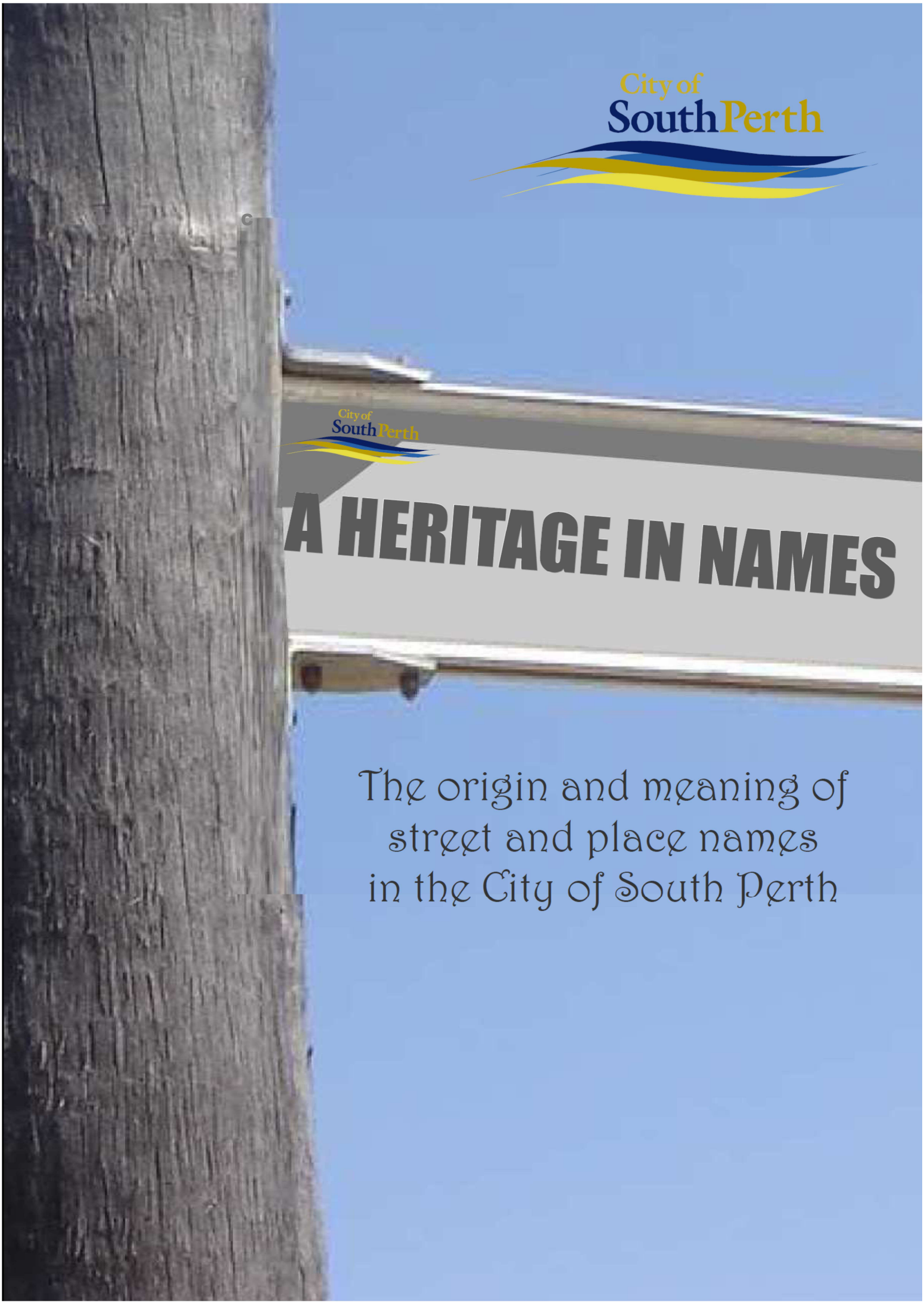
City of South Perth

LOCAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

APPENDIX 1

A HERITAGE IN NAMES –
the Origin and Meaning of Street and Place Names in the City of South Perth



The origin and meaning of
street and place names
in the City of South Perth

A Heritage in Names

The origin and meaning of street and place names in the City of South Perth

Researched and compiled by

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City of South Perth

Last updated November 2015

'A Heritage in Names:
The origin and meaning of street and place names
in the City of South Perth'

This document has been prepared as a supplement to the City of South Perth Local Heritage Inventory.

Information contained in this document will be updated from time to time as a result of ongoing research.

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Cover design by Gina Fraser.
2011

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REFERENCE MAP



Acknowledgement of Traditional Custodians of City Land

The City of South Perth recognises the unique importance of the indiginous Australian people in the City's history. The indigenous people who lived in the Perth area were the *Wajuk* groups.

The City acknowledges the Elders, past and present, and the traditional custodians of the land in which the streets and places referred to in this document are located.

To enable the wider community to share in Aboriginal culture and better understand the relationship of the traditional owners with the land, this document includes many traditional names, including those not in official or common use.

A — Abjornson to Azalea

ABJORNSON STREET

Reference Map location: F 9

Named for George Vincent **ABJORNSON** (21.4.1895 - 21.1.1943), Chairman of the South Perth Road Board 1934-1940 and Board Member from 1928-1934. Abjornson was born in Perth, WA. He served in both World War I and World War II with the Australian Army, reaching the rank of Major. He died of illness in 1943 at the age of 47 while on war service in Western Australia.



G V Abjornson, 1932.

As a Lieutenant in the 32nd Infantry Battalion in World War I, Abjornson was mentioned in despatches for his bravery and initiative: *"Skilful leadership and conspicuous gallantry at HELLOY during the September 1918 advance, this Officer displayed conspicuous gallantry and skilful leadership in the face of the enemy. His platoon was on the left flank of the Battalion which at the time was in the air and he displayed great initiative in forming a defensive flank. Later, this Officer led his Platoon and stormed an anemy concealed machine gun position against extremely heavy enemy fire, completely scuttling it and accounting for many of the enemy, and putting the remainder to flight. His work throughout was of the utmost value to his Company Commander."*

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Florey; www.ww2roll.gov.au; http://www.awm.gov.au/people/rolls/R1692771/; http://purl.slwa.wa.gov.au/slwa_b3637766_2; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

ADARE COURT

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the little thatched-roof Irish town of **ADARE** in County Limerick, Eire, on the Maigue River. The name derives from the Gaelic *'Ath Dara'* meaning the 'ford of the oak', from the combination of water and woodland. Adare is widely regarded as being Ireland's prettiest and most picturesque village. It dates back to the early 13th century or earlier and has been the site of many wars and rebellions. After destruction of the old town of Adare in the 16th century wars, it was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Early development was haphazard, but from about 1820, streets and buildings were laid out according a plan by the Earl of Dunraven. He rented his houses to tenants who worked on his estate.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.adare-ireland.com)

ADDISON STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

Information is sought on the origin of the name 'Addison'.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area generally bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 6696.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

ALBERT STREET

Reference Map location: D 4

Named for Prince **ALBERT** of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (b1819 - d1861), Prince Consort to Queen Victoria. Victoria and Albert married in February 1840 when both were aged 20. They had nine children, the second of whom was the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward, who became King Edward VII.



Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

A subdivision of 82 lots (sub lots 106 and 397) created by Thomas and Christina Shafto's plan of subdivision was approved in 1898, and included Victoria Street and Albert Street.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, including Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Victoria, Windsor, York (see *entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 9565.

(Sources: City records; Fraser; Geographic Names Committee; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert,_Prince_Consort.)

ALEXANDRA STREET

Reference Map location: C 3

Named after Queen **ALEXANDRA** (b1844 - d1925), wife of King Edward VII. Alexandra of Denmark (Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia; 1.12.1844 – 20.11.1925) was Queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Empress of India as the wife of King-Emperor Edward VII. HRH Princess Alexandra of Denmark married Prince Edward in 1863.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.



Alexandra, c 1889

Named after Queen **ALEXANDRA** (b1844 - d1925), wife of King Edward VII. Alexandra of Denmark (Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia; 1.12.1844 – 20.11.1925) was Queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Empress of India as the wife of King-Emperor Edward VII. HRH Princess Alexandra of Denmark married Prince Edward in 1863. They had five children. Their oldest son was Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. The second son was the Prince of Wales, George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, who later became King George V.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. In 1886, Matthew Gibney, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, acquired all of the land bounded by Suburban Road, Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street. The land was subdivided in 1902 and marketed under the name 'Royal Park Estate'. It included streets named after royals, such as Alexandra, Clarence, Hopetoun, King Edward and York. Other street names that demonstrated British patriotism of the time, included Albert, Edinburgh, Kensington, King George, Queen, Victoria, Windsor (see *entries for these names).*

Identified in early Department of Land Administration street directories as Alexandra *'Avenue'.*

Public Road No. 6709.

(Sources: City records; Fraser; Geographic Names Committee; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandra_of_Denmark.)

ALLEN STREET *Reference Map location: D 5*

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6733.

(Source: City records.)

ALSTON AVENUE *Reference Map location: D 7*

Named after Robert Lockhart **ALSTON** (4.9.1834 – 2.12.1916), Gentleman, and absentee owner from Greenock, Scotland. As a young man, Alston was a partner in the firm of Alston and Company, Timber Merchants, which was dissolved in November 1865.

In 1897, Alston acquired an area of 38 acres 28 perches *(15.4489 hectares)* of land within Swan Location 41, when he entered into a partnership with George Leake, the then owner. Location 41 was a 200 acre *(81 hectare)* property bounded by Thelma Street, Morrison Road, Saunders Street and the river. Following Leake's death in 1902, his widow sold the remainder of the property to Alston. Location 41 was bisected by the Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway). Alston's subdivision of the western portion was approved in May 1913, and comprised 233 blocks, mostly ½ acre *(2000 sq. metres)* each. In 1904, the land was valued in Council's rates records at £2,000 *($4,000)*.

Roads created by the Alston subdivision were Alston, Greenock, Mary, Robert and Lockhart Streets, with Coode Street and Labouchere Road extending into the subdivision. Most of these streets were named after Alston and his family.

Alston died without subdividing any of his property to the east of the Fremantle Road. That land was subdivided in 1924, following its acquisition by Como Beach Park Lands Ltd in 1923. Alston Avenue was gazetted as a public Road No. 6666 in Government Gazette dated 16.3.1923.

(Source: City records; Geographic Names Committee; The London Gazette, 19 December 1965; Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950, database, FamilySearch – https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTGH-KHV.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

AMBON STREET

Reference Map location: H 4

Further information is sought on the origin of the street name 'Ambon'.

The street was renamed in 1947, having previously been known as 'Ninth Avenue'.

Possibly named for the island of **AMBON** in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), which was the subject of a major battle in which both Dutch and Australian forces featured and suffered heavily. Although the island had been under Japanese attack since 6 January, the final battle, known as the Batt;e of Ambon, took place on 30 January – 3 February 1942, when Japan invaded the island.

On 30 January 1942, about 1,000 Imperial Japanese Navy and Army personnel landed on the north coast, while others landed elsewhere on the island. The Japanese had overwhelming superiority in air support, naval and field artillery, and tanks. Within a day of the Japanese landings, the Dutch detachments in their vicinity were overrun or had withdrawn from the area. Fighting continued elsewhere on the island until the remaining allied forces ultimately surrendered. The chaotic and bloody battle was followed by a series of major Japanese war crimes.

Ambon had been seen to be a strategic location for a possible air attack on Australia. This became a reality with the bombing of Darwin on 19 February 1942 following the defeat of the allied forces on Ambon. In 1946, incidents which followed the fall of Ambon became the subject of one of the largest ever war crimes trials: 93 Japanese personnel were tried by an Australian military tribunal at Ambon. At intervals over a fortnight after the surrender, IJN executed 300 Australian and Dutch prisoners at random, possibly in revenge for the sinking of a Japanese minesweeper. Three-quarters of the Australian POWs sent to the island of Hainan [China] after the Battle of Ambon died before the end of World War II. Of the 582 who remained on Ambon, 405 died of overwork, malnutrition, disease and brutal camp regime in which bashings were routine.

Public Road No. 6675.

(Sources: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Ambon)

AMERY STREET

Reference Map location: D 8

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

The street is possibly named for the Right Honourable Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett **AMERY** (22.11.1873 – 16.9.1955), usually known as Leo Amery or LS Amery - a British Conservative Party politician and journalist, noted for his interest in military preparedness, India, and the British Empire. Amery was born in India to an English father and a Hungarian Jewish mother. During the Boer War, Amery was a correspondent for *The Times*. In 1901, in his articles on the war, he attacked the British commander, Sir Redvers Henry Buller, which contributed to Buller's sacking. Amery later edited and largely wrote *The Times History of the South African War* (seven volumes). In May 1911 he was elected unopposed as a Liberal Unionist Member of Parliament for Birmingham South, a seat he held until 1945. During World War I, his language skills led to his employment as an Intelligence Officer in the Balkans. Later, as an under-secretary in Lloyd George's national government, he helped draft the Balfour Declaration (1917). He also encouraged Ze'ev Jabotinsky in the formation of the Jewish Legion for the British Army in Palestine. He served as First Lord of the Admiralty from 1922 to 1924, and was Colonial Secretary from 1924 to 1929. Amery was still serving in parliament during Worl War II. After a string of military and naval disasters were announced, Amery famously attacked Neville Chamberlain's government, quoting Oliver Cromwell: *"You have sat too long here for any good you have been doing. Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. In the name of God, go!"* This debate led to 42 Conservative MPs voting against Chamberlain and 36 abstaining, leading to the downfall of the Conservative government and the formation of a national government under Winston Churchill.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The street could also be named for LS Amery's brother, William Banks **AMERY** (1883-1951), OIC Development & Migration - a Commonwealth civil servant.

(Sources: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leo_Amery)

AMHERST STREET

Reference Map location: B 4

Named after J G H **AMHERST**, a lawyer and private secretary to Governor Broome. Amherst was one of the early members of the Royal Perth Golf Club, even prior to the club relocating to its current site from Burswood Island and then Belmont. This street, shown as one of the earliest streets on an 1894 map of the Mill Point promontory, extended roughly east-west, connecting Labouchere Road with 'Melville Terrace' (later 'Parade') from a point level with Angelo Street. Most of the length of the street was closed in 1980s and absorbed into the adjoining A Class Reserve 5574, known as 'Richardson Park'. Later, a portion of that reserve, including the closed portion of Amherst Street, was amalgamated into Reserve 10250, being Royal Perth Golf Course. Only a short length of road now remains, used predominantly for access to the Golf Course car park.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 7676.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

ANDREW THOMSON CONSERVATION RESERVE

Reference Map location: G 12

The name relates to the reserve formerly known as 'Waterford Foreshore Reserve', renamed by the Council in May 2007. The dedication ceremony was held on 8.8.2007. A commemorative plaque was unveiled at the ceremony by Mrs Margaret Thomson and Mayor John Collins, JP. The reserve comprises 14.2147 ha of pristine wetlands along the Waterford foreshore of the Canning River.

ANDREW THOMSON Dip Env Sc, BA(Soe Sc), M Fd, B Ed, Dip Ed Admin, MDA, MDD (March 1930 - 8.8.2004) was a strong and passionate advocate for the natural environment and actively promoted environmental awareness and biodiversity management within the City of South Perth and beyond. In an average year he spent 600 voluntary hours working in 15 bushland areas across the metropolitan area with the foreshore of Waterford being one of his favourite places. He was involved with over 35 environmental, social issue or teaching groups, often in executive roles, with associations such as the Urban Bushland Council, Environmental Weeds Action Network and the City of South Perth Environmental Association (COSPEA). As a member of COSPEA, he lobbied the City to employ an Environmental Officer. When the City took this step it was one of the first local authorities in Western Australia to do so.

Thomson's contribution to the City of South Perth was also recognised during the Centenary of Federation celebrations "Peoplescape" project, as the City's nominated community 'hero'. He also contributed to the City's Community Environmental Advisory Group.

The Waterford Foreshore Conservation Reserve was always his favourite place in the City and is considered a very important conservation reserve in a regional context. Waterford Foreshore Reserve is vested with the State government Planning department but is managed by the City. He had a wish that all children would have bushland within walking distance of their homes.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

ANGELO STREET

Reference Map location: B 4

Named around 1877 after Edward Fox **ANGELO** (1836-1902), RM, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Military Forces in the colony. Angelo claimed descent from the ancient Calabrian family of Tremamondo Malavolti. He served with the 28th and 1st Regiments in the Crimea and India (1854 - 1878), retiring as Lieutenant-Colonel to become Commandant of the Tasmanian forces (1880 - 1882). Appointed inspecting field officer in Western Australia in 1882, he resigned to become government resident at Roebourne (1886) and Bunbury (1889) before ending his career as Superintendent of the Aboriginal prison at Rottnest (1890 - 1897).



Edward Fox Angelo (1836-1902), RM, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Military Forces in the colony

Angelo was instrumental in publicising the maltreatment of indigenous Australians. Conditions for north-west Aborigines were particularly bad. Angelo alleged that Aborigines were being bought and sold, and killed for profit. As a result, when self-government was granted, it was conditional upon the welfare and protection of the natives remaining under the authority of the British Government through the offices of the Aboriginal Protection Board.

When the Western Australian Government assumed responsibility for Aboriginal care and protection in 1897, however, allegations of abuse and atrocity continued to appear in local and English newspapers. Angelo left a reputation as a gentlemanly and conscientious official, although fastidious and inclined to formality.

One of several names commemorating Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Courthope, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Kelsall, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 7868.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.fremantlepress.com.au/ ; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A070072b.htm; http://www.wanowandthen.com/Photo-bio-gallery.html)

ANKETELL STREET

Reference Map location: H 4



Plaque in Kings Park, Perth, dedicated to Lt/Col Michael Joseph Anketell. *(Photograph by Gina Fraser, City of South Perth)*

Named in 1947 in honour of Lieutenant Colonel Michael Joseph **ANKETELL** (10.10.1890 - 13.2.1942). Anketell (WX.3376) commanded the 2nd 4th Machine Gun Battalion. The Battalion, comprising Western Australian trainees, was formed by Anketell in October 1940. A long and arduous training in Northam, which focused on physical fitness and hills survival, earned the battalion the name "Anketell's Mountain Goats", reflecting their skill in mountainous terrain. They were eventually shipped to Singapore on 31.12.1941 and fought until 15.2.1942, when the island fell to the Japanese. In eight days of constantly heavy action, the Battalion suffered 310 casualties out of a total of 850 men. Anketell was mentioned in despatches. During their three and a half years of captivity by the Japanese, a further 239 members of the Battalion died. The men were divided into small groups and used as slave labour throughout south-east Asia, many on the Burma-Thailand Railway. Anketell died of his wounds while in Singapore, aged 51.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Lt Col Michael Joseph Anketell is honoured as a fallen soldier by memorial plaque L262 located in Lovekin Drive in Kings Park. The plaque reads: *"In Honour of Lt/Col M J Anketell, 2/4th M G Battn. Died of wounds, Singapore, 13th Feb 1942, aged 51. Dedicated by his wife."*

The Kings Park 'Honour Avenues' have been the responsibility of the Returned and Services League (RSL) since 1922. The planting of trees as a dedication to individual Service personnel who gave their lives while serving their countries in time of war, seems to be an Australian innovation, originating in Ballarat, Victoria in 1917. The idea was taken up in Kings Park, Western Australia in 1918 by Arthur Lovekin, an original member of the Kings Park Board. At the base of each tree along the Memorial Avenues is a plaque inscribed with the name of the soldier, age, date and manner of death and who dedicated the plaque. After World War II, there were many requests for tree dedications for Servicemen who died in that war.

Lovekin Drive was named in 1931 after Arthur Lovekin, who was responsible for the initiation of the Honour Avenues. It was dedicated as an Honour Avenue by His Grace the Archbishop of Perth Dr RWH Moline MC DD on 5.12.1948. His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Mitchell GCMG, also attended. Other ceremonies have taken place since. Lovekin Drive honours the fallen of both World War I (1914-1918) and (World War II (1939-1945).

The name 'Anketell' has another place in WA's history. RJ Anketell was involved in the construction of the famous rabbit proof fence which was erected to protect the pastoral areas. Rabbits came to eastern Australia in the First Fleet, but in the late 1850s, they were released more widely in Victoria and South Australia. They spread rapidly across Australia, proving to be a disaster for the natural environment and agriculture. They crossed the Nullarbor Plain and by 1901 the Western Australian Government decided that a fence was needed. A.W. Canning surveyed the proposed fence line from Starvation Boat Harbour on the south coast to Cape Keraudren in the north west. Construction began at Burracoppin but after 465 miles it was found to be sub-standard. The (then) Public Works Department created a Rabbit Proof Fencing Branch in 1904 headed by R.J. Anketell. Before Fence No. 1 was completed, rabbits were found on the west side, so Fence No. 2 was erected further west. The No. 3 fence was built running from east to west to cut off the northern half of the State from rabbits. Nos. 1 and 3 fences were completed in 1907 and No. 2 in 1905, a total of 2,023 miles. Unfortunately the rabbits were not controlled. Parts of the rabbit proof fence are now incorporated into the State Barrier Fence.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.encyclopedia.uwapress.uwa.edu.au; www.roll-of-honour.org.uk; http://www.bgpa.wa.gov.au)

ANSTEY STREET

Reference Map location: D 5

Identified in a letter dated 1935 by Thos Peet (the Real Estate Agent) as having been named after H **ANSTEY**, of the Collie Coal Fields. Henry Francis (Harry) Anstey is identified in the *Dictionary of Western Australia*, as having discovered gold in Yilgarn in 1887, and was a prominent prospector in the 1890s, which lead to the development of the Eastern Goldfields. Anstey Street forms part of a subdivision by William Henry Strickland**,** a prominent Perth hotelier and businessman, who in 1891 purchased ten South Perth lots to develop a large estate. Most of this land was subdivided in 1906, creating two streets: Strickland and Anstey.

Public Road No. 6731.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

ANTHONY STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

Named for **ANTHONY** Hordern III (24.7.1842 - 16.9.1886), eldest son of Anthony Hordern II, merchant and member of a prominent English banking family. He lived in Melbourne and became a town councillor before moving to Sydney where he successfully speculated in real estate.

Anthony Hordern III was educated in Sydney and England, entering his father's firm at the age of 18. In 1878, Anthony and his brother Samuel signed a formal deed of partnership for thirty years. By 1880, they were said to '*fairly rule the retail trade of the metropolis and the colony in general*'. They adopted the trade-mark of the spreading oak over the motto, '*While I live I'll grow*'. In 1881-82 he opened offices in Britain, the Continent, America and China. Interested in Western Australia, he put to the Colonial Office in 1873 a scheme for 10,000 settlers and in 1883 proposed to the Legislative Council a land-grant railway; later he formed a syndicate in England to construct the line (the Great Southern Railway) and encourage migration.

Anthony Hordern III died at sea from brain fever in 1886 and was buried at Albany where in 1889 an obelisk was erected to his memory. He left an estate of £190,800, and was survived by four children and his wife Elizabeth, née Bull, whom he had married in 1864. He died shortly before the land was subdivided.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 7866.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A040477b.htm)

ANTHUS CORNER

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the then Queen's Park Municipality.



This street is named for the Pipit, belonging to the genus ***ANTHUS***, which inhabits open areas, such as grassland, farmland, road sides, dry river beds, sand dunes and open woodland. It forages on the ground for small invertebrates, including beetles, spiders and insect larvae. It will also eat grass seeds and similar. Richard's Pipit (*Anthus novaeseelandiae*) has been observed in the upland areas adjacent to the wetlands of Cygnia Cove.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The Australasian Pipit.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records.)

APUS LOOP

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the then Queen's Park Municipality.



Pacific Swift, or Fork-tailed Swift.

This street is named for the Pacific Swift *(**APUS** pacificus),* or Fork-tailed Swift, a small bird with very short legs which are used only for clinging to vertical surfaces. The scientific name comes from the Greek *apous*, meaning "without feet". Pacific Swifts never settle voluntarily on the ground, spending most of their lives in the air. They live on insects. Pacific Swifts breed from central Siberia eastwards through Asia. This species is migratory, wintering south to Australia, building their nests on cliffs, and laying 2-3 eggs. A swift will return to the same site year after year, rebuilding its nest when necessary.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records.)

AQUINAS BAY

Reference Map location: D 13

Named for the nearby **AQUINAS** College, which was named for Saint Thomas Aquinas (1226 - 1274), priest and doctor of the Church, patron of all universities and of students.

The College land extends to the foreshore near the Mount Henry peninsula. In 1936, at the instigation of Br. Keaney, the Christian Brothers purchased 165 acres *(66.7731 hectares)* from the Manning family at Mount Henry for the school site. Aquinas College opened here in 1938, relocating from the corner of Saint Georges Terrace and Victoria Avenue. Another early headmaster was Brother Michael Francis Redmond.

(Sources: City records; City of South Perth Municipal Heritage Inventory; www.aquinas.wa.edu.au)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

ARLINGTON AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 3

More definitive information is sought on the origin of this name.

Possibly named after an English village of this name, which might have been important to an early landowner in this part of South Perth. Possible villages are:

(a) The village of Arlington in Devon: The Arlington parish is the location of the National Trust property of 'Arlington Court', an English country house built in 1820 by the Chichester family who owned it until 1949, when it was bequeathed to the National Trust.

(b) The village of Arlington in East Sussex: That area was settled in Anglo-Saxon times, between about 550 and 1066 AD. A Roman Road runs close to the village, which also has other ancient features. The area now features the Arlington Reservoir, opened in 1971, is an award-winning conservation site and local nature reserve with up to 170 species breeding in the area and 10,000 migrating birds using it each year.

(c) The village of Arlington in Gloucestershire: This village is best known for being the ancestral home of John Custis II, who emigrated to Virginia in America, and named his palatial four-story brick mansion (built 1675) after this town. The name was also used by his great-great-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, for his large 'Arlington Estate' near Washington DC. This estate was later owned by American Civil War General, Robert E. Lee (a descendant of King James I) and today is the famous American war cemetery, Arlington National Cemetery.

Public Road No. 7864.

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arlington,_Devon; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arlington,_East_Sussex.)

ARLINGTON PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: F 4

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 5. The precinct was named for its location centred on Arlington Avenue, and covered the triangular area generally bounded by Mill Point Road to the north, Canning Highway to the south and Lawler Street, Angelo Street and Wesley College to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

ARTANE COURT

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish place of **ARTANE**, the former home of the Artane Industrial School, which is situated in north Dublin. The name derives from either *'Ard Tain'*, meaning Height of the Flocks, or *'Ard Aidhean'*, meaning Aidan's Height. Owned in the 14th century by Robert de Hollywood, it is the

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

site of Artane Castle, where the followers of 'Silken Thomas' murdered the Archbishop of Dublin, John Allen, in the mid-1500s. When the Irish Government passed the Industrial Schools Act, the Christian Brothers set up the first such school in Artane in 1870. The school closed in 1969, but Artane continues the commercial tradition.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.dublin.local.ie)

ARUNDEL STREET

Reference Map location: F 5

Possibly named after the town, castle and family of **ARUNDEL,** England, but its significance to this location in South Perth is not clear. More information is sought on the name, which was gaztted on 16.3.1923.

Public Road No. 6702.

(Source: City records.)

AXFORD STREET

Reference Map location: E 7

Named in honour of WWI and WWII Australian soldier, Thomas Leslie (Jack) **AXFORD** VC MM (18.6.1894 - 1983), who served as a Lieutenant Corporal in 16th Battalion, 4th Brigade, 4th Division in Vaire and Hamel Woods, France during WWI. Axford was born in South Australia, moving to Coolgardie, Western Australia when he was two and attending school there. He worked at the Boulder Brewery after leaving school until he enlisted in the AIF in July 1915 at 21 years of age.



Thomas Leslie (Jack) Axford VC MM, ca 1918.

Axford joined the 84th Infantry Regiment of the militia before enlisting in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) in 1915. He was wounded twice while in the Middle East and was awarded the Military Medal in 1918. The same year, he also won the Victoria Cross (VC) for his bravery during the Battle of Hamel. This battle was a textbook victory under General John Monash and it was the the model for the decisive Battle of Amiens five weeks later.Axford's battalion was in the centre of the 4th Brigade assault and its task was to clear two woods, the Vaire and Hamel Woods.

As the Australians advanced up a slope they encountered heavy fire from the German front line. The platoon next to Axford's was delayed by barbed wire, suffering many casualties. Axford rushed in from the flank to assist. He jumped into the enemy trench and bombed and bayoneted the machine gun crews, killing ten enemy and taking six prisoners. He threw the machine guns over the parapet and called the delayed platoon forward before he returned to his own platoon, with which he fought for the remainder of the operation. Previously, he had helped to lay out the assault line tapes which were within 100 metres of the enemy. Axford served again during WWII, enlisting in 1941. This time, he served in administrative posts until the end of the war, when he retired at the rank of Sergeant.

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L/Cpl Axford is commemorated by a plaque at the cenotaph at Kings Park. The plaque reads, *"Placed in honour of L/Cpl Thomas Leslie Axford VC MM, 16th Australian Infantry Battalion AIF, 17 August 1918, by the grateful citizens of Western Australia. Lest We Forget."*

Axford Street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names)*.

Public Road No. 6656.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://www.defence.gov.au/media/2000/250500.doc; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Axford)

AXFORD / BARKER RESERVE

Reference Map location: E 7

The Axford / Barker Reserve comprises approximately 2,163 sq. metres of reserve bounded by Axford Street, Barker Avenue, Eleanor Street and Talbot Avenue, Como.

AZALEA LANE

Reference Map location: D 7



Azalea flowers.

The name allocated to Right-of-Way No. 75 in 2006, in line with the City's practice of naming those rights-of-way which are permanently in use by adjoining properties. The Lane is situated west of Canning Highway and runs in a north-south direction between Thelma Street and Alston Avenue, Como. It forms a 'T' shape with Orchid Lane. The name 'Azalea' was approved for use by the Geographic Names Committee on 18.7.2006. Some gardens adjoining the right-of-way contained **AZALEA** flowers at the time of the naming process.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip, Twig (*see entries for these names)*.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

B — Baldwin to Burville

BALDWIN STREET

Reference Map location: D 8

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

BANKSIA TERRACE

Reference Map location: G 3

A botanical name representing some of the predominant plant species in the area. One of several names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 7859.

(Source: City records.)

BARANG CIRCUIT

Reference Map location: H 9

A street within the area of Karawara which was redeveloped and subdivided during 1999/2000. The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 10.10.2000. The name reflects the indigenous Australian theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'bush'* of the kind used for bedding and sweeping.

One of several names following the Aboriginal naming theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BARKER AVENUE

Reference Map location: D 7

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

BARON-HAY COURT

Reference Map location: H 5

Formerly named 'Jarrah Road' in recognition of the jarrah trees which grew in the area. Renamed for George Kingston ('the Baron') **BARON-HAY** CBE, MC, BSc(Agriculture), (1895 - 1989). Born in Jamaica, Baron-Hay was educated in UK. In 1913, at the age of 18, his father, who was a Methodist Minister, sent him as a migrant to WA, rather than allowing him to attend Cambridge University in the UK, as he had heard that a new University had been established in WA, and knew that agriculture was a new industry. Baron-Hay went to Northam to work in a flour mill.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

At the end of 1913, he attended entrance examinations in Perth to attend the University, and won a scholarship for £50 ($100), enough to live on for one year. There were only two students in the course.

In 1915, after a year at University, he enlisted with the 51st Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF), serving in France where he was awarded a Military Cross. On his return to Perth in 1918, he found there to be a shortage of farmers. He was unable to support himself as a farmer, however, so returned to University, graduating in 1921. He then took up full-time employment with the Agricultural Department, in which he remained for 38 years. His strength lay in administration rather than in science, and he held the following positions: Superintendent of Dairying (1930 - 1941); Under-Secretary of the Department (1941 - 1950); Chairman, Board of Land Settlement (1948 - 1952); Director of Agriculture (1951 - 1960); delegate to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Geneva (1947 - 1951).

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'West Australian' 17.8.1985, 6.10.1989.
With thanks to Richard Baron-Hay, grandson of GK Baron-Hay, former employee at the City of South Perth.)

BATAVIA WAY

Reference Map location: D 12

This name is representative of the very early Dutch heritage of South Perth. Although the ship named '***BATAVIA'*** did not reach South Perth, being wrecked on the Abrolhos Archipelago in 1629, other Dutch navigators did reach South Perth, and reported on its inhospitableness.

One of several streets in the locality named after early explorers' ships, including Batavia, Challenger, Parmelia, Roebuck, Success (see *entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

BEENABUP ★

Reference Map location: B 7

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the foreshore of the City along Melville Water, generally in the area of Como beach. The name means *'place for digging holes'.*

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

BEENAN CLOSE

Reference Map location: F 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'South Perth people'.*

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BELCHES, POINT

See *'Point Belches'*.

BELLA STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

'Bella Street' was the former name of the southern portion of the road now known as 'Norfolk Street' *(see entry for this name)*. Bella Street originally extended some 85.6 metres northwards from Carr Street, while a few metres to the east, Norfolk Street extended approximately 200 metres southwards from Angelo Street. The two culs-de-sac did not connect as a trafficable road until potions of Lot 1 (No. 30) Bella Street, Lot 26 (No. 28) Norfolk Street and Lot 27 (No. 27) Norfolk Street were acquired by the municipality, enabling a dog-leg road link to be constructed.

The land on which Bella Street was constructed was originally part of Perth Suburban Lot 362 on Plan 357. PSL 362 was 4 acres (1.6187 hectares) in size and was purchased by John William Leiper of Perth, Labourer, on 7.9.1891. PSL 362 was described in Certificate of Title Volume 39 Folio 179 as being *"bounded on the southward by four chains* (80.467 metres) *of Hensman Street, on the eastward by Perth Suburban Lots 360 and 361 measuring together ten chains* (201.168 metres), *and on the northward and westward by Perth Suburban Lots 357 and 363 measuring respectively four chains and ten chains, all measurements being more or less."*

Bella Street was created as Public Road No. 6741 in the *Government Gazette* of 16.3.1923 which described it as *"a strip of land, 75 links* (15.09 metres) *wide, from Carr Street to the north-western corner of Lot 1 of Perth Sub-Lot 362, as shown on LTO Plan No. 357".*

The name officially changed to 'Norfolk' Street in the *Government Gazette* of 22.10.1982.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Greg Benjamin.)

BENSON CHASE

Reference Map location: C 11

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for this street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site. Named for D M **BENSON**, member of the Lotteries Commission which in 1943 supported the establishment of a home for the aged, and provided significant funding for the establishment and later expansion of the 'Mount Henry Home' (later 'Hospital') - £230,000 *($460,000)* for the first stage in 1951; £475,000 *($950,000)* for the second stage in 1955; £50,000 *($100,000)* for additions valued at £100,000 *($200,000)* in 1963; and £110,000 *($220,000)* for further extensions in 1964.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995.

The restructure involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Palassis Architects.)

BESSELL AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 6

Named in honour of WWI and WWII soldier, Brigadier General Alfred Joseph **BESSELL**-Browne CB, CMG, DSO (3.9.1877 - 3.8.1947). Born in Auckland, he attended Perth High School, then enlisted in the Perth Artillery Volunteers. In 1899 he volunteered to serve in South Africa, enlisting in the 1st Western Australian (Mounted Infantry) Contingent. He was promoted to Captain, mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) in 1901. Returned to Australia in 1902 with continuing promotion, and in 1909 took the Diploma of Military Science course at the University of Sydney, in the same class as Lieutenant Colonel J J T Hobbs. In 1914, he was appointed to the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and given command of the 8th Field Artillery Battery. He served in Egypt and at Gallipoli, for which he was made a Companion of Saint Michael and Saint George (CMG) and mentioned in dispatches. In 1917, as Lieutenant Colonel, Bessell-Browne commanded the 5th Division Artillery and two days later he was promoted to Colonel and temporary Brigadier General. For his services on the Western Front, Bessell-Browne was made a Companion of the Bath (CB). In all, he was mentioned in dispatches nine times. During World War II he commanded the Volunteer Defence Corps in Western Australia. He retired as a Brigadier General in 1942 and was cremated with full military honours in 1947.

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision of 799 lots, each about ¼ acre *(1,012 square metres)*, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway). Public Road No. 6652.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/~rmallett/Generals)

BICKLEY CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 9

Named for Florence Augusta **BICKLEY**, the maiden name of the wife of Henry Lucius Manning, a major absentee landowner.

One of several names associated with the Manning family, including Bickley, Davilak, Ley, Manning, Saint Lucia *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BICKLEY STREET ★

Reference Map location: C 9

The former name of the street now known as McDougall Street. The change of name occurred when Bickley Street was divided into three separate parts, split by Canning Highway and McDougall Park.

Public Road No. 6671.

(Source: City records.)

BICKLEY STREET WEST ★

Reference Map location: C 9

The former name of the street now known as Cassey Street. The change of name occurred when Bickley Street was divided into three separate parts, split by Canning Highway and McDougall Park.

(Source: City records.)

BILL GRAYDEN RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 7

Named after the former politician, William L **(BILL) GRAYDEN** (b. 5.8.1919), former long-serving member for South Perth, who retired from politics in 1993 after some 46 years political service. Bill Grayden was also president of the South Perth Senior Citizens Centre for over 30 years, and was a key influence on the establishment of the volunteer-based meals-on-wheels service in South Perth which has been operating since the 1940s. He entered politics in 1947 after serving for 6 years during WWII as a Captain with the 2/11 Australian Infantry Battalion. Following short periods in State and Federal government, he returned to State politics as the Member in the Legislative Assembly for South Perth in 1956, which position he held until his retirement in 1993. During that time, he held several Ministerial portfolios, including Immigration and Tourism, Labour and Industry, Education, Cultural Affairs, Recreation. From 1983 to 1993 he was the Opposition Spokesman on Health.

In a letter dated 23.7.1993 to the Geographic Names Committee, the City's Chief Executive, Lyn Metcalf expressed the July 1993 Council decision as follows: *"In his retirement year, the Council considers that it is most appropriate that Mr Grayden's long service to this community be recognised in a substantial and enduring manner. We would therefore request you give consideration to the naming of Grayden Reserve."*

After pointing out that the name does not comply with the Committee's policy and guidelines for naming places, the Committee's refusal *("on the grounds that Mr Grayden is still living")*, was conveyed to the City on 10 March 1994. Following an appeal to the Premier, Minister for Lands, George Cash JP MLC, advised the City that he upheld the Committee's decision, explaining that avoiding naming places to honour living people *"prevents the naming of features on the basis of self-glorification and political patronage. Place names make inexpensive, long lasting and prominent memorials, and the Committee is concerned that approved names must reflect these standards for the long term benefit of the State… when assessed over the lifetime achievement of a person."*

Despite the decision of the Geographic Names Committee and the Minister, the name has been applied unofficially by the City.

Bill Grayden Reserve comprises approximately 4.6784 ha at the corner of Thelma Street and Murray Street, Como.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; 'Southern Gazette' 1.10.1996.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

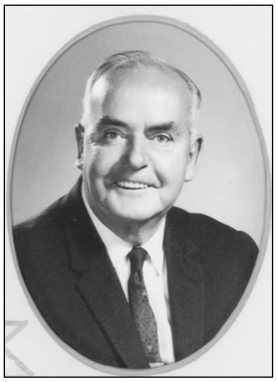
BILL McGRATH RESERVE

Reference Map location: H 4

Named for William Henry **(BILL) McGRATH**, BEM, Member of the Municipality and City of South Perth from 1956-1974. McGrath was also involved with the Old People's Welfare Committee of which he was vice-chairman for many years, then Chairman from 1971 to his retirement in 1981. Bill McGrath died in 1983.

Bill McGrath Reserve comprises approximately 5,649m² bounded by Kennard Street, Seventh Avenue and Anketell Street, Kensington, being Reserve No. 23800 of Swan Location 5469.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*



William Henry (Bill) McGrath, 1969.

(Sources: City records; Florey; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

BIRDWOOD AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 6



Field Marshal Lord Birdwood GCB GCSI GCMG GCVO CIE DSO

Named in honour of WWI Field Marshal Lord **BIRDWOOD** GCB GCSI GCMG GCVO CIE DSO (13.9.1865 -17.5.1951), affectionately known as 'Birdy'. William Riddell Birdwood was born in India, and trained at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, UK. He joined the Royal Scots Fusiliers in 1883 and served for 14 years in India as a cavalry officer. From 1899 - 1902 he served on the staff of General Lord Kitchener in South Africa. He later took command of Australian and New Zealand troops in Egypt, becoming the first leader of the 'ANZACs'. During WWI Birdwood served in the Dardanelles, Gaba Tepe, and Gallipoli, commanding the Dardanelles Army. He was promoted to full General in 1917, the only General in command of a corps in the British Expeditionary Force. He later commanded all five Australian divisions, the largest corps in France.

In 1918 he served at the Somme front, directing some of the most critical battles and was one of the few men to come out of the Gallipoli fiasco with his reputation intact. In 1919, Birdwood was created Baron Birdwood of Anzac and Totnes. In 1930 in India, he retired from the Army as Field Marshal.

Birdwood had great physical courage. Like many other senior officers at Gallipoli, he was scornful of danger, and once made a point of not relocating his headquarters to safer ground, despite being under fire. He liked being with his men and was a frequent visitor to the front line. Consequently, he was far more popular with his troops than many World War I Generals.

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

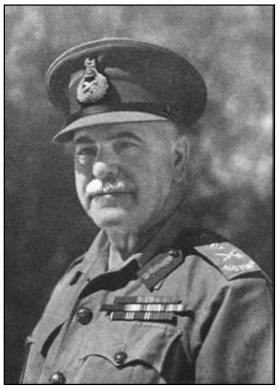
Public Road No. 6649.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/~rmallett/Generals; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Birdwood,_1st_Baron_Birdwood)

BLAMEY PLACE

Reference Map location: G 7



Field Marshal Sir Thomas Albert Blamey GBE KCB CMG DSO ED.

Named in honour of WWI and WWII soldier, Field Marshal Sir Thomas Albert **BLAMEY** GBE KCB CMG DSO ED (24.1.1884 - 27.5.951). Blamey was born in Wagga Wagga, NSW, moving to Western Australia in 1903 as a teaching assistant at Fremantle Boys' School. He joined the army in 1906 in Melbourne, and was commissioned as a Lieutenant, being promoted to Captain four years later. The following year, Blamey sat the entrance examination for the Staff College and became the first Australian to actually pass. During WWI he served in India, Egypt, and France.

Based on his own experiences in the trenches, Blamey was always interested in technical innovation and was instrumental in the adoption of the periscope rifle, an instrument which he saw during an inspection of the front line. He arranged for the inventor, Lance Corporal W C B Beech, to develop the idea. Within a few days, the design was perfected and periscope rifles began being used throughout the Australian trenches.

For his part in various campaigns, Blamey was promoted several times, awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) in 1917, Companion of Saint Michael and Saint George (CMG) in 1918, Companion of the Bath (CB) in 1918, and was mentioned in dispatches seven times. In 1922, Blamey helped to create the RAAF and became the Australian Representative at the Imperial General Staff in London. He also established a naval base at Singapore involving the RAAF. In 1925 Blamey retired from the armed forces and became 2nd Chief of General Staff Chief Commissioner of Police in Victoria.

At an age when many were retiring, he was still young enough to re-enlist in the army in 1938 with the prospect of another war. In 1939, as Lieutenant General, Blamey was the army's second most senior officer on the active list and commanded the 2nd Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and its new 6th Division. Served in Palestine under General Sir Archibald Wavell based in Cairo. In 1941 Blamey became the fourth Australian to reach the rank of General. He also served in Greece and was awarded Knight Commander of the Bath (KCB) in 1942.

With the entry of Japan into the war, Blamey returned to Australia in March 1942, as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Military Forces and Commander-in-Chief of Allied Land Forces. In 1942 he commanded forces in New Guinea - Kokoda Trail, Owen Stanleys, Buna and Sanananda, for which he was awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire (GBE) in 1943. On 2.9.1945, Blamey stood beside MacArthur on the deck of the USS '*Missouri*' and signed the Japanese surrender document on behalf of Australia as an equal partner. He was formally discharged on 31.1.1946, after 39 years of service. In 1950, Blamey was promoted to Field Marshal, the first and only Australian to reach the rank. Gravely ill, he was presented with his baton in a ceremony at the Heidelberg Repatriation General Hospital, Victoria, on 16.9.1950. Blamey never recovered from his illness and died of a stroke within months. A state funeral was held in Melbourne, in which ten of his Lieutenant Generals were pall bearers, and 4,000 troops escorted the gun carriage with his coffin along the route lined by 300,000 people.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Formerly called 'George Street', prior to the construction of Hayman Road, at which time the northern end of Blamey Place was redesigned as a cul-de-sac and physically separated from the remainder of George Street). This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre *(1012 sq. metres)*, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/~rmallett/Generals; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Blamey)

BLAND STREET

Reference Map location: F 5

This street was previously named 'Peet Street'. It was renamed in 1947, in honour of Australian soldier **BLAND,** World War I. Further information is sought on the name of the particular officer. The officer could be one of the following who were distinguished by their service during World War I, taken from the Honours and Awards (Gazetted) Database on the Australian War Memorial website:

- **BLAND**, Ewen Mackay.
  Rank: Captain.
  Unit: 21st Bn. Service: Army.
  Honour/Award: Military Cross.
  Date of London Gazette: 1.1.1918, p50, position 11.
  Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette: 18.4.1918, p846, position 120.
- **BLAND**, Frederick Edward.
  Rank: Lieutenant.
  Unit: AAMC. Service: Army.
  Honour/Award: Member of the Order of the British Empire.
  Date of London Gazette: 12.12.1919, p15456, position 28.
  Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette: 25.3.1920, p392, position 28.
- **BLAND**, George Denman.
  Rank: Private.
  Unit 18st Bn. Service: Army.
  Honour/Award: Distinguished Conduct Medal.
  Date of London Gazette: 12.3.1919, p3392, position 10.
  Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette: 17.6.1919, p1012, position 32.
  Date of London Gazette: 2.12.1919, p14907, position 1.
  Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette: 19.2.1920, p191, position 13.
- **BLAND**, T.
  Rank: Private.
  Unit 50th Bn. Service: Army
  Honour/Award: Mention in Dispatches.
  Date of London Gazette: 11.7.1919, p8832, position 70.
  Date of Commonwealth of Australia Gazette: 20.10.1919, p1659, position 74.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

Public Road No. 6659.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.awm.gov.au/database/h_award.asp)

BODKIN PARK

Reference Map location: H 11

Named after Reverend Brother D F **BODKIN** (1884 - 1929), who served as Superior of the Clontarf Boys' Home 1907 - 1917. Irish born, Brother Bodkin was among the four original Brothers who came to Victoria in 1868 to establish the Christian Brothers in Australia. Br Bodkin is described in the Brothers' Educational Record as "*tall and thin, with features bronzed by life in the open air and exposure to sun and storm. To him the essential things in life were prayer, virtue and work He was too closely and too long in contact with concrete facts of life and its ever recurring tragedies to become oblivious of its stem realities ... From early morning to late at night, he was to be seen in the garden working diligently, and cheerfully with his boys. In his presence, they seemed ever happy and ever at their best. He had gained their confidence, respect and affection; consequently, he had unlimited influence with them."* The first main building was designed by Br Bodkin and also Marie Jackson of Cavanagh and Cavanagh Architects, and was recognised as one of the most modern public buildings in the State. The limestone was bought by barge from Cottesloe, or possibly from quarries in the vicinity of Clontarf Road, South Fremantle.

Brother Bodkin died at Clontarf on 20.2.1929 aged 85, just a few weeks after Brother Redmond took over the position of Superior from Brother Keaney.

Bodkin Park comprises approximately 6.6812 ha between Waterford Avenue and the Canning River foreshore, being Reserve 37648 of Canning Location 3305. The park was created as part of the required 10% public open space at the time of the subdivision of Waterford. The name was approved for use by the Goegraphic Names Committee on 16.9.1981.

In 2008, the 'Bodkin Park Living Stream' project received recognition from the International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) as part of the Water Campaign program. The Council joined the Water Campaign™ in 2004. The Park houses a significant length of the Collier Main Drain which stretches from Como to the Canning River and is managed by the Water Corporation. The City converted 150 metres of deteriorating wood-lined drain into a living stream by removing the wooden lining, planting vegetation to foster biodiversity, improve water quality and enhance the park, while continuing the function of stormwater conveyance. To assist with this, the City received a Commonwealth Government grant in 2006 of nearly $20,000, while contributing plants, materials, project management, labour and signage design worth approximately $25,000.

One of several names commemorating Christian Brothers, including Bodkin, Keaney, Pope, Redmond, Treacy *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; McAppion; www.diggerhistory.info/pages-anzac-characters/mccarthy-vc.htm ; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts/precinct16/interpret.html .)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BOONA COURT

Reference Map location: G 10

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*swampy country.*'

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BOONGALA CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*shade*'.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BOORYULUP or BURYALUP ★

Reference Map location: A 1

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the foreshore of the Mill Point peninsula generally north of Richardson Park, including the Mill Point Reserve at the tip of the peninsula which was part of the Whadjuk territory. The word derives means '*place of the* ***BOORYUL'*** (magic people). It was an important traditional camping and fishing grounds of the Ballaruk Aboriginal people. This was recognised by the erection of a plaque on the Mill Point Reserve by the Main Roads Department and the City of South Perth (in which the land is vested) in 1994. The plaque was a result of consultation with the custodians of the land after work on limestone river walls was commenced. After 12 months negotiation, the plaque was prepared with words formulated in conjunction with Aboriginal people. Descendants of the people who traditionally used the area include Corrie and Violet Bodney, whose role as custodians for the area is noted on the plaque. Their link to the area was by continuous association through their great-great-grandparents, Moonyel and Kunyiath. The Bodneys camped in the area as children, and continued to fish for crab, cobbler and mullet throughout their lives.

