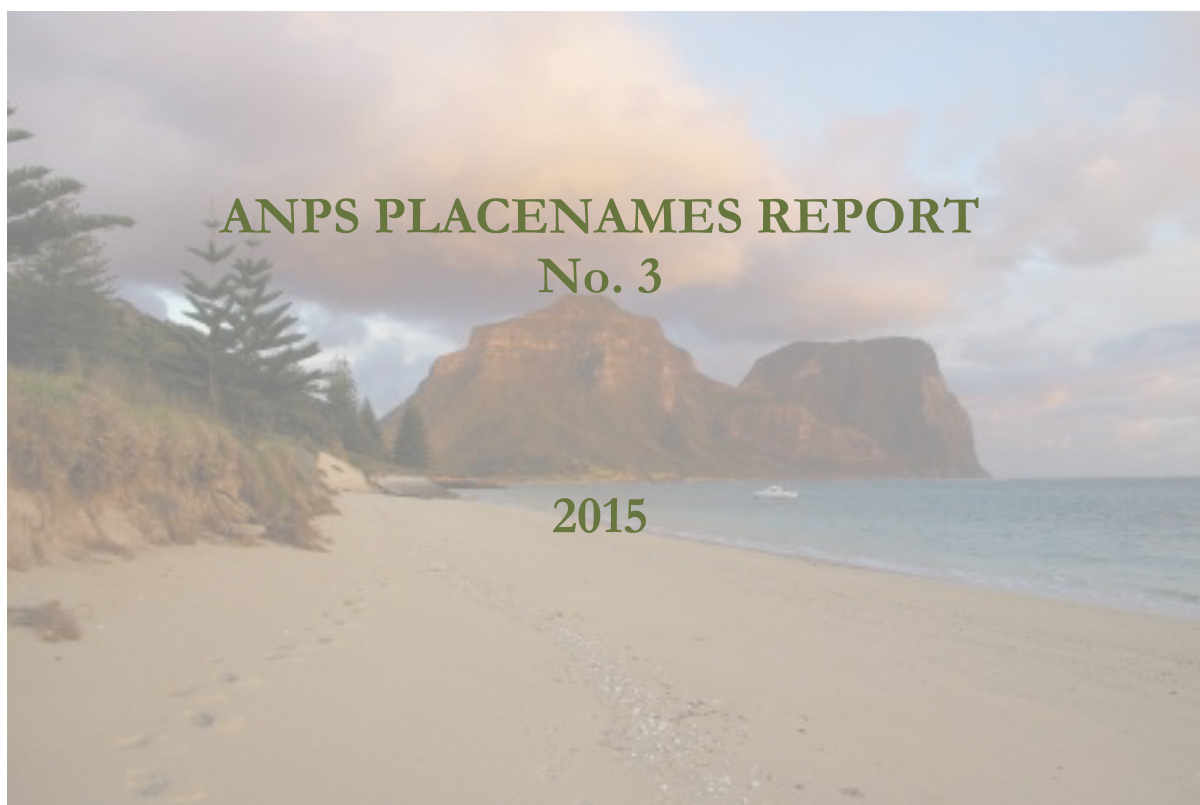


LORD HOWE ISLAND



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David Blair

ANPS PLACENAMES REPORT
No. 3

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AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL PLACENAMES SURVEY

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ANPS Placenames Report 1

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Mounts Lidgbird (left) and Gower, from Lagoon Beach

Photo: Peter Maybury

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1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Australian National Placenames Survey is to record Australia's placenames (or toponyms), past and present, and in so doing to collect information on their origin, meaning, history and cultural significance. The information, as it is collected, is recorded in the Survey's Database. The ANPS collaborates closely with the State and Territory nomenclature authorities responsible for the technical aspects of toponymy and placename standardisation; the technical information (such as the latitude/longitude data) which serves to identify geographical features is generously made available by those regional authorities. The historical and cultural information contained in the Database is the result of research carried out by a network of volunteer Research Friends across Australia.

This series of *ANPS Placename Reports* is the Survey's primary method of communicating the information held in its Database. Each report is designed to present in a comprehensive way what we currently know about the placenames of a particular aspect of Australia's toponymic landscape. There are three basic elements in the Survey's research process: **identification, documentation and interpretation.**

The initial task is to **identify** each placename form and to establish the nature and location of the feature to which it is linked. A *placename* is identified by three parameters: its linguistic form, its feature type, and its location. Any variation in those three parameters indicates a different placename: a difference in spelling, the distinction between (say) a suburb and the creek after which it is named, a difference in the location of the feature—any variation produces a different toponym. Brisbane's *Moreton Bay* and *Morton Bay*, though one bay, are two toponyms. *Rose Bay* may refer to the Sydney harbourside suburb or the water feature after which it is named; not one placename, but two. Suburbs named *Abbotsford* may be found in Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales; not one placename, but three.

The second task in the Survey's research process is to **document** the evidence for each placename identified. This is, in essence, a task of historical research and the primary method is to search archives and libraries for written documentation showing evidence of naming.

The third task for the Survey's researchers is to prepare, by using the documentation discovered, an **interpretation** of the placename—a 'story' which, as far the evidence allows, will explain the origin of the toponym. It seeks to tell who named it and when, what the written form of the placename is (and which variations of it may exist), and what the motivation was for giving it that particular name. In some cases the documentation may conflict, and more than one interpretation is therefore possible; the presentation (entitled *Discussion* below) may therefore include a comparison of the competing interpretations and a judgment of which is to be preferred as most likely. In other cases, the available documentation may be able to confirm only the existence of the toponym, with all other background information missing.

1.1 Lord Howe Island toponymy

This third Report in the series presents the Survey's database material, as it currently stands, on the placenames of Lord Howe Island. The placenames are presented in dictionary form, ordered alphabetically.

1.1.1 Lord Howe Island

The first recorded sighting of the island now known as *Lord Howe Island* was by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on 17 February 1788. He was on his way to Norfolk Island, in command of the armed tender of the First Fleet, HMS *Supply*. In passing, Ball's view of the island left something to be desired; in fact, he believed that two islands were in view. He gave the name *Lord Howe's Island* to what he thought was the larger northern island, and *Lidgbird Island* to the other.

Ball landed on the island when he returned on 13 March 1788, claimed it for the Colony of New South Wales, and named a large number of its features. Within a decade or so the island had become a well-known stopover for whaling ships to obtain food and water. By the 1830s the earliest settlers had arrived to take advantage of the trading opportunities with the whalers. Few stayed for any length of time, and it was not until the 1880s that Lord Howe Island became a stable community of settlers. The current permanent population is approximately 350, with a maximum of 400 visitors permitted on the island at any one time.

Lord Howe Island has the status of an unincorporated Local Government Area of NSW. It is governed by the Lord Howe Island Board, consisting of four elected Islanders and three government appointees, which reports to the NSW Minister for Environment and Heritage.

The Lord Howe Island Group (consisting of the main island and 27 other islands, islets and rocks) is recorded by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site of global natural significance. The surrounding waters are a protected region designated the *Lord Howe Island Marine Park*.

1.1.2 The structure of entries

Each main entry consists of four sections, each of which relates to a separate stage in the process of identifying a placename and its origin.

Identification & Description identifies the geographical feature concerned and matches it with the relevant placename form; the *Related Toponyms* section lists any alternative and variant names for that feature; the *Discussion* section relates the Survey's interpretation of the toponym; and the *Documentation* section reports a selection of the evidence contained in the ANPS Database that supports it.

Identification & Description

This section consists of two subsections, concerned respectively with identifying the toponyms by form and location, and with describing the feature named:

- The toponym is first presented in bold type, and is then followed by its STATUS (see section 1.2.1 below), its ANPS ID code, its reference number (where applicable) in the Register of the NSW Geographical Names Board or in the Marine Gazetteer of Australia (AHO), and its latitude and longitude. The co-ordinates are supplied by the Australian Hydrographic Office, RAN (in the *Gazetteer of Australia 2012*) and by NSW Land and Property Information (from its *Spatial Information eXchange*); they are presented in degree/minutes/seconds format, according to the GDA94 datum. The co-ordinates are based on the best data available, but they should not be relied on for wayfinding.
- On the next line, the FEATURE TERM (see section 1.2.2 below) of the toponym is noted, and a brief description of the feature is given.

This section thus identifies the toponym by its three defining parameters: its linguistic form, its location, and its feature type.

Related Toponyms

This section reports any variant spellings of the placename that have been recorded, as well as any alternative names for the feature. All of these forms appear elsewhere in the report as cross-reference entries. The various types of relationship indicated are explained in section 1.2.3 below.

Discussion

This section reports the interpretation, or ‘story’, of the placename, as far as the evidence allows. It seeks to answer the typical WH- questions of toponymy (WHO named the feature? WHEN was it named? WHY was it so named?). The proposed answer to the WHY question is further specified at the end of the section by the Naming Typology code used by the Survey (see section 1.2.4 below).

Documentation

This section records some of the key documentary evidence on which the Discussion is based. The short references for each citation are given in full at the end of this Report.

Cross-reference entries are structured in the same way as main entries, with three variations. The second subsection of the *Identification & Description* section is omitted; the *Related Toponyms* section adds a cross-reference to the relevant main entry, in the forms A VARIANT OF or AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR; and the *Discussion* section is absent, unless the form of the toponym is distinct enough to require its own explanation.

A diagrammatic guide to a typical main entry is given on the following page.

	Toponym	STATUS	ID CODES	LAT / LONG	
<i>Identification & Description</i>	Malabar Hill	OFFICIAL	(ANPS 130, NSW 35823);	31° 29' 54" S, 159° 03' 04" E	
<i>Related Toponyms</i>	<p>HILL. A hill about 200 m south by west of Soldiers Cap and about 600 m north of Neds Beach Common.</p> <p>RELATED NAMES: Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Pool's Look-out; The Malabar</p>				FEATURE TERM
<i>Discussion</i>	<p>The hill was originally named <i>North Peak</i>; it was renamed to commemorate an incident when Hielavapa, one of four young men from the Malabar coast of India, died after falling from the peak in December 1881 while gathering tail feathers from the tropicbirds which nested there. [3.1]</p>				typology code
<i>Documentation</i>	<p>1940: Rabone, <i>Lord Howe Island</i>, pp. 43-44</p> <p>On September 8, 1881, four malabar Indians were taken to the Island to gather the guano. One of them, Hielavapa, on December 10, 1881 went goat hunting with one of the boys of the island, and whilst near the summit of North Peak, 714 feet above sea level, endeavouring to secure some of the beautiful tail feathers from the 'Bosun' birds nesting on the sides of the cliff, he missed his footing and fell to the rocks beneath. Since that accident happened the peak has been known as the Malabar.</p>				short reference
					citation

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 Status

OFFICIAL = Assigned under NSW legislation, or approved by the Geographical Names Board and awaiting gazettal.

UNOFFICIAL = All other categories, including toponyms which are abandoned, discontinued, proposed for approval, or recorded on official maps but not formally assigned.

1.2.2 Feature Terms

The following feature term codes are used in this Report. A full list and rationale may be found in *Feature terms for Australian toponymy* (ANPS Technical Paper No. 3, 2015).

BAY¹ A well-marked indentation made by the sea into a coastline, larger than a cove, whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to partly surround its waters, and which thus constitutes more than a mere curvature of the coast.

BEACH¹ A sloping seashore that is periodically washed by waves or tides and is usually covered with sand or gravel.

BOULDER A large detached rock, rounded or worn.

CAVE A hollowed-out natural cavity in the earth with an opening to the surface.

CLIFF A perpendicular or steep face of rock considerable in height, either inland or along the coast.

COVE¹ An indentation made by the sea in the coastline, smaller than a bay, but with sufficient curvature to provide shelter.

CREEK A natural watercourse, greater than a gully but of lesser size and length relative to a river and ultimately flowing into another creek or a river.

FISHING SPOT A location off-shore or in a stream or lake, suitable for fishing because of its permanent underwater characteristics, and recognised as such by anglers.

GULLY A natural watercourse, of lesser size and length relative to a creek, and which carries water only after rain.

HILL A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface, rising to a peak less than 300m above its surrounding terrain.

HOLE¹ A small local depression, often steep sided, in the sea floor.

ISLAND¹ An area of land completely surrounded by the sea, and not large enough to be called a continent.

ISLAND GROUP A group or chain of islands in the sea.

ISLET¹ An area of land surrounded by the sea, smaller than an island but larger than a cay.

LAGOON¹ A relatively small enclosed area of water separated from the open sea by some more or less effective, but not complete, obstacle such as a reef or low sandbanks.

LEDGE A narrow shelf-like projection on a cliff or on the side of a hill or mountain.

- LOCALITY (BOUNDED) A bounded area of a non-urban nature within a local government area, recognised by local usage.
- LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) An unbounded area of a non-urban nature within a local government area, recognised by local usage.
- LOOKOUT An area on the side of a hill or mountain, which provides a view of the surrounding terrain.
- MOUNTAIN A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly at least 300m from the surrounding level.
- PASSAGE¹ A comparatively deep and narrow route affording a passage for a vessel, as through a reef or between two landmasses.
- POINT¹ A small protrusion of land into the sea.
- RANGE A series or line of mountain or hill ridges with or without obvious peaks, in which the crests are relatively narrow, at least 16 km in length.
- REEF A mass of rock or other indurated material lying at or near the sea surface that may constitute a hazard to surface navigation.
- RIDGE A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, generally with a length of less than 16 km.
- ROADSTEAD An area for ships to anchor, sufficiently sheltered by reefs, sandbanks or islands to give protection from seas.
- ROCK¹ An isolated rocky formation submerged or partly submerged in the sea, which constitutes a danger to navigation.
- ROCK⁴ A prominent rocky outcrop on an elevated relief feature.
- ROCK FACE An area of exposed rock, generally in a vertical position on an elevated relief feature.
- ROCKS¹ A large and isolated formation of rocky outcrops submerged or partly submerged in the sea, which constitutes a danger to navigation.
- SADDLE A low point on a ridge between two higher-standing parts of a mountain range.
- SCREE A slope or base of a cliff consisting of broken rock fragments.
- SLOPE A significant inclination of the surface of the ground on the side or end of an elevated relief feature.
- SPUR A minor linear projection off an elevated relief feature, less than 2 km in length and decreasing in altitude from the parent feature.
- SURF BREAK A permanent obstruction such as a reef, bombora, rock or sandbar which causes waves to break thus making conditions conducive to surfing.
- TREE A large arboreal specimen, either living or preserved, identified as a cultural object, usually commemorating a historic event associated with it.
- VALLEY A long area of lower elevation in an area of elevated relief, bounded by hills or mountains, usually with a river flowing through it, and formed by erosion or by movements in the earth's crust.
- WATERFALL A sudden steep descent of water over a natural step in the bed of a stream.

1.2.3 Relationship markers

A (FORMER) ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR = A significantly-different form recorded as competing with the assigned or common toponym.

A VARIANT OF = A form showing minor variation in spelling from the assigned or common toponym.

1.2.4 Naming typology

The codes used in this Report are listed below. A full explanation may be found in *Motivations for naming: a toponymic typology* (ANPS Technical Paper No. 2, 2009).

Code	Value
1.0	Descriptive
1.1	topographic
1.2	relative
1.3	locational
1.4	numerical/measurement
2.0	Associative
2.1	local
2.2	occupation/activity
2.3	structures
3.0	Occurrent
3.1	incident
3.2	occasion
4.0	Evaluative
4.1	commendatory
4.2	condemnatory
5.0	Shift
5.1	transfer
5.2	feature shift
7.0	Eponymous
7.1	person(s)
7.1.1	expedition member
7.1.2	other
7.2	Other living entity
7.3	non-living entity
7.3.1	vessel
7.3.2	other non-living entity
9.0	Erroneous
9.1	popular etymology
9.2	form confusion

2 THE PLACENAMES

Admiralty Islands OFFICIAL (ANPS 228, NSW 1459); 31° 29' 31.5" S, 159° 03' 53.2" E
ISLAND GROUP Eight small islands immediately to the north of Lord Howe Island.

RELATED NAMES: **Admiralty Islets; Admiralty Rocks; Roach Islands; The Admiralties**

The British Admiralty's responsibility for the settlement in New South Wales was honoured in the form of this toponym by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, commander of the *Supply*, as he returned from Norfolk Island on 13 March 1788. The name appears on Ball's chart as *Admiralty Rocks*. [7.3.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*: p.5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III.

At that time he named the following primary geographical features...

Admiralty Islands - named after the British Admiralty

Admiralty Islets UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 229, NSW 1334); 31° 29' 31.5" S, 159° 03' 53.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Admiralty Islands; Admiralty Rocks; Roach Islands; The Admiralties**

A VARIANT OF: **Admiralty Islands** (ANPS 228)

2014: NSW GNB *Register*

Placename: Admiralty Islets

Designation: Island

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Admiralty Islands

Admiralty Rocks UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 230, NSW 73897); 31° 29' 31.5" S, 159° 03' 53.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Admiralty Islets; Admiralty Islands; Roach Islands; The Admiralties**

A VARIANT OF: **Admiralty Islands** (ANPS 228)

Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, commander of the *Supply*, charted the island group on 13 March 1788, using this form of the name to recognise the British Admiralty. [7.3.2]

1789: Ball, *Chart*

Admiralty Rocks

2014: NSW GNB *Register*

Placename: Admiralty Rocks

Designation: Island

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Admiralty Islands

Backblocks UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81539); 31° 31' 07.5" S, 159° 03' 54" E

RIDGE A low ridge on the eastern side of the island, extending from Middle Beach to Neds Beach.

The name is descriptive, from its location away from the main settlement area. [1.3]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 21

Going north along the—

BACKBLOCKS, a fairly low ridge with steep cliffs on the east to Middle Beach, but gently sloping to the Two Mile Beach on the west. This ridge continues as far as Ned's Beach...

Between Hills UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454580); 31° 34' 34" S, 159° 04' 32.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Between The Hills; Erskine Valley; Erskines Valley; Erskine's Valley; Fresh-water Pool**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Erskine Valley** (ANPS 105)

A VARIANT OF: **Between The Hills** (ANPS 231)

1889: Australian Museum *Lord Howe Island*, p. 103

Mounts Ledgbird and Gower are separated by Erskine Valley, or the "Between Hills," a deep and wide depression, running down to the south-west coast.

Between The Hills UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 231, NSW 4503); 31° 34' 34" S, 159° 04' 32.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Between Hills; Erskine Valley; Erskines Valley; Erskine's Valley; Fresh-water Pool**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Erskine Valley** (ANPS 105)

The name is descriptive, from its location between Mounts Lidgbird and Gower. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB *Register*

Placename:	Between The Hills
Designation:	Valley
Status:	Variant
Geographical Name:	Erskine Valley

Between The Hills UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81541); 31° 34' 33.3" S, 159° 04' 18.6" E

BAY¹ A small bay on the western side of the island at the end of Erskine Valley.

The bay, now not officially named, took this occasional descriptive name from the location *Between The Hills* (ANPS 231), an informal name for Erskine Valley. [1.3]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 19

ERSKINE VALLEY, which lies between the two mountains and contains a stream of fresh water that flows into—
BETWEEN THE HILLS, a small bay.

Big Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188788); 31° 33' 09.3" S, 159° 04' 34.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Deep Creek; Soldier Creek; Soldiers Creek; Soldier's Creek**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Soldier Creek** (ANPS 215)

The name is probably a descriptive name, from the size of the stream relative to others on the island. Its date of use is unrecorded, but it clearly was current by 1846 when early settlers Thomas and Margaret Andrews began farming in the locality, since they used the name for their property. [1.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 34-35

In July 1842 Poole and Dawson engaged Thomas and Margaret Andrews as servants for one year... The Andrews also returned to the Island on the *Wave* and after completing their second term as servants for Captain Poole, they moved to an area at the southern end of the Island that they named Big Creek. There they went into partnership with Wright and Mosely, farming about 44 acres of land.

2014: NSW GNB *Register*

Placename:	Soldier Creek
Designation:	Gully
Status:	Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Names:	Soldiers Creek, Deep Creek, Soldier or Big Creek
Origin:	Big Creek: Probably descriptive as the creek is one of the largest on the Island

Lord Howe Island

Big Hill UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 232, NSW 4769); 31° 35' 17.4" S, 159° 04' 25.3" E

RELATED NAME: **Mount Gower**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Mount Gower** (ANPS 162)

The mountain was so-named because of its height, relative to all others on Lord Howe Island. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Big Hill
Designation: Mountain
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Mount Gower

Big Hill UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 233, NSW 4770); 31° 33' 57.7" S, 159° 05' 00.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Mount Ledgbird; Mount Lidgbird**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Mount Lidgbird** (ANPS 164)

The mountain was so-named because of its height, since it is higher than all others on Lord Howe Island, apart from Mount Gower. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Big Hill
Designation: Mountain
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Mount Lidgbird

Big Hill Saddle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 234, NSW 4802); 31° 34' 39.3" S, 159° 05' 06.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Saddle Back; South Saddle; The Big Saddle; The Saddle**

A VARIANT OF: **The Big Saddle** (ANPS 142)

The mountain was so-named because of its height, since it is higher than all others on Lord Howe Island, apart from Mount Gower. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Big Hill Saddle
Designation: Saddle
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: The Big Saddle

Big Slope OFFICIAL (ANPS 235, NSW 57957); 31° 35' 22.7" S, 159° 04' 47.3" E

LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) An area consisting of the gradient that forms the lower eastern slope of Mount Gower, from sea level up to about 100 metres.

RELATED NAME: **The Big Slope**

The name is descriptive, and contrasts with that of *The Little Slope* on the western side of Mount Gower. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Big Slope
Designation: Rural Place
Status: Assigned 12th October 1984
Previous Name: The Big Slope

Blackburn Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81666); 31° 32' 05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackburn Isle; Blackburn Island; Blackburn Isle; Goat Island; Goat Islet; Rabbit Island; Shark Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

1794: *A New & Accurate Map*

Blackborn I.

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map of Lord Howe Island*

Blackborn or Goat Island

Blackborn Isle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81434); 31° 32 '05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackburn Island; Blackburn Isle; Goat Island; Goat Islet; Rabbit Island; Shark Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

1789: Ball, *Chart*
Blackborn Isle

Blackburn Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 236, NSW 6551); 31° 32 '05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

ISLET¹ An islet in the lagoon on the southwest side of the island, situated 1000 m south of Signal Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackborn Isle; Blackburn Isle; Goat Island; Goat Islet; Rabbit Island; Shark Island**

The islet was named as *Blackborn Isle* on 13 March 1788 by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on the *Supply*, after sailing master David Blackburn; later convention matched the spelling to Blackburn's family name. [7.1]

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic Book*

Originally named after David Blackburn, sailing master of the *Supply*, this 2.5ha islet's name was changed first to Goat Island, then Rabbit Island and finally back to Blackburn in 1973..

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
Blackburn Island - David Blackburn was Sailing Master of *Supply*.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blackburn Island
Designation: Islet
Status: Assigned 22nd June 1973
Geographical Name: Blackburn Island
Previous Names: Rabbit Island Goat Island Goat Islet
Description: An islet in the lagoon on the SW side of Lord Howe Island situated 1km S of Signal Point.
History: Originally named Blackburn Island in 1788 but then became known as Rabbit Island.

Blackburn Island Passage OFFICIAL (ANPS 237; NSW 6552); 31° 32' 12.5" S, 159° 03' 25.1" E

PASSAGE¹ An opening through the reef on the western side of the island, 640 m south-west of Blackburn Island.

RELATED NAME: **Rabbit Island Passage**

The name is taken from the adjacent islet, Blackburn Island. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blackburn Island Passage
Designation: Passage
Status: Assigned 22nd June 1973
Previous Names: Rabbit Island Passage Goat Island Goat Islet

Blackburn Isle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81542); 31° 32 '05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackborn Isle; Blackburn Island; Goat Island; Goat Islet; Rabbit Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p.12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley. A Large Bay Near the Middle of the Island Prince William Henry Bay--two other Bays to the Left of it Hunter Bay and Callam Bay & an Island in the Middle of Prince William Bay Blackburn Isle, had I been Present at this Ceremony it should have been Namd. Knight Island... [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from RAHS *Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

Black Face UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188794); 31° 33' 47.8" S, 159° 04' 42.6" E

CLIFF A cliff face on the western side of Mount Lidgbird.

This section of the cliff face is marked by two black lines, which serve to identify it and distinguish it from nearby features. [1.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 44, 46

Eight years later, in July 1862, Captain Tom Nichols arrived from Hobart on the barque *Aladdin*. He fell in love with Mary Andrews, not yet 16 years of age, and less than a month later he took her to Norfolk Island where they were married on 10 August... A portion of land near Middle Beach that Tom eventually cleared for grazing cattle, became known as Nichols Clear Place. Mary Nichols' name was later given to a prominent boulder directly below the Black Face on Mount Lidgbird. It was dubbed Mother Nichols Rock after she once sought overnight shelter under the boulder.

