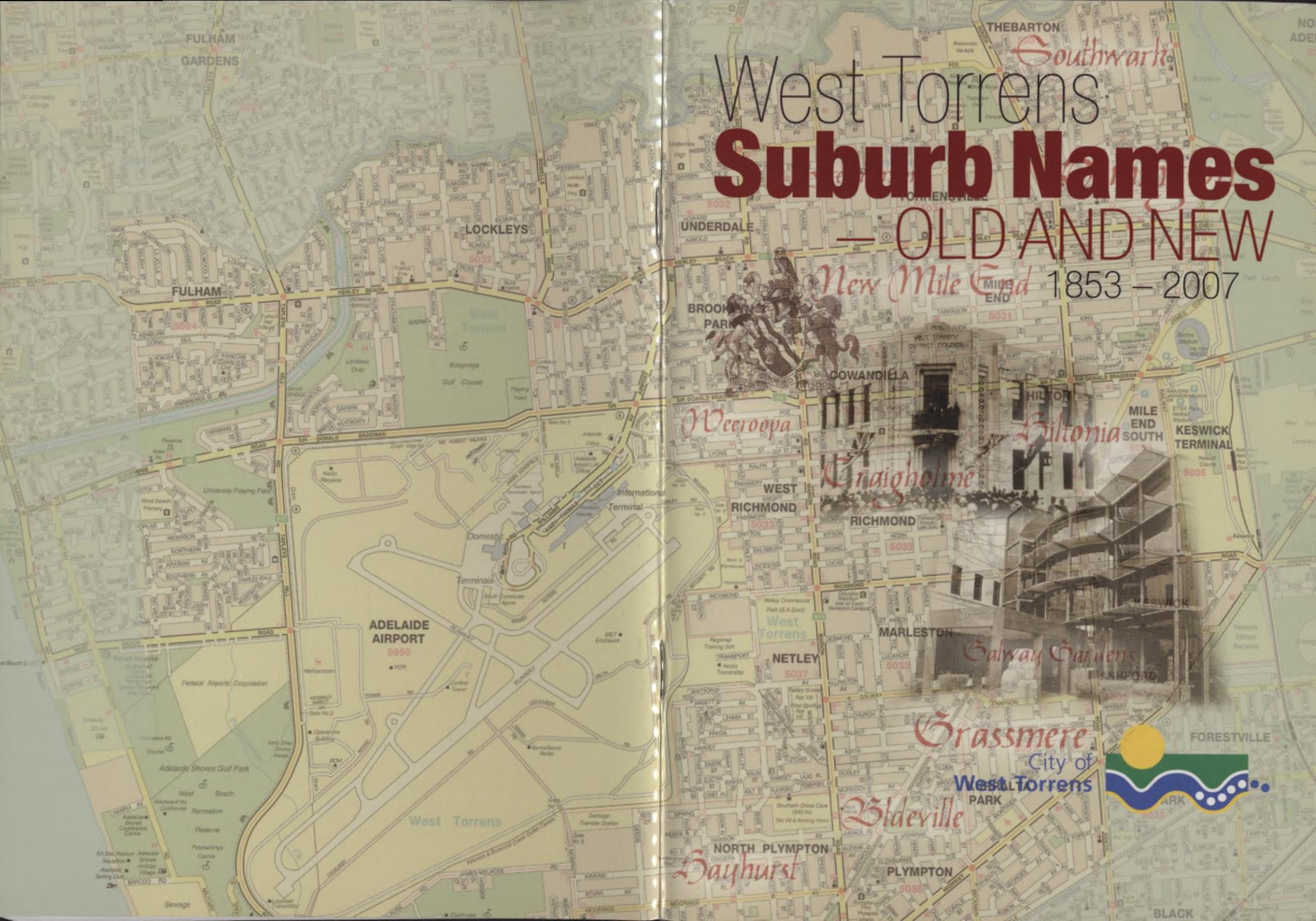


# West Torrens Suburb Names — OLD AND NEW

*New Mile End* 1853 – 2007



*Southwark*

FULHAM  
GARDENS

LOCKLEYS

UNDERDALE

BROOKLYN  
PARK

COWANDILLA

HILTON

MILE  
END  
SOUTH

KESWICK  
TERMINAL

*Weeroopa*

*Enaigholme*

WEST  
RICHMOND

RICHMOND

ADELAIDE  
AIRPORT

NETLEY

MARLESTON

*Galway Gardens*

*Grassmere*

City of  
West Torrens  
PARK

*Bldeville*

NORTH  
PLYMPTON

PLYMPTON

*Dayhurst*



FORESTVILLE

BLACK



## Foreword by Mayor

Place names contain a wealth of meaning, growing out of the history and geography of an area, its legends, and a growing sense of the land itself.

The sharing of the experiences and stories helps to connect us and transmits from generation to generation a sense of place which helps people identify with their region and with each other.

I hope you find the history of each of these suburbs of West Torrens as interesting as I did, and I look forward to a similar project being undertaken on local street names.

On behalf of the Council, I congratulate and thank each and every member of the West Torrens History and Heritage Network for their great effort and the enormous amount of research time put into this project over the past two years. I believe that the **'West Torrens Suburb Names, old and new'** to be a most valuable piece of knowledge, not only for present readers but equally for future generations.

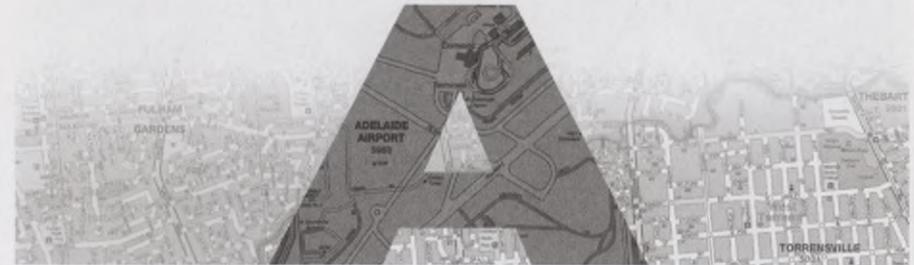
## Acknowledgement

Members of the History and Heritage Societies Network  
West Torrens Historical Society  
Police Historical Society  
Cummins Society  
Civil-aviation Historical Society/ West Torrens Railway Signal/Telegraph/ Aviation Museum/ History Council of South Australia  
Thebarton Historical Society Inc  
Immanuel College Historical Society  
Adelaide Gaol  
West Torrens Camera Club  
West Torrens Council

Compiled by John Andrewartha and Geoffrey Grainger based on information from "Hammings Place Names of South Australia" and West Torrens Historical Society Inc files.

Hon. John Trainer, Mayor  
City of West Torrens  
2007

## SUBURBS:

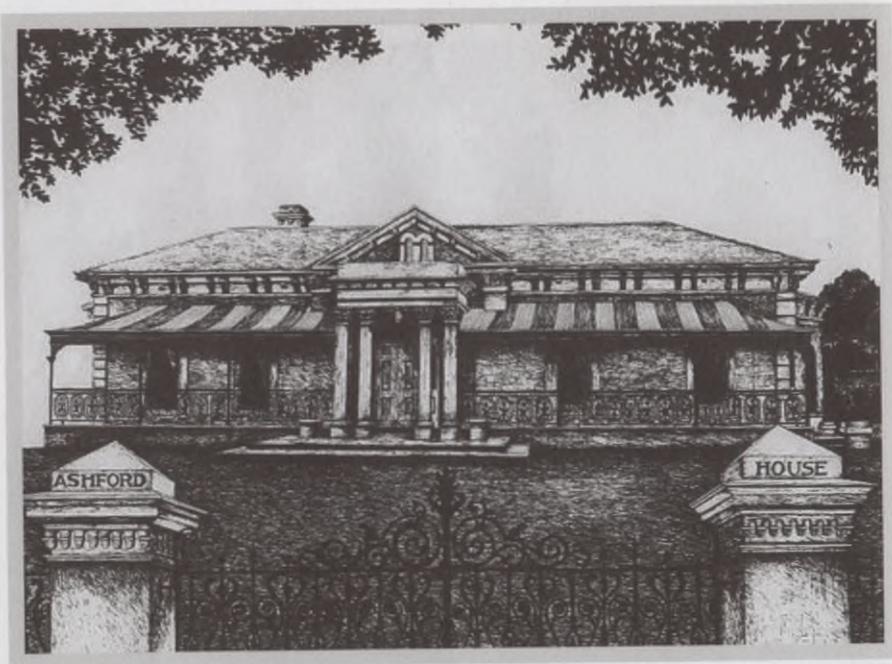


## ADELAIDE AIRPORT

Officially a suburb with the Post Code 5950 - formerly allocated Post Code 5000 (as for the City of Adelaide). The airport was transformed from sand hills and swampy land on which were small farms and dairies and commenced operations on 16 February 1955.

## ASHFORD

Dr. Charles George Everard arrived in South Australia in 'The Africaine' in November 1836, and in July 1838 took up land he called 'Ashford' apparently because he once had a medical practice at Ashford in Kent, England. Charles John Everard, Dr. Everard's grandson, subdivided a portion of the property in 1909 and named this new suburb Ashford. Further subdivision occurred until eventually the suburb encompassed Everard Avenue, Day Avenue (now closed), Anzac Highway and South Road. The Everard homestead is now part of the Ashford House School complex. Brownhill Creek runs through the suburb.