Although a natural feature, the peninsula was significantly modified during the construction of the Kwinana Freeway in 1950s. The area covered approximately one and a half kilometres of foreshore and extended 150 metres into the bushland to the east of Melville Water. Today the foreshore reserve in this area is called '*Milyu*' which is an Aboriginal but not Nyungar word for samphire.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BOUNDARY ROAD ★

Reference Map location: J 10

The former name of the road now known as 'McKay Street', identified as such in a 1952 street directory.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

BOURKE STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street.

The name is possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. Names within this theme include George, King, Oxford and Pitt Streets (Sydney), and Bourke and Collins Streets (Melbourne). Other street names in this subdivision include Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, and Market Streets.

Public Road No. 6689.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BOWMAN STREET

Reference Map location: A 3

Named by Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after the Accountant, Mr **BOWMAN**, at the firm of Joseph Charles, which was an early real estate firm active in the area. Public Road No. 1330.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

BRADSHAW CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 11

Name associated with the *HMS 'Challenger'*, the ship captained by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle**,** GCB) which arrived in the Colony in May 1829. Further details of officer Bradshaw are not known. The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BRADSHAW / CONOCHIE RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 11

Named for its surrounding streets, the Bradshaw / Conochie Reserve comprises approximately 1.25 ha of land in Manning. 'A' Class Reserve 24329 of Canning Location 1928.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BRANDON STREET

Reference Map location: F 3

Possibly named after the notable English **BRANDON** family who first emerged in the county of Suffolk, UK, where they held the manor and lands of Brandon in the village of Brandon from the fifteenth century.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

The portion of Brandon Street between Mill Point Road (Suburban Road) and Canning Highway (Fremantle Road) was formerly called 'Oxford Street'.

Public Road No. 7860.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BRIGHT STREET

Reference Map location: G 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

BRIGHTON ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: D 3

The name given to an early subdivision estate on Mill Point in 1885, by land developer, Arthur Bridge Wright. This was part of South Perth's first land boom, which sold at the speculative price of £150 *($300)* per acre. The name was part of a marketing strategy, copying well-known names in Melbourne and Sydney - it adjoined the South Perth town site known as 'Saint Kilda'. The Brighton Estate site was formerly part of market gardens owned by WD Pusey.

(Sources: City records; Florey; Crowley.)

BRITTAIN STREET

Reference Map location: D 7

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

BROAD STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street. Road names used in this subdivision were Bourke, Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, Collins, George, King, Market, Oxford, and Pitt Streets. Part of the road has been closed and forms part of Morris Mundy Reserve.

Public Road No. 6686.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BROOKLYN ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: E 4

One of the early subdivisions of South Perth, within Swan Location 308 which is generally bounded by Sandgate Street, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. The subdivision and sales were handled by Wesley Maley & Co in the 1890s.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

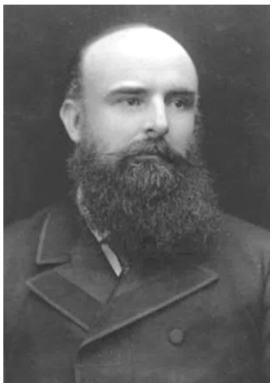
BROOKSIDE AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 2

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

BROOME STREET

Reference Map location: F 4



Sir Frederick Napier Broome KCMG

Probably named after Sir Frederick Napier **BROOME** KCMG (18.11.1842 - 26.11.1896), farmer, writer/poet, journalist and the last Governor of the Swan River Colony (1883- 1889) prior to self government being achieved in 1890. John Forrest became the State's first Premier (1890-1901).

Born in Canada, Broome was educated in Shropshire, England. In 1857 he migrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, where he engaged in farming. On 21.6.1865 he married Lady Mary Anne Barker. The Broomes' sheep station failed in 1868 after a disastrous snowstorm and flood. They returned to London, and both turned to writing as a career.

In 1875 Broome was nominated Colonial Secretary in Natal; and from 1878 he served as Colonial Secretary, Acting Administrator and Lieutenant-Governor in Mauritius. He was appointed Governor of Western Australia in 1883. He arrived in the colony at an important time, a few years before several gold discoveries which greatly improved the economy and prospects of the colony.

In November 1884, Broome went to England to obtain the approval of the British government for a loan for public works, especially railways. The success of his mission enhanced his standing with the leading colonists; so did his knighthood. The growth of the colony made the existing form of government and its dependence on London, exceedingly difficult. In August 1884 Broome suggested to the Colonial Office that responsible government be established as soon as possible, convinced that the increasing population would enable the colony to pay its own way. This was confirmed by successive gold discoveries in the Kimberley, Yilgarn and Pilbara between 1885 and 1888. Broome supported self-government, provided that suitable protection was given to the Aboriginals and that the British government might at any time create a separate colony in the north of Western Australia; he also suggested a bicameral legislature. The Secretary of State in London agreed in principle. In December 1888, the colony voted to support the proposal and Broome was in a party sent to London to sponsor the move. In London they found much opposition to an unqualified grant of responsible government to Western Australia. However, the constitution bill received royal assent on 15.8.1890.

Despite Broome's success in attainment of responsible government, he was unable to work amicably with his chief colonial advisers. He was almost continuously in disagreement with Surveyor-General, (Sir) John Forrest, and Attorney-General, A. P. Hensman. The most sensational dispute was between Broome and Chief Justice Onslow, ending with Broome suspending Onslow from office; both parties were later admonished and Onslow reinstated, with an unsuccessful attempt in the House of Commons to have Broome recalled for his uncontrollable temper, incompetence and despotism. When Broome left Perth in December 1889, the colony had achieved significant economic and

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

political progress: the northern pastoral industry was flourishing; three major railways to the north, east and south of the capital were under construction; and the colony was benefiting from the gold boom. Both Broome and his wife took great interest in colonial affairs, touring the rural districts and promoting charitable and philanthropic movements.

Most of Swan Location 39 was acquired by Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, in 1892. The subdivision of the land from Broome Street through to George Street includes the names Bourke, Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, Collins, George, King, Market, Oxford, and Pitt Streets. Public Road No. 6681.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://www.wanowandthen.com/Photo-bio-gallery.html ; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A030230b.htm)

BRUCE CLOSE

Reference Map location: E 9

A small private street entering Collier Park Retirement Village, named for its proximity to **BRUCE** Street.

(Source: City records.)

BRUCE STREET

Reference Map location: E 9

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

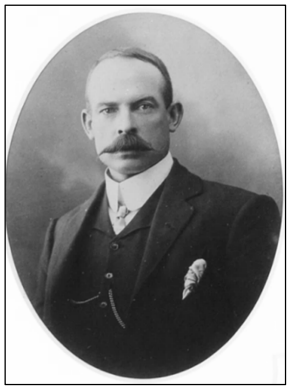
BRUNING ROAD

Reference Map location: E 9

Named for B D **BRUNING,** Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1906-1912. He joined the Army in 1914, as did Cr Robert Butler (1911-1917, 1919-1921) and the Assistant Town Clerk, James Stiles. The road was named on 14.7.1948.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)



B D Bruning, 1906.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BULWER TERRACE ★

Reference Map location: A 1

Named after Sir Edward George **BULWER** Lytton, first Baron Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies 1858 - 1859.

The name applied to the length of street extending northwards down the centre of the peninsula from the junction with Labouchere Road to the end of Mill Point. A plan dated 1894 shows Bulwer Terrace as being the peninsula's only named street north of Judd Street. In the Government Gazette of 22.5.1903, Bulwer Terrace, along with Elvire Street, was renamed 'Suburban Road', and on 29.8.1947 Suburban Road was renamed 'Mill Point Road'

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Kelsall, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee.)

BUNDERRA CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*stars*' (collectively).

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

BUNEENBORO ★

Reference Map location: D 1

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for Perth Water. This was an important site for the local people.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records;Davey and Emmett; 'Western Mail'.)

BURCH STREET

Reference Map location: D 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 9856.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

BURNETT ROAD

Reference Map location: F 10

Named on 14.7.1948, probably after William M **BURNETT,** FFIA (possibly correctly spelled 'BURNET'), auditor for Council from about 1902-16. All of the names of roads in Manning were approved for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)



William M. Burnett, 1906.

BURNETT, GEORGE (PARK)

See *'George Burnett Park'*.

BURVILL COURT

Reference Map location: G 6

A street in the portion of 'Technology Park' within the City of South Perth. The name was approved on 8.2.1999.

George Henry **BURVILL** (1908 – 1992) served with the Western Australian Department of Agriculture for 44 years from 1927 to 1971. During most of that time he was the State's leading authority on soil conservation. His work resulted in the development of millions of hectares of light land in Western Australia and provided a basis for planning the Ord River irrigation project. He was one of the first to recognise and seek answers to the problem of salinisation in wheatlands. In retirement, he edited and wrote a large portion of what is still the leading work on the history of Western Australian agriculture. He was an internationally respected agricultural scientist.



George Henry Burvill. *(Photograph reproduced with kind permission of the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia.)*

Burvill was awarded fellowship in 1961 for his contributions to agricultural science. His book *"Agriculture in WA – 150 Years of development and Achievement 1829 - 1979",* was recognised in the State's sesquicentenary celebrations. He was inducted in the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia 'Hall of Fame' in 2004.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://www.raswa.org.au/agricultural-hall-of-fame/2004/burvill-george-henry.aspx .)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

C

Cabra to **Cygnus**

CABRA PLACE

Reference Map location: H 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after **CABRA**, meaning "Thicket", which lies on the north side of Dublin. It was the home of the Segrave family who lived in Cabra House in the 1700s. They also owned some of the land nearby on which *Aras An Uachtaran* (the Presidential mansion in Phoenix Park, Dublin) is built. A well known Cabra resident was Lord Norbury, the "hanging judge", former Member of Parliament for Tralee.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.dublin.local.ie/content/13985.shtml/cabra/about_ireland)

CALE STREET

Reference Map location: C 8

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 6669.

(Source: City records.)

CALLAN PLACE

Reference Map location: I 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **CALLAN,** which is in County Kilkenny, Eire. Edmund Rice, founder of the Christian Brothers, was born on a farm near here, in 1762. Although a successful businessman in Waterford, Ireland, Rice turned to helping the ragged, disorderly, uncared-for boys who gathered around the timber stacks on the docks. He then decided to sell his business and spend all of his money and time helping the poor, eventually founding the Christian Brothers. Many other well known people called Callan home, including the Candler family, who first made Coca Cola.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.kilkennyaccommodation.com/rice.htm)

CAMPBELL AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 5

See '*Campbell Street*'. Public Road No. 9794.

(Source: City records.)

CAMPBELL STREET

Reference Map location: F 5



I C Campbell, 1925.

Named for Ivan Clifford **CAMPBELL** (13/07/1880 - 27/10/1949), Chairman South Perth Roads Board from 1926-1928 and Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1925-26.

Campbell served in the 5th Western Australian Mounted Infantry during the Boer War, reaching the rank of Sergeant in January 1902. He was awarded the King's South Africa Medal with clasps 1901 and 1902.

After the Boer War, Campbell married Georgina Smith, in Kalgoorlie, on 4.9.1905. He worked as an estate agent and auctioneer in Kalgoorlie, Moora and Perth, WA. He was active in local government and amateur theatre.

Public Road No. 6703.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; http://www.bwm.org.au/site/Ivan_Campbell.asp; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

CANAVAN CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 9

Name associated with someone aboard the *HMS 'Challenger'*, the ship captained by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle**,** GCB) which arrived in the Colony in May 1829. Further details of the marine are not known.

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

CANAVAN CRESCENT RESERVE

Reference Map location: E 9

The Canavan Crescent Reserve comprises approximately 4,470 m² between Canavan Crescent and Henley Street, Como. It contains the McDougall Park Community Kindergarten. Reserve 24332 in Canning Location 1302.

(Source: City records.)

CANNING BRIDGE

Reference Map location: B 10

Named for the **CANNING** River that it spans. The first bridge in this location was built in 1849 as a wooden toll bridge at the mouth of the Canning River, by Solomon Cook, an American engineer living in Perth. The bridge was 158 metres long and 3.6 metres wide, and replaced the former horse-drawn ferry crossing at a narrow point then known as 'Hell's Gate'. It was the first bridge of such dimensions to be built in the colony, and it fixed the alignment of the current Canning Highway. The bridge appears on a map dated 1909, labelled as the 'Lower Canning Bridge', indicating that there was another bridge across the Canning River further upstream. The map indicates that the 'Lower Canning Bridge' was then under the control of the Melville Road Board. Construction of the Canning Bridge in combination with the Causeway, replaced the need for a bridge at the Narrows for over a hundred years.

The Canning Bridge has been repaired and replaced a number of times over the years - in 1849, 1867, 1908, 1939, 1958. The Canning Bridge that was completed in 1939 has been repaired for continuing use into the 21st century. It accommodates east-bound traffic. This bridge is a pile driven timber construction 175 metres long with twenty-four 6 metre spans. The vehicular width allows for five lanes of traffic with a pedestrian and cycle way on the north side.

A duplicate bridge was constructed in 1958 to accommodate west-bound traffic, doubling capacity. It has an overall length of 144.6 metres, a width of 13.69 metres and a clearance above normal water level of 6.0 metres. It consists of 22 spans, typically 6.1 metres apart, aside from the navigational span which is 12.2 metres wide. Each span typically has 13 stringers of jarrah and wandoo. The bridge is supported on timber piles, typically 8 per span except for the navigational span which has 12 piles. The deck has 3 traffic lanes and a footpath. There is a former fishing platform on this structure which is now designated as a maintenance platform.

The Canning Bridge is one of the few substantial timber bridges that comprises two adjacent structures built at different times. The original 1849 bridge was part of the first road link between Perth and the port of Fremantle.

The Canning Bridge became the site of a major transport node when a bus station was constructed on the Como side of the bridge. After a few years, it was supplemented by a railway station, one of the first three stations built on the Perth-Mandurah line in 2006, when the station was converted into a bus and train interchange station.

(Sources: City records; City's Municipal Heritage Inventory; Crowley; Public Transport Authority newsletter 'On Track'; 'Western Mail'.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

CANNING HIGHWAY

Reference Map location: G 3

The name of the street formerly known throughout its length in previous years as *Canning Road* (from the southern approach of the Fremantle Traffic Bridge to the Applecross Wireless Station), *Perth-Fremantle Road* (from the Applecross Wireless Station to the lower Canning Bridge), *'Lower Canning Bridge Road'* (from the Lower Canning Bridge to South Terrace) and *'Fremantle Road'* (from the lower Canning Bridge to Albany Road). The name of the entire length of road was changed at the request of various local authorities and the new name was eventually published in the Government Gazette dated 26.11.1937.



View of Canning Highway from South Terrace looking north towards the causeway. 1910.

Named after the **CANNING** River which it crosses. The road is known to have been in use as early as March 1849 when a ferry service was begun at the place where Canning Bridge now stands.

Public Road No. 124 and 6690. See *'Canning River'*.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

CANNING PARADE

Reference Map location: C 11

The original 'Canning Parade' (Public Road No. 8288) ran along the foreshore south of Canning Bridge. It was later absorbed into Kwinana Freeway road works. The new 'Canning Parade' (Public Road No. 9800) occupies land originally created as a right-of-way. It was created as Canning Parade when the road works for the freeway absorbed the original road and the lots which used to front it, receiving final approval for the use of the name in 1979. Gazetted on 29.8.1980. See *'Canning Highway'*.

The word 'parade' derives from the French word, meaning a public square or place where people can stroll in public in an ostentacious way; a promenade.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/parade.)

CANNING RIVER

Reference Map location: B 12



George Canning.

In March 1827, a small reconnaissance expedition lead by Captain James Stirling explored the Canning River. The river was named by Stirling after George **CANNING**, the influential and controversial British statesman and politician who served as Foreign Secretary and was briefly Prime Minister from 12.4.1827 to 8.8.1827. He died in office.

The 1827 expedition up the Canning was undertaken by Lieutenant Peter Belches, an officer of Captain Stirling's ship, the HMS 'Success', followed the river for 30 miles upstream and discovered that it was not an outlet directly to the sea, as had been supposed by the French, who had named it Entrée Moreau, but a freshwater river.

The Canning River borders the City of South Perth on the southern side, south and east of the Canning Bridge.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the mouth of the Canning River is '*Wagoorjup*', meaning 'place of the Waugal'. The river itself is called '*Dyarlgarro*'.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; www.victorianweb.org/history/pms/canning.html ; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/SRT/publications/landscape/precincts; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Canning)

CANNING ROAD ★

Reference Map location: G 3

A former name of the street known through the years as *Lower Canning Bridge Road, Fremantle Road, Lower Canning Road* and Canning *Road,* before being given its present name of Canning Highway in 1937.

(Sources: City records.)

CANNING ROAD DISTRICT ★

Reference Map location: E 10

A local government area including land which is now within the eastern and southern portions of the City of South Perth. It was created in 1871 in response to the growing development of the land east and south of the river. Part of this area was included into the South Perth Road Board in 1898; the areas of Manning Park, Mount Henry and Salter Point were annexed into South Perth in 1955.

(Source: City records.)

CAREY STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street. Road names used in this subdivision were Bourke, Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, Collins, George, King, Market, Oxford, and Pitt Streets.

Public Road No. 6685.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CARLOW CIRCLE

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **CARLOW,** which is in County Carlow, Eire. The origin of the name Carlow (*Ceatharlach*) is probably derived from an Irish word meaning 'four lakes', due to the overflowing of the rivers Barrow and Burrin, forming a large swamp. The area contains many Pre-Christian tomb monuments or *dolmens*, communal burial grounds used in the Neolithic period around 3300-2900 BC. Later, the invading Normans built over 150 castles in the area. Some ruins remain in this ancient town.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.carlow.local.ie/)

CARR STREET

Reference Map location: D 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6740.

(Source: City records.)

CARRICK WAY

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **CARRICK**-on-Suir (Rock of the Suir), which is in County Tipperary, Eire. The history of the town starts before the year 823 AD, when the invading Norsemen settled in the region and built walled settlements. By the 10th century they began to regard Ireland as their home. Carrick's famous four towered castle was built in the 1400s. Two of the towers are now to be seen incorporated into the unique Elizabethan Manor House built by Black Tom Butler, 10th Earl of Ormonde, around 1560. In the year 1670 the Butlers set up a woollen industry and built many homes for their weavers. This industry flourished for many years.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.iol.ie/~tortoise/)

CARRINGTON STREET ★

Reference Map location: C 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

'Carrington' was the former name of the portion of the street now known as Hensman Street extending east of Sandgate Street, and dedicated in the Government Gazette dated 16.3.1923. The name 'Hensman already applied to the street west of Sandgate Street. The change of name to Hensman Street for the eastern portion was declared in the Government Gazette dated 13.12.1946.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace.

In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets,

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including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CASHEL WAY

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish name **CASHEL**, which is in County Tipperary, Eire. The name is an Anglicised version of the Irish name *Caiseal*, meaning fortress. The Rock of Cashel is a large mound of limestone outside the town, chosen as a power base in the 4th century by the *Eoghanachta* clan who had migrated from Wales. They eventually conquered much of the Munster region and became kings of the region. A church was built on the mound after their leader was converted to Christianity by Saint Patrick. The area was eventually conquered by Brian Boru of the O'Brien clan. On the mound now stands a 12th century chapel, a roofless abbey and numerous fortifications.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; www.historic.irishcastles.com/rockofcashel.htm)

CASSEY STREET

Reference Map location: C 9

Named for Charles **CASSEY**, who was a well-known Como beachfront entrepreneur in the 1920s, offering accommodation, caravan park, a dance-hall and tearooms for use by beach goers. In 1938 the Road Board issued an order to close Cassey's Boarding Houses as some of the units were in a state of decline with considerable termite damage - however, a demolition order was not served until 23.1.1942. In the post-war years when there was a shortage of housing, the Road Board allowed people to live in caravans on their land for six months until housing could be built. During this period, Cassey's Caravan Park in Ednah Street, Como, was fully occupied.

During other more affluent periods, the caravan park formed part of the Como holiday resort area, characterised, by Como beach and jetty, the Pagoda Ballroom, and Cygnet Theatre.

This street was formerly known as 'Bickley Street West', which extended between Canning Highway and Melville Parade. The new name was gazetted on 27.6.1997 after Council had consulted with all of the affected residents prior to requesting the Geographic Names Committee to change the name. The change was requested at the urging of some residents who had experienced some inconvenience arising from 'Bickley' street being split into 3 separate parts - Bickley Street West, Bickley Street and Bickley Crescent.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

CENTENARY AVENUE

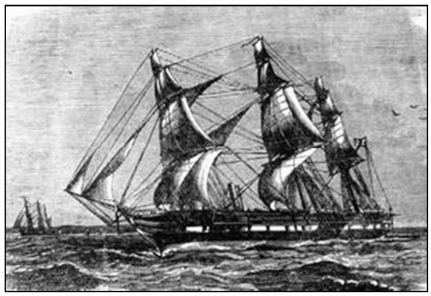
Reference Map location: J 11

Named in honour of the **CENTENARY** of European settlement in Perth (originally the Swan River Colony), 1829 to 1929.

(Source: City records.)

CHALLENGER AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 11



HMS Challenger, 1874.

Named after the frigate HMS '***CHALLENGER'***, a 26 gun ship of about 600 tons, which arrived at the coast on 25.4.1829. The crew explored the area along the Canning and Swan Rivers. Led by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle GCB), the *Challenger* guarded the west coast of New Holland after it was claimed by Fremantle on behalf of King George IV. Following several French expeditions to the continent during 1820s, Captain Fremantle was required to claim the rest of the continent beyond the settled areas of NSW. He was relieved by the merchant ship *'Parmelia'*, which brought the first settlers to the Swan River Colony later in 1829, under Captain Stirling. On arrival, the '*Parmelia*' founded on rocks off the coast of Garden Island. The '*Challenger*' stood by and some of the passengers were ferried from the '*Parmelia*' to the '*Challenger*' until the former floated free from the rocks. Fremantle's diary covering the event complained that his cabin *was "a complete pig sty, full of Women and Children squalling and making a dirt."*.

One of several streets in the locality named after early explorers' ships, including Batavia, Challenger, Parmelia, Roebuck, Success (see *entries for these names).*

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names associated with this ship used within the Manning Estate in 1949. Other names within this theme include Bradshaw, Canavan, Challenger, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Isabella, Marsh, and Parsons (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Challenger_expedition.)

CHALLENGER RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 11

Named for an adjoining street, the Challenger Reserve comprises approximately 9.0 ha of reserve and sporting facilities in Salter Point. Pt. 'A' Class Reserve 24329 of Canning Location 1300.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

CHARLES STREET

Reference Map location: A 3

Named by Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after fellow land agent Joseph **CHARLES** who was responsible for much of the early (1890s) real estate boom in South Perth. He had operated the Perth Land and Agency Company.

Charles first arrived in Perth in 1890 from New South Wales. He also instituted the first ferry service between South Perth and Perth (1897), having brought the ferry, *"Duchess",* over from Lake Wendourie in Victoria. He had keen interests in horse racing, and launched the WA Tattersalls in 1898. Charles joined the Perth City Council in 1900, and was the first Mayor of South Perth when it became a Municipality in 1902. Despite being elected as Mayor, he resigned in November that year when he was successfully elected as Councillor to Perth City Council. His son, Gerald Joseph Charles (born 1893), was also a successful real-estate speculator.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 1331.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

CHICA COURT

Reference Map location: H 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*small*'.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CHURCH LANE ★

Reference Map location: D 11

The name of a short street which formerly existed behind the Saint Pius X Catholic **CHURCH** in Paterson Street, Manning.

The road was officially closed and absorbed into surrounding church land-holdings.

(Sources: City records.)

CITY VIEW ESTATE ★

The name of one of the first estates of Kensington to be subdivided in 1898 and sold as part of South Perth. Blocks with city views sold for around £5 *($10)* each in June 1900.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

CLARE PROMENADE ★

Reference Map location: C 12

Name originally considered for use in 1999 for street name in subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site, but not finally approved by the Geographic Names Committee. The name commemorated Mr A E **CLARE**, Principal Architect of the (then) Public Works Department.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records.)

CLARENCE STREET

Reference Map location: C 3



Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence. 1891.

Possibly named for Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of **CLARENCE** and Avondale (8.1.1864 – 14.1.1892), who was the eldest son of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), and the grandson of the then reigning British monarch, Queen Victoria. From the time of his birth, he was second in the line of succession to the British throne, but never became king because he died before his father and his grandmother, the Queen.

The name 'Clarence' Street was gazetted on 18.5.1906. One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. In 1886, Matthew Gibney, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, acquired all of the land bounded by Suburban Road, Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street. The land was subdivided in 1902 and marketed under the name 'Royal Park Estate'. It included streets named after royals, such as Alexandra, Clarence, Hopetoun, King Edward and York.

Other street names that demonstrated British patriotism of the time, included Albert, Edinburgh, Kensington, King George, Queen, Victoria, Windsor (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Fraser; Geographic Names Committee; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_Albert_Victor,_Duke_of_Clarence_and_Avondale.)

CLAY STREET ★

Reference Map location: E 3

CLAY was a soldier who died while serving overseas in World War I. More information is welcomed regarding this soldier.

Name proposed by the Geographic Names Committee for a short street behind the former Chesterton Lodge, corner of Mill Point Road and Meadowvale Avenue, South Perth.

One of several names commemorating soldiers who died in war, including Abjornson, Clay, Pennington, Tandy *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

CLIFFE STREET

Reference Map location: F 4

Information is sought on the origin of the name 'Cliffe'.

The street was formerly known as 'Clifton Street'. Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street. Road names used in this subdivision were Bourke, Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, Collins, George, King, Market, Oxford, and Pitt Streets.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CLIFTON STREET ★

Reference Map location: F 4

The former name of the street now known as 'Cliffe Street'. Possibly named after the **CLIFTON** family who owned a large estate of 15 acres *(6 hectares)* in South Perth just '5 chains' *(300 metres)* from the causeway. In 1889 the estate was subdivided into 60 quarter-acre *(1,012 sq. metre)* housing lots while retaining the Clifton home on a 5 acre *(2 hectare)* parcel. Robert Cecil Clifton (1854 - 1931) was a son of the large family, who worked as head of a section of the (then) Lands and Surveys Department while building church organs as a hobby. Another son, Marshall Clifton, was a well-known architect who designed a number of prominent buildings in Perth, including some homes in South Perth.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

CLOISTER AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 11

Cloister Avenue in Manning was created on a 1934 subdivision by Florence Hall (formerly Florence Manning), the name being applied to the western portion of road, and later extended.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CLONMEL MEWS

Reference Map location: I 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **CLONMEL**, a medieval town, which is situated on the River Suir, with the Comeragh Mountains to the south and Slievenamon to the east. The Suir has been a major influence on the town's development, a fact reflected in the town crest showing a bridge across a river with three fish underneath. Although inhabited for about 5,000 years, few traces of prehistoric Clonmel survive. The name Clonmel derives from *'Cluain Meala'* the Meadow of Honey, which probably refers to the fertile soils of the area.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.clonmel.ie/heritage/106)

CLONTARF BAY

Reference Map location: I 11

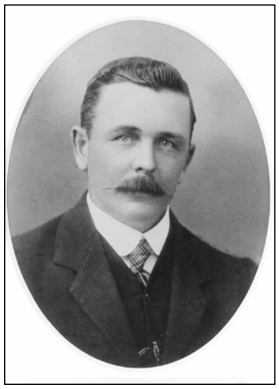
A bay in the Canning River which was named after the former nearby **CLONTARF** Boys' Home and farm. Clontarf was named by Brother Treacy after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

Named for the Irish town of **CLONTARF** which is on the east coast of Dublin, Ireland, and the site of the defeat of the Vikings by Brian Boroimhe. The name (the Plain of the Bull) derives from the rumbling noise which was made by the sea as it rolled over the sandbanks in the bay of Dublin. The Battle of Clontarf in 1014 was fought along the banks of the River Tolca. Stable government in Ireland was further interrupted by the arrival of the Normans. One of them, Adam de Pheope, erected the Castle of Clontarf, and it was here that King Henry II, as part of his penance for the murder of Saint Thomas a Beckett, established a priory of the Knights Templar. During the Civil War, Sir Charles Coote, the Puritan general, burned the village of Clontarf. In the days of the Fenians, a house, Kingscourt Mansion, was used as a refuge where the government afforded protection to informers, and became known as the 'Informers House'.

(Sources: City records; www.clontarfonline.com/about/history.php)

CLYDESDALE PARK

Reference Map location: D 9



A McA Clydesdale, 1911.

Named after Alexander McAllister **CLYDESDALE**, who served as Mayor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1914-1921 and Member from 1908-1914, 1932-1945.

The early settlers in this area between Coode Street and Brandon Street were the Tondut, Douglas, Lockyer and Rewell families. The first white settler to occupy the land now known as Clydesdale Park was Charles Francis Tondut, a French sailor who jumped ship in Albany in 1835 and later moved to South Perth. Tondut was the second person in WA to plant a vineyard and believed to be the first to have sold wine commercially. The lake in the park has been named for the Tondut family.

The land was purchased and named in 1918, during the time Clydesdale served in the office of Mayor. Previously, at the age of 21, he had been the youngest mayor in Australia when he held that position in the goldfields.

Clydesdale Park was the site of the stables of Clydesdale's South Perth Racecourse (later known as the Kensington Park Racecourse). All this area was leased by Alexander McAllister Clydesdale in 1890s.

Under the leadership of Clydesdale as Mayor, the Council successfully fought the movement of the Greater Perth Scheme to amalgamate the inner city authorities into one large municipal area.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

This action was affirmed by residents at a referendum in September 1917, with a vote of "NO" : 441 and "YES" : 340. By this time, Victoria Park, Leederville and North Perth had already been absorbed into the greater Perth area.

In 1922 Clydesdale relinquished his role in local government politics when he was elected as the Labor member for Canning in the Legislative Assembly. In 1936, during a debate on the bridging of the river and inspired by the 1934 Mersey Tunnel in the UK, Clydesdale suggested a tunnel rather than a bridge at the Narrows, in order to preserve the beauty of the location, while providing people with better communication. However, in 1938 he helped convince the South Perth Road Board to support the filling in of Miller's Pool in preparation for a future possible bridge linking South Perth with Perth City. Alex Clydesdale died in 1947 after a long and very active public life.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Florey; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

CLYDESDALE STREET

Reference Map location: D 10

Named after Alexander McAllister **CLYDESDALE**, Mayor 1917-1921, despite being well removed geographically from the park of the same name (see *'Clydesdale Park'*).

Public Road No. 6643.

(Source: City records.)

COLLIER ★

Reference Map location: F 6

The area of eastern Como containing the 'Avenues' formerly known as 'Collier'. Named after Phillip **COLLIER,** MLA, Labor Member of the Legislative Assembly for Boulder from 1905 to 1948, and twice Premier of Western Australia 1924 - 1930 and 1933 - 1936. This part of the City once formed part of the former Collier Pine Plantation which covered an extensive area.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

COLLIER COURT ★

Reference Map location: F 8

A former short cul-de-sac named for its proximity to the **COLLIER** Pine Plantation, which ran westwards from Murray Street. Now absorbed into the newer road named 'McNabb Loop'.

(Source: City records.)

COLLIER GARDENS ★

Reference Map location: G 9

The unofficial marketing name given to a large portion of Karawara which was redeveloped in 1997. As part of this subdivision, many of the former blocks of 3-storey flats were replaced with Single House lots, replacing the Radburn design for that area. See *'Collier'*.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

COLLIER PARK GOLF COURSE

Reference Map location: H 7

See *'Collier'*.

The Collier Park Golf Course comprises approximately 90.2135 ha of land bounded by Jackson Road, Murray Street, Hayman Road and Kent Street, in Como. The Collier Park Golf Course was opened in April 1984 by the Hon J G Burnett OBE JP (then Mayor). Collier Park is divided into the following courses: The 'Pines' takes its name from the former Collier Pine Plantation. The 'Island' takes its name from its Island structures. The 'Lake' features a testing par 3 over a lake. The course also features a driving range, putting and chipping greens.

(Source: City records.)

COLLIER PINE PLANTATION ★

Named after Phillip **COLLIER,** MLA, Labor Member of the Legislative Assembly for Boulder from 1905 to 1948, and twice Premier of Western Australia 1924 - 1930 and 1933 - 1936.



Philip Collier MLA.

The Collier Pine Plantation of some 900 acres *(365 hectares)* of *Pinus pinaster*, was established in 1926, 338 acres *(137 hectares)* being planted prior to 1932, a further 120 acres *(48.5 hectares)* in 1932 and the remainder in later years. It originally occupied the area bounded by Thelma Street in the north, Morrison Street, Bruce Street and Goss Avenue in the west, Manning Road in the south, and Jarrah Road and Marquis Street to the east. It was destined for cutting out in the 1960s, after which the land was to be used for public purposes, largely educational and institutional. Cutting took place progressively until by 1990s there were few pockets remaining.

Even by 1962, the original area had been reduced to 600 acres *(243 hectares)* by the approval of State Government development, such as the Ngal-A Mothercraft Centre (August 1959), followed closely by Bentley High School, the Methodist 'Rowethorpe' retirement village and Swan Cottage Homes for the Aged, WAIT (270 acres [*110 hectares]*), Como High School (1968), State Housing (Karawara), and the Forestry and Agriculture Departments. Later uses of the land included Bentley Technical College, Longmore Remand Home (1963), Collier Park Golf Course (1980s), Penrhos College (1971) and Bentley Technology Park. Remnants of the old pine plantation can be seen dotted throughout the Penrhos College, Collier Village, Curtin University Campus sites and others in the area. Prior to the establishment of the Pine Plantation in 1926, the land appears on a 1909 map as being a B Class Reserve 5988 of about 575 acres *(234 hectares)* for 'Park Lands South Perth', and includes a Rifle Range (NRA) identified as Reserve 8106. Adjoining to the east, was an area identified as 'Park Lands Victoria Park' being B Class Reserve 5987 of about 575 acres *(234 hectares)*.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Collier.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

COLLIER PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: F 6

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 6. The precinct was named for its location in relation to the former Collier Pine Plantation, and covered the area generally bounded by South Terrace and George Street to the north, the City boundary to the east, Thelma Street to the south and Canning Highway to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

COLLIER RESERVE

Reference Map location: G 7

Collier Reserve comprises approximately 2.9 ha of land in Thelma Street between Collins Oval and the City of South Perth Operations Centre. Reserve No. 26820 of Canning Location 3815. See *'Collier'*.

(Source: City records.)

COLLINS OVAL

Reference Map location: F 7

Collins Oval comprises approximately 5.0 ha of land in Thelma Street, Como, to the north of the Collier Park Golf Course.

Canning Location 3814.

(Source: City records.)

COLLINS STREET

Reference Map location: F 4

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street.

The name is possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. Names within this theme include George, King, Oxford and Pitt Streets (Sydney), and Bourke and Collins Streets (Melbourne). Other street names in this subdivision include Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, and Market Streets.

Public Road No. 6692.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

COMER RESERVE

Reference Map location: C 6

Refer also to *'Comer Street'*. Originally referred to as 'Como Reserve', this land was given to the Municipal Council by the proprietor of the 'Como Estate' in return for the paving of Comer Street with oyster shell between the river and Canning Road. In this regard, other Council records indicate that Council purchased areas of land now comprising the reserve, being 4 acres 3 roods 16 perches *(1.9627 hectares)*

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in 1911, and 2 roods 39 perches *(0.3010 hecatres)* in 1929, for $5,000 and $1,000, respectively. Currently a grassed sports reserve, it was originally a sandy paddock on which the Council provided facilities for bathers, picnickers and campers visiting the nearby popular Como beach.

The current Reserve comprises 10 lots, each of slightly larger than a 'half acre', originally forming part of the subdivision of Swan Location 40 approved on 27.8.1906. On 26.4.1911, 9 of the lots (35, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50) were acquired by the Municipality of South Perth from the Como Estate Company under an arrangement negotiated in 1910 to expedite road construction for the Como Estate. In a letter dated 22.10.1913, the Town Clerk, Ray Cargeeg, confirms that the Como Reserve was *"gifted to Council in exchange for £800 in road making to give access to the Como Estate"*. The 9 lots had a combined rated value of £270 in 1909-10 and their value at the time of the gifting to the Council would have been around £300. The £800 road making project was completed by January 1911 with the principal work being to construct Comer Street to provide a link to Como Beach from the Perth-Fremantle Road. Sections of Coode Street and Labouchere Road to their intersections with Comer Street were also constructed. This resulted in made roads linking Como to the more frequent ferry services to the Coode Street Jetty and Mends Street Jetty. The Council promoted the new roads by holding a Children's Day at Como Beach on the 30.1.1911 public holiday. Vans and lorries were used to transport 200 children from Mends Street to the Como Reserve with their parents arriving by an *"efficient motor car service from the Mends Street Jetty"*. The Council spent a further £1000 in 1913 to upgrade other roads in the Como Estate but this was not part of the gifting arrangement. The October 1913 letter goes on to state that up to 2,000 people a day visited Como Beach in 1912 and that at the time, *"fifty campers were living on the Reserve"*. The availability of scheme water in 1913 had also enabled over 200 ornamental trees to be planted across the Reserve. A final "half acre" lot was purchased in 1929 to bring the Reserve to its current size of 2.2637 hectares.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Fitzhardinge; Florey.)

COMER STREET

Reference Map location: C 6

Named after the **COMER** family. Swan Location 40 was held from 1885 to 1916 by four Comer brothers, the grandsons of the original owner, Hugh McDonald. The title, up to 1916, was in the name of Edmund Hugh Comer. He held one-quarter share with his brothers Leonard Charles Comer, Donald Joseph Comer and James Henry Comer. Edmund Hugh Comer is listed on the title (Vol 36 Folio 172) as a farmer of Spreydon near Christchurch, New Zealand. George Leake, Mark Gardner and Fred Feely held equity in the property from time to time but the title remained with Edmund Hugh Comer. The 1906/07 South Perth Rate Book shows Edmund Comer holding land in the newly subdivided area of Swan Location 40 on the river side of Fremantle Road to the value of £3,500 as well as holding all the vacant land on the east side of the Fremantle Road to the value of £4,000. Edmund Hugh Comer died on 20.9.1916 at Wharetoa in New Zealand.

The property had Swan River frontage, and was bisected by Fremantle Road, later to be renamed Canning Highway. The western portion of Swan Location 40 was the first portion of Como to be developed. It was then a 533 acre *(54 hectare)* property, fronting Melville Water, immediately to the south of the South Perth townsite, generally bounded by the river, South Terrace, Blamey Place and Thelma Street. It had originally been granted to Comer's grandfather, Hugh MacDonald on 22.7.1834.

In 1903, Comer sold a major interest in Swan Location 40 to Mark Gardner, but at the same time retained a large number of lots after subdivision. In 1907 the property was divided into two parts at Fremantle Road. The section west of the Fremantle Road (248 acres *[100 hectares]* on title 386/171) became the subject of intensive urban subdivision after it was approved on 27.8.1906. It comprised 392 lots, each approximately ½ an acre *(2,000 sq.m)* in size. The subdivision extended Labouchere Road, Melville Parade and Coode Street, and created Gardner, Comer, Eric, Preston, Ednah, Thelma, Hazel, Mary and McDonald Streets. These names are connected to the Gardner family. Comer borrowed

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

£1,500 *($3,000)* from the National Bank to undertake his subdivision. The sale of the 392 lots began very slowly, the only lots sold in 1907 being lots 69, 70, 75 and 76 on the corner of Melville Parade, Preston Street and Mary Street, to Florence Edgecumbe in January 1907. Most of the lots were sold in the 1909 to 1912 period. The 1906/07 South Perth Rate Book shows Edmund Comer holding land in the newly subdivided area of Swan Location 40 on the river side of Fremantle Road to the value of £3,500 *($7,000)*; as well as holding all the vacant land on the east side of Fremantle Road to the value of £4,000 *($8,000)*. It appears that he took his £8,000 *($16,000)* for the 1903 purchase in land rather than in cash. Comer died on 20.9.1916 in Wharetoa, New Zealand, and the executor of his estate continued to sell lots in the estate until around 1930.

The eastern portion of Swan Location 40 (270 acres *[109 hectares]* on title 386/172) remained unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Comer Street was one of the key access roads to Como Beach, and paved by the Council in shell when the surrounding area was subdivided.

Public Road No. 8331.

The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Fitzhardinge; Geographic Names Committee.)

COMO

Reference Map location: E 7

The origin of the name of this suburb is uncertain. The earliest known reference to the name 'Como' is in the Colonial Goldfields Gazette of 20.1.1898, and appears in rate books dating to 1899 as being newly included within the South Perth Road Board. The name is thought to be a corruption of the name of the first land owner, Hugh Comer who acquired the land by succession in 1891, and the name was first used in connection with 'Como Beach' and the land adjacent to Melville Water. Later, it was also applied to the Como Estate, Como Beach Estate, Como Vale Parklands Estate. Alternatively, with this part of the Swan River having the appearance of a wide lake, this river-side area could have been named after the Italian Lake **COMO**, reminiscent of the appearance of that lake-side area.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

COMO BEACH

Reference Map location: B 6

Como Beach became very popular for day trips and camping after 1907, when the jetty was built. It was declared a public beach in 30.1.1911. The Aboriginal name for this area was 'Gooyagarup'.

(Sources: City records.)

COMO BEACH ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 7

The development of the Como Beach Estate was used as the substantive investment to launch a new London registered company, the Perth Land Corporation Limited. The company was registered by

Dale and Co of 74 Cornhill Street, London. The new company was to have paid up capital of £100,000 *($200,000)* in £1 *($2)* shares. It is almost certain that the name Como Beach Estate was approved for

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

use in floating the UK based company, by the Perth Land Corporation's advisory board which consisted of George Leake MLA, Walter James MLA and the promoter of the Perth Tramway, Charles Preston Dickinson. The name would have been chosen for the purpose of attracting British investment.

The estate is contained in Swan Location 41, the area bounded by the river, Thelma and Saunders Streets and Canning Highway. George Leake was a part owner of this land in 1901 and the property was part of his estate on his death in 1902. It was subdivided in February 1911.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

COMO BEACH PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: C 7

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 8. The precinct was named for its location in relation to Como beach, and covered the triangular area generally bounded by South Terrace to the north, Canning Highway to the east and the river to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

COMO ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 6

The first subdivision in Como, comprising Swan Location 40, taking place in 1905. The name 'Como' was in common usage by that time. The first half acre *(2,000 sq. metre)* blocks were sold for £10 *($20)*. Numerous other sections of Como were later subdivided and the land always sold quickly, soon acquiring the same prestige as South Perth.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

COMO PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: E 8

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 9. The precinct was named for its location in the centre of the suburb of Como, and covered the area generally bounded by Thelma Street to the north, Kent Street to the east, Jackson Road and Henley Street to the south and Canning Highway to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

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COMO VALE PARKLANDS ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 8

Swan Location 42, the area bounded by the river, Saunders and Henley Streets and Canning Highway, was subdivided in July 1913.

(Source: City records.)

CONDIL COURT

Reference Map location: G 9

A new street forming part of the redevelopment of Karawara known as Collier Gardens, which commenced in 1998. The street name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 30.4.1999. A cul-de-sac within Karawara, continuing to reflect the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*sheoak'*, a native tree formerly common in the area.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CONLON STREET

Reference Map location: J 10

Named after an early settler in the area. Conlon Street, McKay Street, Garvey Street and Keaney Place do not appear on a 1952 version of the street directory, and have therefore been created since that year.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).* Public Road No. 14858.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys; Geographic Names Committee.)

CONOCHIE CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 11

Named in honour of the late William Gladstone **CONOCHIE** (9.7.1897 – 28.9.1948), Architect and technical adviser to the former Workers' Homes Board.

The Workers' Homes Board (1912-19470) was later known as the State Housing Commission (1947-85), Homeswest (1985-1999), Ministry of Housing (1999-2001), Department of Housing and Works (2001-09), Department of Housing (2009-2015) and Housing Authority (2009 onwards).

One of a theme of names associated with the then State Housing Commission, in the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the Commission in 1949.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Housing Authority; Trove Digital Newspapers - The West Australian 1.10.1948; http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/aboutus/Centenary/Pages/default.aspx.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

COODE STREET

Reference Map location: D 5

One of the streets appearing on a map dated 1894. Named by J. Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after Sir John **COODE** (1816 - 1892), considered to be a distinguished harbour engineer of the 19th Century, who visited from Britain to advise the Government on the development of Fremantle Harbour as a main port for the region. In 1885 Coode examined the river mouth at Fremantle and in 1887 made two reports to the government on its use as a harbour. However, his plan for the harbour was rejected and the proposal of C Y O'Connor was eventually adopted.

Public Road No. 6642.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee.)

COODE STREET JETTY ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 4

One of the small estates that were subdivided and sold in the 1890s within the area generally bounded by Suburban (Mill Point) Road, Coode Street, South Terrace and Labouchere Road. This was part of the speculative expansion of South Perth, in expectation of a reliable crossing to Perth being established at the Narrows.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

COOLIDGE STREET

Reference Map location: D 9

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

COOLIDGE STREET RESERVE

Reference Map location: D 9

The reserve comprises an area of 3 acres 1 rood 11.1 perches *(1.3435 hectares)* bounded by Coolidge Street, Ley Street, Henley Street and Baldwin Street, gifted to the Council in 1932 for the purpose of a reserve. The reserve takes its name from the adjoining **COOLIDGE** Street.

(Source: City records.)

CORNHILL ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 4

One of the small estates that were subdivided and sold in the 1890s within the area generally bounded by Suburban (Mill Point) Road, Coode Street, South Terrace and Labouchere Road. This was part of the speculative expansion of South Perth, in expectation of a reliable crossing to Perth being established at the Narrows. This particular estate was advertised by estate agent Joseph Charles as being *"adjacent to the proposed Grammar School and Zoo".*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

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CORNISH CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 12

Named after a member of the former Workers' Homes Board – possibly for Reginald Henry **CORNISH**, clerk of the Board, who died in France from wounds received in action on 9.9.1916. The first Board was constituted on 17.2.1912 with the following members: Mr H F Johnston, Surveyor-General (chairman), Mr C P J A Leschen, manager of the Savings' Bank, and Mr W B Hardwick, chief draughtsman in the Government Architectural Department. World War I commenced just two years later and the Board had to suspend its work due to staff enlistments and shortage of materials and Government funding.

The Workers' Homes Board (1912-19470) was later known as the State Housing Commission (1947-85), Homeswest (1985-1999), Ministry of Housing (1999-2001), Department of Housing and Works (2001-09), Department of Housing (2009-2015) and Housing Authority (2009 onwards).

One of a theme of names associated with the then State Housing Commission, in the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Trove Digital Newspapers - The West Australian 19.2.1912; http://www.dhw.wa.gov.au/HousingDocuments/DOH_Main_Display_Web.pdf; http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/aboutus/Centenary/Pages/default.aspx.)

CORVUS PASS

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.



An Australian Raven commonly found around Perth.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.

This street is named for the Australian Raven *(**CORVUS** coronoides),* the largest Australian member of the genus *Corvus* and one of three Australian species commonly known as ravens. It has all-black plumage, beak and legs with a white iris, as do the other *Corvus* members in Australia and some species from the islands to the north. It is distinguished by its prominent throat hackles and grey bases of its black feathers. The Australian Raven is omnivorous and has adapted well to urban environments such as those surrounding Cygnia Cove where it has been observed.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

COURTHOPE STREET

Reference Map location: H 3

Named after the **COURTHOPE** family, who included:



The Courthope residence, 'Henley Cottage', c1873.

- **Edward Lane Courthope**, the Colony's Auditor-General and an early landowner of Swan Location 37 (registered in 1880). In 1873, Courthope purchased a solid stone house (which he named 'Henley Cottage' and 200 acres near the foreshore. This land was one of the first four properties to be registered under the Torrens Titles system under the Transfer of Land Act of 1874. When Courthope died, in 1897, the land was inherited by his wife Ann.
- **Ann Courthope** lived at Henley Cottage until her death in 1917. She left the property to her son, E B Courthope.
- **Edward Bryan Courthope** inherited the property in 1917 and retained the house until his death in 1932. The house fell into disrepair in the 1940s, and the land became part of the Manning dairy farm.

One of several names commemorating early local settlers, land owners or local families, including Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

CRAIGIE CRESCENT

Reference Map location: D 11

Named after the sailing ship *'Jane **CRAIGIE**'.*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CRAKE COURT

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.

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Spotless Crake *(Porzana tabuensis).*

This street is named for the Spotless **CRAKE** *(Porzana tabuensis)* is a species of bird in the rail family, *Rallidae*. Shy end elusive, this bird is seldom seen, although the place to look for them is in and around *Typha* dominated wetlands which is where they have been sighted at Cygnia Cove. Spotless crake are more often heard than seen and have a wide variety of calls which are usually heard at dawn and dusk. There are sharp 'pit-pit' calls, a single or repeated 'book' and a distinctive rolling 'purr' call like an alarm clock going off and gradually running down.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa *(see entries for these names)*.The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records.)