2007: OE&H, *Biodiversity*, Appendix: Communities, p. 7

***Boehmeria calophleba*-*Macropiper hooglandii* Closed Scrub**
Distribution

West face of Mount Lidgbird about 530m altitude, above Black Face.

2008: Wilson G, *Record of interview*, b)

Black Face is an area on the slope of Mt Lidgbird, marked by two black horizontal lines, to the east of Grey Face.

2010: *Herbarium*

***Olearia ballii* (F.Muell.) Hemsl.**

Geospatial

Local government area Lord Howe Island

Locality Eastern end of Black Face, ridge east of summit of Mt Lidgbird.

Latitude -31.5631

Longitude 159.0928

Geodetic datum EPSG:4326

Minimum elevation in metres 350

Black Rocks UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454587); 31° 34' 06.6" S, 159° 04' 31.3" E

SCREE A rocky area at the base of the western side of Mount Lidgbird. The nature and location of the feature is uncertain, and it may be identical to Little Island (ANPS 81345).

The origin of the name is unrecorded, but presumably reflects the dark colour of the rocks. [1.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 112

A somewhat similar succession is again seen at the "Black Rocks," at the west sea-foot of Mount Ledgbird, where a very fine agglomerate is followed by a vesicular basaltic rock.

Blenkenthorpe Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 238, NSW 5531); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Blunkinsop Bay; Ross Bay; Ross' Bay; Rosss Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

From Middle Beach, following the coast-line round Observatory Point and the rocky flanks of Mount Lookout, Blenkinthorpe Bay is approached, terminating to the south-east in Mutton Bird Point. This bay is the most pleasant coast recess on the island, and is the only instance of sand accumulation in any way approaching the dune, or rather hillock formation.

Blenkinthorpe Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454577); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Blunkinsop Bay; Ross Bay; Ross' Bay; Rosss Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blenkenthorpe Bay
 Designation: Bay
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Blinkenthorpe Bay

Blenkinthorpe Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454574); 31° 32' 21.3" S, 159° 04' 11.8" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blinkenthorpe Beach; Blinky Beach**

A VARIANT OF: **Blinky Beach** (ANPS 243)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 32

This bug was obtained in large numbers by the writer, on the flat at the back of Blenkinthorpe Beach, where it occurred in hundreds on the tree-trunks and branches, and covering many yards square on the ground.

Blind Passage OFFICIAL (ANPS 239; NSW 6242); 31° 33' 40.1" S, 159° 04' 12.2" E

PASSAGE¹ A channel south of Man of War Passage in the coral reef about 2000 m west of Goat House Cave.

RELATED NAMES: **Potholes Area**

The passage is probably so-named because it does not go completely through the reef. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blind Passage
 Designation: Channel
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Name: Potholes Area
 Description: A channel S of Man of War Passage in the Coral reef about 2km W of Goat House Cave.
 Origin: Probably descriptive as the passage does not go completely through the reef.

Blinkensorp Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 240, NSW 73909); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Blunkinsop Bay; Ross Bay; Ross' Bay; Rosss Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blinkensorp Bay
 Designation: Bay
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Blinkenthorpe Bay

Blinkenthorpe Bay OFFICIAL (ANPS 241, NSW 6243); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

BAY¹ A bay on the eastern coast of Lord Howe Island, between Blinky Point and Mutton Bird Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blunkinsop Bay; Ross Bay; Ross' Bay; Rosss Bay**

The bay, originally named *Ross Bay* by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, was later re-named for Captain John Blinkenthorpe (or Blinkensorp) who commanded the barque *Caroline* which carried the first settlers to Lord Howe Island in 1834. [7.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 32

The vessel that carried the first settlers to Lord Howe Island in June 1834 sailed from the port of Russell, the capital of New Zealand at that time. The barque *Caroline*, commanded by Captain John Blinkenthorpe, landed three Englishmen at Ross Bay on the eastern side of the island. The name of the bay was changed to Blinkenthorpe to reflect this landing, and is known today as Blinky Beach.

Blinkenthorpe Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 242, NSW 6244); 31° 32' 21.3" S, 159° 04' 11.8" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkinthorpe Beach; Blinky Beach**

A VARIANT OF: **Blinky Beach** (ANPS 243)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p.23

In June of that year [1834] the whaling ship *Caroline*, with John Blinkensorp as master, brought the first settlers--Ashdown, Bishop and Chapman--from New Zealand... They landed on the eastern side of the Island at what is now known as Blinkenthorpe Beach. This beach was named after the master of the *Caroline*, but through careless pronunciations has assumed its present spelling.

Blinky Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 243, NSW 6245); 31° 32' 21.3" S, 159° 04' 11.8" E

BEACH¹ A beach in Blinkenthorpe Bay about 1000 m north-west by west of Mutton Bird point.

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkinthorpe Beach; Blinkenthorpe Beach**

A shortened form of Blinkenthorpe Beach, the earlier name. It was named for Captain John Blinkenthorpe (or Blinkensorp) who commanded the barque *Caroline* which carried the first settlers to Lord Howe Island in 1834. [7.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 32

The vessel that carried the first settlers to Lord Howe Island in June 1834 sailed from the port of Russell, the capital of New Zealand at that time. The barque *Caroline*, commanded by Captain John Blinkenthorpe, landed three Englishmen at Ross Bay on the eastern side of the island. The name of the bay was changed to Blinkenthorpe to reflect this landing, and is known today as Blinky Beach.

Blinky Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 244, NSW 6235); 31° 32' 12.1" S, 159° 04' 56.4" E

POINT¹ A point at the northern end of Blinky Beach about 1000 m south by east of Clear Place Point.

The point presumably gained its name from its relationship to *Blinky Beach* (ANPS 243), which in turn was named after Captain John Blinkenthorpe (or Blinkensorp) who commanded the barque *Caroline* which carried the first settlers to Lord Howe Island in 1834. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blinky Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Blunkinsop Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 245, NSW 73908); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Ross Bay; Ross' Bay Rosss Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Blunkinsop Bay
Designation: Bay
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Blinkenthorpe Bay

Boat Harbour OFFICIAL (ANPS 246, NSW 5335); 31° 33' 28.9" S, 159° 05' 54.9" E

BAY¹ A bay on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island to the south of Rocky Point.

RELATED NAME: **Boat Haven**

The name is a variant of the previous name, *Boat Haven*, so-named because of the shelter it provided on the eastern side of the island. [2.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Boat Harbour
Designation: Bay
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Name: Boat Haven

Boat Harbour Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 247, NSW 5318); 31° 33' 24.9" S, 159° 04' 35.1" E

POINT¹ A point forming the eastern end of Boat Harbour, about 1000 m north by east of Sugarloaf Point.

RELATED NAME: **Edmanoch Point**

The feature bears the name as an indication of its status as one of the delimiting points of Boat Harbour. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Boat Harbour Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Name: Edmanoch Point

Boat Haven UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 248, NSW 5319); 31° 33' 28.9" S, 159° 05' 54.9" E

RELATED NAME: **Boat Harbour**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Boat Harbour** (ANPS 246)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

Beyond the previously mentioned headland to a point opposite the southern extremity of Mount Ledgbird, the shore is much broken up into cliff-girt harbours, only one of which, Boat Haven, appears to have received a name.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Boat Haven
Designation: Bay
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Boat Harbour

Boat Pool UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81347); 31° 31' 15.1" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Sylphs Hole; Sylph's Hole**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Sylphs Hole** (ANPS 227)

This previously-recorded name for *Sylphs Hole* probably indicated its use as an anchorage within the lagoon. [2.2])

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*, p. 106

Boat Pool

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 18

About a mile further north the west spur from Look-out Mount reaches to the beach, and immediately beyond this the coral-sand rock forms the whole width of the island as far as the north point of Ned's Beach on the east and Boat Pool on the west.

Bombora OFFICIAL (ANPS 249, NSW 7311); 31° 31' 25.9" S, 159° 02' 24.9" E

ROCK¹ A rock about 200 m south-south-east of North Head and about 1000 m west of Dawsons Point.

RELATED NAME: **The Bombora**

The origin of the name is undocumented, but it may indicate the existence of a nearby bombora at some stage. [2.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Bombora
Designation: Rock
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Boulder Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81634); 31° 30' 52.5" S, 159° 02' 36.8" E

BEACH¹ A beach on the northwest shore of Lord Howe Island, at the end of Old Gulch.

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it probably reflects the presence of large boulders at the head of the beach. [1.1]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

Boulder Beach

Brodies Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 250, NSW 9398); 31° 31' 37" S, 159° 04' 51.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Brodie's Point; Clear Place Point; Observatory Point; Observatory Spot**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Clear Place Point** (ANPS 90)

This name for the feature commemorated a former magistrate of Lord Howe Island by the name of Brodie. The name is still used by the Australian Hydrographic Office as the official name. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 106

When Armstrong was removed from office in 1882 four magistrates of varying calibre, Messrs Wilkinson, Icely, Brodie and Farnell, administered the Island until 1913... Brodies Point, near Middle Beach and Farnell Park, which is today the cricket/sports ground, were named after two of these Magistrates.

Brodie's Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81659); 31° 31' 37" S, 159° 04' 51.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Brodies Point; Clear Place Point; Observatory Point; Observatory Spot**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Clear Place Point** (ANPS 90)

A VARIANT OF: **Brodies Point**

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*
Brodie's Point

1966: NSW Department of Lands, *Map of Lord Howe Island*
Brodie's Point

Callaghans Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 251, NSW 10627); 31° 33' 01.7" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

ROCK⁴ A rock outcrop in The Lagoon about 1400 m south-east by east of Erscotts Hole and about 600 m south-west by south of Cobbys Corner; the outcrop forms the northern bound of Johnsons Beach.

RELATED NAMES: **Callaghan's Rock; Johnsons Point; Johnson's Point**

The origin of the name is not currently known, but is presumably eponymous. [7.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Callaghans Rock
Designation: Rock
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Callaghan's Rock UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 323672); 31° 33' 01.7" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callaghans Rock; Johnsons Point; Johnson's Point**

A VARIANT OF: **Callaghans Rock** (ANPS 251)

2010: Bird, *Encyclopedia*, pp.1239-1246

Callaghan's Rock is a cliff cut back into a former dune calcarenite ridge...

Callam Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81548); 31° 31' 05.9" S, 159 02' 42.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callams Bay; Callan Bay; Callans Bay; Callum Bay; North Bay**
AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Bay** (ANPS 175)

The bay was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on his visit to the island on 13 March 1788, when returning from Norfolk Island. He named the bay after James Callam, surgeon on his vessel *Supply*. [7.1.1]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley. A Large Bay Near the Middle of the Island Prince William Henry Bay--two other Bays to the Left of it Hunter Bay and Callam Bay & an Island in the Middle of Prince William Bay Blackburn Isle, had I been Present at this Ceremony it should have been Namd. Knight Island... [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from RAHS *Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 5, 34

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features:...

Callam Bay - James Callam was surgeon on *Supply*...

Captain Middleton and his wife, Eliza, arrived as independent settlers in 1841, making their home at Callam Bay. Their hut was situated on an area now known as The Cut Grass Patch where they farmed, raised pigs and were noted for digging the Island's first well. They left the Island in 1855. It is unknown if Finger Peak was named by Lieutenant Ball or by whalers, but Captain Middleton renamed it Mount Eliza after his wife. Callam Bay is known today as North Bay.

Callams Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 252, NSW 26644); 31° 31' 05.9" S, 159 02' 42.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callam Bay; Callan Bay; Callans Bay; Callum Bay; North Bay**
AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Bay** (ANPS 175)

A VARIANT OF: **Callam Bay** (ANPS 81548)

1789: Ball, *Chart*
Callams Bay

Callan Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81667); 31° 31' 05.9" S, 159 02' 42.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callam Bay; Callams Bay; Callans Bay; Callum Bay; North Bay**
AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Bay** (ANPS 175)

A VARIANT OF: **Callam Bay** (ANPS 81548)

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*
Callan or North Bay

Callans Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 253, NSW 79430); 31° 31' 05.9" S, 159 02' 42.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callam Bay; Callams Bay; Callan Bay; Callum Bay; North Bay**
AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Bay** (ANPS 175)

A VARIANT OF: **Callam Bay** (ANPS 81548)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Callans Bay
Designation: Bay
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: North Bay

Callum Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 254, NSW 79431); 31° 31' 05.9" S, 159 02' 42.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callam Bay; Callams Bay; Callan Bay; Callans Bay; North Bay**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Bay** (ANPS 175)

A VARIANT OF: **Callam Bay** (ANPS 81548)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Callum Bay
Designation: Bay
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: North Bay

Church Paddock UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188802); 31° 30' 52.5" S, 159° 02' 36.8" E
LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) A locality south of Windy Point, probably on or near the site of the current airstrip.

Now unnamed, the area was the site of the first church on Lord Howe Island and was referred to accordingly. [1.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 151

The first church, built of palm thatch with a biscuit barrel serving as a pulpit, was situated south of Windy Point in an area then known as Church Paddock.

Clear Place UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81635); 31° 31' 44.4" S, 159° 04' 48.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **The Clear Place; Nichols Clear Place**

A VARIANT OF: **The Clear Place** (ANPS 143)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

At Clear Place there is a bench seat where you can enjoy wonderful views along the craggy, east coast of the island, including Mutton Bird Island, Mt Lidgbird and even the hazy, gothic spire of Ball's Pyramid approximately 23km to the south east.

Clear Place Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 90, NSW 12647); 31° 31' 37" S, 159° 04' 51.5" E
POINT¹ A point on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island, about 5000 m east by south of Signal Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Brodies Point; Observatory Point; Observatory Spot**

The feature takes its name from *The Clear Place*, a cleared grassy area that serves as a lookout above the point. [5.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 102

Two prominent headlands are thrown out from Mount Lookout; that to the north-east is called by the inhabitants Clear Place Point, but on the Admiralty chart is marked Observatory Spot.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Clear Place Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Names: Brodies Point
Observatory Point
Observatory Spot

Cobbys Corner OFFICIAL (ANPS 91, NSW 12918); 31° 32' 35.5" S, 159° 04' 42.5" E
LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) A locality on Prince William Henry Bay about 1000 m south of Transit Hill.

RELATED NAME: **Cobby's Corner**

The locality was named after Frank (Cobby) Robbins who established a 9-hole golf course at this location on his family property. [7.1.2]

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*

John Robbins / 29 0 0 [indicates DP of 29 acres, E of North Hummock; site of current Golf Course]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 60, 168-169

Frank 'Cobby' Robbins with Sarah and Perry Johnson [caption]

Le-Toa Golf Links was established by Frank 'Cobby' Robbins (son of John and Mary) in the late 1950s. Once the site of his father's garden, the 9-hole course has been developed and expanded into one of the most picturesque and challenging golf courses in Australia. The first clubhouse was situated in Frank's former house at Cobbys Corner...

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Cobbys Corner
 Designation: Rural Place
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Origin: After Frank [sic] 'Cobby' Robbins.

Cobby's Corner UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81670); 31° 32' 35.5" S, 159° 04' 42.5" E

RELATED NAME: **Cobbys Corner**

A VARIANT OF: **Cobbys Corner** (ANPS 91)

1976: *Map of Lord Howe Island*
 Cobby's Corner

Collins Cove UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 92, NSW 27246); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 34.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Collins' Cove; Collins's Cove; Old Gulch; The Gulch**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Old Gulch** (ANPS 185)

The feature was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788, after the Judge Advocate of New South Wales, David Collins. [7.1.2]

1882: Conder, *Sketch*
 Collins Cove

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*
 Collins Cove

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
 Collins Cove - Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins was Judge Advocate of NSW from 1788 to 1796.

Collins' Cove UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81553); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 34.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Collins Cove; Collins's Cove; Old Gulch; The Gulch**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Old Gulch** (ANPS 185)

A VARIANT OF: **Collins Cove** (ANPS 92)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 134

From Dawson Peak, in a westerly direction, the ground falls away gently to the-- NORTH SCAB and then almost perpendicularly to-- COLLINS' COVE or Old Gulch

Collins's Cove UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81433); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 34.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Collins Cove; Old Gulch; The Gulch**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Old Gulch** (ANPS 185)

A VARIANT OF: **Collins Cove** (ANPS 92)

1789: Ball, *Chart*
 Collins's Cove

Comets Hole OFFICIAL (ANPS 93, NSW 13457); 31° 32' 22.2" S, 159° 03' 56.9" E

REEF A reef about 700 m south-east of Blackburn Island and about 2000 m south by west of Stevens Point.

RELATED NAME: **Comets Shoal**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded. The name recorded and used by the Australian Hydrographic Office is the variant *Comets Shoal*.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Comets Hole
Designation: Reef
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Name: Comets Shoal

Comets Shoal UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 94, NSW 27288); 31° 32' 22.2" S, 159° 03' 56.9" E

RELATED NAME: **Comets Hole**

A VARIANT OF: **Comets Hole** (ANPS 93)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Comets Shoal
Designation: Reef
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Comets Hole

Curio Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 95, NSW 15484); 31° 30' 43.5" S, 159° 02' 35.8" E

POINT¹ The eastern point of Old Gulch about 2000 m west by south of Soldiers Cap.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Curio Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Description: The eastern point of Old Gulch about 2 km W by S of Soldiers Cap.

Cut Grass Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 96, NSW 15680); 31° 33' 58.1" S, 159° 06' 09.2" E

POINT¹ A point about 400 m east of Sugarloaf Point and about 1000 m south by east of Boat Harbour Point.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Cut Grass Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Description: A point about 400 m E of Sugarloaf Point and about 1 km S by E of Boat Harbour Point.

Dawson Peak UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81555); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

RELATED NAME: **Dawsons Peak**

A VARIANT OF: **Dawsons Peak** (ANPS 188790)

1940: Rabone *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

...DAWSON PEAK, from which the ground slopes gradually in a southerly direction along--
DAWSON RIDGE and terminates at-- DAWSON POINT...

Dawson Point Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81636); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

RELATED NAMES: **Dawson Ridge; Dawsons Point Ridge; Dawsons Ridge; Dawson's Ridge**

A VARIANT OF: **Dawsons Ridge** (ANPS 81638)

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

You begin your climb to Dawson Point Ridge along the Max Nicholls Memorial Trail near the memorial cairn... The track climbs through palm, pandanus and an evergreen forest

with vines to Dawsons Ridge at 146 metres before it branches north-east to Kims Lookout and north-west towards Mount Eliza.

1998: Courier Post, *Map*
Dawson Point Ridge

Dawson Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81556); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

RELATED NAMES: **Dawson Point Ridge; Dawsons Point Ridge; Dawsons Ridge; Dawson's Ridge**

A VARIANT OF: **Dawsons Ridge** (ANPS 81638)

1940: Rabone *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22, 23

...DAWSON PEAK, from which the ground slopes gradually in a southerly direction along-- DAWSON RIDGE and terminates at-- DAWSON POINT...

These settlers lived at the head of Hunter Bay, where there was a constant stream of fresh water, their huts being situated at the eastern base of Dawson Ridge. This part of the Island is now known as the Old Settlement.

Dawsons Peak UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188790); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

HILL A peak of 147 m, 750 m north of Dawsons Point.

RELATED NAME: **Dawson Peak**

The peak, though not officially named, commemorates Richard Dawson who, with Owen Poole and John Foulis, bought out the original settlers of Lord Howe Island in 1841. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 33-34

Captain Poole... was in partnership with Richard Dawson from the firm Richard Dawson & Henry Augustus Castle, the first ironmongers in Sydney. Although there are no records of him having lived on the island, the landmarks of Dawsons Peak, Dawsons Ridge, and Dawsons Point bear his name.

2008: Nichols D, *Record of interview*

Dawsons Peak is a peak of 146m on Dawsons Point Ridge.

Dawsons Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 97, NSW 16177); 31° 31' 23.5" S, 159° 03' 05.6" E

POINT¹ A point about 1000 m east of North Head and 8000 m west-north-west of Signal Point.

The point is named for Richard Dawson who, with Owen Poole and John Foulis, bought out the original settlers of Lord Howe Island in 1841. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone *Lord Howe Island*, p. 26

Ashdown, Bishop, Chapman and the five Maoris continued at Lord Howe Island until 1841, when they were bought out by Captain Owen Poole, a retired officer of the Bombay Establishment, and Richard Dawson, the first important ironfounder of Sydney...

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 33-34

Captain Poole... was in partnership with Richard Dawson from the firm Richard Dawson & Henry Augustus Castle, the first ironmongers in Sydney. Although there are no records of him having lived on the island, the landmarks of Dawsons Peak, Dawsons Ridge, and Dawsons Point bear his name.

Dawsons Point Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81637); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

RELATED NAMES: **Dawson Ridge; Dawson Point Ridge; Dawsons Ridge; Dawson's Ridge**

A VARIANT OF: **Dawsons Ridge** (ANPS 81638)

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

Dawsons Point Ridge

Dawsons Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81638); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

RIDGE A ridge which extends from the northern shore of Lord Howe Island to Dawsons Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Dawson Ridge; Dawson Point Ridge; Dawsons Point Ridge; Dawson's Ridge**

The ridge, not officially named, commemorates Richard Dawson who, with Owen Poole and John Foulis, bought out the original settlers of Lord Howe Island in 1841. [7.1.2]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

You begin your climb to Dawson Point Ridge along the Max Nicholls Memorial Trail near the memorial cairn... The track climbs through palm, pandanus and an evergreen forest with vines to Dawsons Ridge at 146 metres before it branches north-east to Kims Lookout and north-west towards Mount Eliza.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 33-34

Captain Poole... was in partnership with Richard Dawson from the firm Richard Dawson & Henry Augustus Castle, the first ironmongers in Sydney. Although there are no records of him having lived on the island, the landmarks of Dawsons Peak, Dawsons Ridge, and Dawsons Point bear his name.

Dawson's Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81639); 31° 30' 59.9" S, 159° 03' 01.6" E

RELATED NAMES: **Dawson Ridge; Dawson Point Ridge; Dawsons Point Ridge; Dawsons Ridge**

A VARIANT OF: **Dawsons Ridge** (ANPS 81638)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

It crosses a grazing lease and winds up to Dawson's Ridge...

Deep Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 98, NSW 28016); 31° 33' 09.3" S, 159° 04' 34.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Big Creek; Soldier Creek; Soldiers Creek; Soldier's Creek**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Soldier Creek** (ANPS 213)

Although the origin of the name is so far unrecorded, it is presumably descriptive, from the size of the creek relative to others on the island. [1.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 20, 103

It is tolerably common in many of the dark deep pools in the gullies both of the North Ridge and the southern hills, more especially the Deep Creek...

The deep valley between Intermediate Hill and the northern extremity of Mount Ledgbird is traversed by the Deep Creek, probably the most important rivulet on Lord Howe.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Deep Creek

Designation: Gully

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Soldier Creek.

Deep Creek Valley UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454591); 31° 33' 09.9" S, 159° 04' 47.9" E

VALLEY A small valley through which runs Soldier Creek.

The placename, recorded once only, reflects the alternative name (*Deep Creek*) of the creek which runs through the valley. [5.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 114

The third exposure which came under my notice was on the low banks of the Deep Creek. Now it is exceedingly probable that a diligent search along the course of the gullies draining the plateau of Mount Lookout and the Deep Creek Valley would bring to light a number of additional sections of this interesting bed.

Dinner Run OFFICIAL (ANPS 99, NSW 68572); 31° 34' 05.6" S, 159° 05' 27.1" E

GULLY A watercourse about 1000 m long which rises on the east side of Mount Lidgbird and flows generally east-south-east into the bay west of Red Point.

The name most likely records the fact that the stream was a site for camping or eating dinner during the palm seed-harvesting season. [2.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Dinner Run
 Designation: Gully
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Description: A watercourse about 1 km long. Rising on the east side of Mount Lidgbird and flowing generally ESE into the bay west of Red Point.
 Origin: Probably used for camping or eating dinner during the palm seeding days.

Dinner Run Falls UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298699); 31° 34' 07.1" S, 159° 05' 31.9" E
 WATERFALL An occasional waterfall on Dinner Run, a gully on the east side of Mount Lidgbird.

The feature bears its name because of its location on the stream Dinner Run. [5.2]

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic book*, p. 16

..gushing short-lived waterfalls like Dinner Run falls...

East Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 100, NSW 17128); 31° 33' 50.5" S, 159° 06' 19" E
 POINT¹ The feature is located on the eastern coast of the island, between Scab Point and Cut Grass Point, overlooked by Mount Lidgbird to its west.

The feature is so-named because of its location as the most easterly point on Lord Howe Island. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: East Point
 Designation: Point
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Description: The eastern most point on the island on the coast east of Mount Lodgbird [sic].

Eddies Cave UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81640); 31° 34' 58.9" S, 159° 04' 49.4" E
 CAVE A cave situated on the northern slope of Mount Gower, south-west of The Big Saddle.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but is presumably eponymous. [7.1]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

Eddies Cave

2010: *Herbarium*, at Search: 'Westringia viminalis'

Westringia viminalis

Geospatial:

Local government area	Lord Howe Island
Locality	Eddies Cave. Grid S).
Latitude	-31.58
Longitude	159.07
Geodetic datum	EPSG:4326

Edies Glen OFFICIAL (ANPS 101, NSW 17229); 31° 31' 53.4" S, 159° 04' 19.9" E
 VALLEY A valley about 400 m north-west of Transit Hill and about 1000 m south of Jims Point.