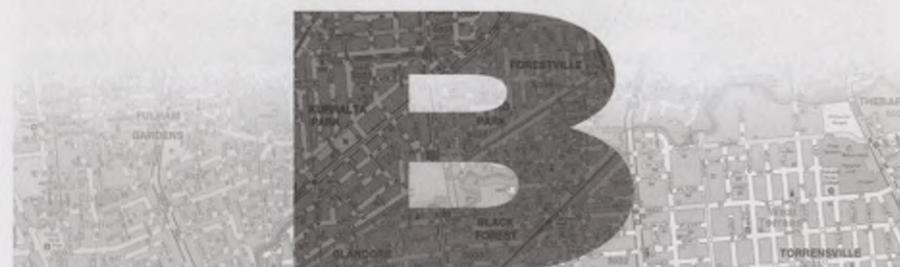
*Ashford House – Ashford*

## ASHFORD SOUTH

A small section of Ashford, Part Section 45, bounded by Anzac Highway, South Road, Charles Street (now Herbert Street), Farnham Road, and including Tyson Street and Waltham Street.

*Note: Anzac Highway was gazetted on 6 November 1924 - until then it was known as Bay Road.*

## SUBURBS:



## BAYVILLE

A small subdivision by J.W. Cole, architect and surveyor, was recorded in The Register of 17 November 1849 (page 2) as 'Bayville the healthful, on the Bay Road, nearly opposite Dr. Everard's - laid out as a village 1 mile and a quarter from parklands etc.' According to record 5297 in Saunders' Architectural Index, Bayville was in the West Torrens local government area.

### REFERENCES:

THE REGISTER, 17 NOVEMBER 1849, PAGE 2  
SAUNDERS' ARCHITECTURAL INDEX, RECORD 5297 (UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE).

## BERYL

An advertisement in The Register of 9 June 1880 (page 8b) announces the sale by James N. Blyth of 17 allotments in the 'Township of Beryl' on Part Section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, at Plympton adjoining the Halfway Hotel (now Highway Inn) on the Bay Road (now Anzac Highway).

### REFERENCE:

THE REGISTER, 9 JUNE 1880, PAGE 8B

## BIDEVILLE

Now part of Plympton, this was a 1912 subdivision by T.C. Barnes of a portion of Section 88, Hundred of Adelaide. Its name honours the lessee of the land, Henry James Bide. A number of Lands Titles Office documents incorrectly refer to James Henry Bide, an error perpetuated in Geoffrey Manning's book, *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*. Henry James Bide informed the L.T.O. of his correct name on several occasions - e.g. on CT 984/142, application no. 616423. Bideville had a frontage to the north side of Bay Road (Anzac Highway) from today's Gray Street to James Street, to Henry Street then to Long Street. The subdivision extended north for about five building blocks.

## BISMARCK

Now part of Brooklyn Park, this 1903 subdivision of Part Section 99, 160 and others of the Hundred of Adelaide was never officially recognised. It was thought to be located in what later became Weeroopa (q.v.) - situated between Marion Road, and Morphett Road, Burbridge Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), and Lyons Road.

## BLACK FOREST

'The Village of Black Forest' was created when William Peacock cut up Section 87, Hundred of Adelaide in 1850 into allotments of 2 acres each. In 1882 there was a further subdivision of this Section by W.M. Hardy, C. Winnecke, H.T. Melville and F.E.H.W. Krichauff forming the 'Township of Black Forest'. The South Terrace to Glenelg railway cuts through the Section, and the land north of the railway line rests within the West Torrens Council area. The name 'Black Forest' was given to this thickly wooded area by the early settlers who travelled through it on the Adelaide to Holdfast Bay road. It is said to have been a haven for robbers and undesirables. It has been suggested that peppermint gums (with dark trunks) were prevalent in this forest, along with the river gums which covered the low lying

areas and lined the Brownhill Creek. A fine remnant gum is preserved in Farnham Road, Ashford. This original subdivision of Black Forest (from Wheaton Road to the tramline) is now part of Plympton. A later subdivision of part Section 43 bounded by Everard Terrace, First, and Third Avenues, and the tramline is now part of Forestville. The present day suburb of Black Forest is in the Unley Council area.



Forest Inn - Black Forest

## BROOKLYN PARK

The suburb is now bordered by Henley Beach Road, May Terrace, Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Clifford Street, Keswick Creek Drain (Lyons Street) and Marion Road. Incorporated within this area were several former suburbs - see Brooklyn Park Extension, Meldreth Park, Bismarck, Bullington, Welwyn, Weeroopa and Garfield. The name Brooklyn Park was first used in the subdivision by Edward Lipsett and

Oscar Gorger in 1881- part of Sections 99, 161-2 and 2062, Hundred of Adelaide. It has been suggested that the name may have related to Brooklyn in USA. However, recent research has revealed that one of Lipsett's sons was named Beecher Brooklyn and Lipsett also used other family names (Clifford, Gertrude and Lipsett) as street names in the subdivision. Oscar and Gorger were also street names, Gorger later being renamed Lewis.

### **BROOKLYN PARK EXTENSION**

A later subdivision, which extended Brooklyn Park to the west. It encompassed Henley Beach Road, Gertrude Street, Elston Street, Morphett Road (May Terrace) and Lipsett Terrace. It is now part of Brooklyn Park. Lockleys Primary School was situated in Brooklyn Park Extension but has always been known as Lockleys School.

### **BULLINGTON**

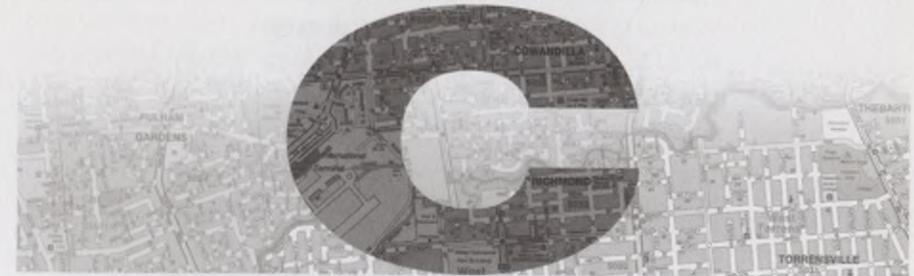
Herbert Bulling subdivided a portion of Section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1911. The suburb consisted of 24 building blocks on both sides of Lysle Street and is now part of Brooklyn Park. The best CT references for Bullington are 720/57 and 957/19; DP 992.

### **BYNGVILLE**

The Register of 15 November 1882 describes the township as adjoining Hayhurst. No further information has come to light, however as the suburb of Bideville (q.v.) later adjoined Hayhurst there would have been some confusion with the similarity of the two names.

REFERENCE:  
THE REGISTER, 15 NOVEMBER 1882

### SUBURBS:



### **CAMDEN / CAMPDEN**

There has never been an officially recognised suburb by this name although the railway station on the North Terrace to Glenelg railway (now the route of the West Side Bikeway) was known by the single name of 'Campden' until 1916. After this year the spelling 'Camden' was used. Camden is the name of a London suburb.

### **CAMDEN PARK**

A subdivision of Part Sections 109 and 136, Hundred of Adelaide, was laid out by Fannie E. Aitchison in 1911. It was bounded by Morphett Road, Stonehouse Avenue and the former railway line (Creslin Terrace). It now extends through the former Campden Park Estate. The current, rather complicated, boundaries are Morphett Road, Mooringe Avenue, Streeters Road, Whelan Avenue, Stonehouse Avenue, Paget Street to the Adelaide/Glenelg tramline.

*See also Campden Gardens.*

### **CAMPDEN ESTATE**

A former extension of the Camden Park subdivision to include Morphett Road, Albert Avenue, William Street (now Capper Street) and Stonehouse Avenue. Now part of Camden Park.

## CAMPDEN GARDENS / CAMDEN GARDENS

Michael Leo Whelan, licensed victualler of Adelaide, and Martin Alphonse Whelan, horse trainer of Plympton, created the Campden Gardens subdivision on approximately 17.6 hectares (44 acres) of Part Sections 152 and 2037, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1925. The subdivision, which quickly became known as Camden Gardens (see Register Street Guide 1929), originally contained 187 allotments. It was extended later in 1925 when the Adelaide Development Company Pty. Ltd. of Pirie Street Adelaide, subdivided a further 3.6 hectares (9 acres) in the area into about forty allotments. Campden Gardens was incorporated into Camden Park in the 1930's. See CTs 1231/22; 1361/126; 1389/82, and D.P. 3325; and CTs 1395/76; 1400/3, and DP 3368.

### REFERENCE:

THE REGISTER STREET GUIDE: ADELAIDE AND SUBURBS, ADELAIDE: REGISTER NEWSPAPERS LTD, 1929.

## CHINGFORD

In 1839-40 Samuel Smart became the first owner of sections 106 and 2032, Hundred of Adelaide. The land, of a total of approximately 43.2 hectares (108 acres), was situated directly to the south of Thomas Hudson Beare's Netley property. Smart established a farm, Chingford, on the site; the farm apparently was named after a property with which Smart was earlier associated in county Essex.

By 1843 Chingford had under cultivation 8 acres of wheat, 8 acres of barley and 2 acres of oats, and possessed some livestock, including 14 cattle. Smart eventually sold Chingford in June 1851 to John Finnis, esquire, of Adelaide, for £500.

### REFERENCE:

GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE (CARRINGTON STREET) RECORDS, 1843 LAND RETURN RECORDS, AND P. DONOVAN, BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE SEA ... (ADELAIDE, 1986), p. 22.

## COWANDILLA / COWANDILLAH

A subdivision of Section 92, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1840 by Edwin C Gwynne. The name is said to derive from the Aboriginal word 'kaunenna-dlla' - 'the locality of the waters', which related to the Glenelg district. The suburb boundaries are Marion Road, Hounslow Avenue, Brooker Terrace and the Keswick Creek drain. The spelling 'Cowandillah' was used in the late 1800s and then again in street directories in the mid-1950s. However, the official spelling has always been 'Cowandilla'. A small detached area off Marion Road and including Ross Street and Keith Street was known as 'Cowandillah' and is now part of Torrensville.

