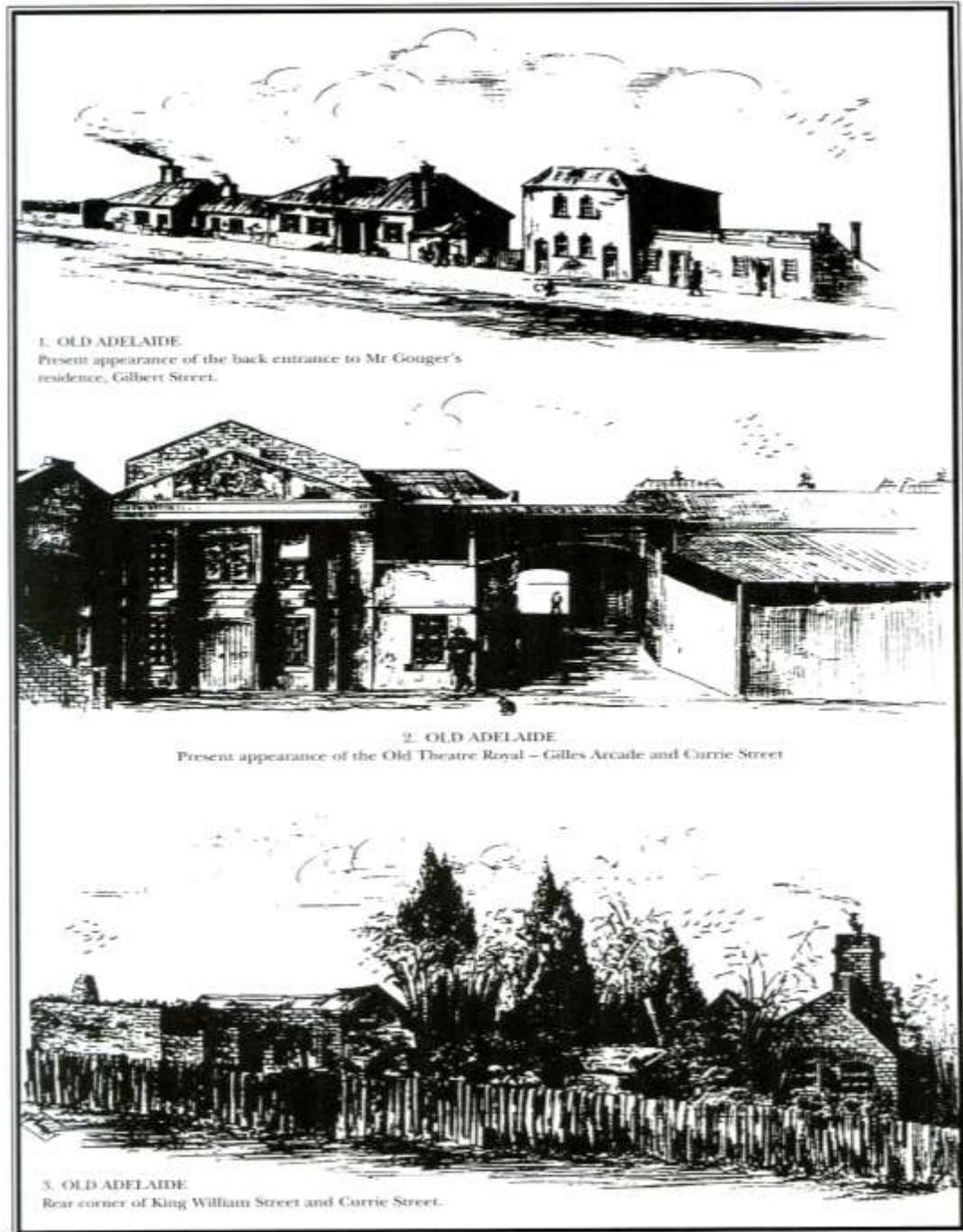


Nomenclature of the Streets of Adelaide and North Adelaide

If outlandish names are to be taken to designate certain spots, then, by all means, let them be at least appropriate. To name rivers, counties or streets after Australian Governors may be pardonable, but the evil is the extent to which it is carried, and the same may be said of all other proper names affixed to places, for surely the inventive genius of the country must be dormant.

(Register, 27 September 1861, page 3d)



Illustrations of early Adelaide

Introduction

The following explanation of street nomenclature in Adelaide is taken from *The City of Adelaide Year Book, 1939-1940*.

When the streets and squares delineated on the first plan of Adelaide were to be named, the duty was entrusted to a competent and influential Committee which introduced a valuable historical element in the performance of its task. Thereafter any person who subdivided a piece of land and established a new street had the privilege of naming the thoroughfare, with the result that, in the absence of official control, the derivation of many of the less important street names is lost in obscurity.

The first Governor (Captain John Hindmarsh, RN) and the Resident Commissioner (Mr J.H. Fisher) each claimed as his special prerogative the duty of naming the original streets and squares, and, according to the letters of John Brown (Emigration Agent), the appointment of the Committee represented a compromise between the opposing factions. That body was comprised of Governor Hindmarsh, Sir John Jeffcott (Judge), Mr Robert Gouger (Colonial Secretary), Mr (afterwards Sir) James Hurtle Fisher (Resident Commissioner), Mr John Barton Hack, Mr (afterwards Sir) John Morphett, Mr Edward Stephens (banker), Mr T. Bewes Strangways, Mr Thomas Gilbert (Colonial Storekeeper), Mr John Brown (Emigration Agent) and Mr Osmond Gilles (Colonial Treasurer).

The names for the squares and the original streets delineated on Colonel Light's plan were chosen on 23 May 1837 and gazetted on 3 June of the same year. The following extract from the letters of John Brown makes it clear on whose side he was on in the squabble that occurred between the rival factions:

The Governor brought a pocketful of Royal Navy heroes, but, afraid of proposing them himself, got Sir John Jeffcott to try. King William Street and Victoria Square were assented to by all, but when he got to 'Duncan' and 'Howe' as the proposed names of the next streets we divided, and 'Grote' and 'Wakefield' reigned in their stead. I am rather ashamed of myself of having any hand in this business, but votes were wanted, or it would have been a journal of our Governor's life and adventures.

As to this business, however, he cannot keep quiet. He sent Gouger the other day to Mr Fisher to know whether he had any objections to one of the names 'Willoughby' being changed to 'Archer' Street. Fisher objected on the ground that it was trifling with the proceedings of the Committee appointed. Thus he will meddle, let the trifle be what it will. Archer Street is inserted contrary to the vote of the Committee, and contrary to the Colonial Secretary's orders.

