Jacobs and his family were offloaded onto a large rock in a crescent shaped rocky bay hugged by precipitous cliffs until the weather abated and the locals could retrieve the family. Norfolk Islanders often say 'wi gwen out Jacobs'.

# J.E. Road

Yet another Norfolk placename with an unsolved history is J.E. Road, to the left off New Cascade Road. It leads down to Broken Bridge, which is obviously no longer broken, and up into the Palm Glen area and the National Park. It is said to have been named after Jeff Edwards, one of the early residents of J.E. Road. Most Islanders are of the view that the initials stand for "Journey's End" but yet another explanation has been given which claims that the shape of the old roads to the Up in a Stick area was shaped like a J and E digraph. The road layout has since changed.

Joshua Nash

### the language and culture of Norfolk Island.

project between the Norfolk Island Government and the University of Adelaide preserving idiosyncratic and even funny nature. This research forms a part of a longitudinal collaborative selected because of their relevance to Norfolk language and culture, and because of their a document for locals and tourists about place-naming on Norfolk Island. The names were ever complete; this research seeks to encourage debate and discussion as well as provide presented information, histories, and place locations. No language documentation work is on maps. Second, to provide a base upon which people can build, expand, and correct the First, to compile the histories of many placenames that have not previously been presented This book consisting of 100 placenames (listed alphabetically) and a map has two main aims.

evidence of previous Polynesian visitation, there does not appear to be any long term

Norfolk Island was discovered in 1774 by Captain Cook. Apart from some archaeological

histories. They are essential orientation tools on this small island and are strong markers of little known outside of the families who use them and many have contentious and humorous are the original colonial names given by Captains Cook and Hunter. Some of these names are the Pitcairners after their arrival to Norfolk in 1856 are used in daily Norf'k conversation as form an important part of the linguistic and cultural history of Norfolk. The places named by inhabited the island and have named specific areas in different ways. These placenames arrival, and the Melanesian Mission period. Since 1788 different groups of people have to divide the island's history: the First Settlement, the Second Settlement, the Pitcairners' The history and culture of Morfolk Island is closely linked to the four historical periods used

# ntroduction



and Phillip Island. There is a place on the southern tip of Phillip Island also named Garnet probably a popular site for nesting. Gannets now more commonly nest on Mepean Island 'Garnet' is the Norf'k word for the seabirds known in English as 'gannets'. This point was Garnet Point



known as Dar Age or simply Freddicks.

Freddicks Age

windy and dangerous place with steep ravines and sheer drops down to Cascade. It is also 1857 and 1859. Huki Milish, Norfolk's resident boogie man, lived at Freddicks Age. It is a very He was elected Pitcairn Magistrate from 1855 to 1856 and Norfolk Magistrate from 1856 to died 25 September 1899). He was considered one of the strongest men on Pitcairn in 1853. belonged to George Martin Frederick 'Fredick' Young (born Pitcairn 25 September 1822, Not to be confused with the name 'Frederick' although this 'edge' or cliff side property

# Bronze whaler sharks are encountered on this dive site.

and other marine life thrives in this location. There are a number of swimthroughs as well. be dived on an outgoing tide, taking care to stay out of the current line. As well as fish, coral coast of Nepean. The incoming tides carry a rich load of food to the waiting fish. It can only

near the World War II Gunpit (Norf'k: Ar Gunpit) on Anson Bay Road. urine when squashed. Lots of horsepiss weed was found in this place just past Jacobs Rock 'Horsepiss' is the name of a weed in Norf'k so named because the flowers smell of horse Horsepiss Bend

### George Martin Frederick Young (born 1822) and Mary Evans. married Eleanor Bathie Young. She was born in 1872 on Norfolk and was the daughter of honour of Henry 'Hennie' Alden Nobbs who was born on 28 January 1875 on Norfolk. He

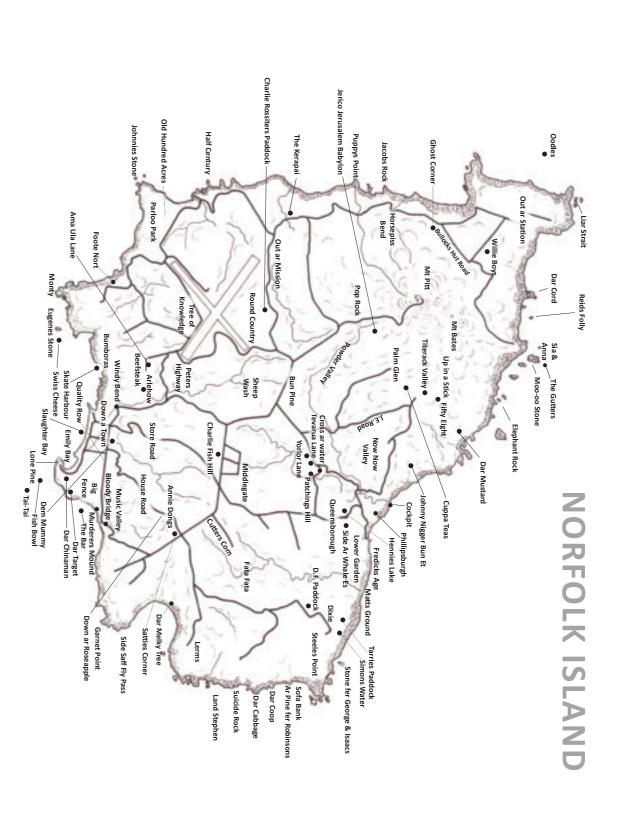
of English dew ponds, though this one collects rainwater rather than dew. It was named in This dewpond along Cascade Road was built during the Second Settlement in the manner