CRANA PLACE

Reference Map location: F 9

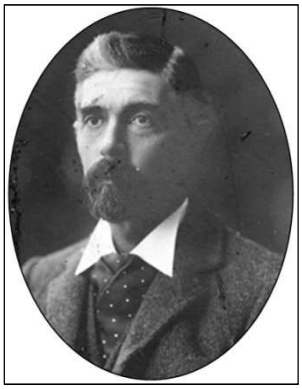
A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*welcome*'.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

CRAWSHAW CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 9



C R Crawshaw,1902.

Named in after C R **CRAWSHAW,** Member of the South Perth Road Board 1902 - 1903. Name within the Manning Estate suggested by the South Perth Road Board to honour former Mayors, Councillors and Town Clerks. Crawshaw was amongst the first Council of seven members to be elected after South Perth was created as a Municipality on 21.2.1902.

All of the names of roads in Manning were approved in for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949. One of several names commemorating forer Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

CREMORNE ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: A 3

Land owned and subdivided by Joseph Charles between Judd Street and Richardson Street on the western side of Mill Point. One of the early subdivisions near Mill Point in 1885, organised by land developer and auctioneer, Arthur Bridge Wright. It was intended to attract the more wealthy classes to South Perth. The name was part of a marketing strategy, copying well-known names in Melbourne and Sydney - other South Perth town sites include 'Saint Kilda' and 'Brighton'.

(Sources: City records; Florey.)

CROSSMAN PASS

Reference Map location: C 12

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for a person who made a bequest to the hospital in 1961.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City Records.)

CROWLEY VISTA

Reference Map location: C 12

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for a former Matron CROWLEY of the Hospital (1967-1973).

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Palassis Architects.)

CYGNIA COVE

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings

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created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands. The name 'Cygnia Cove' was selected by the developers to reflect the location of the estate on the Canning River. The area is popular with birdlife, and Black Swans' (***CYGNIA***) nesting grounds are to be established.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names).*

The names were endorsed by the Council on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records.)

CYGNUS PARADE

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.



The black swan (*Cygnus atratus*).

This street is named for the ***CYGNUS,*** the Latin term for the genus of the Swan family. Black Swans *(Cygnus atratus)* are found throughout Australia with the exception of Cape York Peninsula, but are generally associated with Western Australia. It also lives, or has been introduced, in other parts of the world, in contrast to the white swan which is more widely known in the northern hemisphere.

Black Swans are mostly black-feathered birds, with white flight feathers. The bill is bright red, with a pale bar and tip; and legs and feet are greyish-black. Cobs (males) are slightly larger than pens (females), with a longer and straighter bill. Cygnets (immature birds) are a greyish-brown with pale-edged feathers. Black Swans prefer larger salt, brackish or fresh waterways (such as Clontarf Bay adjacent to Cygnia Cove Estate) and permanent wetlands, requiring 40 m or more of clear water to take off and land. Outside of the breeding season, Black Swans travel quite large distances flying at night and resting during the day in the company of other swans.

The Black Swan is featured on the Western Australian flag, and is both the state bird and state emblem; it also appears in the Coat of Arms and is used in icons by some of the state's institutions. The Noongar People of the South-West of Australia refer to the Black Swan by various local names: *Kooldjak* along the West and South-West coast, *gooldjak* in the South East and sometimes referred to

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as *maali* in language schools. The Swan River is named after this bird – it originally named *Swarte Swaene-Revier* (Black Swan River) by Dutch explorer, Willem de Vlamingh in 1697.

The word 'parade' derives from the French word, meaning a public square or place where people can stroll in public in an ostentacious way; a promenade.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records; http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/parade; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_swan.)



★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

D — Dacelo to Dyson

DACELO VISTA

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.



The Kookaburra (dacelo novaeguineae).

This street is named for the 'laughing kookaburra' *(**DACELO** novaeguineae)*, which belongs to the family known as Forest Kingfishers. These birds are common and familiar throughout the coastal regions of mainland Australia, inhabiting woodlands, mangroves, paperbark forests, and tall open eucalypt forests. They forage mainly on the land, only occasionally capturing prey in the water, feeding on crustaceans, reptiles, insects and their larvae and, infrequently, fish. The birds perch on low exposed branches on the lookout for prey. Once prey is located, the Laughing Kookaburra swoops down and grasps it in its bill, returning to the perch to eat it.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records.)

DAISY CORUNNA PARK ★

Reference Map location: H 11

In July 1995, the City applied to the Geographic Names Committee for use of the name 'Daisy Corunna Park' for the land now known as 'Doneraile Court Reserve' in Waterford. **DAISY CORUNNA** was the grandmother of Sally Morgan, well known local (Manning) author, who features as 'Nan' in Morgan's semi-biographical book, *"My Place"*. Daisy Corunna was born at Corunna Downs in northern Western Australia, a property owned by the Drake-Brockman family. She worked at Ivanhoe as a nurse maid and home help. During World War One, she was recruited to assist in the war effort and later rented a small house near the Ocean Beach Hotel. Much of Daisy's early life and her apparent shame at being Aboriginal, was veiled in secrecy which inspired Sally Morgan to undertake the research culminating in her book, *"My Place"*. The park name was never used.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

See *'Doneraile Court Reserve'*.

(Source: City records.)

DAISY LANE

Reference Map location: D 8



Daisy flowers.

The name given to Right-of-Way No. 103 which is located east of Canning Highway, between Saunders and Cale Streets, Como. The name is one of several with a floral theme given to rights-of-way parallel to Canning Highway where some units are designed with their sole pedestrian and vehicular access from the right-of-way. At the request of residents, the City supported naming such rights-of-way in order to provide a more direct and appropriate address for dwellings fronting the laneways. The naming of a right-of-way is conditional upon it being identified for retention in the Council's right-of-way closure program which operated from mid-1990s to 2003. The floral theme was suggested by one of the affected residents. The request was first considered by the Council on 18.12.2001, and finally approved for use by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.2.2003.

The name **DAISY** was selected as some daisies grew in the particular right-of-way at the time the right-of-way was named.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip, Twig (*see entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

DALE STREET ★

Reference Map location: H 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

The name of a former street which extended northwards from the end of Bourke Street towards Ambon Street. The land comprising the street was later re-subdivided into residential house lots.

(Source: City records.)

DALMATIA PLACE

Reference Map location: D 9

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

DARLEY STREET

Reference Map location: B 2

Named for Charles **DARLEY**, who owned a property named 'Hillside' in the vicinity of this street. The land was later subdivided and sold for other developers, including the heritage-listed Stidworthy residence at No. 130 Mill Point Road. Charles and his wife, Winnie and family, lived at 'Hillside'.

In 1967 the first of South Perth's 'high rise' buildings, Darley Heights, was built at the end of Darley Street at the top of the escarpment.

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Winnie and Charles Darley in the grounds of their home, Hillside', South Perth. c1910.
(Record No. 6689PD-5323B/1363 1968. Sourced from the Passey Collection of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia)

THE SUNDAY TIMES,
PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1920.

Perth Prattle

Miss Winnie Darley, elder daughter of Mr. Charles Darley, "Hillside," South Perth, who possesses a fine contralto voice, is winning golden encomiums in London, where she has contracted a splendid engagement. Miss Darley is endowed with a good stage presence, and is a beautiful girl, both as regards face and figure. The nuns at St. Brigid's Convent were the very first to find out what a superb voice she had, for they had the training of it for some years.

(Trove Digital Newspapers, *The Sunday Times*, 31 October 1920 – *http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article57970832)*

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Mends, Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; State Library of Western Australia web site.)

DARLING STREET

Reference Map location: F 3



Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Darling.

Probably named for Lieutenant General Sir Ralph **DARLING** (1775 - 2.4.1858), Governor of New Holland (New South Wales). Darling entered the army in 1793, and worked his way through the ranks until commanding the troops at Mauritius from of 1819 to 1824. In 1825 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, arriving there on 18.12.1825. He was Governor at the time the Swan River Colony was established in 1829.

Darling knew something of the political difficulties he would have to face in the colony, and felt that impartial firmness was the best approach. His predecessor, Brisbane, had lacked complete loyalty from the civil service staff, and when Darling, a skilled administrator, attempted to re-organize the service he only made himself unpopular.

In November 1826, a decision by Darling and the death of a convict, lead to serious repercussions in the press for a long time. A select committee of the House of Commons reported in September 1835 that Darling was … "*under the peculiar circumstances of the colony ... entirely free from blame*". At first, Darling had allowed reasonable liberty of the press, but when the newspapers attacked him over this case he began to fight back. In 1827, he attempted to bring in acts requiring papers to be licensed and a heavy stamp duty imposed. He did succeed to some extent in muzzling the press, but became very unpopular with a large section of the colonists, and his long struggle with the press did not cease until his recall.

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Various important developments took place during Darling's governorship:

- In 1825 he proclaimed Tasmania's separation from New South Wales.
- In April 1826 the coal mines at Newcastle were privately leased, adding to the colony's prosperity, after having been unsuccessfully worked by the government.
- Darling encouraged Captain Sturt in his exploration work, including his exploration expedition in 1844 to the centre of the continent.

Despite these and other reforms, Darling's governorship was generally stormy. He was eventually recalled, and left Australia on 22.10.1831. In England he continued his military career and became a General in 1841. After being exonerated by the committee of the House of Commons in 1835 he was knighted. Darling died in Brighton, England, in 1858. Although Darling's honesty has never been questioned, and he worked hard during his administration, he was by nature and training a disciplinarian, and he lacked the breadth of mind and tact that might have made his governorship more successful.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).* Public Road No. 7861.

(Sources: City records; http://gutenberg.net.au/dictbiog/0-dict-biogD.html#darling1; http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Darling)

DARLOT CRESCENT

Reference Map location: F 3

Named on 11.4.1946 for the **DARLOT** family, a well known pastoral family from the Murchison and Gascoyne areas. The name was suggested by the Geographic Names Committee. Messrs E and L Darlot were long term supporters and founders of the Perth Polo Club. The redevelopment of the land, incorporating this street, was later known as the Hurlingham Estate. The name was opposed by the Roads Board at the time, on the grounds that the name 'Darlot' was relatively unknown - instead, the Roads Board preferred the names 'Curtin' or 'Churchill'.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

DAVID STREET ★

Reference Map location: E 13

The former name of the street now known as 'Tandy Street'. It was renamed from 'David Street' to 'Pope Street' in 1956, and then to 'Tandy Street' in 1959. The renaming from 'Pope' was to avoid confusion with the nearby 'Hope' Avenue.

(Source: City records.)

DAVID STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and **DAVID** Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887.

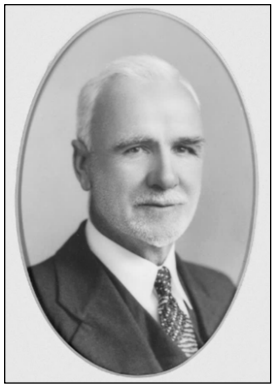
★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s. Public Road No. 6705.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

DAVID VINCENT PARK

Reference Map location: G 4



David F Vincent JP, 1948.

Named for **DAVID** Frank **VINCENT** JP, federal civil servant, Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1932-1940 and Chairman of the South Perth Rod Board from 1940-1948.

Vincent retired from the Road Board in 1948, and died in August that year. Funeral notices in *The West Australian* specifically invited members of groups of which he was Patron, Chairman or Member, to attend. Among other groups he was involved with, those for which funeral notices were inserted in *The West Australian* included: the South Perth Amateur Football Club, South Perth Cricket Club, Australian Natives Association South Perth Branch, Commonwealth Service Retired Officers' Association, South Perth Community Centre Association, Commonwealth Service Death Benefit Fund, and the South Perth Horticultural Society.

The land comprising the park was acquired in separate parcels by the Council, being either purchased or resumed during the period 1944 - 1946. David Vincent Reserve comprises approximately 9547 m² of land between Pennington Street and Vista Street, Kensington. The park was officially opened as 'Vincent Park' on 25.9.1949. The Road Board resolved to rename it 'David Vincent Park' in August 1951 to better identify the late David Vincent. The unveiling ceremony for the memorial plaque took place on 23.9.1951.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://austcemindex.com/inscription.php?id=9139066; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection; The West Australian, 10 August 1948 [Trove]).)

DAVILAK CRESCENT

Reference Map location: D 10

Land in the vicinity of this street was originally owned by Florence Augusta Manning (later Florence Augusta Hall) of **'DAVILAK',** Spearwood via Fremantle, who, jointly with Lucius Charles Manning of 31 View Street, Peppermint Grove, owned 18 acres 3 roods *(7.5878 hectares)* of land between Henley Street and Cloister Avenue, acquiring that land on 27.8.1936. The name 'Davilak' originally referred to a lake near the Davilak Estate in Spearwood, which was said by local Nyungar people to hold evil spirits. They called it 'Davilak', meaning '*Devil's Lake*'. It is now named 'Manning Lake', after the family who built there. Davilak House, Spearwood, was destroyed by fire in 1957.

The home comprised some 27 rooms with a ballroom and library and was built in Spanish Hacienda style. The estate itself stretched from Clontarf Road in South Fremantle to Bibra Lake in Jandakot in the east and to Lake Coogee in the south. The House was occupied by the family of Lucius

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Alexander Manning. His eldest daughter, Azelia Helena Manning, born in 1872, later married Johnny Ley, a customs official.

One of several names associated with the Manning family, including Bickley, Davilak, Ley, Manning, Saint Lucia *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.cockburn.wa.gov.au)

DAVILAK CRESCENT RESERVE

Reference Map location: D 10

See *'Davilak Crescent'*.

The Davilak Crescent Reserve comprises approximately 2.84 ha, of which part is bushland, situated within the curved section of Davilak Crescent. Class 'A' Reserve 24328 of Canning Location 1301.

(Source: City records.)

DAVILAK STREET

Reference Map location: C 10

Public Road No 6672. See *'Davilak Crescent'*.

DEERPARK GARDENS

Reference Map location: I 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **DEERPARK** which is near Killarny in County Kerry, Eire.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

DELAMERE AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Possibly named for the State Shipping Service cargo vessel ***'DELAMERE'***, which was introduced into service in 1958 in the north of the State.

(Source: City records.)

DERBAL YERRIGAN ★

Reference Map location: B 1

Also sometimes spelt *'Derbal Yaragan'*. The Nyungar name for the Swan River.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett.)

DICK PERRY AVENUE

Reference Map location: G 6

This street was created through subdivision on 8.2.1999 as part of the Technology Park expansion into South Perth. The land was formerly vested in the (then) Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). Douglas Humphrey (**DICK**) **PERRY** was born in Eastbourne, England, on 27.7.1902. He commenced employment with CALM in 1917 at the age of 15, and at the age of 97, when the street was named in his honour, was still involved with the Department. Dick Perry served with the 2nd Battalion Volunteer Defence Corps during World War II. He was awarded Membership of the Order of Australia in 1991 for his contribution to forestry and entomology.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

DONERAILE COURT

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **DONERAILE,** which is in County Cork, Eire. Named after Doneraile Court and Park, former residence of the Saint Legers, Lords of Doneraile. In pre-Norman times, it formed part of what was described as 'the noblest tuath' in the western part of the ancient territory of Fermoy. The Saint Legers were a Norman family who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and settled in Kent. Sir Anthony Saint Leger was sent to Ireland in 1537 by Henry VIII to oversee the dissolution of the monasteries, and in 1540 became Lord Deputy of Ireland. His great-grandson, Sir William Saint Leger, was made Lord President of Munster by Charles I in 1627, when he resided in Mallow. Mallow was exempted from a tax to support the army because Sir William resided there. Amongst other things, he ordered a ban on football and hurling on the streets of Cork. The Saint Legers retained unbroken possession of Doneraile Park and Court until 1969. Doneraile Park still contains around 162 hectares within its walls, reflecting the days when the Lord of the Manor was the law of the land in the locality. The landscaping, on a grand scale, was brought to perfection in England by people like 'Capability' Brown.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.iol.ie/~nodonnel/doncourt.htm)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

DONERAILE COURT RESERVE

Reference Map location: H 11

Named for **DONERAILE COURT**, the reserve comprises approximately 1.0 ha of land connecting the cul-de-sac heads of Doneraile Court, Adare Court and Mullingar Close, Waterford. Reserve 42768 of Canning Location 3834.

(Source: City records.)

DOOTANBORO ★

Reference Map location: A 7

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for Melville Water. This place was significant to the local people.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

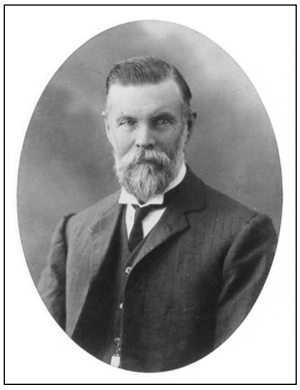
(Source: Davey and Emmett.)

DOUGLAS AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 3

The Douglas family were one of the pioneering families of South Perth. Thomas Douglas and his 10 children lived in the vicinity of Douglas Avenue adjacent to the foreshore. Thomas Douglas is generally credited as being the first orchardist and dairyman to have operated in the area after arriving from Britain in 1853. Thomas and his ten children played a prominent role in the development of South Perth during the next 80 years in dairying, local government and the building of the first church in South Perth. The Douglas family dairy was started in 1859 and helped supply Perth with fresh milk.

One of Thomas's sons, Arthur **DOUGLAS**, owned a piece of land bounded by River Street, Jubilee Street, (Weston Avenue) and Suburban Road containing 8 acres 1 rood 33.6 perches *(3.4161 hectares)*, which he had acquired in 1897. Arthur served as a Member of the South Perth Roads Board from 1893-1896 and as a Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1902-1904 and 1909-1922. He died on 26.10.1929, when part of the estate was willed to Francis James Roberts (of Suburban Road) and to James McMillan (of River Street).



Arthur Douglas, 1911.

To mark the death of Arthur Douglas in October 1929 (the centenary year of British settlement of Western Auistralia), the South Perth Road Board resolved that: *"application be made to change the name of River Street to Douglas Avenue as an act of courtesy and appreciation to Mr Arthur Douglas in view of his long association with South Perth and his civic service extending over a period exceeding 25 years".*

In 1939, portion of the former Douglas property adjoining Douglas Avenue and behind Jubilee Street, was sold to the South Perth Council for $1,680. The Council resolved at that time that the land was purchased "for the purpose of a reserve". In 1961 the "Douglas property" formed the basis of the land that was identified in the Council's Town Planning Scheme No. 1 as "Special Zone A". This zoning was continued in 1972 in Town Planning Scheme No 2, and in 1986 in the No. 5 Town Planning Scheme. After a long history of various proposals for the development of the foreshore, and after more than 20 years since the Chinese market gardeners had been evicted from the foreshore, the Michael and Pamela Tooby Plan (as modified in 1978 for mostly passive recreation) was adopted by Council to give direction to the development of the park.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 7493.

(Sources: Florey; City records; 'Western Mail'; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

DOUGLAS STREET ★

Reference Map location: C 10

The former name of 'Edgecumbe Street', renamed in the Government Gazette dated 13.4.1933. Information is sought on the origin of this name. It is not known if this street was named after the 'Douglas' family who had lived in the north of the City.

(Source: City records.)

DOWNEY DRIVE

Reference Map location: E 10

Named for W J C **DOWNEY**, Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1905-1912.

All of the names of roads in Manning were approved in 1949 for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)



W J C Downey, 1906.

DROGHEDA WAY

Reference Map location: I 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **DROGHEDA** which is situated in County Meath, Eire. Chartered in 1194 AD by King John, the history of the town extends back to the arrival of the Celts in Ireland. Known as the 'Gateway to the Boyne Valley', Drogheda is associated with a number of significant events in the history of Ireland, including the Battle of the Boyne and the surrender of the Irish Chieftains to the English.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.drogheda-tourism.com/)

DUCKETT DRIVE

Reference Map location: D 11

Named for a member of the former Workers' Homes Board *(no other details available).*

The Workers' Homes Board (1912-19470) was later known as the State Housing Commission (1947-85), Homeswest (1985-1999), Ministry of Housing (1999-2001), Department of Housing and Works (2001-09), Department of Housing (2009-2015) and Housing Authority (2009 onwards).

One of a theme of names associated with the then State Housing Commission, in the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee;
http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/aboutus/Centenary/Pages/default.aspx.)

DUNGARVAN COURT

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **DUNGARVAN** which is the administrative headquarters for County Waterford, Eire. In the late 1800s, excavations at a local cave uncovered Ireland's only cache of Mammoth elephant bones. Some 40,000 years ago, Dungarvan provided ideal living conditions for woolly mammoths, horses, and giant ground sloths. Stone Age settlements have been found in the area around the town, but Dungarvan's history really began in the 3rd century, when a tribe called the Deise settled there. The original Irish name of the town, *'Dun Garbhan'* (Garbhan's Fort) takes its name from Saint Garbhan, who founded a church there in the 7th century. The town grew into an urban centre protected by a large Anglo-Norman fortification built in 1185. Oliver Cromwell marched his army into Dungarvan in 1649, but spared the town after a local woman offered him a goblet of wine as he entered the city gates. In the aftermath of the 1798 rebellion, rebel leaders were publicly hanged from the Market House and their heads displayed on poles from the castle tower. In the early 19th century, Dungarvan was re-planned by the fifth and sixth Dukes of Devonshire, when a new square, streets and a bridge were built.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.dungarvan.com/udc/)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

DYARLGARRO ★

Reference Map location: B 12

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the Canning River.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/SRT/publications/landscape/precincts)

DYER WAY

Reference Map location: D 11

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for a former Administrator of the Hospital (1968-1974).

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mount Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records, Palassis Architects.)

DYSON STREET

Reference Map location: G 4

Named for George **DYSON**, a Sydney land agent, who purchased part of Swan Location 38a from the Lockyer family in 1887. The portion of Dyson Street between Mill Point Road (Suburban Road) and Canning Highway (Fremantle Road) was formerly named 'King Street'. Public Road No. 7861.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

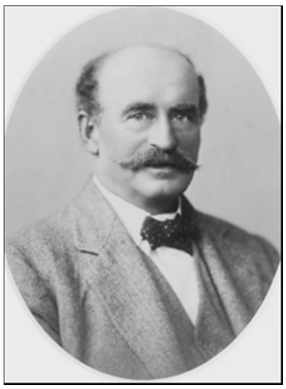
(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

E — Edgecumbe to Ernest Johnson

EDGECUMBE STREET

Reference Map location: C 10



Edward Francis (Frank,) Edgecumbe, 1920.

Named for Edward Francis (Frank, sometimes known as the 'King of Como') and Florence **EDGECUMBE** or Edgecombe**,** who built the first house in Como, *'The Wilderness'*, on six lots at the corner of what is now Melville Parade and Preston Street, near the Como jetty. Frank Edgecumbe was a Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1919-1922 and worked as a real estate agent in Como for many years. He was responsible for opening up a large portion of the City for new housing. He died in January 1930.

The name has been variously spelled, as 'Edgecombe' and 'Edgecumbe', but the street name is now spelled 'Edgecumbe'. Formerly named 'Douglas Street', renamed in the Government Gazette dated 13.4.1933.

Public Road No. 6641.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Florey; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

EDGEWATER ROAD

Reference Map location: C 12

The name describes the street's original water-front location. Names within this *theme* include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

EDINBURGH STREET

Reference Map location: C 3

Named for the Scottish city of **EDINBURGH**.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, including Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

EDNAH STREET

Reference Map location: C 7

Possibly named for **EDNAH** Daw (née Robinson), a cousin of the father of Mrs Florence Edgecumbe, whose husband, Frank Edgecumbe, named most of the roads in Como after members of his and his wife's families. Ednah's father had previously lived in Preston Street, then built a house in Ednah Street. The family lived for many years in this house, in which Ednah herself was born.

Alternatively, possibly named for **EDNAH** McDonald Comer (1905 - 1994), eldest daughter of Edmund Hugh Comer and Alice Flower Comer (nee Raxworthy). Ednah was born in Leeston, New Zealand in March 1905 and married Maurice Ernest McCraw in 1926 at Christchurch, New Zealand.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6662.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

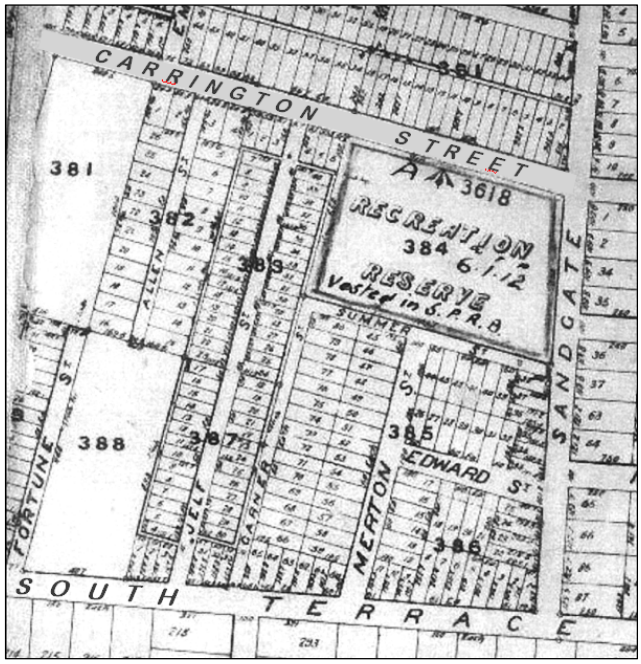
EDWARD STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 5

A former street once extending west from Sandgate Street. In 1929-30 the Municipality resumed all of the land in Edward Street, and it was later amalgamated into the reserve now known as Ernest Johnson Oval. The land along Edward Street had been subdivided into small residential lots. The closure of Edward Street was published in the *Government Gazette* of 6.9.1940. An area of 12 acres 29 perches *(4.9295 hectares)* in the vicinity was originally owned by Charles Devenish Meares, Solicitor of Mudgee, NSW, who acquired it in 1897.

The streets formerly located on the land now occupied by Ernest Johnson Oval and the South Perth Civic Centre, were Edward Street, Garner Street, Jelf Street, Merton Street, and Summer Street *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)



Portion of a pre-1934 City map of unknown date or origin.

EGRETTA DRIVE

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.



The Heron (egretta *novoehollandiae)*

This street is named for the Heron, an inhabitant of inland and coastal waterways, including rivers and lakes. They hunt for prey in shallow water or among dry glass or bulrushes, using their long legs to disturb fish and invertebrates from the sediments or vegetation. The White-faced Heron *(**EGRETTA** novoehollandiae)* is known to frequent Clontarf Bay.

The adult white-faced heron is relatively small, pale blue-grey. The forehead, crown, chin and upper throat are white. The crown pattern is variable, with the white occasionally spreading down the neck; the variability makes identification of individuals possible. The iris may be grey, green, dull yellow or cinnamon. The regions between the eye and bill on the side of the head are black. The beak is black and often pale grey at the base. During the breeding season pinkish-brown or bronze plumes appear on the foreneck and breast, with blue-grey plumes appearing on the back.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White-faced_heron..)

EIGHTH AVENUE

Reference Map location: H 4

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots. Formerly known as 'Knoll Street' and identified as such in a 1952 street directory.

Public Road No. 6674.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

ELDERFIELD ROAD

Reference Map location: F 11

Named after a marine on the ship HMS *'Challenger'*, the ship captained by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle**,** GCB) which arrived in the Colony in May 1829. Further details of the marine are not known.

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 14675.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

ELEANOR STREET

Reference Map location: E 7

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Could form part of a theme of street names in the nearby area, named for or by a family including members who had names such as Eleanor, Gerald, Lawrence and Ruth *(see entries for these names)*.

(Source: City records.)

ELIZABETH STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

Named in honour of **ELIZABETH** Hordern, wife of Anthony Hordern, a member of a prominent Sydney business family which was behind the development of the Great Southern Railway.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/ Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 6695.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

ELLAM STREET

Reference Map location: G 2

Information is sought on the origin of the name 'Ellam'.

The road was created on LTO Plan 1741, which was approved 5/03/1897. The owner of the land at the time was Isabella Ferguson (widow of Dr John Ferguson), and the roads created in the subdivision (of part of Swan Location 36) were Taylor Street, Garland Street, Stafford Street (all now in the Town of Victoria Park) and Ellam Street. Nearby, on the foreshore, were paddocks and slaughter yards.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee.)

ELVIRE STREET ★

Reference Map location: A 1

Named after Lady Margaret **ELVIRE** Forrest, the wife of Premier, Sir John Forrest. Margaret's father, Edward Hamersley, a prominent colonial farmer, held the mortgage over the Old Mill eventually becoming its owner. On his death in 1874 it was passed to Margaret, shortly before her marriage to Sir John Forrest in 1876. She owned it until her death in 1924. The jetty at the end of the street was a popular picnic ground, where Lady Forrest frequently took members of the Amateur Painters' Club for sketching and painting.

Shown on map 'Perth 18H' dated 1858, but appeared on map 'Perth 80' dated 1886 as 'Government Street', so the street could have been named after 1886. A short street which formerly existed in the vicinity of the Old Mill, leading from the northern end of (then) Bulwer Terrace (later Suburban Road and later Mill Point Road), in a north-westerly direction to the western coast of the peninsula. Prior to being named Elvire Street, it was originally identified on maps as 'Government Street'. In the

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Government Gazette of 22.5.1903, both Elvire Street and Bulwer Terrace were renamed to become part of Suburban Road (later Mill Point Road).

Names related to the Forrest family include Elvire, Forrest, Lockridge, Margaret *(see related entries).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee; Pendal and Davey.)

EMMA STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 5

Information is sought on the origin of the name 'Emma'.

The former name of the southern portion of the street now known as Waverley Street. Emma Street extended north from Hensman Street, and Waverley Street extended south from Angelo Street, but the two cul-de-sac ends did not originally meet until a residential lot was acquired for the purpose of connecting them. This connection was officially gazetted in 1934, when the full length of the street was renamed as 'Waverley Street'.

(Source: City records).

ENNIS COURT

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish city of **ENNIS** which is the capital of County Clare, Eire. The name derives from the Irish word *'Inis'* meaning an island, being situated between two streams of the River Fergus, making it effectively an island. The development of the town can be traced back to the 12th century when the Kings of Thomond resettled in Clonroad in Ennis. In 1204 the Friary for the Order of Friars Minor was also established. This resulted in the development of the medieval town. Ennis's role as administrative centre can be traced back to the reign of Elizabeth I when it was chosen as the capital of the newly declared County because of its central position. A grant to hold fairs and markets was obtained for it in 1610. Ennis has continued to prosper as a market town with a tradition of over 400 years blending historic buildings and narrow streets dating back to medieval times, with modern developments.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.clare.local.ie/content/10432.shtml/ennis/history)

ERIC STREET

Reference Map location: C 6

Named for **ERIC** Claremont Gardner (May 1906 - January 1988), son of Preston Gardner and Mary Eliza Gardner (nee Russell). Eric's uncle, Mark Gardner, owned Swan Location 40, a large tract of land in Como. The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names).* Public Road No. 6661.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

ERNEST JOHNSON OVAL

Reference Map location: D 5


Ernest J Johnson, 1948.

A recreation reserve comprising approximately 6 ha of land behind the South Perth Civic Centre in Sandgate Street, South Perth, being Lot 2.

Named for **ERNEST** J **JOHNSON**, Secretary/Town Clerk of the South Perth Roads Board from 1932 for 33 years, retiring in 1964. He was appointed from 107 applicants, and had been employed at the Repatriation Department at the time, a qualified accountant but with no Road Board experience. Johnson's predecessor had been Ruben Houghton, who had performed the arduous role of joint Secretary / Engineer since 1923.

Upon the retirement of Ernest Johnson, the Minutes of the Parks, Halls and Transport Committee of Council dated 10.3.1965, included the following: *"That as a token of gratitude to the dedicated service which Mr E J Johnson rendered to the district as Town Clerk, the main oval at the South Perth Civic Centre be named 'Ernest Johnson Oval'."* The reserve had formerly been known as the Sandgate Street Reserve, then the South Perth Oval.

Johnson was succeeded by Assistant Town Clerk, John Harrington who held the position for only five years, being forced to resign in 1969 for health problems after 37 years of service to the City.

One of several names commemorating Council officers, including Ernest Johnson, Forward, Kelsall, Max Forman, McNabb *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Florey; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

F Fairview to Fremantle

FAIRVIEW GARDENS

Reference Map location: G 12

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish **FAIRVIEW,** which is a suburb of North Dublin city, close to Clontarf.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

FERMOY CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **FERMOY** which is in County Cork, Eire, in the Blackwater Valley. A Cistercian Abbey was founded there in 1170 and the town developed around it. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries during the Tudor period, the Abbey and its lands passed through various owners and dynasties, including Viscount Rote of Fermoy, and Robert Boyle (the scientist who experimented with the relationship between pressure and volume of gases and formulated "Boyle's Law"). In 1791 the lands were bought by a Scot, John Anderson, an entrepreneur who developed the roads and started the mail coach system in Ireland. He designed the town, and the streets remain much the same as they were originally built. In the early 19th Century Anderson offered cheap sites to the military and the town became a manufacturing and services base for the British army until 1922.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.cork-guide.ie/fermoy/)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

FERRY BOAT VIEW ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 5

One of the small estates that were subdivided and sold in the 1890s within the area generally bounded by Suburban (Mill Point) Road, Coode Street, South Terrace and Labouchere Road. This was part of the speculative expansion of South Perth, in expectation of a reliable crossing to Perth being established at the Narrows. Blocks were sold here in 1898 for between £25 *($50) and* £30 *($60)* on the assurance that a government school was to be built only 200 metres away.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

FERRY ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: E 3

The name given to an early housing estate south of Clydesdale Park in the period 1904 - 1914 when many assisted English migrants were attracted to South Perth and purchased land in this area. The name describes the most convenient form of transport to the area at the time, the **FERRY**.

(Source: City records.)

FERRY STREET

Reference Map location: B 2

Named for its location in leading to a local **FERRY** station on the Mill Point peninsula. In the early years of settlement, ferries were a common and popular form of transport to and from the city. Several jetties were constructed around the Mill Point peninsula during the early years of settlement of the area.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

Public Road No. 6724.

(Source: City records.)

FIFTH AVENUE

Reference Map location: H 4

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots. Public Road No. 6721.

(Source: City records.)

FINCHAVEN STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Named in 1947. More information is sought on the origins of this name.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

FIRST AVENUE

Reference Map location: G 3

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots. Lot 7 Hovia Terrace was acquired by the Council on 31.10.1929 as an extension of First Avenue through to Hovia Terrace. Public Road No. 6717.

(Source: City records.)

FLAX LANE

Reference Map location: G 3



Flax flowers.

The name given to portion of Right-of-way No 64, situated in the block bounded by Banksia Terrace, Hovia Terrace, Canning Highway and Third Avenue, Kensington. The Council first considered a request for naming the ROW in February 2009. At the May 2009 meeting, following consideration of residents' submissions, the Council resolved to recommend to the Geographic Names Committee that Right of Way No 64 be named in two parts, as "Twig Lane" and "Flax Lane". The names, originally suggested by Landgate as being sufficiently short and within the City's theme of ROW names, were approved by that agency on 23.6.2009.

The naming of rights-of-way parallel to Canning Highway is supported by the City in order to provide a more direct and appropriate address for dwellings designed with their sole pedestrian and vehicular access from the right-of-way. Naming of a right-of-way is conditional upon its long-term retention. The City ran a closure program from mid-1990s to 2003. The floral theme for such rights-of-way was suggested by a resident.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip and Twig (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

FORMAN, MAX (COURT)

See *'Max Forman Court'.*

FORREST STREET

Reference Map location: C 5

One of the early streets of the district, appearing on a map dated 1894.

Although there were nine brothers in the eminent Forrest family, this street was probably named after Lord John **FORREST** (22.8.1847 - 3.9.1918), 1st Baron Forrest of Bunbury, CMG, KCMG, PC, GCMG, Hon. LLD, FRGS, FGS, FLS, Kt of the Order of the Crown of Italy, surveyor, explorer, politician and peer, said to have been Western Australia's greatest colonial-born son. John Forrest was born at his father's wind-driven flour mill at the mouth of the Preston River, seven kilometres from Bunbury, the fourth child and third son of the ten children of William Forrest and his wife Margaret Guthrie Hill.

The Forrest family migrated to Western Australia in December 1842 as servants to Dr John Ferguson. In 1846 William Forrest moved to Picton, near Bunbury, working as a farmer and millwright. Here John became a skilled rider, and the family benefited generally from the colony's growth with the introduction of 10,000 British convicts (1850 - 1868).

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.



The Right Honourable
Sir John Forrest, 1898.

John was a bright student and did well in arithmetic, becoming the Assistant Surveyor at Bunbury. He served on the staff of the Surveyor-General's Office from 1865 to 1890. Among the expeditions in which this knowledge served him well, were the following:

- 1869 - aged 22, he led an expedition over 2,000 miles (3,200 km) in search any trace of the missing explorer and botanist, Dr Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt, who had disappeared in 1848 while trying to find a route across Australia from the east coast to Perth.
- 1870 - he surveyed a land route from Perth to Adelaide to enable WA to be reached by land as well as by ship. Later, a telegraph line along this route put Perth into telegraphic contact with London.
- 1887 - he organized the first large-scale survey of the Kimberley district, which had been explored by his brother Alexander in 1879.

In 1871 the Surveyor-General, Malcolm Fraser, appointed Forrest Government Surveyor for the northern district. Forrest became famous throughout Australia and Britain for his various expeditions. In 1875 he visited London, and was lauded as a great explorer. On his return, he was given a free grant of 5,000 acres *(2,000 ha)* of Crown land, and promoted to Deputy Surveyor-General.

In 1876 Forrest married Margaret Elvire Hamersley, eldest daughter of Edward Hamersley of 'Lockridge', in Guildford. Hamersley owned the land on which the Old Mill stands in South Perth. At 31, Margaret was tiny, lively and extremely accomplished; a talented water-colourist, and important to Forrest both for her wealth and her high social standing.

In January **1883** Forrest became Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands and entered politics. In this role he developed a strong dislike for the dictatorial new governor, (Sir) Frederick

Napier Broome. Forrest and others regularly quarrelled among themselves, and in 1887, the climax came when Broome suspended Chief Justice AC Onslow from duty.

Forrest strongly supported a local parliamentary system in place of Crown Colony government. He took part in the Legislative Council debates on the new Constitution, but was not chosen as a delegate to the Imperial Parliament in London. In 1890, Forrest frightened away his only competitor, (Sir) Stephen Henry Parker, and was elected unopposed as Colonial Treasurer: the title 'Premier' was a courtesy title conferred not by the Constitution, but by usage and common consent. He enjoyed a high level of personal support; towering over others in personality, height and weight.

Forrest became the first colonial-born to be appointed KCMG in May 1891. While not a good parliamentary speaker or debater, Forrest was forthright, sensible, and never doubted that he knew what was best. During 1890s he was never challenged as Premier and never needed to create a political party or faction. Under Forrest's ten years premiership, Western Australia received the public works it lacked because the previous administration was unable to pay for them. He raised loans in London and developed Perth as the colony's major rail terminus and Fremantle as the first port-of-call for shipping. He supported a new harbour (designed by CY O'Connor) at the mouth of the Swan, provided every major goldfield with telegraph or railway connection to Perth, and all big towns and south-western farming districts with essential services. The gold boom also took place during Forrest's time, and he took the political credit for the colony's growth.

When the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated, Forrest was elected unopposed for the electorate of Swan. He was highly successful and wealthy. He held various senior positions and Ministries from 1901 to 1918. He also acted as Prime Minister in 1907. As Treasurer, in 1905-1907, Forrest initiated discussions which led to the creation of a separate Australian currency, and other major administrative initiatives. He was appointed GCMG in 1901.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

When war broke out in Europe in 1914, Forrest's last act as treasurer was to authorize the payment for the raising of the Australian Imperial Force.

In 1917 Forrest was a passenger in the first train to cross on the East-West Transcontinental Railway, a project which he had supported since 1890, and which he liked to talk about ever since.

On 9.2.1918 Forrest was recommended for a barony, the first native-born to be so honoured. In July he and his wife sailed for London, in the troopship *Marathon*, with AIF reinforcements, for medical attention. He was very ill at this time, and died on 3.9.1918, when the ship was anchored off Sierra Leone. He was eventually buried in Karrakatta cemetery, Perth.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).* Names related to the Forrest family include Elvire, Forrest, Lockridge, Margaret *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A080565b.html; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Forrest)

FORTUNE STREET

Reference Map location: D 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6732.

(Source: City records.)

FORWARD STREET

Reference Map location: E 9

Sometimes also identified as 'Forward Road'. Named for H **FORWARD**, the Junior Clerk for the Road Board from 1904 - 1906.

One of the names within the Manning Estate suggested by the South Perth Road Board to honour former Mayors, Councillors, Town Clerks and other officers. All of the names of roads in Manning were approved in 1949 for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission.

One of several names commemorating Council officers, including Ernest Johnson, Forward, Kelsall, Max Forman, McNabb *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)



H Forward, 1904.

FOURTH AVENUE

Reference Map location: G 4

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots. Public Road No. 6720.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

FRASER LANE

Reference Map location: B 2

Named after Sir Malcolm Alexander Clement **FRASER**, KCMG, CMG (1834 - 17.8.1900), civil engineer, solicitor and Registrar-General. Fraser was born in Gloucestershire, England. He worked as a surveyor in New Zealand from 1857-69, and was a well-known naturalist. On 3.10.1861 he married Elizabeth née Riddiford, in New Zealand. The Fraser family became one of many eminent residents of South Perth.

In 1870, Fraser was appointed Surveyor-General of Western Australia, in succession to John Septimus Roe. Fraser conducted a large-scale trigonometrical survey of the coastal regions from the Kimberleys to the Esperance district, completing it in the late 1880s. This enabled the making of accurate lithographic maps which were of great value to farmers, gold seekers and pastoralists. Fraser, with the help of his deputy, John Forrest, made the Crown Lands Office the most efficient, economical, corruption-free and revenue-producing of the government departments. He encouraged inland exploration and advised the government on engineering problems in building government and private railways.

In 1870 Fraser joined the Western Australian parliament, holding several senior positions, including the additional post of Commissioner of Crown Lands (1872), and Colonial Secretary (1883-90), a difficult task because of the arguments between Governor Broome and Chief Justice Alexander Onslow, Attorney-General Alfred Hensman and Surveyor-General Forrest. Fraser was twenty years in parliament. He was made CMG in 1881 and KCMG in 1887. An able administrator, he was one of the few who were able to work in harmony with Broome. He made few enemies in his long career and his critics merely noticed that he did not follow 'plain living'.

In 1890 Fraser retired to London on a pension. On the recommendation of the first Premier, Sir John Forrest, he was appointed Western Australia's first Agent-General in England and held the post until 1898. He died in 1900, aged 66, predeceased on 20.12.1896 by his wife. They had three children.

Fraser was one of several early distinguished residents of South Perth. His family was an early owner and subdivider of 3 acres 3 roods 3.3 perches *(1.5260 hectares)* of land in the Mill Point locality, now containing Fraser Lane.

The road was first created as a right-of-way in 1920, and was dedicated as a public road in the *Government Gazette* dated 14.10.1921.

One of several names commemorating Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Kelsall, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A040236b.htm)

FREMANTLE ROAD ★

Reference Map location: D 10

The former name of the street now known as 'Manning Road', east of Ley Street. Identified as such in a 1952 street directory. Named as the Fremantle Road because it connected with the street now known as Canning Highway which led directly to the port of Fremantle. The town of Fremantle has been named after Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe **FREMANTLE,** GCB RN), who had taken formal possession of the whole of New Holland in the name of King George IV on 2.5.1829 at the mouth of the Swan River behind Arthur's Head. He built a fort at that spot while awaiting the arrival of the main party of first settlers. Fremantle captained the HMS '*Challenger*' which held the colony until relieved by the merchant ship '*Parmelia*' when it brought Captain Stirling (the first Lieutenant Governor) and the first settlers to the colony on 1st June. By the time Captain Fremantle left the colony in August 1829, four more ships had already brought additional settlers, cattle and supplies.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

FREMANTLE ROAD ★

Reference Map location: C 10

The former name of the street now known as 'Canning Highway', named because it led to the town of Fremantle. See previous entry of '*Fremantle Road*'.

(Source: City records.)



View of Canning Highway from South Terrace looking north towards the causeway. 1910.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

G

Gabbi Kowangulup to **Gwenyfred**

GABBI KOWANGULUP ★

Reference Map location: B 8

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the confluence of the Canning and Swan Rivers.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

GABOODJOOLUP ★

Reference Map location: C 2

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the stretch of river foreshore generally between Mends Street jetty and Coode Street jetty. The word means *'the place of the shore'*. The original foreshore has been significantly modified with progressive land resumptions and changes to the river line.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Davey and Emmett; 'Western Mail';
www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

GALWAY GROVE

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town and County of **GALWAY**. The Martin family of Galway claim descent from Sir Oliver Martyn, great-grandson of a Norman who supposedly fought under Richard I in the Third Crusade (1189-1192). The Martin family is first mentioned as living in Galway in 1270. The town was founded in 1235 and soon became the third most important trading port in the islands, after Bristol and London. The wealthy and politically powerful Martins/Martyns also held civic office for many generations. Richard Martin, the first member of the family to be raised as a Protestant, later became known as 'Humanity Dick' (1754-1834). Elected to parliament in London, he supported many humane causes, including the Prevention of Cruelty Act, much maligned at the time. Dick realised that it is only a short step from abusing creatures to abusing fellow humans, and this, coupled with his natural sensitivity towards animals, drove him to scour London seeking out abuses and righting animal wrongs. He was later amongst those who established the RSPCA, royal patronage being bestowed by Queen Victoria. Another descendant, Edward Martyn, a writer, politician and an

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

excellent musician, played a huge part in financing the Abbey Theatre in its early days, and was a co-founder of Sinn Feinn.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.galwayonline.ie/history/martyn.htm)

GARDEN STREET

Reference Map location: D 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

The street is situated along higher ground overlooking the river foreshore flats. One suggestion as to the origin of the name is that it might reflect the view from this street to the former Chinese market **GARDEN** along the foreshore now known as Sir James Mitchell Park. The name would also have been an attractive selling feature for a new subdivision in the early days of South Perth.

(Source: City records.)

GARDNER STREET

Reference Map location: C 6

Named after Mark **GARDNER** *(*1865 - 1931), a produce merchant of Irvine Street, Peppermint Grove, WA, who developed Swan Location 40 in the most northerly segment of Como, having acquired a quarter interest in the property from Charles Leonard Comer. Council rates records valued the land at £8,000 *($16,000),* the purchase price in 1903. Despite the sale, Comer retained an interest in the land after 1903, and was responsible for the subdivision of the land in 1907. Mark Gardner was born in Maldon, Victoria, in 1865. In the late 1890s he formed Gardner Brothers, Produce Merchants, with his brother Preston. Gardner Bros operated into the 1960s, in the latter years, managed by Harold Preston Gardner, the son of Preston Gardner. It had branches in Guildford, Perth and Fremantle. Mark Gardner died in October 1931.

The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6660.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Fitzhardinge.)

GAREENUP ★

Reference Map location: A 1

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the tip of Mill Point, including Miller's Pool. The name derives from the '***GAREEN'*** people, Nyungars who occupied the Mill Point area of South Perth. The word means *'the place of the Gareen people'*. This was an important site for the local people, who produced their own flour at the site. This was done by burning, bleaching and grinding Zamia nuts. The flour was known as *djiridji.*

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

As a resting place, the pool was also known as *Katatjin*, a place to listen and learn.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Davey and Emmett; 'Western Mail'; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

GARNER STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 5

A former street which was once situated east of Allen Street, extending north from South Terrace. It was later absorbed into Ernest Johnson Oval. An area of 12 acres 29 perches *(4.9295 hectares)* in the vicinity was originally owned by Charles Devenish Meares, Solicitor of Mudgee, NSW, who acquired it on 26.4.1897. The land along Garner Street was subdivided into small residential lots at that time.

Named after Walter Wesley **GARNER**, Perth, Wholesale Chemist, who, with Joseph John Holmes, Perth, Butcher, was an early land owner and subdivider, who acquired the land on 27.4.1898. Garner Street was closed in the *Government Gazette* dated 6.9.1940.

The streets formerly located on the land now occupied by Ernest Johnson Oval and the South Perth Civic Centre, were Edward Street, Garner Street, Jelf Street, Merton Street, and Summer Street *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

GARVEY STREET

Reference Map location: J 10

Named for an early settler in the area. Conlon Street, McKay Street, Garvey Street and Keaney Place do not appear on a 1952 version of the street directory, and have therefore been created since that year.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys; Geographic Names Committee.)

GENTILLI WAY

Reference Map location: C 11

Comprised the portion of road extending between Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway, Salter Point, originally part of 'Cloister Avenue'. The street name change was requested by residents to differentiate it from 'Cloister Avenue', which retained its name. The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 2001.

Named after Dr Joseph Hefetz **GENTILLI** (13.3.1912 – 8.8.2000) who was born in the small town of San Daniele del Friuli, Italy and died in Perth, Western Australia. He worked and researched at the University of Western Australia for almost 60 years. After migrating to WA as a Jewish war refugee in 1939, Gentilli lectured in statistics and set up a Geography Department at the UWA. He was particularly distinguished as a climatologist, discovering that warm tropical water made its way

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

through Indonesia's islands and down the Western Australian coast, forming the 'Leeuwin Current'. He also prepared the first accurate climate and rainfall maps for Australia. He was lecturer in several different subjects at UWA, and reader in geography. He retired in 1977 as an associate professor, and was also made an honorary research fellow. In 2008, the Gentilli Lecture Theatre in the Geography and Geology building at the University of Western Australia was named in his honour.

