CITY OF SUBIACO

STREET NAMES

INDEX

CITY OF SUBIACO – STREET NAMES

Information about street names in this document was sourced by the Geographic Names Committee at the Department of Land Administration, practicum students from Curtin University and volunteer researchers at the City of Subiaco. The document covers former and existing streets within the City of Subiaco from information available in July 2016.

The assistance of all who contributed to this project is gratefully acknowledged.

Research into the origins of street names in the city is on-going. Evidenced information that can contribute to this work is welcome. It may be provided to the City's Coordinator Museum Services, who can be contacted on 08 9237 9227 or museum@subiaco.wa.gov.au

ABERDARE ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: First shown on surveyor George Rotton's map of Perth Common, now known as Subiaco and Shenton Park, in 1883.

It is likely that the road was named after Henry Bruce, First Baron of Aberdare (1815 to 1895). As a Liberal member of the United Kingdom's parliament, he represented Merthyr Tydfil from 1852 to 1868, then Renfrewshire from 1869 to 1873. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1862 to 1864 and was appointed Home Secretary by William Gladstone in 1868 - a position which he relinquished in 1873 when he became Lord President of the Council. Aberdare is an industrial town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, the main industry of which was once mining iron ore and coal.

ADA STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Ada Street is not listed in the Post Office Directories between 1893 and 1949.

No information is available on the origin of the name.

AGNEW WAY

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Garrick Agnew was a member of the Australian Olympic Swim Team in 1948.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 11 September 2000.

ALLORA AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: A variety of olive tree, some of which were planted within the Subi Centro.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 21 May 2001.

ALVAN STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: First listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898 as Alvin Street.

Alvan Street is located between Hay Street and Roberts Road, through Perth Suburban Lots 198 and 199. These lots were purchased by Catherine O'Reilly in 1885. O'Reilly arrived as a missionary in Fremantle on the ship *Elizabeth* on 7 January 1846. In 1897 Catherine O'Reilly was Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy in Victoria Square.

Alvin is an old English name, AELFWINE, Alf-elf and Wine=friend or from AEDELWINE, AEDEL=noble and WINE=friend. The names are pre-Norman but were revived in the nineteenth century as Alvin or Alvena. If the Catholic Church subdivided Lots 198 and 199, it may have selected this name as it was associated with England without religious connotations.

AMBROSE LANE

Location: SUBIACO. This laneway is in the St Thomas Square development, on the former Brightwater Care Group site.

Origin and History: This lane was named after Theodore Ambrose, an Honorary Medical Officer who served at the Home of Peace from 1907 to 1922.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 19 March 2003.

ARTHUR STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Arthur Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1901.

This street may have been named after Arthur Wright, Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works in 1889. It could also have been named after one of two Western Australian governors: Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, governor from 1855 to 1862, or Captain Sir Arthur Lawley, governor from 1901 to 1902.

ATKINSON ROAD

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Atkinson Road is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1913.

This road may have been named after Frederick Green Atkinson – a builder, contractor, carpenter, and resident of Subiaco during the first decade of the twentieth century. He was also a Subiaco councillor from 1903 to 1905. The road may also have been named after C. Atkinson, who was a resident of Subiaco during the same period and served as a Subiaco councillor from 1906 to 1908.

AUSTIN STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: This street is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1899.

Austin Street may have been named after Austin Bastow, an architect who served as a Subiaco Councillor from 1898 to 1899, and was twice Mayor of Subiaco, firstly between 1899 and 1901, and again in 1905 and 1906.

AUSTRALIA II DRIVE

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: This street is named after *Australia II*, the yacht that won the America's Cup race in 1983.

AXON STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The alignment of Axon Street, without a name, appears on a map of Perth Land and Agency Company from approximately 1890. Between 1901 and 1902 parts of it was called Stuart Street and Florence Avenue. It was named Axon Street from 1903.