in documenting the history of Norfolk's placename knowledge make the names even more 100 acres there and gave half (50 acres) to his family. Some of these gaps and uncertainties caught 50 fish and thus it was named Half Century. Another story claims that a chap owned is a favourite for those who live in the Rocky Point area. Local legend has it that somebody There are many old fishing locations along the coast of Norfolk and this area near Headstone Half Century

### actually all of Morfolk, it is not plotted on the map.)

attribute mythical significance to the places they know and love. (Because God's Country is which local residents feel to Norfolk. It is a linguistic and cultural method people use to Norfolk is God's Country. This placename implies an existential and spiritual relationship, then funnily enough, that is God's Country too. At the end of the day, all Islanders agree that If you grew up at Steels Point, then that is God's Country. If you then moved to Shortridge, the best part of the island. But the irony is that God's Country is no particular place at all. Country. It is a long-running joke, a subtle jibe and an allusion to the fact that they live in talks to another about where on Norfolk they live, you will often hear them talk about God's God's Country is a general term often used in good-natured ribbing. If one Norfolk Islander God's Country

one of the many 'dangerous' Norfolk placenames. Others are Bloody Bridge and Murderers tell stories of scaring passersby from Ghost Corner on Anson Bay Road. Ghost Corner is and cars and motorbikes stall. The 'ghost', it is said, can outrun any horse and many people tourists. Ghost Corner is a renowned haunted corner along Bullocks Hut Road. Horses shy Norfolk Island can be a dangerous place full of dark and scary places both for residents and Ghost Corner



# Ama Ula Lane

This lane is a short stretch of road in the Bumboras area which was gazetted in 2008 along with many other previously unnamed Norfolk roads and easements. Ama'ula means 'clumsy' in Tahitian. Ama Ula Lane is one of only a few road names using Norf'k words. Other Norf'k road names are Bun Pine Alley and Yorlor Lane.

Annie Dongs is a well-known and loved Norfolk house name near the corner of Collins Head Road and Rooty Hill Road. The name is attributed to former resident, Annie 'Brighty' Adams nee Jackson, also known as 'Nan' Adams. She was Brightman Adams' wife. She was a large American negro lady who came to Norfolk with the American whalers. The original home burnt to the ground and the current house is positioned in the same spot that Annie had her home. The property is also known as Annie Dongs Corner or Apple Vale.

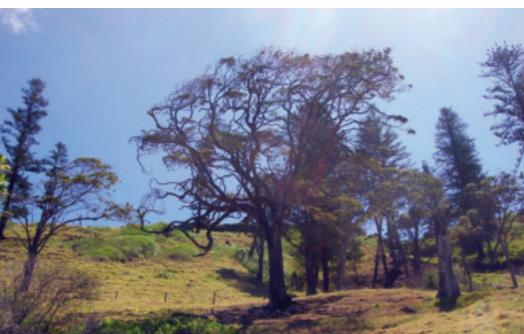
# Ar Pine fer Robinsons

There are many Norf'k placenames which adhere to this placename form. Ar Pine fer Robinsons literally means 'the pine of Robinson's' or 'Robinson's Pine' in English. Robinson came to Norfolk as a teacher for the public school. The well-known pine, which was felled many years ago, was located on Robinson's property in the Steels Point area although Robinson lived at Rocky Point. Like many of the trees and landmarks on Norfolk, this pine was used in lining up several offshore fishing grounds. When it was cut down, the ability to locate and line up some grounds was lost.

# Arlehow, Arliehowe, Arlehau

This well known house name is derived from the Tahitian word arevau which means 'upper valley dwellers'. It is the name of a small white winter flowering plant which grew in the valleys and on the cliffs on Pitcairn Island. On Norfolk the name Arlehow refers to the small stone farmer's cottage in the upper valley on the dam side under Flagstaff Hill in the Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) which it is still there today.

Although the origin of this name is unknown, the name suggests this area was productive cattle rearing country at some stage in the island's history. Beefsteak Road leads down to the rocky shore areas of Bumboras around Second Sand. During the gazetting of roads in 2008, there was a change to the length of Beefsteak Road. The northern section of what was previously a part of Beefsteak Road is now a part of Longridge Road.



Dar Melkv Tree

# Dar Melky Tree/The Milky Tree

A well-known tree just past the large gas containers at Ball Bay. Dar Melky Tree or The Milky Tree is very white and grows right down to the water. This landmark, which can be clearly seen from offshore, is used to line up the offshore fishing ground Out orn ar Melky Tree. There are more than 70 remembered fishing grounds around Norfolk and probably many more which have been forgotten.