## CRAIGHOLME

Now part of Richmond. Howard Alison Shierlaw laid out Part Section 95, Hundred of Adelaide, as a residential suburb in 1917. It is thought the name may derive from his father, Joseph Craig Shierlaw. The small suburb comprised allotments on both sides of Craig Street west from Brooker Terrace.

## CUMMINS

Listed as a suburb in early South Australian directories, it does not seem to have been officially adopted. The historic former home of the Morphett family in Sheoak Avenue, Novar Gardens, is named 'Cummins' and the area surrounding the property was also known as Cummins in the early days.



*Cummins House  
- Novar Gardens*

## SUBURBS:



### ELLENVILLE

Now part of Richmond. A subdivision of Part Section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, was laid out by John Chambers in 1879 adjacent to the Richmond Station on the North Terrace to Glenelg Railway line. Its boundaries were Fleet Street, East Terrace (now South Road), South Terrace (now Richmond Road) and Bond Street. The auctioneer stated 'at Ellenville, sickness will be unknown'!

### FREMANTON / FREEMANTON

Both forms of spelling used. A subdivision of Section 95, Hundred of Adelaide, by Henry Jackson, (a chemist in Kapunda), in 1909. The original Methodist Church on Henley Beach Road, (between Clifford Street, and West Street), was known as New Thebarton until 1910, when it became Torrensville. A new church was built in Hayward Avenue in 1919 and although this locality was officially Fremanton, the church retained the name Torrensville Methodist Church. It would seem the latter name was favoured locally, although The Adelaide and suburban street guide shows 'Freemanton' encompassing Hardys Road, Ashley Street, almost to West Street (Section 95 boundary) and Henley Beach Road. The most relevant CTs for Henry Jackson's Freemanton subdivision are 767/183, 780/8, and especially, 806/30; DP 1730.

#### REFERENCE:

10 THE ADELAIDE AND SUBURBAN STREET GUIDE, 1ST EDN, ADELAIDE: WK THOMAS & Co, 1922.

### FULHAM

John White was the first settler in this district known as 'The Reedbeds' in 1836. He built his home 'Fulham Farm' on the site now occupied by 'The Oaks' Retirement Village. He was born in the suburb of Fulham, London. William White (John's son) established the suburb of Fulham in 1877 on Part Section 433, Hundred of Adelaide. The horse tramway from Adelaide, which was expected to bring development to the district, was then under consideration, opening in 1883. The name is said to derive from the Anglo-Saxon 'fullen-hame' - 'habitat of water fowl'. The northern boundary of the suburb follows the former outlet of the River Torrens - hence Riverside Drive. At high river this branch of the Torrens eventually flowed into the Port River.

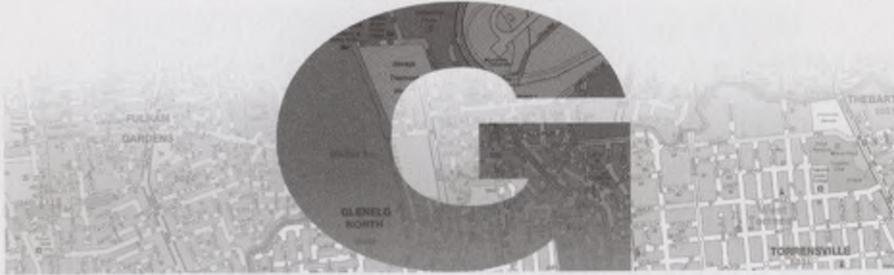


*Fulham School –  
Tapleys Hill Road  
Fulham*

### FULHAM PARK / FULHAM PARK ESTATE

After the death in 1935 of his father Sir Sidney Kidman, Walter S. Kidman in 1939 subdivided part of the Fulham Park Stud (in section 192 Hundred of Adelaide) for residential purposes. Strathmore Avenue was one of the first streets in the Fulham Park subdivision. Kidman continued to subdivide parts of the Fulham Park Stud throughout the 1940's and 1950's. Fulham Park became a part of Lockleys in the late 1950's. CT 1721/138, DP 3986; and CT 1721/139, 1726/80, DP 3992.

## SUBURBS:



### **GALWAY GARDENS / GALWAY GARDEN SUBURB**

Town Planner Charles C. Reade designed this garden suburb based on those established by British town planners. In a change from the normal grid layout Reade's design had winding tree-lined streets, irregularly shaped blocks and central reserves. Subdivision of Part Section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, by the State Bank of SA took place in 1921. Evidence of the original Reade layout can still be found in the Peake Gardens recreation grounds, and the winding streets, Major Avenue and Anstey Crescent. It is now part of Marleston. Sir Henry Galway was a former SA governor.

### **GARFIELD**

A subdivision containing 376 allotments of Section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, announced in October 1882. It was proposed that a horse tramway from Adelaide via Hilton would be extended through the subdivision to a depot within the suburb. It has been suggested that the name may derive from James A. Garfield, a former US president who was assassinated in 1881 (a portrait of the President with the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes was displayed in the advertisements). The subdivision extended from East Terrace (Marion Road) to West Terrace (Section boundary - now part of Airport),

Lipsett Terrace to Section Boundary in south. Street names were Garfield Parade (an extension of Cowandilla Road), Collins, Buik, Jervois, Marion and MacGeorge streets. It later became known as Weeroopa and is now part of Brooklyn Park.

### **GLANDORE**

Subdivision of Section 53, Hundred of Adelaide, by John Lewis, Joseph H. Morgan, Benjamin Morgan, John O'Dea, William L. Cumming and Mary Fox in 1883. The name is believed to come from County Cork, Ireland, where the O'Dea family lived. Only the area bounded by Anzac Highway, South Road, Glengyle Terrace (Tramway) and Beckman Street is within the West Torrens Council boundary. The old Forest Inn was situated on the south-western corner of South Road and Anzac Highway in Glandore.

### **GLANDORE WEST**

Portion of Glandore, Section 53, Hundred of Adelaide, and included Edward Street (now Ruthven Avenue) to Albion Avenue and Railway Terrace (now Glengyle Terrace), Stanley Street (now Barclay Street) to Albion Avenue, Beckman Street and Anzac Highway.

#### REFERENCE:

THE REGISTER STREET GUIDE: ADELAIDE AND SUBURBS, ADELAIDE: REGISTER NEWSPAPERS LTD, 1929.

### **GLANDORE WEST EXTENSION**

Another portion of Glandore, Section 53, Hundred of Adelaide, included Wellington Street, Albion Avenue, Edward Avenue (now Ruthven Avenue) and Anzac Highway.

#### REFERENCE:

THE REGISTER STREET GUIDE: ADELAIDE AND SUBURBS, ADELAIDE: REGISTER NEWSPAPERS LTD, 1929.

## **GLENBANK**

A subdivision of Section 186/7, Hundred of Adelaide, by Frank Smith, F.W.W. Ellis, J. T. Brown, H. Naylor and Isabel Roberts in 1929. Now part of Adelaide Airport and a small portion of Glenelg North.

## **GLENELG NORTH**

The name 'Glenelg' for the district first appeared in print in the Proclamation on 28 December 1836. George Stevenson (secretary to Governor Hindmarsh) wrote that it was he who suggested to Hindmarsh that 'the beautiful plains' on which the tents were pitched take the name of Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies. A section of this suburb lies within the West Torrens Council boundaries. The Sturt Creek forms the western and southern boundaries, while Warren Avenue, James Melrose Drive, Harvey Terrace, Bonython Avenue and Pine Avenue make up the northern and eastern.

## **GLENGOWAN ESTATE**

A subdivision of Part Section 161, Hundred of Adelaide, in October 1920, comprising 76 allotments. Situated opposite the site proposed for the Lockleys Memorial Hall. Lewis Street, Lipsett Terrace, Glengowan Avenue (perpetuating the former name) and Henley Beach Road were the boundaries. Now part of Brooklyn Park.

## **GOLFLANDS**

Golflands Reserve in Mattner Avenue, Glenelg North, and Golflands Terrace preserve the name of this former suburb, which was laid out in 1922 by C. Sandison and was named because of the nearby Glenelg Golf Course. Now part of Glenelg North. The first Glenelg golf course, sometimes referred to as the 'Old Gum Tree Golf Links', existed in the area from 1894 until the first world war. This first course was the temporary home of the Royal Adelaide Golf Club

between 1896 and 1905. Golfers travelled from Adelaide on the Holdfast Bay ('North Terrace') line, disembarking at the McDonalds railway station near Alison Street, St. Leonards.

### REFERENCES:

- A. BERTRAM COX, LINKS WITH A PAST - A HISTORY OF GOLF AT GLENELG, GLENELG NORTH: PAGEL BOOKS FOR GLENELG GOLF CLUB, 1987, pp. 7, 12, 16.  
M. CUDMORE, THE ROYAL ADELAIDE GOLF CLUB 1882-1982, SEATON: ROYAL ADELAIDE GOLF CLUB, 1992.

## **GRASSMERE**

A subdivision in 1899 of Part Section 52, Hundred of Adelaide, by William Francis Everard, which was his 'Marshfield Estate'. A further subdivision occurred in 1923. The name appears in the Westmoreland district, England but with one 's'. Boundaries were Daly Street, Cross Street, Basnett Street, South Road, Anzac Highway and Grassmere Street (a later street name which perpetuates the old nomenclature). Station Street, which referred to the nearby Kurralta Park railway station on the North Terrace to Glenelg line, has become McArthur Street.

## **GRAYMORE**

A subdivision of Part Section 185, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1926 lying between the Patawalonga Creek and Military Road. Land formerly owned by W.H. Gray who resided at 'Frogmore' - hence Graymore. Now part of Glenelg North. After 1855 this area became part of the Glenelg and then Holdfast Bay Council area.