The condition of Adelaide's streets in 1839 was described in a humorous anecdote appearing in the *Register* on 15 January 1878:

One very rainy evening I was proceeding to my home in Gilbert Street from the residence of Dr Nash in Grenfell Street, duly furnished with a lantern as well as an umbrella, when I unexpectedly walked into a cold bath, the surface of which just failed to reach my chin-from the uncomfortable sensation I experienced I sincerely hoped that I was the first bather therein - a hope no doubt well founded for no previous rain had fallen since the removal of my predecessor in the hole-an enormous gum tree. I forgot what became of my lantern and umbrella, but scrambled out somehow.

By 1840 their state of repair was still a concern for on 19 September the Editor of the *Register* was to proclaim:

It is certainly disgraceful to see the principal streets in such a beastly condition -next to impossible for either man or horse, while large parties of labourers, paid from the funds of the Colony, are uselessly employed in raking the sand off North Terrace, where there is not one-tenth of the traffic there as in Hindley Street.

We trust a number of the labourers will immediately be put upon Hindley Street, to put into such a state of repair that carriages may at least pass along without being in danger of being overturned in the gullies which at every few yards cross the street.

A correspondent to the *Register* on 19 December 1846 gave his impressions and concluded on a happier note:

My first impression of Adelaide was of a long straggling street, very red, very sandy, and very hot. The sand, which was of a very red colour, seemed to have stained the houses, the bullocks, and even the very inhabitants. Drays were tagging slowly along the street.

The people were walking at a rapid business-like pace, passing each other with slight nods, as if time were precious. They all had a jaunty-like faded air. Several horsemen were riding along through unpaved street that was beaten and trodden into a solid crust equal to any macadamized road in England.

By 1888 the Council was pleased to report:

The streets were regularly watered to lay the dust... nearly the whole of the City streets, on which ten years ago there was not an average thickness of two inches of road metal, have been covered since that time with a good working coat and brought to a thoroughly efficient state, so that constant complaints which were at one time received throughout the wet season are now never made, and the streets of Adelaide are from their quality as well as their beauty the subject of the unqualified praise of every visitor from other cities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The South Australian Association - Formed in London early in 1834 for the purpose of obtaining a charter from parliament to establish a colony in the land discovered by Captain Collet Barker and Captain Charles Sturt.

Board of Commissioners - The SA Colonisation Act was introduced into the House of Commons by William Woolryche Whitmore and into the House of Lords by the Marquis of Normandy and received the King's assent on 15 August 1834. The Act provided that the affairs of the Colony should be conducted by Commissioners until the population reached 50,000, when the King would establish a representative government. Six Commissioners were appointed but, with a change of government at the end of 1834, all but one (Col. Torrens) resigned. On 5 May 1835 nine additional Commissioners were appointed, with Rowland Hill as Secretary.

The South Australian Company - Formed on 15 October 1835 with a subscribed capital of £20,000, with G.F. Angus as chairman and ten directors.

NOMENCLATURE

Abbott Lane - Off Kermode Street, recalls Giles Abbott, who arrived in the *Buffalo* and was in business on Pennington Terrace. His son Giles Abbott jr. was first licensee of the Queen's Head Hotel at the junction of Kermode Street and Abbott Lane and he obtained the land grant of Town acre no. 720 in Kermode Street.

Angas Street - George Fife Angas sometimes, albeit incorrectly, described as the founder of South Australia.

He was a successful speculative merchant, who found an outlet for his energies in promoting the new colony to which his commercial instincts had attracted him. His capital was largely tied up in his South Australian speculation and for him to further the interests of the Colony was solipsistic rather than philanthropic. [See Charles H. Bright, *The Confidential Clerk & Appendix 46.*].

Archer Street - Thomas Archer of Tasmania, who made a present of eight merino sheep to Governor Hindmarsh thus prompting that gentleman to override the proposed name of 'Willoughby Street'. (See *Mortlock Library Research Note no. 76 and comments under the above 'Introduction'.*)

Bagot Road - Captain C.H. Bagot, pioneer pastoralist. (See under 'Bagot Well' & 'Shea-oak Log' in nomenclature text.)

Bank Street - The Bank of South Australia's North Terrace office abutted on to this street.

Barnard Street - Edward Barnard, MP, a SA Commissioner and an investor in the Australian Agricultural Company. A complicated man, for he supported shorter terms for parliament and removal of Bishops from the House of Lords but opposed the admission of dissenters into Universities and emancipation of Jews.

Bartels Road - A.H.F. Bartels, a Mayor of Adelaide.

Barton Terrace - John Barton Hack, a member of the committee appointed to name the Adelaide streets.

Bentham Street - John Bentham Neales, a city commissioner prior to the election of the first City Council after its revival. (See nomenclature text under 'Neales, River'.)

Bewes Street - Thomas Bewes Strangways, an early Colonial Secretary of the Colony.

Blenheim Street - It recalls the memorable battle in Bavaria on 13 August 1704. (See *Churchill Street*)

Blyth Street - Arthur and Neville Blyth, who had an ironmongery shop at the corner of this street and Hindley Street.

Botanic Road - So named because the Botanic Gardens abuts on to it.

Bowden Lane - Jacob Bowden, who was a practising herbalist in Gilles Street.

Brougham Place - Lord Brougham, a famous Lord Chancellor and founder of London University.

Brown Street - John Brown, Emigration Agent and member of the first City Council. 'At thirty he was an out-and-out radical, notorious in his own circle for violent criticism of the traditional order. His mastery of ridicule made him a man to be feared... [He] had a clearer understanding than most of the principles on which the colony was founded; although never quite certain that they were practicable. From his secure position [he] treated his colleagues with mischievous impertinence.' (D. Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, pp. 106-7.)

Bundey Road - William Bundey, a Mayor of Adelaide.

Buxton Street - Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, MP, President of the Aborigines' Protection Society whose descendant, Sir T.F. Buxton, was Governor of South Australia from 29 October 1895 to 29 March 1899. (See *Appendix 46*)

Among his many pronouncements on the Aboriginal question in South Australia was the following:

It might be presumed that the native inhabitants of any land have an incontrovertible right to their own soil; a plain and sacred right, however, which seems not to have been understood. Europeans have entered their borders, uninvited, and when there, have not only acted as if they were undoubted lords of the soil, but have punished the natives as aggressors if they evinced a disposition to live in their own country,

Byron Place - Lord Byron, the famous poet; formerly, it was called 'Byrom Place' the change being effected on 25 February 1924.

Cairns Street - Sir W.W. Cairns, Administrator of South Australia in 1877; later, he became Governor of Queensland.

Cannon Street - Possibly corrupted from the name of one of Colonel Light's assistant-surveyors a Mr Cannan.

Cardwell Street - Viscount Cardwell, Colonial Secretary in London.