The name most likely commemorates Edith Kirby, a resident of Lord Howe Island. [7.1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Edies Glen
 Designation: Valley
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Description: A valley about 400 m NW of Transit Hill and about 1 km S of Jim Point.
Origin: Name after Edith May Kirby.

Edmanoch Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 102, NSW 28269); 31° 33' 28.9" S, 159° 05' 54.9" E

RELATED NAME: **Boat Harbour Point**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Boat Harbour Point** (ANPS 247)

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but is presumably eponymous. [7.1]

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*

Edmanoch Point

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Boat Harbour Point

Designation: Point

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Previous Name: Edmanoch Point

Erscotts Hole OFFICIAL (ANPS 103, NSW 17746); 31° 32' 34.3" S, 159° 03' 44.6" E
HOLE¹ A small depression in the sea floor about 1400 m north-west by east of Callaghans Rock and about 600 m south-west by south of Comets Hole.

It is probable that the toponym is a corruption of the name Hescott, captain of the cutter *Rover's Bride*, who visited Lord Howe Island in 1839. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 34

The first people employed to work the station in December 1841 were Messrs Wright, Hescott, McAuliffe and their wives... Hescott had previously visited in 1839 as Captain on the small cutter *Rover's Bride*. Although a corruption of his name, Erscotts Passage and Erscotts Hole were named after Hescott.

Erscotts Passage OFFICIAL (ANPS 104, NSW 17747); 31°33' 06.7" S, 159° 04' 02.2" E

PASSAGE¹ A channel in the reef about 600 m west of Johnsons Beach.

It is probable that the toponym is a corruption of the name Hescott, captain of the cutter *Rover's Bride*, who visited Lord Howe Island in 1839. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 34

The first people employed to work the station in December 1841 were Messrs Wright, Hescott, McAuliffe and their wives... Hescott had previously visited in 1839 as Captain on the small cutter *Rover's Bride*. Although a corruption of his name, Erscotts Passage and Erscotts Hole were named after Hescott.

Erskine Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81641); 31° 34' 34.3" S, 159° 04' 28.9" E

CREEK A stream, not officially named, which flows through Erskine Valley, from the east to the north of The Saddle.

RELATED NAMES: **Erskine Run; Erskines Creek**

The creek is so named because it flows down Erskine Valley. [5.2]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

Erskine Creek

Erskine Run UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298700); 31° 34' 34.3" S, 159° 04' 28.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Erskine Creek; Erskines Creek**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Erskine Creek** (ANPS 81641)

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic book*, p. 79

Flowing year-round and providing a welcome stop for mountain walkers, Erskine Run spills down fern-filled Erskine Valley between the two southern mountains.

Erskines Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454555); 31° 34' 34.3" S, 159° 04' 28.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Erskine Creek; Erskine Run**

A VARIANT OF: **Erskine Creek** (ANPS 81641)

2002: Dickson, *Rock coast morphology*, p. 21
Erskines Creek

Erskine Valley OFFICIAL (ANPS 105, NSW 17758); 31° 34' 34" S, 159° 04' 32.2" E

VALLEY A valley between Mount Lidgbird and Mount Gower which falls toward the west from The Big Saddle.

RELATED NAMES: **Between Hills; Between The Hills; Erskines Valley; Erskine's Valley; Fresh-water Pool**

The valley was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball in March 1788, apparently after Lord Thomas Erskine, British lawyer and politician. [7.1.2]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, pp.180-181

Lord Howe Island was discovered by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of his Majesty's tender Supply, on the 17th February, 1788... Two points at first supposed to be separate islands, proved to be high mountains on its south-west end, the southernmost of which was named Mount Gower, and the other Mount Lidgbird; between these mountains there is a very deep valley, which obtained the name of Erskine Valley; the south-east point was called Point King, and the north-west point, Point Phillip.

1870: Hill, *Official visit*, p. 40

The water on the saddle on which Ned counted has been destroyed by pigs, so they descend a little into Erskine Valley, or the 'Between Hills,' as it is called, in search of water.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 12, 19

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley. A Large Bay Near the Middle of the Island Prince William Henry Bay--two other Bays to the Left of it Hunter Bay and Callam Bay & an Island in the Middle of Prince William Bay Blackburn Isle, had I been Present at this Ceremony it should have been Namd. Knight Island... [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from RAHS *Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

ERSKINE VALLEY, which lies between the two mountains and contains a stream of fresh water that flows into—

BETWEEN THE HILLS, a small bay.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Erskine Valley

Designation: Valley

Previous Name: Between The Hills

Origin: Named by Ball in 1788 after Lord Thomas Erskine

Erskines Valley UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188787); 31° 34' 34" S, 159° 04' 32.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Between Hills; Between The Hills; Erskine Valley; Erskine's Valley; Fresh-water Pool**

A VARIANT OF: **Erskine Valley** (ANPS 105)

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 6

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...

Erskines Valley - Lord Thomas Erskine, a prominent defence lawyer who was appointed Lord Chancellor of England from 1806 to 1807.

Erskine's Valley UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81533); 31° 34' 34" S, 159° 04' 32.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Between Hills; Between The Hills; Erskine Valley; Erskines Valley; Fresh-water Pool**

A VARIANT OF: **Erskine Valley** (ANPS 105)

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 29

Its habitat is on the east side of Mount Lidgbird, near Erskine's Valley...

Far Flats OFFICIAL (ANPS 106, NSW 18232); 31° 33' 49.6" S, 159° 04' 35.7" E

LOCALITY (BOUNDED) A locality at the western foot of Mount Lidgbird, about 400 m south-south-east of Salmon Beach.

Although the origin of the name is presently unrecorded, the feature was possibly named because of its distance from the main settlement on Lord Howe Island. [1.3]

RELATED NAMES: **The Far Flats**

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Far Flats
Designation: Rural Place
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Name: The Far Flats

Far Rocks OFFICIAL (ANPS 107, NSW 18279); 31° 31' 36.6" S, 159° 03' 33.6" E

ROCKS¹ Rocks within the lagoon at Lord Howe Island, south of Signal Point and about 800m north of Blackburn Island.

Although the origin of the name is presently unrecorded, the feature was possibly named because of its distance from the main settlement on Lord Howe Island. [1.3]

RELATED NAME: **The Far Flats**

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Far Rocks
Designation: Rock
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Name: The Far Rocks

Fern Glen UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454590); 31° 31' 44.9" S, 159° 04' 55.6" E

LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) A locality of uncertain location, but probably at or near The Clear Place, on Lord Howe Island.

The name is presumably descriptive; it appears to be recorded only in one government report from the 19th century. [1.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 114

The next section is visible in Fern Glen, behind Captain T. Nichols' house, where it is a few feet in thickness, but probably less than at Wilkinson's Promontory, and contains fragments of basalt rock.

Finger Peak UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 108, NSW 28568); 31° 30' 48.2" S, 159° 02' 24.9" E

RELATED NAME: **Mount Eliza**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Mount Eliza** (ANPS 139)

The feature probably was so-named by whalers prior to 1840, because of its precipitous elevation. [1.1]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

From this cove [Old Gulch] the ground rises perpendicularly in a westerly direction to-- MOUNT ELIZA or Finger Peak, which is 525 feet high.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 34

Captain Middleton and his wife, Eliza, arrived as independent settlers in 1841, making their home at Callam Bay. Their hut was situated on an area now known as The Cut Grass Patch where they farmed, raised pigs and were noted for digging the Island's first well. They left the Island in 1855. It is unknown if Finger Peak was named by Lieutenant Ball or by whalers, but Captain Middleton renamed it Mount Eliza after his wife. Callam Bay is known today as North Bay.

Fishy Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 109, NSW 18577); 31° 30' 44" S, 159° 02' 16.7" E
POINT¹ The north-west point on the island, about 500 m west of Curio Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Phillip Bluff; Point Phillip**

The origin of the name is uncertain, but it was possibly given in recognition of the associated fishing activity; the name also served to distinguish the point from the neighbouring feature, Phillip Point. The earlier names, *Point Phillip* and *Phillip Bluff*, were perhaps felt to be too similar to be useful. [2.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Fishy Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Names: Point Phillip Phillip Bluff
Origin: In 1788, Ball called the north west point Point Phillip after Captain A. Phillip, governor of New South Wales. Denham (1853 map 6) apparently decided that Ball's description was ambiguous and could refer to either of two points. To clarify this he used Phillip Point for the southern and Phillip Bluff for the northern of the two points.

Flagstaff UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 110, NSW 28641); 31° 31' 30.1" S, 159° 03' 32.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Signal Point; Thompsons Point; Thompson's Point**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Signal Point** (ANPS 211)

Although the origin of the name is not explicitly documented, the point is the site of the island's flagstaff. [2.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Flagstaff
Designation: Point
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Signal Point

Flagstaff Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81629); 31° 31' 41.1" S, 159° 04' 55.6" E

BEACH¹ A short stretch of sandy shoreline in the northern part of the lagoon at Lord Howe Island.

The origin of the name is not documented, but it probably recognises its location adjacent to Signal Point, formerly known as *Flagstaff*. [2.3]

2005: Wilson C, *Record of interview*

Flagstaff Beach - a small sandy shore surrounded by a rockpool, towards the northern end of the lagoon.

Flat Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 111, NSW 18904); 31° 29' 11.6" S, 159° 04' 12.2" E

ISLET¹ The northern-most rocky island in the Admiralty Islands.

The rock is probably so-named because of its outline as seen from the surrounding sea. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Flat Rock
Designation: Rock
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Description: The northern most rocky island in the Admiralty Islands.

Fresh-water Pool UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454586); 31° 34' 34" S, 159° 04' 32.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Between Hills; Between The Hills; Erskine Valley; Erskines Valley; Erskine's Valley**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Erskine Valley** (ANPS 105)

The placename is only once recorded, but presumably reflected the gorge's nature as the recipient of run-off from the adjacent high ground. The feature is almost certainly to be identified with Erskine Valley. [2.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 107

Here occur the Deep Creek and its branch, the Soldier's Creek, which drain the extensive area formed by the flanks of Intermediate Hill, the connecting ridge as high as the Smoking Tree, and thence round the precipitous north-west side of Mount Ledgebird. A short distance further south is the Fresh-water Pool, a rocky gorge cutting through the western terraces of that remarkable hill.

Garths Fishing Place UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188799); 31° 32' 37.1" S, 159° 05' 22.3" E

FISHING SPOT A fishing area on the eastern side of the island, between Blinky Beach and Muttonbird Point.

The location is said to be named after Captain George Garth, a schooner captain who settled on Lord Howe Island in 1894. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 51

George Garth captained the schooners *Mary Ogilvie*, *Onward* and *Oscar Robinson* to the Island before settling there with his family in 1894. For several years they lived on an area just north of Mosely Park. Garths Fishing Place, an area halfway between Blinky Beach and Muttonbird Point, was named after Captain Garth.

George Bay OFFICIAL (ANPS 112, NSW 20031); 31° 33' 53.2" S, 159° 05' 55.6" E

BAY¹ A bay on the east coast of Lord Howe Island between Cut Grass Point and Sugarloaf Point.

RELATED NAME: **Georges Bay**

The inlet is named after the whaler *George* which was wrecked on the nearby George Rock in 1830. [7.3.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: George Bay
Designation: Bay
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Description: A bay on the east coast of Lord Howe Island between Cut Grass Point and Sugarloaf Point.

George Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 113, NSW 20040); 31° 35' 31.7" S, 159° 04' 54.5" E

ROCK¹ A rock exposed at low tide off the south-eastern shore of the island, near The Big Slope.

The rock is named after the whaler *George* which was wrecked on the rock in 1830. [7.3.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 178

No history of an island can be complete without a legend of buried treasure, and the wreck of the whaler *George* gave Lord Howe its very own... Captain Rattenbury mistook Mount Gower for Mount Lidgbird. The mistake resulted in the ship striking a rock. As she began to rapidly fill with water, the Captain and crew abandoned the vessel and rowed into a rocky inlet... The rock the ship struck was given the name George Rock and the inlet was named Georges Bay.

Georges Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 114, NSW 28981); 31° 33' 53.2" S, 159° 05' 55.6" ERELATED NAME: **George Bay**A VARIANT OF: **George Bay** (ANPS 112)1998: Courier Post, *Map*
Georges Bay

2002: Nutley, Survey, pp. 3, 19, 29

For *George*, it is unknown whether the vessel grounded on the shoal known as Georges Rock or was totally wrecked there, or whether the vessel finally sank at or near the bay known today as Georges Bay. Similarly, this bay may have earned its name because the survivors alone made it ashore there, or that wreckage accumulated at that spot!...

George (1810-1830) Wrecked at Lord Howe Island... the British built, Tasmanian operated brig *George*, lost somewhere in the inshore area near Georges Rock or perhaps, Georges Bay...

George 1830 A magnetometer survey was commenced near the entrance to Georges Bay (presumably named after the ship)... No survey was possible in the vicinity of shoal area near Georges Rock near the very southern end of the island, due to unfavourable sea conditions. Georges Rock is believed to be the location where the *George* struck the island. The 'rock' actually comprises an extensive shallow reef system, not an isolated exposed feature (Brian Busteed, 2001 pers.com). It is not clear whether Georges Bay was named to mark where the ship came ashore or where the ship's boat came ashore after the ship foundered.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 178

No history of an island can be complete without a legend of buried treasure, and the wreck of the whaler *George* gave Lord Howe its very own... Captain Rattenbury mistook Mount Gower for Mount Lidgbird. The mistake resulted in the ship striking a rock. As she began to rapidly fill with water, the Captain and crew abandoned the vessel and rowed into a rocky inlet... The rock the ship struck was given the name George Rock and the inlet was named Georges Bay.

Georges Rock UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 115, NSW 28992); 31° 35' 31.7" S, 159° 04' 54.5" ERELATED NAME: **George Rock**A VARIANT OF: **George Rock** (ANPS 113)

2002: Nutley, Survey, pp. 3, 19, 29

For *George*, it is unknown whether the vessel grounded on the shoal known as Georges Rock or was totally wrecked there, or whether the vessel finally sank at or near the bay known today as Georges Bay. Similarly, this bay may have earned its name because the survivors alone made it ashore there, or that wreckage accumulated at that spot!...

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2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Georges Rock
Designation: Rock
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: George Rock

Get Up Place UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298698); 31° 34' 56.9" S, 159° 04' 52.8" E

LEDGE A ledge on Mount Gower.

The feature bears a descriptive name, apparently from the difficulty climbers experience in overcoming the ledge. [1.1]

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic book*, p.62

Mt Gower's mist-shrouded summit beckons... over obstacles such as Get Up Place, a cliff-line about 700m up.

Goat House UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 116, NSW 29157); 31° 33' 45.9" S, 159° 05' 17.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Goat House Cave; Goathouse Cave**

A VARIANT OF: **Goat House Cave** (ANPS 117)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Goat House
Designation: Cave
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Goat House Cave

Goat House Cave OFFICIAL (ANPS 117, NSW 20837); 31° 33' 45.9" S, 159° 05' 17.2" E

CAVE. A cave at the foot of a cliff on the north-eastern end of Mount Lidgbird, above Smoking Tree Ridge.

RELATED NAMES: **Goat House; Goathouse Cave**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Goat House Cave
Designation: Cave
Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982
Previous Name: Goat House

Goathouse Cave UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 816442); 31° 33' 45.9" S, 159° 05' 17.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Goat House; Goat House Cave**

A VARIANT OF: **Goat House Cave** (ANPS 117)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

Goathouse Cave

Goat Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 118, NSW 29158); 31° 32' 05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackborn Isle; Blackburn Island; Blackburn Isle; Goat Islet; Rabbit Island; Shark Island**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*

Goat I. / 114 feet

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 4, 101

The geographical position of Lord Howe Island has been already described, and it has been shown that under this name are included a number of outlying rocks. Chief amongst these are the Admiralty Islets to the north; Mutton Bird Island to the east; Rabbit or Goat Island, within the Lagoon, on the west; and the solitary pinnacle, Ball's Pyramid, away to the south-east...

The geographical position of Lord Howe Island has been already described, and it has been shown that under this name are included a number of outlying rocks. Chief amongst these are the Admiralty Islets to the north; Mutton Bird Island to the east; Rabbit or Goat Island, within the Lagoon, on the west; and the solitary pinnacle, Ball's Pyramid, away to the south-east.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Goat Island
Designation: Islet
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Blackburn Island Passage [sic]

Goat Islet UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 119, NSW 79469); 31° 32' 05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackborn Isle; Blackburn Island; Blackburn Isle; Goat Island; Rabbit Island; Shark Island**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Goat Islet
 Designation: Islet
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Blackburn Island

Gower Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 120, NSW 21407); 31° 35' 58.8" S, 159° 04' 18.7" E

ISLET¹ An islet south of King Point at the southern foot of Mount Gower.

RELATED NAME: **Gower Islet**

The islet was named after John Leveson-Gower, Lord of the Admiralty—either directly by Henry Lidgbird Ball in 1788 or by feature shift from its location at the foot of Mount Gower. [7.1.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 4, 110

The small group of islets generally comprised under the name of Lord Howe Island consists, in addition to the island proper, of a small islet immediately detached from its southern extremity called Gower Island; a similar one to the north, known as the Sugar-loaf; to the east, separated by somewhat more than half-a-mile of water, another which has received the name of Mutton-bird Island; whilst on the west side, within the Lagoon is Goat or Rabbit Island...

Close to, but separated from King Point, the southern extremity of Lord Howe, is a small circular islet, known as Gower Island, with deep water immediately outside it.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Gower Island
 Designation: Islet
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Name: Gower Islet
 Description: An islet south of King Point at the southern foot of Mount Gower.
 Origin: Named after John Leveson Gower.

Gower Islet UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 121, NSW 29323); 31° 35' 58.8" S, 159° 04' 18.7" E

RELATED NAME: **Gower Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Gower Island** (ANPS 120)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Gower Islet
 Designation: Islet
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Gower Island

Gower Saddle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454624); 31° 34' 46.7" S, 159° 04' 47.7" E

SADDLE A saddle on Mount Gower, 350 m north-west of Get Up Place and 480 m south-west of The Big Saddle.

2012: NSW LPI, *Lord Howe Island*

GOWER SADDLE

Grassy Hill UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81562); 31° 31' 02.8" S, 159° 02' 28.2" E

SLOPE A slope due west of North Beach.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but presumably reflects the type of vegetation on the slope. [1.1]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p.22

From here [Mount Eliza] the land follows a southerly direction, and falls away fairly sharply to the-- NORTH SADDLE, a height of 150 feet, and rises again to-- GRASSY HILL and again still higher to-- NORTH HEAD...

Grey Face UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298701); 31° 33' 56.9" S, 159° 04' 48.1" E

CLIFF A cliff face on the northern side of Mount Lidgbird.

This section of the cliff face is marked by a grey surface which serves to identify it and distinguish it from nearby features. [1.1]

2002: NPWS, *Woodhen*, Section 6: Habitat

The first occurs on the summit plateau of Mount Gower and the summit ridge of Mount Lidgbird. The second occurs patchily through the settlement area, mid-slope on the northern face of Mount Lidgbird ('Grey Face'), and low on the eastern slopes of Mount Gower and the western flanks of both mountains.

2006: LHI Board, *Annual Report*, p. 9

The Board undertook its annual woodhen survey in November 2005. The table below gives survey results since November 2000.

Location

Settlement... Far Flats... Grey Face... Boat Harbour... Little Slope... Erskine Valley... Mt Gower

2008: Wilson G, *Record of interview*, b)

Grey Face is a grey cliff-face on Mt Lidgbird, facing the airport and lagoon.

2010: *Herbarium*

Coprosma lanceolaris

Geospatial

Local government area Lord Howe Island

Locality Mt Lidgbird, near Grey Face, Lord Howe Island.

Latitude -31.5667

Longitude 159.0833

Geodetic datum EPSG:4326

Minimum elevation in metres 350

Gulch UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454581); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 34.1" E

RELATED NAME: **Collins Cove; Collins' Cove; Collins's Cove; Old Gulch; The Gulch**

A VARIANT OF: **Old Gulch** (ANPS 185)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

To the north-east of Phillip Bluff a short narrow inlet occurs, almost at the base of Mount Eliza, and known as the "Gulch."

Harry Rourkes Reef OFFICIAL (ANPS 32778, NSW 81467); 31° 33' 13" S, 159° 04' 04.4" E

REEF A reef situated between Erscotts Passage and Man Of War Passage about 650 m west of the mid-west coast of Lord Howe Island.

RELATED NAMES: **Harry's Reef; South Reef**

The reef is the location of a popular surf break, and took the name as a memorial to Harry Rourke who was killed in a road accident on his way to surf the break in 2002. [7.1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Harry Rourkes Reef

Designation: Reef

Status: Assigned 4th October 2002

- Description: A reef situated between Erscotts Passage and Man Of War Passage about 650 m W of the mid-west coast of Lord Howe Island.
- Origin: The name commemorates the late David Gower Rourke (dob 20.12.72 dod 30.5.02) who popularised the sport of surfing at the location. "Harry" Rourke was born and raised on Lord Howe Island. He is remembered for his enthusiastic support of surfing and moral guidance for the youth of Lord Howe Island. Source: G Kelly, LHI Marine Park

Harry's Reef UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454593); 31° 33' 13" S, 159° 04' 04.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Harry Rourkes Reef; South Reef**

A VARIANT OF: **Harry Rourkes Reef** (ANPS 32778)

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 171

A cold and wet morning on 30 May 2002 did not deter David 'Harry' Rourke (son of Ed and Pixie) from checking out his favourite break at South Reef... Tragically, he died when his motorbike skidded off Lagoon Road into a tree... His favourite surfboard was buried with him. South Reef is now known by his mates as Harry's Reef.

Hells Gates OFFICIAL (ANPS 81331, NSW 23500); 31° 31' 06.5" S, 159° 03' 48.8" E

BAY¹ A deep bay in the cliff north of Stevens Point.

The name was probably given in recognition of the rough and dangerous nature of the waves in the bay. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

- Placename: Hells Gates
 Designation: Bay
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Description: A deep bay in the cliff N of Stevens Point.
 Origin: Probably an illusion [sic] to the mythical gates of hell.

Herring Pools OFFICIAL (ANPS 81332, NSW 23606); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 35.4" E

FISHING SPOT A fishing place on the eastern shore of Old Gulch.

RELATED NAME: **The Herring Pools**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

- Placename: Herring Pools
 Designation: Waterhole
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Previous Name: The Herring Pools

Howe Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81565); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

RELATED NAMES: **Howe's Island; Lord Howe Island; Lord Howe Isle; Lord Howes Island; Lord Howe's Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Lord Howe Island** (ANPS 124)

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 1

The "Supply" left Sydney on 14th February, 1778, and on the 17th fell in with a beautiful island, which Lieutenant Ball called Lord Howe Island. The "Supply" visited Howe Island again on her return...

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 11

On Sunday the 9th March [1788]... we at 4 o'clock that afternoon weighed Anchor & Directed our Course towards Howe Island, which on the 12th we saw at the Distance of 60 Miles & Next Day Anchored in a Bay on its SW side. [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from RAHS *Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

Howe's Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81567); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

RELATED NAMES: **Howe Island; Lord Howe Island; Lord Howe Isle; Lord Howes Island; Lord Howe's Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Lord Howe Island** (ANPS 124)

1834: *Gazette*, 18 December 1834

The expedition to Howe's Island, for the purpose of reporting on the practicability of devoting it to the purposes of an enlarged prison, upon the principle of Norfolk Island, is the first indication of the promised abandonment of Moreton Bay,,

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 25, 31

In the *Sydney Herald* of January 8, 1835, after White's return, the following appeared:-- HOWE'S ISLAND.--Complaints have been made of the want of water at this settlement... Dr Foulis was asked to submit a report... This he did on September 1, 1851, and the following are extracts from that report:-- Howe's Island has for many years been a place of resort for whalers... [extract from *New South Wales Parliamentary Accounts and Papers*--Lord Howe Island: Proposed New Settlement, with map. 1853.]

Hunter Bay OFFICIAL (ANPS 81333, NSW 24490); 31° 31' 14" S, 159° 03' 18.9" E

BAY¹ A bay in the northern part of The Lagoon, between Dawsons Point and Signal Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Hunter's Bay; West Bay**

The bay was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788, after Captain John Hunter, captain of the *Sirius* and later Governor of New South Wales. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley. A Large Bay Near the Middle of the Island Prince William Henry Bay--two other Bays to the Left of it Hunter Bay and Callam Bay & an Island in the Middle of Prince William Bay Blackburn Isle, had I been Present at this Ceremony it should have been Namd. Knight Island... [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from RAHS *Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features... Hunter Bay - Captain John Hunter was Commander of the flagship *Sirius*. He served as Governor of NSW from 1795 to 1800.