## **GREY**

A one acre piece of land, Part Section 2030, Hundred of Adelaide, was sold by W.J. Sayers in 1863 to E.M. Bagot and others 'for the purposes of a jockey club' which served the adjacent Thebarton Racecourse. In 1914 the then owner of the section, Alexander Poynton (1853-1935) - a land agent, gave the name Grey to the subdivision. Poynton was also a Member of the House of

Representatives for the South Australian seat of Grey in 1903 - 1922. Grey was situated in what later became West Hilton and now Mile End. It fronted Hounslow Avenue and Rankine Road. Grey Street perpetuates the suburb name.

## GROVENE

This subdivision was first known as Morphetville Park. The name was changed to Grovene in September 1927. The original Morphetville Park subdivision, of 25 allotments, was created on part section 153, Hundred of Noarlunga – between the Bay Road and the Glenelg to Adelaide railway (the “south line”) – in July 1913, by John Miller of Brighton, farmer. This general area was formerly part of the District Council of Marion, but was ceded to West Torrens District Council in January 1903. The area was in turn annexed from West Torrens, and added to the Corporation of Glenelg in October 1932. Grovene was incorporated into Glenelg East in the early 1950s.

### REFERENCE:

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 15 JANUARY 1903, p.74; 22 SEPTEMBER 1927, p.712; 13 OCTOBER 1932, p.742; CERTIFICATE OF TITLE (CT) 963/45, DEPOSITED PLAN (DP) NO. 2100 AT LANDS TITLES OFFICE, GRENFELL STREET.

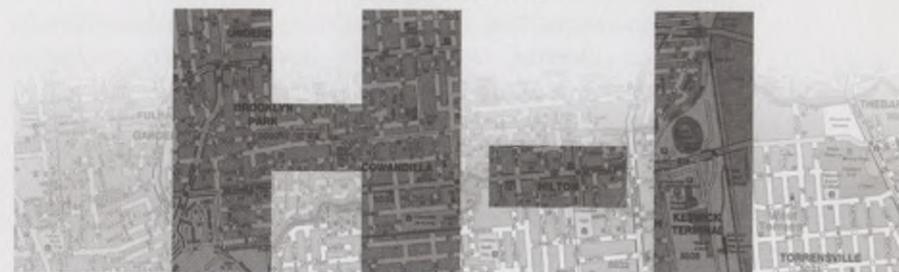
## GROSVENOR PARK

John Murdoch subdivided this Part of Section 2033, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1923. It is now included in Plympton. According to Rodney Cockburn's book, *What's in a name?*, the name was the result of a competition, judged by the then Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Sir Lewis Cohen. It included Murdoch Avenue, Dudley Avenue, Edward Street, Birdwood Terrace and fronting Martin Avenue (now Marion Road). A further sale occurred on 19 March 1927 when 44 sites were auctioned. The suburb name did not survive into the 1940s.

### REFERENCE:

RODNEY COCKBURN, *WHAT'S IN A NAME?: NOMENCLATURE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: AUTHORITATIVE DERIVATIONS OF SOME 4000 HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PLACENAMES*, GLEN OSMOND: FERGUSON PUBLICATIONS, 1984.

## SUBURBS:



## HAYHURST

William Harper Formby subdivided Part Section 88, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1876. Streets included were Long Street, Chapel Street, Ashmore Avenue (now part of Plympton School), Glenburnie Terrace, Manfred Street, Owen Street, Marion Road and Anzac Highway. It later embraced Bideville and Kurralta Park Extension, which were part of Section 2033.

## HEIDELBERG

A subdivision of portion of Section 145, Hundred of Adelaide, 'with a frontage to the Torrens, near Moore Farm on the Reedbeds'. Mention of this 'Township of Heidelberg' appears in an advertisement in *The Register* of 13 November 1865 (page 4c).

### REFERENCE:

THE REGISTER, 13 NOVEMBER 1865, PAGE 4C

## HELMSDALE

This 114 allotment subdivision was laid out on part section 182, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Williamina and Charlotte Isabella Sandison, spinsters of Glenelg, in 1911. (Date of survey – March

1911, date of Certificate of Title – June 1911). This area was also between the Bay Road and the south line. The name has origins in county Sutherland, Scotland, the home of Sandison family ancestors.

In February 1912 the area encompassing Helmsdale was annexed from the District Council of West Torrens to the municipality of Glenelg. Helmsdale is today part of Glenelg East.

REFERENCE:

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 15 FEBRUARY 1912, p.261; CT 874/160; DP NO. 1875. G.H. MANNING, MANNING'S PLACE NAMES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (ADELAIDE 1990), p.146.

### **HEMINGTON**

A small subdivision of Section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, now part of Thebarton. Laid out by John Hemingway (c.1816 - 1881), butcher of Thebarton. He was an active member of the West Torrens District Council and a captain in the South Australian Cavalry. The boundaries were Beans Road (now Dew Street) Kintore Street, Pearson Street and George Street.

### **HEMINGTON WEST**

A further subdivision to the west of Hemington, now part of Thebarton, extending from Pearson Street to Taylors Road (now South Road) with George and Kintore Streets the northern and southern boundaries respectively.

### **HENLEY BEACH**

The town of Henley Beach was laid out in the 1870s. The area to the south of the official township was known generally as South Henley Beach. This land was within the boundaries of the District Council of West Torrens. The area was later included in the West Torrens District Council ward of Seaview. (The remainder of Henley Beach was within the area of the Woodville District Council.)

In 1915, Henley and Grange residents lobbied the state government for the creation of a municipality of Henley and Grange. Despite the objections of the West Torrens and Woodville District Councils, south Henley Beach was annexed from the area of West Torrens Council, land to the north was severed from the District Council of Woodville, and the new corporation came into existence at the end of 1915.

REFERENCE:

DONOVAN, OP.CIT, P.181, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 1 APRIL 1915, P.882R; 13 MAY 1915, P.1178R; AND 2 DECEMBER 1915, P.1519L.

### **HENLEY PARK**

A further subdivision of Section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, now included in Thebarton. Walter Reynell (1846 - 1919) and Charles A. Reinecke (1851 - 1918) in offering 132 allotments for sale on August 22, 1885 stated that '(It) adjoins the land on which the new handsome Thebarton Town Hall is now being erected'. Streets included were Taylors Road (now South Road) Walter Street, Randolph Street, Dove Street, Beans Road (now Dew Street), Neville Road, Livingstone Street, Ross Street, August Street and District Road (now George Street).

### **HILTON**

Matthew Davenport Hill received the land grant of Section 49, Hundred of Adelaide, and the village of Hilton (or 'Hillton' as it was sometimes spelled) and his attorney, George Milner Stephen, around 1849, laid it out. Donald McLean is said to have planted the first wheat crop in South Australia in this area (on Section 50). A plaque near the south-west corner of Richmond Road and South Road commemorates this event.

A further subdivision occurred on November 29, 1911 involving 20 allotments bounded by Rowland Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), Milner Road and Davenport Terrace. It also included Kingscote Avenue, which survives as Ruddock Avenue. Advertising for the

subdivision said: 'Only a quarter of an hour's walk from West Terrace, along which the electric trams constantly run, and which, in the near future, will probably be running along the Hilton Road. The Government is erecting an Overway Bridge on the Hilton Road, for the convenience of public traffic, which is bound to increase to a very great extent...Hilton is a beautiful and healthy locality'.

### **HILTON BLOCKS**

*See Richmond Blocks*

### **HILTON ESTATE**

A small subdivision fronting Fisher Terrace (now South Road) with Davenport Terrace on the north and incorporating portion of Frederick and Albert Streets.

*Hilton Hotel*



### **HILTONIA**

A subdivision of Section 4, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1911 by the South Australian Company it is now part of Mile End. Adjacent to the Hilton Railway Station, the boundaries were Hilton Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), Fisher Terrace (now South Road) and the North Terrace to Glenelg Railway and incorporating Rosslyn Street and William Street.

### **HILTON PARK**

A subdivision of Block 11 'The Best Suburb for Working Men's Homes'. Allotments on both sides of Verran Avenue (opposite Caldicott's Store), from Rowland Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive) to Davenport Road (now Terrace). 'Immediately west of Mile End Goods Sheds, J.S. Bagshaw & Sons, Ltd., and others - Regular Bus Service - Eight Minutes from Electric Car'.

### **HILTONVILLE**

This one is a bit of a mystery. Hiltonville is mentioned in passing in the Sands and McDougall directories of 1920-29 (e.g. 1928, p.384, below main heading). However I can find no reference to a subdivision of this name in the Subdivisions Book at the Lands Titles Office, various early street directories, or the PlaceNames Online: South Australian State Gazetteer website. It may be that the Hiltonville subdivision was planned but never came to fruition.

#### **REFERENCE:**

SANDS & MCDUGALL'S SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORY : WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED BOOTHBY'S SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORY, ADELAIDE : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SANDS & MCDUGALL, 1920-1929.

### **HORNCASTLE**

A subdivision fronting Anzac Highway, between Maple Avenue and Leader Street, Part Section 442, Hundred of Adelaide (Unley Council area), now part of Forestville. The State Bank laid it out in 1921. Governor Weigall was the Horncastle representative in the House of Commons.

## SUBURBS:



### KESWICK

Subdivision into 504 allotments, of Section 45, Hundred of Adelaide, on 21 October 1882 by Charles John Everard. It was said that it was an 'Extremely healthy position. Beautiful refreshing sea breezes continually sweep across the locality'. The suburb extended from Nottingham Avenue (now Richmond Road) in the north, to South Road in the west; Everard Avenue in the south and Keswick Avenue (now Anzac Highway) in the west. English place names for the streets are evident in Surrey, Farnham, Chatham, Kent, Ashford, Croydon, Marlow, Eton and Hampton roads. In Rodney Cockburn's book, *What's in a name?*, he states that 'it was named after the Cumberland Keswick, where Southey, the poet, died after having lived there for 39 years'.