It is likely that the street was named after Alfred Axon. Axon came from New South Wales and settled in Subiaco, where he established an estate agency. He lived on Broome Road (now known as Hay Street) with his wife Jane. Alfred Axon died in Subiaco in 1905 at the age of 49 years. His wife died in Subiaco in 1944 at the age of 86 years.

BAGOT ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: This road was first shown on surveyor George Rotton's map of Perth Common, now known as Subiaco and Shenton Park, in 1883.

It is likely that Bagot Road was named after Richard Bagot, Secretary to Governor Broome and Clerk of the Executive Council when the original Subiaco subdivision was approved in 1883. There is also some conjecture that the road may have been named after either Colonel Charles W. Bagot, Mining Registrar at Cue who subsequently lived at Belvedere Street, East Perth, or Edward Arthur Bagot, Minister of the Church of England who also lived at Belvedere Street. These options are less likely than Richard Bagot due to Governor Broome's role in approving the original Subiaco subdivision.

BARKER ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Barker Road first appears on George Rotton's map of Perth Common, now known as Subiaco and Shenton Park, in 1883.

Barker Road is named after Mary Anne Barker, who was the widow of General Barker and later married Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia. Broome was Governor of Western Australia from 1883 to 1889, when the original subdivision of Subiaco was approved.

BEDFORD AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Bedford Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905.

It is likely that the street was named after Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, Governor of Western Australia from 1903 to 1909. He was born in England in 1838 and was the son of a Vice Admiral. He joined the navy in 1852, served in the Crimean War, and reached the rank of Vice Admiral by 1897. During Bedford's time as Governor the Member for Subiaco, Henry Daglish, led the state's first Labor government in its brief term of office from 1904 to 1905. In 1907, Bedford presided when the Premier, Sir Newton James Moore, resigned over a rejection of legislation by the Legislative Council before reaching a compromise and returning to office.

BISHOP STREET

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Bishop Street first appears in the 1942 Post Office Directory.

It is likely that the street was named after Arthur F. Bishop JP, who was a Subiaco Councilor from 1939 to 1946.

BOWMAN STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Bowman Street first appears in the Post Office Directory in 1910.

The street may have been named after Charles Bowman, a resident of Subiaco, who lived on nearby Onslow Road in the same year. It could also have been named after David Bowman, a union official and politician in Queensland from 1869 to 1916. President of the Australian Labour Federation in 1893, Bowman was elected to the Queensland Legislative Assembly in 1904. He held this position until his death in 1916.

BRIGID ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: It is very likely that the road was named after Brigid Clancy, foundress of the Sisters of St. John of God. In 1895, eight sisters answered the call of Bishop Gibney to nurse the sick in Western Australia. Following their arrival in Perth in 1895, they became the first Sisters of St John of God. Initially, they worked at 227 Adelaide Terrace and later in the St John of God Hospital in Subiaco.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

BROADWAY

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: The street was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1913 in the Nedlands Park section.

The street was named Broadway due to its extraordinary width when constructed (by the standards of the time). The width was necessary to accommodate the extension of the tramline that already connected Perth with Subiaco. Following the construction of a new street between 1907 and 1909, the tramline was extended to connect Subiaco and the Nedlands foreshore.

BROWNE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: First appears in the Post Office Directory in 1907 as 'Brown Street'. According to the directories, the name change to 'Browne Street' occurred sometime after 1946.

As the initial name of this street was Brown, it may have been named after Maitland Brown. Brown was born in York, Western Australia and participated in Gregory's exploration of the area at Maitland, Fortescue and De Grey rivers. Between 1874 and 1886 he represented Geraldton in the Legislative Council, after which he served as resident Magistrate in Geraldton. It is more likely, however, that the street was named after Samuel Brown, who was a master baker with an address in Hay Street. According to the local government directory published in the Post Office Directory, Samuel Brown was a Subiaco councillor from 1899 to 1906. He died in Subiaco in 1923, aged 58 years.