Gentilli was one of the first to look for evidence of the greenhouse effect, years before climate change became a well-known phenomenon. He was made an Officer of the Order of Australia (OA) in 1996 and was also awarded the distinguished John Lewis Medal by the Royal Geographic Society of Australasia.

One of several names commemorating Academics, including Gentilli, Hayman, Walter Murdoch *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'West Australian' 30.7.1993, July 2000, 16.11.2013; http://www.news.uwa.edu.au/business-briefing/lecture-theatres-named-honour-uwa-academics.)

GENTILLI WAY BOAT RAMP ★

Reference Map location: C 11

Boat ramp situated on the Canning River adjacent to **GENTILLI** Way, Como. Name taken from the street *(see 'Gentilli Way'.)* Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 2001.

(Source: City records.)

GEORGE BURNETT PARK

Reference Map location: F 10

George Burnett Park comprises approximately 19.2324 ha situated on the corner of Gillon Street and Manning Road, Karawara, being Lot Pt 2 of Canning Location 37. Use of the name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 11.9.2000.

In keeping with the name of the reserve, the City of South Perth Community and Recreation Centre was renamed the 'George Burnett Leisure Centre' by the Council in June 2003.



J G Burnett, 1945.

Named after James **GEORGE BURNETT**, AM, OBE, JP. Burnett was born in Fremantle in October 1916. He moved to Como with his family in 1927 when his father purchased a small existing bakery in Preston Street. An active sportsman, George joined the Como Swimming Club, the boys' gymnasium club, the Boys' Brigade and the Sea Scouts. At the age of fourteen he left school to work in the bakery, eventually buying out his brother's share in 1963. In 1945, at the age of 29, he joined the Council for the purpose of persuading the Council to clean up Como Beach. He served as a Member of the South Perth Road Board from 1945-1959. In that year, South Perth became a municipality, and he continued serving as Council Member (and Deputy Mayor) until 1968. After 23 years as a Council Member, Burnett decided it was time for a change, and then stood as a mayoral candidate. He was elected as Mayor in 1968, a position he held until his retirement in 1989 - total of 44 continuous years of voluntary service to the City. He received the Order of the British Empire (OBE) in 1974 for his work for the community of the City. In 1979 he became the first Honorary Freeman of the City of South Perth. He was also awarded the Order of Australia (OA) in 1988 in



J G Burnett, 1979.

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recognition of his services to the City of South Perth. Burnett was succeeded as Mayor by Peter Campbell (1989 to 1995). George Burnett died in July 2000.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

GEORGE / GWENYFRED RESERVE

Reference Map location: I 4

See *'George Street'* and *'Gwenyfred Road'*.

The George/Gwenyfred Reserve comprises approximately 623 sq. metres of land at the corner of George Street and Gwenyfred Road, Kensington. Reserve 33835 of Swan Location 9100.

(Source: City records.)

GEORGE STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Previously named 'Tenth Avenue', and was renamed in 1956.

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street.

Probably named for William James **GEORGE** CMG (1853-1931), engineer and politician, who was born on 26 January 1853 at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England. George studied mechanical engineering at the Birmingham and Midland Counties Institute and later worked as an iron merchant and bicycle maker. In 1884 he travelled widely and settled in Victoria where, the following year, he joined Neil McNeil & Co., public works contractors. He helped build several Tasmanian and Victorian railways and sections of the Watts River aqueduct, Victoria.

George moved to Western Australia in December 1890 to manage the firm's Jarrahdale timber station and the Perth water-works. Later general manager, he built the Jarrahdale Junction to Bunbury and the Mullewa railways and Victoria reservoir. In 1894, with William Smith, he established in Perth the Black Swan Foundry, which flourished. He was elected to the Perth Municipal Council in 1894. From 1899 he was chairman of the Chamber of Manufactures; he chaired the campaign committee for the National Political League in 1900 and was secretary of the National Liberal League of Western Australia in 1910.

In 1895 George won the seat of Murray in the Legislative Assembly and held it for three terms. He opposed Sir John Forrest's and George Leake's governments, undermining them by constant, well-publicized criticisms of railway policy. George felt that he was the only one fighting against the whole House, and that this was an experience he 'would sooner die' than repeat. Retiring from parliament and the foundry in 1902, after considerable controversy he became Commissioner of railways. Energetic, able, and strong-minded, George was well suited for the post.

In 1907 George retired and took up farming but two years later returned to parliament, again representing Murray. In 1916-17 he was Minister for Works and in 1917-24 held Works and Water Supply. His experience and independent judgment were valued and, as departmental head and chairman of various committees, his contribution to the State's expansion proved invaluable. With Sir James Mitchell, he saw an active entrepreneurial role for the State - unlike their more conservative colleagues.

In 1920 George organized the Prince of Wales's tour, and ensured that he received maximum political benefit in his own constituency from the royal visit. He was appointed CMG the following year.

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William James George left parliament in 1930. He died on 10.3.1931. There is a rose window in memory of the Georges in Christ Church Anglican church, Claremont.

The name is also possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. Names within this theme include George, King, Oxford and Pitt Streets (Sydney), and Bourke and Collins Streets (Melbourne). Other street names in this subdivision include Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, and Market Streets.

Public Road Nos. 6676 and 6691.

(Sources: Australian Dictionary of Biography [http://adbonline.anu.edu.au /biogs/A080655b.htm]; City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

GEORGE STREET RESERVE

Reference Map location: I 4

See *'George Street'*.

The George Street Reserve comprises approximately 1908 sq. metres on George Street, bordering onto the Town of Victoria Park. Lot 4 of Swan Location 37.

(Source: City records.)

GERALD STREET

Reference Map location: D 8

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Could be part of a theme of names in the area, named for or by a family including members who had names such as Eleanor, Gerald, Lawrence and Ruth *(see entries for these names)*.

(Source: City records.)

GILLON, LAKE

Reference Map location: G 10

Lake situated on the corner of **GILLON** Street and Manning Road, Karawara, named after the adjacent street.

This ornamental lake was formerly a natural wetlands area concreted and used as a drainage compensating basin. It was later returned to a more natural appearance with funds provided by Homeswest in late 1990s during the major redevelopment of the eastern end of Karawara. The name was officially approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 2000.

(Source: City records.)

GILLON STREET

Reference Map location: F 9

Possibly named after the **GILLON** family who were long term residents of South Perth and contributed to its early development. John Gillon was born in Collingwood, Victoria in 1867, the third son of Scottish born James Gillon. His father, a stonemason, builder and contractor had arrived in Victoria on the ship *'Hilton'* in 1854, and built major public works such as the South Melbourne Town Hall, operating under the name of Gillon and Treeby. John Gillon arrived in Western Australia in around 1896 with his wife Janet (Jessie) and three young children. They had another 5 children over the next 13 years. They purchased four blocks of land on the corner of Anstey and Hensman Streets in around 1901. Members of the family lived here for over 80 years. Initially, they lived in a

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three roomed weatherboard house before building a new house at No. 40 Hensman Street. In 1901 there was only one house in Hensman Street and it was not until 1913 that another listing appeared for Hensman Street in Wise's Postal Directory. John Gillon also built the Swan Street Hall in 1909 and with Janet owned the land that was ultimately purchased for the Hurlingham Hotel. Around 1909, John Gillon purchased four half acre blocks, Swan Location 40 lots 119, 120, 133 and 134, for a total of £50 from Edmund Hugh Comer. He built houses for two of his married daughters – one on lot 119 South Terrace (Lillias Abbott) and one on lot 134 Gardner Street (Jean Laidlaw Chatterton). He built a further house in 1926 at 38 Hensman Street. John Gillon established a tennis court on the corner block which was occasionally used by the nearby tennis club for tournaments. John Gillon died on 9.9.1955 having lived in South Perth for over fifty years and being involved in the construction of many domestic, public and commercial buildings in the area.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

GLADSTONE AVENUE

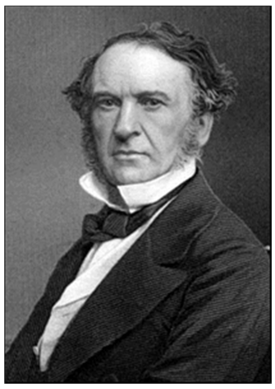
Reference Map location: E 3

Named after the English politician, William Ewart **GLADSTONE**, 1809 - 1898, 31st British Prime Minister 1868 - 1874, immediately following Benjamin Disraeli.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 7683.

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Ewart_Gladstone.)



William Ewart Gladstone.

GLASNEVIN COURT

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish parish of **GLASNEVIN**, known in Celtic times as *Glas Naeidhe* after the Naeidhe Stream, after an ancient chieftan. It is situated near Dublin. Glasnevin sits on the northern bank of the river Tolka (*Túlca* - meaning flood). One of the river's tributaries, known as the Cemetery Drain, rises from the nearby Royal Canal and runs beneath the Glasnevin Cemetery and into the adjoining Botanic Gardens. This cemetery, containing about 1,200,000 burials, is the largest in Ireland and was opened in 1832.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis,

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Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.dublin.local.ie/glasnevin/)

GLENROY ESTATE ★ *Reference Map location: D 3*

The name given to an early housing estate south of Clydesdale Park in the period 1904 - 1914 when many assisted English migrants were attracted to South Perth and purchased land in this area.

(Source: City records.)

GLYDE STREET *Reference Map location: C 5*

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

GODWIN AVENUE *Reference Map location: E 10*

One of a theme of names associated with the former Workers' Homes Board, in the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949. Possibly named for Grace **GODWIN** (born 16.5.1893), clerk / typist of the Board during the 1940s.

The Workers' Homes Board (1912-19470) was later known as the State Housing Commission (1947-85), Homeswest (1985-1999), Ministry of Housing (1999-2001), Department of Housing and Works (2001-09), Department of Housing (2009-2015) and Housing Authority (2009 onwards).

One of a theme of names associated with the then State Housing Commission, in the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Housing Authority; http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/aboutus/Centenary/Pages/default.aspx.)

GOORGYGOOGUP ★ *Reference Map location: A 1*

The local Nyungar people referred to the area of rushes near Miller's Pool as *Goorgygoogup,* 'the place of the rushes'. These mud flats which extended along the western side of the peninsula, were an important place for food gathering. The local Nyungar people set fish traps and collected turtles, gilgies, crabs, roots, yams, frogs and honey from native Banksia trees from the *Booryulup* (South Perth) to the *Gooyagarup* (Como) foreshore.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup,

Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

GOOYAGARUP ★

Reference Map location: B 6

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the Como Beach foreshore area south of South Terrace. The name means *'the place of the frog holes'*.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

GOSS AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 9

Named for J **GOSS**, Member of the Municipality of South Perth 1906-1907.

All of the names of roads in Manning were approved in 1949 for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)



J Goss, 1906.

GOVERNMENT STREET ★

Reference Map location: A 1

'Government Street' was a description given to an unnamed public road which had been dedicated as such by the **GOVERNMENT**, in the early decades of settlement of the colony. It was originally applied to a short street later named 'Elvire Street', which extended from the northern end of (then) Bulwer Terrace (renamed in the Government Gazette of 22.5.1903 as Suburban Road; and on 29.8.1947 as Mill Point Road), in a north-westerly direction to the western coast of the peninsula.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

GOVERNMENT STREET ★

Reference Map location: A 2

'Government Street' was a description given to an unnamed public road which had been dedicated as such by the **GOVERNMENT**, in the early decades of settlement of the colony. This name was originally applied to the street now named 'Judd Street', which was one of the earliest streets identified on an 1894 map of the Mill Point promontory. The street extended east-west, connecting Labouchere Road with Melville Terrace.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

GRAND VIEW ESTATE ★

The name of one of the first estates of Kensington to be subdivided in 1898 and sold as part of South Perth. Blocks with city views sold for around £5 ($10) each in June 1900.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see entries for these names).

(Source: City records.)

GRAYDEN, BILL (RESERVE)

See *'Bill Grayden Reserve'.*

GREENOCK AVENUE

Reference Map location: C 8

Named after Robert Lockhart Alston (4.9.1834 – 2.12.1916), Gentleman, and absentee owner from **GREENOCK,** Scotland. As a young man, Alston was a partner in the firm of Alston and Company, Timber Merchants, which was dissolved in November 1865.

In 1897, Alston acquired an area of 38 acres 28 perches *(15.4489 hectares)* of land within Swan Location 41, when he entered into a partnership with George Leake, the then owner. Location 41 was a 200 acre *(81 hectare)* property bounded by Thelma Street, Morrison Road, Saunders Street and the river. Following Leake's death in 1902, his widow sold the remainder of the property to Alston. Location 41 was bisected by the Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway). Alston's subdivision of the western portion was approved in May 1913, and comprised 233 blocks, mostly ½ acre *(2000 sq. metres)* each. In 1904, the land was valued in Council's rates records at £2,000 *($4,000)*.

Roads created by the Alston subdivision were Alston, Greenock, Mary, Robert and Lockhart Streets, with Coode Street and Labouchere Road extending into the subdivision. Most of these streets were named after Alston and his family.

Alston died on 2.12.1916, without subdividing any of his property to the east of the Fremantle Road. That land was subdivided in 1924, following its acquisition by Como Beach Park Lands Ltd in 1923.

Greenock Avenue was gazetted as Public Road No. 6667 in the Government Gazette dated 16.3.1923.

(Source: City records; Geographic Names Committee; The London Gazette, 19 December 1965; Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950, database, FamilySearch – https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTGH-KHV.)

GRIFFIN CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 11

Named after George **GRIFFIN**, Marine 1st Class 1st Lieutenant on the ship HMS 'Challenger', the ship captained by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle, GCB) which arrived in the Colony in May 1829. Further details of the marine are not known.

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949.

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One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons (see entries for these names).

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

GWENYFRED ROAD

Reference Map location: G 3

Possibly named for Eleanor Marie **GWENYFRED** Hearder, wife of Walter James, who with William Rowley, inherited the estate of landowner, Edward Lane Courthorpe, who died in 1897. James was a lawyer who later went on to become Premier 1902-1904.

Both Walter James and William Rowley named streets in this estate after their wives: Lansdowne was the maiden name of Rowley's wife; James' wife was named Eleanor Marie Gwenyfred Hearder.

Public Road No. 6714.

(Sources: City records; Davey and Emmett; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

H

Hamlin to **Hurlingham**

HAMLIN RISE

Reference Map location: G 7



Major Herbert Bowen Hamlin DSO

Named for WWI Major, Herbert Bowen **HAMLIN**, DSO, of the 10th Australian Light Horse Unit of the Army. Hamlin was born in Auckland, NZ, and was educated at Saint John's College, Auckland and at Sydney Grammar School. He lived with his wife Mary Grace Hamlin at the Rectory in Albany, WA. He enlisted in Narrogin, and served in the 25th Light Horse as a Lieutenant, and the 10th Light Horse Unit as a Major (the unit that Second Lieutenant Hugo Throssell served in when he won his famous Victoria Cross in 1915 in Gallipoli). Evacuated from Gallipoli, the 10th LHR went on to fight as mounted Infantry in Sinai, Palestine, Jordan, and Syria. In the fall of Damascus the unit had the honour of leading the Australian Mounted Division and accepted the formal surrender on 1.10.1918. Before returning home after the armistice, the 10th Light Horse Regiment was involved in quelling the bitter Egyptian uprising in 1919. Hamlin served in the Middle East, where he received a Distinguished Service Order (DSO) in 1919. He died of pericarditis on 30.5.1919 aged 33, while on service in Egypt and is buried in the Egypt 8 Ismailia War Memorial Cemetery. The cul-de-sac was created by the subdivision of Lots 719, 720, 736-739 Thelma Street by Homeswest in 2000. The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee in May 2000.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.awm.gov.au/database/roh.asp; http://www.awm.gov.au/collection/H00050A/.)

HAMPDEN STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 6694.

(Source: City records.)

HANOVER PLACE

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford. The Christian Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The name possibly derives from the royal House of **HANOVER**, a royal dynasty which covered large areas of Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland. Queen Victoria (b1819 - d1901) was the

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last of the Hanovers to rule in Great Britain and Ireland. The name is common throughout Europe, including Ireland.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

HARDY STREET

Reference Map location: A 3

Named after a surveyor of that name, by Real Estate Agent, J Thos Peet.

Public Road No. 1332.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

HARPER TERRACE

Reference Map location: B 2

Declared to be a public highway in 1904. Information is sought on the origin of this name.

The street might have been named after Charles **HARPER** (15 July 1842 – 20 April 1912) who was very active in colonial Western Australia as a pastoralist, newspaper proprietor and politician at the time that South Perth was becoming established.

The son of Church of England minister the Reverend Charles Harper and Julie Gretchen Harper née Lukin, Charles Harper was born at Nardi, near Toodyay in Western Australia. He was educated privately, and eventually became a farmer. In 1878, Harper was elected to the Western Australian Legislative Council for the North District seat. He held the seat until the election of 1880, which he did not contest. On 1 March 1879, he married Fanny de Burgh. They would have six sons and four daughters.

In 1880, Harper became part-owner of the *Western Australian Times* with John Winthrop Hackett. In 1884 these two men became joint owners of *The West Australian,* and in 1885 they commenced the publication of the first *Western Mail.* In 1884, Harper entered parliament for the second time, and served in various prominent capacities, including as Speaker, until 1905. In 1885, he built a house in Guildford, which he named *Woodbridge*; the house is now part of the National Trust. In 1895, he opened a school at Guildford, which would later be taken over by the Church of England as Guildford Grammar School.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Harper_(politician).)

HAYMAN ROAD

Reference Map location: G 6

Named for William George Inglis (George) **HAYMAN** (1897 - 1968), who was closely associated with the Technical Education branch of the Education Department. He became Superintendent of Technical Education in 1949 and remained in that position until 1962. Hayman was an electrical engineer and educationist.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

He was born on 1.7.1897 in Norwich, England, son of George Samuel Thomas Hayman, timber merchant's foreman, and his wife Annie Frances, née Leman. Young Hayman, known as George, attended school at Great Yarmouth until the family migrated to Western Australia (in about 1911). After further education in Perth, he joined the staff of Perth Technical School (College) in 1915 as senior cadet (technical assistant) in the physics laboratory while studying part-time; in 1918 he became assistant-lecturer in physics. Hayman's education profoundly influenced his educational philosophy. He graduated from the University of Western Australia (B.Sc., 1922; B.E. with first-class honours, 1925).

On 17.1.1923 Hayman married Ruth Lynette Coleman. A (Sir John) Hackett research scholarship enabled him to study wireless technology at Slough, England. Back in Perth, he progressed in 1939 to head of the engineering department at Perth Technical College.

Throughout World War II, Hayman led an experimental, secret Ultra High Frequency station, based in the university's engineering school. He was an amateur radio enthusiast and patron of the State division of the Wireless Institute of Australia.

In April 1948, Hayman was appointed Superintendent (later Director) of Technical Education. Concurrently, he was regional director of industrial training for the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service. Already an experienced negotiator with the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, the building industry and the State's Arbitration Court on apprenticeship regulations, he helped to design courses that embraced technological developments appropriate for ex-service personnel, a burgeoning multi-cultural population and industry's unprecedented demand for a skilled workforce. Appointed Deputy Director-General of Education in 1960, he retired in February 1962.

Though initially dismissed, Hayman's proposal in 1948 to establish an Institute of Technology was reconsidered in 1952. In 1957 a fire burnt out a large section of the Collier Pine Plantation in Bentley, 6km south of Perth. This fortuitous event, coupled with the unsuitability of other potential sites, led to Bentley's selection as the site in 1962. Finally, in June 1960, the State Government approved the establishment of the new institute. The enabling legislation for the establishment of the Western Australian Institute of Technology (later Curtin University), was described as 'one of the greatest milestones in the educational history of this State'. WAIT officially opened on 17 August 1966 and the first students enrolled the following year.

Hayman was of slightly below medium stature, with receding dark hair and a full face; he wore heavy spectacles and was an amiable, no nonsense man, popular with students and respected by colleagues. A member of Perth Rotary Club and several professional associations, he was also a Freemason. His wife died in July 1968 and he two months later on 16.9.1968 aged 71.

Hayman Road borders the technical institution formerly known as the Western Australian Institute of Technology (WAIT), now Curtin University of Western Australia.

One of several names commemorating Academics, including Gentilli, Hayman, Walter Murdoch *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; http://about.curtin.edu.au/wait-to-curtin.cfm ; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/AS10213b.htm)

HAZEL STREET

Reference Map location: D 6

Named for Mary **HAZEL** Gardner, born 1903, the daughter of developer, Mark Gardner and Lucy Martha Ruby Gardner (nee Chambers). Mary's father purchased Swan Location 40, a large tract of land in Como, in the same year.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma *(see entries for these names)*.

Public Road No. 6664.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

HELL'S GATE ★

Reference Map location: B 10

The name once used for the narrow point of the river at which the Canning Bridge is constructed.

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the narrow section of the river at Canning Bridge (Hell's Gate) is 'Wagoorjup', meaning *'place of the Waugal'*. The Nyungar name for the confluence of the Canning and Swan Rivers is *'Gabbi Kowangulup'*.

(Source: www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

HENLEY STREET

Reference Map location: C 9

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6670.

(Source: City records.)

HENNING CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 10

Named for H McA **HENNING,** Member from 1903-1907, and Mayor of the Municipality of South Perth 1908-1909.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)



H McA Henning, 1908.

HENRY (MOUNT)

See *'Mount Henry'*.

HENSMAN STREET

Reference Map location: C 4

One of the early streets appearing on a map dated 1894.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Named after Alfred Peach **HENSMAN** (12.5.1834 - 5.10.1902), Attorney-General and Judge of the Supreme Court. Hensman was born in Northampton, England. He went to India and was commissioned in the 1st Madras Fusiliers, but soon resigned because of ill health. Returning to England, he practised as a lawyer from 1852 until 1882, when he was appointed Attorney-General for Western Australia.

With his wife Emily and two children, Hensman arrived at Perth on 11.5.1884. He soon won repute as a dignified and reliable lawyer, but was socially reserved and somewhat haughty; only his intimate friends knew his dry humour and genuine benevolence.

He was diametrically opposed in temperament and political philosophy to Governor Broome, whose inability to distinguish between administrative and legal matters increasingly irritated Hensman. They frequently clashed. In the Executive Council on 24.3.1886, Broome accused Hensman of '*disloyalty and improper official conduct*', of anti-government conspiracies and actions designed to cripple the administration. Hensman was not permitted to answer the charges and immediately resigned, finding it '*impossible for a man of honour, or for one who has any respect for himself to do otherwise*'. He expected his resignation to be transmitted to London and was appalled when Broome not only accepted it but also suspended him without salary, and demanded his resignation from the Legislative Council. Hensman declared his suspension illegal and refused to resign from the Legislative Council pending advice from the Colonial Office. The affair was aired in the House of Commons, and Hensman was vindicated in January 1887 and his salary restored in full. However, it was concluded that *'both parties are so carried away by their antagonism as to put themselves more or less in the wrong, whatever may have been the merits of the original dispute*'.

Hensman moved into the political arena. His interests were in social and political reforms, responsible government, emancipation of women, female suffrage and opportunities for higher education. He represented Greenough in the Legislative Council in 1887-89 and practised as a barrister until his elevation to the Supreme Court as puisne judge in 1892.

Aggravated by continuous disparagement in the *West Australian*, Hensman sued the proprietors, C Harper and J W Hackett, for libel in 1888. The case was decided in favour of Hensman who received £800 damages, but it had sordid overtones when the defendants formally objected to its being heard by Chief Justice A C Onslow, an old friend and supporter of Hensman.

A competent violinist, Hensman actively encouraged musical appreciation in Perth and in recognition of this he was presented with a baton by the Perth Musical Union in October 1889. He died while on a visit to England in 1902.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6699. Also refer to *'Carrington Street'*.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A040432b.htm)

HEPPINGSTONE STREET

Reference Map location: G 2

Named after Captain John **HEPPINGSTONE**, an early Western Australian settler, who landed with the Bussells at Augusta. The name was suggested by his grandson, A G Heppingstone, in 1951. Mr Heppingstone and family had owned and later subdivided and sold the land in the vicinity of where the street now exists. The *Dictionary of Western Australians* disagrees with Mr Heppingstone's telling of family history. John Heppingstone, according to this admittedly faulty authority, was born here, and his parents, who arrived on the ship '*Warrior*' were indentured servants.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The street appears in a street directory published in 1952 as a short cul de sac, prior to the creation of Lamb Street and Scenic Crescent.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys; Geographic Names Committee.)

HIGH STREET

Reference Map location: E 5

As this street is not exceptionally elevated, nor a main thoroughfare, information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6698.

(Source: City records.)

HILL STREET

Reference Map location: C 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name. The City's records show that a C A R Hill served as a Member of the Municipality of South Perth from 1947-1948, but it is not known if the street is named for this councillor.

Public Road No. 6728.

(Source: City records.)

HIRUNDO PLACE

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.

This street is named for the Welcome Swallow *(**HIRUNDO neoxena)*, a small passerine bird in the swallow family. It is a species native to Australia and nearby islands, breeding in a variety of habitats, but not desert or dense forest. Western birds are mainly sedentary. The Welcome Swallow is metallic blue-black above, light grey on the breast and belly, and rusty on the forehead, throat and upper breast, with a long forked tail which features a row of white spots on the individual feathers. The call is a mixture of twittering and soft warbling notes, and a sharp whistle in alarm. These birds are extremely agile fliers, feeding on



The Welcome Swallow
(Hirundo neoxena).

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

insects while in flight. They often fly fast and low to the ground on open fields, in large circles or figure-8 patterns. Both the Welcome Swallow and the Tree Martin *(Hirundo nigricans)* have been observed at Cygnia Cove.

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo and Tringa (*see entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welcome_swallow.)

HOBBS AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 6



Lieutenant General Sir Joseph John Talbot Hobbs KCB KCMG VD FRIBA, in 1928.

Named in honour of architect and WWI soldier, Lieutenant General Sir Joseph John Talbot **HOBBS** KCB KCMG VD FRIBA (24.8.1864 - 21.4.1938). Born and educated in England, he worked as a draftsman for a builder, John Hurst, with whom, at the age of 23, he migrated to Perth in 1887, setting up practice as an architect. Hobbs joined the Western Australian Institute of Architects in 1896, and later served as president from 1909 to 1911. His success in the competition for the design of the Weld Club in 1891 began a series of commissions for important buildings, both public and private, in Perth and Fremantle. In 1905 he set up the firm Hobbs, Smith & Forbes in which he was the senior partner. As an architect, Hobbs was notable throughout Perth, designing several buildings in South Perth, including Haddon Hall (1897 - 1976) and the Windsor Hotel (1898).

His small stature and seeming frailness was misleading in terms of the energy and range of activities which distinguished Hobbs throughout his life. He was a keen sportsman, interested in fencing, gymnastics, rowing, sailing and boxing.

A devout Christian, he was deeply involved in the affairs of the Anglican Church, serving in synod and on various councils and as architect to the diocese of Perth. Above all he was devoted to soldiering which became virtually a second career parallel to architecture.

During WWI he served in the Middle East and Gallipoli. Was awarded the Knight Commander of the Bath (KCB) in 1918; and the Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George (KCMG) in 1919, succeeding Monash as commander of the Australian Corps. In 1922 he became the military representative on the faculty of engineering at the University of Western Australia, which awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Law. Hobbs was a humane commander who cared deeply for the welfare of his men, often commuting prison sentences handed down by field officers. He retired from the army in 1927.

As an architect, Hobbs took an interest in the erection of memorials. Of the six divisional memorials, five were of his design. He chose Polygon Wood, Belgium, as the site for the 5th Division memorial, and Villers Bretonneux, France, for the national memorial. Later he designed the Western Australian War Memorial, at Kings Park, Perth. In April 1938, Hobbs left for France to attend the unveiling of the Australian War Memorial at Villers Bretonneux. En route he suffered a heart attack and died. His body was returned to Perth for a state funeral with full military honours. He was buried at Peppermint Grove Cemetery. Monash wrote of Hobbs that: "*While he would be the last to lay claim to special brilliance, or outstanding military genius, he nevertheless succeeded fully as the commander of a division, by his sound common sense, and his sane attitude toward every problem that confronted him. He possessed also the virtue of a large hearted sympathy for all subordinate to him; and that gave him a loyal following which carried him through several great crises*".

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Lt General Hobbs is commemorated by a plaque at the cenotaph at Kings Park. The plaque reads, *"Honorary Architects - First World War 1914 - 1918: Lt-General Sir J Talbot Hobbs KCB KCMG VD FRIBA. Second World War 1939 - 1945: Colonel Athol J Hobbs ED FRIBA."*

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

Public Road No. 6650.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/~rmallett/Generals ; www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A090322b.htm ; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talbot_Hobbs.)

HOGG AVENUE

Reference Map location: C 12

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for a Miss **HOGG**, who made a bequest to Mount Henry Hospital. Miss Hogg lived in one of the McNess Cottages built on Mount Henry site. She died in 1968.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records, Palassis Architects.)

HOPE AVENUE

Reference Map location: D 12

Named after P G S (Percy) **HOPE**, a surveyor active in the early years of subdivision of the area of Manning and Salter Point. The firm of Hope and Klem surveyed a large portion of the 'Manning' family estate. The subdivision was carried out in 1929 for Whitfords Limited, but very few properties changed hands before the land was acquired by the State Housing Commission in 1949. The area still contains some Homeswest housing but has undergone much redevelopment.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

HOPE AVENUE RESERVE

Reference Map location: D 12

Named for an adjoining street, the Hope Avenue Reserve comprises approximately 7,920 m² of land adjoining **HOPE AVENUE** in Salter Point. Reserve 26622 of Canning Location 1896.

(Source: City records.)

HOPETOUN STREET

Reference Map location: C 3

Named for the 7th Earl of **HOPETOUN**, the Rt Hon John Adrian Louis Hope, KT, GCMG, GCVO (later 1st Marquess of Linlithgow), who served as the first Governor General of Australia from 1.1.1901 to 9.1.1903. Died 29.2.1908. One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations.



7th Earl of Hopetoun, the Rt Hon John Adrian Louis Hope, KT, GCMG, GCVO.

In 1886, Matthew Gibney, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, acquired all of the land bounded by Suburban Road, Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street. The land was subdivided in 1902. The name 'Hopetoun' was gazetted on 19.9.1913.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. In 1886, Matthew Gibney, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, acquired all of the land bounded by Suburban Road, Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street. The land was subdivided in 1902 and marketed under the name 'Royal Park Estate'. It included streets named after royals, such as Alexandra, Clarence, Hopetoun, King Edward and York. Other street names that demonstrated British patriotism of the time, included Albert, Edinburgh, Kensington, King George, Queen, Victoria, Windsor (see *entries for these names).*

Also one of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Governors-General_of_Australia .)

HORDERN STREET ★

Reference Map location: E 4

Named in honour of Anthony **HORDERN**, a member of a prominent Sydney business family and who was behind the development of the Great Southern Railway. He died in 1886, shortly before the land was subdivided.

The name applied to a portion of the street now known as 'Angelo Street', extending east of Sandgate Street to Douglas Avenue (which was then named 'River Street').

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names).* A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in

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1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

HOVIA TERRACE

Reference Map location: G 3



View down Hovia Terrace towards the river, 1950.

One of several street names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle *(see entries for these names).*

Possibly also named after an early Western Australian family who were influential in South Perth.

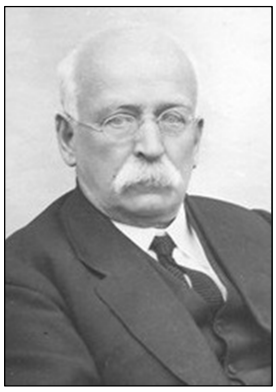
Public Road No. 7858.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Department of Lands and Surveys; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

HOWARD PARADE

Reference Map location: E 13

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches *(50.8007 hectares)* of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929.



Sir Ebenezer Howard OBE.

Howard Parade was named after Sir Ebenezer **HOWARD** OBE (29.1.1850 – 1.5.1928), an English Town Planner who designed 'Welwyn Garden City' and others as part of his movement towards the 'garden city' concept advocated in his book, *"Garden Cities of Tomorrow"* (1898). The concept of the 'garden city' was to design cities or town of finite size as satellite towns around major cities, each garden city ringed by a green belt, growth of the town not being permitted, but other satellite towns being designed and built to accommodate growing population. It is possible that the Whitfords company might have seen Salter Point as a 'garden city' forming a dormitory satellite town to the city of Perth.

The word 'parade' derives from the French word, meaning a public square or place where people can stroll in public in an ostentacious way; a promenade.

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The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning and development - names of such streets include Hope, Howard, Klem, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn (see *entries under these names*).

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ebenezer_Howard; http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/parade)

HUGH COURT

Reference Map location: C 6

Named after **HUGH** MacDonald, original land owner 1831. MacDonald was the grandfather of Edmund Hugh Comer who later owned and subdivided much of the land.

The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names*).

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge; Geographic Names Committee.)

HURLINGHAM ★

Reference Map location: E 3

The name generally refers to the land north of Mill Point Road and east of Douglas Avenue, although this area is officially part of the suburb of 'South Perth'. See *'Hurlingham Estate'*.

The name was also adopted in 1930 for the 'Hurlingham Hotel' (later known as 'Rosie O'Grady's'), which was situated on the corner of Canning Highway and Banksia Terrace. In 2003, the Council was requested to consider amending its Town Planning Scheme No. 6 to provide for a 9-storey apartment building on the site, behind the old hotel building. Although this would have enabled retention of the hotel, the proposal was rejected by the Council and the Hotel was demolished in 2005 for 3-storey apartments.

(Source: City records.)

HURLINGHAM ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: F 2

An area on the Perth Water foreshore previously occupied by the Manning and Roberts dairy farms and the **HURLINGHAM** Polo Ground. This area was resumed by the State Government when land in South Perth was sought for residential purposes towards the end of World War II. The State Housing Commission built a large number of houses here for the returned soldiers. The first subdivision of the area was approved by the Board on 13.7.1945. The name perpetuates the name of the former polo ground which was situate in the area between Hurlingham Road, Mill Point Road, Meadowvale Avenue and the river. The South Perth polo grounds were named after the English **HURLINGHAM** Polo Club, which was the first such club in the UK, founded in 1875.

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Hurlingham Polo Grounds. Photographed ca 1935-40.

(Sources: City records; www.hpa-polo.co.uk/about/history_hpa.asp; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection)

HURLINGHAM PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: F 3

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 4. The precinct was named for its location centred on Hurlingham Road, and covered the area north of Mill Point Road and east of Douglas Avenue. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6. (See *'Hurlingham Estate'*.)

(Source: City records.)

HURLINGHAM ROAD

Reference Map location: F 2

Formerly known as 'Hurlingham Street'.

See '*Hurlingham Estate*'.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

I

Iris to **Isabella**

IRIS LANE

Reference Map location: D 8



Iris flower.

The name given to Right-of-Way No. 94 which is located east of Canning Highway, between Greenock Avenue and Saunders Street, Como. The name is one of several with a floral theme given to rights-of-way parallel to Canning Highway where some units are designed with their sole pedestrian and vehicular access from the right-of-way. At the request of residents, the City supported naming such rights-of-way in order to provide a more direct and appropriate address for dwellings fronting the laneways. The naming of a right-of-way is conditional upon it being identified for retention in the Council's right-of-way closure program which operated from mid-1990s to 2003. The floral theme was suggested by one of the affected residents. The request was first considered by the Council on 18.12.2001, and finally approved for use by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.2.2003.

The late **IRIS** Litis, with her husband Arthur, long-term residents of an adjoining property, was an active and generous supporter of ACTIV, the Slow Learning Children's Group, and the Greek and Hellenic communities.

The name also follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip, Twig (*see entries for these names)*.

(Source: City records.)

ISABELLA CRESCENT

Reference Map location: D 12

Named after **ISABELLA** Wedderburn, a rich widow who, on 8.10.1836, married Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle**,** GCB). They had three children. Fremantle was the son of Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle and was part of a family with a long tradition of serving in the British navy. His middle name, 'Howe', was given in honour of Admiral Lord Richard Howe, who had defeated the French off Ushant in the 'Battle of the Glorious First of June' in 1794, exactly six years before Fremantle was born. He first went to sea with his father at the age of 10, and then served under Nelson's flag Captain, Thomas Hardy. He joined his father's flag-ship the *Rochester* in November 1818, and was promoted to flag lieutenant after his father died a year later, by his successor, Sir Graham Moore. In 1822, at the age of 22, he became a Commander and went on to have a distinguished naval career. Fremantle's 26 gun frigate, HMS *Challenger*, was the first ship to arrive in a fleet of 3 ships sent out from Britain to establish a colony at the Swan River in Western Australia. He claimed possession of the whole west coast in the name of His Britannic Majesty, King George IV, on 2.5.1829. Following that, Fremantle never returned to Western Australia. He later served in the Crimean War.

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949. One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

ISABELLA / CRAIGIE RESERVE

Reference Map location: D 11

Named for its surrounding streets, the Isabella / Craigie Reserve comprises approximately 3,907 sq. metres of land adjacent to Manning Kindergarten. 'A' Class Reserve 24333 of Canning Location 1333.

The City Gardener's report to Council in September 1964 described a proposed landscaping upgrade which would cost 80 pounds, comprising 19 trees, planting and stakes (15 pounds); 2 concrete / wood benches (15 pounds); water installation including drinking fountain (40 pounds); and hose pipe (10 pounds).

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

J

Jackson to **Judd**

JACKSON ROAD

Reference Map location: G 9

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

JAMES MILLER OVAL

Reference Map location: D 11



James Robert Miller, 1956.

Named for **JAMES** Robert **MILLER**, storekeeper, who was elected unopposed at an extraordinary election, as the first Municipal Member for the newly created Mount Henry Ward after it was excised from the South Ward in August 1955. This increased the size of the Road Board from twelve to thirteen members. Miller served as a Councillor of the Municipality and City of South Perth from 1955-1960.

James Miller Oval comprises approximately 2.7231 ha between Duckett Drive and Jarman Avenue, Manning, being A-Class Reserve 24330 of Canning Location 1299. The reserve was named on 14.9.1960 in a unanimous decision of the Parks Committee of the Council. The Minutes contained the following entry: *"That Reserve No. 24330 (area bounded by Duckett Drive, Bradshaw/Conochie Crescents, Jarman Avenue and Manning School) be named the 'James Miller Oval'."*

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, , Manning (Lucius), Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

JAMESON STREET

Reference Map location: F 4

Named for Dr Adam **JAMESON** who was Health Officer responsible for South Perth around 1888.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

JAN-DOO PARK

Reference Map location: C 11

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a small park forming the main entry feature to the 1999 subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site. The name '**JAN-DOO'** is an Aboriginal Nyungar word meaning *'whistling eagle'*.

The following Dreamtime story is told by artist, Toogarr Morrison: *"The story of Jan-Doo, the Whistling Eagle, dates back to the Dreamtime when an ancestral Nynarrin (echidna), the local totem, dug up grounds around South Perth, south of the Swan River, Canning river, Mount Observation and Mount Cook. As the Nynarrin excavated the area it made hills and gullies where fresh water was bountiful. When at last the work was finished, the Nynarrin went to rest at Katta-Bal-Lae-Jow, now known as Mount Henry. When the Nynarrin gets tired from the work of creating the landscape, it looks for a place for a rest, but to relax it calls on Jan-Doo (the eagle). The Jan-Doo has a large nest from which it observes everything, and is the Nynarrin's friend. The Nynarrin rolls up into a little ball and waits for Jan-Doo to arrive. It does not trust the other eagles, only Jan-Doo can give the whistle of trust. That is why, if you see a Nynarrin, it curls up into a ball. But if you whistle softly, it will unroll and relax."*

One of the names outside of Karawara which following the Aboriginal theme, including Jan-doo, Milyu.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

JARMAN AVENUE

Reference Map location: D 10

Named in honour of Herbert G **JARMAN,** Secretary and Accountant of the Workers' Homes Board of the State Housing Commission and mentioned in the Board's Annual Report of 1938.

The Workers' Homes Board (1912-19470) was later known as the State Housing Commission (1947-85), Homeswest (1985-1999), Ministry of Housing (1999-2001), Department of Housing and Works (2001-09), Department of Housing (2009-2015) and Housing Authority (2009 onwards).

One of a theme of names associated with the then State Housing Commission, in the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission in 1949.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Housing Authority; http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/aboutus/Centenary/Pages/default.aspx.)

JARRAH ROAD ★

Reference Map location: H 5

The former name of the street now known as 'Baron-Hay Court'. The former name described the characteristic jarrah trees growing in the area. The name of the portion of the street in Kensington was changed when the road configuration was changed, to avoid confusion.

One of several names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

JELF STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 5

A former street which was once situated immediately east of Allen Street, extending between Hensman Street and South Terrace. In 1929 - 1930 the Municipality resumed all of the land in Jelf Street, and it was later amalgamated into Ernest Johnson Oval. The land along Jelf Street had been subdivided into small residential lots. The closure of Jelf Street (Road 6734) was published in the *Government Gazette* of 6.9.1940.

Named for Joseph Melbourne **JELF** who, with James Cropper Milligan, was one of the original owners and subdividers of the surrounding land, acquiring it on 29.5.1897.

The streets formerly located on the land now occupied by Ernest Johnson Oval and the South Perth Civic Centre, were Edward Street, Garner Street, Jelf Street, Merton Street, and Summer Street *(see entries for these names)*.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names)*.

(Source: City records.)

JOHNSON, ERNEST (OVAL)

See *'Ernest Johnson Oval'*.

JOOROLUP ★

Reference Map location: F 2

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the eastern part of the Swan River foreshore facing Perth Water. The name means *'the place of the jarrahs'*.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names)*.

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

JUBILEE STREET

Reference Map location: E 3

Originally a cul-de-sac extending north-east from Douglas Avenue, Jubilee Street was connected to Weston Avenue when Council acquired Lot 28 Jubilee Street on 16.7.1929 for this purpose.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. Queen Victoria's popularity was at its lowest in about 1870 following the lengthy reclusive period after her husband's death, but it steadily increased thereafter until her death. In 1876 she was crowned Empress of India by Disraeli. In 1887 Victoria's Golden Jubilee was a grand national celebration of her 50th year as Queen. The Golden Jubilee brought her out of her shell, and she once again embraced public life. She toured English possessions and even visited France (the first English monarch to do so since the coronation of Henry VI in 1431).

(Sources: City records; http://www.victorianstation.com/queen.html)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

JUDD STREET

Reference Map location: A 2

One of the earliest streets identified on an 1894 map of the South Perth peninsula. The map shows this street extending east-west, connecting Labouchere Road with Melville Terrace.

At that time it was merely identified by the generic name, 'Government Street', and was later named after the local **JUDD** family.

Public Road No. 15482.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

K

Karawara to Kwinana

KARAWARA

Reference Map location: H 9

A Homeswest subdivision of land carved out of the former Collier Pine Plantation, based on the 'Radburn' style of subdivision in which pedestrian movement is separated from vehicular movement by means of a spine of pedestrian paths and greenways behind every property connecting them with the nearby Primary School and the shopping centre. Special Town Planning controls were introduced in 1972 as a means of preserving and enhancing the unique character of the subdivision. The Radburn design was not a great success, however, and after 25 years many residents were not aware that the area was supposed to be 'different' from other more conventional subdivisdions. This has been attributed, in part, to the transient nature of the population which largely comprised Homeswest tenants, and the fact that the special design works contrary to the classic 'Australian back yard' expectations. In a major subdivision redevelopment exercise endorsed by the Council in 1997 in which many of the former blocks of 3-storey flats were to be replaced with Single House lots, the Radburn design was not continued within the new subdivision area. The proposal was still controversial, however, as it involved the removal of 3.8ha of undeveloped remnant bushland which had been set aside for a Primary School site and not ultimately needed for that purpose.

KARAWARA is an Aboriginal Nyungar word, meaning '*green*'. The name of 'Karawara' was chosen by the South Perth City Council when the original subdivision commenced in October 1962, and was approved as the suburb name in 1973. Cul-de-sac names within the subdivision reflect the Aboriginal theme. Other names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, include Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf)

KARAWARA GREENWAYS ★

Reference Map location: H 9

An almost continuous reserve of approximately 10.0754 ha which traverses the estate of Karawara. The design of the estate was modelled on an estate in New Jersey, USA, which aimed to separate pedestrians from vehicular traffic. In its original form, Karawara could be traversed from one end to the other without a pedestrian having to cross a road. Where necessary, underpasses were constructed to allow uninterrupted pedestrian travel. Since then, some of the greenways have been found to have been used as a means of break-ins to ajoining properties and as a result, some of the narrower legs of the greenway system have been closed and divided among adjoining house lots. However, most remain open.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

KARAWARA PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: G 9

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 11. The precinct was named for its location within the surburb of Karawara, and covered the area bounded by Jackson Road to the north, Kent Street to the east, Manning Road to the south and Goss Avenue to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

KARDAN CIRCUIT

Reference Map location: G 9

A new street forming part of the redevelopment of Karawara known as Collier Gardens, which commenced in 1998. The street name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 30.4.1999. A cul-de-sac within Karawara, continuing to reflect the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*red gum',* a native tree formerly common in the area.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

KAROO STREET

Reference Map location: C 4

Created as part of a 15 acre *(6 hectare)* subdivision bounded by Angel Street, Onslow Street, Karoo Street and Suburban Location 350 in 1913 by the owner, Charles William Arnott of Perth, described on the Certificate of Title as a 'Contractor', who purchased the land on 26.1.1912.

The name is possibly an Aboriginal word from NSW where there are features and homesteads with the name, **KAROO**, which means a spear with a stone head ('*Karu*').

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

KATATJIN ★

Reference Map location: A 1

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the tip of Mill Point, including Miller's Pool. The name means a place to listen and learn, and is used in reference to the pool as a resting place.

Also known as *'Gareenup'* after the Gareen people, Nyungars who occupied the Mill Point area of South Perth.

This was an important site for the local people, who produced their own flour at the site. This was done by burning, bleaching and grinding Zamia nuts. The flour was known as *djiridji.*

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett.)

KEANEY PLACE

Reference Map location: J 10

Conlon Street, McKay Street, Garvey Street and Keaney Place do not appear on a 1952 version of the street directory, and have therefore been created since that year.

Reflecting its proximity to Clontarf, the street is named for Brother Francis Paul **KEANEY** (1888 - 26.2.1954), of the former Clontarf Boys' Home, which was situated nearby to the south of Manning Road. The Christian Brothers once held some land north of Manning Road. Influential to the development of Clontarf in the 1930s, Brother Keaney served a second period as Superior from 1936 to 1942. During his first period in the 1920s Brother Keaney supervised the construction and planting of a garden surrounding a lake (known as Brother Keaney Gardens). Under his guidance from 1936 to 1942, Clontarf experienced six years of major development. He introduced an apprenticeship scheme that extended the boys beyond farm labouring skills. Construction on Clontarf was started using tradesmen who taught the boys until eventually the boys became proficient in doing the tasks on their own. In the six years of Brother Keaney's direction, a large number of buildings were constructed at Clontarf. These include the Chaplain's Residency and Clock Tower (1936), classroom blocks (1937 - 1938), a bakehouse (1939), entrance gates (1939), sports pavilion (1940), and verandas on the main building (1939 - 1940). However, the most significant building during this period was the Chapel. Brother Keaney died in 1954 at the age of 65. He was born into a farming family in Ireland in 1888. Aged 23, he emigrated to New South Wales in 1911, where he joined the police force before entering the Christian Brothers Order in 1916 at the age of 28. In 1919 he joined the staff at Clontarf Orphanage in Perth, Western Australia. In the late 1920s he inaugurated the Tardun Farm School Scheme east of Geraldton and then later served a number of terms as principal, including at Clontarf from 1936 to 1941 and at Bindoon Boys Town from 1942 to 1944 and again from 1948 until his death in 1954 at the age of 65. Brother Keaney was physically imposing. He stood six foot three inches tall and was of powerful build with a voice to match.

In 2001, Australian Democrat, Western Australian Senator Andrew Murray moved in Parliament *"that in accordance with the Statutes of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, the Commonwealth Government initiate the process for Francis Paul Keaney's membership of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to be cancelled and annulled. This unanimous recommendation goes some way to 'righting the record' for all those child migrants and Australian children who suffered under Brother Keaney in Western Australian orphanages run by the Christian Brothers".*

One of several names commemorating Christian Brothers, including Bodkin, Keaney, Pope, Redmond, Treacy *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; City of South Perth Municipal Heritage Inventory; Department of Lands and Surveys; Senate Hansard 19.9.2001, Page 27375; www.democrats.org.au/speeches/?speech_id=806&display=1)

KELLS COURT

Reference Map location: I 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The street is named after the small Irish market town of **KELLS**, in County Meath, Eire, near Dublin. From its earliest mention in the "Annals of the Four Masters" when a *dun* settlement was first built here in 1207 BC, Kells has had a long and varied history. A Columban monastery existed there from 6th-12th century, withstanding various sackings and burning from local and Norse raiding parties. During this period, the Great Book of Kells was completed. The Book is the most decorated illuminated manuscript to survive in Europe. Probably created by Columban monks on the island of Iona off the west coast of Scotland in about 560 AD, it was brought to Kells in the 9th century and transferred to Dublin in the mid-17th century. Under the Normans, a castle was built and Kells became a walled town until it was completely ruined in the 17th century. Since then, the town has grown to become a thriving market town. Some buildings from the early monastic city - the 30 metre Round Tower, Columba's Stone House and the Sculptured Crosses from the 9th/10th century, still remain.