# Dar Mustard

There is an area in the Up in a Stick area or mountainous interior in the north region of Norfolk where wild mustard used to grow. This plant, similar to silverbeet, still grows in different parts of the island and is very good to eat as a green.

# Dar Target

Dar Target or The Target was a place in the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) which is now located on the golf course. It was used to store ammunitions and arms during World War II. This part of the island was also used as a shooting range.

Immediately behind the main government buildings in Kingston there are nine very large brick grain storage silos built in 1839. They are located just above Islander Lodge on Middlegate Road. The silos protected grain against being ravaged by weevils. The Dem Mummy silos for a cup of tea. These two possibilities illustrate the tension between history, truth, and Norfolk placenames and how conjecture can become remembered as truth.

# Cutters Corn

This well known road name leads down to the swampy area known as Fata Fata. It is a First Settlement name that is most likely derived from the agricultural practices that used to be undertaken in this site. A sign stating The Mayor of Cutters Corn was erected by a long-term resident of Cutters Corn. Depicting typical Norfolk humour of one-up-man-ship through place-naming, a long term resident of Anson Bay, on the other side of Norfolk, erected a sign The Mayor of Anson Bay on his residence along Anson Bay Road following what may become a continuing pattern in Norfolk house naming.

# D. F. Paddock

The D.F. Paddock stands for 'Direction Finder Paddock'. There used to be an all metal road from the airport to this area in Steels Point. Here there was a station for the monitoring of aircraft movements. Planes used to be equipped here. It had its own generator and the plant was manned 24 hours a day with three shifts of eight hours each.

A waterfall once ran down the cliff face under which wild edible cabbages once grew. This waterfall has not run for a long time and the cabbages are no longer there but the name remains. Dar Cabbage or The Cabbage is a favourite fishing spot for families out at Steels Point on the east coast of Norfolk. When Islanders say there is 'wind in ar Cabbage' it is the prevailing easterly wind, which stays a long time and is not good for fishing. 'Wind in ar Cabbage' also dries out crops.

# Dar Chinaman

This humorous name refers to the old convict quarry near Lone Pine in Emily Bay. Coral used to be quarried down by the shore and the operation used a 'chinaman' machine which was stationed in this area to load the trucks. A chinaman is a ramp that sifts stone aggregate.

# Dar Coop

A fishing area at Steels Point named because the area is shaped like a chicken coop.

# Dar Cord

Known in earlier times as The Cordline because the rock pools in The Cord were accessed by climbing down a rope. The name was abbreviated to The Cord. The Cord pools are popular for swimming and rock fishing and they comprise some of Norfolk's most beautiful views along the north coast.

Big Fence is the old island term for the cemetery in the Kingston area near the golf course. It is so named because the entire cemetery is fenced to prevent livestock from entering. This placename is reminiscent of land division practices on Pitcairn where 'fance' (fence) was



# **Bloody Bridge**

Bloody Bridge is an excellent example of a Second Settlement name that continues to be used and loved on Norfolk Island. The name refers to a large convict built stone bridge near where Music Valley is located at the beginning of the descent up Driver Christian Road in the island's south east. It is the purported site of the massacre of an overseer by convicts, who walled the overseer's body into the bridge, being discovered when the blood of the slain man seeped through the stonework. The less dangerous and less taboo name Dar Naughty Bridge is also used by Norf'k speakers to depict this infamous yet integral part of Norfolk's cultural history.

# **Bullocks Hut Road**

This is another Norfolk placename history that appears to have been lost over time. Some Islanders claim they have seen photos of teams of bullocks pulling logs near Anson Bay and it is possible that the hut they kept the bullocks in was in this area. Bullocks Hut Road is one of the major roads *out* Anson, the way *Norf'k* speakers describe the location of the Anson Bay area. It is the thoroughfare used to get to the Captain Cook Memorial in the Norfolk Island National Park.

area and the end of Bullocks Hut Road all the way to the end of Fishermans Lane at Point

cable up the steep hill at Anson Bay. 'Out ar Station' refers to the land from the Anson Bay much larger but the pulpit was damaged when used as a guide for hauling the large ANACAN

the rock formation on the beach at Anson Bay, which resembles a church pulpit, used to be

cable station was set up by Australian Telecom around World War II. Pulpit Rock, a name for

This name refers to the area in the far north west of Norfolk where a telecommunications

Mission area are Alalang Paen meaning 'under the Pines' and Valis we Poa which means 'big

Kerapai. Other Mota names for places on the Melanesian Mission grounds in the Out ar

the language used by the Melanesian Mission for their evangelism in the South Seas, as The

1867 to 1920. The pool near Anson Bay Road is known locally as Mission Pool and in Mota,

Chapel and Bishops Court still remain. The Mission was stationed on Norfolk Island from

and surrounding area where the Melanesian Mission once stood and where St Barnabas

This placename and general area close to the western coast of Norfolk refers to the buildings

Out ar Mission / Out Mission / Melanesian Mission Station

Vincent in the extreme north west of Norfolk.

grass'. The Mota name for Norfolk is Novo Kailana.