#### REFERENCE:

RODNEY COCKBURN, *WHAT'S IN A NAME?: NOMENCLATURE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: AUTHORITY DERIVATIONS OF SOME 4000 HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PLACENAMES*, GLEN OSMOND: FERGUSON PUBLICATIONS, 1984.

### KESWICK TERMINAL

The Geographic Names Board approved this name in 1986. It denotes the site of the Interstate Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick, and is officially classified as a suburb (postcode 5035).

### KURRALTA

A subdivision of Section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1894 by Henry Aldridge. It is now part of Marleston.

### KURRALTA PARK

The first recorded mention of a subdivision in this locality was in SA Register 25 August 1849 (page 1), when 3 to 4 acres of Section 52, Hundred of Adelaide, was offered for sale by J. W. Cole, agent 'on Black Forest Rd'. A further subdivision was laid out on Part Sections 52 and 93, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1918 by Henry Allchurch. Portion of this land was once owned by Dr. William Wyatt who became Protector of Aborigines and later City Coroner, Magistrate and Inspector of Schools in South Australia. His home at Burnside was called 'Kurralta' meaning 'on the hill'. The advertisement for the subdivision states 'that the proprietors have determined to establish a modern garden suburb ... In order to carry this into effect they have laid out the estate with wide roads and spacious garden plots ... The Glenelg railway runs through the estate and arrangements are being made for a stopping place on the land'. The Kurralta Park railway station opened in 1925. Rodney Cockburn, in his book, *What's in a name?*, states 'it was intended to call the suburb Galway Park after Governor Galway (Lord Gowrie) (sic.), but this was vetoed due to duplication'.

*Note: Sir Henry Lionel Galway, the one-time governor of South Australia, never became "Lord Gowrie". Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven (1872-1955) was governor of South Australia in 1928-34 and governor-general of Australia in 1935-45. In 1935 he was created Baron Gowrie.*

#### REFERENCES:

SA REGISTER, 25 AUGUST 1849, PAGE 1  
RODNEY COCKBURN, *WHAT'S IN A NAME?: NOMENCLATURE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: AUTHORITY DERIVATIONS OF SOME 4000 HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PLACENAMES*, GLEN OSMOND: FERGUSON PUBLICATIONS, 1984.

### **KURRALTA PARK EXTENSION**

Kurralta Park Extension was created in two parts. In July 1925 John Thomas Lees and James Wheaton Jackman, estate agents of Adelaide, laid out 67 allotments on part sections 88 and 2033 Hundred of Adelaide, immediately to the south of Kurralta Park. A month later William Henry Baldock (1859-1941), dairyman of Plympton, laid out 52 allotments on an adjoining portion of part section 2033. Both areas carried the name Kurralta Park Extension. The subdivision included Brook Avenue and Tilden and Durant Streets. On street maps and in directories Kurralta Park was usually included as part of Plympton. See CTs 1387/119, 120 and 1382/190, and DPs 3290 and 3320.

*Note: The dates given above are those of the relevant Certificates of Title.*

### **LEACKLY**

According to an 1866 gazetteer Leackly was 'a small agricultural village, lying 1 1/2 miles east of Fulham to the west of Adelaide and in the district known as the Reedbeds. Hay is largely grown in the neighbourhood'. This description would put the area near today's Lockleys.

### **LOCKLEYS / LOCKLEYS ESTATE**

The name Lockleys has derivations in Hertford, England. The Lockleys Estate was named by James Fisher, a son of Sir James Hurtle Fisher, the first Colonial Commissioner. The Fisher homestead stood near White Avenue, north of Henley Beach Road. The Fisher family racing stables were built in this locality. The rich alluvial soils of the suburb led to the establishment of numerous market gardens. A post office was established on a corner of Torrens Avenue/Henley Beach Road and a police station operated on a corner of Malurus Avenue and Henley Beach Road. The Lockleys Soldiers Memorial Hall and adjoining Mellor Park Reserve were the centre of community activities.

### **SUBURBS:**



### **MARLESTON**

A subdivision of Part of Section 145, Hundred of Adelaide. John Marles owned the land when he subdivided it in 1879. See also Galway Gardens. There is a Marleston in Berkshire, England.

### **MARSHFIELD**

W.F. Everard subdivided Part of Sections 52 and 53, Hundred of Adelaide, and put them up for sale as 'Marshfield Estate' and advertised the sale in The Register of 13 March 1899 (page 8c). A later subdivision of Section 52, Hundred of Adelaide, took place in 1923. The name was given by the Everard's to their farm established around 1855 after a town in Gloucestershire, England. It is now part of Kurralta Park.

REFERENCE:  
THE REGISTER, 13 MARCH 1899, PAGE 8C

### **MELDRETH PARK**

A subdivision of Part Section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, by Arthur and Frances Sophia Walker in 1912. It fronted Henley Beach Road and included Thanet Street, Whaddon Road and Lysle Street. The best CT references for Meldreth Park are 720/58 and 1026/149; DP 2030.

## MELLOR PARK

Now part of Lockleys. A subdivision by John White Mellor of Part Sections 144 and 162, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1920. It consisted of land on both sides of Malurus Avenue and was later extended to include streets carrying the scientific names of birds - Myzantha, Grallina and Anthus Streets. In 1930 it merged into Lockleys.

## MILE END

A suburb laid out on Section 2B, Hundred of Adelaide, by the South Australian Company around 1860, as the 'Town of Mile End'. The town is situated approximately 'one mile' from the centre of Adelaide. Construction of the Adelaide to Nairne railway began in 1879, but the Mile End station was not included until a suburban service to Mitcham began in 1898. The original Mile End was in Britain, one mile east of the Aldgate pump on the edge of the City of London. A further subdivision occurred on 26 January 1884. This included Hughes Street to Gladstone Road from Railway Terrace to Fisher Terrace (now South Road). The suburb was bounded by Henley Beach Road, Fisher Terrace (South Road), Hilton Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive) and the Holdfast Bay railway line (Railway Terrace). It now extends further west to include what was formerly the Thebarton Racecourse.

## MILE END ESTATE

A small subdivision of what is now Mile End bounded by Hilton Road (now Sir Donald Bradman Drive), Fisher Terrace (now South Road) and Ballara Street, and incorporating Daringa Street and a portion of Claremont Street.



## MILE END SOUTH

The Land Tax Office Deposited Plans dated 1912 (DPs 1993, 1994) and 1913 (DPs 2163, 2185) contained details of a new subdivision which would straddle sections 4 and 5, south of the existing section 3 suburb of Mile End. The subdivision, laid out by the London-based South Australian Company, included Scotland Road, London Road, Manchester Street and Birmingham Street. However, no name was formally given to the subdivision. When referring to this general area from 1913 the Sands and McDougall directories, probably for reasons of clarity, called it 'Mile End South' - a name also applied to the area in street directories as early as 1922. The name was thus reinforced through common usage. It was not until 1944 that the State's nomenclature committee formally approved the name Mile End South for this part of West Torrens.

*Hardy's Winery  
on Henley  
Beach Road*

## **MOLESWORTH**

Described in The Register of 4 February 1856 (page 4a) as 'The Town of Molesworth', at the junction of the two main roads (South Road and Bay Road - now Anzac Highway) at the Forest Inn. The Forest Inn stood on the southwestern corner of South Road and Anzac Highway in what is now Glandore.

REFERENCE:  
THE REGISTER, 4 FEBRUARY 1856, PAGE 4A

## **MORNINGTON**

A subdivision of Part Section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, by R. Thompson. It was situated on Anzac Highway between Maynard Road and Mornington Avenue (which perpetuates the suburb) and including Elizabeth Avenue. It was a re-subdivision of Moseleyville.

## **MORNINGTON NORTH**

On the northern side of Anzac Highway opposite Mornington including Williams Avenue, Pistolier Street and Zither Street. In 1924 Eric Stewart Paterson, estate agent of Adelaide, subdivided a 5.6 hectare (14 acre) portion of section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, which he named Mornington North. The subdivision was north of the Bay Road; the 1920 subdivision of Mornington was directly to the south of the Bay Road. See CT 1324/88 and DP 3106 at the Lands Titles Office and Land Services Group. Later in 1924 the Mornington North subdivision was extended slightly by Edward Williams, horse trainer of Plympton - CT 1359/67 and DP 3209.

## **MORPHETTVILLE**

Sir John Morphett laid out the first township in 1872 and Sir Thomas Elder laid out a later subdivision in 1882 (The Register, 25 October 1882). The Morphett Arms Hotel was situated within its boundaries on the southeast corner of Bay Road (now Anzac Highway) and Morphett Road. The 1882 sale included land west of Brighton Rd

(now Morphett Road) and set out a Margaret Street, which did not eventuate. Jeanie Street and Mabel Terrace are the only streets to survive the section between the Glenelg Railway and Bay Road (now Anzac Highway). Constance Street is now Lindsay Street and Joanna Street has disappeared. On the northern side of Bay Road what is now Morphett Road was in 1882 known as Erlstone Terrace. At the same time (1882) the suburb of Morphettville North was offered for sale. As an incentive occupiers of houses costing 300 pounds and upwards would be granted free passes for one year's travel on both Glenelg railway lines!

See also 1883 subdivision of part sections 109, 135 and 136 by Sir Thomas Elder (see CT 416/238, 239, and DP 1268).