BURLEY LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Runs east off Rokeby Road, north of Hay Street.

Origin and History: The laneway is named after Robert Allan and Frank Armstrong Burley, whose parents John and Elizabeth lived at 77 Rokeby Road, Subiaco. Both Robert and Frank served with the First Australian Imperial Force (AIF) during the First World War. Prior to their war service, Frank worked as a butcher and Robert as a clerk. Both brothers were killed in action just four days apart in July 1916 during the Battle of Pozieres. Frank was 24 years of age and Robert was 27. The brothers are memorialised at Villers-Bretonneux, France.

CAMPBELL STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Campbell Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905.

Campbell Street might have been named after Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, Chief Justice of Western Australia from 1883. The street may also have been named after Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, president of the Legislative Council from 1890 to 1892. Another possibility includes John L. Campbell, who was the engineer for Subiaco Municipality from 1897 to 1899 and lived in Perth Street (now known as Churchill Avenue) in 1898.

CAPORN STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Caporn Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1914 in the Nedlands Park section.

It is very likely that the road was named after James Good Caporn, a member of the Claremont Road Board from 1905 to 1910 and 1915 to 1919. Broadway was constructed during the first term of his membership and roads in the Subiaco Corridor adjoining it were likely to have been named after serving members of the Claremont Road Board.

CARDIGAN TERRACE

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Originally part of Hay Street, Cardigan Terrace first appears in the 1906 Post Office Directory.

It is likely named after James Thomas Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan. He was a Member of Parliament for Marlborough from 1818 to 1829, Member of Parliament for Fowey from 1830 to 1832, and a Member of Parliament for Northamptonshire from 1832 to 1837. In 1837 he inherited the earldom from his father. He purchased a commission in the army and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Hussars in 1836 and led the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War on 25 October 1854.

CARTER LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The lane was named after Don Carter, who played state football and was a Life Member of the Subiaco Football Club.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 September 2000.

CASHEL LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The lane was named after a town in the County of Tipperary in the southern area of Ireland. Cashel was the town of origin of many of the Sisters who came to Australia in 1885 as nurses to care for sick people at St John of God Hospital.

Chasel Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 2000.

CATHERINE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Catherine Street is first listed in the 1901 Post Office Directory.

It is likely that the street was named after Catherine O'Reilly, mother superior at the Convent of Mercy in Victoria Square from 1895 to 1899. O'Reilly was one of the twenty-eight missionaries who arrived at Fremantle by the ship Elizabeth on 7 January 1846. Catherine Street's alignment is on the boundary of Lots 196 and 197, so it is likely that the name was associated with a prominent member of the Catholic Church.

CENTRE STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: The origins of the name are not known.

The Geographic Names Committee approved the name Centre Street on 11 July 1986.

CENTRO AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: It was named after the estate 'Subiaco Centro', which was developed in the mid-1990s. It is an important tree lined street through Subiaco Centro from Railway Road to Harborne Street.

Centro Avenue was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 20 December 1998.

CHARLES STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: This street was first listed in the 1901 Post Office Directory.

Charles Street may have been named after Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor of Western Australia from 1848-1855.

CHESTER STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Chester Street first appears in the 1906 Post Office Directory.

It is likely named after James Chesters, a developer in Subiaco and owner of Perth Suburban Lots 249, 250, 251 and 252. Each lot was five acres, bounded by Hamersley, Townshend, Heytesbury and Rokeby Roads. Chesters served as a Subiaco councillor from 1905 to 1909, and Mayor between 1910 to 1912.

CHURCHILL AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: From 1901 to 1930, Churchill Avenue ran from Thomas Street to Olive Street and Perth Street continued on the other side of Olive Street through to Rokeby Road. In 1931, the two roads were 'connected' and named Churchill Avenue.