Hunter's Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81643); 31° 31' 14" S, 159° 03' 18.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Hunter Bay; West Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Hunter Bay** (ANPS 81333)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*
Hunter's Bay

Inaccessible Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81334, NSW 30207); 31° 32' 25.9" S, 159° 06' 27.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Mutton Bird Island; Mutton-bird Island**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Mutton Bird Island** (ANPS 167)

2013: *Corella*, 37(4), p.1

Mutton Bird Island

Location: 1200 metres north-east of Mutton Bird Point...

Other Name: Inaccessible Island

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Inaccessibile [sic] Island

Designation: Island

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Mutton Bird Island

Intermediate Hill OFFICIAL (ANPS 81335, NSW 24808); 31° 32' 58.4" S, 159° 05' 14.6" E
 HILL A hill on the ridge between Moseley Park and Mount Lidgbird, about 1000 m west-north-west of Rocky Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Lookout Mountain; Mount Armstrong**

The hill was previously referred to as *Mount Armstrong* and once (perhaps mistakenly) as *Lookout Mountain*. The origin of its current name is so far undocumented, although it may reflect its intermediate height and location between the northern ridge and the southern rise of Mounts Lidgbird and Gower. [1.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 101, 103

The most northerly of these masses forms the northern extremity of the island, and is known as the North Ridge; the central mass forms Mount Lookout ; and the southern, and by far the largest is composed of the two large hills before mentioned, with a few subsidiary eminences, such as the North Hummock and Intermediate Hill...

This portion of Lord Howe consists of four separate hills, grouped two and two. Those at the northern extremity are the least important, North Hummock, and Intermediate Hill, the latter said to be 647 feet.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Intermediate Hill
 Designation: Hill
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Name: Mount Armstrong

Jims Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 81336, NSW 25520); 31° 31' 12.7" S, 159° 04' 23.1" E
 POINT¹ The point between Stevens Point and Middle Beach, about 1000 m north-west of Clear Place Point.

RELATED NAME: **Jim's Point**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Jims Point
 Designation: Point
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Description: The point between Stevens Point and Middle Beach about 1 km NW of Clear Place Point.

Jim's Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81658); 31° 31' 12.7" S, 159° 04' 23.1" E

RELATED NAME: **Jim's Point**

A VARIANT OF: **Jims Point** (ANPS 81336)

1966: NSW Department of Lands, *Map of Lord Howe Island*
 Jim's Point

Johnsons Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 81337, NSW 25662); 31° 32' 56.8" S, 159° 04' 28.5" E
 BEACH¹ A beach south of Lovers Bay, about 1200 m west-south-west of Intermediate Hill.
 The beach is named after Perry Johnson, an escaped slave from the US who settled on Lord Howe Island near this location in 1853. [7.1.2]

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*

Perry Johnson / 43 2 0 [indicates DP of 43 acres, SE of Nth Hummock]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 29-30

Perry Johnson, a member of the crew of the *Will o' the Wisp*, who had been a slave in America, also settled with Captain Stevens at the foot of Mount Eliza. About 1860 he visited Sydney and brought back with him a Cape negress. After his return they lived at the southern end of the Island near the foot of Mount Lidgbird... The old negro died on December 19, 1915, aged eighty-eight, and his wife on April 25, 1918, aged 100 years.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 61

Perry Johnson escaped his life of slavery in America by running away to sea... Some time after settling on the Island with Captain Stevens, he visited Sydney and brought back a Cape Negress named Sarah... Eventually they established their own farm at the foot of Mount Lidgbird, where the landmarks of Johnsons Beach, Johnsons Reef and Johnsons Point take their name.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Johnsons Beach
Designation: Beach
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Origin: Named after Perry Johnson.

Johnsons Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188800); 31° 33' 01.7" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callaghans Rock; Johnson's Point**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Callaghans Rock** (ANPS 251)

The feature took the name of Perry Johnson, an escaped slave from the US who settled on Lord Howe Island near this location in 1853. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 61

Perry Johnson escaped his life of slavery in America by running away to sea... Some time after settling on the Island with Captain Stevens, he visited Sydney and brought back a Cape Negress named Sarah... Eventually they established their own farm at the foot of Mount Lidgbird, where the landmarks of Johnsons Beach, Johnsons Reef and Johnsons Point take their name.

Johnson's Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81675); 31° 33' 01.7" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Callaghans Rock; Johnsons Point**

A VARIANT OF: **Johnsons Point** (ANPS 188800)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 36

In 1868, Henry Wainwright settled on Lord Howe Island with his wife, J.E., near Johnson's Point.

Johnsons Reef OFFICIAL (ANPS 81338, NSW 25681); 31° 33' 10.4" S, 159° 04' 29.1" E

REEF A reef about 400 m south by west of Callaghans Rock and about 1400 m north by east of The Potholes.

The reef is named after Perry Johnson, an escaped slave from the US who settled on Lord Howe Island near this location in 1853. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 61

Perry Johnson escaped his life of slavery in America by running away to sea... Some time after settling on the Island with Captain Stevens, he visited Sydney and brought back a Cape Negress named Sarah... Eventually they established their own farm at the foot of Mount Lidgbird, where the landmarks of Johnsons Beach, Johnsons Reef and Johnsons Point take their name.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Johnsons Reef
Designation: Reef
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Origin: Named after Perry Johnson.

Kims Hill UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81339, NSW 30955); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Lookout; Kims Look-out; Kim's Lookout; Kim's Look-out; Pooles Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

A VARIANT OF: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Kims Hill
 Designation: Hill
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Kims Lookout

Kims Lookout OFFICIAL (ANPS 81340, NSW 30956); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

HILL A hill at the northern end of the island, 700 m north-north-west of Old Settlement Beach.

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Look-out; Kim's Lookout; Kim's Look-out; Pooles Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

The prominence bears a plaque in memory of Victor Kim Morris, a young resident of Lord Howe Island who died in an accident in 1967. The hill, previously referred to as *Poole's Lookout*, was renamed in his honour. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 149

Kim Morris (son of Richard and Monnie, nee Austic) lost his life in an accident in 1967 at the age of 20. A point on Malabar known as Kims Lookout bears his name.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Kims Lookout
 Designation: Hill
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Previous Name: Kims Hill
 Description: A hill at the northern end of Lord Howe Island. 0.7 km NNW of Old Settlement Beach.
 Origin: Named after Victor Kim Morris. A plaque at the Lookout bears the following inscription: In fond memory of Kim Morris Who loved these hills Died 23/4/67 Aged 20 years.

Kims Look-out UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81645); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Lookout; Kim's Lookout; Kim's Look-out; Pooles Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

A VARIANT OF: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

KIMS LOOK-OUT This trail continues through Blackbutt and Greybark trees to the Look-out...The look-out was named after a young islander, Kim Morris who spent much of his leisure time roaming these northern hills.

Kim's Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81644); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Lookout; Kims Look-out; Kim's Look-out; Pooles Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

A VARIANT OF: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

At the summit, the track forks right to Kim's Lookout...

Kim's Look-out UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81646); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Lookout; Kims Look-out; Kim's Lookout; Pooles Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

A VARIANT OF: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

There are branch tracks to Kim's Look-out, Malabar Hill, Mount Eliza, Old Gulch and the northern end of the Lagoon's coral reef.

King Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 81341, NSW 31051); 31° 35' 51.3" S, 159° 04' 25.3" E

POINT¹ The southern-most point of Lord Howe Island.

RELATED NAMES: **Kings Point; Point King**

The feature was named by Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788 after Lieutenant (later, Governor) Philip Gidley King who was Superintendent of the Norfolk Island penal settlement at the time. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 6

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...

King Point - Lieutenant Philip Gidley King was Superintendent of the Norfolk Island penal settlement from 1788 to 1800. He then served as Governor of NSW until 1806.

Kings Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 81342, NSW 31051); 31° 33' 18.4" S, 159° 04' 35.1" E

BEACH¹ A beach about 2000 m west of Rocky Point and about 1400 m NNW of Mount Lidgbird.

The beach is probably named after Edward ('Ned') King who arrived on Lord Howe Island in 1864, aged 18, as cook on the schooner *Gleaner*. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 46

In 1864 Charles Thorngrave and 18 year-old Edward 'Ned' King, both from England, arrived on the schooner *Gleaner* on which Ned had been employed as a cook... Several landmarks were named after Ned, including Kings Beach (near Salmon Beach) and Old Kings Cave (or Neds Cave) - a series of caves or overhangs at the foot of the cliffs on the northern ridge of Mount Gower.

Kings Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81343, NSW 31150); 31° 35' 51.3" S, 159° 04' 25.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **King Point; Point King**

A VARIANT OF: **King Point** (ANPS 81341)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Kings Point
Designation: Point
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: King Point

Lagoon UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 323660); 31° 32' 27.2" S, 159° 03' 52.2" E

RELATED NAME: **The Lagoon**

A VARIANT OF: **The Lagoon** (ANPS 145)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

On the west coast the great feature is the Lagoon, about three and a quarter nautical miles in length, with an average breadth of half to three-quarters of a mile, but narrowing very much towards its southern end.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Lagoon
Designation: Lagoon
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Name: Lagoon

Lagoon Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 92224); 31° 31' 45.7" S, 159° 3' 57" E

BEACH¹ The main beach along the east side of The Lagoon, stretching from Signal Point in the north to Cobbys Corner in the south.

RELATED NAME: **Two Mile Beach**

This name for the beach is a locational one, identifying it as bordering The Lagoon; it has also been referred to as *Two Mile Beach* because of its length, although there is no official name for this feature. [1.3]

1991: Hutton, *Birds of Lord Howe Island*, p. 72

In recent years Island resident Bill Retmock has observed several occupied burrows behind Lagoon Beach.

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic book*, pp. 66, 67

The best place to look is in the Norfolk Island pines between Lagoon Beach and the road... From early afternoon the daily return of wedge-tailed shearwaters provides an engrossing spectacle around Blackburn Island, off Lagoon Beach.

2008: Wilson G, *Record of interview*, a)

it's what we call Lagoon Beach.

Lagoon Road UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454625); 31° 32' 40.3" S, 159° 04' 37.8" E

LOCALITY (BOUNDED) An area along Lagoon Road, on the east side of The Lagoon.

This name for the area is a locational one, identifying it by the road which runs through it. [1.3]

2012: *Gazetteer*, AHO42063

Lagoon Road

La Meurthe UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188779); 31° 31' 33" S, 159° 02' 46.8" E

SURF BREAK A surfing break on the western side of the lagoon reef, just south of North Passage.

The break is named after a shipwreck event: the ex-French warship *La Meurthe* drove ashore near this spot while under tow in 1907. [7.3.1]

2002: Nutley, *Survey*, pp. 23, 44

La Meurthe 1907 Abandoned at sea in gale whilst under the tow of *St. Louis*, the ex-French warship, now an unmanned "ghost ship", drove ashore near the lagoon at Lord Howe Island in 1907... A timber sailing ship of 1597 tons gross, *La Meurthe* was built at [sic] France in 1882...

The site is important in lending its name to the popular surf break in the vicinity of the wreck.

The unofficial "La Meurthe Break" attribution is evidence of the process whereby a local community associates a major shipwreck event with a local landform or feature (usually a reef, headland, rock or bay associated with a shipwreck event). It is the only known example in NSW of a surf break being associated with an historic shipwreck event.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 171

A local competition is held annually, and the breaks are jealously guarded from the outside world. Children learn their skills in Surfers Hole at Neds Beach, before venturing to such breaks known as Mexico, Grinder, Little Island, Little Reef, Half Moon, La Meurthe, Ulli and South Reef.

Lidgbird Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188789)

ISLAND¹. The southern part of Lord Howe Island (mistakenly).

RELATED NAME: **Lidgbird's Island**

Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball passed Lord Howe Island on the way to Norfolk Island on 17 February 1788; from a distance he mistook the southern part of the island as a separate landform and gave it the name of *Lidgbird Island*. [7.1.2]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, Appendix p. xiii

Table III. Route of the Supply Tender, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island.

Time. 1788. Feb. 17, Noon

Latitude South. 32 00

Longitude East. 158 04

Winds, Weather, and Remarks. Easterly. Moderate and cloudy. At a quarter past five, P.M. saw two islands, bearing E.S.E. 18 or 19 miles distant. At noon, the South end of the largest island bore S. 68° E. the North end of the small one S. 70° E. distant 15 miles; the largest was named Lord Howe's Island; and the small one Lidgbird Island.

Lidgbird's Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 92704)

RELATED NAME: **Lidgbird Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Lidgbird Island** (ANPS 188789)

1980: Fidlon, *The journal of Philip Gidley King*, p. 34

Lieut Ball... has given the Name... to ye small one [island] Lidgbird's Island...

Lion Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81344); 31° 32' 43.3" S, 159° 05' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Mutton Bird Point; Mutton-bird Point**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Mutton Bird Point** (ANPS 168)

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Lion Point

Designation: Point

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Mutton Bird Point

Little Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 81345, NSW 33547); 31° 34' 06.6" S, 159° 04' 31.3" E

ROCK¹ A rock about 800 m west by south of Mount Lidgbird and about 600 m south-east of The Potholes. It is possible that the feature referred to as *Black Rocks* (ANPS 454587) may be Little Island.

The rock bears the name presumably because of its small extent. [1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Little Island

Designation: Rock

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Description: A rock about 800 m W by S of Mount Lidgbird and about 600 m SE of The Potholes.

Little Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81344); 31° 34' 06.9" S, 159° 04' 12.4" E

SURF BREAK A surfing spot west of Little Island rock.

The name of the surf break is taken from the nearby rock, Little Island. [5.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 171

A local competition is held annually, and the breaks are jealously guarded from the outside world. Children learn their skills in Surfers Hole at Neds Beach, before venturing to such breaks known as Mexico, Grinder, Little Island, Little Reef, Half Moon, La Meurthe, Ulli and South Reef.

Little Mutton Bird Ground OFFICIAL (ANPS 81346, NSW 33632); 31° 31' 52.5" S, 159° 04' 47" E
LOCALITY (BOUNDED) A locality about 1000 m north of Moseley Park and about 500 m east of Edies Glen.

The area bears its name because of its colony of flesh-footed shearwaters (often called mutton-birds). [2.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Little Mutton Bird Ground
Designation: Rural Place
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Description: A locality about 1 km N of Moseley Park and about 500 metres east of Edies Glen.
Origin: Named after the fleshy footed Shearwaters or Mutton Bird Colony here.

Little Slope UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 122, NSW 33894); 31° 35' 11.3" S, 159° 04' 03.7" E

RELATED NAME: **The Little Slope**

A VARIANT OF: **The Little Slope** (ANPS 146)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Little Slope
Designation: Rural Place
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: The Little Slope

Lookout Mound UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 123, NSW 34584); 31° 32' 03.8" S, 159° 04' 40.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Look-out Mount; Mount Lookout; Mount Look-out; Observatory Hill; Transit Hill**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Transit Hill** (ANPS 152)

The hill was known by this name because of its early use as a lookout point for arrival of ships, until it was used in 1882 to view the transit of Venus. [2.2]

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*

Lookout Mound / 414

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 48

Conder returned to the Island again towards the end of that year, 1882, and observed the transit of Venus from Lookout Mound on December 8, 1882. This place has since then been known as Transit Hill.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 83

The scientific survey team preparing for this event [the viewing of the transit of Venus] arrived on the Island with John Bowie Wilson in April 1882. It was during this time that the first photographs of Lord Howe Island were taken. The Transit of Venus was observed on 8 December from a hill called Lookout Mound, known today as Transit Hill.

Lookout Mountain UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454617); 31° 32' 58.4" S, 159° 05' 14.6" E

RELATED NAMES: **Intermediate Hill; Mount Armstrong**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Intermediate Hill** (ANPS 81335)

This name for the feature is known only from a single citation, which may have been an erroneous attribution. [2.2]

1893: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 September, p. 5

The first and most ambitious in this lower range is Lookout Mountain, whose summit is 800ft. above the sea. A flat piece of green sward, swampy in the rainy months of winter, separates the Lookout from another elevation, on which a station was erected for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1882, and this is now known as Observatory Hill.

Look-out Mount UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81570); 31° 32' 03.8" S, 159° 04' 40.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Lookout Mound; Mount Lookout; Mount Look-out; Observatory Hill; Transit Hill**

Lord Howe Island

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Transit Hill** (ANPS 152)

A VARIANT OF: **Lookout Mound** (ANPS 123)

The hill was known by this name because of its early use as a lookout point for arrival of ships, until it was used in 1882 to view the transit of Venus. [2.2]

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 18

...this island is formed of three elevated basaltic masses...; the central forms Look-out Mount...

Lord Howe Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 124, NSW 34623); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

ISLAND¹ An island that lies in the Pacific Ocean about 697.5 km NE of Sydney.

RELATED NAMES: **Howe Island; Howe's Island; Lord Howe Isle; Lord Howes Island; Lord Howe's Island**

The island was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, after Richard, fourth Viscount Howe, first Lord of the Admiralty. The uninhabited island was discovered by Ball on his way from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island in the *Supply* on 17 February 1788. Lieutenant Ball's log recorded the name as *Lord Howe's Island*, but Governor Phillip's official report used the non-possessive form, which ultimately became standard. [7.1.2]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, pp. 94, 180

19 March 1788...

A small island, but entirely uninhabited, was discovered by Lieutenant Ball in his passage to Norfolk Island. In his return he examined it, and found that the shore abounded with turtle, but there was no good anchorage. He named it Lord Howe Island...

Nautical directions, and other detached remarks, by Lieutenant Ball... Lord Howe Island was discovered by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of his Majesty's tender *Supply*, on the 17th February, 1788, and was so named by him, in honour of the Right Honourable Lord Howe.

1789: Collins, *Account*, pp. 18, 539

1788 April. Lieutenant Ball ... fell in with an uninhabited island in lat. 31° 56' S and in long. 159° 4' East, which he named Lord Howe Island.

Footnote 10: Lord Howe Island was named after Richard, fourth Viscount Howe (1726 – 99) who was first Lord of the Admiralty in 1787.

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 1

The "Supply" left Sydney on 14th February, 1778, and on the 17th fell in with a beautiful island, which Lieutenant Ball called Lord Howe Island. The "Supply" visited Howe Island again on her return...

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 11

... on the 14th of February we sailed from Port Jackson... On the morning of the 17th we Discovered an Island at a Great Distance & the Next Day passed within four Miles of it. As we were undoubtedly the first who had Ever seen it Lieutenant Ball Namd it Lord Howe Island. [David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, July 12, 1788; quoted from RAHS], 20, pp. 26-8]

Lord Howe Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 125, NSW 78504); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

LOCALITY (BOUNDED) The locality situated on Lord Howe Island (ANPS 124).

The locality name, currently not officially assigned, is taken from that of the island. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename:	Lord Howe Island
Designation:	Locality
Status:	Proposed 18 th November 1990
LGA:	Unincorporated

Lord Howe Isle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188818); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

RELATED NAMES: **Howe Island; Howe's Island; Lord Howe Island; Lord Howes Island; Lord Howe's Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Lord Howe Island** (ANPS 124)

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, p. 177

Some notice has already been taken in the preceding sheets of Rio de Janeiro, Norfolk Isle, and Lord Howe Isle; but since they were committed to the press, the following particulars respecting those places have very obligingly been communicated to the editor, by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball.

Lord Howes Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188784); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

RELATED NAMES: **Howe Island; Howe's Island; Lord Howe Island; Lord Howe Isle; Lord Howe's Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Lord Howe Island** (ANPS 124)

[1792]: Bradley, *A voyage to New South Wales*, p. 95

1788 March... Wednesday 19th The Supply arrived from Norfolk Island. On their voyage to Norfolk Island they discovered an Island in the Latitude 31°:36 South & Longitude 159° East. Lieut. Ball named it Lord Howes Island.

1794: Anon., *A new and accurate map*

L^d Howes Island

1980: Fidlon, *The journal of Philip Gidley King*, p. 34

...a small Island lies off ye Eastern point of ye Large Island, to which Lieut Ball who was certainly the first discoverer of it, has given the Name of Lord Howes Island.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 4

Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of His Majesty's Armed Tender *Supply*, made the first sighting of the Island while en route to Norfolk Island from Port Jackson. He named it Lord Howes Island after Earl Richard Howe, a First Lord of the Admiralty from 1783 to 1788.

Lord Howe's Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81571); 31° 33' 28.7" S, 159° 05' 12" E

RELATED NAMES: **Howe Island; Howe's Island; Lord Howe Island; Lord Howe Isle; Lord Howes Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Lord Howe Island** (ANPS 124)

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, Appendix pp. xiii, xiv [from Lieutenant Ball's log]

TABLE III. Route of the Supply Tender, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, from Port Jackson to Norfolk Island.			
Time.	Latitude South.	Longitude East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1788. Feb. 17. Noon.	32 00	158 04	Easterly. Moderate and cloudy. At a quarter past five, P.M. saw two islands, bearing E.S.E. 18 or 19 miles distant. At noon, the South end of the largest island bore S. 68° E. the North end of the small one S. 70° E. distant 15 miles; the largest was named Lord Howe's Island; and the small one Lidgbird Island.
1788. Feb. 18. Noon.	31 40	159 14	Variable. Moderate and clear. At seven, P.M. the body of Lord Howe's Island, E.1/2 S. 12 or 13 miles. Sounded, no ground with 120 fathoms. Found the land seen on the 17th to be only one island. At noon, it bore N.22 ° W., four or five miles distant.

TABLE IV. Route of the Supply Tender, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, from Norfolk Island to Port Jackson.			
Time.	Latitude South.	Longitude East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1788. Mar. 12. Noon.	° ' 31 31	° ' 158 04	Variable. Moderate and cloudy. At half past three, P.M. saw Lord Howe's Island bearing S.W. b. W.

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, Appendix p. xxxiii [from Captain Sever's log]

TABLE VII. Route of the Lady Penrhyn, Captain Sever, from Port Jackson, New South Wales, to Otaheite.			
Time.	Latitude South.	Longitude East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1788. May. 15. Noon.	° ' 31 355	° ' 159 15	Ditto [variable]. Fresh breezes and squally. At noon, within 3/4 of a mile of the reef; spoke the brigant. Supply (Lt. Ball) and learnt that the island is named Lord Howe's Island.

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, p. 249

The Scarborough transport, Captain Marshall, left Port Jackson on the 6th of May 1788, and proceeded towards China... In the afternoon of the 16th, they saw Lord Howe's Island...

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 10

On February 15, 1788, Lieutenant King sailed from Sydney Cove in the *Supply* and, three days later, February 17 1788, the commander of the ship, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, sighted what appeared to be two islands, but which, on being approached, proved to be the two high mountains forming the southern portion of what he named Lord Howe's Island, after the then First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Lord Howe.

1961: Tench, *Sydney's first four years*, p. 56

Lieutenant Ball, in returning to Port Jackson, touched at a small island in latitude 31° 36' south, longitude 159° 4' east of Greenwich, which he had been fortunate enough to discover on his passage to Norfolk, and to which he gave the name of Lord Howe's Island.

1882: Wilson, *Report*. p. 39

I have the honor to submit a report of my proceedings during my recent trip to Lord Howe's Island.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 34

Notice is hereby given that a station and store is formed at Lord Howe's Island situate in Latitude 31° 36' South, and Longitude 159° 04' East, where whaling and other vessels can be provided with livestock, Fish, Potatoes and other Vegetables, Slops, etc., on moderate terms. [Cited from *Sydney Herald* 13 September 1841]

Lovers Bay OFFICIAL (ANPS 128, NSW 34699); 31° 32' 56.8" S, 159° 04' 28.5" E

COVE¹ A bay about 2000 m north-north-west of Mount Lidgbird and about 7000 m south-south-west of Cobbys Corner.

The origin of the name is uncertain; but Henry Wainwright, with his wife and two children settled on a plot overlooking the cove in 1868. One belief is that the cove received its name because Wainwright, who died still grieving the loss of his wife and children in the wreck of the *Sylph* in 1873, is buried in an unmarked grave nearby. [2.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 58-59

Henry Wainright, a carpenter from London, settled with his wife, Jane Elizabeth (known as J E) and two children, in 1868. They claimed a portion of land on a point overlooking a secluded spot known today as Lovers Bay... *Sylph* ran successfully until her final voyage on 20 April 1873. Lost at sea, she took with her Captain Field, Thomas Mooney and Henry Wainright's family... Henry, stricken with grief, waited in vain for his family to return. However, he did not long survive the loss of his wife and children. He died from an accident just a few years later. Some older Islanders claim his burial site somewhere in the vicinity of Lovers Bay gave rise to its name, while others were certain his remains lay in an unmarked grave in the Thompson cemetery.

Makambo Rock UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188778); 31° 30' 27.8" S, 159° 03' 53.5" E

RELATED NAME: **Mokambo Rock**

A VARIANT OF: **Mokambo Rock** (ANPS 134)

2002: Nutley, *Survey*, p. 24

Makambo 1918 Makambo Rock north of Malabar Hill was named after the grounding of the *Makambo* there in 1918. On a voyage from the island to Sydney, the well-known Burns Philp line owned the vessel. *Makambo* was a steel screw steamer built in 1907 at Glasgow with a length of 64 metres (210-feet) and tonnage of 1159 gross... Contemporary newspapers reported the death of Miss Readon, a passenger, when a boat capsized during the evacuation of passengers and crew from the vessel (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 June 1918).