REFERENCE:  
THE REGISTER, 25 OCTOBER 1882

## **MORPHETTVILLE NORTH**

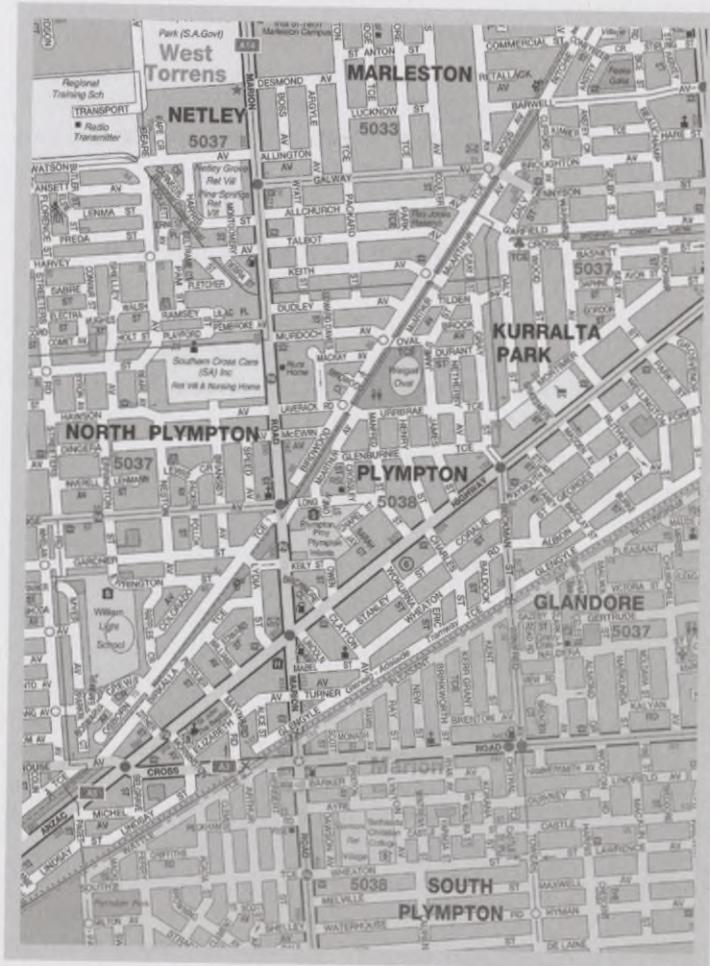
A subdivision fronting Morphett Road, Part Section 152, Hundred of Adelaide, included Alice and Liddon Streets. This subdivision was not successful.

## **MORPHETTVILLE PARK**

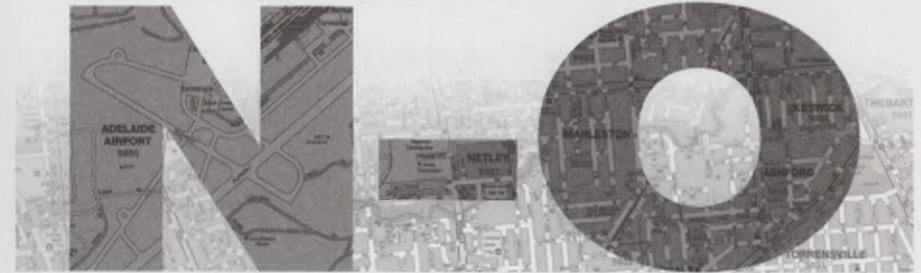
Situated west of the Morphettville Railway Station on the Adelaide to Glenelg line (in Holdfast Bay Council area). The suburb was laid out in May 1912 on part Section 151, Hundred of Adelaide, incorporating Sturt Street (now Grove Street), Railway Terrace (now Dunbar Terrace) to section boundary west of Elizabeth Street (now Keen Street). The name was later used in a subdivision of Section 153, Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1913 which later became Grovене and is now included in Glenelg East. When 'station' names were given to tram stops in 1929 the name Grovене was bestowed on Stop 12. The Helmsdale railway station was nearby.

## MOSELEYVILLE

A subdivision of Part Section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1879 by Henry Jackson Moseley. It is now part of Plympton. It was situated on the south-west corner of Bay Road (now Anzac Highway) and Marion Road and incorporated Maynard Road, Elizabeth Street, Alice Road (now Street) and Railway Terrace (now Glengyle Terrace). See also Mornington.



## SUBURBS:



## NETLEY / NETLEY ESTATE

Named after 'Netley Abbey' in Hampshire, where Thomas H. Beare was born. He purchased section 101, Hundred of Adelaide. The suburb of Netley Estate was laid out on sections 101, 106, 156 & 2032, Hundred of Adelaide, by Herbert White Hughes in 1913. Beare Avenue now perpetuates the name of the early landowner, although it was originally known as Bews Road when the area was subdivided. Today Netley extends from Richmond Road to Pembroke and Playford Avenues, Holt Street and Comet Avenue, and from Marion Road to the Adelaide Airport boundary.

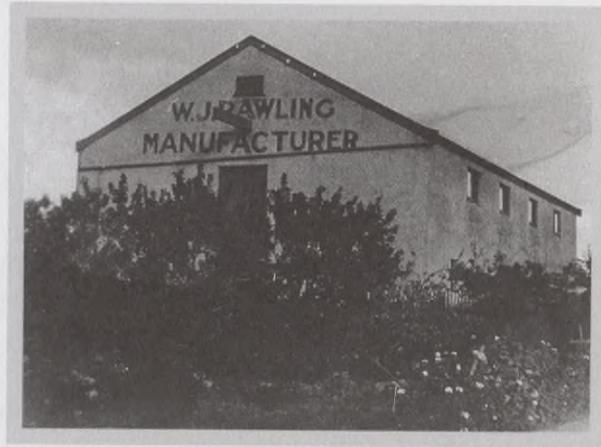
## NETLEY GARDENS

In 1925 this was proposed as the new name for the Netley Estate. However, for unknown reasons the nomenclature committee rejected the name change.

## NEW MILE END

Advertised in The Register of 23 September 1865 (page 4a) as being 'adjacent to the Thebarton Racecourse being the section known as Craigs'. It extended from Rankine Road to Marion Road, and from Henley Beach Road to the Section 98 boundary between Ross Street and Torrens Street.

REFERENCE:  
THE REGISTER, 23 SEPTEMBER 1865, PAGE 4A



*W.J. Rawling  
factory, Rawlings  
Ave New Mile  
End*

## NEW THEBARTON

A subdivision of Section 94, Hundred of Adelaide, created in two parts. The first was in 1877 when Walter Reynell and Alexander MacGeorge of Adelaide, gentlemen, offered for sale 205 allotments on approximately 14 hectares (35 acres) laid out as New Thebarton. CT 266/49; DP 618. The second part came in 1878 when the above gentlemen offered a further one hundred allotments over approximately 8.8 hectares (22 acres) in the same section. CT 290/135; DP 713. The suburb extended from Henley Beach Road to the River Torrens initially, with East Street forming the eastern boundary and West Street the western. At a later stage the northern part of the subdivision (north from Ashley Street) was called New Thebarton Extension (see below).

## NEW THEBARTON EXTENSION

Initially an extension of the New Thebarton subdivision north of Ashley Street in 1879 by Messrs. Reynell and MacGeorge. See CT 323/193 and DP 857. The south/north running streets were extended with changed street names. West Street became Hutchinson Street, Clifford Street became Minchin Street, Jervois Street became Bellingham Street and East Street became Tolley Street. Meyer Street and Ashwin Parade were unchanged and a further east/west street north of Ashwin Parade between Hutchinson and Minchin Streets was called Bank Street. (This northern part of the extension did not eventuate). New Thebarton Extension was extended further in 1881. The individuals involved were Gavin Forest Gardner and Henry Dunkin O'Halloran, land agents, and Rodolph Wilhelm Emil Henning, auctioneer, all of Adelaide. See CT 419/15 and DP 1059. See also DP 1341 for yet another extension.

## NORTH PLYMPTON

A subdivision of Part Sections 107, 108, 88 and 154, Hundred of Adelaide. At various times some of the area has been known as Plympton, Plympton North and North Plympton. Today the North Plympton suburb lies on both sides of Marion Road and includes 'The Pines' the former property of John Martin of the famous department store. 'The Pines' is now Southern Cross Homes.

## NORTH RICHMOND

Subdivisions of part sections 94 and 95, Hundred of Adelaide. The suburb extended from Richmond Road to Lane Street and from Brooker Terrace to Cowandillah (Cowandilla) Road (now Marion Road). Now part of Richmond.



*Kandahar – Marion Road North Plympton*

*Novar Gardens Railway Station*



## **NOVAR GARDENS**

First known as 'Morphettville' when laid out by the State Bank of South Australia on Part Section 152, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1921. The name was changed to Novar Gardens to honour Viscount Novar, who as Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson was Governor General of Australia. (He visited the site of the proposed new subdivision for returned servicemen's homes at Morphettville on 20 September 1919). A meeting of trustees of the State Bank decided two days later to name the subdivision in his honour. Munro-Ferguson requested that the area be called 'Novar' since this was the name of the Monro-Ferguson family's estate in Ross county, Scotland. (Novar House still exists). Novar was also the name by which Munro-Ferguson was best known in the Scottish highlands. The trustees of the State Bank readily agreed to the request (see report in *The Advertiser*, 23 September 1919, p.6; *The Register*, 23 September 1919, p.4). The name was not formally approved until 1921, when the suburb's design had passed through the various stages of planning and survey. Shortly after Munro-Ferguson left the office of governor-general in October 1920 he became Viscount Novar of Raith. The land was originally part of John Morphett's 'Cummins Estate'. In 1842 he built his home, which he called 'Cummins' which was said to be the name of the Devonshire Village where his mother was born. When laid out, the suburb was known as the Novar Garden Suburb, and was designed by South Australia's town planning pioneer, Charles C. Reade along similar lines to those of Walter Burley Griffin in Canberra, and approved by West Torrens Council in March 1920. When Munro-Ferguson personally inspected the site, he was 'pleased with its picturesque nature'. A railway station was opened on the North Terrace to Glenelg line and given the name Novar Gardens. The area of the original subdivision is now part of Glenelg North in the Holdfast Bay Council area. Today's Novar Gardens extends along Morphett Road to James Melrose Drive. Immanuel College, the Camden Recreation Reserve and the Glenelg Golf Course now occupy large tracts of the suburb.