Carrington Street - Robert Smith (1752-1838), a member of a famous banking family who as a member of parliament represented Nottingham in five successive parliaments and was elevated to the peerage in 1797 as 'Lord Carrington'; he was a parliamentary associate of the Duke of Wellington when he was declared to be 'without reproach and his fortune ample' but he was considered to possess 'no parliamentary talents'.

Centenary Street - In North Adelaide. (See the explanation of the subdivision of 'Centenary Estate' in the nomenclature text.)

Chancery Lane - Named after the famous street in London.

Charles Street - Charles Hornabrook, the licensee of the York Hotel standing at the South-Eastern corner of Rundle and Pulteney Streets. (See *York Lane*)

Chesser Street - Captain W. Chesser of the *Coromandel* that arrived in South Australia on 12 January 1837.

Childers Street - J.W. Childers, MP, a member of the committee of the South Australian Association.

Churchill Street - John Churchill, the first Duke of Marlborough, who won the battle of Blenheim.

Clarendon Street - The 'Clarendon Hotel' was located in the near vicinity.

Clubhouse Lane - It was once the site of the Clubhouse Hotel.

Cocks Lane - Alexander John Cock, who owned the Saracen's Head hotel at the corner of the lane.

Coglin Street - Patrick Boyce Coglin, MP. (See under 'Coglin' in the nomenclature text.)

Coromandel Place - (See Chesser Street and under 'Coromandel Valley' in the nomenclature text.)

Corryton Street - A name associated with the Rounsevell family. (See under 'Corryton' & 'Rounsevell' in the nomenclature text.)

Cravens Lane - John Craven and Co. Ltd., drapers and clothiers, once conducted a business at the North-East corner of Rundle and Pulteney Streets.

Crippen Street - Charles Crippen of London, the grantee of Town acre no. 54 on the northern side of Hindley Street.

Crowther Street - Jonathan Crowther, grantee of Town acre 191 on the southern side of Waymouth Street.

Currie Street - Raikes Currie, MP, a radical banker and member of the South Australian Association, who was said to be 'more ready to gamble than to do the serious business of banking'. (D. Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, page 88.)

Cypress Street - Off Wakefield Street; a cypress tree once stood at the Wakefield Street corner.

Daly Street - Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, 1862-68. (See under 'Daly' in the nomenclature text.)

Deviation Road - Is descriptive of its function.

Divett Street - Edward Divett MP, Chairman of the SA Banking Company in London who, in 1848, complained to the Colonial Office about the moral character of Irish emigrants. (D. Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, p. 378.)

East Terrace - The eastern boundary of Colonel Light's survey of Adelaide.

Ebenezer Place - The Ebenezer Chapel once stood there.

Elder Street - Sir Thomas Elder who founded the Workmen's Homes in the vicinity.

Eliza Street - Eliza Randall, wife of David Randall, who owned land in close proximity.

Featherstone Place - Michael Featherstone whose history appears in *The Mail* on 8 April 1923.

Fenn Place - Charles Fenn, a prominent member of the Adelaide legal profession.

Field Street - Lieutenant W.G. Field, RN, of the *Rapid* and grantee of Town acre 403 in the vicinity.

Finniss Street - Boyle Travers Finniss. He arrived in the *Cygnets* on 11 September 1836. After working as a surveyor he became Surveyor-General and Police Commissioner, a member of the Legislative Council, and became the Colony's first Premier under representative government in 1857.

Fisher Place - James Hurtle Fisher, Resident Commissioner of Lands, who arrived in the *Buffalo*. When he was removed from office he practised as a solicitor. He was first Mayor of the municipal council and a member of the Legislative Council. He was knighted in 1860.

Flinders Street - Captain Matthew Flinders, navigator and explorer.

Franklin Street - Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), Governor of Tasmania (1837-1843) and, formerly, a midshipman on Matthew Flinders' Investigator. He lost his life while searching for a North-West passage in the Arctic region.

Frome Road and Frome Street - Captain E.C. Frome of the Royal Engineers and Surveyor-General of South Australia. Frome Street was known once as Tavistock Street, derived from the 'Tavistock Bank' owned by John Rundle, MP, a director of the South Australian Company.

Gawler Place - Governor George Gawler. (See under 'Gawler' in nomenclature text.)

Gilbert Place - Henry Gilbert, a lawyer, had an office there. He was a brother of Joseph Gilbert of Pewsey Vale.

Gilbert Street - Thomas Gilbert who was chosen by the SA Commissioners as Colonial Storekeeper. 'A somewhat unobtrusive bachelor, he was constantly at the mercy of well meaning families intent on dispelling his loneliness, and because his friends were chosen for him he was often regarded as an honest man misled.' (D. Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, p. 109.)

Gilles Street - Osmond Gilles, first Colonial Treasurer. Born in Soho, London, on 24 August 1788, on leaving school he found work with a merchant bank which he left and joined Philip Oakden in conducting a shipping business in Hamburg, Germany; later, he married Oakden's sister. He returned to England in 1833 and was a foundation member of the South Australian Literary Association. When the SA Commission was established he advanced £21,000 to meet preliminary expenses and, in due course, was appointed Colonial Treasurer and arrived in the Colony in the *Buffalo*. He was described as 'of the most singular compounds. With an unbounding confidence in his own opinion, he has no courage to act upon it alone and unsupported' (D. Pike, *Paradise of Dissent*, p. 107), and more harshly as a 'mischievous fool'. His common expression was 'I have the support of Wakefield and Torrens and care not a damn for any bugger of the Colonial Office...'. (Pike, *op cit*, p. 107.) Governor Gawler removed him from office in 1839 when he 'retired' to take stock of his personal affairs.

Glover Avenue - Charles Richmond J. Glover, first Lord Mayor of Adelaide

Gouger Street - Robert Gouger. The fundamental principle of Wakefield's so called systematic colonisation dates from January 1829 when Gouger first met Edward Gibbon Wakefield. (Pike, *op cit*, p. 52.) Over the next seven years he worked assiduously for founding a free settlement in Australia by studying colonial conditions, lobbying influential men and distributing pamphlets. He was duly appointed as the first Colonial Secretary and arrived in the *Africaine* on 6 November 1836. (See *Mortlock Library Research Note no. 53.*)

Gover Street - William G. Gover, the grantee of Town acres 66, 136, 261, 262, 490 and 680. He was a director of the SA Railway Company.

Gray Street - William Henry Gray, a grantee of Town acres. (See under 'Gray' in the nomenclature text.)

Grenfell Street - Pascoe Grenfell, MP, an anti-slavery advocate in England.

Gresham Place - Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, London. The famous 'Gresham Place Loo Case' was heard in the Supreme Court in 1930 and, subsequently, went on appeal to the High Court of Australia. It involved the vexing question of when a public convenience was a nuisance!