Out ar Station

here. This is a dive for advanced or experienced divers only. frequent visits by large pelagic fish. Large black gropers (Epinephelus daemlii) are often seen can enter a cave sloping upwards into the rock. Sea whips on the bottom and there are over you. As you penetrate the gutters further a 'bridge' covers the top. Further again you to within 6m of the surface. The Gutters are deeply cut and when entered the walls tower Another slack tide dive on the northern coast of the island. Rising steeply from the bottom

seen from the shore when it is not covered in sand. sandstone from Nepean Island to Kingston. The Bar is underwater and it can sometimes be are recorded on some headstones in the Cemetery. It was used by the convicts to transport bar' because there are rough seas in this area and there is a strong undertow. These events Murderers Mound. During Second Settlement times, several men drowned 'crossing the The Bar is a petrified wooden wharf or slipway under the water in Cemetery Bay near

the coast of the island. Other house names which allude to the terns are Took-a-Tern and (Gygis alba) which are ever present on Morfolk, and are commonly seen flying in couples off a sign that it is Tern Corner. It is a humorous linguistic allusion to the beautiful white terns There is a corner on Country Road which runs down to Kingston which exclaims through Tern Corner

of Pitcairn and it links Norfolk's ancestral connection to Tahiti and to its Bounty past. names (Ross & Moverley 1964: 52). The name is a type of re-enactment and remembrance as 'Te Walua' in the Pitcairn Register which also lists 'Sarah' and 'Big Sullee' as her other around 1799 and was the consort of Bounty mutineer Matthew Quintal. Her name is entered unnamed Norfolk roads, shows an embracing of the Tahitian past. She died on Pitcairn Island following the Mutiny on the Bounty. This recent process, of naming previously This is a road name which commemorates one of the Tahitian women who settled on Pitcairn

The older Islanders used to say 'wi yussa gu naawi iin aa Slorta', 'we used to go swimming Slaughter Bay

Skate Harbour due to the large number of stingrays found in the area. This little cove in the Beefsteak and Bumboras area is not really a harbour but was named

and school teacher after 1864. their school teacher, and this is why he returned. He was Pitcairn Magistrate in 1849, pastor that so many children were among the Pitcairn returnees convinced him that they needed today. Simon Young was among the second wave of returnees from Norfolk in 1864. The fact and the name refers to the cliff, foreshore and property which is still in the Young family water belonging to Simon', consists of about 55 acres on the east coast near Little Cascade and went 'up town' or 'up country', i.e. towards the north of Norfolk. Simons Water, or 'the granted allotment No. 2 when the Pitcairners moved out of Down A Town (English: Kingston) Simon Young (born Pitcairn 26 September 1823, died Pitcairn 26 September 1893) was

in the Collins Head and Ball Bay area. a culturally useful warning sign and is generally only known by the people who live and fish must be wary of 'side suff fly past' i.e. the place where the sea flies past. This placename is particular angle and creates a large spray of seawater. A person fishing on the rocks here Located at Garnet Point, Side Suff Fly Past is a rocky outcrop where the sea comes in at a Side Suff Fly Past

Simons Water

when they name places and let their imagination run free. This is a very esoteric name known to few people. The name shows the creativity people use A land feature in the Cascade area which when looked at from a distance resembles a whale. Side Ar Whale Es

& Annas. There is also a diving site name known by the same name. popular fishing location on Morfolk's northern coast that is also referred to as Stone fer Sia on Cascade Road although others claim they lived in a house at Anson Bay. Sia & Annas is a Josiah 'Sia' Adams was the grandson of John Adams. Sia and his wife Anna lived in a house

Still, why it was named Sheep Wash or Sheep Dip is not known. down at Sheep Wash and would do his laundry in the summer for the guesthouse he owned. into. One gentleman in the Buffett family lineage used to have a copper and clothesline up with silt. There were eels and freshwater prawns and the pond was deep enough to dive down to Kingston. Due to changes in the running of Norfolk watercourses, it is now filled where Tree Farm is now. Young kids used to go swimming there when they were walking Pacific Hotel and goes down to Emily Bay there was a small man-made pond just down from This place is also known as Sheep Dip. In the creek that runs from just under the South Sheep Wash

(born 1856) and Nancy Jane Christian (born 12 December 1859, died 15 February 1948). Satties Corner, where the house sign bears the name. Sattie was the son of Henry Menzies I and it is believed that he was a whaler. Their home has been restored and is still located at and his wife Susan Agnes 'Aggie Sat' Menzies (nee Nobbs) lived. Sattie served in World War there is a corner on which Nathaniel Satterfield 'Sattie' Menzies (born Norfolk 7 April 1889) At the top of the crest at the start of Rooty Hill Road when heading down to Collins Head Satties Corner

was one of the divers on the first sighting of this site. and if you time it right, it is a great dive on a large partly above water pinnacle. Michael Reid trying to dive here at anything but slack tide. The current whips through here very strongly The name of this diving site right near the Captain Cook Monument comes from the folly of Reids Folly

later date it was a part of the Orange Vale government garden and commandant's garden. Although Queensborough was constructed late into the First Settlement in the 1790s, at a no architectural remains. The area was known as Orange Vale during the Second Settlement. Queensborough was almost certainly sited here which is difficult to attest due to there being to lead off from the Queensborough Road and into the southern branch of Mission Creek. southern branch of Mission Creek in the area which is now the airport. A road appears changed to Longridge Road. Queensborough Road passes along the south side of the William Neate Chapman's map of 1794 shows the Queensborough Road, which was later Queensborough

changing of names.