### REFERENCES:

THE ADVERTISER, 23 SEPTEMBER 1919, PAGE 6  
THE REGISTER, 23 SEPTEMBER 1919, PAGE 4

## SUBURBS:



### PENRHYN

A subdivision of Part Section 102, Hundred of Adelaide, in what is now West Richmond, by William Bernard, the Assistant Crown Solicitor on 30 September 1874. The name comes from Cornwall, England. The boundaries were Ralph Street, Marion Road, Passmore Street and included Trennery Street, Knight Street and Morley Street. It has been part of West Richmond since 1925.

### PLYMPTON

There has been some conjecture regarding the naming of this suburb. The most likely one is that Henry Mooringe Boswarva gave the name to the original village after his native town of Plympton in Devonshire, England. This village is situated on the River Plym. But Rodney Cockburn in his book, *What's in a name?*, suggests that the name was given by John Crews, who in fact did not hold land in the area until 1849, when he took up a lease on Part Section 104, Hundred of Adelaide, where the Highway Inn Hotel (formerly Halfway Inn) now stands. Boswarva, however, subdivided Section 108, Hundred of Adelaide, between Marion Road and Whelan Avenue - Streeters Road, in association with John Bentham Neales in 1838, according to a report in the *The South Australian* newspaper of October 20, 1838. Various areas of the district have

carried the name Plympton over the years, but currently the boundaries are, in the north, the former North Terrace to Glenelg railway line (Western Bikeway, McArthur Avenue), Gray Street and Beckman Street in the east, the Glenelg tramline in the south to Paget Street, Myer Avenue and Streeters Road in the west and then following Mooringe Avenue to Marion Road. In the early days, Plympton was the headquarters of the Adelaide Pony Racing Association. However the popularity of pony racing declined and in 1896 under the leadership of John Creswell, the Plympton Coursing Company was formed on the site, with greyhounds replacing ponies. Hence a 'plumpton' (coursing facility) was formed at Plympton - causing some confusion regarding the suburb name. Plympton was a railway station at the Marion Road crossing on the North Terrace to Glenelg railway line, and South Plympton was the station on the South Terrace to Glenelg line.

#### REFERENCES:

RODNEY COCKBURN, *WHAT'S IN A NAME?: NOMENCLATURE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: AUTHORITY DERIVATIONS OF SOME 4000 HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT PLACENAMES*, GLEN OSMOND: FERGUSON PUBLICATIONS, 1984.  
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER, 20 OCTOBER 1838



*Plympton  
Methodist Church  
1979 - Marion  
Road Plympton*

## PLYMPTON PARK

Situated between the Anzac Highway and the Glenelg train line and including Michel Street (now Avenue) and Lindsay Street. Initially a 1.5 hectare (3.75 acre) subdivision of part section 109 in 1924 by William Hampton Tasker of Norwood, licensed victualler, his wife Albertina, and Mary Ann Ellen Maiden, married woman of Torrensville. See CT 1336/97, and DP 3134. The subdivision was extended in 1925 by Wilkinson, Sando and Wyles, estate agents of Adelaide - CT 1386/38 and DP 3306.

## REEDBEDS

The name "Reedbeds" was generally applied to the swampy area in the western portion of West Torrens. However, there is a small amount of evidence to suggest the name was also applied to a specific village. When in 1853 a group of residents in the western districts of Adelaide petitioned the governor for the creation of a District Council in the area, their memorial began: "We, the undersigned rateable inhabitants of the villages of Thebarton, Hilton, Cowandillah, Richmond, Reed Beds, St Leonards, Plympton, and their adjoining lands, pray your Excellency to constitute this district into, and for the operation of, the District Councils Act." (South Australian Government Gazette, 9 June 1853, p. 377).

But where was this "village of Reed Beds"? The Cyclopaedia of South Australia (Vol.I, 1907, p.497) describes the District Council of West Torrens as containing "at least twenty townships. The oldest of the series is Fulham, formerly known as The Reedbeds ..."

This suggests that the area around John White's Fulham Farm may have been known for some time as the village of Reedbeds.

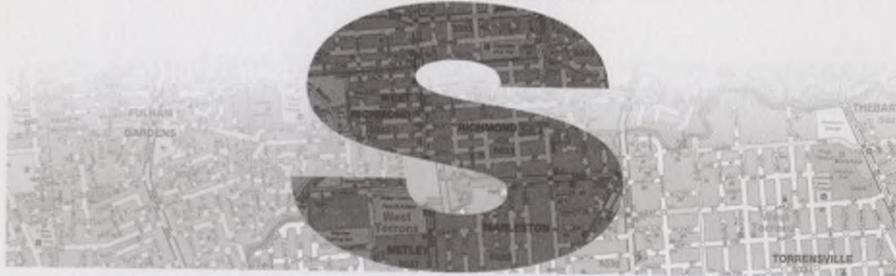
## RICHMOND

Charles Gooch applied the name to a farm in 1839. On 4 April 1839, Robert Fletcher Bradshaw obtained the land grant of Section 94, Hundred of Adelaide, and in 1842 he laid out portion of it in one-acre allotments, calling it 'The Village of Richmond'. The name originates in London, where it is a suburb, which adjoins Twickenham (see below).

## RICHMOND BLOCKS

A name generally given to the area set aside as 'Workingmen's Blocks', being Section 50, Hundred of Adelaide, and adjacent to the Richmond railway station. This area was also referred to as 'Hilton Workingmen's Blocks'.

## SUBURBS:



### **SANDRINGHAM**

An early suburb name in the Plympton area. The approximate boundaries were Hawson Avenue, Dingera Avenue, Raymond Avenue and Neston/Beare Avenues.

### **SAINT ALBANS**

The Register of 7 June 1856 (page 4g) advertises a 'portion of Mr Oscar Lines estate, frontages to the Reedbeds and main roads...laid out into 4 acre blocks, rich in soil and pure in water (and) intersected by two main roads'. Oscar John Lines was a farmer and publican, whose address was given as the Reedbeds. He arrived in Adelaide in 1837. The exact location of this suburb has not been ascertained, but the Reedbeds generally related to what is now the Fulham area and extending north towards Port Adelaide and east as far as what is now Lockleys.

REFERENCE:  
THE REGISTER, 7 JUNE 1856, PAGE 4G

### **SOUTH RICHMOND**

40 A subdivision of sections 90 and 2031, Hundred of Adelaide, bounded by Richmond Road, Grove Avenue, Galway Avenue and Marion Road. The first allotments were in Argyle Avenue, Allington Avenue and Sutton Terrace. Now part of Marlestone.

### **SOUTHWARK**

Laid out in 1881 by James Phillips, a doctor (hence Phillips Street), and George Crooks Shierlaw, a draper, on Part Section 1, Hundred of Adelaide. This section was granted to Colonel William Light on May 12, 1838. Light named his house 'Theberton', after Theberton Hall, near Ipswich Suffolk, the family home of his guardian George Doughty, a close friend of his father. It was situated in the vicinity of Cawthorne and Winwood streets (now part of South Australian Brewing Co. Ltd.) known for years as the Southwark Brewery. The horse tramway to Hindmarsh which commenced in 1880, passed along Hindmarsh Parkway (Shierlaw Terrace - now Port Road) along the eastern boundary of Southwark. Now part of Thebarton.

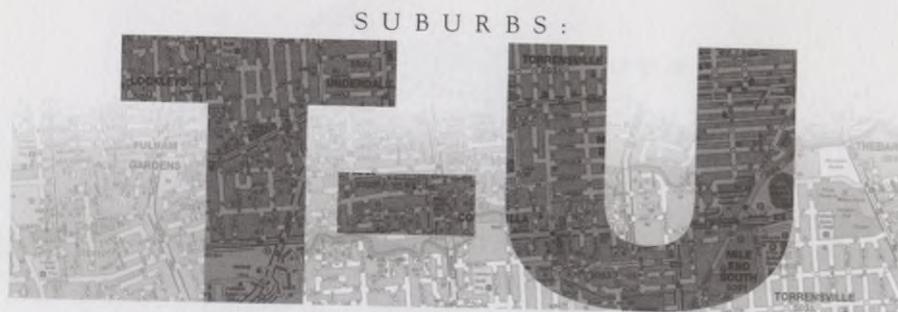
### **SPEIRSVILLE**

A subdivision of Part Section 87, Hundred of Adelaide, by Harry Watson, clerk of Plympton. Bounded by Marion Road, Bay Road (now Anzac Highway), the Glenelg tramline and Clayton Avenue and including Turner Avenue, Mabel Street and Evered Street (now Lincoln Avenue). Evered and Mabel Streets were part of an earlier Plympton subdivision (DP 2540 of 1917), while Turner Avenue was part of a 1921 subdivision (DP 2858).

### **ST LEONARDS**

This subdivision (originally known as Saint Leonards on the Sea) was created on section 184, Hundred of Noarlunga, by Edmund Isaac Stevens Trimmer, esquire, of North Adelaide in about 1846. The subdivision was included within the District Council of West Torrens when the council was created in July 1853. In April 1857, however, St Leonards was excised from West Torrens and included within the Town of Glenelg. The subdivision is now part of Glenelg North.

REFERENCE:  
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 7 JULY 1853, P.433; 9 APRIL 1857, P.308.



### THEBARTON

The first section of land surveyed outside Adelaide was Section 1, Hundred of Adelaide, which was granted to Colonel William Light on 12 May 1838. It is reported that Light subdivided this section into small allotments and named the subdivision Thebarton, after his own home, which he built in the area. Thebarton was also the family home of his guardian and friend of his father, George Doughty, of Suffolk. Today's spelling - Thebarton - is a result of a typographical error. Chapel Street, Port Road, Dew Street and Kintore Street bound this first subdivision. The suburb today includes the entire area from the River Torrens to Kintore Street and from Port Road to South Road.

