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# Norfolk Island Placenames

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Joshua Nash



# Norfolk Island Placenames



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The perfect companion to your travels and explorations on Norfolk Island. Discover the origins of some of Norfolk's well-loved, humorous, and most infamous placenames. Learn about how *Norfolk*, the Norfolk Island language, is used in naming places. A great way to remember your holiday and find out more about this beautiful island in the South Pacific. Includes a map and information about the history and location of 100 places.

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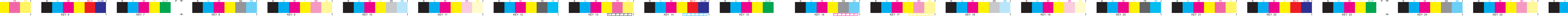
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on this larger study. I hope these efforts to produce a useful tool for comment and for future research into documenting this integral element of the linguistic history of Norfolk Island is well received by the Norfolk community as well as linguists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

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

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

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Placenames in this book are presented without apostrophes in accordance with conventions specified by the Committee for Geographical Names in Australia (2017).




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.

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, *Norfolk*, is solidified into many of these local placenames. These names form an integral part of everyday spoken *Norfolk*. 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

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

*Den Minny*



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

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

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

**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 *Norfolk*. 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' *Norfolk* placenames containing only *Norfolk* 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 *Norfolk* expression, *foot nort* (why not), i.e. a phonological similarity between the *Norfolk* 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 *Norfolk* speaker, has been linguistically remembered in place and space in the Norfolk environment in *Norfolk*.

**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

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

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

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

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

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


**House Road**  
This is the unofficial *Norfolk* name for Rooby 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.

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

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



*Norfolk Island*  
**Placenames**

Joshua Nash

## Introduction



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

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

Norfolk Island was discovered in 1774 by Captain Cook. Apart from some archaeological evidence of previous Polynesian visitation, there does not appear to be any long term settlement on Norfolk prior to this date. There are also no written records of these people or how they named Norfolk Island. The term 'indigenous' in its usual sense of 'originating in and characteristic of particular region or country' is not applicable to Norfolk. As a remote island, Norfolk provides a clear example of how humans named and continue to name a previously uninhabited island. Cook named the most obvious aspects of the landscape

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

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



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

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.

### Dar Cabbage

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.

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

George Martin Frederick Young (born 1822) and Mary Evans.

This depound along Cascade Road was built during the Second Settlement in the manner of English dew ponds, though this one collects rainwater rather than dew. It was named in honour of Henry 'Henrie' Alden Nobbs who was born on 28 January 1875 on Norfolk. He married Eleanor Bathie Young. She was born in 1872 on Norfolk and was the daughter of

**Henries Lake**  
There are many old fishing locations along the coast of Norfolk and this area near Headstone caught 50 fish and thus it was named half-Corn. 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 in documenting the history of Norfolk's placename knowledge make the names even more interesting.

Half Century  
There are many old fishing locations along the coast of Norfolk and this area near Headstone caught 50 fish and thus it was named half-Corn. 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 in documenting the history of Norfolk's placename knowledge make the names even more interesting.

**God's Country**  
God's Country is a general term often used in good-natured ribbing, if one Norfolk Islander talks to another about where on Norfolk they live, you will often hear them talk about God's Country. It is a long-running joke, a subtle jibe and an allusion to the fact that they live in the best part of the island. But the irony is that God's Country is no particular place at all. If you grew up at Steels Point, then that is God's Country. If you then moved to Shortridge, then finally enough, that is God's Country too. At the end of the day, all Islanders agree that Norfolk is God's Country. This placename implies an existential and spiritual relationship, which local residents feel to Norfolk. It is a linguistic and cultural method people use to attribute mythical significance to the places they know and love. (Because God's Country is actually all of Norfolk, it is not plotted on the map.)

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

### Big Fence

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 'fence' (fence) was used to refer to someone's property. For example, 'John's Fence' meant 'John's Property'.



Big Fence

### 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 *Norfolk* 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 *Norfolk* 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.

**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 km<sup>2</sup> 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).

**Oodles**  
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 spontaneously. They cannot remember the exact location of the ground so it is likely they will ever return to this mark.

**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 (*Norfolk*: 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 *Norfolk* this general area is referred to as 'Out Hundred Acres' or 'Out Headstone', another area a few hundred metres to the north.

**Now Now Valley**  
Located in the area known in *Norfolk* 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 *Norfolk* 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 (*Norfolk*: porpay) all around in the same property as Cuppa Teas.

a tribute to the family name of the current occupant. Two other signs are visible inside the property: Timittis 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.



Out at Mission

**Out at Mission / Out Mission / Melanesian Mission Station**  
This placename and general area close to the western coast of Norfolk refers to the buildings and surrounding area where the Melanesian Mission once stood and where St Barnabas Chapel and Bishops Court still remain. The Mission was stationed on Norfolk Island from 1867 to 1920. The pool near Anson Bay Road is known locally as Mission Pool and in Mota, the language used by the Melanesian Mission for their evangelism in the South Seas, as the Keapal. Other Mota names for places on the Melanesian Mission grounds in the Out at Mission area are Alalang Paen meaning 'under the Pines' and Valis we Poa which means 'big grass'. The Mota name for Norfolk is Novo Kallana.

**Out at Station**  
This name refers to the area in the far north west of Norfolk where a telecommunications cable station was set up by Australian Telecom around World War II. Pulpit Rock, a name for the rock formation on the beach at Anson Bay, which resembles a church pulpit, used to be much larger but the pulpit was damaged when used as a guide for hauling the large ANSCAN cable up the steep hill at Anson Bay. 'Out at Station' refers to the land from the Anson Bay area and the end of Bullocks Hut Road all the way to the end of Fishermans Lane at Point Vincent in the extreme north west of Norfolk.

**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.



Tree of Knowledge - Pine Avenue

**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.

**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.

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

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

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

**The Gutters**  
Another slack tide dive on the northern coast of the island. Rising steeply from the bottom over you. As you penetrate the gutters further a 'bridge' covers the bottom and there are frequent visits by large pelegig fish. Large black gropers (*Epinephelus daemii*) are often seen here. This is a dive for advanced or experienced divers only.

**The Kerapal**  
'Kerapal' means 'big tree' or 'valley' in Mota, the language of the Melanesian Mission. This little cove in the Breetek and Bumtores area is not really a harbour but was named area as Mission Pool on the Melanesian Mission property, or Out at Mission, just near Anson Bay Road.

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.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

**Slaughterer Bay**  
The older Islanders used to say 'wi yussa gu nawli in oo Siora', 'we used to go swimming

**Lerms**  
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

**Land Stephen**  
This is the *Norfolk* 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'.

**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.

**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 Et 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.

**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 Baillie used to live in the area. He was a religious man and probably named these places in a religious way.

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

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

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

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