can be a method of 'historical sanitisation' where history has been changed through the past before their arrival, renamed it Quality Row. This is another example of how renaming Military Row. The Pitcairners, who did not want to be reminded of the Norfolk's sordid During the Second Settlement, the notorious penal settlement, this road was known as are considered the best examples of Georgian period architecture in the South Pacific. The administration buildings and houses on Quality Row, for which Norfolk Island is famous, Quality Row

a tribute to the family name of the current occupant. Two other signs are visible inside the property: Timitis Crack remembers a place on Pitcairn, and Bubbys Corner, the name of a nook where Bubby Evans used to drink. This sign used to hang at the now demolished Paradise Hotel in Kingston.

# Now Now Valley

Located in the area known in *Norf'k* as Up in a Stick, the wooded area in the north of the island, this place is one of the most well-known and liked Norf'k placenames. There is a very steep gorge in the valley near Harpers Road that is suitable for keeping pigs. However, the story goes that one day when a pig escaped and two men were out hunting, one exclaimed, 'now now!' before shooting at the escaped pig. Now Now Valley is a lovely little valley with red guava trees (Norf'k: porpay) all around in the same property as Cuppa Teas.

# Old Hundred Acres

Norfolk Islanders generally refer to this place simply as Hundred Acres. The shoreline is a favoured place for rock fishing and 'for gu rama' (collecting periwinkles (Norf'k: hi-hi), whelks, and crabs). This is one of the few unofficial Second Settlement placenames that survived through the Third Settlement to today. This was a farm, probably established by the late 1830s, as it appears on the well-known Arrowsmith map of 1842. In Norf'k this general area is referred to as 'Out Hundred Acres' or 'Out Headstone', another area a few hundred metres to the north.

A fishing ground named by Byron 'Truck' and Boyd 'Hummy' Adams. It is approximately one mile out from Frazers and Mullens Bay in the Anson Bay area. Truck and Hummy caught oodles of fish out there one day and the name came about spontaenously. They cannot remember the exact location of the ground so it is likely they will ever return to this mark.

# Owens Ledge

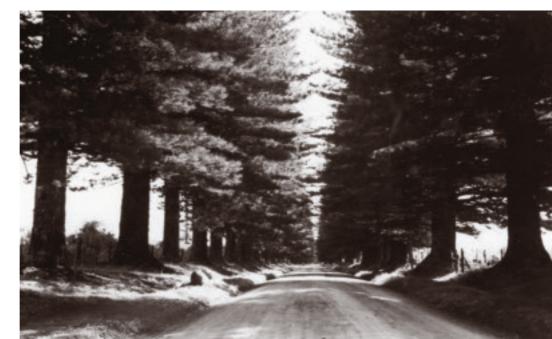
This is the only placename in this book not located on or around the main island of Norfolk. The late natural historian, Mr Owen Evans, laboured tirelessly over several decades with his wife Beryl tagging birds and documenting the flora and fauna of Phillip Island, the 5 km² island, 7 kms south of Norfolk. Owens Ledge is a ledge or ridge close to the highest point of Phillip Island, Jacky Jacky, a placename purportedly named after an escaped Aboriginal convict who swam out to Phillip and threw himself off this point while running away from government officials. (This placename is not marked on the map, because it is located outside of the map area).

# Titerack Valley

'Titerack' is the local name for the Black Noddy or White-capped Noddy bird. Titerack Valley is located at the end of McLaughlins Lane in the National Park where these birds are commonly found. They are very active in the active in Spring and Summer.

# Tree of Knowledge

The Tree of Knowledge was a pine tree that was used as the local notice board near the C.C.R. Nobbs Store on what is now New Farm Road. It was part of Pine Avenue and was demolished when the airport was constructed. People fondly remember the Tree of Knowledge as the place where locals would come to meet and gossip and swap produce. Community notices for goods to barter or advertising for entertainment events were often written on old flour sacks and attached to the tree. There were no cars at that time, but often someone on a sulky, a two wheeled cart, on horse, or on foot would pass by, stop, and have a chat with the locals and post a sign on the Tree of Knowledge. A replica Tree of Knowledge was erected in the local Foodlands Shopping Mall where people post events and cultural information.