Grote Street - George Grote, a banker and SA Commissioner, who held out that autonomy was essential to the success of the Colony and that Colonial Office control would 'damn all prospects of raising the necessary funds'. (*Pike, op cit, p. 68.*)

Gunson Street - Dr J.M. Gunson who owned land in the vicinity. (*See 'Gunson, Mount' in nomenclature text.*)

Halifax Street - Corrupted from 'Hallifax', a member of the banking firm of Glyn, Hallifax and Mills of London.

Hall Court - Samuel Reginald Hall, who owned land abutting the street in 1864.

Hall Place - Thomas Hall who came to South Australia in the *Calabar* in 1853 when he purchased part of Town acre 693 between Gilbert Street and South Terrace.

Hamley Street - Lieutenant-Colonel F.G. Hamley, Administrator of South Australia, 1868-69.

Hanson Street - Sir Richard Davies Hanson, a distinguished member of the Australian Literary Society of London and Secretary to the Governor of Canada. He was 'a thorough going utopian socialist believing that the growth of many minds in England was deliberately restrained by the privileged'. He was an associate of Robert Gouger and Gibbon Wakefield and helped them with his knowledge of legal history 'supplying the SA Land Co. and the Association with the charters and precepts of the seventeenth century colonists in America'. (*Pike, op cit, p. 111.*)

Hill Street - Sir Rowland Hill, Postmaster-General and one time opponent of emigration on the grounds that it was needless and costly when surplus unused land was awaiting development in England. (*See Pike, op cit, p. 33.*) He was secretary to the SA Board of Commissioners in 1835. The offices of the Commission were in Bishopgate Street close to the Bank of England. (*See under 'Hazelwood Park' in nomenclature text.*)

To confuse the nomenclature of this street one Matthew D. Hill was a member of the SA Association.

Hindley Street - Charles Hindley, MP and member of an influential group calling themselves 'The Friends of South Australia', who defended the proposed colony against criticism and 'to breathe confidence into the Colonial Office when South Australian affairs seemed hopeless'. (*Pike, op cit, p. 130.*)

The following is taken from G.H. Manning's, *A Colonial Experience*:

Finally, we saw a long, straggling street which, we were informed, was dubbed 'Hindley' - very red and very sandy - the colour seemed to have stained the houses, the bullocks and even the inhabitants. Drays moved slowly down the thoroughfare, while the people walked at a rapid, business-like rate, passing each other with slight nods, as if time was precious. They all had a 'jaunty-like and faded appearance'.

Several horsemen rode through the unpaved street, which was beaten and trodden into a solid crust. We saw 'wild-looking creatures', bearded, belted, booted and spurred, some with broad-rimmed straw hats, some on horseback and some on foot. They reminded us of pictures we had seen of Spanish bullfighters!

A few of the more sartorial horsemen wore blue or red flannel shirts, cabbage-tree hats with broad black ribbons, corduroys and boots, with spurs attached. We were told that in such garb one might meet an Oxford or Cambridge man. The cabbage tree hats were made by the Imperial soldiers - they were beautifully pliant and soft. Their weapons, however, were not dangerous to man and consisted of enormous whips, some with thongs about twelve feet long, held in a coil in the hand, with short, thick handles.

Posts, split and warped by the heat, were placed at intervals to protect pedestrians and heat seemed to be the order of the day. A group of half-naked Aborigines clustered around a storekeeper who was standing in his doorway looking for customers.

Others of the tribe were lounging down the street, with spears and waddies in their hands, 'filthy, slimy and greasy, leaving behind them an odour that would turn the stomach of the stoutest dog.

As to the dress of other British citizens it must be said that they were in the primitive state of society at that time. Men were not estimated by the cut of their clothes, or respected for the goodness of their hats.

Gentlemen were to be seen in all kinds of dress, each having consulted his own fancy and chosen clothing adapted to the climate.

The sun was without mercy and we all streamed at every pore. We were told that the summer had been unusually dry and every vestige of vegetation had been scorched, revealing the dry, parched land. The poor brick cottages built at the western end of town, partly in a state of ruin, standing on a sloping bank of bright red clay, gave the place the appearance of a superannuated brick kiln. Indeed, all around us the view was the perfection of desolation and wretchedness.

Hindmarsh Square - Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, first Governor of South Australia who arrived in the *Buffalo* on 24 December 1836. Shrewdly, he contrived to obtain the position by lobbying members of the SA Commission with the object of rescuing himself from impending penury, because his half-pay from Admiralty, at the time, was barely sufficient for his needs. 'His quarter-deck manner, when irritated, also aroused fears that South Australia had acquired an autocrat.' (*Pike, op cit, pp. 103-4.*)

Hutt Street - Sir William Hutt, MP; a SA Commissioner and close associate of George Grote. An intellectual rebel and fresh from Cambridge University, he entered parliament in 1833 and perceived colonisation as the cure for pauperism, without cost to the British taxpayer. Accordingly, he was only too ready to support any measure 'designed to supply the colonies with labour in order to increase Empire production'. (*Pike, op cit, p. 85.*)

Hurtle Square - James Hurtle Fisher, Resident Commissioner, who was described as ‘a wily attorney, the very worst class of person that could have selected for the office...’ (*Pike, op cit, p. 105.*)

Hyde Street - James Hyde, Colonisation Commissioner and an original director of the South Australian Company.

Imperial Lane - The Imperial Hotel once stood on the corner of King William and Grenfell Streets.

James Place - George James, the licensee of the Norfolk Arms Hotel.

Jeffcott Street - Sir John Jeffcott, the first Judge in South Australia. He graduated in Law in 1826 and, in due course, was appointed Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. He returned to England in 1832 and in July 1836 was appointed to South Australia. He embarked on the *Isabella* and arrived in Adelaide on 6 February 1837. He was drowned while attempting to negotiate a crossing of the River Murray mouth in company with John W.D. Blenkinsopp and others in December 1837. (*See under ‘Jeffcott, Mount’ in the nomenclature text.*)

Jerningham Street - Edmund Jerningham, a London banker connected with the SA Colonisation scheme and the grantee of Adelaide Town acres nod. 270 (Flinders St), 338 (Wakefield St) and 358-9 (Angas St).

Kermode Street - Robert Quayle Kermode, whose daughter was engaged to Sir John Jeffcott. (*See Jeffcott Street*)

King William Street - The Duke of Clarence, later King William IV, the third son of King George III. The city of Adelaide was named after his wife, Amelia Adelaide, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Kingston Terrace - George (later Sir) Strickland Kingston, Deputy Surveyor to Colonel Light, who arrived in the *Cygnets* on 11 September 1836.

Kintore Avenue - Earl of Kintore, Governor of South Australia, 1889-95.