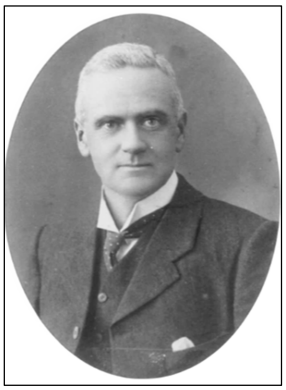
Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.homepage.tinet.ie/~colmcille/kells/history.htm)

KELSALL CRESCENT

Reference Map location: D 9

Named on 14.7.1948 for Dr H T **KELSALL,** Medical Officer of Health for South Perth for some years from 1905. Among many other duties, in 1905 Dr Kelsall was required to comment on the living conditions at the Chinese market gardens along Mill Point Road. The premises he inspected at the site were found to be unfit for human occupation and required considerable improvement. One of the affected houses was owned by E C Stone.



Dr H T Kelsall, Medical Officer, 1907.

One of several names commemorating Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Kelsall, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

All of the names of roads in Manning were approved in 1949 for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission.

(Sources: City records; Florey; Geographic Names Committee.)

KENNARD STREET

Reference Map location: H 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6716.

(Source: City records.)

KENNEALLY CIRCUIT

Reference Map location: C 11

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Named for James Joseph **KENNEALLY** (1879-1954), Chairman of the Lotteries Commission which in 1943 supported the development of a home for the aged, and provided significant funding for the building and later expansion of the 'Mount Henry Home' (later 'Hospital') - £230,000 *($460,000)* for the first stage in 1951; £475,000 *($950,000)* for the second stage in 1955; £50,000 *($100,000)* for additions valued at £100,000 *($200,000)* in 1963; and £110,000 *($220,000)* for further extensions in 1964. Kenneally was born on 15.5.1879 in Sydney. He was educated by the Christian Brothers and moved to Western Australia in 1899 where he became a locomotive cleaner, then engine-driver, with the railways. He was President of the West Australian Locomotive Engine-Drivers', Firemen's and Cleaners' Union of Workers in 1914 and Secretary in 1919. In 1911 he married Mary Anne Flaherty, a teacher, in Adelaide. In 1927 Kenneally was President of the State branch of the Australian Labor Party and was elected member of the Legislative Assembly for East Perth. In 1928 he became federal President of the ALP. He was defeated in 1936 and shortly after was appointed chairman of the Lotteries Commission. Later the Curtin Federal government appointed him to the Commonwealth Grants Commission and he was reappointed to this by the Menzies government. He retained both positions until his death on 9.10.1954.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

This street continues the name given to the 'J J Keneally Wing' (1951), one of the earlier parts of the former Mount Henry Hospital. This wing was of two-storey construction, of red facing brick laid in the stretcher bond manner, with a light yellow mortar, and a shallow duo pitched roof design with gables to the main building and hipped bays clad with red-brown interlocking 'Marseille' clay tiles.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Palassis Architects; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A090563b.htm)

KENSINGTON

Reference Map location: G 5

A suburb within the City of South Perth, named after the Royal Borough of **KENSINGTON** and Kensington Palace, in London.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York *(see entries for these names)*.

The northern section of Kensington was subdivided in 1898 and sold as part of South Perth under the names of South Perth Estate, Grand View Estate and City View Estate. Blocks with city views sold for around £5 *($10)* each in June 1900. The southern section of Kensington was developed after World War II. The first homes in the area were built in 1948 and by December 1953 over 5,000 people resided there. The southern section was once known as Collier, as it was reclaimed from the Collier Pine Plantation.

Kensington Park Racecourse (formerly known as the South Perth Racecourse) was situated on the land bounded by Meadowvale Avenue, Mill Point Road, Hurlingham Road and the river. It was operated by Alexander McAllister Clydesdale from the 1890s. Clydesdale's house, named 'Kensington' was situated opposite the entrance to the racecourse, in Suburban Road between Dyson and Salisbury Streets. It has been suggested that the suburb took its name from this house.

(Source: City records; Florey.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

KENSINGTON PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: G 4

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 6. The precinct was named for the suburb of that name, whose boundaries it follows to some extent, and covered the area generally bounded by the City boundary to the north, and east, George Street and South Terrace to the south and Canning Highway to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

KENT STREET

Reference Map location: H 7

This street comprises part of the boundary separating the City of South Perth and the Town of Victoria Park. It might have been named after C W Kent (Town Clerk), appointed as Secretary and Inspector for the Victoria Park District Local Board of Health, on 27 May 1898, shortly after the proclamation of Victoria Park as a Municipality in January that year.

(Source: Hunter.)

KILBRIDE CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town **KILBRIDE,** which comes from the Gaelic '*Mac Giolla Bhride*', meaning 'Devotee of the cult of Saint Bridget'. Saint Brigid is one of the three patrons of Ireland. Her cult was initially centred in the Irish midlands in the Counties of Kildare, Offaly and Roscommon. Her great shrine was at Kildare where there are still monastic remains.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.local.ie/content/27614.shtml)

KILKENNY CIRCLE

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The street is named after the Irish town of **KILKENNY** which is a medieval city in County Kilkenny, Ireland. The ancient city of Kilkenny was named after a 6th century monk, Saint Canice. His memory lives on in the Saint Canices Cathedral, built overlooking the city in the 13th century. Kilkenny Castle, one of the most magnificent castles in Ireland was built by the Normans, who arrived in the city during the 12th century.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.kilkenny.ie/)

KILKENNY RESERVE

Reference Map location: G 11

A reserve of approximately 1,435 sq. metres area in Waterford. Public Recreation Reserve 39783 of Canning Location 3552.

Named after the street in which it is situated, **KILKENNY** Circle. The name was adopted by the Council in October 1987 in the interests of the people who use the reserve, in preference to another name suggested by the Association of Ratepayers and Residents of Waterford.

(Source: City records.)

KILLALOE PLACE

Reference Map location: H 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the town of **KILLALOE**/Ballina, which is situated on the River Shannon in County Clare. Settlement dates to over 6,000 years ago, and the area has many megalithic tombs from that era. The many ring forts date from Celtic times; while the oratories, churches and cathedral are monuments of the early Irish Christian and medieval periods. Two saints, Lua (or Molua) and Flannan, are honoured locally. The former, after whom the town of Killaloe is called - *Cill Dalua* – "The Church of Lua", had his monastic establishment on an island in the Shannon River. Saint Flannan, whose death is recorded at 778, was the son of the local chieftain. The 7th and 8th centuries, the centuries of Lua and Flannan, saw the beginning of Irish Christianity. Killaloe was the home of Brian Boru, High King of Ireland, and the originator of one of Ireland's great families, the O'Briens. As did his predecessors, Brian harassed the Vikings of Limerick. After a series of spectacular victories in Munster and Leinster he deposed his rival, Malachy, and assumed the High Kingship. This changed the course of Irish history, and Brian's victory at Clontarf in 1014 ended Viking supremacy. Brian himself died at this time. His burial in Armagh, instead of his native Killaloe, was the church's tribute to Ireland's greatest High King.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.killaloe.ie/history/index.php)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

KILRUSH PLACE

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **KILRUSH** in County Clare on Ireland's west coast, situated at the mouth of the Shannon Estuary. It is a maritime town with a strong maritime tradition.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.kilrush.ie/indexhome.htm)

KING STREET

Reference Map location: F 4

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street.

The name is possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. Names within this theme include George, King, Oxford and Pitt Streets (Sydney), and Bourke and Collins Streets (Melbourne). Other street names in this subdivision include Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, and Market Streets *(see entries for these names)*.

Alternatively, the name could be honouring R W King JP, Mayor (1951-56) and Board Member (1948-51),

Public Road No. 6683.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

KING EDWARD STREET

Reference Map location: C 4

Formerly named 'King Street', but amended by *Government Gazette* dated 6.9.1918.



King Edward VII

Named for **KING EDWARD** VII (r1901 - 1910), born Prince Albert Edward on 9.9.1841, the eldest son of Queen Victoria. The title of Prince of Wales was conferred on him when he was 25 days old. Edward married Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863 at the age of 22. He succeeded to the throne in 1901 at the age of 59. Edward's second son was to become King George V. Edward was crowned at the time that South Perth was gaining population and affluence resulting from the gold boom in Western Australia.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. In 1886, Matthew Gibney, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, acquired all of the land bounded by Suburban Road, Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street. The land was subdivided in 1902 and marketed under the name 'Royal Park Estate'. It included streets named after royals, such as Alexandra, Clarence, Hopetoun, King Edward and York. Other street names that demonstrated British patriotism of the

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

time, included Albert, Edinburgh, Kensington, King George, Queen, Victoria, Windsor (see *entries for these names)*.

Public Road No. 6729.

(Sources: City records; Fraser; Geographic Names Committee.)

KING GEORGE STREET

Reference Map location: H 4



King George III.

A frequently used name which could possibly by used here in honour of one of the King Georges in British history: Prince George William Frederick who became **KING GEORGE** III (r1760 - 1820), was grandfather to (Queen) Victoria and was King at the time Australia was settled as a British colony in 1788; or his son, **KING GEORGE** IV (r1820 - 1830) who was (Queen) Victoria's Uncle and was King at the time the Swan River colony was settled in 1829.



King George IV.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, including Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York *(see entries for these names)*.

Formerly known as 'King Street', but was changed by gazettal on 6.9.1918.

(Sources: City records; Fraser; Geographic Names Committee;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_III_of_the_United_Kingdom;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_the_United_Kingdom.)

KINGSMILL STREET ★

Reference Map location: C 4

A short street which used to extend between Hensman Street and Glyde Street, South Perth, centred on the boundary now separating the existing properties at Nos. 11 and 13 Hensman Street and Nos. 6 and 8 Glyde Street. This street appears on Water Corporation plans prepared in 1930s but it is unclear as to whether it was ever used or constructed as a thoroughfare. Some years later the road was closed and the land equally divided between the four adjoining properties.

The street had been named after Walter **KINGSMILL**, the Colonial Secretary at the time of the creation of South Perth as a 'Municipality' in 1902.

(Source: Florey; City records.)

KIRKBY RIDGE

Reference Map location: C 12

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for an Administrator (1967) of the Hospital.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records, Palassis Architects.)

KLEM AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 12

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches *(50.8007 hectares)* of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929.

The subdivision was carried out in 1929 for Whitfords Ltd, but very few properties changed hands before the land was acquired by the State Housing Commission in 1949. The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning and development - names of such streets include Hope, Howard, Klem, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn (see *entries under these names)*.

Named after Carl **KLEM**, an architect with the firm of Hope and Klem, who surveyed a large portion of the 'Manning' family estate.

Klem became involved with the 'Greater Perth' movement in the mid-1920s, when the architects Hope and Klem were invited to design the 'satellite towns' of Floreat Park, Wembley Park and City Beach. These owed much to Raymond Unwin's writings and the 'City Beautiful' movement.

As a principle of the Town Planning Association of Western Australia, established in 1916, along with William Ernest Bold and Harold Boas, Klem was instrumental in the first Australian Town Planning Act being passed by the Western Australian parliament in 1928.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

KNOLL STREET ★

Reference Map location: H 4

The former name (1947) of the street now known as 'Eighth Avenue', identified in a 1952 street directory as extending between Gwenyfred Road and Lansdowne Road. The origin of the name 'Knoll' is unknown.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

KOOLUNDA COURT

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal Nyungar theme of street names used throughout the suburb.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

KOONAWARRA ★

Reference Map location: H 9

An Aboriginal word formerly given to the area now known as '*Karawara*'. The name also applied to the Koonawarra Primary School until the name was changed to Curtin Primary School.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

KURING-GAI CHASE ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 4

A residential estate bounded by Angelo, Onslow, Hensman and Forrest Streets subdivided in June 1913. Purchasers were assured that the Estate contained the most picturesque residential sites in the whole area, and that the proposed new tramway would run alongside their properties. A brochure issued by the auctioneer showed numerous views from the Estate, but they were mostly of large areas of unfenced, uncleared scrub, except in the vicinity of the Perth Golf Club headquarters. It also reminded purchasers that living so close to the golf course, *"a round can be played easily before breakfast".*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

KWEL COURT

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within the redevelopment area of Karawara known as Collier Gardens, continuing to reflect the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The word is taken from the Nyungar Dictionary 1992, and means '*sheoak*'. The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

KWINANA FREEWAY

Reference Map location: A 1

Named to identify the ultimate destination of this route, at the town of **KWINANA**. The word 'Kwinana' is an Aboriginal word from the Kimberley region meaning '*pretty maiden*'. The Town of Kwinana was named after the wreck of the ship, SS '*Kwinana',* which was damaged by fire near Carnarvon in 1920. The ship was then towed to Garden Island to await a decision about her future. During a raging storm in May 1922, she was blown onto the beach which now bears her name,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Kwinana, on the mainland. The rusting hulk of the '*Kwinana*' was later cut down to low water level, and the centre was filled with limestone to form a platform as part of the jetty at Kwinana. The site has been retained.

(Source: City records.)



★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

L — Labouchere to Lyall

LABOUCHERE ROAD

Reference Map location: B 3

Possibly named for Henry **LABOUCHERE**, 1st Baron Taunton PC (15.8.1798 – 13.7.1869) who was a prominent British Whig and Liberal Party politician during the mid-19th century. He was born in Somerset, UK, into a Huguenot merchant family.



Henry Labouchere
The Lord Taunton, PC.

In 1826, Labouchere became MP for St Michael, Cornwall, as a Whig. In 1830, he moved to the seat of Taunton, Somerset, which he held until 1859. In 1835 he was opposed by Benjamin Disraeli (later the British Prime Minister); Labouchere won by 452 votes to 282. In 1832, he was appointed as Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He later served in other senior capacities, including Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies (1839) and Secretary of State for the Colonies 1855 - 1858. As a consequence of his position, he was honoured with his name being given to one of the first roads in South Perth.

Taunton died in July 1869, aged 70.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone,Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6640.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Labouch%C3%A8re)

LAMB STREET

Reference Map location: G 2

Named after early settler, E W **LAMB** who, in 1835, purchased Swan Location 37 from the original settler-owner, a farmer named Edward Flaherty. Flaherty had been one of only seven people to whom the whole of the Perth Water and Melville Water foreshore lands had ever been granted.

The street was created after 1952. It did not appear in a street directory published that year.

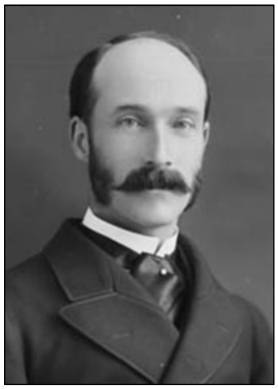
One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Department of Lands and Surveys; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

LANSDOWNE ROAD

Reference Map location: G 3



Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice,
5th Marquess of Lansdowne.

Probably named for Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquess of **LANSDOWNE**, a Minister in the government of Lord Melbourne in the UK in around 1834 during the early days of settlement in South Perth. Marquess of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, is a title in the Peerage of Great Britain held by the head of the Petty-Fitzmaurice family.

Lord Henry Petty, the 3rd Marquess, was one of the most influential Whig politicians of the first half of the 19th century. In a ministerial career spanning over fifty years he served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1806-07, Home Secretary from 1827-28, as Lord President of the Council from 1830-34, 1835-41 and 1846-52 and as Minister without Portfolio from 1852-58. He twice declined to become Prime Minister and refused the offer of a dukedom from Queen Victoria in 1857.

Like his grandfather, Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, the 5th Marquess, also had a long and distinguished political career.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names)*.

Alternatively, the name could have been derived from one of the early owners of the land from which the street was created, William Rowley. Together with Walter James, Rowley inherited the land from Edward Lane Courthope in 1897. Both Walter James and William Rowley namd streets in this estate after their wives: Lansdowne was the maiden name of Rowley's wife; James' wife was named Eleanor Marie Gwenyfred Hearder.

Public Road No. 6715.

(Source: City records; Davey and Emmett; Geographic Names Committee;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marquess_of_Lansdowne.
Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 15, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003 –
http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/petty_fitzmaurice_henry_charles_keith_15E.html.)

LAWLER STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

Said to have been named by the Real Estate Agent, J Thos Peet, after C **LAWLER** of Sydney.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 7865.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

LAWRENCE STREET

Reference Map location: E 8

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Could be part of a theme of names in the area, named for or by a family including members who had names such as Eleanor, Gerald, Lawrence and Ruth *(see entries for these names)*.

Alternatively, the street might have been named to honour William **LAWRENCE,** born in Boston, USA. Jumping ship at Albany, Lawrence walked to Perth in 1841 to avoid the authorities, but soon became an important boat builder, mail contractor, explorer and house owner in South Perth. Lawrence was involved in the building of most of the ferries that operated along the Swan River between Perth and Fremantle and South Perth. He also accompanied the famous statesman, John Forrest, on some of his explorations and was among the party who first discovered gold at Yilgarn, Western Australia.

(Source: City records.)

LEANE STREET

Reference Map location: E 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6711.

LEINSTER PLACE ★

Reference Map location: G 11

Approved by the Geographic Names Committee for use in Waterford, on 22.9.1993, but not actually been put into use. The name reflects the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers, who for many years owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The name comes from the Irish Province of **LEINSTER** (*Laighin*), Ireland. Although the 'provinces' of Ireland are very ancient, they have never been used as administrative regions, and do not have the same function as counties or parishes. Virtually the only area in which they now have everyday significance is sport, particularly Gaelic football and hurling, where the championships are organised first within and then between the provinces.

Leinster is the most easterly of the Irish provinces, and includes counties Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, and Wicklow. Its name derives from the *Laighin*, a Celtic tribe which was part of the earliest wave of Celtic invasions of Ireland, in the area now covered by counties Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford. Although the high-kings of Ireland ruled from Tara, virtually none of them had undisputed authority, and warfare was constant throughout the province for centuries. It was a dispute between Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, and Rory O'Connor, then high-king, which led to the invitation to the Anglo-Norman barons to join in. MacMurrough has understandably been vilified by later Irish nationalists, but the Normans were perfectly capable of arriving without an invitation and would undoubtedly have got around to it eventually anyway.

In the 19th century, Leinster was already the richest and most populous province, which meant it was spared the full brunt of the Famine and the later depopulation through emigration. It retains that position of relative wealth today, with a large conurbation centred on Dublin, but extending into the neighbouring counties of Wicklow, Kildare and Meath.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/leinster/)

LENNA COURT *Reference Map location: F 9*

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'dwelling'*.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

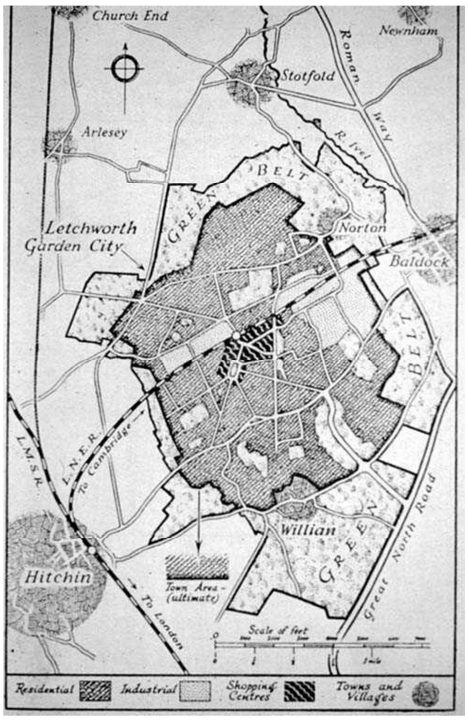
(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

LEONORA STREET *Reference Map location: C 9*

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6637.

(Source: City records.)

LETCHWORTH CENTRE AVENUE *Reference Map location: E 12*



Letchworth Garden City

Letchworth Centre Avenue was named after **LETCHWORTH** Garden City, a town in Hertfordshire, England. The town's name was taken from one of the villages it subsumed and was featured in the Domesday Book. The town was laid out by Raymond Unwin as a demonstration of the principles established by Ebenezer Howard in his book, *"Garden Cities of Tomorrow"* (1898). Howard sought to create an alternative to the industrial city by combining the best of town and country living. Letchworth was the first 'garden city' in the world. It is also home to the United Kingdom's first roundabout, which was built in 1909.

The 'garen city' concept involved designing cities or towns of finite size as satellites around a major city. Each garden city would be ringed by a green belt, and growth of the town would not be permitted, other satellite towns being designed and built to accommodate growing population.

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches *(50.8007 hectares)* of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929.

It is possible that the Whitfords company might have seen Salter Point as a 'garden city' forming a dormitory satellite town to the city of Perth, and used the popular name as a marketing attraction.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning and development - names of such streets include Hope, Howard, Klem, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn (see *entries under these names).*

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letchworth; http://scodpub.wordpress.com/2011/03/01/garden-cities-by-ebenezer-howard/.)

LEY STREET *Reference Map location: D 11*

Named for Johnny **LEY**, a customs official who married Azelia Helena Manning in 1905. He died in 1927. Azelia was the eldest daughter of Lucius Alexander Manning, who owned large parcels of land in the area, although the family (including Johnny and Azelia Ley) lived on the Davilak Estate in Spearwood, Western Australia.

One of several names associated with the Manning family, including Bickley, Davilak, Ley, Manning, Saint Lucia *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6644.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

LILY LANE *Reference Map location: C 9*



One of many different kinds of lily.

The name allocated to Right-of-Way No. 109 in 2010, in line with the City's practice of naming those rights-of-way which are permanently in use by adjoining properties. Lily Lane is situated in the block bounded by Robert Street, Cassey Street, Leonora Street and Henley Street, Como. In line with the Government policy of using short names for lanes, the Geographic Names Committee suggested the name 'Lily Lane' for this ROW. Following community consultation, the use of the name was endorsed at the March 2010 Council Meeting and recommended for approval to the Geographic Names Committee.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip and Twig (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

LIMERICK PLACE *Reference Map location: G 11*

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish County and city of **LIMERICK**, at the mouth of the river Shannon, Eire. Limerick has many historical and ancient landmarks. Settlement can be traced back to around 3500 BC, with megalithic remains dating to this time. Most of Limerick does not appear to have been settled until the 5th century, with the arrival of Christianity and the establishment of monasteries and ring forts. The Vikings launched attacks on the county, sailing up the Shannon

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Estuary in 922 and establishing a settlement on an island in the estuary, which formed the origins of Limerick City. The Normans attacked in 1194, after Dónal Mór O'Brien, the King of Munster, died. The Normans built hundreds of castles in the region. The Earls of Desmond, or the Geraldines as they were known, led a revolt against the English in 1571, but this rebellion was put down and the Geraldines' lands confiscated, starting centuries of wars centred around Limerick City.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.limerick-city.com/history.html)

LOCKHART STREET

Reference Map location: C 11

Named after Robert **LOCKHART** Alston (4.9.1834 – 2.12.1916), Gentleman, and absentee owner from Greenock, Scotland. As a young man, Alston was a partner in the firm of Alston and Company, Timber Merchants, which was dissolved in November 1865.

In 1897, Alston acquired an area of 38 acres 28 perches *(15.4489 hectares)* of land within Swan Location 41, when he entered into a partnership with George Leake, the then owner. Location 41 was a 200 acre *(81 hectare)* property bounded by Thelma Street, Morrison Road, Saunders Street and the river. Following Leake's death in 1902, his widow sold the remainder of the property to Alston. Location 41 was bisected by the Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway). Alston's subdivision of the western portion was approved in May 1913, and comprised 233 blocks, mostly ½ acre *(2000 sq. metres)* each. In 1904, the land was valued in Council's rates records at £2,000 *($4,000)*.

Roads created by the Alston subdivision were Alston, Greenock, Mary, Robert and Lockhart Streets, with Coode Street and Labouchere Road extending into the subdivision. Most of these streets were named after Alston and his family.

Alston died on 2.12.1916, without subdividing any of his property to the east of the Fremantle Road. That land was subdivided in 1924, following its acquisition by Como Beach Park Lands Ltd in 1923.

Lockhart Street was gazetted as a public Road No. 6639 in the Government Gazette dated 16.3.1923.

(Source: City records; Geographic Names Committee; The London Gazette, 19 December 1965; Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950, database, FamilySearch – https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTGH-KHV.)

LOCKRIDGE STREET ★

Reference Map location: B 4

One of the earliest streets identified on an 1894 map of the promontory shows this former street extending east-west, connecting Labouchere Road (opposite the end of Hensman Street) with Melville Terrace. In 1985, the full length of the road was closed (Government Gazette 1.3.1985) and it was later absorbed into Reserve 10250, being the Royal Perth Golf Course.

The street was named after **'LOCKRIDGE'**, Lady Forrest's family home at Guildford. Names related to the Forrest family include Elvire, Forrest, Lockridge, Margaret *(see entries for these names).*

Road No. 6640.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

LOWAN LOOP formerly named LOWAN PLACE ★ *Reference Map location: H 9*

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'mallee hen'*.

The name was changed from 'Place' to 'Loop' when the street was extended as part of the major redevelopment of the estate which occurred during 1999/2000.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

LOWER CANNING BRIDGE ROAD ★ *Reference Map location: C 9*

A first of several former names of the street known through the years as *Lower Canning Bridge Road, Fremantle Road,* and *Canning Road,* before being given its present name of Canning Highway. Was first named at the time of construction of the first Canning Bridge, in 1849.

(Source: City records.)

LURNEA PLACE *Reference Map location: G 9*

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'here I rest'*.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

LYALL STREET *Reference Map location: A 3*

Declared to be a public highway in 1904. Named by J Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after **LYALL** Hall, MLA, who was also an Estate Agent.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

M — Mabel to Murray

MABEL STREET

Reference Map location: F 5

Named after **MABEL** Peet. wife of J Thos Peet, a former local Real Estate Agent.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 8646.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MACHIE STREET

Reference Map location: H 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 7520.

MACKIE STREET RESERVE

Reference Map location: H 3

The Mackie Street Reserve comprises approximately 2,200 sq. metres of land at the corner of Mackie Street and Gwenyfred Road, Kensington.

(Source: City records.)

MANNING ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: E 11

One of the early subdivisions of South Perth in 1890s, comprising part of Swan Location 38b in the vicinity of Banksia Terrace and Hovea Terrace. The Intercolonial Investment Co of Sydney created, named and sold the subdivision.

The land formed part of the estate previously owned by John Daniel **MANNING** Jr, South Perth dairyman, who had owned the whole of Location 38b as well as portion of Location 37 and was the

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

largest single landholder in this part of South Perth until his death in 1897. He lived with his family at their foreshore home 'Southbourne', at the corner of Hurlingham Road and Manning Terrace.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

MANNING

Reference Map location: E 11

A suburb named after the **MANNING** family (unrelated to the 'Perth Water Mannings', dairy farmers, after whom Manning Terrace, South Perth, is named), who were major landholders and businessmen in the Swan River Colony. The 'Salter Point' Manning family's connection with Western Australia began in 1840 when Henry Lucius Manning purchased several large landholdings in the developing colony, amongst which was the area around Mount Henry in present day Salter Point. It is unlikely that Henry actually came to the Colony himself, as his merchant and export business in London was significant and would have consumed a great deal of his time. Instead, Henry sent his younger brother, Charles Alexander Manning to pursue the family interest in the Swan River Colony. Charles had spent many years advancing the family business in Peru through commercial interests, such as export and silver mining pursuits. Many of Charles's 21 children were born in Spain to his first two Spanish wives. Charles arrived in Fremantle in December 1854 and immediately purchased more land on the Canning River and elsewhere. He also married for a third time to a young woman 20 years younger than himself. Charles developed the family's commercial interests in the colony over the next 10 years. He built a large, lavish and unique home for himself and his ever-increasing family in Fremantle, known locally as "Manning's folly". In about 1866, he built a grand country home near Fremantle for his son Lucius Manning, called "Davilak Estate".

The Mannings' estate was Canning Location 37 which comprised a large rural property of 1,386 acres *(560 hectares)* along the Canning River, bounded by Henley Street, south to Mount Henry and east to Clontarf. The land was originally allocated to Thomas Middleton on 3.12.1830. It was purchased by Henry Lucius Manning for £500 *($1,000),* although it is believed that the Middleton family resided on the property until at least 1870. Lucius Alexander Manning of Fremantle, acquired the property in 1886 and died two years later, in 1888. His widow, Florence (nee Bickley), and oldest son Alfred Julian Manning, then managed the family's property business. The Manning family subdivided the 1,386-acre (561- hectare) estate into several large lots in 1913, giving 3 lots to each of 7 children and 3 to the widow (by now Florence Hall). An additional 3 lots remained in the vicinity of Canning Bridge, and became the final land to be subdivided into urban blocks in Como in 1914.

Henry Lucius Manning was an absentee landowner who made no use of this large area of native bushland, but whose descendants profited from its gradual sale. The estate was held by various members of the family until much of it was resumed by the State Government in 1948 for development by the State Housing Commission as a 'model suburb'. The first of this land was subdivided in May 1913, in the vicinity of Canning Bridge - the area from Henley Street to one block south of Olive Street, and east to Ley Street. The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board from the Canning Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows this area as being part of the Queen's Park Municipality.

Streets of Manning are generally named after past members of the South Perth Roads Board and members of the crew of HMS *'Challenger'*, a party from that ship having explored the area in June 1829.

G T Manning was a Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1918-1919.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning L, Manning T, McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Florey; Geographic Names Committee; 'Western Mail'; www.cockburn.wa.gov.au)

MANNING PARK ★

Reference Map location: E 11

The area now known as the suburb of 'Manning' was originally named 'Manning Park'. The word 'Park' was deleted in 1955, although other similar areas, such as 'Victoria Park', retained the descriptive title. The area was developed as a model suburb by the (then) State Housing Commission, having been resumed by the State Government in 1948.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board from the Canning Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows this area as being part of the Queen's Park Municipality. See *'Manning'*.

(Sources: City records; Florey; 'Western Mail'.)

MANNING PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: E 11

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 12. The precinct was named for the suburb of that name, and covered the area generally bounded by Manning Road to the north, Elderfirld Road to the east, Hope Avenue to the south and Mt Henry Road and Ley Street to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

MANNING ROAD

Reference Map location: D 10

See *'Manning'*. Public Road No. 123.

(Source: City records.)

MANNING TERRACE

Reference Map location: F 2

Named after the **MANNING** family, who came to Western Australia in 1852. They were among the first settlers along the South Perth foreshore. This family was not related to the 'Salter Point' Manning family. Both families were influential in the development of the locality.

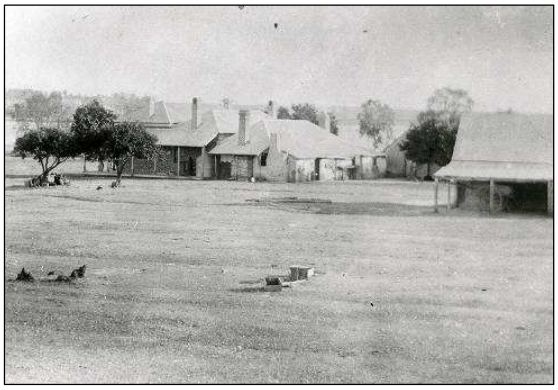
John Daniel **MANNING** Jr (1847 – 1897), first started farming on land at the foot of Mount Eliza, with a range of fruit trees, and later dairy cattle. He purchased land and moved to the eastern end of the South Perth foreshore in 1890s, when Kings Park was fenced and he lost the use of free grazing land at the top of the excarpment. He owned the largest South Perth dairy which supplied milk to

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

the whole of the Perth region. The milk was carted to Perth via the Causeway. J D Manning owned the whole of Location 38b as well as portion of Location 37 and was the largest single landholder in this part of South Perth until his death in 1897. The Manning family's foreshore home, 'Southbourne', was situated at the corner of Hurlingham Road and Manning Terrace. His son, also John Daniel Manning (1876 – 1935), inherited his father's dairy farm when J D Manning Jr retired. The property was sold in 1969, being incompatible with the growing housing nearby, and the house demolished and replaced with apartments.



John Daniel Manning Jr, 1907.



'Southbourne', Manning Dairy Farm near the corner of Manning Terrace and Hurlingham Street. Photographed ca 1950.



John Daniel Manning (son of John Daniel Manning Jr), 1910.

J D Manning Jr was one of seven landowners elected to the first South Perth Road Board in 1892. (The other original members of the Board were Arthur Bridge Wright, Walter James, Samuel John Rowe, Ernest Chawner Shenton, George Leake, and Heyworth Robert Webster Watson.) He served as Chairman of the South Perth Roads Board from 1894-1895, 1896-1897, 1899-1901, Member of the South Perth Roads Board from 1892-1894, 1898-1899 and Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1907-1909.

His son, J D Manning, was a Councillor of the Municipality during 1910-1920. He died in December 1935 aged 88

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (Lucius), Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Crowley; Florey; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

MARGARET STREET ★

Reference Map location: A 1

Shown on map 'Perth 18H' dated 1858, but did not appear on map 'Perth 80' dated 1886, so the street could have been named after 1886. A short street formerly extending north-west from Elvire Street past the Old Mill to a jetty which was situated on the western tip of Mill Point. The street is identified in a 1952 street directory but was later absorbed into road works when the peninsula was prepared for the construction of the Narrows Bridge and Kwinana Freeway in the late 1950s.

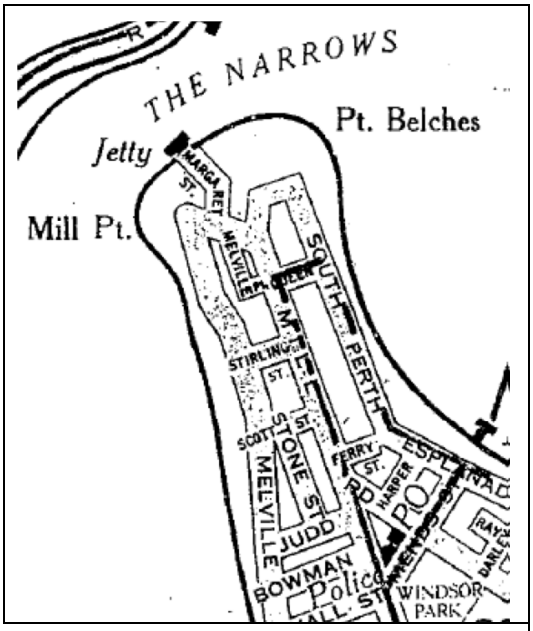
★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Named after Lady **MARGARET** Elvire (Hamilton) Forrest (22.10.1844 – 13.6.1929), born in Le Havre, France. the wife of Premier, Sir John Forrest, first Premier of Western Australia. Margaret's father, Edward Hamersley, a prominent farmer of 'Lockridge' in Guildford, held the mortgage over the Old Mill eventually becoming its owner. On his death in 1874 it was passed to Margaret, shortly before her marriage to Sir John Forrest in 1876. She owned it until her death in 1929.



Lady Margaret Elvire Forrest.

The jetty at the end of Margaret Street was a popular picnic ground, where Lady Forrest, an artist, frequently took members of the Amateur Painters' Club for sketching and painting. On her death, Margaret's deceased estate was purchased by Walter and Lizzie Green, from whom the land was later resumed by the State government as part of a foreshore beautification program.



Extract from 1952 Street Directory, showing Margaret Street at the tip of the peninsula.

Lady Forrest was said to have a unique and striking personality, inheriting a vivacious personality from her French mother. She was attractive and courageous, and accomplished in many respects. She had an lively spirit, and was an excellent horsewoman. More than once she saved the lives of girls who were thrown from their horses, or from drowning.

Lady Forrest also had a great interest in fine arts and in native plants, and was an accomplished painter of wildflowers. She was a founding member of the 'Wilgie Club', the first artists' society in Western Australia. After her death in 1929, her collection was bequeathed to the Art Gallery of Western Australia. She died at Georgina near Geraldton, aged 85.

Both the Margaret River and the Elvire River in the Western Australian Kimberley region were named after her. South Perth names relating to the Forrest family include Elvire, Forrest, Lockridge, Margaret *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Department of Lands and Surveys; Geographic Names Committee; Lawrence Associates; Pendal and Davey; Wikipedia article 'Margaret Forrest' – https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_Forrest; Western Mail 20.6.1929 - http://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/forrest-lady-margaret-elvire-13735; Department of Lands and Surveys 'Index and Maps of Streets, Roads and Avenues, Etc Within Metropolitan Area and Environs', Fourth Edition, January 1952.)

MARINO PLACE

Reference Map location: G 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish town of **MARINO**, named after the sea. This town was built in the mid-1700s by Lord Charlemont when he took over nearby Donneycarney. Tomar's Wood in Marino had earlier been a key site in the Battle of Clontarf in 1014. During this battle, Brian Boru was killed in his

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tent while in prayer, after his armies had defeated the Vikings. Before the 1916 Rising, the Irish Citizen Army trained in Croydon Park, Marino. Today it forms a district of Dublin, Eire.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.dublin.local.ie/content/14142.shtml/marino)

MARKET STREET

Reference Map location: G 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street. Road names used in this subdivision were Bourke, Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, Collins, George, King, Market, Oxford, Pitt, Swan, and Thomas *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6684.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MARSH AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 11

Name associated with the *HMS 'Challenger'*, the ship captained by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle**,** GCB) which arrived in the Colony in May 1829. Further details of the officer are not known.

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MARSH AVENUE RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 10

An area of approximately 4,694 sq. metres bounded by Marsh Avenue, Downey drive and Henning Crescent, in Manning. 'A'Class Recreation and Park Reserve 24327 of Canning Location 1298.

In June 1962, the Council considered a deputation from local residents who presented the following case: As the reserve concerned (1 acre 25.6 perches) is at present native bush with its accompanying black sand, the residents whose properties face the reserve requested the Council to clean up the area, level and grass it. The residents would undertake the necessary watering on a roster system, providing water points and hoses are made available. It was suggested that the trees be permitted to remain to give shade for the children using the playground equipment. The Council agreed to level, grass and install necessary reticulation in the area at a cost not exceeding 300 pounds *($600)* provided that the petitioners undertook the watering.

(Source: City records.)

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MARY STREET

Reference Map location: C 8

Could have been named for a number of people in the Gardner and Comer families:

1. **MARY** Elisa Gardner (neé Russell) (1871 - 1909), wife of Preston Gardner, the brother of Mark Gardner who owned Swan Location 40, a large tract of land in Como. Mary was born in Emerald, Victoria and married Preston at Maldon Victoria in 1894. She died on 25.3.1909 in Claremont, Perth, WA;
2. **MARY** McDonald (nee Sherratt), wife of the original landowner;
3. **MARY** Comer (nee MacDonald), daughter of the original landowner and mother of Edmund Hugh Comer;
4. **MARY** Hazel Gardner, daughter of the developer, Mark Gardner.

The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

One of a series of family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma *(see entries for these names)*.

Alternatively, possibly named after **MARY**, the wife of Robert Lockhart Alston who had owned and subdivided Swan Location 41 in Como between 1897 and his death in 1916. At that time, it was common for land developers to name new streets after themselves and their families. Public Road No. 6663. The street extends through both Swan Locations 40 and 41.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge; Geographic Names Committee.)

MAX FORMAN COURT

Reference Map location: G 7

Named on 20.5.1996 in honour of Edward McKenzie **(MAX) FORMAN** (14.10.1926 - 30.6.1994) who was employed by the City of South Perth as the City Engineer for over 33 years, from 4.11.1957 until his retirement on 1.3.1991. His retirement ended over 44 years of service in Local Government. During his career, this City was the first to place hot bituminous asphalt on its roads, the first to introduce (the now obsolete) rubbish compactus trucks, and was a leader in rationalising its road network through traffic management in the early 1980s. South Perth is generally recognised as a most desirable place to live with its tree lined streets and extensive parklands which were largely developed and maintained for many years by Max Forman's works department.



Edward McKenzie (Max) Forman, Engineer,1959.

The street forms part of a subdivision of the site formerly used as the Council's Works Depot, and felt to be an appropriate memorial to the City's former Engineer.

One of several names commemorating Council officers, including Ernest Johnson, Forward, Kelsall, Max Forman, McNabb *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

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McDONALD STREET

Reference Map location: D 6

Named after Hugh **MacDONALD** (ca 1806 - 15.5.1856)**,** the original owner of Swan Location 40. MacDonald was born in Scotland. He arrived in Western Australia, on the ship '*Lotus*', in October 1829. In 1831 he was granted Swan Location 40, while working as a Constable in Perth. He spent a short time in South Africa before returning in June 1833 on the ship *'Cornwallis'*. He is shown on the 1836 Census as being a merchant in King George Sound. On 3.10.1839 he married Mary Sherratt (born 1821), the daughter of Thomas Brooker Sherratt and Amelia Sherratt (nee Walden). By then Hugh MacDonald was at Albany where he had taken up 500 acres *(202.35 hectares)* of land near Torbay. He also worked as a whaler, publican, merchant and trader. He was part owner of the brig *'Emma Sherratt'* built in 1844 and went cutting sandalwood in 1847 as an off season activity to whaling. Hugh MacDonald was also the agent for the Albany "*Inquirer*" around 1850. He died in Albany on 15.5.1856.

The names 'MacDonald' and 'McDonald' are intermixed in the family records. For example Edmund Hugh Comer's eldest daughter was christened Edna McDonald Comer. Hugh MacDonald was the grandfather of Edmund Hugh Comer who later owned and subdivided much of the land. The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

On 19.6.1831 Hugh MacDonald identified that *"I am entitled to a portion of land not exceeding 533 acres* (215.7 hectares). *I beg to be allowed to take possession of the grant lately occupied by Wm Ajate on the Swan River opposite to Perth situated next to Mr Trigg's land"*. The grant of Swan Location 40 was made to Hugh MacDonald.

Swan Location was the first portion of Como to be developed. This 533 acre property was assigned to Hugh MacDonald on 15.6.1831 in return for property etc he brought to the Colony in 1829. It was granted to him following completion of his location duties (fencing, clearing, cultivation, building, etc).

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge; Geographic Names Committee.)

McDOUGALL PARK

Refer to *'Neil McDougall Park'*.

McDOUGALL PARK PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: D 9

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 10. The precinct was named for its location centred on Neil McDougall Park, and covered the area generally bounded by Henley Street to the north, Goss Avenue to the east, Manning Road to the south and Canning Highway to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

McDOUGALL STREET

Reference Map location: C 9

The name of the street formerly known as Bickley Street. The name was adopted in 1997 owing to inconvenience experienced by residents at having Bickley Street dissected into three separate streets by Canning Highway and McDougall Park. The name reflects its close proximity to Neil **McDOUGALL** Park, and was approved by the Geographic Names Committee by publication in the Government Gazette dated 27.6.1997.

(Source: City records.)

McGRATH, BILL (RESERVE)

See *'Bill McGrath Reserve'*.

McKAY STREET

Reference Map location: J 10

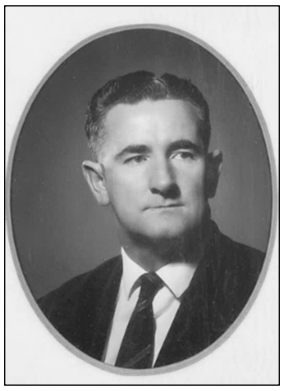
Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Formerly known in a generic sense as 'Boundary Road' and identified in a 1952 street directory as such. Surrounding streets - Conlon Street, Garvey Street and Keaney Place do not appear on that version of the street directory, and have therefore been created since that year.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

McNABB LOOP

Reference Map location: F 8



Ian Stuart Lindsay McNabb, Senior Health Inspector, Building Surveyor, 1959, and later City Planner.

Named for Ian Stuart Lindsay **McNABB** (18.6.1920 – 17.10.2014), employee of the City of South Perth for 46 years, and at the time of his retirement, was said to be the longest serving officer in the history of Local Government in WA. Commenced employment with the Council at the age of 17 in 1937 as a Junior Engineer's/Building Surveyor's Assistant and clerical officer. During World War II, he was granted to leave for war duties, and served in norther Western Australia and Borneo. Returning from War duties, he later fulfilled the roles of Building Surveyor (1946 - 1949), Building Surveyor/Senior Health Inspector (1949 - 1962), and Town Planner/Building Surveyor/Health Inspector (1962-1970) culminating in his being the first City Planner for the City in 1970 after gradually relinquishing his other duties. Ian McNabb was instrumental in the preparation of the No. 1 Town Planning Scheme introduced in 1962; he prepared and administered the first district-wide Town Planning Scheme (the No. 2 Scheme) for the City of South Perth, which was gazetted on 11.2.1972. He also prepared the No. 3 Town Planning Scheme, a Guided Development Scheme for Salter Point (gazetted 1974), and the No. 5 district-wide Town Planning Scheme, retiring at the end of 1983. TPS5 was eventually finalised by his successor, Rodney Bercov, and the approval of the Scheme by the Minister for Planning was gazetted on 25.9.1986.

In addition to his immeasurable contribution to Town Planning within the district of South Perth, Ian McNabb played active and highly respected roles in a number of related professional bodies, including the South-East Group District Planning Committee; Perth Water and Burswood Island Foreshores Advisory Committee; Clark Gazard Codes Technical Sub-Committee; Australian Institute of Urban

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Studies State Division Committee; Royal Australian Planning Intitute (which conferred on him the prestigious title of 'Life Fellowship' in 1979). Another of his achievements in local government was to champion the case for Town Planning to be officially recognised as an independent role within local government, which resulted in amendments to the Local Government Act and Regulations to introduce qualification requirements for professionals working in local government.

Beyond his professional achievements, Ian McNabb was a keen sportsman. He was active for 21 years in the administration of the South Perth Cricket Club in which he served as Secretary (13 years) and President (4 years), later becoming a non-active Life Member. In earlier years, he was opening bowler of the 1st Grade team and in 1958, was Manager of the State Sheffield Shield during its Eastern States tour. He was also a member of the WACA Cricket Council for around 20 years; was a founder member of the South Perth Rotary Club, served as President of the Como Sub-Branch of the RSL; and was for many years a member of the Royal Perth Golf Club as an enthusiastic player.

Some years of his retirement were spent living with his wife, Marion, in the Council's Collier Retirement Village, in McNabb Loop.

One of several names commemorating Council officers, including Ernest Johnson, Forward, Kelsall, Max Forman, McNabb *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'Western Planner' 1983; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

McNESS GLADE

Reference Map location: D 11

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for the **McNESS** Cottages built on the site in 1951.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

The street name continues the name given to the *'McNess Cottages'* (1951) in the former Mount Henry Hospital complex. These cottages were single storey, red brick with gabled red-brown clay 'Marseille' tile roofs. The cottages provided accommodation in 9 suites for elderly couples who wishes to remain together.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Palassis Architects.)

McRAE RISE ★

Reference Map location: D 11

Name originally considered for use in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site, but not finally approved by the Geographic Names Committee. Named for person who made a bequest to Mount Henry Hospital. Cottage built on Mount Henry site on the death of Miss McRae who died before she could occupy it.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

MEADOWVALE AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

MELINGA COURT

Reference Map location: H 10

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning 'plenty'.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MELVILLE PARADE formerly named MELVILLE ESPLANADE ★

Reference Map location: A 3

Declared to be a public highway in 1904. Named because it runs the length of **MELVILLE** Water, between Mill Point and Canning Bridge.

The name 'Melville' was applied by Captain Stirling to the length of the Swan River estuary between the Heirisson Islands and the mouth of the river at Fremantle. He selected the name in honour of Robert Dundas, 2nd Viscount **MELVILLE** KT, PC, FRS (14.3.1771 – 10.6.1851), British statesman, who, at different times, served as Member of (British) Parliament for Hastings, Rye and Midlothian. He was also Keeper of the Signet for Scotland, a Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Thistle, and Chancellor of the University of Saint Andrews. Melville also filled various political offices, including First Lord of the Admiralty.



The Right Honourable
The Viscount Melville
KT, PC, FRS

The word 'parade' derives from the French word, meaning a public square or place where people can stroll in public in an ostentacious way; a promenade.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury (see entries for these names).

Public Road Nos. 6665 and 11058.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/parade; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Dundas,_2nd_Viscount_Melville.)

MELVILLE PLACE

Reference Map location: A 1

A short street near the tip of Mill Point, named for its proximity to Melville Parade. When the east-west lots extending between Bulwer Terrace (later Mill Point Road) and Melville Terrace were subdivided, Melville Place provided vehicular access to the westernmost lots until Melville Terrace (later Melville Parade), was paved. At that time it would have had the appearance of a laneway.

Public Road No. 9085.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

MELVILLE TERRACE ★

Reference Map location: A 3

The former name of the northern portion of the street now known as 'Melville Parade'. Melville Terrace extended from the northern end of the Mill Point peninsula, to Richardson Street at the southern end. Until at least the 1930s, Melville Terrace was not a made road north of Judd Street. Properties in this area extended through to Bulwer Terrace (later 'Mill Point Road') for their main access. The western end of the properties abutted directly onto the beach. For many years there was no link between Melville Terrace, which terminated at Richardson Street, and Melville Parade, which commenced at South Terrace as a track running southwards along the foreshore.

(Source: City records.)