Malabar UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 129); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

A VARIANT OF: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 43-44

On September 8, 1881, four malabar Indians were taken to the Island to gather the guano. One of them, Hielavapa, on December 10, 1881 went goat hunting with one of the boys of the island, and whilst near the summit of North Peak, 714 feet above sea level, endeavouring to secure some of the beautiful tail feathers from the "Bosun" birds nesting on the sides of the cliff, he missed his footing and fell to the rocks beneath. Since that accident happened the peak has been known as the Malabar.

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

Malabar 209m

Malabar was tragically named after an Indian from Malabar who lost his life in a fall in 1881, whilst trying to collect Tropic bird feathers and eggs from these cliffs.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 68

In September 1881 four more young men, originally from the Malabar Coast of India, were also brought in from New Caledonia... Some time later, while trying to gather some of the beautiful tail feathers from the bosun birds nesting at the summit of North Peak, one of the Indians, Hielavapa, missed his footing and plummeted to his death. His body was recovered and he was buried in Pinetrees cemetery. The peak was renamed Malabar after that accident.

Malabar Hill OFFICIAL (ANPS 130, NSW 35823); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

HILL A hill about 200 m south by west of Soldiers Cap and about 600 m north of Neds Beach Common.

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

The hill was originally named *North Peak*; it was renamed to commemorate an incident when Hielavapa, one of four young men from the Malabar coast of India, died after falling from the peak in December 1881 while gathering tail feathers from the tropicbirds which nested there. [3.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Malabar Hill
Designation: Hill
Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982
Previous Names: Malabar, Mount Malabar, Mount Poole, North Peak, Poole Lookout
Origin: After Hielavapa.

Malabar Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 129); 31° 30' 39.2" S, 159° 03' 50.3" E

POINT¹ A point, not officially named, at the northern tip of Lord Howe Island.

Although the origin is undocumented, the name is most likely a case of feature shift, from the nearby Malabar Hill. [5.2].

2002: *Marine Management Plan*, p. 39

...one Sanctuary Zone extends to the east of Lord Howe Island southwards from latitude 31° 30' 40" S, in line with Malabar Point at the northern tip of the Island, to a latitude 31° 35' 50" S in line with King Point.

Malabar Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298697); 31° 30' 57.1" S, 159° 03' 40.4" E

RIDGE A ridge in the north-east corner of the island, leading from an area behind Neds Beach to Malabar Hill.

RELATED NAMES: **North Peak Ridge; North Ridge**

The name is most likely a case of feature shift, from the fact that the ridge rises to the nearby feature Malabar Hill. [5.2]

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic book*, pp. 41, 42, 58

A coast-watch post was maintained on Malabar Ridge... This self-sufficiency drive [in 1940] led to the clearing of more native forest for grazing: on the lower slopes of Malabar Ridge above Old Settlement Beach and Middle Beach Common... Starting in the forest just behind Neds Beach, a steep track climbs a grassy paddock to Malabar Ridge.

Man of War UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 323676); 31° 33' 16.8" S, 159° 04' 13.8" E

RELATED NAMES: **Man of War Passage; South Entrance; South Passage**

A VARIANT OF: **Man of War Passage** (ANPS 131)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: South Entrance
Designation: Channel
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Man of War Passage
Previous Names: Man of War
South Passage

Man of War Passage OFFICIAL (ANPS 131, NSW 36181); 31° 33' 16.8" S, 159° 04' 13.8" E

PASSAGE¹ The southern-most negotiable channel through the reef on Lord Howe Island, about 600 m west of Kings Beach.

RELATED NAMES: **Man of War; South Entrance; South Passage**

The name may record the anchoring of warships off the channel in the South West Roadstead. [2.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Man of War Passage
Designation: Channel
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Names: South Entrance
South Passage or Man of War
Origin: Probably after warships (men of war) which anchored off the passage in the south west Roadstead.

Middle Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454585); 31° 31' 34" S, 159° 04' 34.7" E

RELATED NAME: **Middle Beach Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Middle Beach Bay** (ANPS 454583)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 107

Ned's, Middle, and Blenkinthorpe Bays each have fine expanses of sandy beach, backed at the first by low sand hummocks, and at the last by incipient dunes; but neither of these is to be compared to the fine stretch of sand extending for one and a quarter miles along the Lagoon, from Thompson's Point to the southern boundary of Mosley's Flat.

Middle Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 132, NSW 37556); 31° 31' 35.5" S, 159° 04' 29.9" E

BEACH¹ A beach on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island between Jims Point and Clear Place Point.

The origin of the name is undocumented, but presumably refers to its position as the middle beach of three on the eastern side of the island, the others being Neds Beach to the north and Blinky Beach to the south. [1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Middle Beach
Designation: Beach
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Middle Beach Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454583); 31° 31' 34" S, 159° 04' 34.7" E

BAY¹ A bay on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island between Jims Point and Clear Place Point.

RELATED NAME: **Middle Bay**

The feature is not officially named, but takes its name from the beach on its shore, Middle Beach. [5.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

Middle Beach Bay is a snug little harbour, and has the good repute of being the only landing-place which can be depended on in all seasons and weather.

Mokambo Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 134, NSW 38585); 31° 30' 27.8" S, 159° 03' 53.5" E

ROCK¹ A rock about 2400 m east by north of Curio Point and about 600 m south-west by south of Sugarloaf Island.

RELATED NAME: **Makambo Rock**

The name, although with a misspelling, comes from the steamer *Makambo* which ran aground on the rock in 1918, with the loss of one of the passengers. [7.3.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mokambo Rock
Designation: Rock
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Moseley Park UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81577); 31° 32' 33.4" S, 159° 04' 49.5" E

LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) An area at the narrowest part of the island, south of Transit Hill; it covers the current site of airport and its nearby reserve, which also bears the name *Moseley Park*.

RELATED NAMES: **Moseley's Flat; Mosely Park; Mosley's Flat**

Named after Alan Isaac Mosely, who settled in this location in 1843 with his wife Johanna. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 21, 24, 27-28, 30

From here it falls away gradually to the-- NORTH HUMMOCK, and again more sharply to-- MOSELEY PARK, which is only a few feet above sea level...

Lord Howe Island

According to White's survey [H.J. White, Surveyor-General's Dept, 7 January 1835], the situation of this garden ["on the east side of the island"] was slightly north of that part of the Island now known as Moseley Park...

About this time Alan Isaac Moseley and his wife Johanna commenced their long period of residence on the Island. Their arrival has a romantic touch to it. Moseley was the navigating officer of a whaling ship that called at Sydney, and there, in 1843, he met and fell in love with Johanna. He smuggled her on board his ship in a packing case, but the master of the vessel discovered her there some short while after leaving Sydney and decided to put her ashore at the nearest island. This happened to be Lord Howe Island, and put ashore she was, but Isaac, after finishing that voyage, left the ship and returned to the Island to claim his sweetheart...

In 1847, after they had failed to get a lease of the Island from the New South Wales Government, the settlement on the Island was abandoned by Poole, Dawson and Foulis... Three families decided to stay. Andrews, with his wife and daughter, took over Foulis's home to the north of Windy Ridge; Moseley and his wife settled to the south of Transit Hill; and Wright, his wife and family continued where they were at the foot of Mount Lidgbird.

Moseley's Flat UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454579); 31° 32' 33.4" S, 159° 04' 49.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Moseley Park; Mosely Park; Mosley's Flat**

A VARIANT OF: **Moseley Park** (ANPS 81577)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 103

The intervening flat ground extends along the shore of the Lagoon, forming to the south of Mount Lookout, Moseley's Flat ; and to the north, the flats fringing and running between the hills previously mentioned.

Mosely Park UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188793); 31° 32' 33.4" S, 159° 04' 49.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Moseley Park; Moseley's Flat; Mosley's Flat**

A VARIANT OF: **Moseley Park** (ANPS 81577)

1991: Hutton, *Birds of Lord Howe Island*, p. 101

In 1953, Max Nichols wrote "The landrail is not extinct here yet, they are often seen in Robbins' place near Mosely Park."

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, pp. 35-36

In 1843 Alan Isaac Moseley and his wife, Johanna, commenced a long period of residency... Isaac and Johanna established their own farm on an area between Blinky Beach and Prince William Henry Bay or 'Two Mile Beach', known today as the Lagoon. They remained at Mosely Park for the rest of their lives...

Mosley's Flat UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454596, NSW 39494); 31° 32' 33.4" S, 159° 04' 49.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Moseley Park; Moseley's Flat; Mosely Park**

A VARIANT OF: **Moseley Park** (ANPS 81577)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 107

Ned's, Middle, and Blenkinthorpe Bays each have fine expanses of sandy beach, backed at the first by low sand hummocks, and at the last by incipient dunes; but neither of these is to be compared to the fine stretch of sand extending for one and a quarter miles along the Lagoon, from Thompson's Point to the southern boundary of Mosley's Flat.

Mother Nichols Rock UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188795); 31° 33' 47.8" S, 159° 04' 42.6" E

BOULDER A large boulder on the western side of Mount Lidgbird.

Named after Mary Nichols, who once sought overnight shelter below the boulder.

[7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, pp. 44, 46

Eight years later, in July 1862, Captain Tom Nichols arrived from Hobart on the barque *Aladdin*. He fell in love with Mary Andrews, not yet 16 years of age, and less than a month later he took her to Norfolk Island where they were married on 10 August... A portion of land near Middle Beach that Tom eventually cleared for grazing cattle, became known as Nichols Clear Place. Mary Nichols' name was later given to a prominent boulder directly

below the Black Face on Mount Lidgbird. It was dubbed Mother Nichols Rock after she once sought overnight shelter under the boulder.

Mount Armstrong UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 138, NSW 39675); 31° 32' 58.4" S, 159° 05' 14.6" E

RELATED NAME: **Intermediate Hill; Lookout Mountain**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Intermediate Hill** (ANPS 81335)

The name possibly recalls the tenure of Captain Richard Armstrong, Resident Magistrate on the island (from 1879) and leaseholder of a 100-acre Kentia plantation. [7.1.2]

1992: McFadyen, *Pinetrees*, p. 27

Captain Richard Armstrong became Resident magistrate in August 1879... and a leaseholder of 100 acres with an annual rental of 5s for the purpose of working fibre from the leaf base of the Kentia palms.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mount Armstrong

Designation: Hill

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Intermediate Hill

Mount Eliza OFFICIAL (ANPS 139, NSW 17393); 31° 30' 48.2" S, 159° 02' 24.9" E

HILL A hill about 1000 m north of North Head and about 1000 m west of Kims Lookout.

RELATED NAME: **Finger Peak**

The feature, formerly known as *Finger Peak*, was renamed by Captain Middleton (a settler on Lord Howe Island, 1841-1855) after his wife Eliza. [7.1.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 102

The North Ridge is broken up into a series of semi-detached peaks, presenting a bold face to seaward, rising from soundings of ten and eleven fathoms in precipitous vertical cliffs, of from 600 to 700 feet, without the intervention of any beach. The north-east end of this ridge terminates in the North Peak, or "Pools-Lookout," a well rounded hill of 714 feet. Following the cliffs along to the westward, over successive minor rises, a peculiar semi-isolated hill is approached, standing in majestic solitude, and known as Mount Eliza.

1893: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 September, p. 5

...on the northern face seven summits rise sheer from the sea, to heights varying from 800ft to 1000ft. The northern promontory is Poole's Lookout, named after Captain Poole, the original purchaser of land from the first settlers on the island, and the north-western extremity is called by the islanders Mount Eliza.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 29

Tradition dates to the 'forties the arrival of Captain Middleton. He settled at the foot of Mount Eliza, which he named after his wife. They were the first settlers west of Dawson Ridge, and in 1855, Captain Middleton sold out to Captain Stevens...

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 34

Captain Middleton and his wife, Eliza, arrived as independent settlers in 1841, making their home at Callam Bay. Their hut was situated on an area now known as The Cut Grass Patch where they farmed, raised pigs and were noted for digging the Island's first well. They left the Island in 1855. It is unknown if Finger Peak was named by Lieutenant Ball or by whalers, but Captain Middleton renamed it Mount Eliza after his wife. Callam Bay is known today as North Bay.

Mount Gower OFFICIAL (ANPS 162, NSW 21408); 31° 35' 17.4" S, 159° 04' 25.3" E

MOUNTAIN. The southern-most mountain of the island, about 1000 m north of King Point.

The mountain was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788 while returning to Port Jackson from Norfolk Island, after John Leveson-Gower, Lord of the Admiralty. [7.1.2]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, pp. 180-181; Appendix, p. xvi [from Lieutenant Ball's log]

Lord Howe Island was discovered by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of his Majesty's tender Supply, on the 17th February, 1788... Two points at first supposed to be separate islands, proved to be high mountains on its south-west end, the southernmost of which was named Mount Gower, and the other Mount Lidgbird...

TABLE IV. Route of the Supply Tender, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, from Norfolk Island to Port Jackson.			
Time.	Latitude South.	Longitude East.	Winds, Weather, and Remarks.
1788. Mar. 14. Noon.	32 34	156 45	N.E. Moderate and clear. At fix, P.M. Ball's Pyramid bore E. 3/4 N. and Mount Gower N.E. b. E. distance eight leagues.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley... [David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, July 12, 1788; quoted from RAHS], 20, pp. 26-8]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 6

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
Mount Gower - John Leveson Gower, First Marquess of Stafford. As a Lord of the Admiralty he served with Lord Howe during the siege of Gibraltar. He was raised to Rear Admiral in 1790.

Mount Ledgbird UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 163, NSW 39829); 31° 33' 57.7" S, 159° 05' 00.9 " E

RELATED NAME: **Mount Lidgbird**

A VARIANT OF: **Mount Lidgbird** (ANPS 164)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 5

The Curly Palm (*K. Belmoreana*), on the other hand, extends as high as 1,200 feet on the sides of Mounts Ledgbird and Gower.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mount Ledgbird
Designation: Mountain
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Mount Lidgbird

Mount Lidgbird OFFICIAL (ANPS 164, NSW 32921); 31° 33' 57.7" S, 159° 05' 00.9 "E

MOUNTAIN. A mountain about 2000 m north-north-east of Mount Gower and about 2000 m south-west of Rocky Point.

RELATED NAME: **Mount Ledgbird**

The mountain was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788 while returning to Port Jackson from Norfolk Island; it is not known whether he named the feature after himself or after a family member. [7.1]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, pp. 180-181

Lord Howe Island was discovered by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of his Majesty's tender Supply, on the 17th February, 1788... Two points at first supposed to be separate islands, proved to be high mountains on its south-west end, the southernmost of which was named Mount Gower, and the other Mount Lidgbird...

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley... [David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, July 12, 1788; quoted from RAHS], 20, pp. 26-8]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 6

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features... Mount Lidgbird and Balls Pyramid - named after Ball who described the latter as a 'pyramidal rock'.

Mount Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 165, NSW 39840); 31° 32 '03.8" S, 159° 04' 40.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Lookout Mount; Look-out Mound; Mount Look-out; Observatory Hill; Transit Hill**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Transit Hill** (ANPS 152)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 101, 102

The most northerly of these masses forms the northern extremity of the island, and is known as the North Ridge; the central mass forms Mount Lookout; and the southern, and by far the largest is composed of the two large hills before mentioned, with a few subsidiary eminences, such as the North Hummock and Intermediate Hill... Between the North Ridge and the main mass of the island is a narrow connecting neck of land, principally formed of the second volcanic mass, known as Mount Lookout, surrounded by at least two-thirds of the only undulating and flat ground on Lord Howe.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mount Lookout
Designation: Hill
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Transit Hill

Mount Look-out UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81578); 31° 32 '03.8" S, 159° 04' 40.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Lookout Mount; Look-out Mound; Mount Lookout; Observatory Hill; Transit Hill**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Transit Hill** (ANPS 152)

A VARIANT OF: **Mount Lookout** (ANPS 165)

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 23

There is a hill about the centre of the island, known as Mount Look-out, in every way suitable for the purpose [of observing the transit of Venus].

Mount Malabar UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 86317, NSW 39849); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

A VARIANT OF: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mount Malabar
Designation: Hill
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Malabar Hill

Mount Poole UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 166, NSW 82664); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

This early name for the feature commemorated Captain Owen Poole, who settled on the island in 1841. [7.1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mount Poole
Designation: Hill
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Malabar Hill

Mutton Bird Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 167, NSW 41037); 31° 32' 25.9" S, 159° 06' 27.2" E
ISLAND¹ An island about 2200 m east of Blinky Beach and about 2000 m north-north-east of Boat Harbour Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Inaccessible Island; Mutton-bird Island**

Since there is no record of mutton birds inhabiting the island, it is likely that it gained the name because colonies of other seabirds were prevalent. [2.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 101, 103

The geographical position of Lord Howe Island has been already described, and it has been shown that under this name are included a number of outlying rocks. Chief amongst these are the Admiralty Islets to the north; Mutton Bird Island to the east; Rabbit or Goat Island, within the Lagoon, on the west; and the solitary pinnacle, Ball's Pyramid, away to the south-east... It [Intermediate Hill] throws off a spur seawards, forming Mutton Bird Point, attached only by a narrow neck of land, and which after a few years more denudation will become an islet. It is in a direct line with Mutton Bird Island, doubtless separated from the main island at a comparatively recent geological epoch.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mutton Bird Island
Designation: Island
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Name: Inaccessible [sic] Island
Origin: Probably named after colonies of sea birds on the island. There are no Mutton Birds on the island.

Mutton-bird Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454572); 31° 32' 25.9" S, 159° 06' 27.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Inaccessible Island; Mutton Bird Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Mutton Bird Island** (ANPS 167)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 4

The small group of islets generally comprised under the name of Lord Howe Island consists, in addition to the island proper, of a small islet immediately detached from its southern extremity called Gower Island; a similar one to the north, known as the Sugar-loaf; to the east, separated by somewhat more than half-a-mile of water, another which has received the name of Mutton-bird Island; whilst on the west side, within the Lagoon is Goat or Rabbit Island.

Mutton Bird Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 168, NSW 41038); 31° 32' 43.3" S, 159° 05' 40.5" E
POINT¹ A point on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island about 2000 m south-east of Transit Hill.

RELATED NAMES: **Lion Point; Mutton-bird Point**

The origin of the name is undocumented, but it most likely reflects the breeding colonies of seabirds on the point. [2.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 103, 106

It [Intermediate Hill] throws off a spur seawards, forming Mutton Bird Point, attached only by a narrow neck of land, and which after a few years more denudation will become an islet. It is in a direct line with Mutton Bird Island, doubtless separated from the main island at a comparatively recent geological epoch... From Middle Beach, following the coast-line round Observatory Point and the rocky flanks of Mount Lookout, Blenkinthorpe Bay is approached, terminating to the south-east in Mutton Bird Point.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Mutton Bird Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Name: Lion Point

Mutton-bird Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454573); 31° 32' 43.3" S, 159° 05' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Lion Point; Mutton Bird Point**

A VARIANT OF: **Mutton Bird Point** (ANPS 168)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 14

The same species was afterwards obtained by Mr. Thorpe and the writer at Mutton-bird Point, where we experienced both the biting propensities, and the peculiar and offensive smell emitted by these birds.

Nathan's Valley UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188785); 31° 31' 21.3" S, 159° 03' 41.1" E
LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) A locality north-east of Signal Point and west of Ned's Beach Road.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2007: *Signal*, 6(33), 1 June, p. 1

A freestanding flat in a group of buildings in Nathan's Valley, behind Humpty Mick's Café, was destroyed by fire during the evening of Saturday 19 May.

Ned's Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454584); 31° 31' 00.1" S, 159° 03' 57.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Neds Beach Bay; Ned's Beach Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Neds Beach Bay** (ANPS 454576)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 107

Ned's, Middle, and Blenkinthorpe Bays each have fine expanses of sandy beach, backed at the first by low sand hummocks, and at the last by incipient dunes; but neither of these is to be compared to the fine stretch of sand extending for one and a quarter miles along the Lagoon, from Thompson's Point to the southern boundary of Mosley's Flat.

Neds Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 169, NSW 41846); 31° 31' 01.1" S, 159° 03' 48.5" E
BEACH¹ A beach in the head of the bay between Malabar Hill and Searles Point, about 800 m north-west by north of Jims Point.

RELATED NAME: **Ned's Beach**

There are two origins suggested for the name. One is that it commemorates a crewmember (known only by his first name, Ned) of the schooner *Wave*, who was drowned on arrival at Lord Howe Island when a settlement boat was smashed to pieces on the rocks near the beach; he was buried nearby. Alternatively, the beach was named after a settler on Lord Howe Island, an ex-whaler named Ned Ambrim, who had a garden in the area. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 6

In July 1844 Dr John Foulis ... arrived on the passenger schooner *Wave*... During the landing, one of the boats belonging to the settlement was dashed to pieces against rocks and three crewmen of the *Wave* lost their lives. The first body recovered, believed to be a man named Ned, was buried in the sands of the bay where the accident occurred... Neds Beach was reputedly named after this incident although many of the older Islanders disputed it claiming it was named after the ex-whaler Ned Ambrim, who had a garden in that area.

Ned's Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81580); 31° 31' 01.1" S, 159° 03' 48.5" E

RELATED NAME: **Neds Beach**

A VARIANT OF: **Neds Beach** (ANPS 169)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 28

On July 29, 1844, the schooner *Wave*, 65 tones, Camroux master, left Sydney for the Island ... When the passengers were being landed from the *Wave* on this occasion one of the boats was upset on the rocks at the southern end of Ned's Beach, and three seamen of the *Wave* lost their lives. The first body to be recovered was that of a man known as Ned, whom they buried in the sands of the beach. This beach has since been known as Ned's Beach.

Neds Beach Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454576); 31° 31' 00.1" S, 159° 03' 57.3" E
BAY¹ A bay at the north-east corner of Lord Howe Island, with Malabar Hill as its northern bound and Searles Point marking its southern extent.

RELATED NAMES: **Ned's Bay; Ned's Beach Bay**

The name derives from the beach within the bay, Neds Beach. [5.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 102

The boldest and most precipitous is an off-shoot of the North Peak, and overlooks Ned's Beach Bay on the east coast.

Ned's Beach Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454582); 31° 31' 00.1" S, 159° 03' 57.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Neds Beach Bay; Ned's Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Neds Beach Bay** (ANPS 454576)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

Immediately at the north-east corner of Lord Howe Island is the pleasant Ned's Beach Bay, protected by a long ledge of rocks, in six and seven fathoms of water, and encircling the point of the North Peak, and terminating at the Sugar-loaf, a basaltic mass between the point and the Admiralty Islets.

Neds Cave UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188797); 31° 34' 57.3" S, 159° 04' 46.7" E

CAVE A series of caves or overhangs on the northern ridge of Mount Gower.

RELATED NAME: **Old Kings Cave**

The feature is probably named after Edward ('Ned') King who arrived on Lord Howe Island in 1864, aged 18, as cook on the schooner *Gleaner*. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 46

In 1864 Charles Thorngrave and 18 year-old Edward 'Ned' King, both from England, arrived on the schooner *Gleaner* on which Ned had been employed as a cook... Several landmarks were named after Ned, including Kings Beach (near Salmon Beach) and Old Kings Cave (or Neds Cave) - a series of caves or overhangs at the foot of the cliffs on the northern ridge of Mount Gower.

New Gulch OFFICIAL (ANPS 171, NSW 42204); 31° 30' 50.9" S, 159° 02' 17" E

BAY¹ A bay west of Mount Eliza and about 1000 m north by west of North Head.

RELATED NAME: **The New Gulch**

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but most likely is contrastive with the nearby Old Gulch (ANPS 185). [1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename:	New Gulch
Designation:	Bay
Status:	Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Name:	The New Gulch

Nichols Clear Place UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 172, NSW 42376); 31° 31' 44.4" S, 159° 04' 48.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Clear Place; The Clear Place**

A VARIANT OF: **The Clear Place** (ANPS 143)

The feature was named to reflect the fact that it was cleared of large vegetation by Captain Nichols of 'The Pines'. [7.2.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, pp. 44, 46

Eight years later, in July 1862, Captain Tom Nichols arrived from Hobart on the barque *Aladdin*. He fell in love with Mary Andrews, not yet 16 years of age, and less than a month later he took her to Norfolk Island where they were married on 10 August... A portion of land near Middle Beach that Tom eventually cleared for grazing cattle, became known as Nichols Clear Place.

Noddy UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 173, NSW 42580); 31° 30' 05" S, 159° 03' 52.2" E

RELATED NAME: **Noddy Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Noddy Island** (ANPS 174)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Noddy
Designation: Island
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Noddy Island

Noddy Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 174, NSW 42581); 31° 30' 05" S, 159° 03' 52.2" E

ISLAND¹ An island about 400 m west of Roach Island and about 800 m north by east of Soldiers Cap.