Tree of Knowldge - Pine Avenue

# Up in a Stick

Up in a Stick is any area up towards the mountain areas and the underlying valleys which are wooded and full of bush or sticks. Local Islanders would go 'up in a stick' for guavas, palm leaves, mountain rush, mountain lemons, to walk, to plant, to garden, to court, or to play. Up in a Stick is not only a placename but also an important spatial descriptor of direction on Norfolk.

Ross, A.S.C. & Moverley, A.W. 1964. The Pitcairnese Language. London: André Deutsch. This book is the most comprehensive description of Pitkern, the language still spoken by a handful of people who are descendants of the Bounty mutineers on Pitcairn Island. It includes a large section on Pitcairn placenames (pp. 170-188).

Varman, R.V.J. 1984. Survey Study of the First, Second and Third Settlements on Norfolk Island. Canberra: Australian Heritage Commission. A comprehensive collection of archaeological and architectural data about Norfolk houses and land holdings. Several entries give large amounts of house name and placename information.

Varman, R.V.J. 1992. The Bounty and Tahitian genealogies of the Pitcairn Island descendants of Norfolk Island. The author: Berkeley Vale, N.S.W. Varman was the Museum's curator during the 1980s. He collected information about the Pitcairn descendants and family genealogies.

Williams, J. 2012. www.jodiewilliams.com - website for downloads of audio recordings of the Norf'k

Wiseman, B. 1977. Living on Norfolk Island. Norfolk Island: Photopress International. An older local publication narrating stories about life on Norfolk Island and how certain local places came to be named. Available in several bookstores on Norfolk.

# Jerico Jerusalem Babylon

An area on the right side when going up Mount Pitt Road in the Palm Glen area. Because of the fertile soil, these three separate valleys were where the Norfolk community planted banana and oranges during the 1930s. Supposedly it was as prolific for growing produce and as green, lush, and giving as the biblical garden of Babylon. This area was farmed by Ivens Satterfield 'Pullis' Nobbs (born 1897, died 1975), who lived in a property named Pullis Valley on Ferny Lane near the airport. Babylon was the lower garden, above which were Jerusalem and Jericho. Gilbert Bailley used to live in the area. He was a religious man and probably named these places in a religious way.

# Johnny Nigger Bun Et

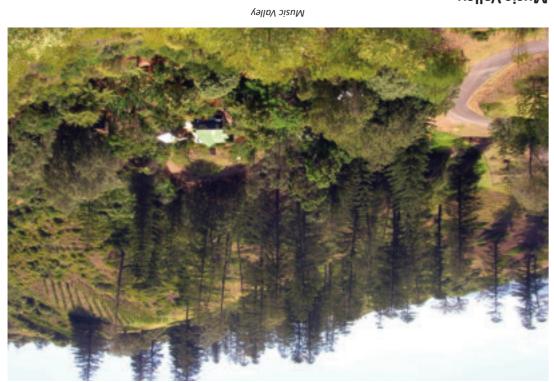
This placename is vaguely known. Other lesser known placenames are Bacca Valley on Phillip Island, Parloo Park near Rocky Point, and most of the offshore fishing grounds around Norfolk. The name Johnny Nigger Bun It remembers an event associated with what became accidental uncontrolled burning of a coastal area on the cliff face in the northern part of Norfolk towards Red Stone by Johnny, an American whaler. There used to be a lot of grass and bracken fern here. Johnny was looking for pigs, possibly in a group, and they burnt the bracken to aid their hunt. A gushing wind came ripping through the area and caused the fire to spread uncontrollably, thus burning a large area.

# Johnnies Stone

It is uncertain whether this placename was named after the same Johnny in Johnny Nigger Bun Et. Johnnies Stone is a very well known stone a short distance off the coast from Rocky Point in the Hundred Acres area in the extreme south west of Norfolk. Although it is a well known and loved name, few people know its origins or who Johnnie was. Johnnie Jackson, one of the American whalers who arrived on Norfolk in the 1800s, was the captain of a whaling boat which used to ply the waters around Norfolk. The story goes that Johnnie fastened a whale to his boat and it dragged him over the rock during high tide. Johnnie's father was an American whaler who married a local girl.

This is the Norf'k name for Stephens Stone, a coastal feature in the Bucks Point area. An early Pitcairn whaler, Stephen, was injured here during the whaling days and bringing him up on this rock was the quickest way to get him ashore or to 'land Stephen'.

This house was the home of Stephen 'Lerm' Christian and is now Christians Apartments. There are beautiful views from here down to Ball Bay. According to the diaries of Julia Farr, the South Australian missionary who worked with the Melanesian Mission on Norfolk in



Murderers Mound is a lucid example of a 'dangerous' Norfolk placename. during the Second Settlement. Like Bloody Bridge, Ghost Corner, and Murderers Glen, outside the cemetery for those executed due to the part they played in a convict uprising Legend has it that this was the site of a mass convict grave in unconsecrated ground just Murderers Mound

items such as hats, purses, and wreaths.