MELVILLE WATER

Reference Map location: A 6

The large expanse of estuary at the point where the Swan River meets the Canning River. Melville Water bounds the City of South Perth along its western border, generally between the Canning Bridge and the Narrows Bridge. The name was applied by Captain Stirling to the length of the Swan River estuary between the Heirisson Islands and the mouth of the river at Fremantle. He selected the name in honour of Robert Dundas, 2nd Viscount MELVILLE KT, PC, FRS (14.3.1771 – 10.6.1851), British statesman. (Refer to *'Melville Parade'*)

The name 'Swan River' applied to the narrower portion of the river upstream of the Heirisson Islands.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

MEMORIAL GARDENS

Reference Map location: E 5

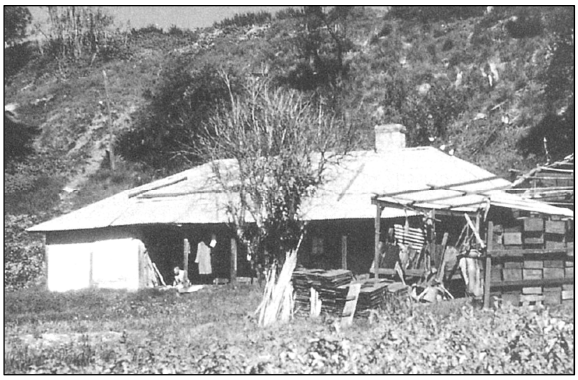
At its meeting held on 20.12.1994, the Council indicated its support of a submission from the four RSL Sub-branches within the City of South Perth to name the gardens on the corner of Sandgate Street and South Terrace as '**MEMORIAL GARDENS'**. The gardens contain a memorial plinth at which services are held on suitable occasions.

(Source: City records.)

MENDS STREET

Reference Map location: B 2

One of the streets appearing on a map dated 1894. Named for William Fisher **MENDS** (19.7.1808 – 11.5.1860), who arrived in Perth in 1851, and was later appointed Assistant Commissary-General of the Colonial Government. Mends built an 8-roomed weekend house in South Perth – the first brick building in the area – and occupied it until the death of his wife in 1859, when he left the colony and went to the Caribbean in the role of Deputy Commissary-General to Her Majesty's Forces. On 16.2.1860, he remarried, to Mary Vardon Jackson, eldest daughter of Rev W W Jackson, military chaplain.



The former house of William Fisher Mends. photographed here after eviction of Chinese gardeners, 1952 – almost 100 years after being vacated by Mends. *(Florey)*

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Mends was the first of many government officers to live in South Perth while working in Perth. The house, known as 'Strawberry Hill' (because of the planting of strawberries on the escarpment behind it) was built on the foreshore of the Swan River overlooking Perth. He owned a large portion of the foreshore. The house was later owned by Sir Edward Stone, who leased it to Chinese market gardeners who worked on the foreshore.

Public Road No. 8330.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Florey.)

MERTON STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 5

A former street which was once situated immediately west of Sandgate Street, extending north from South Terrace. In 1929 - 30 the Municipality resumed all of the land in Merton Street, and it was later amalgamated into Ernest Johnson Oval. An area of 12 acres 29 perches *(4.9295 hectares)* in the vicinity was originally owned by Charles Devenish Meares, Solicitor of Mudgee, NSW, who acquired it on 26.4.1897. The land along Merton Street had been subdivided into small residential lots. The closure of Merton Street was published in the *Government Gazette* of 6.9.1940.

Named after Edward **MERTON**, Perth, Estate Agent, whose wife, Grace Elizabeth **MERTON** was an original owner and subdivider of 1 acre 9.6 perches *(0.4290 hectares)* of nearby land, acquiring it on 6.10.1897.

The streets formerly located on the land now occupied by Ernest Johnson Oval and the South Perth Civic Centre, were Edward Street, Garner Street, Jelf Street, Merton Street, and Summer Street *(see entries for these names).*

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

METTAM FAIRWAY

Reference Map location: C 11

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site, named for a member of the **METTAM** family who made a bequest to the former Mount Henry Hospital relating to a cottage that had been built on the site.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.44 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records, Palassis Architects.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

MIAMBA COURT

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'a place of character in Dreamtime'*.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MILLER, JAMES (OVAL)

See *'James Miller Oval'*.

MILLER'S POOL ★

Reference Map location: A 1

Sometimes also called "Miller's Pool Swannery". A former natural inlet, roughly round in shape which existed at the tip of Mill Point near the site of the former Shenton's Mill. A popular picnic and boating spot during the 1800s. In 1939 the State government filled it in to help prevent flooding, foreshore erosion and mosquito breeding. There was a good deal of public opposition to this. However, in November 1938, the South Perth Road Board supported the government's proposal in the following motion, passed unanimously:

"This Board is totally opposed to the retention of the Pool with an opening to the river, and furthermore, is convinced that the cost of dredging, the disposal of sludge and the building of an embankment is out of all proportion to the value of the Pool. It is not prepared to recommend to the Government any departure from its present plans".

In 1999, as part of the Narrows Bridge duplication project and associated foreshore beautification works, Main Roads Western Australia constructed a small ornamental lake on the foreshore in approximately the same location as the original Miller's Pool inlet. The lake was originally going to be a catchment area for drainage off the new bridge, then MRWA changed their minds. However, the Council insisted that it still be constructed, being keen for something to replicate (in a small way) the original pool. The pool was eventually constructed for purely ornamental benefits.

(Sources: City records; Florey.)

MILL POINT

Reference Map location: A 1

Named in recognition of the distinctive peninsula landform which, since 1834, has featured the famous 'Old Mill' near its tip.

(Source: City records.)

MILL POINT CLOSE

Reference Map location: A 1

A short street near the tip of the Mill Point peninsula, connecting South Perth Esplanade with Mill Point Road. See *'Mill Point Road'*.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

MILL POINT PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: A 1

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 1. The precinct was named for its location largely on the Mill Point peninsula, and was bounded in the south by Amhurst Street, Onslow Street and Mill Point Road. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

MILL POINT ROAD

Reference Map location: A 1

Mill Point Road was originally named 'Bulwer Terrace' (the portion north of Judd Street), and 'Suburban Road' (the portion east of Labouchere Road. Bulwer Terrace was renamed 'Suburban Road' in the Government Gazette of 22.5.1903. 'Suburban Road' was later renamed to 'Mill Point Road' in the Government Gazette of 29.8.1947 at the prompting of the Road Board based on a suggestion by Mrs Murdoch, wife of Professor Walter Murdoch, of Blithedale. At the time, the Geographic Names Committee rejected the Road Board's suggestion of 'Mill Point Road', and actually gazetted the name 'Mill Road'. On the urging of the Road Board, however, it eventually gazetted the preferred name. The name reflects the fact that it leads to **MILL POINT**, and once formed the only route into South Perth from Perth via the Causeway.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Florey; Geographic Names Committee.)

MILSON STREET

Reference Map location: E 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s. Public Road No. 6697.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MILYU NATURE RESERVE AND MARINE PARK

Reference Map location: A 3

The name **'MILYU'** is an Aboriginal, but not Nyungar, word for a common plant in the area known as 'samphire' or *Halosarcia*. The name applies to a marine conservation and foreshore reserve of around 100ha. It is located along the Swan River foreshore and extends out into the river in a triangular shape, between Judd Street and South Terrace, and includes a fringing belt of vegetation adjacent to the Kwinana Freeway on reclaimed land.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The land vegetation consists mainly of a belt of sedgeland dominated by Giant Rush, with patches of *Halosarcia* and small *Melaleuca*. The remains of what could be an Aboriginal fish trap are located near the Kwinana Freeway. The Park is registered by the Australian Heritage Commission on the Register of the National Estate (1995).

This area was an important Aboriginal camping and fishing area, covering approximately one and a half kilometres of foreshore and extended into Melville Water. It was significantly modified during the construction of the Kwinana Freeway in 1950s.

Milyu in part of the Swan Estuary Marine Park. The Swan River and its tributaries provide habitats for a large variety of terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals. The Swan Estuary Marine Park protects three biologically important areas of the Swan River: Alfred Cove, 190 hectares adjacent to the suburbs of Attadale and Applecross; Pelican Point, a 40 hectare area in Crawley; and Milyu, 95 hectares adjacent to the Como foreshore and Kwinana Freeway. These areas encompass mudflats, seagrass beds and intertidal vegetation such as sedges and salt marsh, which provide many different habitats for a host of animals. The most important of these, due to their international significance, are the migratory wading birds.

Up to 10,000 waders visit these three areas every summer. They come from as far as Asia, America, Mongolia and Siberia. About 33 species of these species are protected under the Japan-Australia and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements. Most notable among these are the tiny red-necked stint.

Although only 30-40 grams, these birds regularly fly thousands of miles from their breeding areas in Arctic Siberia to the warm mudflats of the Swan Estuary. The estuarine mudflats contain high concentrations of food which replenish the energy of the exhausted birds after their long flight south. The birds move between the intertidal flats of the three areas of the marine park according to where feeding and roosting sites are available. Different species arrive at varying times between August and November. Because other wetlands are too full of water at this time of the year, the Swan Estuary are used as the first resting and feeding spots. Some of the birds will be sporting their breeding plumage when they arrive. Others will moult to their breeding glory in February. Most birds will have left the Perth region by late March. Pelicans, ibis, egrets and other birds also reside in the estuary. In particular, they are highly significant as waterbird habitat crucial for roosting, feeding and (limited) breeding of at least 37 species of waterbirds, some of which are rare and endangered (including the Great Cormorant, Sacred Ibis, Grey Plover, Sanderling and Fairy Tern). Migratory wader species (known to travel between Australia/Japan and Australia/China) also use the area. Despite its proximity to the freeway, the Milyu area provides equally good feeding and resting areas for waders and other waterbirds. They can be seen from the beach or from the foreshore path.

The tidal areas of Milyu Nature Reserve provide significant feeding areas for bottom feeding fish, and the shallower areas contain extensive seagrass meadows which are important fish nurseries and feeding areas.

One of the names outside of Karawara which following the Aboriginal theme, including Jan-doo, Milyu.

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'; www.naturebase.net ; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

MINDERUP ★

Reference Map location: B 3

The Aboriginal Nyungar name given to the Mill Point area in the vicinity of where the Perth Zoo now stands. It is interesting to note that Freshwater Bay and Butler Point in the Town of Claremont are also called 'Minderup'. In the case of Butler Point, the name 'Minderup' means *'a place for alleviating sickness'* because of the freshwater springs (which were possibly heated).

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

MIRREEN COURT

Reference Map location: G 10

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'south'*.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

MITCHELL, SIR JAMES (PARK)

See *'Sir James Mitchell Park'*.

MONASH AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 6



General, Sir John Monash GCMG, KCB, VD

Named for Australian WW1 General, Sir John **MONASH** GCMG, KCB, VD (27.6.1865 - 8.10.1931). Said to be the best known and most revered Australian general of the Great War, John Monash was born in Melbourne, the eldest child and only son of Louis and Bertha Monash, immigrants of Prussian-Jewish origin. A brilliant scholar, he as dux of Scotch College in Melbourne at the age of 16. Graduated from the University of Melbourne, where he gained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1887, Master of Engineering (civil engineering) in 1895, Bachelor of Laws (LLB) in 1895 and Doctor of Engineering in 1921. All this time Monash served as a part time soldier, having enlisted as a Private in the University Company in 1884, was appointed Lieutenant in 1887, Captain in 1895, Major in 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel (Intelligence) in 1907, Brigadier-General in 1915, Major-General in 1916, Lieutenant-General in 1917.

Monash served in WWI in the Middle East, Gallipoli and Europe. He was in one of the last evacuation parties to leave Gallipoli in 1915. IN later battles, he proved to be an innovative and meticulous planner. Later, Field Marshal Montgomery spoke of Monash as the best general on the western front in Europe during WWI. Was awarded a Knight Commander of the Bath (KCB) in 1918; and was created a Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George (KCMG) by King George V in a ceremony at his headquarters at Bertangles, France – the first such honour bestowed in more than 100 years. Responsible for many great victories and for his services at the Western Front, Monash was created a Knight Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George (GCMG) in 1919. In 1919, Monash visited Perth to lay the foundation stone for the Jewish War Memorial in Kings Park. General Monash died on 8.10.1931 aged 66, and was given one of the largest state funerals ever seen

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

in Melbourne, with an attendance of around 250,000 mourners. His face now appears on the $100 note and his name lives on in many esteemed places around Australia.

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names)*.

Public Road No. 6651.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/~rmallett/Generals; 'West Australian' 25.4.2012; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Monash.)

MONK AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 9795.

(Source: City records.)

MONK STREET

Reference Map location: F 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 6704.

(Source: City records.)

MORESBY STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Named in 1947, possibly after the same person that Port Moresby was named after. More information is sought in this regard.

MORESBY STREET RESERVE

Reference Map location: G 5

See *'Moresby Street'*.

The reserve comprises 4,109 sq. metres of land bounded by Moresby Street, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace, Como. The reserve contains a small hall.

Recreation Reserve 24213 of Swan Location 5597.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

MOREAU INLET ★

Reference Map location: B 8

The name given to the entrance of the Canning River where it meets the Swan. Named in June 1801 by a party led by M Heirisson from the French ship *Naturaliste*, commanded by Captain Hamelin, on a reconnaissance expedition of the Swan River. Heirisson believed this to be an additional channel to the sea. During the same expedition they named the 'Heirisson Islands'.

(Sources: Crowley.)

MORRISH PLACE

Reference Map location: G 7

Phyllis C **MORRISH**, Councillor of the City from 1977-1989. Mrs Morrish had been vice-president and president of the Ngal-A Management Committee, and was deeply involved in community life generally. This interest was reflected in her regular attendance at meetings of all of the Council's committees and not just the committee of which she was an official member. This was at the time when the main functions of the City (eg. Building and Town Planning, Works, Health and Finance), were first dealt with at monthly meetings of committees comprising one Councillor from each of the City's five wards. The recommendations of those committees were then considered by a full Council meeting. Cr Morrish had a keen interest in all of the City's functions.



Phyllis C Morrish, 1979.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

MORRIS MUNDY RESERVE

Reference Map location: G 4

MORRIS Hunter **MUNDY** (1895 - 1985) came to South Perth in 1930, living at 55 Dyson Street, after having worked on a group settlement scheme project in the Peel Estate which failed in 1926. Mundy had associations with the Council from the time of the first meeting of the South Perth Road Board in 1943. A World War I veteran, he served as a signaller attached to the 10th Infantry Brigade, and served in the Volunteer Defence Corps (VDC) in WW II. Other involvements in the life of South Perth during his 47 years in the City include:

- Secretary during WW II and 18 years as President of the South Perth Horticultural Society, having helped to found it in 1935;
- In 1928 became secretary of the South Perth branch of RSL for two years before being made vice-president, and was editor of the branch's magazine, *Whizz Bangs*;
- 1945-56 edited the South Perth Community News and was elected a group leader of the Community Centre Association (of which he was a founder member since 1943), before being made a life member. The paper closed in 1983 after 37 years;
- Chairman, deputy conductor and later patron of the South Perth Philharmonic Society which disbanded in 1955;

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

- Sports interests over 58 years - Captain and coach of the South Perth Cricket Club which won premierships in 1945 and 1946; also active in promoting junior clubs;
- Life member of the Claremont/Cottesloe Cricket Club and patron of the South Perth Baseball Club.

Morris Mundy reserve comprises approximately 3.2819 ha within the area bounded by Dyson Street, Market Street, Collins Street and Oxford Street, Kensington. The land was acquired in separate transactions - portions purchased in 1937, and the remainder resumed in 1946.

(Source: City records.)

MORRISON STREET

Reference Map location: E 8

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

MOUNT HENRY

Reference Map location: C 14

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board from the Canning Road Board on 10.6.1955. The name appears on a map dated 1909 identifying this area as being within the Queen's Park Municipality.

Named after Lieutenant John **HENRY** of the HMS '*Challenger*', who came with Captain Stirling on the first survey of the Swan River and led an exploratory party of 25 men from the ship into the Manning area on 26.6.1829 to trace the headwaters of the Canning River. During this exploration, Henry discovered the source of the river and investigated the soil of the country between the mountains and the sea. He returned to the main party on 1 July, after having explored the country from Cockburn Sound to the Darling 'Mountains'. He followed the course of the Canning River, from the source to the mouth. a journey of more than 100 miles, and found the soil well suited for the purposes of agriculture. During the whole journey, not one indigenous Australian was seen.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'; http://www.wags.org.au/shipping/psdocs.htm)

MOUNT HENRY BRIDGE

Reference Map location: C 14

The bridge which extends the Kwinana Freeway southwards from Mount Henry, crossing the Canning River at a narrow point near its confluence with the Swan River. The bridge was officially opened in May 1982.

In 2005, it was widened to accommodate the Perth to Mandurah railway, by means of a second bridge. The additional bridge is 15 metres wide, 600 metres long and constructed immediately to the west of the original bridge. Although not touching, it has the appearance of being part of the original structure. It carries three lanes of traffic. The railway is accommodated on the western side of the original bridge, appearing to be in the centre of the structure. The method of construction of the new bridge was known as "incremental launching". with 26 25-metre long sections being hydrolically jacked out onto piers from a casting bay on the southern bank, a process taking about 5 hours per segment. The segments were made on site,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The name of the bridge is taken from the landmark, **MT HENRY**, situated at the northern end of the bridge. See '*Mount Henry*'.

(Sources: City records; "On Track" Issue 7 December 2004, Public Transport Authority.)

MOUNT HENRY ROAD

Reference Map location: D 12

Public Road No. 14196. See '*Mount Henry*'.

MOUNT HENRY ROAD RESERVE

Reference Map location: D 12

Named for an adjoining street, the Mount Henry Road Reserve comprises approximately 4000 m² of land in Salter Point. Park and Recreation Reserve 37828 of Canning Location 3651.

(Source: City records.)

MULLINGAR CLOSE

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

MUNDY, MORRIS (RESERVE)

See *'Morris Mundy Reserve'*.

MURDOCH LIBRARIES

See *'Walter Murdoch Libraries'*.

MURRAY STREET

Reference Map location: F 8

Named after Captain Henry William (Harry) **MURRAY** (1.12.1880 - 7.1.1966) VC, CMG, DSO and bar, DCM, (CdG France). Cpt Murray was awarded the Victoria Cross (VC) as a Captain for "most conspicuous bravery" on 4-5 February 1917 at Stormy Trench, France. Capt Murray led his company in an attack and quickly captured the enemy position, fighting back three heavy counter attacks by the enemy. He encouraged his men, led bombing and bayonet parties and carried wounded men to safety.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.



Captain Henry William (Harry) Murray VC, CMG, DSO and bar, DCM, (CdG France), in 1928.

Murray landed at Gallipoli as a Gunner on 25.4.1915 and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) in June that year. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in March 1918 and in May 1919 was created a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (CMG). Harry Murray, an Australian, was the most highly decorated of all the millions of infantrymen who served in the armies of Great Britain and its Empire in World War 1. He remains the most highly decorated Australian soldier ever. Murray's ancestors, who included convicts, were early settlers of northern Tasmania. In 1908, Murray was forced to leave the struggling family farm and sought work in Western Australia with some of his brothers. He later separated from his brothers to work in a variety of enterprises. One of these involved working as a mail delivery contractor, often carrying gold on a lonely 210-mile track on a push-bike. He travelled the track fortnightly and his cargo of gold was generally well known. He occasionally let others see his skill with the 32 carbine he always carried. Later he set up as a timber cutter, employing several men to supply timber for the railways.

At the outbreak of war in 1914, he was cutting railway sleepers in the karri forests of the south-west of WA when he enlisted in Perth in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) as a private soldier in the 16th Battalion, giving his age as 4 years younger than his true 34 years for fear of being rejected. At the end of the war, in 1918, as a Lieutenant Colonel, he had been awarded six decorations, including the Victoria Cross. He was known admiringly throughout the AIF as 'Mad Harry' because of his fearlessness in patrols in No-Man's-Land and his ferocity in hand-to-hand fighting. Murray was far from 'mad'. He planned attacks and trained his men with great care and always sought to avoid casualties.

In recommending him for the VC, W. Holmes, Major–General, Commanding 4th Australian Division, said *"So great was his power of inspiration, so great his example, that not a single man in his Company reported himself shell-shocked, although the shelling was frightful, and the trench at times a shambles that beggars description. His Company would follow him anywhere, and die for him to a man. He won the DCM at Anzac and the DSO at Mouquet Farm in France. I most strongly recommend Capt. Murray for the Victoria Cross."*

After the war, Murray led a secluded life in the Queensland bush. He rarely attended ANZAC Day services or unit reunions, avoided publicity, and protected his privacy. Harry enlisted once again in the AIF, on the 21.7.1939, and gave his age as 55. However, he was forced to relinquish his commission in 1944 due to ill health. He died of a heart attack on 7.1.1966 following a road accident.

Cpt Murray is commemorated by a plaque at the cenotaph at Kings Park. The plaque reads, *"Placed in honour of Captain Henry W Murray VC CMG DSO DCM, 13 Battalion 1st AIF, 4-5/02/1917, by the grateful citizens of Western Australia. Lest We Forget."*

Coincidentally, Lieutenant-General (later General) Rt Hon Sir George **MURRAY**, KCB, was also influential in the history of the new colony, being Colonial Secretary in the Duke of Wellington's administration from May 1828 to November 1830. Murray was influenced by the enthusiasm of his friend, Captain James Stirling who had explored the Swan River area in 1827, to endorse an official British colony in the west. Murray, born in the Scottish town of Perth, accompanied the first settlers to the Swan River Colony in 1829 and wished the new colony to be named after his birthplace.

Murray street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Public Road No. 6658.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://www.diggerhistory.info/pages-anzac-characters/murray_vc.htm ; http://www.jdark.linkt.com.au/williamhenrymurray.htm; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Murray)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

N

Narrows to **Norton**

NARROWS

Reference Map location: A 1

The name of the **NARROW** neck of water between the tip of the Mill Point peninsula and the City of Perth. This was the obvious point of connection between the two areas of settlement. In the 1830s, at the time of Shenton's Mill, a horse operated ferry provided transport across the Narrows, taking people from the Mill to the foot of Mount Eliza where there was a military post and a fresh water spring that supplied the settlement with water. The first permanent bridge was constructed across the Narrows in 1950s, opening to traffic on 13.11.1959.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

NARROWS BRIDGE

Reference Map location: A 1

The name of the bridge across the **NARROWS,** connecting Mill Point and the City of Perth. The earliest serious proposal for a bridge in this location was considered in 1899, but the cost caused the project to be shelved. After several later attempts, in August 1956, State Cabinet approved a design and decided that the bridge should be commenced immediately. The Narrows Bridge was the first physical result of the revolutionary city-wide Hepburn and Stephenson plan of 1955, which influenced the development of Perth's freeway system. The bridge was opened on 13.11.1959 by then Western Australian Governor, Sir Charles Gairdner, becoming the first permanent land link between South Perth and Perth. This opened South Perth to rapid development during subsequent years.

When the bridge was proposed in the late 1950s as part of a north-south Freeway, it was opposed by many residents on the grounds that it would spoil the view to and from the City, and would also spoil the seclusion of the South Perth village and Como river-side lifestyle. Measuring 396.5 metres long with five spans, the longest span being 98 metres, the original Narrows Bridge made history as the largest precast, prestressed concrete bridge in the world. The construction project included 5.4km of the Kwinana Freeway from the Narrows to Canning Highway, bringing the total cost to 3.5 million pounds ($7million). The bridge was built on 36 hectares of land reclaimed from the river, with pylons driven about 34 metres below the river's surface. The Narrows Bridge is now recognised for its engineering and aesthetic design merits, and is listed on the State Heritage Register. By 1998 it had become the busiest piece of freeway in the nation, carrying 155,000 vehicles per day; by November 2009, this had further increased to 180,000 vehicles per day.

Plans for a second bridge were raised in 1970s, but did not eventuate. The decision to duplicate the bridge was also opposed by South Perth residents, fearing greater traffic noise and an ugly skyline. Work began on the duplicate bridge in May 1999, with Leighton Contractors test piling on the site. The new bridge is situated 6 metres west of the original bridge.

The second bridge opened alongside the original Narrows Bridge after more than two years of construction, in October 2001. The new bridge was designed to carry north-bound traffic, doubling the

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capacity of the original 3 x 3 lane bridge and including a dedicated bus lane on each bridge. The construction was achieved without the need to widen the existing freeway reserve, or undertake further reclamation of the river. The second bridge very closely imitates the design of the first bridge. Considerable renovations to the original bridge were also undertaken as part of this work.

In 2007, further works to both bridges were completed, accommodating south-bound railway lines on a new railway bridge constructed in the 6.0 metre gap between the two road bridges as part of the Perth to Mandurah railway service. The northbound tracks are laid on the existing north-bound (western) road bridge.

(Sources: City records; Department of Transport media release 13.11.2009; Public Transport Authority newsletter 'On Track'; 'Southern Gazette' 4.5.1999, 5.6.2001; 'West Australian' 13.4.1998.)

NATIVE FLORA RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 5

The land bounded by David, Warrego and Mabel Streets, Kensington, was dedicated to the planting of native plant species by the Council in June 1962. The Parks Committee minutes read: "That the Nomenclature Board concerned read as follows: 'Reserve for Native Flora - This reserve commemorates the services to Botany in WA of C A Gardner Esq, former Government Botanist, and the WA Wild Flower Growers' Society Inc.' "

(Source: City records.)

NEIL McDOUGALL PARK and HAZEL McDOUGALL HOUSE

Reference Map location: D 9



Neil McDougall, 1907.

The park is commonly called 'McDougall Park', although its full name is 'Neil McDougall Park', and the farm house on the land is separately known as 'Hazel McDougall House'. These are named after **NEIL** and **HAZEL McDOUGALL**, the dairy farmers who sold the land to the Council in two parcels - in 1952 (18 acres 1 rood 26 perches *[7.5 hectares]* for £7,500) and in 1968 for (1 acre 1 rood 2 perches *[0.5 hectares]* for $17,000).

The sale of the dairy farm was conditional upon both Neil and Hazel McDougall having the right to live in the house for as long as they desired. Neil McDougall died in 1964, and Hazel in 1979.



Neil and Hazel McDougall, ca 1927.

In 1968 the Council commenced work to beautify the swampy portion of the paddocks to turn the area into a lake and parklands. The land containing the farm buildings was fenced off to enable Hazel some privacy during the last years of her life. She was closely involved in the plans for the development of the park, and invited to meetings and planting ceremonies. It was Hazel's wish that the farm house be retained as a craft centre, and it was refurbished and reopened as such on 13.3.1982.

Neil McDougall's father, also named Neil McDougall and also a dairyman, served as a Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth in 1907-08.

The name 'Neil McDougall Park' was adopted by the South Perth Road Board in September 1951.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The *McDougall Dairy Farm and Farm House (Former)* is listed in the City's Municipal Heritage Inventory as having a high level of local heritage significance.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

NENAGH GROVE

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **NENAGH,** an agricultural town in County Tipperary, Eire. Situated on the River Nenagh, 25 miles from Limerick City. Nearby lie the remains of the Franciscan Friary, which the O'Kennedys founded around 1240 and Cromwell's forces destroyed in 1650.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.tipperary.local.ie/nenagh/)

NEW ROSS LANE

Reference Map location: I 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **NEW ROSS** in County Wexford, Eire. Located on the joint estuary of the Barrow and the Nore, Rivers, this is a hilly town with the same narrow, medieval streets as Wexford. The town features 'Kennedy Country', a trilogy of visitor attractions associated with the late US President Kennedy and his ancestral Family.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.wexfordtourism.com/)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

NEWRY PLACE

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **NEWRY** in County Down, Northern Ireland. The town nestles between two areas of outstanding natural beauty which are the splendid Mountains of Mourne in South Down and the Ring of Gullion in South Armagh. The town also has two of the oldest churches in Ireland.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.newryandmourne.gov.uk/)

NINTH AVENUE ★

Reference Map location: H 4

The name of a former street which formed one of the avenues numbered 'First' to 'Tenth' off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots.

(Source: City records.)

NORFOLK STREET

Reference Map location: D 4

Norfolk Street was the only road created in a subdivision by Walter Jackman, who purchased Perth Suburban Lot 357 in 1891 and subdivided it in 1896. The adjoining lots were not sold until the 1920s, by which time the land had changed ownership three times.

The name is possibly derived from the English county of **NORFOLK**, which might have been Jackman's birthplace or former place of residence.

Norfolk Street was created as Public Road No. 6706 in the *Government Gazette* of 16.3.1923 which described it as *"a strip of land, 60 links* (12.07 metres) *wide, from Angelo Street to the south-eastern corner of Lot 27 of Perth Sub-Lot 357, as shown on LTO Plan No. 2862".*

The southern portion of the street was formerly named 'Bella Street' *(see entry for this name).* Norfolk Street extended approximately 200 metres southwards from Angelo Street, while a few metres to the west, Bella Street extended some 85.6 metres northwards from Carr Street. The two culs-de-sac did not connect as a trafficable road until potions of Lot 1 (No. 30) Bella Street, Lot 26 (No. 28) Norfolk Street and Lot 27 (No. 27) Norfolk Street were acquired by the municipality, enabling a dog-leg road link to be constructed. The name 'Bella Street' was officially changed to Norfolk Street in the *Government Gazette* dated 22.10.1982.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Greg Benjamin.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

NORTHAM STREET ★

Reference Map location: F 5

A former street once situated immediately south of Mabel Street, extending between David Street and River Street. It was later absorbed by the re-subdivision of the surrounding land which was then serviced by streets running north-south. The land along Northam Street had been subdivided into small residential lots. At that time, South Terrace only extended eastwards as far as David Street.

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

(Source: City records.)

NORTON STREET

Reference Map location: E 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 6701.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

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O

Old Mill to **Oxford**

OLD MILL GARDENS

Reference Map location: A 1

The land on which the **OLD MILL** is situated, together with adjoining land to the south. The gardens comprise approximately 3,000 sq. metres of land. Public Recreation Reserve 20804. The management of the reserve transferred to the City of South Perth in early 2003.

(Source: City records.)

OLIVE STREET ★

Reference Map location: C 11

The former name of the street now known as 'Paterson Street', in Salter Point. The origin of the name is not known. The name was still in use in 1952, appearing in the street directory of that year. It was renamed on 14.12.1956, to avoid confusion with the 'Olive Street' situated between Mill Point Road and Swan Street in South Perth.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys; Geographic Names Committee)

OLIVE STREET

Reference Map location: D 3

The name of a short street extending north-south between Mill Point Road and Swan Street.

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

(Source: City records.)

OLIVE STREET MEMORIAL GARDEN

Reference Map location: D 3

A park formed on a portion of (unmade) street reserve, comprising approximately 971 m² of land. The park derives its name from the street reserve it occupies, situated between Garden and Swan Streets, South Perth.

(Source: City records.)

OLIVES RESERVE

Reference Map location: B 9

The name derives from the **OLIVES** that grew on the site when it was a private property. At that time, the land contained an abandoned house, a couple of olive trees and wetlands.

Originally known as 'Olives Gardens' or 'The Olives', this land was acquired by the Road Board from James Gardiner's 'Como Vale Estate' in three transactions in 1913. In a letter to the Colonial Secretary in October 1913, the town clerk, Ray Cargeeg, advised that *"Our latest achievement is the obtaining of another Reserve at the "Olives", about half a mile beyond the Como Jetty on the River front,*

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where the Council is building a wharf to accommodate ferry traffic and land building and roadmaking material. It is proposed to proceed at once with road making to give access to this Reserve, which will involve additional expenditure of about £400". Additional land was later purchased by the Council for nominal amounts - 2 acres 16.8 perches *(0.8519 hectares)* on 19.1.1927 for £1,400; and a further 1 acre 17.8 perches *(0.4497 hectares)* in three transactions in 1929, for a total sum of £1,000.

'The Olives' was a popular camp site, commonly reached by ferry. At the small local jetty, the ferryman would close the gap by means of a plank which passengers would have to cross. The Council enhanced the campsite by establishing amenities such as ablution blocks, fencing, swings, seats, fireplaces and firewood.

In 1933, the Como Sea Scouts' Hall was built on the reserve, with the opening ceremony on 14.10.1933. Formerly home to the 5th Sea Scout Group, the hall was adopted for use by the Scout Water Activity Centre (SWAC) in 2000. The hall is located on the western side of the freeway.

In 1945, 'The Olives' was the original site of the South Perth Yacht Club, with a clubhouse being built on the site in April 1946. The club thrived until the late 1950s, when the construction of the Narrows Bridge and Kwinana Freeway forced it to relocate to Coffee Point, Applecross, where its name was changed to the South of Perth Yacht Club.

The land was shown in street directories as 'Olives Park' for many years, but was changed to 'Olives Reserve' in 1962.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge; Florey; http://scoutswa.com.au/__data/page/31/S2_Scout_Water_Activity_Centre_-_Como_16_Nov_04.pdf .)

OMAGH GROVE

Reference Map location: I 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **OMAGH** which is situated in the county of Tyrone, Northern Ireland, in the foothills of the Sperrins, where the Camowen and Drumragh rivers merge to form the River Strule. This ancient area has been settled for at least 10,000 years.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.omagh.gov.uk/)

ONSLOW STREET

Reference Map location: C 4

One of the streets identified on a map dated 1894.

Named after Sir Alexander Campbell **ONSLOW** (17.7.1842 - 20.10.1908). Born in Farnham, Surrey, England, Onslow was educated in Cambridge and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1868. He practised on the Home Circuit until 1878 when he was appointed attorney-general of British Honduras. On 4.2.1878 he married Madeline Emma Loftus and in 1880 was appointed attorney-general of Western Australia.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Onslow arrived at Albany in December 1880 and was immediately taken ill, suffering sunstroke while playing cricket. Illness troubled him for most of his life and was used to explain some of his indiscreet and ill-tempered conduct in later life. He was appointed Chief Justice on 23.12.1882 but illness delayed him from taking his seat until July 1883. His career as Chief Justice of Western Australia between 1883 and 1901 was often controversial and turbulent. Governor Broome initially saw Onslow as a good administrator, 'a thorough gentleman and a nice fellow' although 'his temper and judgment are perhaps not quite perfect'. Although his relations with Governor Broome began amicably, this changed.

In 1884 Broome appointed Onslow as acting Governor when he took leave. In Broome's absence, Onslow became embroiled in a matter relating to Broome, A. P. Hensman and John Forrest. Broome was incensed by Onslow's handling of the matter, and determined that Onslow was never again to be left in charge. The following year he appointed Malcolm Fraser Administrator during an absence, a major affront to Onslow.

In the following years, other serious conflicts arose. In 1887, an incident caused Broome to suspend Onslow from the exercise of his office. However, the suspension was not upheld by the Colonial Office and Onslow returned to his seat on the bench in May 1888. Six months later, complaints by the proprietors of the *West Australian* and the *Western Mail,* resulted in a parliamentary enquiry which, while not upholding the petitioners' complaints, characterized some of Onslow's conduct as hasty and ill-considered, concluding that 'peace and harmony cannot be hoped for so long as Mr. Onslow continues to occupy his present position'.

In March 1890 Onslow took twelve months' extended leave, during which responsible government was introduced and his old political ally Forrest became premier. Onslow returned to office with full powers in 1891 to a hearty welcome from many friends. Onslow's last years in Western Australia passed without further incident. He acted as governor with distinction three times in the next ten years. He was appointed KB in 1895. Ill health forced his retirement in 1901, and he returned to England where he died seven years later. Among his many attributes, Onslow had a 'magnificent bass voice' and with his wife was active in the colony's musical circles. Lady Onslow is said to have encouraged Percy Grainger.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A050422b.htm ; www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/Rotunda/2209/Western_Australia.html http://www.wanowandthen.com/Photo-bio-gallery.html)

ORCHID LANE

Reference Map location: D 7



The 'Donkey Orchid', one of many kinds of local orchid.

The name allocated to Right-of-Way No. 76 in 2006, in line with the City's practice of naming those rights-of-way which are permanently in use by adjoining properties. The Lane is situated west of Canning Highway and runs in an east-west direction between Thelma Street and Alston Avenue, Como. It forms a 'T' shape with Azalea Lane. The name 'Orchid' was approved for use by the Geographic Names Committee on 18.7.2006. Some gardens adjoining the right-of-way contained **ORCHID** flowers at the time of the naming process.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip and Twig *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

OXFORD STREET ★

Reference Map location: F 3

The name formerly applied to the portion of street now called 'Brandon Street', between Mill Point Road (Suburban Road) and Canning Highway (Fremantle Road). It is not known why or when the name was changed, but it might have been to avoid confusion with the Oxford Street not far away in Kensington.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

OXFORD STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. Also possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after existing Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. The name is possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. Names within this theme include George, King, Oxford and Pitt Streets (Sydney), and Bourke and Collins Streets (Melbourne). Other street names in this subdivision include Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, and Market Streets *(see entries for these names)*.

Public Road No. 6687.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

P — Park to Preston

PARK LANE ★

Reference Map location: D 9

Named for its proximity to '**PARK** Street', the name applies to Right-of-Way No. 104 which is situated in the block bounded by Park Street, Cale Street, Canning Highway and Henley Street. The name has been unofficially attached to the right-of-way by residents, in order to provide a more direct and appropriate address for dwellings fronting the laneway. The name was not supported by the Council owing to possible confusion with the nearby 'Park Street'.

(Source: City records.)

PARK STREET

Reference Map location: D 9

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

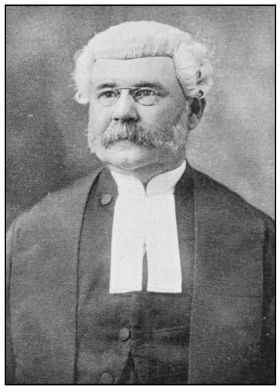
Public Road No. 6645.

(Source: City records.)

PARKER STREET

Reference Map location: B 3

Possibly named for Sir Stephen Henry **PARKER** KCMG QC (7.11.1846-13.12.1927), politician and Chief Justice. Parker was born at Cold Harbour, Western Australia, and was a prominent resident of South Perth in the 1890s when this area was being developed.



Sir Stephen Henry Parker KCMG QC.

A clever student and notable always for his retentive memory, Parker tutored Bishop Matthew Hale's son in 1863 before being admitted to the Western Australian Bar in 1868 and practising independently. In 1870 he was fined £100 by Chief Justice Sir Archibald Burt for writing to the *Inquirer* criticizing Burt's judgment against one of his clients; the newspaper's editor and proprietor were imprisoned. Parker's reputation was secured as a battler for the underdog and he became known as "the people's Harry".

His sporting prowess enhanced his popularity. An award-winning amateur rider, he ceased to ride competitively after his marriage in 1872 to Amey Katharine Leake. He was prominent in the Western Australian Turf Club, and was also a founder and vice-president of the Western Australian Cricket Association. This popularity smoothed his entry into public life.

Entering municipal politics in 1870, Parker was elected chairman of the Perth City Council in November 1877, and was mayor for a few months in 1880-81, in 1892, and again in 1901.

Parker entered the Legislative Council for the Perth seat in May 1878. A colonial nationalist, he immediately sponsored a bill for responsible government. However, despite increasing public

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

support, the Legislative Council did not agree to request responsible self-government until 1887. Parker was sent to London to lobby the British parliament, and was principal witness before the parliamentary select committee. He was appointed QC in 1890.

On his return to Perth he was out-manoeuvred by the more politically astute surveyor-general, Sir John Forrest, who was elected unopposed as the first Premier (a courtesy title not conferred by the Constitution, but by common usage), with Parker the unofficial "leader of the Opposition", and no longer 'the people's Harry'. Parker also introduced a married women's property bill which passed in 1892, and other reforms. In October 1892, he joined Forrest's ministry, but resigned from cabinet in 1894 after disagreement with Forrest's dominance in cabinet.

Remaining on the fringe of public life, Parker accepted Forrest's invitation to go to London in 1900 as lobbyist for Western Australia's special interests during the passing of the Commonwealth bill. However, he was ineffective in securing special concessions. Alfred Deakin described him at this time as '*a plump, well-mannered and pleasant little lawyer, fluent, astute and flattering*'.

With a large family to support (four sons and seven daughters survived to adulthood), Parker returned to his legal practice, Parker & Parker with his brother George. In May 1901 he became mayor of Perth in time to welcome the Duke and Duchess of York, but resigned in September when appointed *puisne* judge of the Supreme Court. He became Chief Justice in 1906, was knighted in 1908 and appointed KCMG when he retired in 1914.

Sir Henry Parker's later years as judge and public figure were an anticlimax to his early years as a dashing young reformer, orator and horseman. Yet he was well liked and respected, his hospitality and generosity backed by a wife famed for her domestic skills.

Parker Street was declared to be a public highway in 1904.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A110143b.htm; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Henry_Parker .)

PARMELIA GROVE

Reference Map location: D 12

This name is representative of the earliest European heritage of South Perth. The 443 ton merchant ship, a small wooden barque named '**PARMELIA'**, was constructed on the St Lawrence River, Quebec, and launched on 31.5.1825. The 'Parmelia', escorted by HMS 'Sulphur', left Plymouth on 8.2.1829 and entered Table Bay, Cape Town, on 16 April where she remained for thirteen days. The Sulphur, which had become separated from the Parmelia on at least two occasions, arrived ten days later in need of caulking. On 1 May, rather than delay departure, the Parmelia set sail without its escort to complete the final leg of its journey to the Swan River.

The first migrant ship to reach Western Australia, the Parmelia arrived at Fremantle on 1 June 1829, with 69 passengers. She had on board the original Swan River colonists, the Lieutenant-Governor Captain James Stirling, his wife Ellen, their three-year-old son Andrew and a new infant, Frederick, born on route. Listed among civilian officials were Colonial Secretary Peter Brown (Broun), Clerk to the Colonial Secretary William Sheldon, Surveyor-General John Septimus Roe, Assistant-Surveyor Henry Sutherland, Colonial Storekeeper, John Morgan, Surgeon Charles Simmonds, Harbour-Master Captain Mark Currie RN and botanist James Drummond. Ten years later the Parmelia was destroyed by fire at a dockland on the Cornish side of the Tamar River.

Captain James Stirling arrived at the Swan River as Lieutenant General to establish the Swan River Colony. On arrival in the shallow waters off the coast, the 'Parmelia' struck on a bank and it took several

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

hours of night work by the crew of the 'Challenger' which was standing by, to extricate the damaged 'Parmelia' from the bank. Passengers were temporarily ferried from the 'Parmelia' to the 'Challenger' until it was ascertained that the 'Parmelia' was in no danger of sinking.

One of several streets in the locality named after early explorers' ships, including Batavia, Challenger, Parmelia, Roebuck, Success (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; http://www.encyclopedia.uwapress.uwa.edu.au; http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/shipping/)

PARSONS STREET

Reference Map location: E 12

Named for William **PARSONS** a seaman who was the first casualty in the Swan River Colony when he was killed by a falling tree on Garden Island on 10.6.1829. Name associated with the *HMS 'Challenger'*, the ship captained by Captain Fremantle (later Admiral Sir Charles Howe Fremantle**,** GCB) which arrived in the Colony in May 1829.

The name was proposed by the Geographic Names Committee as a theme of similar names used within the Manning Estate in 1949.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

PATERSON STREET

Reference Map location: C 11



J W Paterson, 1921.

Named for J W **PATERSON**, who served as Mayor of South Perth from 1921-1922 and as Councillor from 1910-1921.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

Formerly known as 'Olive Street' and renamed on 14.12.1956 to avoid confusion with the other 'Olive Street' in South Perth.

Public Road No. 8287.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

PEET STREET ★

Reference Map location: F 5

The name of the street now generally coinciding with the portion of Bland Street extending between Mabel Street and Douglas Avenue (then 'River Street'). It was named after Mrs Mabel **PEET**, the wife of Real Estate Agent, J Thos Peet.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

PENNINGTON LANE

Reference Map location: F 4

Formerly named 'Pennington Street'. The designation was changed to 'Lane' in recognition of the fact that no properties fronted onto the small thoroughfare.



R J Pennington, 1904.

Possibly named for Rowland John **PENNINGTON**, a local dairy farmer who served as a Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1903-1905.

Alternatively, the street might have been named for his son, Rowland John Robert (Bob) **PENNINGTON**, a driver in the Army's 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, who at the age of 27 became South Perth's first resident 'fallen soldier' when he died of wounds at sea, on 10.7.1915 while on active service in the Dardanelles during World War I - buried at 6 Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli. Born in Port Adelaide, SA. Pennington attended the South Perth State School. He was the only son of Rowland John and Alice Pennington. His father, Rowland John Pennington, had operated a dairy on the corner of Mill Point Road and Coode Street, until poor health had forced the sale of the property in 1913. Bob joined the army at the outbreak of War in 1914, his father having died early that year. In 1914, his mother Alice, purchased tea rooms on the Melville Water frontage, not far from where they lived at the corner of Labouchere Road and Eric Street, Como. The Pennington Tearooms were later renamed as 'Anzac Tearooms' in memory of her son and the other soldiers who lost their lives in World War I.

Public Road No. 6690.

One of several names commemorating soldiers who died in war, including Abjornson, Clay, Pennington, Tandy *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Florey; www.awm.gov.au/database/roh)

PENNINGTON STREET ★

Reference Map location: F 4

The former name of a small street now known as Penington Lane *(see Pennington Lane).*

PEPLER AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 13

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches *(50.8007 hectares)* of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929.

The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning in the UK - names of other nearby streets include Howard, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn *(see entries under these names).*

(Source: City records.)

PEPPER STREET

Reference Map location: E 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

PERRY, DICK (AVENUE)

See *'Dick Perry Avenue'*.

PERTH WATER

Reference Map location: D 1

Aboriginal Nyungar name: *'Buneenboro'*. The expanse of the Swan River separating the Perth central business district and the South Perth foreshore, extending from the 'Narrows' in the west, to the Causeway in the east. Named for the City of **PERTH** which is immediately to the north.

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'.)

PETHER ROAD

Reference Map location: E 10

Named for Henry J **PETHER**, Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1904-1907 and 1912-1913, and Government Printer and Photo-Lithographer from 1899 – 1919. Lived at 'Swan Bank', Esplanade, South Perth.



H J Pether, 1906.

Cr Pether's family was very musical. Mr Pether was a violinist and a connoisseur and expert in the repairing of stringed instruments. His wife was a pianist, and his eight daughters were highly skilled musicians with three playing cello, one violin, one viola and one flute. For at least four generations the Pether family was well represented in cello circles, with one old instrument having been passed down over a period of 150 years.

All of the names of roads in Manning were approved in 1949 for the Manning Estate subdivision undertaken by the State Housing Commission.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/32961808; http://www.slwa.wa.gov.au/pdf/battye/pods/1901/0277.pdf; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

PHILP AVENUE

Reference Map location: D 10

Named after G H **PHILP**, Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1930-1935, 1937-1948.



G H Philp, 1945.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

PILGRIM STREET

Reference Map location: D 5



H A Pilgrim, 1932.

Named for Henry Auburn **PILGRIM** JP, a timber merchant and Chairman of South Perth Roads Board 1922, 1930-1934 and Councillor of the Municipality of South Perth from 1921-1922, 1924-1930, 1934-1939. Pilgrim was born on 14.3.1869 in Strathalbyn, South Australia and died on 13.10.1939 in South Perth, Western Australia, aged 70. He had lived at 284 Suburban Road, South Perth.

In the Government Gazette of 1926, Henry Auburn Pilgrim was created as a Justice of the Peace in the Magisterial District of Perth.

One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, includingAbjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 7632.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.familytreecircles.com/u/tonkin/?cat=960; http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/gazette/gazette.nsf/searchgazette/92BCFECDE17374C448257C9F0052B6FB/$file/1926_Index.pdf; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

PINES, THE

See '*The Pines'.*

PITT STREET

Reference Map location: G 5

Previously named 'Eighth Avenue'. Renamed in 1947.

The name is possibly within a theme of streets in the area named after Sydney and Melbourne streets with the same names. Names within this theme include George, King, Oxford and Pitt Streets (Sydney), and Bourke and Collins Streets (Melbourne). Other street names in this subdivision include Broad, Broome, Carey, Cliffe, and Market Streets.

Harold Redcliffe and Henry Thomas Willats, Adelaide entrepreneurs, acquired most of Location 39 in 1892, and began subdividing the land from Broome Street through to George Street.

Possibly named after the Prime Ministers of England, William **PITT,** Earl of Chatham or his son, William **PITT** the Younger, Britain's youngest Prime Minister at the age of 24 (1783 - 1801 and from 1804 - 1806). The latter was the British Prime Minister at the time Australia was colonised in 1788.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

POINT BELCHES

Reference Map location: A 1

A landmark on the shores of Melville Water, named by Captain James Stirling after Peter **BELCHES** (1796–1890). Belches was born in Edinborough, Scotland. He joined the Royal Navy and sailed as a midshipman on HMS *Volage* to Sydney in December 1826. He was then promoted by Sir James Stirling, to Third Lieutenant on Stirling's ship, HMS *Success*.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

In March 1827, the *Success* arrived off the coast of the Swan River for an exploration expedition to determine the suitability of the area for establishing a British colony. After examining the coastal waters, an 18-man land party was formed to explore up the river. As a member of the party, Belches traversed the Swan up to its junction with Ellen Brook. At the location now known as 'The Narrows', Stirling named the peninsula to the south, 'Point Belches', in Belches' honour.

At the junction of Ellen Brook, Stirling split the party into three groups, sending Belches and George Heathcote to explore to the north, where they found a fresh water lake. After returning to the junction of the Canning River, Stirling sent Belches to explore it. Belches followed the Canning River for 20 miles upstream and discovered that it was not an outlet directly to the sea, as had been supposed by the French explorer, Heirisson, who had named it 'Entrée Moreau', but was a fresh water river. He returned after two days to report that it was "similar in every respect" to the Swan. Stirling later named it the Canning River.