RELATED NAME: **Noddy**

Although no record confirms the fact, the island probably received its name from a breeding colony of common noddies (terns). [2.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Noddy Island
Designation: Island
Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982
Previous Name: Noddy

North Bay OFFICIAL (ANPS 175, NSW 42716); 31° 31' 05.9" S, 159° 02' 42.7" E

BAY¹ A bay between the coral reef and Dawsons Point about 800 m south-west of Kims Lookout.

RELATED NAMES: **Callam Bay; Callams Bay; Callan Bay; Callum Bay**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the bay's location as the northernmost within the Lord Howe Island lagoon. [1.3]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 34

Captain Middleton and his wife, Eliza, arrived as independent settlers in 1841, making their home at Callam Bay. Their hut was situated on an area now known as The Cut Grass Patch where they farmed, raised pigs and were noted for digging the Island's first well. They left the Island in 1855. It is unknown if Finger Peak was named by Lieutenant Ball or by whalers, but Captain Middleton renamed it Mount Eliza after his wife. Callam Bay is known today as North Bay.

North Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 176, NSW 42697); 31° 31' 04.3" S, 159° 02' 36" E

BEACH¹ A beach on North Bay about 500 m south-south-east of Mount Eliza.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the beach's location within North Bay. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Beach
Designation: Beach
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

North East Roads UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81647, AHO 42470); 31° 30' 44.7" S, 159° 04' 57.6" E

RELATED NAME: **North East Roadstead**

A VARIANT OF: **North East Roadstead** (ANPS 81660)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*
North East Roads

North East Roadstead OFFICIAL (ANPS 81660, AHO 42470); 31° 30' 44.7" S, 159° 04' 57.6" E

ROADSTEAD A roadstead off Lord Howe Island, due north of Clear Place Point and due east of Malabar Hill.

RELATED NAME: **North East Roads**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the roadstead's location to the north-east of Lord Howe Island, opposed to the South West Roadstead (ANPS 81662). [1.3]

1985: NSW LIC, *Lord Howe Island*
North East Roadstead

North Entrance UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 177, NSW 42818); 31° 31' 30.5" S, 159° 02' 38" E

RELATED NAMES: **North Passage; North West Passage**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Passage** (ANPS 181)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it most likely reflects the channel's location as the northernmost entrance to the Lord Howe Island lagoon. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Entrance
Designation: Channel
Status: Variant

North Head OFFICIAL (ANPS 178, NSW 42844); 31° 31' 20.6" S, 159° 02' 19.1" E

POINT¹ A point about 1000 m west of Dawsons Point and about 1000 m south of Mount Eliza.

RELATED NAME: **Phillip Point**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the point's prominence on the north-eastern side of Lord Howe Island and as a bound of North Bay. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Head
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Previous Name: Phillip Point

North Hills UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81583); 31° 30' 51.4" S, 159° 03' 13.4" E

RANGE A range of hills on Lord Howe Island, extending westwards from Malabar Hill to Mount Eliza.

The range is not officially named and the origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the hills' location in the north of Lord Howe Island. [1.3]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

To the west, however, [from Malabar Hill] the Island continues along the-- NORTH HILLS, all of which are considerably over 500 feet in height, having sheer cliffs to the sea on the north and steep slopes with beautiful vegetation on the south.

North Hummock OFFICIAL (ANPS 179, NSW 42859); 31° 32' 53" S, 159° 05' 07" E

SPUR A spur on Lord Howe Island, extending to the north-west from Intermediate Hill.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it presumably reflects the spur's prominence as the northernmost feature on the southern part of the island. [1.3]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 101, 103

The most northerly of these masses forms the northern extremity of the island, and is known as the North Ridge; the central mass forms Mount Lookout; and the southern, and by far the largest is composed of the two large hills before mentioned, with a few subsidiary eminences, such as the North Hummock and Intermediate Hill... This portion of Lord Howe consists of four separate hills, grouped two and two. Those at the northern extremity are the least important, North Hummock, and Intermediate Hill, the latter said to be 647 feet.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Hummock
 Designation: Spur
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

North Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 180, NSW 42862); 31° 29' 14.9" S, 159° 04' 16.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **North Islet; North Rock**

A VARIANT OF: **North Rock** (ANPS 183)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 4

To the north, separated from the main island, about a quarter of a mile, is a cluster of six rocks known as the Admiralty [sic] Islets ; and still further north two other rocks, one of them called North Island.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Island
 Designation: Rock
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: North Rock

North Islet UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298687); 31° 29' 14.9" S, 159° 04' 16.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **North Island; North Rock**

A VARIANT OF: **North Rock** (ANPS 183)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Rock
 Designation: Rock
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Names: North Island, North Islet

North Passage OFFICIAL (ANPS 181, NSW 42897); 31° 31' 30.5" S, 159° 02' 38" E

PASSAGE¹ The northernmost passage through the coral reef on Lord Howe Island, west of Dawsons Point.

RELATED NAMES: **North Entrance; North West Passage**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the channel's location. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Passage
 Designation: Channel
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Name: North Entrance

North Peak UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 181); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the hill's prominence in the north of Lord Howe Island. [1.3]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, 102

The North Ridge is broken up into a series of semi-detached peaks, presenting a bold face to seaward, rising from soundings of ten and eleven fathoms in precipitous vertical cliffs, of from 600 to 700 feet, without the intervention of any beach. The north-east end of this ridge terminates in the North Peak, or "Pools-Lookout," a well rounded hill of 714 feet.

Following the cliffs along to the westward, over successive minor rises, a peculiar semi-isolated hill is approached, standing in majestic solitude, and known as Mount Eliza.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 68

In September 1881 four more young men, originally from the Malabar Coast of India, were also brought in from New Caledonia... Some time later, while trying to gather some of the

Lord Howe Island

beautiful tail feathers from the bosun birds nesting at the summit of North Peak, one of the Indians, Hielavapa, missed his footing and plummeted to his death. His body was recovered and he was buried in Pinetrees cemetery. The peak was renamed Malabar after that accident.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Peak
Designation: Hill
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Malabar Hill

North Peak Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454589); 31° 30' 57.1" S, 159° 03' 40.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar Ridge; North Ridge**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Ridge** (ANPS 298697)

A VARIANT OF: **North Ridge** (ANPS 81584)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 120

The position of this deposit is not well defined by any boundaries, but it may occupy the whole of the low ground between the foot of the North Peak Ridge on the north, the Landing Place, and Ned's Beach, east and west tailing off towards Thompson's house towards the south.

North Reef UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81648); 31° 31' 23.1" S, 159° 02' 44" E

REEF A reef situated at the mouth of North Bay, between North Head and Dawsons Point.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the reef's location in the north of Lord Howe Island and at the mouth of North Bay. [1.3]

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

North Reef

North Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81584); 31° 30' 57.1" S, 159° 03' 40.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar Ridge; North Peak Ridge**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Ridge** (ANPS 298697)

A VARIANT OF: **North Peak Ridge** (ANPS 454589)

The range is not officially named and the origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects both the spur's location in the north of Lord Howe Island and its direction. [1.3]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 21

From there [The Peg] the ground continues to rise along the-- NORTH RIDGE, the top of which is very narrow...

North Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 183, NSW 42918); 31° 29' 14.9" S, 159° 04' 16.1" E

ROCK¹ A rock in the Admiralty Islands about 100 m south-east by south of Flat Rock and about 800 m north of Tenth of June Island.

RELATED NAMES: **North Island; North Islet**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the island's location as the most prominent rock in the northern Admiralty group. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Rock
Designation: Rock
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Names: North Island, North Islet

North Saddle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81585); 31° 30' 55" S, 159° 02' 22.6" E

SADDLE A saddle due south of New Gulch and below Mount Eliza, on the northern part of the island.

The feature is not officially named and the origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the saddle's location in the north of Lord Howe Island. [1.3]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

From here [Mount Eliza] the land follows a southerly direction, and falls away fairly sharply to the-- NORTH SADDLE, a height of 150 feet, and rises again to-- GRASSY HILL...

North Scab UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81586); 31° 30' 45.3" S, 159° 02' 39.9" E

SCREE A patch of rocky ground on Lord Howe Island, west of Dawson Peak and above the Herring Pools.

The feature is not officially named and the origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the area's northerly location; the generic is unusual, but probably indicates the rocky broken surface. [1.3]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

From Dawson Peak, in a westerly direction, the ground falls away gently to the-- NORTH SCAB and then almost perpendicularly to-- COLLINS' COVE or Old Gulch.

2008: Nichol G, *Record of interview*

North Scab is a small area of rocky ground above the Herring Pools, west of Curio Point.

North West Passage UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298686); 31° 31' 30.5" S, 159° 02' 38" E

RELATED NAMES: **North Entrance; North Passage**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Passage** (ANPS 181)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: North Entrance
 Designation: Channel
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: North Passage
 Previous Name: North West Passage

Observatory Hill UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298688); 31° 32 '03.8" S, 159° 04' 40.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Lookout Mound; Look-out Mount; Mount Lookout; Mount Look-out; Transit Hill**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Transit Hill** (ANPS 152)

A VARIANT OF: **Lookout Mound** (ANPS 123)

The hill was known by this name because of its early use as a lookout point for arrival of ships, until it was used in 1882 to view the transit of Venus. [2.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Transit Hill
 Designation: Hill
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Previous Names: Mount Lookout
 Observatory Hill
 Lookout Mound
 Origin: The transit of Venus was observed from the hill on 8th December, 1882. The alternative name comes from the early use of the hill as lookout point for ships.

Observatory Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 184, NSW 43824); 31° 31' 37" S, 159° 04' 51.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Brodies Point; Brodie's Point; Clear Place Point; Observatory Spot**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Clear Place Point** (ANPS 90)

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but it most likely reflects the location near Observatory Hill (now *Transit Hill*). [5.2]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 106

From Middle Beach, following the coast-line round Observatory Point and the rocky flanks of Mount Lookout, Blenkinthorpe Bay is approached, terminating to the south-east in Mutton Bird Point.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Observatory Point
Designation: Point
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Clear Place Point
Previous Name: Observatory Spot

Observatory Spot UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298683); 31° 31' 37" S, 159° 04' 51.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Brodies Point; Brodie's Point; Clear Place Point; Observatory Point**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Clear Place Point** (ANPS 90)

A VARIANT OF: **Observatory Point**

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 102

Two prominent headlands are thrown out from Mount Lookout; that to the north-east is called by the inhabitants Clear Place Point, but on the Admiralty chart is marked Observatory Spot.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Observatory Point
Designation: Point
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Clear Place Point
Previous Name: Observatory Spot

Old Gulch OFFICIAL (ANPS 185, NSW 43967); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 34.1" E

BAY¹ A bay east of Mount Eliza, between Fishy Point and Curio Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Collins Cove; Collins' Cove; Collins's Cove; Gulch; The Gulch**
The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but most likely is contrastive with the nearby *New Gulch* (ANPS 171). [1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Old Gulch
Designation: Bay
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Names: The Gulch, Collins Cove

Old Kings Cave UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188796); 31° 34' 57.3" S, 159° 04' 46.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Neds Cave**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Neds Cave** (ANPS 188797)

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 46

In 1864 Charles Thorngrave and 18 year-old Edward 'Ned' King, both from England, arrived on the schooner *Gleaner* on which Ned had been employed as a cook... Several landmarks were named after Ned, including Kings Beach (near Salmon Beach) and Old Kings Cave (or Neds Cave) - a series of caves or overhangs at the foot of the cliffs on the northern ridge of Mount Gower.

Old Settlement UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81588); 31° 31' 07.5" S, 159° 03' 20" E

LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) The site of the earliest settlement on Lord Howe Island, at the head of Hunter Bay.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 22, 23

They [North Hills] include-- POOLE'S LOOKOUT, which is situated almost immediately to the north of and overlooking the Old Settlement, with Hunter Bay further to the south... These settlers lived at the head of Hunter Bay, where there was a constant stream of fresh water,

their huts being situated at the eastern base of Dawson Ridge. This part of the Island is now known as the Old Settlement.

Old Settlement Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 186, NSW 44029); 31° 31' 09.3" S, 159° 03' 19" E
BEACH¹ A beach on Hunter Bay about 800 m north-north-west of Signal Point.

RELATED NAME: **Thompsons Beach**

The name reflects the location of the beach at the Old Settlement. [5.2]

1998: Hutton, *Australian Geographic book*, p. 42

This self-sufficiency drive [in 1940] led to the clearing of more native forest for grazing: on the lower slopes of Malabar Ridge above Old Settlement Beach and Middle Beach Common.

Old Settlement Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81649); 31° 31' 10" S, 159° 03' 26.3" E

CREEK A creek which flows south into Hunter Bay at Old Settlement Beach.

The name reflects the fact that the creek was adjacent to and served the Old Settlement. [5.2]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

Follow Lagoon Road to the picnic area and the bridge over Old Settlement Creek, cross the stile [sic] into the grazing paddock which was the site of the first settlement in 1843. [From marginal annotation]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 18

In the late 1970s a human skeleton was found at Old Settlement Creek at the northern end of the island.

One Fathom Pool OFFICIAL (ANPS 187, NSW 44135); 31° 33' 11.2" S, 159° 04' 23.4" E
HOLE¹ A deep section of The Lagoon on Lord Howe Island, at the north-east end of Man of War Passage.

The origin of the name is undocumented, but presumably is intended to indicate the depth of this part of The Lagoon. [1.4]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: One Fathom Pool
Designation: Waterhole
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Peach Tree Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188801); 31° 33' 17.6" S, 159° 04' 40.3" E

RIDGE A ridge to the east of Kings Beach which falls in a north-west direction towards Soldier Creek.

A settler named Perry Johnson, a former slave in America, established a farm in the area of Johnsons Beach which included a large peach orchard. [2.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 61

Perry Johnson escaped his life of slavery in America by running away to sea... Some time after settling on the Island with Captain Stevens, he visited Sydney and brought back a Cape Negress named Sarah... Eventually they established their own farm at the foot of Mount Lidgbird, where the landmarks of Johnsons Beach, Johnsons Reef and Johnsons Point take their name. Their farm included a large peach orchard. Consequently, the ridge extending from Big Creek to the summit of Intermediate Hill was known for many years as Peach Tree Ridge.

2008: Nichols D, *Record of interview*

Peach Tree Ridge is the one falling to the north-west towards Johnsons Beach, south of Soldiers Creek.

Pebbly Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81661); 31° 31' 04.3" S, 159° 02' 50.2" E
BEACH¹ A small beach on the northern shore of North Bay, to the south of North Beach; the reference is to be found only on one old map of Lord Howe Island, and may have been meant as a description rather than as a toponym.

If genuine, the name presumably indicates the surface material of the beach. [1.1]

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*
Pebbly Beach

Phillip Bluff UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188, NSW 45878); 31° 30' 44" S, 159° 02' 16.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Fishy Point; Point Phillip**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Fishy Point** (ANPS 109)

Named by Henry Lidgbird Ball after Governor Arthur Phillip, on 13 March 1788.
[7.1.2]

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*
Phillip Bluff

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*
Phillip Bluff

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
Phillip Point, Phillip Bluff, Phillip Rock - Captain Arthur Phillip was appointed first Governor of the colony.

Phillip Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 189, NSW 45883); 31° 31' 20.6" S, 159° 02' 19.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **North Head**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **North Head** (ANPS 178)

Named by Henry Lidgbird Ball after Governor Arthur Phillip, on 13 March 1788.
[7.1.2]

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*
Phillip Pt.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
Phillip Point, Phillip Bluff, Phillip Rock - Captain Arthur Phillip was appointed first Governor of the colony.

Phillip Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 190, NSW 445884); 31° 30' 57.1" S, 159° 02' 07.2" E
ROCK¹ A rock about 700 m north-north-west of North Head and about 600 m south-west of Mount Eliza.

Named by Henry Lidgbird Ball after Governor Arthur Phillip, on 13 March 1788.
[7.1.2]

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*
Phillip R^k (awash)

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
Phillip Point, Phillip Bluff, Phillip Rock - Captain Arthur Phillip was appointed first Governor of the colony.

Point King UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 191, NSW 46852); 31° 35' 51.3" S, 159° 04' 25.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **King Point; Kings Point**

A VARIANT OF: **King Point** (ANPS 81341)

The feature was named by Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788 after Lieutenant (later, Governor) Philip Gidley King who was Superintendent of the Norfolk Island penal settlement at the time. [7.1.2]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, pp. 180-181

Lord Howe Island was discovered by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of his Majesty's tender Supply, on the 17th February, 1788, and was so named by him, in honour of the Right Honourable Lord Howe... The island is in the form of a crescent, the convex side towards the north-east. Two points at first supposed to be separate islands, proved to be high mountains on its south-west end, the southernmost of which was named Mount Gower, and the other Mount Lidgbird; between these mountains there is a very deep valley, which obtained the name of Erskine Valley; the south-east point was called Point King, and the north-west point, Point Phillip.

1794: Anon., *A new and accurate map*
P^t King

Point Phillip UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 192, NSW 46859); 31° 30' 44" S, 159° 02' 16.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Fishy Point; Phillip Bluff**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Fishy Point** (ANPS 109)

Named by Henry Lidgbird Ball after Governor Arthur Phillip, on 13 March 1788. [7.1.2]

1789: Phillip, *The voyage of Governor Phillip*, pp. 180-181

Lord Howe Island was discovered by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, Commander of his Majesty's tender Supply, on the 17th February, 1788, and was so named by him, in honour of the Right Honourable Lord Howe... The island is in the form of a crescent, the convex side towards the north-east. Two points at first supposed to be separate islands, proved to be high mountains on its south-west end, the southernmost of which was named Mount Gower, and the other Mount Lidgbird; between these mountains there is a very deep valley, which obtained the name of Erskine Valley; the south-east point was called Point King, and the north-west point, Point Phillip.

Poole Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 193); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

A VARIANT OF: **Mount Poole** (ANPS 166)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Poole Lookout
Designation: Hill
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Malabar Hill

Pooles Lookout OFFICIAL (ANPS 194, NSW 47014); 31° 31' 00.4" S, 159° 03' 41.5" E

LOOKOUT A lookout 200 m south of Malabar Hill and about 1000 m west by north of Hells Gates.

RELATED NAME: **Thompson's Lookout**

The lookout was named after Captain Owen Poole, who settled on the island in 1841. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 26

Ashdown, Bishop, Chapman and the five Maoris continued at Lord Howe Island until 1841, when they were bought out by Captain Owen Poole, a retired officer of the Bombay Establishment, and Richard Dawson, the first important ironfounder of Sydney...

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

Pooles Lookout

2010: *Herbarium*

Alyxia Ruscifolia | Chain Fruit

Geospatial

Local government area Lord Howe Island

Locality Just below Pooles Lookout on Malabar track.

Latitude -31.52

Longitude 159.063

Geodetic datum EPSG:4326

Minimum elevation in metres 80

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Pooles Lookout

Designation: Lookout

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Description: A lookout 200 m S of Malabar Hill and about 1 km W by N of Hells Gates.

Origin: After Captain Owen Poole.

Pooles Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454618); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Lookout; Kims Look-out; Kim's Lookout; Kim's Look-out; Poole's Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

The hill was named after Captain Owen Poole, who settled on the island in 1841. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 26

Ashdown, Bishop, Chapman and the five Maoris continued at Lord Howe Island until 1841, when they were bought out by Captain Owen Poole, a retired officer of the Bombay Establishment, and Richard Dawson, the first important ironfounder of Sydney...

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, pp. 33-34

In September 1841 the Island's whaling potential as a whaling port caught the attention of Captain Owen Poole, a retired British officer from the Bombay establishment... Captain Poole... was in partnership with Richard Dawson from the firm Richard Dawson & Henry Augustus Castle, the first ironmongers in Sydney... A site almost immediately to the north of and overlooking Old Settlement, was named Pooles Lookout.

Poole's Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81592); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Lookout; Kims Look-out; Kim's Lookout; Kim's Look-out; Pooles Lookout; Pool's Look-out**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

A VARIANT OF: **Pooles Lookout** (ANPS 454618)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

They [North Hills] include-- POOLE'S LOOKOUT, which is situated almost immediately to the north of and overlooking the Old Settlement, with Hunter Bay further to the south...

Poole's Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454616); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Pools-Lookout; The Malabar**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

A VARIANT OF: **Mount Poole** (ANPS 166)

1893: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 September, p. 5

...on the northern face seven summits rise sheer from the sea, to heights varying from 800ft to 1000ft. The northern promontory is Poole's Lookout, named after Captain Poole, the original purchaser of land from the first settlers on the island, and the north-western extremity is called by the islanders Mount Eliza.

Pools-Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454575); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; The Malabar**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

A VARIANT OF: **Mount Poole** (ANPS 166)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 102

The North Ridge is broken up into a series of semi-detached peaks, presenting a bold face to seaward, rising from soundings of ten and eleven fathoms in precipitous vertical cliffs, of from 600 to 700 feet, without the intervention of any beach. The north-east end of this ridge terminates in the North Peak, or " Pools-Lookout," a well rounded hill of 714 feet. Following the cliffs along to the westward, over successive minor rises, a peculiar semi-isolated hill is approached, standing in majestic solitude, and known as Mount Eliza.

Pool's Look-out UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81593); 31° 30' 48.6" S, 159° 03' 07.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Kims Hill; Kims Lookout; Kims Look-out; Kim's Lookout; Kim's Look-out; Pooles Lookout; Poole's Lookout**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Kims Lookout** (ANPS 81340)

A VARIANT OF: **Pooles Lookout** (ANPS 454618)

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 18

...this island is formed of three elevated basaltic masses...; and the northern includes North Peak, Pool's Look-out, and Point Phillip.

Potato Hills UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 195, NSW 47215); 31° 35' 31.2" S, 159° 04' 09.6" E

RELATED NAME: **The Potato Hills**

A VARIANT OF: **The Potato Hills** (ANPS 147)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Potato Hills
Designation: Rural Place
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: The Potato Hills

Potholes Area UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 196, NSW 47221); 31° 33' 40.1" S, 159° 04' 12.2" E

RELATED NAME: **Blind Passage**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blind Passage** (ANPS 239)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Potholes Area
Designation: Channel
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Blind Passage

Prince William Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81597); 31° 32' 37.9" S, 159° 04' 20" E

RELATED NAMES: **Prince William Henry Bay; Prince William Henry's Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Prince William Henry Bay** (ANPS 197)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley. A Large Bay Near the Middle of the Island Prince William Henry Bay--two other Bays to the Left of it Hunter Bay and Callam Bay & an Island in the Middle of Prince William Bay Blackburn Isle, had I been Present at this Ceremony it should have been Namd. Knight Island... [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from *RAHS Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

Prince William Henry Bay OFFICIAL (ANPS 197, NSW 47247); 31° 32' 37.9" S, 159° 04' 20" E
BAY¹ A bay in The Lagoon on Lord Howe Island, with Cobbys Corner as its southern bound, about 1400 m to the south-east of Blackburn Island.

RELATED NAMES: **Prince William Bay; Prince William Henry's Bay**

The bay was given this name by Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788 in honour of Prince William, son of George III, and the future William IV. Ball's chart at the time records the name in its variant form *Prince William Henry's Bay*. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 12

Mr Ball Namd the Different Parts of the Island. The two Mountains, Mount Gower & Mount Lidgbird, the Valley between them Erskine Valley. A Large Bay Near the Middle of the Island Prince William Henry Bay--two other Bays to the Left of it Hunter Bay and Callam Bay & an Island in the Middle of Prince William Bay Blackburn Isle, had I been Present at this Ceremony it should have been Namd. Knight Island... [correspondence of David Blackburn, master of *Supply*, 12 July 1788; from RAHS *Journal*, 20, pp. 326-8]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island rising*, p. 5

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...
Prince William Henry Bay - William was the third son of King George III and reigned as King William IV from 1830 to 1837.

Prince William Henry's Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81597); 31° 32' 37.9" S, 159° 04' 20" E

RELATED NAMES: **Prince William Bay; Prince William Henry Bay**

A VARIANT OF: **Prince William Henry Bay** (ANPS 197)

1789: Ball, *Chart*

Prince William Henry's Bay

Rabbit Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 198, NSW 48045); 31° 32' 05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackborn Isle; Blackburn Island; Blackburn Isle; Goat Island; Goat Islet; Shark Island**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

The name was often used as an alternative for *Blackburn Island*, because of the former presence of rabbits on the islet. [2.1]

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 4, 7, 101

The small group of islets generally comprised under the name of Lord Howe Island consists, in addition to the island proper, of a small islet immediately detached from its southern extremity called Gower Island; a similar one to the north, known as the Sugar-loaf; to the east, separated by somewhat more than half-a-mile of water, another which has received the name of Mutton-bird Island; whilst on the west side, within the Lagoon is Goat or Rabbit Island... Rabbits formerly existed on Rabbit or Goat Island, the small islet in the Lagoon, but they appear to have died out...