Lefevre Terrace - John Shaw Lefevre, SA Commissioner. One commentator described the Board of Commissioners as one made up ‘of amateurs drawn from Whigs and Tories, destructives and conservatives, radicals and moderates’. (*Pike, op cit, p. 98.*)

Leigh Street - William Leigh, grantee of Town acres 85, 404, 524, 525, and joint applicant for the Hutt River Special Survey on 22 October 1839. He offered land to the Archbishop of Canterbury to build a church and Bishop’s residence in Adelaide at his own cost. (*Pike, op cit, p. 254.*) After much wrangling his offer lapsed when he converted to the Catholic faith. (*See under ‘Woodchester’ in the nomenclature text.*)

Light Square - Colonel William Light, the first Surveyor-General, who laid out the city of Adelaide. When he resigned his position he went into private practice with William Jacob. He died on 5 October 1839 and was buried in Light Square. (*See under ‘Adelaide’ and ‘Light’ in the nomenclature text.*)

Lindes Lane - H. Linde, distiller and coppersmith.

Logan Street - Richard Logan, the grantee of Town acre 550 in the vicinity.

Mann Terrace - Charles Mann, the first Advocate-General and Crown Solicitor. Prior to leaving England he married Maria Josepha Brown, the sister of John Brown, the first Emigration Agent. (*See Brown St.*) His ‘legal priggery brought the work of the Legislative Council almost to a standstill’, prompting Governor Hindmarsh to consider his suspension which Mann forestalled by resigning. (*Pike, op cit, p. 226.*)

He then joined E.C. Gwynne and, with J.H. Fisher, started a newspaper in opposition to the *Register*.

Martin Place - Thomas Martin, benefactor of the Adelaide Hospital.

McKinnon Parade - William Alexander McKinnon, SA Commissioner.

McLaren Street - David McLaren, manager of the South Australian Company. Born in Perth, Scotland, in 1785, it was his intention to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and, with this end in view, entered the Glasgow University. Finally, he chose a commercial life and came to South Australia in 1837 and departed in 1840 when a banquet was given in his honour, he died on 22 June 1850:

It was he who gave the first warning against State aid to religion and who planned and carried out the construction of the Port Road and the building of the wharves, as well as other works of utility in connection with the primitive settlement. (John Blakett, *History of South Australia*)

Melbourne Street - Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England.

Mildred Road - Probably George Mildred, RN, boatswain of the *Rapid* and grantee of Town Acre 760 in the vicinity

Mills Terrace - Samuel Mills, member of the SA Association - ‘A retired financier and a person of great weight from his high character and million of money’. (*Pike, op cit, p. 87.*) To confuse this suggested nomenclature a J.R. Mills was a director of the SA Company.

Mocatto Place - S. Mocatto, a Jewish citizen lived there in the early days.

Moger Lane - Edward Moger, brewer and maltster in Pirie Street in the 1840s. He arrived in the *Moffatt* in December 1839.

Molton Street - Augustus Samuel Molton who, in October and November 1875, advertised a mask ball in the Town Hall, giving his address as 3 Flinders Street, opposite Stow Church.

Moore Street - Edward Moore, a grantee of Town acres 411, 412 and 413 in the vicinity.

Morphett Street - John Morphett, with his brother George, were agents for influential friends, who were attracted by the huge profits to be made from land speculation (*see, for example, ‘Wellington’ and ‘Seymour, Lake’.*) He formed an alliance with James Hurtle Fisher, the Resident Commissioner, when he married Elizabeth Fisher in August 1838. One observer said of Morphett - ‘The most perfect specimen of a snob I ever met...’ (*Pike, op cit, p. 114.*)

Molesworth Street - Sir William Molesworth, member of the SA Association and of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1841 to consider the conditions of the Colony..

Montefiore Road - Jacob Montefiore, who outlived all the Colonisation Commissioners; he was one of the donors of the City Council's silver bowl.

Morialta Street - Sir R.C. Baker owned much land in the area and his home was called 'Morialta'.

Myers Street - It was previously known as Liverpool Street, the change being effected on 9 December 1901 as a result of a memorial to the council from 19 citizens; Councillor Alfred Myers who owned land in the vicinity.

Newmarket Street - Previously named 'Market Street', owing to the proximity of cattle markets standing on the Parklands opposite; the Newmarket Hotel is in the vicinity.

Norman Street - Robert Norman, a dentist who arrived in the Colony in 1844 and, later, founded the village of Normanville, near Yankalilla.

North Terrace - The northern boundary of Colonel Light's subdivision of Adelaide.

O'Connell Street - Daniel O'Connell, the celebrated Irish politician.

O'Halloran Street - Major Thomas Shuldham O'Halloran, Commissioner of Police. 'Vested with the title Commissioner, he now had charge of both civil and military forces in the colony. During his administration, this dual role... would confuse the nature of a civil police force, arousing bitter community debate, especially in regard to O'Halloran's handling of native disturbances. But strong leadership was demanded and O'Halloran filled the bill.' (Robert Clyne, *Colonial Blue*, p. 38.) These remarks are much kinder than those expressed by Douglas Pike in his monumental work *Paradise of Dissent*. (See under 'O'Halloran Hill' in nomenclature text.)

Page Street - Samuel Page, the grantee of Town acre 335 on which it stands.

Palmer Place - Colonel George Palmer, SA Commissioner and one of the donors of the City Council's silver bowl.

Peacock Road - Caleb Peacock, Mayor of Adelaide.

Peel Street - Probably after the English statesman, Sir Robert Peel.

Penaluna Place - John Penaluna, a prominent builder.

Pennington Terrace - James Pennington, SA Commissioner, who replaced John Wright in November 1835.

Philip Street - This named recalls Philip Santo. (See 'Santo, Hundred of' in nomenclature text.) It was previously named 'Hawdon Street', who brought the first livestock to Adelaide overland from New South Wales.

The name of the western end was changed on 26 January 1891 and the eastern end on 30 September 1935.

Pirie Street - Sir John Pirie, Alderman of the City of London and director of the SA Company.

Ponder Avenue - W.D. Ponder, legislator and member of the Adelaide City Council. During World War I he moved the resolution in the House of Assembly to change 'enemy' place names in South Australia.

Pulteney Street - Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a friend of Governor of Hindmarsh and who recommended that gentleman to the authorities in England for that position.

Register Street and Register Lane - Named after the *Register* newspaper that had its office there.

Roberts Place - Josiah Roberts, SA Commissioner, who replaced George Fife Angas when that gentleman resigned upon formation of the SA Company. (See under 'Sir Edwin Smith Avenue'.)

Rosina Street - Rosina Ferguson nee Forsyth, who married William Ferguson and arrived in the *Buffalo* in 1836; they first lived in this street. (See under 'Rosefield' in nomenclature text.)