is collected from Norfolk's steep coastal areas and is then cut and woven into attractive annual celebration and re-enactment of the arrival of the Pitcairn Islanders to Norfolk. Flax practice on Norfolk. Hats made of moo-oo are typically worn on Bounty Day (8 June), the use of moo-oo for weaving hats, bowls, and other decorative items is an important cultural This offshore rock is named after the native Norfolk flax ('moo-oo') which grows here. The Moo-oo Stone

implement and the speaking of Norf'k as an identity statement. in a Norf'k road name has come to be as symbolic as the use of the yorlor as a cooking puddings) and mudda (boiled unripe banana dumplings in milk). The appearance of 'yorlor' unripe bananas in traditional Morfolk cookery to make dishes such as pilhai (baked savoury brought from Pitcairn and originally from Tahiti. It is used to grate sweet potatoes and This is a lane off New Cascade Road recalling the stone grating instrument 'yorlor' or 'yollo'

definitely know why it is called Windy Bend. When one comes down Taylors Road and the wind is in the south during winter one will high bank on the right. This bend or corner is a long, exposed and therefore 'windy' corner. This is the first corner on Taylors Road coming up from Kingston past Watermill Dam with the



'Bobo' Yaeger, and Ivens Pulis-Nobbs the forestry service and planted the pines at Emily Bay along with Kik Quintal, Thornton who used to go drinking out there, because of the rum they used to drink. He worked for which is where Anson Bay Lodge currently stands, was also known as Valiant Park by those at Anson Bay. He used to chew tobacco and drink a lot of Valiant Rum. Willie Boy's property, Percy William 'Willie Boy' Quintal (born Norfolk 1900, died 1985) was a gentleman who lived

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placenames and the Norf'k language: There are other relevant publications which provide other information about Norfolk Island

Useful references about Norfolk placenames

obviously suggests that this is where Monty drowned. Drown or Down Monty. Islanders are unable to recall who exactly Monty was but the name local Islander Moresby Buffett as Down Side Monty Drown. It is also referred to as Monty map as 'Monty' and also appears on an old handwritten map from the 1980s compiled by A popular shoreline fishing location. This placename appears on the 1988 Pitcairner names Monty / Monty Drown / Down Side Monty Drown

1814 on Pitcairn and was a bachelor who arrived in 1856 on the Morayshire. This grant on the north coast of Norfolk belonged to Matthew Quintal II. He was born in Matts Ground

near New Cascade Road.

adjacent to a permanent water supply, i.e. Lower Garden was lower than the settlement times for growing vegetables and was so named for its position down in the broad valley known as Little Cascades. Lower Garden was a garden that was used during the convict This fertile area of land near Freddicks Age directly up the cliff from Cascade Pier is also Lower Garden (Little Cascades)

this is the original Lone Pine, which may have stood at the end of the golf course. to grow successor trees under its spreading branches. There is some question of whether storms and droughts, as well as a nearby rubbish tip in the 1970s and well-meaning attempts that Lone Pine has stood here for some 650 years, withstanding constant salt-laden winds, limestone cliff at Setta Point or Point Hunter on the southern head of Emily Bay. It is said (Araucaria heterophylla) standing some 45 metres in height. It is perched on the rocky One of Norfolk's most well-known pines, Lone Pine is an old male Norfolk Island Pine

their catch they took from this spot but this seems an unlikely name history. Other Islanders have said it is called Liar Strait because fishermen have lied about the size of near the coast, it seems that the rock is acting or lying because it looks like a whale blowing. that appears to tell a lie. When waves hit and the water runs over one of the small rocks In the extreme north-west of Norfolk past Our ar Station and off Point Vincent there is a rock

running to the dam with lots of rocks around". the late 1800s, Ball Bay is "a beautiful place in the shape of a horseshoe with a little creek

# Palm Glen

A lush and thickly forested area, Palm Glen was named after the proliferation of 'niow' (thatch palms), the midrib of which is used to make brooms. The entire 'faanu' (palm leaf) is used for festive decoration in various celebrations on Norfolk such as social dances at Rawson Hall. The endemic tree ferns, the world's tallest, found in Palm Glen can sometimes grow up to 20 metres.



# Parloo Park

This name has achieved almost mythical and folkloric status on Norfolk. 'Parloo' means masturbation in Norf'k and is an example of the many Tahitian words in the language used to describe taboo things, concepts, and actions. Known to very few people and mainly to the older generation, Parloo Park is located in the Old Hundred Acres Reserve and is the place young boys and girls used to get up to a bit of mischief, particularly on their first date. 'Parloo' is not to be confused with the Norf'k 'paloo' (short 'a' vowel), which means berley and is common in Norfolk fishing parlance.

# Patchings Hill

This hill is where Mr Patching, a hardworking Irishman from the mainland who was liked by the Norfolk community, used to live. It is on New Cascade Road on the Burnt Pine side of Cross ar Water.