The geographical position of Lord Howe Island has been already described, and it has been shown that under this name are included a number of outlying rocks. Chief amongst these are the Admiralty Islets to the north; Mutton Bird Island to the east; Rabbit or Goat Island, within the Lagoon, on the west; and the solitary pinnacle, Ball's Pyramid, away to the south-east.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Rabbit Island
Designation: Islet
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Blackburn Island

Rabbit Island Passage UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 199, NSW 48042); 31° 32' 12.5" S, 159° 03' 25.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackburn Island Passage**

The passage is named after the adjacent islet, formerly named *Rabbit Island* but now *Blackburn Island*. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Rabbit Island Passage
 Designation: Passage
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Blackburn Island Passage

Red Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 200, NSW 48744); 31° 34' 23.6" S, 159° 05' 57.7" E

POINT¹ A point on the east coast of Lord Howe Island about 1000 m south-west by south of East Point.

The vivid red basalt cliffs on the point give this feature its name. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Red Point
 Designation: Point
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Origin: The cliffs on the point are vivid red basalt.

Red-clay Saddle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454595); 31° 32' S, 159° 05' E

SPUR A spur on Lord Howe Island, on the eastern side of Mount Lidgbird; the exact location is unclear.

The feature was presumably named for the nature of its soil; it appears to be a minor feature, generally unknown and not referred to by name except in the report below. [1.1]

1870: Hill, *Official visit*, pp. 35, 39

After reaching Smoking-tree Ridge, we directed our course to Red-clay Saddle... As agreed, the rest proceeded with one guide to Red-clay Saddle... We reached that point, and examined successfully for *Helix*. I noted its elevation as 540 feet.

A few minutes, and Ned is again following the marked trees along the eastern side of Mount Lidgbird, and the climbing and scrambling recommence, getting gradually more and more of a scramble, on to the Red-clay Saddle (a spur from the mountain).

Roach Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 201, NSW 49396); 31° 29' 57.1" S, 159° 04' 06.4" E

ISLAND¹ The largest of the Admiralty Islands, about 2000 m north of Neds Beach.

The island is named after John Roach, a Melbourne sea captain, who was in charge of the government revenue cutter *Prince George*. The cutter picked up three wanted men from Lord Howe Island and returned them to Sydney on 3 January 1835. [7.1.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 38

During the tenure of Ashdown, Bishop and Chapman, an escaped convict from Hobart, William Powis, and two crew members from the schooner *Adelaide*, who had aided and abetted his escape, were put ashore on the Island. On hearing of the incident the authorities in Sydney despatched the revenue cutter *Prince George*, commanded by Captain Roach (the largest of the Admiralty Islands so named), to pick up the offenders and return them to Sydney.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Roach Island
 Designation: Island
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Description: The largest of the Admiralty Islands about 2 km N of Neds Beach.
 Origin: After Captain Roach.

Roach Islands UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 202, NSW 49397); 31° 29' 31.5" S, 159° 03' 53.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Admiralty Islets; Admiralty Islands; Admiralty Rocks; The Admiralties**

AN ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Admiralty Islands** (ANPS 228)

The islands bore for some time the name of John Roach, a Melbourne sea captain, who was in charge of the government revenue cutter *Prince George*. The largest of the islands still bears his name (*Roach Island*, ANPS 201). [7.1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Roach Islands
Designation: Island
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Admiralty Islands

Robbins Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188798); 31° 32' 53" S, 159° 04' 28.7" E

POINT¹ A point due west of North Hummock, forming the northern bound of Lovers Bay.

RELATED NAME: **Robbins' Point**

The point is so named because the area was part of the farm established by John and Mary Robbins in 1880. [7.1.2]

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*

John Robbins / 29 0 0 [indicates DP of 29 acres, E of North Hummock; site of current Golf Course.]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 42-43

On February 8, 1880, he [T.B. Wilson] records the arrival of John Robins [sic] by the schooner *Ephemey*, and on April 4, 1880, that person's marriage to Mrs. Mooney.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 49, 63

John Robbins arrived on the schooner *Ephemey* in February 1880, and after a short courtship, married Mary Mooney on 4 April that year... The Lord family arrived in 1880 and established a farm on Whybrow Ridge, known as Lords Garden... However, they stayed only eight months. Upon their departure, John and Mary Robbins purchased the property and extended their farming activities to both sides of the ridge as well as the area once occupied by Henry Wainright. The latter site became known as Robbins Point.

2008: Nichols D, *Record of interview*

Robbins Point is the northern bound of Lovers Bay.

Robbins' Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81599); 31° 32' 53" S, 159° 04' 28.7" E

POINT¹ A point due west of North Hummock, forming the northern bound of Lovers Bay.

RELATED NAME: **Robbins Point**

A VARIANT OF: **Robbins Point** (ANPS 188798)

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 18

Following the coast-line northerly from the western base of Mount Lidgbird, the formation flanking the hills consists of blown sand as far as a point 10 chains south of Robbins' Point, where a basaltic spur from the North Hummock comes down to the sea. From Robbins' Point we have again the blown sand rock, which here forms the central neck of the island between West Beach and Blenkenthorp Bay.

Rocky Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 203, NSW 49820); 31° 33' 08.2" S, 159° 05' 51.5" E

POINT¹ A point on the eastern coast of Lord Howe Island about 1000 m east-south-east of Intermediate Hill.

The origin of the name is unrecorded, but may reflect the rocky nature of the shore at the point. The relationship between this feature and the nearby watercourse Rocky Run is unclear. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Rocky Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Rocky Run OFFICIAL (ANPS 204, NSW 49847); 31° 33' 15.7" S, 159° 05' 24.7" E
 GULLY A watercourse about 1000 m long, which rises about a kilometre north-north-west of Mount Lidgbird and flows generally eastwards into the South Pacific Ocean.

RELATED NAME: **Rocky Run Creek**

The origin of the name is unrecorded, but may reflect the rock-strewn nature of the gully. The relationship between this feature and the nearby Rocky Point is unclear. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Rocky Run
 Designation: Gully
 Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982
 Previous Name: Rocky Run Creek

Rocky Run OFFICIAL (ANPS 205, NSW 49848); 31° 33' 14.9" S, 159° 05' 41.5" E
 LOCALITY (BOUNDED) A rocky stretch of coast lying to the south of Rocky Point, where the Rocky Run watercourse enters the sea.

The origin of the name is unrecorded, but presumably arose from the area's location at the end of the gully Rocky Run. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Rocky Run
 Designation: Rural Place
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Rocky Run Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 206, NSW 49849); 31° 33' 15.7" S, 159° 05' 24.7" E

RELATED NAME: **Rocky Run**

A VARIANT OF: **Rocky Run** (ANPS 204)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Rocky Run Creek
 Designation: Gully
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Rocky Run

Ross Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81669); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Blunkensop Bay; Ross' Bay; Rosss Bay**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

The bay was named by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball on 13 March 1788 after Major Robert Ross, master of the military and convicts on the *Supply*. [7.1.1]

1794: Anon., *A new and accurate map*

Ross Bay

1909: NSW Department of Lands, *Map shewing present holdings*

Ross or Blinkenthorpe Bay

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 5, 32

On his return voyage from Norfolk, Lieutenant Ball landed a party on 13 March 1788 and took possession of Lord Howes Island in the name of his Britannic Majesty, King George III. At that time he named the following primary geographical features...

Ross Bay - Major Ross was in charge of the military and convicts on *Supply*. He was later appointed Lieutenant Governor of Port Jackson...

The vessel that carried the first settlers to Lord Howe Island in June 1834 sailed from the port of Russell, the capital of New Zealand at that time. The barque *Caroline*, commanded by Captain John Blinkenthorpe, landed three Englishmen at Ross Bay on the eastern side of the island. The name of the bay was changed to Blinkenthorpe to reflect this landing, and is known today as Blinky Beach.

Lord Howe Island

Ross' Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81631); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Blunkensop Bay; Ross Bay; Rosss Bay**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

A VARIANT OF: **Ross Bay** (ANPS 81669)

1882: Conder, *Sketch*

Ross' Bay

Rosss Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81632); 31° 32' 33" S, 159° 05' 10.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blenkenthorpe Bay; Blenkinthorpe Bay; Blinkensorp Bay; Blinkenthorpe Bay; Blunkensop Bay; Ross Bay; Ross' Bay**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blinkenthorpe Bay** (ANPS 241)

A VARIANT OF: **Ross Bay** (ANPS 81669)

1789: Ball, *Chart*

Rosss Bay

Round Face UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454619); 31° 33' 46.2" S, 159° 05' 22.7" E

CLIFF A cliff face on the north-eastern side of Mount Lidgbird.

The origin of this name is so far unrecorded.

1877: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 January, p. 12

The road by the "round face" is out of Erskine valley, by the east side of Mount Lidgbird, over the top of the precipice, across the face of which the lower road passes. The passage by this route may be compared to climbing up to the garrets of houses that rise higher and higher, and getting out on the slates, and creeping along from one to another; while to follow the lower road is to traverse a projection along their fronts. The "round face" is about one-fourth from the top of Mount Lidgbird, but the climbing of this fourth has only been accomplished by two men, and never by the goats.

2009: ABRS, *Flora*

Macropiper hooglandii

Lord Howe Is. Endemic and locally common. Occurs as an understorey plant in damp, shaded conditions, on basaltic soil, from the summits of the mountains down to c. 50 m in creeks.

L.H.Is.: terraces on Mt Lidgbird, above Round Face, J.Pickard 1445 (NSW)

Saddle Back UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 207, NSW 50769); 31° 34' 39.3" S, 159° 05' 06.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Big Hill Saddle; South Saddle; The Big Saddle; The Saddle**

A VARIANT OF: **The Big Saddle** (ANPS 142)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Saddle Back

Designation: Saddle

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: The Big Saddle

Previous Name: South Saddle

Sail Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 208, NSW 50825); 31° 32' 24.7" S, 159° 06' 20.4" E

ROCK¹ A rock about 100 m west of Mutton Bird Island and about 2000 m east by south of Blinky Point.

The shape of the rock is similar to that of a small sailing ship, with a vertical blade or 'sail' on top of a broad flat base. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Sail Rock
 Designation: Rock
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
 Origin: The rock consists of a vertical blade or 'sail' on top of a broad flat base and is similar to a small sailing ship.

Salmon Beach OFFICIAL (ANPS 209, NSW 51015); 31° 33' 27.2" S, 159° 04' 34.1" E
 BEACH¹ A beach to the south of Kings Beach and about 1000 m north-west of Mount Lidgbird.

It is possible that the beach gained its name because fish known locally as 'salmon' were caught of the beach. [2.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Salmon Beach
 Designation: Beach
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Origin: Fish locally known as salmon were caught here.

Scab UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81676); 31° 33' 33.5" S, 159° 06' 06.7" E

SCREE An area of rocky ground on Lord Howe Island, overlooking Scab Point.

The feature is not officially named, and since it consists only of the generic term its sole documented reference may be a short form of *The Scab*. The name may operate in contrast with *North Scab* (ANPS 81586). [1.1]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. [4 - map]
 Scab

Scab Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81650); 31° 33' 28.3" S, 159° 06' 13.2" E

POINT¹ A point on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island, between Boat Harbour Point and East Point.

The feature is not officially named and its origin is so far unrecorded; it is probable that the name arises from the adjacent feature Scab (ANPS 81676) [5.2]

1991: Dickson, *Rock coast morphology*, [map]
 Scab Point

1998: Courier Post, *Map*
 Scab Pt

2002: Hutton, *Birds of Lord Howe Island*, p. 86
 After the removal of pigs in 1979, growing numbers of birds have nested on Scab Point near Boat Harbour.

Searles Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 81650, NSW 52227); 31° 31' 05.2" S, 159° 04' 21.2" E

POINT¹ A low rocky point on Lord Howe Island, about 100 m north of Stevens Point.

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but probably relates to the Searle family who were briefly tenants of Perry Johnson in the mid-1860s. [7.1.2]

2008: Owens, *Farmers, fishers and whalers*, p. 133

At various times the Johnsons had tenants with them: the Searle family (including 10 children) arrived in the mid 1860s and stayed for a short period with the Johnsons before leaving

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Searles Point
 Designation: Point
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Shark Island UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81603); 31° 32' 05.7" S, 159° 03' 36.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blackborn Island; Blackborn Isle; Blackburn Island; Blackburn Isle; Goat Island; Goat Islet; Rabbit Island**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blackburn Island** (ANPS 236)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 22

BLACKBURN ISLAND, known also successively as Goat Island, Rabbit Island and Shark Island.

Signal Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 211, NSW 53007); 31° 31' 30.1" S, 159° 03' 32.5" E

POINT¹ A point in The Lagoon about 1000 m north of Blackburn Island and about 800 m east by south of Dawsons Point.

No records explicitly document the origin of the name, but the point is the site of the island's flagstaff. [2.3]

RELATED NAMES: **Flagstaff; Thompsons Point; Thompson's Point**

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Signal Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Previous Names: Flagstaff, Thompsons Point

Slippery Alley UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81674)

LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) An area on Lord Howe Island, of uncertain location.

Only one extant document mentions the area, as the location of a settler's garden, but it gives no indication of the name's origin.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 36

Thomas Mooney and his wife, Mary, arrived on the Island in 1867 in the *Blue Bell*, Captain McCleaver master, and settled to the south of what is now Farnell Park, but they had their garden at the eastern end of Slippery Alley.

Smoking Tree UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81674); 31° 33' 13.6" S, 159° 05' 12.1" E

TREE A historic site consisting of a tree on Smoking Tree Ridge.

It is said that pig hunters and seed collectors regularly stopped at this sallywood tree for a 'smoko', hence the name. [2.1]

1870: Hill, *Official visit*, p. 39

...at length the first halting-place is reached, the top of the camel's shoulder, or 'Smoking-tree.' Here, in honour of the name, and as an excuse for a rest, those who could smoke smoked, and those who couldn't smoke plucked the long grass and chewed the ends. A few minutes, and Ned is again following the marked trees along the eastern side of Mount Lidgbird, and the climbing and scrambling recommence, getting gradually more and more of a scramble, on to the Red-clay Saddle (a spur from the mountain).

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 21

From the Goat House the ground falls away sharply to the-- SMOKING TREE, and then follows the ridge in a northerly direction upwards to the summit of-- INTERMEDIATE HILL...

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 66

An incident in the middle 1850s involving two deserters became part of Island folklore. 'Black Billy', a descendant from Tasmanian aboriginals, deserted the *Aladdin* and was given employment by the Andrews family. One day he and another employee, named Williams, went pig and goat hunting. That evening Williams returned alone saying he had last seen his companion at the Smoking Tree. Black Billy was never seen again... The Smoking Tree Ridge extends from the north side of Mount Lidgbird to Intermediate Hill. Pig hunters and seed collectors regularly stopped for 'smoko' at a large sallywood, known as the smoking tree, on the crest of the ridge.

Smoking Tree Ridge OFFICIAL (ANPS 212, NSW 53503); 31° 33' 08.5" S, 159° 05' 13.3" E
 RIDGE A ridge about 1600 m in length, between Intermediate Hill and Mount Lidgbird.

The feature is so named because of the location of the Smoking Tree on the ridge.
 [5.2]

1870: Hill, *Official visit*, pp. 34, 35

The first ridge gained is called the smoking-tree, affording a breathing space to enjoy the pipe, at the elevation of 450 feet... After reaching Smoking-tree Ridge, we directed our course to Red-clay Saddle.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 66

The Smoking Tree Ridge extends from the north side of Mount Lidgbird to Intermediate Hill. Pig hunters and seed collectors regularly stopped for 'smoko' at a large sallywood, known as the smoking tree, on the crest of the ridge.

Soldier Creek OFFICIAL (ANPS 213, NSW 53713); 31° 33' 9.3" S, 159° 04' 34.3" E

GULLY A stream rising about 800 m north of Mount Lidgbird, and which flows west.

RELATED NAMES: **Big Creek; Deep Creek; Soldiers Creek; Soldier's Creek**

The name recalls the occasion when a number of soldier's tunic buttons were discovered near the entrance to the creek. [3.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Soldier Creek
 Designation: Gully
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Names: Soldiers Creek, Deep Creek, Soldier or Big Creek
 Origin: Soldier Creek: after some soldiers tunic buttons found near the entrance

Soldiers Cap OFFICIAL (ANPS 214, NSW 53715); 31° 30' 31.9" S, 159° 03' 46.3" E

ISLET¹. A prominent rocky island close to the north-eastern point of Lord Howe Island, about 400 m north-north-east of Malabar Hill.

RELATED NAMES: **Sugarloaf; Sugar Loaf; Sugar-loaf**

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Soldiers Cap
 Designation: Islet
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Name: Sugarloaf

Soldiers Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 215, NSW 53717); 31° 33' 9.3" S, 159° 04' 34.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Big Creek; Deep Creek; Soldier Creek; Soldier's Creek**

A VARIANT OF: **Soldier Creek** (ANPS 213)

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 18

Buttons believed to be from the uniform of a British soldier were also found at the entrance of a site known as Big Creek, now also called Soldiers Creek.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Soldiers Creek
 Designation: Gully
 Status: Variant
 Geographical Name: Soldier Creek
 Origin: SOLDIERS CREEK - named because many soldier's buttons were found there P. 132. (Infor. from RAHS Journal Vol 26 Part 2)

Soldier's Creek UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81605); 31° 33' 9.3" S, 159° 04' 34.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Big Creek; Deep Creek; Soldier Creek; Soldiers Creek**

A VARIANT OF: **Soldier Creek** (ANPS 213)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 26

...other sailors from whaling ships must have been buried on the Island in the early days. In support of this statement, the skeleton of a very tall man, estimated to be nearly seven feet in height, was washed out from its burial place, whereby a number of soldier's buttons were exposed to view nearby. The creek near this spot has since been known as Soldier's Creek.

South Entrance UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 216, NSW 53908); 31° 33' 16.8" S, 159° 04' 13.8" E

RELATED NAMES: **Man of War; Man of War Passage; South Passage**

A VARIANT OF: **Man of War Passage** (ANPS 131)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it presumably refers to the location of the passage at the south end of The Lagoon. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: South Entrance
Designation: Channel
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Man of War Passage
Previous Names: Man of War
South Passage

South Head OFFICIAL (ANPS 217, NSW 53958); 31° 35' 43" S, 159° 04' 07.2" E

POINT¹. A point on the southern end of Lord Howe Island, about 500 m north-west of King Point.

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it presumably refers to the location of the point at the southern end of the island. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: South Head
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 20th June 1980
Description: A point on the southern end of Lord Howe Island about 500 m NW of King Point.

South Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 218, NSW 53968); 31° 30' 07.8" S, 159° 04' 22.8" E

ISLET¹. An islet of the Admiralty Islands about 100 m east-south-east of Roach Island.

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it presumably refers to the southerly location of the islet within the group. [1.3]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: South Island
Designation: Islet
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
Description: An islet of the Admiralty Islands about 100 m ESE of Roach Island

South Passage UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81651); 31° 33' 16.8" S, 159° 04' 13.8" E

RELATED NAMES: **Man of War; Man of War Passage; South Entrance**

A VARIANT OF: **Man of War Passage** (ANPS 131)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it presumably refers to the location of the passage at the south end of The Lagoon. [1.3]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

South or Man of War Passage

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: South Entrance
Designation: Channel
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Man of War Passage
Previous Names: Man of War South Passage

South Reef UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188814); 31° 33' 13" S, 159° 04' 04.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Harry Rourkes Reef; Harry's Reef**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Harry Rourkes Reef** (ANPS 32778)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it presumably refers to the location of the reef and surf break in the southern part of the Lagoon, adjacent to South Passage (now *Man of War Passage*). [1.3]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 171

A local competition is held annually, and the breaks are jealously guarded from the outside world. Children learn their skills in Surfers Hole at Neds Beach, before venturing to such breaks known as Mexico, Grinder, Little Island, Little Reef, Half Moon, La Meurthe, Ulli and South Reef.

South Saddle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81606); 31° 34' 39.3" S, 159° 05' 06.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Big Hill Saddle; Saddle Back; The Big Saddle; The Saddle**

A VARIANT OF: **The Big Saddle** (ANPS 142)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 19

On the north it [Mount Gower] is joined to Mount Lidgbird by the—SOUTH SADDLE, a ridge about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Big Saddle

Designation: Saddle

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Previous Names: The Saddle, Big Hill Saddle, Saddle Back, South Saddle

South West Roads UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81652, AHO 42024); 31° 33' 15.9" S, 159° 03' 22.3" E

RELATED NAME: **South West Roadstead**

A VARIANT OF: **South West Roadstead** (ANPS 81662)

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

South West Roads

South West Roadstead OFFICIAL (ANPS 81662, AHO 42024); 31° 33' 15.9" S, 159° 03' 22.3" E
ROADSTEAD An anchorage off the western side of Lord Howe Island, due south of Blackburn Island Passage and due west of North Hummock.

RELATED NAME: **South West Roads**

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it presumably refers to the location of the anchorage on the western side of the island, opposed to the North East Roadstead (ANPS 81660). [1.3]

1985: NSW LIC, *Lord Howe Island*

South West Roadstead

Stevens Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 220, NSW 55004); 31° 31' 08.5" S, 159° 04' 20.9" E

POINT¹ A point south of Hells Gates and about 1400 m east-north-east of Signal Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Wilkinsons Promontory; Wilkinson's Promontory**

The feature is probably named after Campbell Stevens, postmaster, who settled on 100 acres of Lord Howe Island after his arrival in 1882. [7.1.2]

1966: NSW Department of Lands, *Map of Lord Howe Island*

Stevens Point

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Stevens Point

Designation: Point

Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Previous Name: Wilkinsons Promontory

Origin: Said to be named after Campbell Stevens.

Sugarloaf UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 222, NSW 55851); 31° 30' 31.9" S, 159° 03' 46.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Soldiers Cap; Sugar Loaf; Sugar-loaf**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Soldiers Cap** (ANPS 214)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it probably relates to the topographic shape of the island. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Sugarloaf
Designation: Islet
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Soldiers Cap

Sugarloaf UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 223, NSW 55857); 31° 30' 15" S, 159° 04' 05.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Sugarloaf Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Sugarloaf Island** (ANPS 224)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Sugarloaf
Designation: Island
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Sugarloaf Island

Sugar-loaf UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454570); 31° 30' 31.9" S, 159° 03' 46.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Soldiers Cap; Sugarloaf; Sugar Loaf**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Soldiers Cap** (ANPS 214)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it probably relates to the topographic shape of the island. [1.1]

1889: Australian Museum *Lord Howe Island*

The small group of islets generally comprised under the name of Lord Howe Island consists, in addition to the island proper, of a small islet immediately detached from its southern extremity called Gower Island; a similar one to the north, known as the Sugarloaf...

Sugar Loaf UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81633); 31° 30' 31.9" S, 159° 03' 46.3" E

RELATED NAMES: **Soldiers Cap; Sugarloaf; Sugar-loaf**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Soldiers Cap** (ANPS 214)

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it probably relates to the topographic shape of the island. [1.1]

1882: Wilkinson, *Map*

Sugar Loaf

Sugarloaf Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 224, NSW 55936); 31° 30' 15" S, 159° 04' 05.3" E

ISLAND¹ An island of the Admiralty group about 400 m south of Roach Island.

RELATED NAME: **Sugarloaf**

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it probably relates to the topographic shape of the island. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Sugarloaf Island
Designation: Island
Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982
Previous Name: Sugarloaf

Sugarloaf Passage OFFICIAL (ANPS 225, NSW 55965); 31° 30' 23.2" S, 159° 03' 51.8" E

PASSAGE¹ A passage between Sugarloaf Island and Soldiers Gap, about 800 m north-north-east of Malabar Hill.

Although the origin of the name is so far undocumented, it presumably derives from the adjacent Sugarloaf Island. [5.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Sugarloaf Passage
 Designation: Channel
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Sugarloaf Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 226, NSW 55969); 31° 34' 00.7" S, 159° 05' 53.3" E
 POINT¹ A point on the southern side of George Bay, about 600 m north of Red Point.

RELATED NAME: **Sugar Loaf Point**

The origin of the name is so far undocumented, but it probably relates to the topographic shape of the headland. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Sugarloaf Point
 Designation: Point
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Sugar Loaf Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81663); 31° 34' 00.7" S, 159° 05' 53.3" E

RELATED NAME: **Sugarloaf Point**

A VARIANT OF: **Sugarloaf Point** (ANPS 226)

1998: Courier Post, *Map*
 Sugar Loaf Point

Surfers Hole UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188808); 31° 31' 00.3" S, 159° 03' 58.8" E

HOLE¹ A hole off Neds Beach on the eastern side of the island.

The feature is the location of a mild surf break used by inexperienced surfers. [2.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 171

A local competition is held annually, and the breaks are jealously guarded from the outside world. Children learn their skills in Surfers Hole at Neds Beach, before venturing to such breaks known as Mexico, Grinder, Little Island, Little Reef, Half Moon, La Meurthe, Ulli and South Reef.

Sylphs Hole OFFICIAL (ANPS 227, NSW 56524); 31° 31' 15.1" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

HOLE¹ A deep hole on the western side of Hunter Bay about 150 m south of Old Settlement Beach.