Rundle Street - John Rundle, MP, director of the SA Company.

That particular smell on North Terrace comes upon us in the dark to stifle us in our beds and, like Macbeth, to murder sleep... [It emanates from] those arch-defilers of the midnight air - the city nightmen - in the discharge of their filthy nocturnal duties... [*Register*, 31 January 1883, page 7]

Sellar Avenue - J. Zimri Sellar, legislator and member of the Adelaide City Council.

Sir Edwin Smith Avenue - Sir Edwin Smith, five times Mayor of Adelaide. Sections of it were previously named 'Avenue Road' and 'Roberts Place', after Josiah Roberts, a retired American merchant, who succeeded George Fife Angas on the Board of Colonisation Commissioners. The name survives in 'Roberts Gardens' in the vicinity.

Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue - Sir Lewis Cohen, seven times Mayor and twice Lord Mayor of Adelaide.

South Terrace - The southern boundary of Colonel Light's plan of Adelaide.

Stanley Street - Hon. E.G. Stanley, Earl of Derby. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies until he resigned in April 1843.

Stephens Place - Edward Stephens, first manager of the South Australian Banking Company. He was born on 19 October 1811 and arrived in South Australia shortly after the foundation ceremony at Glenelg. He was a protestor against the site that Colonel Light chose for the city of Adelaide and declared that on the site chosen 'a great commercial city could never be built.' (Rev John Blacket, *History of South Australia*)

St Johns Street - From the name of the church in the vicinity.

St Lukes Place - Named after a church in the vicinity.

Strangways Terrace - Thomas Bews Strangways, who arrived in the *Buffalo* on 24 December 1836.

Sturt Street - Named by Governor Hindmarsh after Captain Charles Sturt, explorer and one time Colonial Secretary.

Surflen Street - Edward Surflen, customs officer at Port Adelaide and grantee of Town acre 487.

Symonds Place - R.G. Symonds, a surveyor on Colonel Light's staff. (See under 'Newhaven' in the nomenclature text.)

Synagogue Place - The Jewish synagogue is situated there.

Tam O'Shanter Place - A ship of 360 tons in command of Captain Thompson that arrived on 26 November 1836.

Toms Court - Thomas H. Atkinson, a chairman of the Public Relief Board and brother-in-law of Charles R.J. Glover, first Lord Mayor of Adelaide.

Topham Street - Now closed. Thomas Topham Petheridge, the grantee of Town acre 138 between Currie and Waymouth Streets.

Tucker Street - George Henry Tucker, owner of the land abutting the street.

Twin Street - William Cox, who owned part of the land, was the father of twins; he was a member of the Adelaide Council for six years.

Tynte Street - Colonel Kemeys Tynte, of Wales, a friend of Colonel Light.

Vaughan Place - Richard Vaughan, an early director of the East End Market Company.

[An objection is made to] the presence and practice of a number of fallen women and girls in the East End Market and its vicinity. Their brazen conduct and imprudent profligacy cannot be abashed or ashamed. From early evening to the first streaks of grey in the east they are constantly about...

[Register, 1 November 1890]

Victoria Square and Victoria Place - Both names recall Queen Victoria.

Waymouth Street - Henry Waymouth, director of the SA Association. In early colonial days the name was often written as 'Weymouth'.

Wakefield Street - Daniel Wakefield, member of the SA Association and brother of Edward G. Wakefield. In 1834 he drafted a Bill in respect of the formation of a Colony in South Australia that was accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with only four provisos. (*Pike, op cit, p. 68.*)

Ward Street - Henry G. Ward, member of the SA Association and of the Imperial Select Committee that investigated South Australia's affairs.

Wellington Square - The Duke of Wellington, who supported the foundation of South Australia as 'a speculation which called for serious consideration'. (*Pike, op cit, p. 72.*) He rendered valuable assistance to Robert Gouger.

Whitmore Square - William Woolryche Whitmore, MP, SA Commissioner and director of the East India Company. He was described as a 'tract writing land owner and agriculturist'. (*Pike, op cit, p. 88.*)

Wilcox Street - Charles Wilcox, Mayor of Adelaide.

Wilson Street - Thomas Wilson, barrister, and member of the first City Council; it was known once as 'Coglin Street'.

Winifred Street - Winifred Boucaut, daughter of a former Premier, Sir James Penn Boucaut.

Woodsons Lane - G. Wood and Son Co. Ltd. once conducted a grocery and general import business on North Terrace opposite the railway station.

Worsnop Street - Thomas Worsnop, Town Clerk of Adelaide from 1869 to 1898.

Wright Street - John Wright, SA Commissioner. (*See under 'Bowden' in nomenclature text.*)

Wyatt Street - Dr William Wyatt, Protector of Aborigines and grantee of the Town acre on which it stands. (*See under 'Kurralta Park' in nomenclature text.*)

York Lane - The York Hotel occupied a site on the South-Eastern corner of Rundle and Pulteney Streets.

Young Street - Sir Henry E.F. Young, Governor of South Australia, 1848-1854.

Sketches and Photographs



Electric and horse trams on Botanic Road – 1912



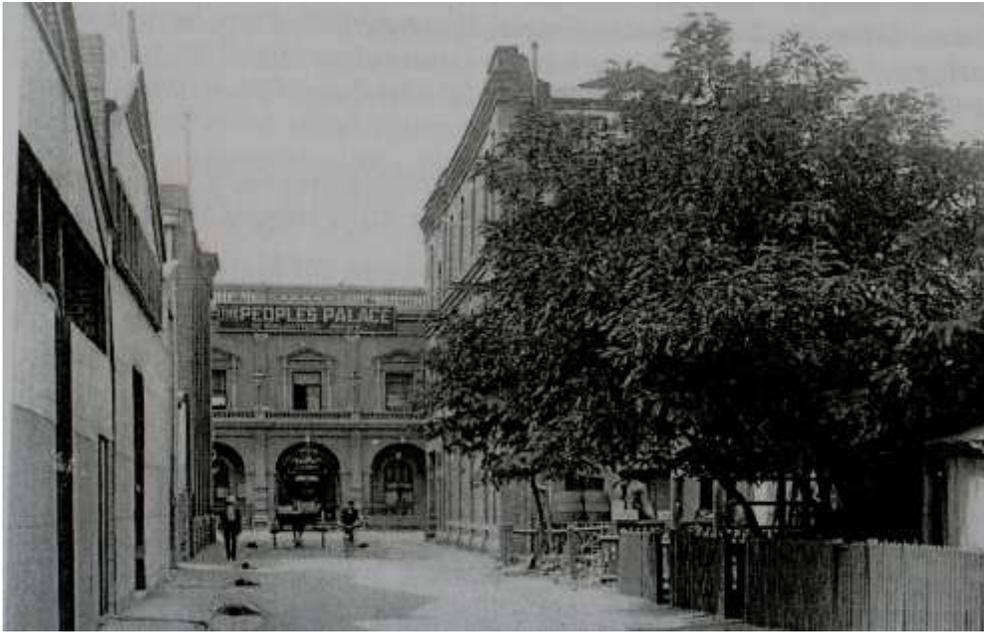
The German and British Hospital in Carrington Street in 1851