# Store Road

# **Swiss Cheese**

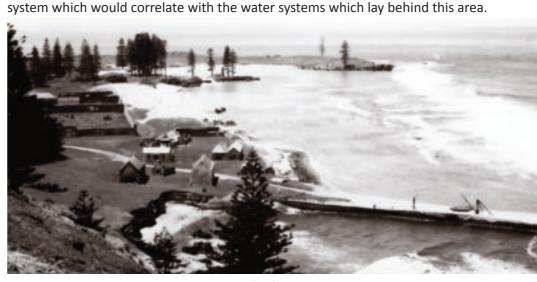
A diving site located just off Bumboras, this dive normally starts by dropping into The Doughnut, an underwater feature, exiting through the tunnel, crossing the rock pile and then following the wall. Holes predominate the dive site hence the name. It is a lovely dive only a short boat trip away from Kingston, and is often accessible when conditions do not allow diving elsewhere.

The expression 'tai-tai' means 'boring, uninteresting' in Norf'k. The name of this diving site came about when a diver came up from this site exclaiming that it was rather 'tai-tai' while other divers thought it was anything but boring. Whatever the case, the name stuck. Being closer inshore near Nepean Island, the site can be dived on an ebb tide. There are large bommies, caves, and tunnels but not as much marine life as you will encounter elsewhere. There are the remains of an unknown wreck on this site, consisting of some curved ribs and steel plates.

# **Tarries Paddock**

Steels Point is commonly referred to as 'Buffett Country' because of the number of members of the Buffett family who still have large tracts of land in this part of Norfolk. A well-respected member of the Buffett clan, Charles 'Tarrie' Buffett, used to own a 50-acre paddock here. He had named his house No Side (English: Nowhere, no place) so when someone was asked where they were going, the popular reply was 'No Side'. The enquirer would then ask "Why are you going to Tarries Paddock?".

in Slaughter Bay'. There are a number of accounts of the naming of this bay in Kingston. One story claims that it was because the sea ran red with the blood of the flogged and slaughtered during convict times. Another is that it is a reference to the English 'slaughter'



Another one of the many Norfolk placenames with a humorous history. Rumour has it that one day a married man returned home to find his wife making love to another man on a sofa. In his rage, the husband promptly took the sofa and hurled it off the cliff. This place is forevermore known as Sofa Bank or simply Sofa.

# Stone fer George & Isaacs

This offshore rock, which looks like a policeman's hat, also appears on maps as Policemans Hat and Top Hat. Stone fer George & Isaacs was used as a boundary marker. On one side of the rock was George Washington Jenks Quintal's property, on the other side Isaac Dunsmure Robinson's. George was a farmer and a writer, and resided at the 'Surgeon's Quarters' in Kingston, and also served at the US Consul on Norfolk. Isaac was the father of Enoch Cobbcroft 'Cobby' Robinson who married Aunt Jemima.

# Store Road

This is the Norf'k name for Middlegate Road. Store Road is named such as the road leads down to the Commissariat Store in Kingston.

# Suicide Rock

The locals say that because the swell smashes right onto the rocks in this location near Bucks Point, if you fish here you may as well be committing suicide. Suicide Rock is another 'dangerous' Norfolk placename.

# Peters Highway

The name of this stretch of road is commonly known to Norfolk Islanders but is not officially named, though it does appear on the well distributed Jason Norfolk Island Tourist Map available at all tourist outlets. The road was built during World War II to reconnect the remnants of Ferny Lane with Country Road after land was reclaimed to build the airport. Although it was obviously named in honour of someone named Peter who was associated with building the airport, and while some have erroneously claimed that it was named after Peter 'Pa' Buffett, no one can remember who Peter actually was. Peters Highway is not more than 200 metres long.

# Phillipsburgh

This township developed out of a farming settlement called Cascade Farm. On the 17th of May 1791, Major Ross and Lieutenant Clark marked out the town which was to be built there. On the 30th of April 1791 the 'Village of Cascadyd', also called 'Cascady', was named 'Phillipsburgh' after Governor Phillip. Phillipsburgh was a purpose built village that initially had little character and did not resemble a town centre at all. Knowledge of the name and history of Phillipsburgh is not common on Norfolk and is an example of a First Settlement name that despite its appearance on old maps is no longer in use.

# Pop Rock

There are many secluded and romantic places on Norfolk. Along with Parloo Park, which is possibly a more risqué and suggestive place, Pop Rock is said to be a peaceful and decent place where people, especially young lovers, would go to 'pop the question'. This is also said to be the site of the crater of the volcano that formed Norfolk.

# Powder Valley

This location was named after Nathaniel 'Powder' Quintal (born Pitcairn 7 November 1837, died 1 May 1895), grandfather of well-known Norfolk Islander Kik Quintal. Powder used to live in this fertile 50-acre parcel of land behind the Norfolk Island Hospital. Locals refer to this area as 'up Powders'.

# Puppys Point

Several theories exist about the origin of this place which is a favourite picnic spot: (1) it was named after Fairfax Leslie 'Pa Les' 'Pappy' Quintal (born Norfolk 19 May 1882, died 1 March 1969), Les Quintal's grandfather, who once owned the land and fished off this point regularly (this would seem the most likely history); (2) in earlier times when men on the cargo ships swam the livestock and other animals ashore, a puppy was once lost in the process and was later found on one of the rocks below; (3) a very unlikely theory is that some say that one of the rocks on the cliff below looks like a puppy.