The Swan River Colony was formed in 1829. In 1834, Belches migrated to the colony and took up land at Albany, where there was already a large Scottish community. He served as Albany's harbour master from 1834 until 1837.

In 1840, he tried prospecting for gold in the Stirling Ranges with the explorer George Cheyne.

In 1842 Belches married Mary Catherine Morley (née Bricknell). They had 5 children. He also acquired land in the Plantagenet and Toodyay. For some years after 1837 Peter Belches resumed his sailing career and took command of the schooner *Champion*.

Belches left the colony in 1858, and returned to England in 1864. He died in 1890.

One of several names commemorating those who sailed on early ships, including Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons *(see entries for these names).*

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for this land feature is '*Gareenup*'.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; 'Western Mail'; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Belches)

POPE STREET ★

Reference Map location: E 13

Previously named 'David Street', being renamed in 1956. The street was renamed again to 'Tandy Street' in 1959 because of possible confusion with the nearby 'Hope Avenue'. The origin of the name 'Pope' is not known, but could be part of the Christian Brothers' naming theme in the area, including Bodkin, Keaney, Pope, Redmond, Treacy *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6705.

(Source: City records.)

POPPY LANE

Reference Map location: D 7

The name given to Right-of-Way No. 86 which is located east of Canning Highway, between Barker and Alston Avenues, Como. The name is one of several with a floral theme given to rights-of-way parallel to Canning Highway where some units are designed with their sole pedestrian and vehicular access from the right-of-way. At the request of residents, the City supported naming such rights-of-way in order to provide a more direct and appropriate address for dwellings fronting the laneways. The naming of a right-of-way is conditional upon it being identified for retention in the Council's right-of-way closure program which operated from mid-1990s to 2003. The floral theme was suggested by one of the affected residents. The request was first considered by the Council on 18.12.2001, and finally approved for use by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.2.2003.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.



The red poppy.

The name **POPPY** also commemorates the red Flanders poppy which symbolises the soldiers of World War I who fell in battles fought on the fields of Flanders.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip and Twig (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

POTTER AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 12

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

PRESTON STREET

Reference Map location: C 6

Named after **PRESTON** Gardner (1869 - 1915), the brother of developer, Mark Gardner, who purchased Swan Location 40, a large tract of land in Como, in 1903. Preston was also a partner in the family business, Gardner Bros Produce Merchants. He was born in Maldon, Victoria in 1869 and later lived at 18 Agett Road, Claremont, WA. He died in December 1915.

The name was not listed in Wise's Postal Directory until 1913, but this was not unreasonable as there were only five houses listed for the whole of Como then, being those of EC Owen, Charles H Robinson, Matthew A Orgill, Herbert Grimley and Frank Edgecumbe.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Q

Queen to Queen's Park

QUEEN STREET

Reference Map location: A 1

Named for the reigning **QUEEN** of the British Empire, Victoria, at the time the land was subdivided. Victoria reigned from 1837 until her death in 1901, and was the longest ever reigning British monarch of 64 years.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, including Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York *(see entries for these names)*.

Public Road No. 12555. Declared to be a public highway in 1904.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

QUEEN'S PARK MUNICIPALITY ★

This Municipality was identified on a plan dated 1909 as being the fore-runner to the Canning Road Board, including the areas now known as Manning, Salter Point and Waterford.

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

R

Ranelagh to **Ryrie**

RANELAGH CRESCENT

Reference Map location: F 3

Named on 11.4.1946 for the principle Polo ground in England, **RANELAGH.**

This name was already in popular use in South Perth, as this area had a polo ground on the foreshore area nearby. At the time of naming the area, the Geographic Names Committee's choice of name was unpopular with the South Perth Roads Board, who wanted to use either of the names 'Curtin' or 'Churchill'.

(Source: City records.)

RATHAY STREET

Reference Map location: I 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

RAY STREET

Reference Map location: B 2

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

REA STREET

Reference Map location: C 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 6727.

(Source: City records.)

REDMOND RESERVE

Reference Map location: E 13

Redmond Reserve is located at the southern end of **REDMOND STREET,** Salter Point, after which it is named. It comprises approximately 3,500 m². Originally a steep, natural bush incline leading down to the river, the City has been implementing ongoing maintenance. In 2010 and 2011, the City undertook stepped terracing, weed control, removal of non-native species and replanting with native species aimed at ensuring long-term stabilisation of the embankment.

Public Recreation Reserve 28747 of Canning Location 2080.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

REDMOND STREET

Reference Map location: E 13

Named for Brother Michael Francis (commonly known as Frank or Reddy) **REDMOND**, CFC, MBE (6.5.1889 - 30.9.1979), an extremely well-known and revered staff member of Aquinas College from 1939 to 1979. Although he had taught in every mainland State of Australia, the last 40 years of his life were devoted to Aquinas College, and he became a 'Mr Chips in a black soutane'. Frank joined the training college of the Christian Brothers in 1906 at the age of 16, concluding his Novitate on 8.12.1906, when he took Saint Francis of Assisi as his patron. Then followed a succession of positions in New Zealand and Australia. In a sixteen year period, Brother Redmond was transferred to, and happily served in, nine communities. In 1928 he was transferred to Brisbane, then to Clontarf in Perth where he was appointed to the position of Superior, taking over from Brother Keaney. However, he resigned from this managerial position twelve months later, in 1929 at the age of 40. He preferred to teach. He spent the next ten years or so at Fremantle Christian Brothers College.

In January 1939 he was transferred to Aquinas College. The college had been officially opened at its present site on 27.2.1938 by Sir James Mitchell, Lieutenant Governor of WA).

In 1966, when Br Redmond was 77, he celebrated his Diamond Jubilee. The same year, he was nominated as a Member of the British Empire (MBE) for his services to Education. He died on 30.9.1979 aged 90, and was buried on 4 October, the feast day of his patron, Saint Francis of Assisi.

Br Frank Redmond loved his work which he undertook wholeheartedly. He particularly felt a great sympathy for orphaned boys. In addition to his pastoral work and teaching, Br Redmond was an active and energetic man, an inspiration in the fields of football, handball, cricket and other sports. He was highly respected, conscientious, popular, and devoted. He praised others, and others were happy to cooperate with him and showed great loyalty. He was fair, and could usually coach the best from his students, both in the classroom and on the sports field.

Redmond street borders the eastern side of the Aquinas College site.

One of several names commemorating Christian Brothers, including Bodkin, Keaney, Pope, Redmond, Treacy *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; McAppion.)

RENWICK STREET

Reference Map location: E 5

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names)*. A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets. The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 6700.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

RICHARDSON PARK

formerly named **RICHARDSON STREET RESERVE** ★ *Reference Map location: B 3*

Named by J Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after H R **RICHARDSON**, Minister for Lands at the time the land in this vicinity was subdivided.

Richardson Park comprises approximately 7.3038 ha immediately south of Richardson Street, South Perth, and is A-Class Reserve 5574 of Perth Townsite 912.

The park was first developed in the 1920s. In response to a request from the Western Australian Cricket Association in 1929, the Road Board resolved to prepare 6 acres *(ie. 2.5 hectares)* of the land for cricket wickets, with a further area being made available for Rugby Union. A pavilion on the park was opened in 1931, this becoming the home of the South Suburban Cricket Club. The reserve was officially named 'Richardson Park' on 30.4.1934, in preference to the other suggested names of 'Shenton Park' or 'Angelo Park'. During World War II, ditches were dug across the park possibly to avoid use as a landing strip by the enemy but they were eventually reinstated from their neglected condition in 1945 with the return of the cricketers from War.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

RICHARDSON STREET

Reference Map location: B 3

Public Road No. 647. (See *'Richardson Park'*)

(Source: City records.)

RIDGE STREET

Reference Map location: C 5

Named because it is constructed along a ridge of land which runs approximately north-south through South Perth.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see *entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6726.

(Source: City records.)

RIVER PARADE ★

Reference Map location: F 13

The former name of the street now known as 'Salter Point Parade'. Originally named because it followed the shape of the river bank around part of the Salter Point feature.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

RIVER STREET ★

Reference Map location: E 3

The former name of the street now known as 'Douglas Avenue'. Originally named because the street led down to the river bank. The name 'River Street' was gazetted on 31.10.1902, and the change of name to 'Douglas Avenue' became operative from its publication in the *Government Gazette* of 20.12.1929.

(Source: City records.)

RIVER WAY

Reference Map location: E 13

Named for the Canning River and for its location in relation to the formerly named 'River Parade' (now named 'Salter Point Parade') and the Canning River. Prior to being dedicated as a public road, River Way formerly comprised Right-of-Ways 138, 139 and 140. The ways were widened by means of ceding of land from adjoining residential properties, for the purpose of enabling the further subdivision of the lots on the river side of River Way. Was gazetted as Public Road No. 15673 in 1970.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

RIVER VIEW STREET

Reference Map location: C 4

Part of this street appears in a 15 acre *(6 hectare)* subdivision bounded by Angel Street, Onslow Street, Karoo Street and Suburban Location 350 in 1913 by the owner, Charles William Arnott of Perth, described on the Certificate of Title as a 'Contractor', who purchased the land on 26.1.1912.

Sometimes incorrectly referred to as 'Riverview' Street.

Named for the **RIVER VIEW** from the more elevated parts of the street.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

ROBERT STREET

Reference Map location: C 10

Named after **ROBERT** Lockhart Alston (4.9.1834 – 2.12.1916), Gentleman, and absentee owner from Greenock, Scotland. As a young man, Alston was a partner in the firm of Alston and Company, Timber Merchants, which was dissolved in November 1865.

In 1897, Alston acquired an area of 38 acres 28 perches *(15.4489 hectares)* of land within Swan Location 41, when he entered into a partnership with George Leake, the then owner. Location 41 was a 200 acre *(81 hectare)* property bounded by Thelma Street, Morrison Road, Saunders Street and the river. Following Leake's death in 1902, his widow sold the remainder of the property to Alston. Location 41 was bisected by the Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway). Alston's subdivision of the western portion was approved in May 1913, and comprised 233 blocks, mostly ½ acre *(2000 sq. metres)* each. In 1904, the land was valued in Council's rates records at £2,000 *($4,000)*.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Roads created by the Alston subdivision were Alston, Greenock, Mary, Robert and Lockhart Streets, with Coode Street and Labouchere Road extending into the subdivision. Most of these streets were named after Alston and his family.

Alston died on 2.12.1916, without subdividing any of his property to the east of the Fremantle Road. That land was subdivided in 1924, following its acquisition by Como Beach Park Lands Ltd in 1923.

Robert Street was gazetted as a Public Road No. 6638 in the Government Gazette dated 16.3.1923.

(Source: City records; Geographic Names Committee; The London Gazette, 19 December 1965; Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950, database, FamilySearch – https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XTGH-KHV.)

ROEBUCK DRIVE

Reference Map location: C 12

This name is representative of the very early British heritage of South Perth. Named after explorer William Cecil Dampier's vessel, the '***ROEBUCK'***, as a tribute to Dampier's contribution to exploration of Western Australia. William Dampier was an English sailor, logwood-cutter, buccaneer or pirate, privateer and explorer, and the first Englishman to visit Australia. He made two trips to the coast of Australia. The first was in 1688. Sailing in the 'Cygnet' under captain Charles Swain, Dampier and some of the crew sailed on to Australia after a mutiny in the Philippines in which the captain and other crew were abandoned. They landed at King Sound and spent two months looking around the country. Eleven years later he was back again, this time in a barely seaworthy vessel named the '*Roebuck',* with a largely incompetent and reluctant crew. On this trip, he named Shark Bay, and explored the North West coast.

On his return to England, Dampier was court-marshalled over his handling of an incident in Brazil and found guilty. He was sacked from the Navy and returned to pirating. Dampier wrote two quite popular books about his pirating explorations. In them he had nothing good to say about the new land. On reading his reports, few people wanted to visit the region.

One of several streets in the locality named after early explorers' ships, including Batavia, Challenger, Parmelia, Roebuck, Success (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.win.tue.nl/cs/fm/engels/discovery/dampier; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Roebuck_(1690))

ROSCREA CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 12

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **ROSCREA**, in County Tipperary, Eire, which was founded by Saint Cronan in the 7th century. Cronan went to Connacht where he founded some monasteries, and had close associations with Clonmacnois, then moved to a remote area called Sean Ross where he founded another monastery. The district being secluded, travellers lost their way trying to find the hospitable Cronan. Saddened by this, he built a new monastery on the Slighe Dála and so grew the town of Ros Cré. His life tells that Cronan died "*in a most reverend old age in his own city of Roscrea.*" The life of Saint Cronan was written in the 12th - 13th century.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.roscreaheritagesociety.com/famous.htm)

ROSE AVENUE

Reference Map location: D 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Public Road No. 6798.

(Source: City records.)

ROSEBERRY AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 3

Named after the British aristocratic **ROSEBERRY** family. The Earl of Roseberry was 33rd Prime Minister 1894 - 1895 and a banker. Sometimes spelt also as 'Rosebery'. Father of Lord Alfred Douglas. Reputed to have been a homosexual and sued Oscar Wilde.

The subdivision was approved in 1896.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6715.

(Source: City records.)

ROYAL PARK ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 3

A housing estate comprising the land situated between Suburban Road (Mill Point Road), Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street, was advertised for sale by estate agent Joseph Charles in about 1904. It included King Edward, Alexandra, Hopetoun, Clarence and York Streets. This area contributed to the common theme used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. Names within this naming theme include Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

RUTH STREET

Reference Map location: E 7

Information is sought on the origin of this name. Could be part of a theme of names in the area, named for or by a family including members who had names such as Eleanor, Gerald, Lawrence and Ruth *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

RYRIE AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 7

Named after WWI Major General, William Granville de Laune **RYRIE** KCMG, CB, VD (1.7.1865 - 2.10.1932)**.** Ryrie was born in Micalago, NSW. After working for three years as a jakaroo at Goonal Station, NSW, he then returned to the 14,000 hectare family farm to take over its management. In 1898 Ryrie enlisted in the NSW militia as a trooper and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Australian Light Horse. He later saw action in South Africa, and Rhodesia. In 1904, Lieutenant Colonel Ryrie commanded the 3rd Australian Light Horse.

In April 1906, Ryrie was elected to the NSW Legislative Assembly as member for Queanbeyan. Four years later, he ran unsuccessfully for the Federal seat of Werriwa and for the state seat of Cootamundra. Then in 1911 he won the Federal seat of North Sydney.



Major General, William Granville de Laune Ryrie.

On 17.9.1914, Ryrie was appointed commander of the 2nd Light Horse Brigade of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and posted to Egypt. He attacked and captured Gaza, fought near Beersheba and took part in the capture of Jerusalem. In 1918, he took command of the ANZAC Mounted Division and later, as temporary Major General, succeeded Chauvel as General Officer Commanding (GOC) AIF Egypt, before being promoted to substantive Major General and created Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George (KCMG). Returning to politics, Ryrie then served as Assistant Minister of Defence in the Hughes cabinet from 1920 - 1921. From 1927 - 1932 he was High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, and represented Australia in the League of Nations. When Ryrie died in 1932 he was accorded a state funeral with military honours, and was buried at Micalago, NSW.

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway). Public Road No. 6654.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/~rmallett/Generals/ryrie.html; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Granville_Ryrie)

RYRIE AVENUE RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 7

See *'Ryrie Avenue'.*

Ryrie Avenue Reserve comprises 3.4425 ha of land bounded by Ryrie Avenue, Throssell Street, Murray Street and Penrhos College.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

S

Saint Lucia to **Synge**

SAINT LUCIA ★

Reference Map location: C 12

Possibly named for Henry **LUCIUS** Manning, the area known as 'Saint Lucia' comprises that part of Salter Point bounded by Roebuck Drive, Mount Henry Drive and Edgewater Road. It may also have been named after **LUCIUS** Alexander Manning, a Fremantle merchant (unrelated to the 'Perth Water Mannings'), who in 1886 owned the very large Canning Location 37 which comprised the area bounded by Henley Street, south to Mount Henry and east to Clontarf.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board from the Canning Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows this area as being part of the Queen's Park Municipality.

One of several names associated with the Manning family, including Bickley, Davilak, Ley, Manning, Saint Lucia *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Florey; 'Western Mail'.)

SAINT KILDA ESTATE ★

The name given to an early subdivision estate on Mill Point in 1885, by land developer, Arthur Bridge Wright. This was part of South Perth's first land boom, near Coode Street. The name was part of a marketing strategy, copying well-known names in Melbourne and Sydney - it adjoined the South Perth town site known as 'Brighton'.

(Sources: City records; Florey.)

SALISBURY AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 3

Probably named after Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, third Marquess of **SALISBURY** KG GCVO PC (1830 - 1902), was the 32nd Prime Minister of Britain 1885 - 1892, and 1895 - 1902. The Salisbury family descends from the Cecil family (originally a Welsh family); very rich and powerful in UK politics, and vast landowners. The first Lord was Lord Burghley, who was advisor to Queen Elizabeth I, and is thought to be the original of Shakespeare's character, Polonius.

The subdivision was approved in 1896.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6679.



The Marquess of Salisbury KG GCVO PC.

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Gascoyne-Cecil,_3rd_Marquess_of_Salisbury.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

SALTER POINT

Reference Map location: F 14

Named for Samuel August **SALTER** (August 1849 - 1930), sawyer and timber contractor, who had a landing stage on the point known as "Salter's Landing", later known as "Salter's Point". Logs were floated down the Canning River from Kelmscott and Jarrahdale to Salter's Landing for transportation to a mill by barge. Salter operated here around 1879 - 1881. This is the first known European activity in the area prior to the establishment of Clontarf Boys' Home in 1901. Samuel Salter was the son of Samuel Salter (a farmer) and Sarah Ellen Buckingham (married 22.9.1875) who arrived in WA as British migrants on the *'Diadem'* in April 1842. At that time, Salter Point was virgin bushland. There was no access to the area by road, and could only be accessed from the river.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board from the Canning Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows this area as being part of the Queen's Park Municipality.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Notes prepared by Cecil Florey 1988; 'Western Mail'.)

SALTER POINT PARADE

Reference Map location: F 13

Formerly known as 'River Parade'. Named because it is located on the 'Salter Point' land feature. See 'Salter Point'.

The word 'parade' derives from the French word, meaning a public square or place where people can stroll in public in an ostentacious way; a promenade.

(Sources: City records; http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/parade.)

SALTER POINT PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: E 12

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 13. The precinct was named for its location centred on the Salter Point feature, and covered the area generally bounded by Manning Road to the north, Ley Street, Mount Henry Road, Hope Avenue and Elderfield Road to the east and the river to the south and west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

SANDGATE STREET

Reference Map location: E 5

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

The name might have been taken from the town of Sandgate in the English County of Kent, on the coast of the English Channel. Sandgate Castle was one of several built along the coast in 1539 by King Henry VIII, who feared a French invasion; it cost £5,584 7s 2d at that time. Queen Elizabeth I is reputed to have rested there in 1573 on her way from Greenwich to Dover.

'Sandgate Street' appears on a map dated 1909, indicating that it would have been named prior to that date. Sandgate Street originally extended north of Angelo Street along the eastern boundary of Perth Sub-Lot P103, between what is now Wesley College grounds and Tate Street properties. It was partially closed (narrowed) by notice published in the Government Gazette dated 6.12.1940, the remnant portion having the appearance of a right-of-way for most of its length.

(Sources: City records; www.sandgate-kent.org.uk; 'Western Mail'.)

SANDGATE STREET RESERVE ★

Reference Map location: E 5

This name formerly given to the reserve now accommodating the Civic Centre and Ernest Johnson Oval, in Sandgate Street, South Perth. As early as 1932, the Municipal engineer, EA Gorham, was requested by the Road Board to prepare a plan for the reserve incorporating a new Civic Centre. At the same time, the Town Planning Commissioner, D L Davidson, prepared an alternative design on which the current Civic Centre, developed some 27 years later, could have been modelled. In expectation of this, the Board resolved to change the name of the reserve to 'South Perth Oval' in 1933.

(Sources: City records; Florey.)

SANDON PARK

Reference Map location: F 12

The name 'Sandon Park' (Recreation Reserve 23967 of Canning Location 1279) was approved for use by the Geographic Names Committee in Government Gazette dated 31.7.1992 when it was set aside for the purpose of Recreation. The reserve comprises 34192.9m² of developed and pristine wetland reserve around the Salter Point feature, and includes the lagoon.

The name honours the pioneer settler family, **SANDON**. Harold Sandon was born in 1909 in Kempsie, New South Wales. His brother, Bob, was born five years later after their father moved in 1911 to Western Australia, to Marne, a settlement near Dalwallinu which has long since disappeared. The brothers grew up in the country and worked on their father's farm until the Depression. Neither attended school because it was too far away and there was no transport. The Sandon family were the first to move into the area now known as Salter Point. In 1947, Harold Sandon participated in a ballot for newly created half-acre *(2,000 sq. metre)* lots which ran down to the river, all offered at a pegged price of £50 per lot. The Sandons were the first family to draw a lot, moving onto the land immediately in 1947, living in a tent until they could build. Their land, formerly Lot 276, is now occupied by three houses. No services were available. They had to cut and pave a track through the bush to the nearest road about 1 km away to allow building materials to be delivered to the site. They dug their own septic tank, and lived off fish caught in the river. They built a timber framed asbestos house, put down a bore for water and a trench drain for sewerage, and used kerosene lighting. They lived on this property until 1980s, when they decided to subdivide part of the property and build a new house on one portion of the original lot. Neither brother ever married. The formerly named "Salter Point Reserve" was renamed in 1992 in honour of this pioneering family, two members of which at that time still lived in the area, aged 77 and 82. Bob Sandon had been employed with the South Perth Road Board as a groundsman on the Richardson Park cricket pitches for 23 years, while Harold had worked with the Melville Road Roard as a gardener. Harold Sandon died in September 2005 aged 96.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'Southern Gazette' 27.9.2005.)

SAUNDERS STREET

Reference Map location: C 8

Named after Henry John **SAUNDERS**, an engineer, company promoter, sharebroker and former Mayor of Perth, who owned an area of land identified as Swan Location 42 in the vicinity, in around 1904.

Council rates records valued the land at £2,000 at that time. Saunders Street was created by the subdivision of Swan Location 42, which was a 200 acre *(81 hectares)* property bounded by Saunders, Bruce, Henley Streets and fronting Melville water. It was divided by the Fremantle Road. Loc 42 was originally assigned to Charles Farmer on 19.9.1831, and following the carrying out of location duties was granted to him in February 1842. Farmer arrived in the colony in 1830, and is listed as a shipwright, fish curer and gardener. He died in 1845, and his property was acquired by George Leake, Solicitor of Perth in 1885. The property was then acquired by Henry John Saunders, who commenced subdivision of the portion of the location west of Fremantle Road in 1914. The subdivision, comprising 204 mostly half-acre lots, was approved on 29.1.1914, and roads created on the plan were Saunders, Cale, Leonora, Mary and Henley Streets. It also extended Labouchere Road, Lockhart Street, Robert Street and Melville Parade. Saunders died in 1919.

Public Road No. 6668.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

SCENIC CRESCENT

Reference Map location: G 2

Named for its panoramic and **SCENIC** views across the foreshore and river to the north. The street was created after 1952. It did not appear in a street directory published that year.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see entries for these names).

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

SCOTT STREET

Reference Map location: A 2

Declared to be a public highway in 1904. Information is sought on the origin of this name.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

SECOND AVENUE

Reference Map location: G 3

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots.

Public Road No. 6718.

(Source: City records.)

SEVENTH AVENUE

Reference Map location: H 4

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots.

Public Road No. 6723.

(Source: City records.)

SEYMOUR STREET ★

Reference Map location: E 4

A former street extending west from Sandgate Street through the site now occupied by Wesley College. Leane Street extended north from this street to Suburban (Mill Point) Road. Another former road situated to the south, known as Stewart Street, which was closed by notice published in the Government Gazette dated 6.12.1940, also traversed the land now occupied by Wesley College. Both streets appear on the MWSS&DB Metropolitan Sewerage sheet 639 prepared 31.3.1937 for the South Perth Road District.

The origin of this name is not known.

(Source: City records.)

SHAFTESBURY STREET

Reference Map location: F 4

Sometimes spelled 'Shaftsbury'. Possibly named after Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury KG (28.4.1801 – 1.10.1885), English politician, philanthropist and social reformer.

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6680.

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_Ashley-Cooper,_7th_Earl_of_Shaftesbury.)

SHEEHAN CLOSE

Reference Map location: C 12

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for street in subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site – named for person who made a bequest to Mount Henry Hospital. Purchased cottage from Miss McRae.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Mount Henry Hospital was located at Cloister Avenue, Como WA 6152, but ceased on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

(Source: City records.)

SHELLEY WATER

Reference Map location: G 13

Expanse of water in the Canning River, named for its proximity to the suburb of **SHELLEY**. Also adjoins the southern boundary of the City of South Perth.

The origin of this name is not known.

(Source: City records.)

SION CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 12

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish **SION** Mills (*Seein* or *Muileann an tSiain* - from Irish "mill of the fairy hill") situated close to Strabane, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Sion Mills owes much of its prosperity to the Herdman family who established a flax spinning mill here in 1835. It still spins flax today. Prior to the Herdmans, a Flour Mill, a small school and a few houses were all that Sion comprised. It was not until 1883 that Sion became Sion Mills, the name given to the new railway station.

With the early success of the mill in the 1880s, expansion began in a charming style, giving Sion the appearance of an English country village of the late 1500s. Sion Mills was one of the most successful model villages of the 19th century. Designated as a conservation area since 1977 the Irish village has been officially identified as one of special architectural and historical interest. Sion has managed to retain its rustic charm and sense of community through to the present day, and is thriving now in the 21st century.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.sionmills.co.uk/)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

SIR JAMES MITCHELL PARK

Reference Map location: D 3

This park was named in 1950. The Minutes of the Parks, Halls and Transport Committee of the South Perth Road Board contain the following entry: *"Naming of the area - Perth Water Foreshore: That the area concerned be named 'Sir James Mitchell Park' providing it is possible to secure His Excellency's acquiescence."*

On 27 September 1950, the Minutes contained the following entry: *"Letter from His Excellency the Governor saying how much he appreciated receiving the Board's letter of 12 (August 1950), and that he is greatly honoured by the desire to give his name to the Park being made available to the sporting bodies mentioned; that he likes to feel his name will be associated with South Perth in this permanent Memorial, and that the young people of South Perth will forever use the Park, was received."*



Sir James Mitchell
KCMG, GCMG, JP

Named after **SIR JAMES MITCHELL** (27.4.1866- 26.7.1951), KCMG, GCMG, JP, who served as the 13th Premier of Western Australia, serving on two occasions, the Lieutenant-Governor of Western Australia for 15 years and the 22nd Governor of Western Australia. Premier and 13th Governor of Western Australia. James Mitchell was born at Dardanup, near Bunbury. He worked for the Western Australian Bank, becoming Manager in 1890 and engaging in farming from 1892. In October 1905 he won the seat of Northam in the Legislative Assembly and by 1909 was Minister for Lands and Agriculture. As a banker, he encouraged farmers; as a politician he encouraged new agricultural settlement. However, poor years of unusually low rainfall in 1911, 1912 and 1914 saw Mitchell blamed for the difficulties experienced by farmers in the new wheat belt, often sent there with little equipment and training. Undeterred, he shifted his attention to the south-west, and was responsible for the establishment of the diary industry, earning him the nick-name 'Moo-Cow Mitchell'. Mitchell became Premier in 1919. He won the 1921 election and remained in office until 1924. Mitchell concluded an agreement with the British Government to settle 15,000 migrants on the land. The migrants and their Australian foremen, however, were often poorly chosen, lacking the resources to clear hardwood timber or the necessary farming skills to succeed. By 1924 when Mitchell left office, 42 per cent of the British settlers had walked off the groups. After eight years in opposition, Mitchell won the 1930 election with the promise of 'Work for All', yet within two years the Depression had seen unemployment rise to 30%. Like most governments at the time, Mitchell's was unprepared and unable to cope with the world-wide slump. He lost his seat on the same day that WA voted to secede from the Commonwealth in a referendum on 8.4.1933.

The Sir James Mitchell Park comprises a total of approximately 64.6418 ha of resumed and developed land extending along the full length of the South Perth foreshore facing Perth City. The goldrush of the 1850s brought many Chinese migrants to Western Australia. The muddy foreshore area between Onslow Street and Coode Street was leased for many years by ten Chinese migrants. As the Forrest government refused to grant miners' rights to Chinese, these people were forced into other types of employment, principally market gardening. In 1888 there were 10 Chinese farmers working 11 acres *(4.5 hectares)* in this area, said to be the best kept market gardens in Perth. Produce was delivered to customers by cart. The land was gradually acquired by the South Perth Road Board over some years: 28 acres 3 roods 36 perches *(11.7258 hectares)* were purchased in 1935; other portions were resumed in 1940. Sir Edward Stone leased a weekend cottage to these families for accommodation and it remained a landmark until 1952 when the last of the Chinese-occupied buildings were demolished.

Towards the eastern end of the foreshore, the main early activities were recreational (horse racing), dairying (Pennington, Roberts), and pig farming (Ralph, Hart, Petersen).

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

On 7.8.2011, Judith Crossland, aged 83, was recognised in the *Sunday Times* newspaper as the oldest student at Murdoch University, studying an honours degree in history focusing on her grandfather, Sir James Mitchell.

One of several names commemorating Governors, Premiers and other politicians, including Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Florey; www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A100520b.htm; Sunday Times; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Mitchell_(Australian_politician); http://www.wanowandthen.com/Photo-bio-gallery.html)

SIXTH AVENUE

Reference Map location: H 4

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots. Public Road No. 6722.

(Source: City records.)

SLIGO PLACE ★

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of *'Waterford'*.

The street is named after the Irish County of **SLIGO**, Eire, situated on the west coast of Ireland. Its chief towns are Sligo, Tubbercurry and Ballymote. Sligo has a rich ancient heritage going back over 6000 years, reflected in such places as Sligo Abbey, Carrowmore Megalithic tombs, Creevykeel Court Cairn, Carrowkeel Megalithic Cemetery, Moygara Castle, Ballymote Castle and Lissadell House.

The Sligo landscape also provided the inspiration for much of the poetry of William Butler Yeats (who won the Nobel prize for literature in 1923), and the paintings of his brother Jack, a world renowned painter. Between 1851 and 1901, over 75,000 people emigrated through Sligo, a major port town, from neighbouring counties such as Leitrim, Roscommon and parts of Mayo. Sligo suffered greatly when the potato crop failed. Particularly affected were the landless labourers, who were neither able to purchase food or pay for a passage to America.

The name 'Sligo Place' was replaced by 'Treacy Way' on 13.10.2004 following a request by the Christian Brothers, but was retained for future re-use in the area, having previously been approved by the Geographic Names Committee.

(Sources: City records; www.irishroots.net/Sligo.htm)

SOUTH PARK ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: E 4

One of the early subdivisions of South Perth, within Swan Location 308 which was a triangular area generally bounded by Sandgate Street, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. The subdivision and sales were handled by Wesley Maley & Co in the 1890s.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

SOUTH PERTH

Reference Map location: B 3

Originally referred to loosely as the area south of the Swan River from the causeway westwards, while remaining as part of greater Perth. South Perth was not originally named as such, but was referred to as 'Suburban Perth'. South Perth derives its name from its location south of Perth. The area was identified as a separate suburb of Perth in 1831. The name now applies not only to the City, but also to the suburb.

Development of South Perth was slow because there was little need for a 'suburb' at that time. In the *Municipal Institutions Act 1871*, the boundaries of South Perth within the City of Perth were described as follows:

"Bounded on the North by part of the southern shore of Perth Water extending southwatd and eastward from Point Belches; on the West, by part of the eastern shore of Melville Water extending southwards from the said Point; on the East, by 11 chains 76 links (237 metres) *of the south-western boundary of Swan Location No. 39 extending south-east from the shore of Perth Water aforesaid* (approximating the current alignment of Douglas Avenue)*, and by the West boundary of Swan Location No 308 extending South 63 chains 91 links* (1,286 metres) *to Location No. 40* (approximating the current alignment of Sandgate Street); *and on the South by 65 chains 76 links* (1,323 metres) *of the north boundary of said Location 40 extending east from the shore of Melville Water aforesaid* (approximating the current alignment of South Terrace)*: all bearings being true or thereabouts, measurements more or less, and a squared post at or near the end of each boundary line.".*

That area was included within a triangle of land extending west from Heirisson Island to the Riverton Bridge and then to Cockburn Sound comprising a total area of 250,000 acres (*60,700 hectares).* South Perth was originally claimed by William Peel, the largest single investor in the new settlement, risking his and other people's entire fortunes in a massive investment, provided that he arrived in the colony to claim the land by 1.11.1829. His scheme failed, however, and the land became available to other investors at the price of 1 shilling and six pence *(15c)* per acre. (Peel eventually obtained an equivalent land parcel further south, centred on Mandurah and the 'Peel Estate'.)

Chronology of main historic events elating to South Perth:

- **1697** - Sighting by Dutchman, Willem de Vlaming. '*Swaene-Revier'* was named.
- **1801** - French ships '*Naturaliste'* and '*Geographe'* visited; an expedition led by Captain Françios Heirrisson, examined the Rivière des Cygnes as far as the mud flats now Heirrisson Island.
- **1827** - First British exploration of the area to prevent the French from colonizing the western side of the continent. Melville Water, Point Belches and Canning River named.
- **1829** - South Perth peninsula reserved for suburban expansion of Perth.
- **1831** - Settlement slow. Foreshore areas facing Perth Water, Melville Water and Canning River divided amongst only 7 people.
- **1833** - First land grant : William Shenton who built a mill at Mill Point and became the first permanent resident.
- **1834** - First suburban lots offered for sale by the Government.
- **1892** - South Perth Roads Board District formed by excision from City of Perth, bounded by Melville Water, Perth Water, the Perth-Albany road, the Perth - Fremantle road, and South Terrace.
- **1892** - First meeting of the South Perth Road Board.
- **1898** - South Perth Roads Board extended to Canning Bridge.
- **1917** - South Perth residents voted against Greater Perth Scheme.
- **1902** - South Perth became a Municipality.
- **1904** - Laying of the foundation of the Municipal Office corner Mends Street and Mill Point Road.
- **1905** - Municipality divided into three wards.
- **1922** - South Perth became a Road District.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

- **1955** - Manning, Salter Point, Mount Henry and Waterford annexed to South Perth from the Canning Road Board.
- **1956** - South Perth became a Municipality.
- **1959** - South Perth declared a City. The current municipal offices were opened in 1960, coinciding with the opening of the Narrows Bridge directly linking South Perth with the CBD. The foyer of the Civic Centre offices included a linoleum-cut mural depicting the history of the area to date.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+metropolitan+suburb+names.)

SOUTH PERTH CENTRAL PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: C 4

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 2. The precinct was named for its central location within South Perth, and covered the area generally bounded by Amhurst, Angelo, and Onslow Streets and Mill Point Road to the north, Coode Street to the east, South Terrace to the south and the river to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

SOUTH PERTH CIVIC PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: E 5

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 3. The precinct was named for its location in relation to the South Perth Civic Centre, and covered the area generally bounded by Coode Street to the wast, South Terrace to the south, Canning Highway to the east and Lawler street, Douglas Avenue, Wesley College and Mill Point Road to the north. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

SOUTH PERTH ESPLANADE

Reference Map location: B 1

The name describes the location of the street in relation to the river foreshore. An 'esplanade' is a long, open, level area, usually next to a river or large body of water, where people may walk. The original meaning of 'esplanade' was a large, open, level area outside fortress or city walls to provide clear fields of fire for the fortress guns. In modern usage, esplanades allow people to walk for

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recreational purposes, and allow walking whatever the state of the tide, without having to walk on the beach. Esplanades became popular in Victorian times when it was fashionable to visit seaside, lake and riverside resorts. The word 'esplanade' derives from its first use in 1591, French *'esplanade'*; from Spanish *'esplanada'*, a large level area, and *'esplanar'*, to make level'; and from Latin *'explanare'*, to level.

South Perth Esplanade is sometimes referred to as "The Esplanade", a short-form of the name. However, this is incorrect and can be confused with other streets in Perth with the same name, such as those in Perth City and Fremantle. The full name should be used on formal documents.

Declared to be a public highway in 1904. Public Road No. 12556.

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esplanade.)

SOUTH PERTH ESTATE ★

The name of one of the first estates of Kensington to be subdivided in 1898 and sold as part of South Perth. Blocks with city views sold for around £5 each in June 1900.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

SOUTH PERTH HEIGHTS ESTATE ★

Reference Map location: C 6

Situated on South Terrace, this was one of the first areas to be subdivided at the beginning of the 20th century.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

SOUTH PERTH OVAL ★

Reference Map location: D 5

This name formerly given to the reserve now accommodating the Civic Centre and Ernest Johnson Oval, in Sandgate Street, South Perth. Before being given its current name, the reserve had been called the 'South Perth Reserve' when the decision was made in 1933 to eventually establish a Civic Centre on the land. The current Civic Centre was developed some 26 years later, in 1959. Prior to this, the land has been called the 'Sandgate Street Reserve'.

(Sources: City records; Florey.)

SOUTH TERRACE

Reference Map location: C 5

A descriptive name indicating the '**SOUTH'** boundary of the South Perth town site when it was subdivided in the 1880s.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

Public Road No. 9913.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

SPRUNT AVENUE ★

Reference Map location: G 2

The suggested name for a short street off Heppingstone Avenue, but not actually used.

The **SPRUNT** family were local residents and business people who in 1923 operated a store, gas station and taxi service in Mends Street on the western corner of Mill Point Road. The taxi service was very successful, supplementing ferries and trams into the City, and operated until about 1945. The vehicles were converted to gas during World War Two to overcome fuel shortages.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Darley, Courthope, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

STEWART STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 3

A former street extending west from Sandgate Street through the site now occupied by Wesley College. It was closed by notice published in the Government Gazette dated 6.12.1940.

The origin of this name is not known.

(Source: City records.)

STILES COURT

Reference Map location: D 6

Named after the early **STILES** family, who have lived, or owned property, in the area for many years. Notable in this family was James (Jimmy) Stiles, known as 'Mr Cinema'. James worked for the municipality as Assistant Town Clerk until he joined the Army in 1914. Arabella Stiles ran the Tea Room Hotel on Suburban Road (now named Mill Point Road) near Douglas Avenue.

The Stiles family was one of two major cinema entrepreneurs in Perth at the time, the other being Lewis Hatfield, who separately owned and operated cinemas and entertainment establishments in Cottesloe and Mosman Park between 1920s and 1960s.

The Stiles family developed a number of cinemas in South Perth and became one of Perth's leading and pioneering cinema families. Their first cinema was the Gaiety Theatre (1927) on the corner of Angelo Street and Coode Street – Perth's first purpose-built cinema. Others in the City of South Perth include the Hurlingham Picture Gardens (1933), an outdoor cinema which seated 1000 people; the Hurlingham Theatre (1935); and the Como Theatre (1938), now known as the Cygnet Theatre - the last remaining cinema in this district, designed by Architect William Leighton.

Other cinemas built by James, include the (former) Grand and the Piccadilly Theatre and Arcade in central Perth, the Windsor Theatre in Nedlands, and the Astor Theatre in Mount Lawley. The chain became known as the Grand Theatre Company, which later also included drive-in cinemas.

James Stiles, who operated the South Perth cinemas, died in 1944 at the age of 56. His brother Arthur, died in 2010 at the age of 89. Arthur's son, Allan, was Managing Director of the Grand Cinemas at the time.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

(South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

STIRLING STREET

Reference Map location: A 1

Named by J Thos Peet after journalist, Horace **STIRLING.**

Also happens to be the name of Captain James **STIRLING**, RN, leader of the party of British who officially colonised Western Australia and founded Perth in 1829 as the Swan River Colony. In 1927 he travelled up river in the cutter and gig from the ship '*Success',* spending 16 days exploring the region, during which time several prominent landmarks were named. He recognised that the western coastal plain was ideally suited for colonisation, strengthened by the strong political and strategic reasons for taking possession of the west coast of New Holland - it was on the shores of the Indian Ocean within reach of the main trade routes between the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's Land in one direction, and between the Cape and the East Indies in the other. He was selected as Lieutenant-Governor to take charge of the colony in 1929.

Declared to be a public road in 1904. Public Road No. 7651.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

STITFOLD PROMENADE

Reference Map location: C 12

Named for H T **STITFOLD**, a long-serving Under-Secretary for Health about to retire. The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 1999 for a street in the subdivision of the former Mount Henry Hospital site.

The former Mount Henry Hospital occupied a 15.4420 hectare site bounded by Cloister Avenue, Mount Henry Road and the Kwinana Freeway. The first Hospital buildings were completed in 1951, some eight years after Lotteries Commission funding was approved in 1943. It ceased operating on 15.10.1999 as part of a major restructure of the State Government Nursing Home Sector introduced by the State Government in 1995. This involved the replacement of the former rambling hospital with a new modern 60-bed Nursing Home, and the relocation of the remaining nursing home beds from Mount Henry to other areas of need, particularly in the country.

The street continues the name given to the *'H T Stitfold Wing'* of the former Mount Henry Hospital, a 1955 addition. This wing was similar to the two 1951 wings - two-storey construction, of red facing brick laid in the stretcher bond manner, with a light yellow mortar, and a shallow duo pitched roof design with gables to the main building and hipped bays clad with red-brown interlocking 'Marseille' clay tiles.

Street names associated with the former Mt Henry Hospital include Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold (*see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Palassis Architects.)

STONE STREET

Reference Map location: A 2

Named for Supreme Court Chief Justice from 1901 to 1906, Sir Edward Albert **STONE** (9.3.1844 - 2.4.1920) KCMG. Stone was born in Perth, the third of nine children. At 11 he was sent to grammar school in England. He returned to Australia in 1860 and entering his father's law office, was called to

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

the bar in 1865, and was then taken into partnership, a third generation lawyer. On 13.7.1867 Edward married Susannah Shenton; they were to have seven daughters and three sons.

Having gone into partnership with his father, in 1876 he joined Septimus Burt and founded the firm of Stone & Burt, appearing as counsel in many civil and criminal cases. In one case, the accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment for manslaughter. Perth people were outraged; Stone petitioned Queen Victoria and the sentence was reduced. This case resulted in the conviction of Stone's opposing counsel (Sir) S. H. Parker and three newspaper publishers for contempt of court; Parker was fined and the publishers imprisoned. Stone represented two of the publishers and Parker in the contempt proceedings.

Stone was clerk to the Legislative Council in 1870-74 and a member in 1880-82. From 1879 to 1883 he was acting Attorney-General and Chief Justice. Crown solicitor in 1882-83, he was appointed puisne judge of the Supreme Court in 1883. Turbulent times followed. Disputes between Chief Justice Sir Alexander Onslow and Governor Sir Frederick Broome resulted in Onslow's suspension by the governor and his reinstatement, twice, by the Colonial Office. As chief justice of Western Australia in 1901-06, Stone had an uneventful career. Handsome, austere and stately, he showed marked common sense and kindliness, once addressing a man appearing in his own defence: 'You may be poor, but you are still entitled to justice'. Knighted in 1902, Stone was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (KCMG) in 1912 and was Lieutenant-Governor for several short periods, in 1901, 1902-03, 1909, 1913, and 1917.

Stone was also choirmaster of St George's Cathedral, Perth and helped found the Perth Musical Union, sang in oratorios and was an amateur actor. He was a trustee of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of Western Australia, and a director of the Western Australian Bank and the Perth Building Society; his benevolence extended to Parkerville Children's Home, the Silver Chain Nursing League and the Victoria Institute for the Blind. Fond of cricket, football, boxing, riding and shooting, he organized and trained a roller-skating club in the Perth Town Hall.

Stone owned a substantial amount of land in the vicinity of the South Perth foreshore, formerly owned by W F Mends. The land owned by E A Stone included most of the steep area known as the 'Yellow Hill'.

His brother, Frank Mends **STONE**, MLC, was a member of the South Perth Road Board from 1893 to 1896 and was one of just 52 ratepayers then entitled to vote at elections for membership to the Board.

Stone Street was declared to be a public highway in 1904.

One of several names commemorating State Government officials, including Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A120114b.htm ; www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/Rotunda/2209/Western_Australia.html).

STONE STREET RESERVE

Reference Map location: A 2

An area of approximately 1,318 sq. metres, being Lot 11 on the corner of Stone Street and the Judd Street interchange, created on remnant land not required for the construction of works relating to the Kwinana Freeway.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

STRICKLAND STREET

Reference Map location: C 5

Named by J Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after William Henry **STRICKLAND,** a prominent Perth hotelier (including the Windsor Hotel) and businessman, who in 1891 purchased ten South Perth lots to develop a large estate. Most of his land was subdivided in 1906. The subdivision created two streets – Strickland Street and Anstey Street.. William Strickland's son, George, was a City of South Perth Councillor from 1951-1959. The Strickland family lived in Mends Street, in a House known as 'Roma'. The house was demolished by George, and a block of flats erected in its place. This was eventually also demolished and the site sat vacant for some years, acquiring the nick-name of the 'hole-in-the-ground', until construction of the commercial complex known as 'South Shore Piazza' in 1988.

Public Road No. 6730.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

SUBURBAN ROAD ★

Reference Map location: B 2

The name 'Suburban Road' first appeared on a subdivision plan by surveyor John Septimus Roe in 1850, and then only applied to the portion of street now known as Mill Point Road, east of Labouchere Road. In the Government Gazette of 22.5.1903, the name 'Suburban Road' was extended to apply to the former streets of 'Bulwer Terrace' and 'Elvire Street' as well.

The name 'Suburban' reflects the original status of South Perth as the first '**SUBURB'** of Perth, and is also reflected in the subdivision of the land into 'Perth Suburban Lots', which name still exists in use in Title descriptions.

The new street gave access to the new suburban lots in the area surveyed by surveyor William Phelps in 1859. The whole of Suburban Road was renamed to 'Mill Point Road', in Government Gazette dated 29.8.1947 at the prompting of the Roads Board based on a suggestion by Mrs Murdoch, wife of Professor Walter Murdoch, of Blithedale. At the time, the Geographic Names Committee rejected the Road Board's suggestion of 'Mill Point Road', and actually gazetted the name 'Mill Road'. On the urging of the Road Board, however, it eventually gazetted the preferred name.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Crowley; Geographic Names Committee.)

SUCCESS CRESCENT

Reference Map location: D 12

This name is representative of the very early British heritage of South Perth. The HMS ***'SUCCESS'*** was the ship of the first English explorer, Captain James Stirling who arrived at the western coast of the continent on 8.3.1827. Suspicious of the French explorers, Stirling persuaded Governor Darling in NSW to let him make an exploratory voyage to the Swan River area. Based on facts and descriptions of the land derived during his two-week visit, Darling agreed to recommend to the Home Government that a settlement be established. However, the idea lapsed until Stirling later returned to the UK to recover from illness suffered in India, when he was able to personally influence his Scottish friend, Sir George

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Murray, Secretary for the Colonies. Stirling's expedition directly led to the colonisation of Western Australia and the founding of Perth. The *Success* returned to Fremantle on 22.3.1843 as a passenger ship, bringing 141 passengers to the colony.

One of several streets in the locality named after early explorers' ships, including Batavia, Challenger, Parmelia, Roebuck, Success (see *entries for these names*).

(Sources: City records, Crowley; http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/shipping/; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Success_prison_hulk.jpg.)

SULMAN AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 13

Named after the famous English and Australian Architect and Town Planner, Sir John **SULMAN** (29.8.1849 - 18.8.1934). As a young articled architect in London, Sulman learned the use of oils and water-colour, and execution of detailed perspective drawings. In 1875 he married Sarah Clark Redgate (d.1888).



Sir John Sulman

He lectured on applied art and formed the Nineteenth Century Art Society. In Italy in 1882 he contracted typhoid; two years later Sarah showed signs of tuberculosis. Despite his prestigious career, Sulman sold his practice (which had produced over seventy churches and other buildings) and left with his wife and son for Sydney in 1885 where he entered into partnership with C. H. E. Blackmann. Some months later Blackmann fled the country with a Sydney barmaid, leaving Sulman liable for his debts.

Always ready to discuss art and architecture, Sulman founded the Palladian Club in 1887 and became active in the Institute of Architects of New South Wales: He also lectured in architecture at the University of Sydney. In 1893 he married Annie Elizabeth Masefield, a well-known and published photographer.

During a visit to Paris in 1873 Sulman developed a deep interest in town planning. His 1890 paper, 'The laying-out of towns', delivered to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, advocated the 'spider's web' plan in preference to the 'grid'. He used the motto 'convenience, utility and beauty'. His paper marked the beginning of town planning in Australia as a formal discipline. In 1907 the Daily Telegraph published his series of articles on the need for a plan for Sydney; on eleven occasions he gave evidence before the royal commission for the improvement of the city of Sydney and its suburbs (1908-09). Many of his proposals are evident in Sydney today.

After retiring from practice in 1908, Sulman held positions as director of the Daily Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd from 1902 and chairman 1922-25; president of the Town Planning Association of New South Wales from 1913-25; and chairman of the Town Planning Advisory Board to the Department of Local Government in 1918. At the University of Sydney in 1922 he gave the Anzac memorial bursary and in 1926 gave £2500 to encourage the teaching of town planning. He lectured in town planning at the university in 1919-26.