Prospective employers seeking housemaids at the Servants' Home in Flinders Street



Charles Street



Chesser Street - 1922



Houses near Currie Street - 1916



Activity at the East End Market - 1903



Franklin Street looking West in 1896



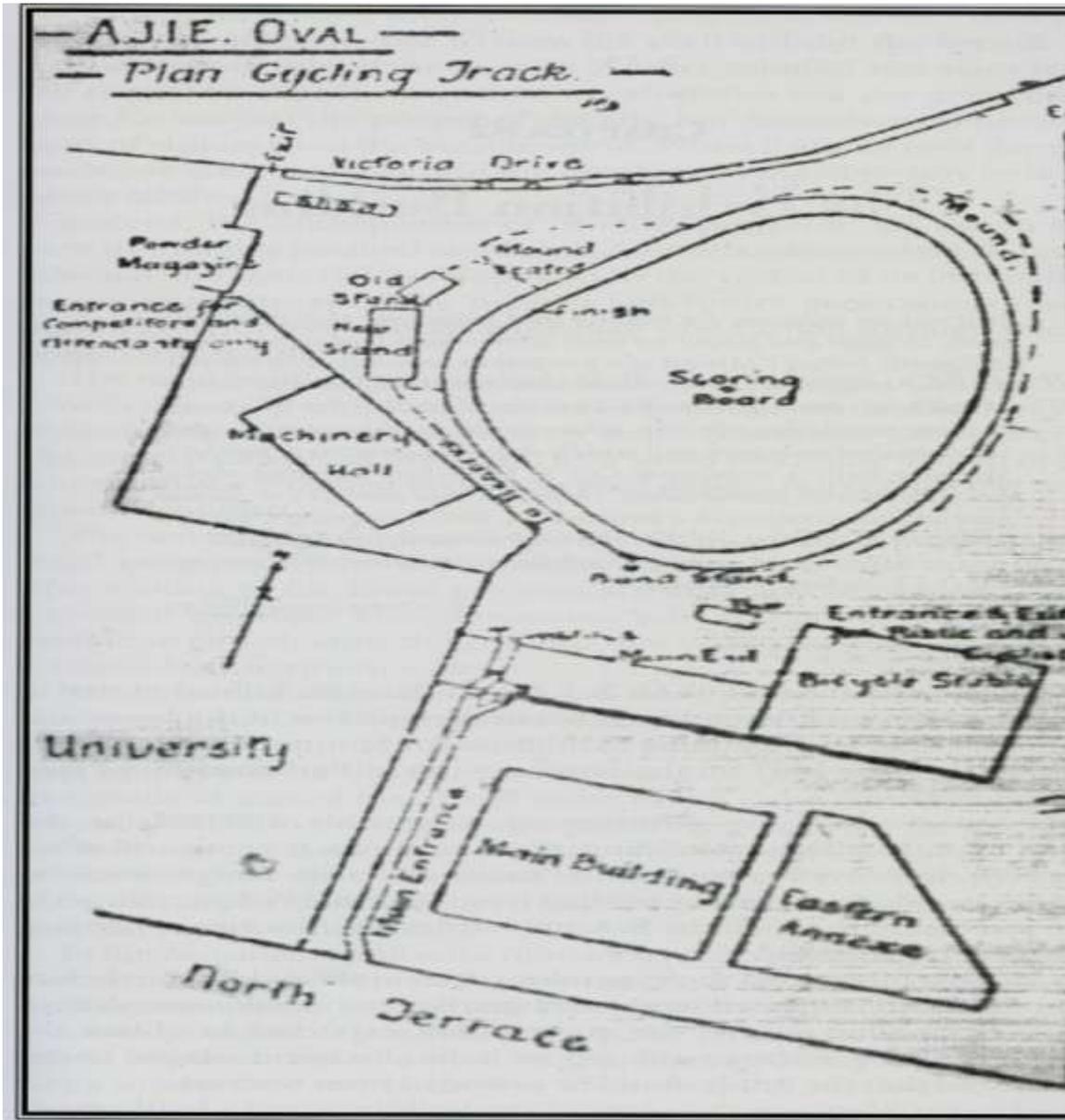
Mail coaches leaving from Franklin Street in 1908



Parade at Showgrounds near Frome Road



Bushmen's Corps on the Old Exhibition Grounds near Frome Road prior to departure to the Boer War – February 1900



The Jubilee Oval and surrounds - Frome Road was to the immediate right of the sketch



Gawler Place Adelaide 1869

Ed. Ashbee



A Hoopla vendor in the Central Market - 1916



Gouger Street - 1907



An ice cream vendor with his son and cart – circa 1912



Gouger Street - 1938



Making horse-collars at J.A. Holden's in Grenfell Street - circa 1885



Grenfell Street East in the 1880s



Grenfell Street looking east – circa 1880



Grote Street in the 1930s



Federation Building between Grote and Gouger Streets before demolition – 1965



Auction Mart and the Exchange Hotel in Hindley Street in 1856 established by Samuel Payne



First shop in Hindley Street with glass windows – circa 1839



SA Brewing Co's premises in Hindley Street - 1902



West's Coffee Palace in Hindley Street



Glenelg Train in King William Street – From 1914 it stopped at South Terrace – Line closed in 1929