RELATED NAMES: **Boat Pool; Sylph's Hole**

The feature was the usual anchorage of the vessel *Sylph*, which was lost at sea after departing the island on 20 April 1873. [7.3.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, pp. 58, 59

Sylph ran successfully until her final voyage on 20 April 1873. Lost at sea, she took with her Captain Field, Thomas Mooney and Henry Wainright's family... *Sylph's* anchorage was in a deep part of the water off Old Settlement Beach. Named Sylphs Hole, it is still a reminder of those who lost their lives on her.

Sylph's Hole UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188777); 31° 31' 15.1" S, 159° 04' 27.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Boat Pool; Sylphs Hole**

A VARIANT OF: **Sylphs Hole** (ANPS 227)

2002: Nutley, *Survey*, pp. 23-24

Sylph 1873 The *Sylph* foundered at sea after departing Lord Howe Island for Sydney on 20 April 1873. All eight crew and passengers were drowned with a cargo of onions. A timber ketch of 17 tons gross and length of 13.10 metres built in 1849 by Henry Fisk at Brisbane Water, NSW. Lord Howe Island residents, William Field, Thompson and Henry Wainright owned the *Sylph*. Registered in Sydney at [?folio] 1 of 1850 with Official Number 32395. *Sylph's* Hole in the lagoon recalls the favoured mooring location for the vessel.

Tenth of June UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81653); 31° 29' 44.2" S, 159° 04' 12.6" E

RELATED NAME: **Tenth of June Island**

A VARIANT OF: **Tenth of June Island** (ANPS 140)

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 23-24

Tenth of June

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

Tenth of June

Tenth of June Island OFFICIAL (ANPS 140, NSW 57695); 31° 29' 44.2" S, 159° 04' 12.6" E
ISLET¹ An islet of the Admiralty Island group about 200 m north-north-east of Roach Island.

RELATED NAME: **Tenth of June Island**

Islanders used to tell a story of a large catch of fish off the island on 10 June. Although the year of the incident is not remembered and the story is not strongly supported, there is no alternative explanation offered. [3.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Tenth of June Island

Designation: Islet

Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982

Origin: An apocryphal island story tells of a large catch of fish off the island on 10 June, but unfortunately no one remembers which year.

Tete's Hole UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298702; 31° 31' 31.9" S, 159° 04' 33.2" E

FISHING SPOT A fishing spot at Middle Beach on the eastern side of Lord Howe Island.

The fishing spot is said to bear the name of Mary Challis (1871-1933), an island resident and a keen fisherwoman whose nickname was 'Tete'. [7.1.2]

1992: McFadyen, *Pinetrees*, pp. 33-34

Mary Challis (1871-1933), the first Nichols girl... was a great fisherwoman. Her Island nickname was "Tete" and the fishing spot "Tete's Hole" at Middle Beach is named after her.

The Admiralties UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 141, NSW 57913); 31° 29' 31.5" S, 159° 03' 53.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Admiralty Islands; Admiralty Islets; Admiralty Rocks; Roach Islands**

A VARIANT OF: **Admiralty Islands** (ANPS 228)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Admiralties

Designation: Island

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Admiralty Islands

The Big Saddle OFFICIAL (ANPS 142, NSW 4907); 31° 34' 39.3" S, 159° 05' 06.2" E

SADDLE A saddle on the ridge between Mt Lidgbird and Mt Gower about 1200 m west by south of Red Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Big Hill Saddle; Saddle Back; South Saddle; The Saddle**

The feature presumably was given the name because of its elevated location between the two highest features on Lord Howe Island. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Big Saddle

Designation: Saddle

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Previous Names: The Saddle, Big Hill Saddle, Saddle Back, South Saddle

The Big Slope UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81664); 31° 35' 22.7" S, 159° 4' 47.3" ERELATED NAME: **Big Slope**A VARIANT OF: **Big Slope** (ANPS 235)1985: NSW LIC, *Lord Howe Island*
The Big Slope**The Bombora** UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81654); 31° 31' 25.9" S, 159° 2' 24.9" ERELATED NAME: **Bombora**A VARIANT OF: **Bombora** (ANPS 249)1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*
The Bombora**The Clear Place** OFFICIAL (ANPS 143, NSW 58027); 31° 31' 44.4" S, 159° 4' 48.7" E

LOCALITY (BOUNDED) A locality on the southern side of Brodies Point, about 700 m north by east of Transit Hill.

RELATED NAMES: **Clear Place; Nichols Clear Place**The feature was named (originally as *Nichols Clear Place*) to reflect the fact that it was cleared of large vegetation by Captain Nichols of 'The Pines'. [1.1]1998: Courier Post, *Map*

The Clear Place, a grassy cleared area above the cliffs...

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Clear Place

Designation: Rural Place

Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Previous Name: Nichols Clear Place

Origin: Apparently a shortening of 'Nichols Clear Place'. Cleared by Captain Nichols of 'The Pines' for grazing.

The Cross UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81655); 31° 33' 56.7" S, 159° 04' 48.2" E

ROCK FACE A section of cliff face near the western side of Mount Lidgbird, due south of Far Flats and south-east of Little Island, which bears a distinctive cross-shaped marking in the rock.

Although the origin of the name is not documented, it clearly takes its name from the shape of the mark on the cliff face. [1.1]

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

The Cross

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

The Cross

The Cut Grass Patch UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188791); 31° 30' 59.8" S, 159° 02' 42.5" E

LOCALITY (UNBOUNDED) A locality near North Bay.

The area was the site of the farm of Captain Middleton and his wife Eliza, who settled there after their arrival on the island in 1841. It is probable that the name indicates the clearing of the ground for the farm. [1.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 34

Captain Middleton and his wife, Eliza, arrived as independent settlers in 1841, making their home at Callam Bay. Their hut was situated on an area now known as The Cut Grass Patch where they farmed, raised pigs and were noted for digging the Island's first well. They left the Island in 1855.

The Far Flats UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81656); 31° 33' 49.6" S, 159° 04' 35.7" ERELATED NAME: **Far Flats**

Lord Howe Island

A VARIANT OF: **Far Flats** (ANPS 106)

1985: NSW LIC, *Lord Howe Island*

The Far Flats

1992: Lambourne, *Lord Howe Island*

The Far Flats

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

The Far Flats

The Far Rocks UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298684); 31° 31' 36.6" S, 159° 03' 33.6" E

RELATED NAME: **Far Rocks**

A VARIANT OF: **Far Rocks** (ANPS 107)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Far Rocks

Designation: Rock

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Previous Name: The Far Rocks

The Gulch UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 144, NSW 58136); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 34.1" E

RELATED NAMES: **Collins Cove; Collins' Cove; Collins's Cove; Gulch; Old Gulch**

A VARIANT OF: **Old Gulch** (ANPS 185)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Gulch

Designation: Bay

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Old Gulch

The Herring Pools UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81665); 31° 30' 47" S, 159° 02' 35.4" E

RELATED NAME: **Herring Pools**

A VARIANT OF: **Herring Pools** (ANPS 81332)

1985: NSW LIC, *Lord Howe Island*

The Herring Pools

The Lagoon OFFICIAL (ANPS 145, NSW 31993); 31° 32' 27.2" S, 159° 03' 52.2" E

LAGOON¹ A lagoon enclosed by the coral reef on the western side of Lord Howe Island.

RELATED NAME: **Lagoon**

The name is an example of the process whereby the feature type (in this case, *lagoon*) of a locally-dominant feature is preceded by the definite article (*the*) to produce a toponym. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Lagoon

Designation: Lagoon

Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

Previous Name: Lagoon

The Little Slope OFFICIAL (ANPS 146, NSW 58220); 31° 35' 11.3" S, 159° 04' 03.7" E

SLOPE The gradient forming the lower western slope of Mount Gower, from sea level up to about 100 metres.

RELATED NAME: **Little Slope**

The name is descriptive, and contrasts with that of *Big Slope* on the eastern side of Mount Gower. [1.1]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Little Slope

Designation: Rural Place

Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982

Previous Name: Little Slope:

The Malabar UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81615); 31° 30' 45.9" S, 159° 03' 40.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Malabar; Malabar Hill; Mount Malabar; Mount Poole; North Peak; Poole Lookout; Poole's Lookout; Pools-Lookout**

A VARIANT OF: **Malabar Hill** (ANPS 130)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p.21

THE MALABAR or North Peak, 714 feet high, and the most northerly part of the Island...

The New Gulch UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 298685); 31° 30' 50.9" S, 159° 02' 17" E

RELATED NAME: **New Gulch**

A VARIANT OF: **New Gulch** (ANPS 171)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: New Gulch
 Designation: Bay
 Status: Assigned 18th April 1980
 Previous Name: The New Gulch

The Peg UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81617); 31° 30' 53" S, 159° 03' 39.6" E

LOOKOUT The exact location is uncertain, but the feature is a currently-unnamed viewing point on the ridge due south of Malabar Hill. If Rabone's *Thompson's Lookout* (below) is identified as being Pooles Lookout (ANPS 194), the feature lies between it and Malabar Hill.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p.21

From here [Wilson's Landing] the ground rises again to-- THOMPSON'S LOOKOUT, which overlooks Ned's Beach, and again a little higher to-- THE PEG from which an excellent panoramic view of the Island may be obtained. From there the ground continues to rise along the-- NORTH RIDGE, the top of which is very narrow, to-- THE MALABAR or North Peak...

The Potato Hills OFFICIAL (ANPS 147, NSW 58220); 31° 35' 31.2" S, 159° 04' 09.6" E

LOCALITY (BOUNDED) A locality about 1000 m north by west of Gower Island and 400 m south-west of Mount Gower.

RELATED NAME: **Potato Hills**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Potato Hills
 Designation: Rural Place
 Status: Assigned 23rd April 1982
 Previous Name: Potato Hills

The Potholes OFFICIAL (ANPS 148, NSW 47226); 31° 33' 48.6" S, 159° 04' 17.2" E

REEF A reef about 600 m north-west by west of Little Island and about 600 m west of Far Flats.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Potholes
 Designation: Reef
 Status: Assigned 20th June 1980

The Saddle UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 149, NSW 58383); 31° 34' 39.3" S, 159° 05' 06.2" E

RELATED NAMES: **Big Hill Saddle; Saddle Back; South Saddle; The Big Saddle**

A VARIANT OF: **The Big Saddle** (ANPS 142)

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: The Saddle
Designation: Saddle
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: The Big Saddle

Thompsons Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 150, NSW 58549); 31° 31' 09.3" S, 159° 03' 19" E

RELATED NAME: **Old Settlement Beach**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Old Settlement Beach** (ANPS 186)

The beach is named after Nathan Chase Thompson, an American sailor who arrived on Lord Howe Island in 1853 and who settled on the low-lying area of the island between Neds Beach and Signal Point (formerly, Thompsons Point). [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 33-34

About 1853 Nathan Chase Thompson, George Campbell and Jack Brian arrived at Lord Howe Island... Thompson settled on that portion of the Island between Ned's Beach and Wilson's Landing--the principal landing places. He introduced the first horse to the Island.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Thompsons Beach
Designation: Beach
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Old Settlement Beach

Thompson's Lookout UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81619); 31° 31' 00.4" S, 159° 03' 41.5" E

RELATED NAME: **Pooles Lookout**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Pooles Lookout** (ANPS 194)

Although the feature's identification with Pooles Lookout is not certain, this early form of the name commemorates Nathan Chase Thompson, an American sailor who arrived on Lord Howe Island in 1853 and who settled on the low-lying area of the island between Neds Beach and Signal Point. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 21

From here [Wilson's Landing] the ground rises again to-- THOMPSON'S LOOKOUT, which overlooks Ned's Beach, and again a little higher to-- THE PEG from which an excellent panoramic view of the Island may be obtained. From there the ground continues to rise along the-- NORTH RIDGE, the top of which is very narrow, to-- THE MALABAR or North Peak...

Thompsons Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 151, NSW 58573); 31° 31' 30.1" S, 159° 03' 32.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Signal Point; Thompson's Point**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Signal Point** (ANPS 211)

The point is named after Nathan Chase Thompson, an American sailor who arrived on Lord Howe Island in 1853 and who settled on the low-lying area of the island between Neds Beach and Thompsons Point. [7.1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Thompsons Point
Designation: Point
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Signal Point

Thompson's Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81620); 31° 31' 30.1" S, 159° 03' 32.5" E

RELATED NAMES: **Signal Point; Thompsons Point**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Signal Point** (ANPS 211)

A VARIANT OF: **Thompsons Point** (ANPS 151)

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 20

At a point about 20 chains north of Thompson's Point, and cropping out on to the beach, is a considerable deposit...

Transit Hill OFFICIAL (ANPS 152, NSW 60000); 31° 32 '03.8" S, 159° 04' 40.2" E
 HILL A hill about 500 m north-west of Blinky Point and about 800 m south by west of Clear Place Point.

RELATED NAMES: **Lookout Mount; Look-out Mound**

The hill, previously referred to as Lookout Mount, received its current name after it was used as the observatory to view the transit of Venus on 8 December 1882. [3.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 48

Conder returned to the Island again towards the end of that year, 1882, and observed the transit of Venus from Lookout Mound on December 8, 1882. This place has since then been known as Transit Hill.

1998: Courier Post, *Map*

The lookout tower at the top of Transit Hill, not only provides superb 360 degree views of the Island, but marks the spot that astronomers attempted to observe the transit of Venus across the sun in 1882.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 83

The scientific survey team preparing for this event [the viewing of the transit of Venus] arrived on the Island with John Bowie Wilson in April 1882. It was during this time that the first photographs of Lord Howe Island were taken. The Transit of Venus was observed on 8 December from a hill called Lookout Mound, known today as Transit Hill.

Transit Point UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81621); 31° 32' 12.1" S, 159° 04' 56.4" E

RELATED NAMES: **Blinky Point**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Blinky Point** (ANPS 244)

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 21

To the west the ground falls away along a ridge to-- WINDY POINT, which overlooks the Lagoon, and to the east to-- TRANSIT POINT at the northern end of Blinkenthorpe Beach...

Two Mile Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 92224); 31° 31' 45.7" S, 159° 03' 57" E

RELATED NAMES: **Lagoon Beach**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Lagoon Beach** (ANPS 244)

The beach has sometimes been referred to as Two Mile Beach since at least 1940, presumably because of its length. It is more commonly referred to as *Lagoon Beach*, although there is no official name for this feature. [1.4]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 35-36

Going north along the-- BACKBLOCKS, a fairly low ridge with steep cliffs on the east to Middle Beach, but gently sloping to the Two Mile Beach on the west.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 83

In 1843 Alan Isaac Mosely and his wife, Johanna, commenced a long period of residency... Isaac and Johanna established their own farm on an area between Blinky Beach and Prince William Henry Bay or 'Two Mile Beach', known today as the Lagoon. They remained at Mosely Park for the rest of their lives...

Valley of the Shadow UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454571); 31° 31' 40.5" S, 159° 04' 46.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Valley of the Shadow of Death; Valley of the Shadows**

A VARIANT OF: **Valley of the Shadows** (ANPS 154)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 15

Good examples of these " rookeries " may be seen at Clear Place Point, the head of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and at Ned's Beach. Regular runs, or pathways, are formed through the long grass or scrub, by the constant locomotion of the birds to and from the sea. At these places the burrows consist of vertical or somewhat oblique funnel-shaped holes or depressions scooped out in the loose sandy or rich loamy soil, as the case may be. At the Clear Place Point and the Valley of the Shadow these excavations occupy acres in extent...

Valley of the Shadow of Death UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 153, NSW 61526); 31° 31' 40.5" S, 159° 04' 46.7" E

RELATED NAMES: **Valley of the Shadow; Valley of the Shadows**

A VARIANT OF: **Valley of the Shadows** (ANPS 154)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 15

Good examples of these "rookeries" may be seen at Clear Place Point, the head of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and at Ned's Beach. Regular runs, or pathways, are formed through the long grass or scrub, by the constant locomotion of the birds to and from the sea. At these places the burrows consist of vertical or somewhat oblique funnel-shaped holes or depressions scooped out in the loose sandy or rich loamy soil, as the case may be. At the Clear Place Point and the Valley of the Shadow these excavations occupy acres in extent...

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Valley of The Shadow Of Death

Designation: Valley

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Valley of The Shadows

Valley of the Shadows OFFICIAL (ANPS 154, NSW 61527); 31° 31' 40.5" S, 159° 04' 46.7" E
VALLEY A valley south of Middle Beach and about 700 m north of Transit Hill.

RELATED NAMES: **Valley of the Shadow; Valley of the Shadow of Death**

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Valley of The Shadows

Designation: Valley

Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Previous Name: Valley of The Shadow of Death

West Bay UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 156, NSW 64161); 31° 31' 14" S, 159° 03' 18.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Hunter Bay; Hunter's Bay**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Hunter Bay** (ANPS 81333)

The origin of this alternative name is not recorded but presumably refers to its location on the western side of the island. [1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: West Bay

Designation: Bay

Status: Variant

Geographical Name: Hunter Bay

West Beach UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81624); 31° 32' 28" S, 159° 04' 32.4" E

BEACH¹ A beach at the southern end of The Lagoon near Cobbys Corner; it forms the southern extremity of Lagoon Beach and the western side of the central neck of the island, between Cobbys Corner and Windy Point.

This section of Lagoon Beach is not officially named, and the origin of its name is not recorded although it presumably refers to the beach's location as the western bound of the central neck of the island. [1.2]

1882: Wilson, *Report*, p. 18

From Robbins' Point we have again the blown sand rock, which here forms the central neck of the island between West Beach and Blenkenthorp Bay

Whybrow Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 81672); 31° 32' 58.3" S, 159° 04' 48.1" E

RIDGE A ridge extending westerly from North Hummock to Johnsons Beach.

The ridge is not officially named, but this informal name referred to David Whybrow, captain of the brig *Curlew*, who lived for a time on the island with his wife and family and who farmed on the ridge. [7.1.2]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 34, 35

At about the same time [in the 1850s] a man named Nesbitt, being sick, landed on the Island from a whaler, and, after being restored to health through [Nathan Chase] Thompson's kindness, lived for some years on Whybrow Ridge... Captain David Whybrow, another sailing master, made his home on Whybrow Ridge when he went to the Island in 1866 with his wife, two daughters (Lizzie and Mary), one son (Thomas), and one grand-daughter, who was the daughter of Lizzie Jones. He left them on the Island whilst he carried on his whaling. After about ten years they left the Island.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 62

David Whybrow, Captain of the brig *Curlew*, arrived with his wife, three children and a grandchild in 1858. They farmed a site that became known as Whybrow Ridge. This ridge extends from the northern slope of Intermediate Hill, known as North Hummock, to Johnsons Point.... Whybrow Ridge, no longer known by that name, is today the site of several private homes and the tourist resort Capella.

2008: Nichols D, *Record of interview*

A ridge falling to the west towards Lovers Bay, north of Soldiers Creek.

Wilkinsons Promontory UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 157, NSW 64967); 31° 31' 08.5" S, 159° 04' 20.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Stevens Point; Wilkinson's Promontory**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Stevens Point** (ANPS 220)

The point bore the name of Henry Wilkinson of the NSW Department of Mines, who supplied a geological report and map for the J Bowie Wilson Report on Lord Howe Island in 1882, and who served as a visiting magistrate. See citation for the variant *Wilkinson's Promontory* (ANPS 454578). [7.1.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Wilkinsons Promontory
Designation: Point
Status: Variant
Geographical Name: Stevens Point

Wilkinson's Promontory UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 454578); 31° 31' 08.5" S, 159° 04' 20.9" E

RELATED NAMES: **Stevens Point; Wilkinson's Promontory**

A FORMER ALTERNATIVE NAME FOR: **Stevens Point** (ANPS 220)

A VARIANT OF: **Wilkinsons Promontory** (ANPS 157)

1889: Australian Museum, *Lord Howe Island*, pp. 103, 106

This hill, which I have called Wilkinson's Promontory, is of the greatest importance from a geological point of view, as being the highest point to which the Coral-sand rock, to be afterwards described, has been traced... This headland is a prolongation of the Coral-sand rock plateau previously referred to, and, both from its importance, and lacking a name, I have termed it Wilkinson's Promontory.† [Footnote: † After the late Mr. H. T. Wilkinson, J.P., of the Department of Mines, Visiting Magistrate at Lord Howe.]

Windy Point OFFICIAL (ANPS 158, NSW 65440); 31° 32' 03.3" S, 159° 04' 11.8" E

POINT¹ A point on The Lagoon about 800 m west of Transit Hill and about 800 m east of Blackburn Island.

Although the origin of the name is so far unrecorded, it most likely arises from the windy conditions at this unsheltered point on The Lagoon. [2.1]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 35

Dr Foulis established a farm to the north of Windy Ridge (Windy Point).

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename: Windy Point
Designation: Point
Status: Assigned 18th April 1980

Windy Ridge UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188792); 31° 32' 02.6" S, 159° 04' 15.5" E
RIDGE A ridge leading westwards from Transit Hill down to Windy Point.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but most likely derives from the name of its terminating feature, Windy Point (ANPS 158). [5.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 35

Dr Foulis established a farm to the north of Windy Ridge (Windy Point).

Wolf Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 159, NSW 65702); 31° 33' 28.3" S, 159° 07' 19.9" E
ROCK¹ A rock in the South Pacific Ocean east of Lord Howe Island, about 1000 m south-east of Mutton Bird Island and about 1600 m east of Rocky Point.

RELATED NAME: **Wolfe Rock**

The rock bears the name of the barque *Wolf* which struck the rock and foundered in August 1837. [7.3.1]

1940: Rabone, *Lord Howe Island*, p. 25

The barque *Wolf* was off Lord Howe Island on August 6, 1837, and Captain Evans went on shore at the eastern side to see if he could procure water or refreshment for his crew, who were weak and sickly. The next day (7th) the weather changed, and the ship about one o'clock in the afternoon was driven on to what is now known as Wolf Rock, from which she immediately came off and foundered about 4.30 o'clock that afternoon.

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 179

The barque *Wolf*, carrying 1700 barrels of sperm oil (valued at £1600), was eighteen months out of Sydney when, on 8 August 1837, she anchored off Lord Howe to provision with that deadly necessity called water. At 1.00 pm she struck a rock, known now as Wolf Rock.

Wolf Shoal UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188804); 31° 33' 28" S, 159° 07' 20" E
FISHING SPOT A fishing spot near Wolf Rock.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded, but most likely derives from the name of the nearby Wolf Rock (ANPS 159). [5.2]

2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 170

With the advent of diesel powered launches, fishing activities were extended to such offshore locations as the Pyramid, Wolf Shoal, South East Bank, South East Rock and Sunken Rock.

Wolfe Rock UNOFFICIAL (ANPS 188776); 31° 33' 28.3" S, 159° 07' 19.9" E

RELATED NAME: **Wolf Rock**

A VARIANT OF: **Wolf Rock** (ANPS 159)

2002: Nutley, *Survey*, pp. 3, 19, 29-30

The whaler *Wolf*, while historically significant, appears almost certainly to be located in extremely deep water of [sic] the SE of the island - in anything from 1-4km of water. This site was eliminated from the search options due the [sic] very low probability of it being found. However Wolfe Rock was photographed to provide a record of a place name that marks the shipwreck event...

Wolf (1814-1837) Wrecked at Lord Howe Island... the ex-Royal Navy gun brig *Wolf*, built in 1814 at the Woolwich Naval Dockyard. Later converted to a three-masted barque, this 264-foot whaler was lost off Lord Howe Island while carrying 1,700 barrels of sperm oil. Most of the crew was sick from their eighteen months at sea.

The fully loaded vessel is thought to have struck in the vicinity of Wolfe Rock, while contemporary reports suggest it sank in deep waters ten miles off the island...

Wolf 1837 No search was conducted for the whaler Wolfe [sic] as it is believed to have foundered in deep water off the volcanic plateau that forms Lord Howe Island. A

photographic record was made of Wolfe Rock, identified as the place where the vessel struck. Today Wolfe Rock is spelt with an 'e', not the original spelling of the vessel, Wolf.
2006: Nichols, *Lord Howe Island Rising*, p. 177
WOLFE ROCK [label on map, caption: Shipwreck Sites]

Worlds End OFFICIAL (ANPS 160, NSW 66447); 31° 34' 51.6" S, 159° 05' 11.7" E
LOCALITY (BOUNDED) The top of the cliff forming the northern end of the Big Slope (ANPS 235).

The name is believed to be a deprecatory reference to the lonely or desolate nature of the area. [4.2]

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename:	Worlds End
Designation:	Rural Place
Status:	Assigned 20th June 1980
Meaning:	A satirical reference to the lonely nature of the area.

Yellow Rock OFFICIAL (ANPS 161, NSW 67484); 31° 31' 41.5" S, 159° 02' 45.7" E
ROCK¹ A rock outside The Lagoon, about 1200 m west of Far Rocks and about 800 m south-east of Bombora.

The origin of the name is so far unrecorded.

2014: NSW GNB, *Register*

Placename:	Yellow Rock
Designation:	Rock
Status:	Assigned 20th June 1980

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