### THEBARTON WEST

*See West Thebarton.*

### TORRENSFIELD

The Register of 6 July 1910 (page 11f) states that it is a subdivision 'close to Henley Beach Road and the electric tram, within 2? miles from the city, two-penny tram fare, most healthy locality...' Although exact locality is unknown it is now probably part of Mile End.



### TORRENSIDE

A small subdivision of Part Section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, by David Reid, a tanner, in 1878. Stirling Street, West Thebarton Road, Queen Street and Reid Street bound it. The nearby woollen mills used the name 'Torrenside'. Now part of Thebarton.

*Old Thebarton  
Town Hall 1885  
- corner Taylors  
Rd and George  
St Thebarton*

### TORRENSVILLE / TORRENSVILLE ESTATE

Once known as New Thebarton - it was re-christened and laid out in 1908 on Section 47, Hundred of Adelaide, by R.L. Parker and C.E., P.S. and W.F. Danby (Danby Street). A former co-owner of the land was Miss Frances Wainhouse (Wainhouse Street) however she died in 1907, before the subdivision was carried out (CTs 534/163 and 799/186; DP 1721). It was formally named Torrensville Estate, though it quickly became more generally known as Torrensville. Colonel Robert Torrens was Chairman of the South Australian Colonisation Commission, which superintended the founding of South Australia. Torrensville subsumed New Thebarton (s.94), New Thebarton Extension (s.94) and Freemanton (s.95). Decisions by the nomenclature committee in 1944-45 saw Torrensville formally extended to include portions of New Mile End, West Hilton and Underdale.

## TWICKENHAM

A subdivision of Part Section 103, Hundred of Adelaide, by Robert Smith Breeze in 1839. It takes its name from his native town in Middlesex, England. John Holman made a further subdivision in 1879. Now part of West Richmond.

## TWICKENHAM GARDENS

A subdivision including Salisbury Street, Leicester Street, Morley Street, Norwich Street and Dover Street. Now part of West Richmond. It first appeared in 1925 when Eleanor Kate Barker, spinster of Prospect, laid out 127 allotments in part section 103 Hundred of Adelaide. Twickenham Gardens subsumed the area that had been known as Twickenham. No residential subdivision had occurred in Twickenham. Twickenham Gardens formally became part of West Richmond in 1944 (see entry on West Richmond). CT 1463/175; DP 3601.

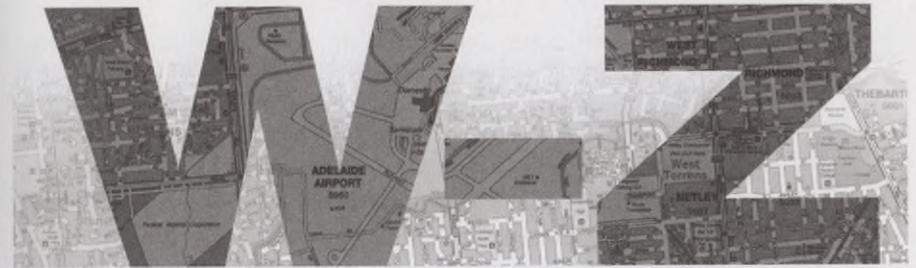
## UNDERDALE

John Symonds Williams subdivided Section 96, Hundred of Adelaide, around 1853. The land had been largely given over to vineyards from the 1840s. Hardy's, Normans and Holbrooks were early grape growers. The suburb originally extended from Hardys Road in the east to Holbrooks Road in the west and from Henley Beach Road in the south to the River Torrens. It has been suggested that the word 'Underdale' could allude to 'a dale under or near Adelaide'.

*Parry's Butcher shop in flood – Henley Beach Road Underdale*



## SUBURBS:



## WEEROOPA

An Aboriginal name for a crested parakeet. Formerly known as Bismarck. Portion of Section 99 and 160, Hundred of Adelaide, it was known as Weeroopa from 1918. The approximate boundaries were Marion Road, Burbridge Road, Morphett Road and Lyons Street. It became part of Brooklyn Park on 23 July 1942.

## WEEROOPA PARK

The PlaceNames Online: South Australian State Gazetteer web-site simply says the nomenclature committee approved this name in 1925. Rather than a new subdivision it may have been a re-naming of the existing Weeroopa subdivision. No other details regarding Weeroopa Park seem to be available.

### REFERENCE:

PLACE NAMES ONLINE: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE GAZETTEER WEB SITE -  
[WWW.PLACENAMES.SA.GOV.AU](http://WWW.PLACENAMES.SA.GOV.AU)

## WELWYN

An 1842 subdivision of Charles B Fisher's property east of his Lockleys Estate on Section 99, Hundred of Adelaide, which is now part of Brooklyn Park. It was the site of the 'Bonnie Owl Inn' which was located near Henley Beach Road just west of today's Marion Road. The name is believed to derive from welig - Old English for willow.

## **WEST ADELAIDE**

A subdivision of a large area of land, which had been used as the Thebarton Racecourse. Part of section 48, Hundred of Adelaide (DP 1285), auctioned on 7 October 1882. Names of horses who were Adelaide Cup winners were used in street names - Norma, Lurline, Cowra, Tarragon, Roebuck, Ebor (Robe backwards), Falcon and Darebin were the streets within the subdivision. Now part of Mile End. The original subdivision of section 48 was extended to section 49 in 1903. The individuals involved in the extension, over 1.9 hectares (4.7 acres), were James Day of Crafers, gentleman, Rosetta Ann Down of Clarence Park, widow, Eileen Tidswell of Goodwood, widow, and Harriet Ann Down of Adelaide, spinster. See CT 712/188 and DP 1632.

## **WEST BEACH**

Part of the estate of FJ and PJ Gray on Part Sections 227-228, Hundred of Adelaide, subdivided in 1929. Situated on the coastal sand hills, for many years its beach was lined with shacks.

## **WEST HILTON**

A subdivision of Part Section 2030, Hundred of Adelaide, in 1878 by Walter Reynell and Charles August Reinecke, agents of Adelaide, on approximately 8.2 hectares (20.5 acres). CTs 301/241 and 322/104; DP 769. The boundaries were Torrens Street, Neill Road, Marion Road and Rankine Road/Bagot Avenue. Some of the earlier street names have disappeared, namely, Turner Street (which did not eventuate, so it was given to a street further east), and Norman Street (now Wilton Terrace). Now part of Torrensville and Cowandilla.

## **WEST RICHMOND**

A subdivision of part of section 102 Hundred of Adelaide, in 1925 by Hubert Arthur Oliver Davis, land agent of Adelaide. See CT 1411/154 and DP 3425. In 1944 West Richmond was adopted as the new name for an area encompassing Penrhyn (Part Section 102) and Twickenham Gardens (section 103). West Richmond was later extended and other DPs issued - e.g. DP 4117 (1945) and DP 5205 (1953). The initial subdivision included Knight, Passmore and Britton Streets. The much larger suburb now encompasses the area from Ralph Street to Richmond Road and from Marion Road to the Adelaide Airport boundary.

## **WEST THEBARTON**

A subdivision of portion of Section 46, Hundred of Adelaide, to include an industrial area which once supported several tanneries and associated works. Taylors Road (now South Road) was the western boundary, with the River Torrens forming the northern extremity. Walter and Randolph Streets, Beans Road, West Thebarton Road and Queen Street were the other boundaries. A small part of the subdivision was also called Thebarton West. See also Torrenside. Now part of Thebarton.

## **WEST UNDERDALE**

A former suburb now incorporated in Underdale. Subdivided in 1909 on part section 97 Hundred of Adelaide, into thirty-five allotments by Beaumont Arnold Moulden and Bayfield Moulden, solicitors of Adelaide. CTs 813/99; DP 1752. The two gentlemen extended the subdivision in 1910 to a total of sixty-five allotments covering 20 hectares (50 acres). CT 844/180; DP 1825. The suburb extended from Holbrooks Road to Mellor Avenue and from Henley Beach Road to the River Torrens.

## WHITE PARK

A 1921 subdivision of Part Sections 219 and 2027 Hundred of Adelaide - land which had been owned by William White. Willingale Avenue and Strathmore Avenue formed the nucleus of this residential suburb, which extended to the Kooyonga Golf Course. Now part of Lockleys.

## WILFORD

A subdivision of Part Section 96, Hundred of Adelaide, which was advertised for sale in The Advertiser on 9 January 1926. Land fronting Stowards Road (now Ashley Street) and Hardys Road was offered for sale. No suburban development resulted at this time. Now part of Underdale. It was on the former site of the 'Wilford' vineyard established in 1855 by John Daykin Holbrook (d.1880). Holbrook had named the vineyard after his home village in Nottinghamshire U.K.

### REFERENCE:

THE ADVERTISER, 9 JANUARY 1926.

## WONGYARRA

Information on this subdivision is very sketchy. Wongyarra is mentioned in passing in Fullers maps of Adelaide metropolitan area, pp.6-8 (Index of Towns and Principal Subdivisions). This volume is available at State Records. It suggests that the subdivision or planned subdivision, was in the vicinity of what is now the Adelaide Airport. The PlaceNames Online: South Australian State Gazetteer web-site suggests more solidly that the nomenclature committee did not approve the name 'Wongyarra' and that 'Netley' was approved in lieu. (There is a locality with a hall known as Wongyarra situated between Wirrabara and Murray Town in the State's mid north).

### REFERENCES:

FULLERS MAPS PTY LTD, FULLERS MAPS OF ADELAIDE METROPOLITAN AREA, ADELAIDE: FULLERS MAPS PTY LTD, 1961.

PLACENAMES ONLINE: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE GAZETTEER WEBSITE -  
[WWW.PLACENAMES.SA.GOV.AU](http://WWW.PLACENAMES.SA.GOV.AU)

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