King William Street in the Horse Tram Days



Charabanc outside of Tourist Bureau in King William Street



A wet day in King William Street in the 1930s



Catholic Eucharist procession in King William Street in November 1936



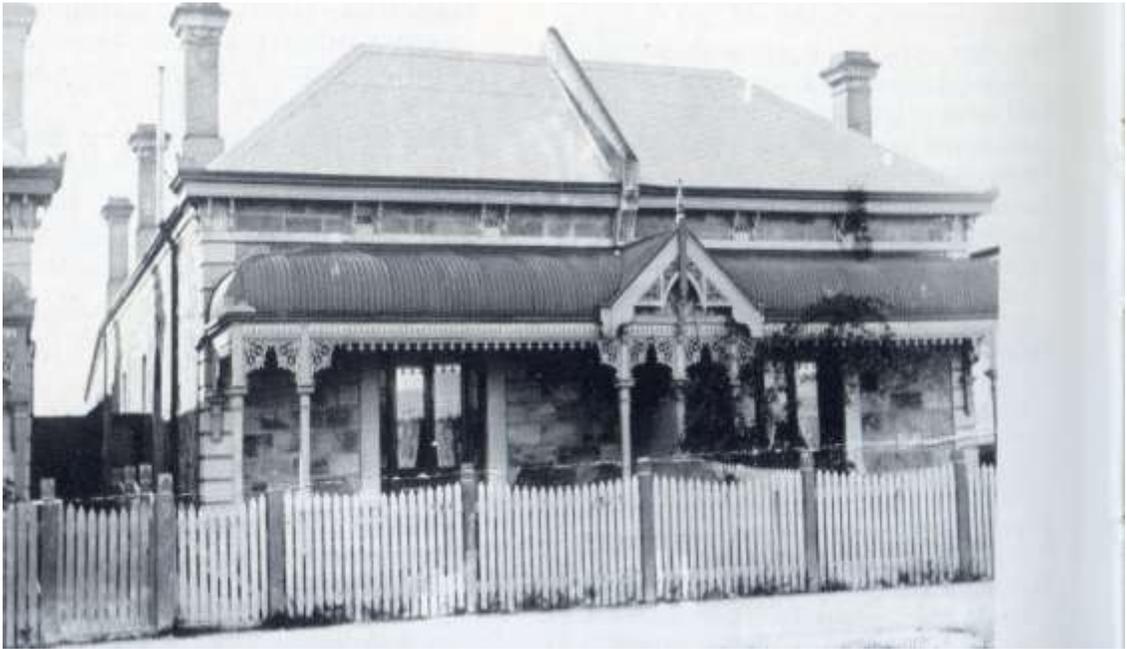
Ware Chambers in King William Street



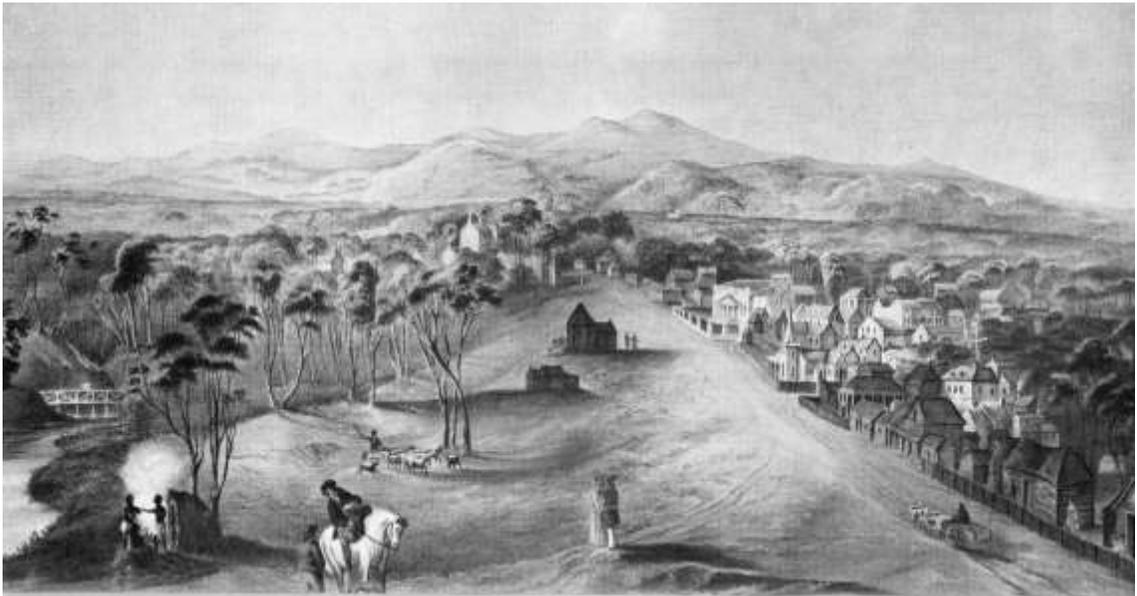
Old AMP building in King William Street



SA Police officers near the old barracks in Kintore Avenue



McKinnon Parade near Mann Terrace

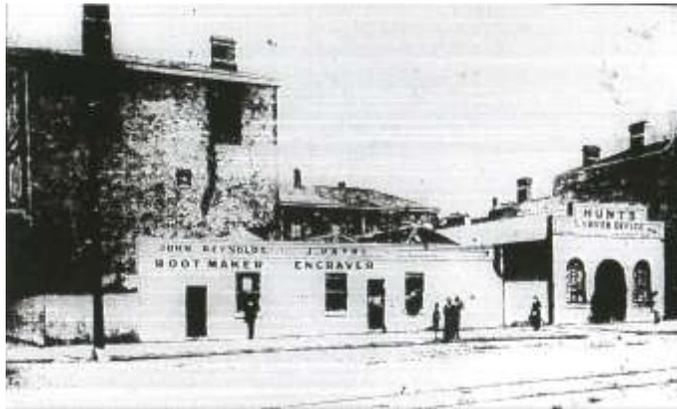


North Terrace – circa 1840



Native girls going to Trinity Church - 1846

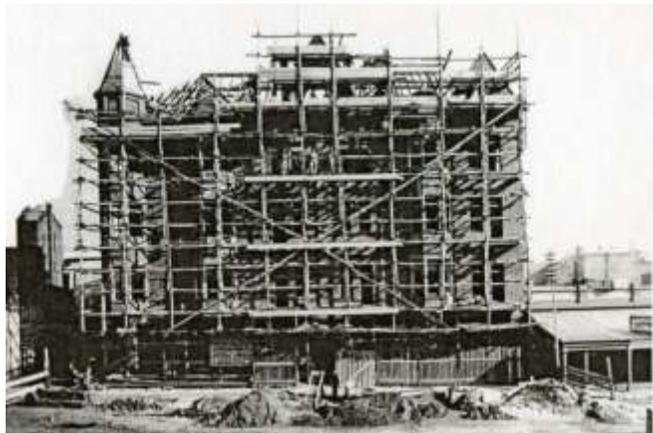
W.A. Cawthorne – Mitchell Library



1893 site of modern-day Westpac Bank



Pirie Street Methodist Church and Manse



Construction of Ruthven Mansions – circa 1910



The intersection of King William and Rundle Streets - circa 1907



Charles Birks Store in Rundle Street – circa 1878



Rundle Street East – circa 1885



Testing headlights in Sir Lewis Cohen Avenue in the 1950s



South Terrace railway station



Tam O'Shanter Place - 1917



Statue in Victoria Square



Morialta Chambers in the north-west corner of Victoria Square



Corner of Wakefield and Freeman (now Gawler Place) Streets