A supporter of Walter Burley Griffin's town plan for Canberra, Sulman gave evidence at the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works in 1915 and advocated departures from the Griffin plan wherever he saw fit, serving without fee, and making repeated journeys to Melbourne and Canberra. He also designed some of the civic buildings in Canberra.

On behalf of the Commonwealth and New South Wales governments, in 1924 Sulman visited Europe and the USA to study city plans and systems of local government. He attended the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, and the International Garden Cities and Town Planning Federation conference at Amsterdam.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Versatile, gifted and energetic, Sulman was forceful and decisive, polished and aggressive. Driven by ambition and ego, he was politically adroit, able to cultivate useful acquaintances to become the central figure of any organization with which he was connected. His taste was essentially conservative, his interests ranging from painting to town planning: *'the former seeks art in small framed spaces, the latter in wide, prettily and properly-planned places'*.

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches (50.8007 hectares) of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929. The area was subdivided by Hope and Klem, surveyors.

The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning and development - names of such streets include Hope, Howard, Klem, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn (see *entries under these names*).

(Sources: City records; http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs.htm; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Sulman)

SUMMER STREET ★

Reference Map location: D 5

Former street extending west from Sandgate Street. In 1929 - 1930 the Municipality resumed all of the land in Summer Street, and it was later amalgamated into Ernest Johnson Oval. The land along the southern side of Summer Street had been subdivided into small residential lots. An area of 12 acres 29 perches *(4.9295 hectares)* in the vicinity was originally owned by Charles Devenish Meares, Solicitor of Mudgee, NSW, who acquired it on 26.4.1897. The land to the north was identified as a recreation reserve, now occupied by the South Perth bowling and croquet clubs. Summer Street was closed in the *Government Gazette* dated 6.9.1940. The origin of the name is not known.

The streets formerly located on the land now occupied by Ernest Johnson Oval and the South Perth Civic Centre, were Edward Street, Garner Street, Jelf Street, Merton Street, and Summer Street.

(Source: City records.)

SUSAN STREET

Reference Map location: H 4

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

SWAN RIVER

Reference Map location: D 2

The name '*Swarte Swaene- Reviert*' (Black Swan River) was originally applied to the river by the Dutch explorer, Willem de Vlamingh in January 1697. He was greatly impressed by the hundreds of black swans he saw floating on the river in that hot summer when they explored the river as far as South Perth. The name was later translated and shortened to 'Swan River' by the British in the 19th century. The name of 'Melville Water' was given by Captain Stirling to the portion of the Swan River estuary situated between the Heirisson Islands and the mouth of the river at Fremantle. That piece of water he named after Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty 1804 - 1806. The name "Swan River" he applied to the narrow portion of the river meeting Melville Water at the Heirisson Islands.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

SWAN STREET

Reference Map location: D 3

Named for the **SWAN** River in which the South Perth peninsula is situated.

Lot 14 Tate Street was resumed by the Council on 27.8.1920 to enable the extension of Swan Street through to Tate Street. The portion of Swan Street traversing the Wesley College campus was closed at the request of Wesley College to enable traffic management in that portion of the street to fall within the responsibility of the College, and to ensure the College of greater security. This was undertaken in two stages, the second stage being gazetted on 28.12.1990.

(Source: City records.)

SWANVIEW TERRACE

Reference Map location: F 2

Named for the panoramic **VIEW** of the **SWAN** River and foreshore areas immediately to the north.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see *entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

SWANVIEW TERRACE RESERVE

Reference Map location: F 2

The Swanview Terrace Reserve comprises approximately 3,675 sq. metres of reserve in the form of an island within the road reserve of Swanview Terrace, South Perth. Lot 300 of Swan Location 37.

(Source: City records.)

SYNGE PLACE

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish playwright, John Milllington **SYNGE**, born near Dublin (1871 - 1909). He received his degree from Trinity College, Dublin, then went to Germany to study music and later to Paris, where he lived for several years working at literary criticism. Here, he met a compatriot, William Butler Yeats, who persuaded Synge to live for a while in the Aran Islands and then return to Dublin and devote himself to creative work. The plays of Irish peasant life which he is famous for, were written in the last six years of his life and are considered amongst the finest tragedies ever written. They were produced by the Irish National Theatre Society. This group, with Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory as co-directors, created the famous Abbey Theatre in 1904, assisted by Edward Martyn of Galway.

(Sources: City records; www.imagi-nation.com/moonstruck/clsc26.html)

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T

Talbot to **Twig**

TALBOT AVENUE

Reference Map location: D 9

Named for Australian Architect and World War I soldier, Lieutenant General Sir Joseph John **TALBOT** Hobbs (24.8.1864 - 21.4.1938).

Originally, the street was partly named 'Talbot Street' and partly 'Talbot Avenue'. However, due to confusion arising from the two ends of the street having different names, the whole was renamed to 'Talbot Avenue'.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

TANDY STREET

Reference Map location: E 13

Previously named 'Pope Street' (1956 - 1959), and before that it was named 'David Street'. The new name was gazetted on 8.5.1959. The name was a Geographic Names Committee recommendation.

TANDY was a serviceman who died on duty while serving overseas. More information is sought about this soldier.

One of several names commemorating soldiers who died in war, including Abjornson, Clay, Pennington, Tandy *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

TATE STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

Named by J Thos Peet, Real Estate Agent, after Thomas **TATE**, auctioneer.

In 1860 the Anglican Bishop of Perth, Rev Matthew Hale purchased a triangular shaped piece of land of 200 acres *(about 81 hectares)* being the area approximately bounded by Tate/Sandgate Streets, Douglas Avenue and South Terrace. In 1886 the property was acquired by three Sydney businessmen, Thomas Tate, John Thomas Lawler and David Davies, who subdivided portion of it in 1887. The subdivision created several streets, including Addison, Anthony, Carrington, David, Elizabeth, Hordern, Lawler, Mabel, Milson, Peet and Tate Streets *(see entries for these names).* A later subdivision in 1895 also created Renwick and Norton Streets.

The syndicate sold the remainder of their land in 1896 to the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd of Sydney, a company which became a major player in the Perth urban land rush of the 1890s.

Public Road No. 7867.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

One of several names commemorating estate agents or surveyors or those connected with them, who were influential in the development of the City, including Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

TEA GARDENS ESTATE ★

One of the early subdivisions of South Perth, comprising part of Swan Location 39 in the 1890s. Possibly named after the '**TEA GARDENS** Hotel' which was situated at 312 Mill Point Road and was originally the home of the Lockyer family who built the Old Mill in 1835. In 1898 the building was opened as a hotel by Arabella Stiles and its proximity to the Coode Street jetty made it a popular venue for patrons visiting the Kensington Park Racecourse nearby. The building is now a private residence, and is much altered.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

TEMPLEMORE GARDENS

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of '**TEMPLEMORE'** which is in County Tipperary, Eire. The name means a large temple or church (*Teampall Mór* in the Irish Language). It was named after the church that is located in the town park, thought to have been built in the 14th century. Templemore was structured from an idea of Sir John Craven Carden, as a garrison town. The Military Barracks was built in 1810 to accommodate 1000 British Forces. It is now a thriving market town.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.homepage.eircom.net/~tinyburke/templemore/tempfram.htm)

TENTH AVENUE ★

Reference Map location: H 4

The name of a former street which formed one of the avenues numbered 'First' to 'Tenth' off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots. This street, now named 'George Street', was renamed in 1956.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

THELMA STREET

Reference Map location: C 7

Named after **THELMA** Aomihi Comer, born in New Zealand in 1899. Thelma was a niece of Edmund Hugh Comer. She died at Sunnyside Hospital in Christchurch on 1.6.1979.

One of a series of Comer/Gardner family-related names, including Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma *(see entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6655.

(Sources: City records; Fitzhardinge.)

THE PINES

Reference Map location: E 8

A short cul-de-sac serving a small subdivision off Bruce Street, Como. The name commemorates the *Pinus pinaster* trees of the former Collier Pine Plantation which characterised this area. *(See 'Collier Pine Plantation'.)*

One of several names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

THIRD AVENUE

Reference Map location: G 4

One of the avenues which were originally numbered 'First' to 'Tenth', off Lansdowne Road in Kensington. The area was later subdivided differently, and the land comprising Ninth and Tenth Avenues subdivided into housing lots.

Public Road No. 6719.

(Source: City records.)

THOMAS STREET

Reference Map location: E 3

Possibly named after **THOMAS** Douglas who was one of the pioneers of South Perth. Thomas Douglas and his 10 children family lived in the vicinity of Douglas Avenue adjacent to the foreshore.

The Douglas family dairy was started in 1859 and helped supply Perth with fresh milk. Arthur Douglas, one of Thomas's sons, owned a piece of land bounded by River Street, Jubilee Street, (Weston Avenue) and Suburban Road containing 8 acres 1 rood 33.6 perches *(3.4161 hectares)*, which he acquired in 1897. A map dated 1909 identifies the street in dotted form, as a proposed new street. The only other streets shown on this map in the immediate area are Suburban Road, Douglas Avenue, Jubilee Street and Pepper Street which is also depicted in dotted form.

Less likely, considering the dates concerned, the street could possibly have been named for W C G (Billy) **THOMAS**, Mayor of South Perth from 1956 to 1968, after serving as a member of the South Perth Road Board from 1943 to 1956, a total of 25 years service to the City.

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

THOMAS, W C G, PAVILION

See *'W C G Thomas Pavilion'*.

THOMSON, ANDREW (CONSERVATION RESERVE)

See *'Andrew Thomson Conservation Reserve'*.

THROSSELL STREET

Reference Map location: E 7



Cpt Hugo Vivian Hope (Jim) Throssell VC

Named in honour of WWI soldier, Captain Hugo Vivian Hope (Jim) **THROSSELL** VC (27.10.1884 - 19.11.1933). Throssell was born in Northam and was educated at Prince Alfred College in Adelaide. He then returned to Western Australia to farm. Throssell enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) in 1914 and was posted to the 10th Light Horse Regiment. He served at Gallipoli.

On 7.8.1914, the Light Horse Brigade faced the heaviest fire encountered by the AIF when four lines of the 8th and 10th Light Horse regiments charged the Turkish positions at 'the Neck'. Throssell went over the top with the fourth wave, which had seen three other waves cut to pieces. He managed to get through that day unscathed. He was later awarded the Victoria Cross (VC) for his bravery and devotion to duty in the battle for 'Hill 60' when, despite terrible wounds, he refused to leave his post to obtain medical assistance until all danger had passed and he was ordered to seek medical assistance. He was the only Australian Light-Horseman to be awarded the VC in WWI. He also served in Gaza and in the capture of Jerusalem. When General Allenby made his formal entry into Jerusalem through the Jaffa Gate, Throssell commanded the Australian detachment of the ceremonial guard. His AIF appointment was terminated on 13.2.1919 at the age of 35.

Later that year he married the novelist Katherine Susannah Pritchard, a founding member of the Australian Communist Party. Throssell was a strong follower of her beliefs. As a result of his Socialist affiliations, he suffered badly after the war. In 1933, while his wife was in Russia collecting material, Throssell finally committed suicide at his 'Lazy Hit Ranch', Greenmount, WA. For her continuing work with the peace movement, his wife was awarded the World Peace Council medal in 1959.

Throssell is commemorated by a plaque at the cenotaph at Kings Park. The plaque reads, *"Placed in honour of 2/Lt Hugo Vivian Hope Throssell VC, 10th Light Horse Regiment, 15 October 1915, by the grateful citizens of Western Australia. Lest We Forget."*

Throssell's Victoria Cross and other service medals were donated to the people for Nuclear Disarmament in 1984. The Returned Services League purchased the Medals and donated them to the Australian War Memorial, where they are now displayed in the Hall of Valour.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names)*.

Captain Throssell's father, George **THROSSELL** (23.5.1840 - 30.8.1910), was also a distinguished figure. George Throssell arrived in Fremantle at the age of 10, with his Irish family, accompanying the first shipload of convicts in 1850. His father was a pensioner guard on board the convict ship, '*Scindian'*. George was orphaned five years later, but went on to become a successful businessman in Northam, where he held the position of Mayor for nine years. He also became the region's first State

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parliamentarian with the introduction of responsible government in WA in 1890. When Federation was declared on 1.1.1901 and John Forrest resigned to sit in Federal Parliament, George Throssell became the State's second Premier, a position he only held for three months. George Throssell was a forceful advocate for farmers and is credited with the establishment of the Agricultural Bank (later to become Bank West), but did not favour Federation. In commemoration of Parliament Week in WA in October 1985, a tree was planted in a reserve near the Old Mill to honour George Throssell.

Throssell Street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of EH Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

Public Road No. 6657.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; 'West Australian' 4.1.2001; www.lighthorse.org.au/Pershist/thossell.html; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_Throssell)

THURLES COURT

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the bustling Irish town of **THURLES** which is in the heart of County Tipperary, Eire. The vicinity features a race course, a castle and an abbey. Thurles derives its name from *Durlas Eile* meaning strong fort of Ely. It is a market town on the river Suir between Templemore and Cashel. It has been the Cathedral town of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly since penal times.

The town was created by the Butlers. Black castle stands between the West Gate and Parnell street possibly built in 1493. At the end of the bridge across the Suir is Bridge castle. Thurles receives little mention in historical records until 1174 when Strongbows' Anglo-Norman Army was defeated here. Later the Anglo-Normans established themselves in the area. A Carmelite Friary was founded in 1300 by the Butlers and was suppressed and granted to the Earl of Ormond, James Butler in 1540.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.tipp.ie/thurles.htm)

TODD AVENUE

Reference Map location: F 6

Believed to be named in honour of an Australian soldier named **TODD,** who fought in World War I. More information is sought in relation to this officer.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

This street was created through the subdivision of what was the eastern portion of E H Comer's property (270 acres on title 386/172) which, unlike the western portion, continued to be held unsubdivided by Comer until his death in 1916. The property was sold by his executor in 1919 to William Padbury, a merchant, of Guildford. Padbury was most likely a property speculator, and his plan of subdivision into 799 lots, each approximately ¼ acre, was approved in May 1921. The subdivision was bounded by South Terrace, George Street (later Blamey Place), Thelma Street and Fremantle Road (later Canning Highway).

Public Road No. 6653.

One of several streets in the locality named after military officers, including Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd (see *entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

TONDUT (LAKE)

Reference Map location: D 3

Named for Charles **TONDUT**, one of the pioneer farmers who settled on the South Perth foreshore, and was granted the first licence in the Swan River Colony to sell wine, in 1849. Charles Tondut arrived in Australia in about 1835 after jumping ship from the French whaler '*Harmang*', in King George's Sound, Albany. His wife, Anne Caroline, is thought to have been one of the first settlers to arrive in 1829. Several generations of the Tondut family lived in the area for many years. Lake Tondut is situated within the area known as Clydesdale Park and the lake is named after the original white settlers of this land.

One of several names commemorating early settlers, land owners or local families who influenced the development of the City, including, Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'Southern Gazette', 6.5.1997.)

TRALEE WAY

Reference Map location: H 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **TRALEE**, in County Kerry, Eire. Located on the south-west coast of Ireland. the administrative centre of County Kerry. Some of Ireland's highest mountains are found locally. Ballybunion Old Course has been recognised as the number one golf course in the world outside America. Several major films have been filmed on location in the vicinity, including "Ryan's Daughter", "The Playboy of the Western World" and "Far and Away".

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

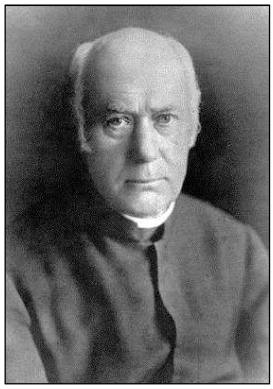
(Sources: City records; www.kerrycoco.ie/kingdom.asp)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

TREACY WAY

Reference Map location: I 11

A street in Waterford, the name reflecting the heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of 'Waterford'.



The Reverend Brother Patrick Ambrose Treacy

Named after Brother Patrick Ambrose **TREACY** (20.10.1834 – 15.8.1913), who was born in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland in 1834. Well educated, he joined the Christian Brothers in 1852 and showed such leadership ability that in 1868, at the age of 34, he was selected to lead a group of four Brothers to Melbourne to establish the first Christian Brothers' school in Australia. He was to oversee a great deal of expansion in the Brothers' work in the field of education throughout Australia and New Zealand. It was under his administration that negotiations were concluded with Bishop Gibney for the establishment of the first Christian Brothers' schools in Perth in 1894.

Being a man of vision and persistence, and not satisfied with the first site for a Primary School in Irwin Street. Perth, on account of its confined nature, he obtained from the Bishop the site of the Christian Brothers College in St Georges Terrace, the forerunner of Aquinas College (1938) and Trinity College (1961). Realising the need for space in educating young boys, he also purchased the Clontarf property on the Canning River in 1901. The school at Clontarf began operating as soon as the present main building was completed in 1902. The farm on the site was gradually extended to embrace the area of the present Waterford subdivision.

In 1910 Br Treacy returned to Ireland when he was elected as Assistant to the Superior General of the Brothers. In all, Br Treacy was instrumental in founding over thirty schools in Australia, living up to the creed of the Christian Brothers to educate the poor and needy. The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee for use in this subdivision on 13.10.2004. The name replaces the name 'Sligo Place' which was formerly approved for this street. 'Sligo Place' was returned to the Reserves Register for future re-use.

One of several names commemorating Christian Brothers, including Bodkin, Keaney, Pope, Redmond, Treacy *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

TRINGA CIRCLE

Reference Map location: J 11

A street within a residential estate comprising land which was formerly part of the Clontarf Boys' Home site owned by the Christian Brothers. The land east of the Clontarf heritage buildings, 'Cygnia Cove', was subdivided as a residential estate in 2008. Earlier subdivision of land west of the Clontarf buildings created the suburb of 'Waterford'. The Christian Brothers' former Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm for orphaned or disadvantaged boys, were contained on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901. While all street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers, street names within Cygnia Cove follow the theme of native birds found in the nearby wetlands.

The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows these areas as being part of the former Queen's Park Municipality.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

This street is named for Sandpipers, which belong to the genus ***TRINGA***. They are typical waders, having long legs and a long bill, feeding on small invertebrates and fish. They are migratory species, wintering in Africa, south Asia, and Australasia, usually on fresh water. They breed on dry ground near marshy areas, laying about four eggs in a ground scrape. Both the Common Greenshank *(Tringa nebularia)* and the Common Sandpiper *(Tringa hypolencos)* frequent the tidal flats along Clontarf Bay.



The Sandpiper - Common Greenshank
(Tringa nebularia)

Names featured in Cygnia Cove include Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo and Tringa (see *entries for these names)*. The names were endorsed by the Council in March 2009 and by the Geographic Names Committee on 28.5.2009.

(Source: City records; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tringa.)

TRUMPER ROAD

Reference Map location: F 11



Victor Thomas Trumper, 1890s.

Named in honour of Victor Thomas **TRUMPER** (2.11.1877 - 28.6.1915), a great Australian cricketing legend. Born in Sydney, Trumper learnt to play cricket on the streets of Surry Hills and at 15 he played with the Carlton Club followed by the South Sydney Club at 16. He scored 67 runs for the New South Wales Juniors eighteen against Andrew Stoddart's eleven on 22.12.1894, leading to his selection for New South Wales side against South Australia in January 1895.

Touring as the fourteenth man in 1899, Trumper became the first Australian to score 300 in England and was admitted as a full team member. During the 1902 tour he scored 11 centuries and was described by Wisden as 'the best batsman in the world'. He became the first batsman to record a century before lunch in a Test at Old Trafford. In August 1904 he opened a sports store in Market Street and in 1909 he formed a sports and mercery store in George Street, near Wynyard Station. In 1911 it became Victor Trumper and Dodge Ltd. Trumper was appointed NSW captain for the 1910-11 season and led the state 24 times for 15 wins, 4 draws and 5 losses. He was the first to score six centuries in Anglo-Australian Test in Sydney in December 1911. Opening in what would be his final test, he scored 50 in the second innings in Sydney in 1912.

Trumper's final game was for his club, Gordon, against Petersham at Chatswood Oval, on 24.10.1914. Already tired and sick, he only scored 4 runs. By late 1914, kidney disease had taken its toll and by April 1915 he was confined to bed. In June he entered Saint Vincents Hospital, where he died. Buried in the Anglican section of Waverley Cemetery, he was survived by his wife, 9-year-old daughter and 1-year-old son. Trumper's first class batting figures are: 255 matches, 16 939 runs,

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

highest score 300 not out, average 44.58. He made 42 centuries and 87 half centuries. He took 172 catches and 64 wickets at 31.73.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; www.bdm.nsw.gov.au/familyHistory/trumper.htm; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Trumper)

TUBLIA COURT

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*quiet*'.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

TULIP LANE

Reference Map location: C 10



Tulips.

The name allocated to Right-of-Way No. 123, in line with the City's practice of naming those rights-of-way which are permanently in use by surrounding properties. Right-of-Way 123 extends north from Manning Road and is situated between Lockhart and Edgecumbe Streets. As a result of a ratepayer request, at the August 2008 meeting Council resolved to recommend to the Geographic Names Committee that Right-of-way 123 be named 'Tulip Lane'. That Committee approved the use of the name in January 2009.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip and Twig (*see entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

TULLAMORE CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish town of **TULLAMORE** (*Tulach Mhor* meaning the big hill or mound) in County Offaly in the centre of Ireland. It lies between the Slieve Bloom Mountains to the south, and a remnant of the ice age, a gravel ridge, the *Eiscir Riada*, also known as the Arden Hills, to the north. The boglands which this part of the country is famous for, are to the east and west of the town. In 1620 Tullamore was a small village, consisting of a water mill, a castle and some cottages. Development escalated in the 17th century with the arrival of new colonists from England, including the politically powerful Moore family. Tullamore was dependent mainly on the agricultural industry, and also had active woollen, linen and tanning industries. Charles Moore, first Earl of Charleville in 1764, influenced and encouraged development in the town with his progressive and industrious

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attitude. The town grew rapidly from around 1785, serving as a temporary terminus of the Grand Canal for six years until it was extended to the river Shannon at Shannon Harbour. The canal, linking with Dublin, was of great economic benefit to Tullamore, facilitating the export of turf, bricks, grain for malting, whiskey and Tullamore limestone from the local quarries. The canal also proved to be essential for the distilling industry, which had blossomed in Tullamore since the 1780s. It closed in 1954. Tullamore Dew Whiskey production has now started again, as has production of Highland Mist liqueur.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.tullamore-dew.org/intro.htm)

TWIG LANE

Reference Map location: G 3

The name given to portion of Right-of-way No 64, situated in the block bounded by Banksia Terrace, Hovia Terrace, Canning Highway and Third Avenue, Kensington. The Council first considered a request for naming the ROW in February 2009. At the May 2009 meeting, following consideration of residents' submissions, the Council resolved to recommend to the Geographic Names Committee that Right of Way No 64 be named in two parts, as "Twig Lane" and "Flax Lane". The names, originally suggested by Landgate as being sufficiently short and within the City's theme of ROW names, were approved by that agency on 23.6.2009.

The naming of rights-of-way parallel to Canning Highway is supported by the City in order to provide a more direct and appropriate address for dwellings designed with their sole pedestrian and vehicular access from the right-of-way. Naming of a right-of-way is conditional upon its long-term retention. The City ran a closure program from mid-1990s to 2003. The floral theme for such rights-of-way was suggested by a resident.

The name follows the floral theme adopted by the City for naming paved rights-of-way. Names within this theme include Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip and Twig (*see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

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U

Unwin

UNWIN CRESCENT

Reference Map location: E 13

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches *(50.8007 hectares)* of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929.



Sir Raymond Unwin.

The street was named after the English Town Planner, Sir Raymond **UNWIN**, who was a prominent and influential English engineer, architect and town planner, with an emphasis on improvements in working class housing. Around the beginning of the 20th century, Unwin pioneered the concept that larger properties were not necessarily uneconomic in terms of town design and road costs. He advocated industrial towns being designed with small, narrow-fronted terraced and semi-detached houses but with rear gardens and even a small front garden. He further advocated that streets can be used to achieve a sense of place by their civic design elements, although this is not a feature of Salter Point.

The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning and development- names of such streets include Hope, Howard, Klem, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn (see *entries under these names)*.

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raymond_Unwin.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

V — Victoria to Vista

VICTORIA STREET

Reference Map location: D 3

Named for Queen **VICTORIA**, who was born Alexandrina Victoria on 24.5.1819, Queen of England from 1837 until her death in 1901. The longest ever reigning British monarch of 64 years, Victoria succeeded to the throne at the age of 18, after her uncle, King William IV died on 20.6.1837. Victoria married one of her cousins, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in February 1840, when both were aged 20. They had nine children. Victoria was succeeded by her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Edward, who became King Edward VII.



Victoria, 1882.

A subdivision of 82 lots (sub lots 106 and 397) created by Thomas & Christina Shafto's plan of subdivision was approved in 1898, and included Victoria Street and Albert Street. One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, including Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York *(see entries for these names)*.

(Sources: City records; Fraser; Geographic Names Committee.)

VIEW STREET

Reference Map location: G 4

Presumably named because of views gained from the higher parts of the street, and used as an attraction at the time of sale of the surrounding land.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

VINCENT, DAVID (PARK)

Reference Map location: F 4

See '*David Vincent Park*'.

VINCENT PARK ★

Reference Map location: F 4

This Park is now known as 'David Vincent Park'.

The park was officially opened as 'Vincent Park' on 25.9.1949. The Road Board resolved to rename it to 'David Vincent Park' in August 1951 to better identify the late David Vincent.

See '*David Vincent Park*'.

(Sources: City records; Crowley.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

VISTA STREET

Reference Map location: G 4

Probably named because of the views obtained from the higher land.

Public Road No. 6682.

Names within this theme include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (*see entries for these names*).

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

W

Wagoorjup to Woonan

WAGOORJUP ★

Reference Map location: B 9

The Aboriginal Nyungar name for the mouth of the Canning River - the narrow section of the river at Canning Bridge. The name means *'place of the Waugal'*. This part of the river was also formerly known as 'Hell's Gate'.

One of several traditional Aboriginal names for places, not officially used, including Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: Davey and Emmett; www.wrc.wa.gov.au/srt/publications/landscape/precincts)

WALANNA DRIVE

Reference Map location: H 10

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*boomerang.'*

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

WALTER MURDOCH LIBRARY ★

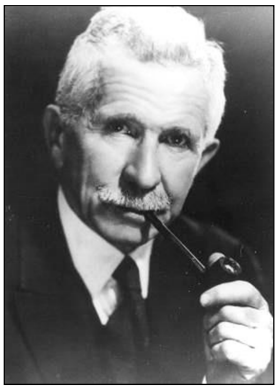
Reference Map location: E 5, F 10

The City of South Perth libraries are named after a prominent University of Western Australia English Professor who lived in South Perth for many years, Professor Sir Walter Logie Forbes **MURDOCH** KCMG (17.9.1874 - 30.7.1970).

At an official opening on 8.3.1960, Sir Walter Murdoch performed the opening of the South Perth Civic Centre Library, accepting the honour of having the City's main library named after him. The *Walter Murdoch Library - Civic Centre Branch* was named to honour his contributions to the University of Western Australia and literature; and because he had been a resident of South Perth for more than 40 years.

Sir Walter opened Manning Library on 6.12.1964. It was named the *Walter Murdoch Library, Manning Branch.*

Professor Sir Walter Logie Forbes Murdoch was born in Rosehearty, in north-eastern Scotland and emigrated to Melbourne with his family in 1884.



Professor Sir Walter Murdoch. ca. 1940.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree (first class honours in Logic and Philosophy) from the University of Melbourne in 1895, and took his Masters degree in 1897. That year, he married Violet Hughston on 22 December.

Sir Walter had a long academic career, combined with periods of journalism. In 1903, Murdoch's academic career began at Melbourne University as an assistant lecturer in English. He was then appointed Foundation Professor of English at the University of Western Australia in 1912 and eventually rose to Chancellor.

Murdoch also contributed witty life commentaries in the 'Life and Letters' page of the *West Australian* newspaper on alternate Saturday mornings, and gave occasional day and evening talks on the radio.

Sir Walter and wife Violet, along with children William and Catherine, moved to South Perth in 1919. Their residence at 162 Suburban Road (now Mill Point Road) was named *Blithedale*. It overlooked Perth Water to the north, with the ground falling steeply down to ground level. The house was demolished in 1977 and replaced with a high rise apartment building. The family had a cat which he called 'Claude' because, as he famously said, it was 'Debussy'. *(The name, taken from the famous French composer, Claude Debussy (1862–1918), was a clever pun on 'the pussy'.)*

In 1939 Sir Walter retired from the University of Western Australia. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for services to education and literature in 1964. Sir Walter's wife Violet passed away in 1952, and he married his secretary-companion and nurse, Barbara Marshall Cameron on 8.3.1962.

One of several names commemorating Academics, including Gentilli, Hayman, Walter Murdoch *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; Florey;La Nauze; Salusinszky; West Australian; www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A100615b.htm; www.ccpr.murdoch.edu.au/opportunity/philosopher.html; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

WALTERS STREET

Reference Map location: D 5

Named in response to a War Service Homes suggestion. More information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 9866.

(Source: City records.)

WANDARRA CLOSE

Reference Map location: G 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*good.*'

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

WARNER COURT

Reference Map location: F 10

Named after Frank J **WARNER**, Councillor of the City from 1967-1978. The street was created as part of the resubdivision of a street block owned almost entirely by Homeswest, as part of their land rationalisation program in Manning.

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One of several names commemorating former Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members, including Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection.)

WARREGO STREET

Reference Map location: F 5

Possibly named after HMAS '***WARREGO'***, an Australian military ship in action between 1912 and 1928. HMAS '*Warrego'* was built in Scotland and then dismantled and shipped to Sydney where she was reconstructed at the Cockatoo Island shipyard to provide it with construction experience. '*Warrego'* led the Australian destroyer force into Port Jackson as part of the ceremonial entry of the Australian Fleet Unit on 4.10.1913. Following the outbreak of war in August 1914, '*Warrego'* took part in operations against the German Pacific colonies. On 12.8.1914, she landed men as part of the force ordered to take Rabaul and the next month took part in the capture of the German wireless station at Bitapaka and captured the German vessel '*Nusa'*. '*Warrego'* carried out further patrol operations in New Guinea waters in company with '*Yarra'* and '*Parramatta'*. In December, accompanied by '*Parramatta'* and '*Nusa'* she steamed over 300 kilometres up the Sepik River to check for any German presence. '*Warrego'* returned to Australia in February 1915 and was employed on patrol work locally and in Malayan, Philippines and East Indies waters. In May 1917, with '*Yarra'* and '*Parramatta'* she sailed for the Mediterranean, being joined en route by '*Swan'*, '*Torrens'* and '*Huon'*, thus concentrating the Australian Destroyer Flotilla. After a brief stop in Malta, the flotilla proceeded to the port of Brindisi in southern Italy and spent much of 1918 conducting patrols as part of the blockade of the Adriatic Sea, which was aimed at preventing the passage of enemy submarines and warships sailing from Austrian ports into the Mediterranean. On 16.11.1917, '*Warrego'* was one of several Australian ships that went to the aid of the torpedoed Italian transport '*Orione'*. She rescued both troops and crew from the stricken vessel and ferried them to Brindisi. In April 1918 the Australian Destroyer Flotilla was incorporated into the 5th British Destroyer Flotilla. The following month, '*Warrego'* made an unsuccessful attempt to tow the torpedoed destroyer HMS '*Phoenix'* to port; '*Phoenix'* sank within sight of Valona harbour. On 2.10.1918, '*Warrego'*, with '*Swan'*, screened a force bombarding Durazzo. The two ships then assisted Japanese destroyers convoying troops from Egypt to Salonika. After the armistice with Turkey was signed, '*Warrego'* was part of the Allied fleet that entered the Dardanelles on 12.11.1918. After visiting the Black Sea, '*Warrego'* and the rest of the Australian Destroyer Flotilla visited England before returning to Australia in March 1919. Now obsolete, she was laid up, but was recommissioned for training duties between 1924 and 1928. In 1929 she was decommissioned, and was sunk at Cockatoo Island in 1931.

(Sources: City records; www.awm.gov.au/units/unit_12628.asp)

WATERFORD

Reference Map location: G 11

A subdivision of land formerly comprising the Clontarf Boys' Home owned by the Christian Brothers. The area of land involved was so large that the area became a suburb in its own right. The name 'Waterford' is after an Irish town, commemorating the birth place of Edmund Rice, the founder of the Christian Brothers where the first Christian Brothers' schools were founded. The Christian Brothers were the owners and subdividers of the land south of Manning Road east of Elderfield Road. This land originally formed part of the Clontarf Boys' Home, school and farm, set on about 200 hectares along the Canning River, run by the Brothers from 1901 for orphaned or disadvantaged boys. Stage 1 of the subdivision of the land was approved in 1981, the subdivision proceeding in

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stages over many years, starting from the western end of the estate. All street names within Waterford reflect the Irish theme of the original Christian Brothers. The suburb was designed by Feilman Planning Consultants, with G B Hill engineers supervising the engineering aspects of construction and Richard Noble and Associates handling the sale of the lots. The area now comprising Manning, Mount Henry, Salter Point and Waterford was annexed to the South Perth Road Board from the Canning Road Board on 10.6.1955. A map dated 1909 shows this area as being part of the Queen's Park Municipality.

The area is named after the Irish town and county of **WATERFORD** in southern Eire. Dungarvan is the administrative capital for the county. Waterford is considered to be the oldest city in Ireland. A walled city of Viking origins, it retains much of its medieval character together with buildings from its 18th century expansion. The extent of the 10th century settlement can be clearly identified in the Viking Triangle. Reginald's Tower is the most historic urban medieval monument in Ireland. The elegant Chamber of Commerce building, the City Hall and the Bishop's Palace are prime examples of beautiful 18th century architecture. The town of Waterford is the home of the famous Waterford Crystal, hand-crafted cut glass products. The Edmund Rice Centre commemorates the founder of the Christian Brothers.

The name 'Waterford' was approved for use in December 1980. Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; 'Western Mail'; www.waterfordtourism.org/waterford-city.htm)

WATERFORD AVENUE

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. See *'Waterford'*.

(Source: City records.)

WATERFORD FORESHORE RESERVE ★

Reference Map location: G 12

The former name of the reserve now known as 'Andrew Thomson Conservation Reserve'. The reserve comprises 14.2147 ha of pristine wetlands along the Waterford foreshore of the Canning River. The reserve was renamed by the Council in May 2007.

See *'Andrew Thomson Conservation Reserve'*.

(Source: City records.)

WATERFORD PRECINCT ★

Reference Map location: H 11

One of 14 Planning Precincts introduced as part of the City's Town Planning Scheme No. 6 (TPS6) which came into operation on 29.4.2003. This was identified as Precinct 14. The precinct was named for the suburb of that name, and covered the area generally bounded by Manning Road, Conlon and McKay Streets to the north, Centenary Avenue to the east, the river to the south and Elderfield Road to the west. Precincts were legally recognised in TPS6. The purpose of 'precinct planning' was to divide

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the City area into smaller precincts with similar characteristics (area, population size, housing age and type, street pattern, etc), to enable the City to plan more specifically for various parts of the City with special requirements, by way of precinct-based policies and the like. As it transpired, however, this purpose was not fulfilled to a great extent during the life of TPS6.

(Source: City records.)

WATTLE STREET

Reference Map location: E 4

The **WATTLE** is one of the native plant species once found in the bushland of this area. *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden Wattle) is Australia's floral emblem. It is a tree which flowers in late winter and spring, producing a mass of fragrant, fluffy, golden yellow flowers. The species grows to between 2 and 8 metres in height with generally smooth, dark brown to grey bark. The mature trees do not have true leaves but have long, shiny dark green sickle-shaped phyllodes.

Public Road No. 6707.

One of several names of local plants, including Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acacia_pycnantha)

WAVERLEY STREET

Reference Map location: D 4

Waverley Street and the former Emma Street were previously two separate streets, not contiguous with one another. The current dog-leg came about by the use of Lot 15 at the end of Emma Street, owned by the South Perth Roads Board, as a right or way. Because it was used in this manner, the Roads Board eventually decided to name both as the one street.

The name change was approved in 1934. Public Road Nos. 6742 and 6739.

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

(Source: City records.)

WAY ROAD

Reference Map location: G 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

W C G THOMAS PAVILION ★

Reference Map location: B 4

An unofficial name given to the sporting pavilion located at Richardson Park, South Perth. The pavilion is named for **W**illiam **C**harles **G**ordon (Billie) **THOMAS** JP (20.2.1903 - 28.4.1968), who served as Road Board Member (1943 - 1956), Municipal Mayor (1956 - 1959) and as City Mayor (1959 - 1968). The municipality became a City on 1.7.1959, and hence, Thomas became the City's first Mayor. He served the City continuously for 25 years. Florey describes Thomas as *'a strong, capable and energetic man'*. Thomas was heavily involved with the South Perth Community Centre Association, serving as its leader for 14 years before being elected as Mayor. The Association operated closely with the municipal Council to forward the development of the locality. Thomas was also well known as an outstanding Australian Rules football player. He won several awards, including the Sandover Medal in 1929 at the age of 26 while playing for the East Perth (Royals) team, for which

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

he played 114 games. He also represented the State in 9 games. Mayor Billie Thomas resigned as Mayor of City of South Perth in February 1968 for health reasons, and died later that year.



Mayor, W C G Thomas

The pavilion was opened in 1966 and named in Thomas's honour. In February 2010, the City announced completion of a $1.7million upgrade of the building, the first for 20 years. It was officially reopened by Mayor, James Best, on 2.3.2010, at a ceremony attended by representatives of two long-time resident sporting clubs, the South Perth Cricket Club (SPCC) and the Wesley South Perth Hockey Club, as well as other stakeholders. The renovations were funded by the City of South Perth and the Department of Sport and Recreation, which contributed $326 000 through the Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF). The South Perth Cricket Club has used Richardson Park since 1920s.

(Sources: City records; Florey; Picture South Perth Photograph Collection)

WELWYN AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 12

One of the streets in an area of 125 acres 2 roods 5 perches *(50.8007 hectares)* of Salter Point, generally bounded by Hope Avenue, Welwyn Avenue and River Parade, originally owned by the firm Whitfords Ltd, who acquired it on 17.2.1929.

Welwyn Avenue was named after the 'New Town' of WELWYN Garden City in Hertfordshire, England. The layout of the town was based on the principles established by Ebenezer Howard in his book, *"Garden Cities of Tomorrow"* (1898). Howard sought to create an alternative to the industrial city by combining the best of town and country living. Welwyn was the Britain's second 'garden city'.

The 'garden city' concept involved designing cities or towns of finite size as satellites around a major city. Each garden city would be ringed by a green belt, and growth of the town would not be permitted, other satellite towns being designed and built to accommodate growing population.

It is possible that the Whitfords company might have seen Salter Point as a 'garden city' forming a dormitory satellite town to the city of Perth.

The streets within this area are generally named after planned towns or early pioneers of Town Planning and development - names of such streets include Hope, Howard, Klem, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn (see *entries under these names).*

(Source: City records; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welwyn_Garden_City.)

WESTBURY ROAD

Reference Map location: G 3

A short street extending south-west from Way Road. Lot 75 Hovia Terrace was acquired by Council on 27.6.1929 to extend Westbury Road through to Hovia Terrace. Possibly named after the Baron of **WESTBURY** (1800 – 1873). The Barony of Westbury was conferred on the Lord Chancellor (speaker of the House of Lords 1861 - 1865).

The name follows the theme of well-known British statesmen and other identities of the nineteenth century, including Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

WESTERN AVENUE ★

Reference Map location: E 3

The name given in a 1952 street directory for the street now known as 'Weston Avenue'. It is not known if this was an error or if the name was later changed to 'Weston'.

Originally a cul-de-sac extending north-west from Mill Point Road, Weston Avenue was connected to Jubilee Street when Council acquired Lot 28 Jubilee Street on 16.7.1929 for this purpose.

Public Road No. 6713.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

WESTLAND PLACE

Reference Map location: H 11

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

Named after an area of south-western Ireland generally known as **WESTLAND**. It includes County Kerry and the town of Kenmare. The area is on the coast, near the Caha Mountains, the Ring of Beara, Ring of Kerry, and the Dingle and Bantry Peninsulas.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

WESTON AVENUE

Reference Map location: E 3

Information is sought on the name 'Weston'.

Identified in a 1952 street directory as 'Western Avenue'. It is not known if this was an error or if the name was later changed to 'Weston'. Originally a cul-de-sac extending north-west from Mill Point Road, Weston Avenue was connected to Jubilee Street when Council acquired Lot 28 Jubilee Street on 16.7.1929 for this purpose.

Public Road No. 6713.

(Sources: City records; Department of Lands and Surveys.)

WEXFORD COURT

Reference Map location: G 10

A street in Waterford named after a place of the same name in Ireland, reflecting the Irish heritage of the Christian Brothers. The Brothers owned and operated the former Clontarf Boys' Home and farm on about 200 hectares between Manning Road and the Canning River, east of Elderfield Road. From 1981, large portions of the land were subdivided and became what is now the residential suburb of '*Waterford*'.

The street is named after the Irish County **WEXFORD** in south-east Ireland. The County has four main towns, Wexford, Enniscorthy, Gorey and New Ross. Wexford town was founded by the Vikings and later developed by the Normans. It is the home of the Wexford Opera festival.

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Names following the Christian Brothers' Irish theme in this estate include Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; www.wexfordtourism.com/)

WINDSOR PARK

Reference Map location: B 2

The name applies to approximately 1.6130 ha (2.1503 ha including the South Perth Bowling Club) near the corner of Mill Point Road and Mends Street, South Perth. The Park comprises 'A' Class Recreation Reserve 1022 of Perth Town Lot 993. In 1990s, approximately 1.0469 ha was excised from the Park and allocated to the Perth Zoo to enable provision of a community car park.

Named for the British city of **WINDSOR** and the Royal 'House of **WINDSOR'** which includes the families of the British monarchs of King George V (r1910-1936), Edward VIII (r1936), George VI (r1936-1952) and Elizabeth II (r1952- onwards).

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations, including Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Fraser.)

WITCOMB PLACE

Reference Map location: D 3

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

WONIL WAY

Reference Map location: H 9

A street within the area of Karawara which was redeveloped and subdivided during 1999/2000, the name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 10.10.2000. The name reflects the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning '*Peppermint Tree*'.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

WOOLTANA STREET

Reference Map location: C 10

Information is sought on the origin of this name.

Public Road No. 6673.

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

WOONAN PLACE

Reference Map location: F 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'home.'*

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

Y — Yallambee to York

YALLAMBEE PLACE

Reference Map location: F 9

A cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning to *'dwell'* or *'stay.'*

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

YARALLA PLACE ★

Reference Map location: H 10

A former cul-de-sac within Karawara, reflecting the Aboriginal theme of street names used throughout the suburb. The name is a Nyungar word meaning *'camp'.*

The cul-de-sac was created as part of the original Karawara estate in 1972, but was renamed when it became part of Lowan Loop in the redevelopment of the eastern part of Karawara in about 1997.

One of several names following the Aboriginal theme in this estate, including Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla *(see entries for these names).*

(Sources: City records; Geographic Names Committee.)

YELLOW HILL ★

Reference Map location: C 3

A popular name given to the hill in Mill Point Road extending approximately between Parker Street and Forrest Street, forming part of the escarpment along the foreshore. The name derives from the **YELLOW** sand in the area.

Names within this *theme* include City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill (see *entries for these names).*

(Source: City records.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

YORK STREET

Reference Map location: C 3

The Royal 'House of **YORK'** includes the families of the British monarchs King Edward IV (r1461 - 1483) and Richard III (r1483 - 1485). Prince of Wales, George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of **YORK**, was the second son (after the Duke of Clarence), of King Edward VII. George later became King George V.

One of several names used throughout the district having strong Royal or British patriotic connotations. In 1886, Matthew Gibney, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth, acquired all of the land bounded by Suburban Road, Onslow Street, Angelo Street and Forrest Street. The land was subdivided in 1902 and marketed under the name 'Royal Park Estate'. It included streets named after royals, such as Alexandra, Clarence, Hopetoun, King Edward and York. Other street names that demonstrated British patriotism of the time, included Albert, Edinburgh, Kensington, King George, Queen, Victoria, Windsor (see *entries for these names).*

Public Road No. 6708.

(Sources: City records; Fraser, Geographic Names Committee.)

★ A name which is not in official use, or is no longer in use because the name was changed, or because the street or place no longer exists.

NAMING THEMES

Some of the main naming themes throughout the City include the following:

THEME	CITY NAMES WITHIN A THEME
Western Australian Governors, Premiers and other politicians	Bill Grayden, Broome, Collier, Darling, Forrest, Hopetoun, Parker, Richardson, Sir James Mitchell
Government Officials	Amherst, Angelo, Baron-Hay, Bulwer, Burvill, Conochie, Coode, Cornish, Dick Perry, Duckett, Fraser, Godwin, Hensman, Jameson, Jarman, Mends, Onslow, Stone
Chairmen and Board Members, Mayors and Council Members	Abjornson, Bill McGrath, Bruning, Burnett, Campbell, Charles, Clydesdale, Crawshaw, David Vincent, Douglas, Downey, Edgecumbe, George Burnett, Goss, Henning, James Miller, Manning (John Daniel), McDougall, Morrish, Paterson, Pether, Philp, Pilgrim, Warner
Council officers	Ernest Johnson, Forward, Kelsall, Max Forman, McNabb
Early local estate agents or surveyors	Bowman, Charles, Hardy, Hope, Klem, Lyall, Mabel, Merton, Peet, Tate
Early local settlers, land owners or local families	Cassey, Charles, Clifton, Conlon, Courthope, Darley, Darlot, Douglas, Dyson, Gardner, Garvey, Gillon, Heppingstone, Jelf, Judd, Lamb, Manning (Manning family), Manning (South Perth family), Morris Mundy, Neil McDougall, Salter, Sandon, Saunders, Sprunt, Stiles, Strickland, Tondut
Aboriginal names (in Karawara)	Barang, Beenan, Boona, Boongala, Bunderra, Chica, Condil, Crana, Karawara, Kardan, Koolunda, Koonawarra, Kwel, Lenna, Lowan, Lurnea, Melinga, Miamba, Mirreen, Tublia, Walanna, Wandarra, Wonil, Woonan, Yallambee, Yaralla
Traditional Aboriginal names for land features (other than in Karawara) - not officially used	Booryulup, Buneenboro, Derbal Yerrigan, Dootanboro, Dyarlgarro, Gabbi Kowangulup, Gaboodjoolup, Gareenup, Goorgygoogup, Gooyagarup, Joorolup, Katatjin, Minderup, Wagoorjup
Aboriginal names in use (other than in Karawara)	Jan-doo, Milyu

THEME	CITY NAMES WITHIN A THEME
Mount Henry Hospital staff and benefactors	Benson, Clare, Crossman, Crowley, Dyer, Hogg, Kenneally, Kirkby, McNess, Mettam, Stitfold
War heros	Anketell, Axford, Bessell, Birdwood, Blamey, Bland, Hamlin, Hobbs, Monash, Murray, Ryrie, Talbot, Throssell, Todd
Local people who died at War	Abjornson, Clay, Pennington, Tandy
Alston family	Alston, Greenock, Lockhart, Robert
Comer/Gardner family	Comer, Ednah, Eric, Gardner, Hazel, Hugh, Mary, McDonald, Preston, Thelma
Forrest family	Elvire, Forrest, Lockridge, Margaret
Manning family	Bickley, Davilak, Ley, Manning, Saint Lucia
British Royals	Albert, Alexandra, Clarence, Edinburgh, Kensington, King Edward, King George, Queen, Royal Park, Victoria, Windsor, York
British Statesmen	Brandon, Canning, Gladstone, Labouchere, Lansdowne, Melville, Roseberry, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Westbury
Irish place names (Waterford)	Adare, Artane, Cabra, Callan, Carlow, Carrick, Cashel, Clonmel, Deerpark, Doneraile, Drogheda, Dungarvan, Ennis, Fairview, Fermoy, Galway, Glasnevin, Hanover, Kells, Kilbride, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilrush, Leinster, Limerick, Marino, Mullingar, Nenagh, New Ross, Newry, Omagh, Roscrea, Sion, Templemore, Thurles, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Westland, Wexford
Christian Brothers (Waterford, Salter Point)	Bodkin, Keaney, Pope, Redmond, Treacy
Local birds (Cygnia Cove)	Anthus, Apus, Corvus, Crake, Cygnia, Cygnus, Dacelo, Egretta, Hirundo, Tringa
Flowers (Rights-of-way)	Azalea, Daisy, Flax, Iris, Lily, Orchid, Poppy, Tulip, Twig

Local native and other plants	Banksia, Hovia, Jarrah, The Pines, Wattle
Early explorers' ships	Batavia, Challenger, Parmelia, Roebuck, Success
Those who sailed on early ships	Belches, Bradshaw, Canavan, Elderfield, Fremantle, Griffin, Henry, Isabella, Marsh, Parsons
Academics	Gentilli, Hayman, Walter Murdoch
Planned Towns or Town Planning pioneers	Howard, Letchworth, Sulman, Unwin, Welwyn
Geographical or local features	City View, Edgewater, Ferry, Grand View, Narrows, Ridge, River, River View, Scenic, South, South Perth, South Perth Heights, Suburban, Swanview, View, Vista, Yellow Hill

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