The avenue was probably named after Lord Randolph Churchill, a conservative statesman in England. He was elected to the Parliament in 1874, where he remained until 1885. In 1885 he was appointed Secretary of State for India and Chancellor of Exchequer in 1886. He was also leader of the House of Commons.

CLARE LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Clare is the name of an island and a county in the southwest area of Ireland. Some of the Sisters of St John of God came from Clare and the avenue's name commemorates this.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

CLARK STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Clark Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1925 in the Nedlands Park section.

It is likely that the street was named after J. Clark, a member of the Claremont Road Board from 1908 to 1910. A portion of this road was incorporated into the Municipality of Subiaco in 1907. In January 1912 the Subiaco Council decided that Clark Street - from Broadway to Crawley Park - was to be dedicated to the use of the public.

CLUBB AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: It is likely that the avenue was named after Wallace Clubb BA, a Member of the University of Western Australian Senate from 1930 to 1936.

Clubb Avenue was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

COBBLE LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: This name is indicative of the village theme that Subi Centro was developed around.

Cobble Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

COGHLAN ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Coghlan Road was first listed in the 1896 Post Office Directory.

The road was named after Lieutenant James Coghlan RN, officer in charge of Admiralty coast surveys of Western Australia from 1883 to 1887.

COLERAINE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Coleraine Street was first noted in the Post Office Directory in 1908.

It is likely that the street was named after Coleraine, a small town in Victoria on the Glenelg Highway, 350 kilometres west of Melbourne. A lot, or lots, encompassing what is now Coleraine Street may have been purchased by a person in or from Victoria who may have had a connection with the town of Coleraine and after subdividing the lot(s) named the street after the town. Coleraine is also a small town in Ireland in the County of Londonderry.

COMMERCIAL ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Commercial Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905. Prior to that year, it was known as Robinson Terrace.

The origin of the road's name is not known.

COOK STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Cook Street was first noted in the Post Office Directory in 1914 in the Nedlands Park section.

It is likely that the street was named after S. F. Cook, a member of the Claremont Road Board from 1907 to 1910. The portion of Cook Street east of Broadway was incorporated into the Municipality of Subiaco in 1907. At a Subiaco Council meeting in January 1912, the Subiaco Council decided that Cook Street from Fairway to Crawley Park was to be dedicated to the use of the public.

COOLGARDIE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Coolgardie Street was first noted in the Post Office Directory in 1897.

Spelled with a "G" for the "C", it was the Aboriginal name of the area where Bayley discovered gold in 1892. This is one of the street names commemorating the discovery of gold in Western Australia. The promise of gold drew many prospectors to Western Australia, and development in Subiaco reflected the discovery of the various goldfields including the Kimberley (1885), the Murchison (1889) and Coolgardie (1892).

COOPER STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Cooper Street was first noted in the Post Office Directory in 1914 in the Nedlands Park section.

It is likely that the street was named after a member of the Claremont Road Board. In 1907 a portion of this street was incorporated into the Municipality of Subiaco.

CORAL TREE AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Named after a coral tree planted in the Subi Centro development.

Coral Tree Avenue was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

COURT PLACE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The origin of the name is not known.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 9 September 1995.

COVENTRY LANE

Location: SUBIACO. The road is in the St Thomas Square development on the former Brightwater Care Group site.

Origin and History: The lane was named after Charles Coventry, an Honorary Medical Officer from 1903 to 1906 at the Home of Peace, which changed to the Brightwater Care Group in 1997.

Approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 19 March 2003.

CROSS STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Cross Street was first listed in the 1903 Post Office Directory.

It was likely named after Richard Assheton Cross, or First Viscount Cross. Born near Preston, Lancashire, Cross was a Conservative politician: member of the British Parliament for Preston from 1857 to 1862; for Lancashire South-West from 1868 to 1885; and for Newton from 1885 to 1886. He was Home Secretary in Disraeli's government from 1874 to 1880 and in Lord Salisbury's government from 1885 to 1886. He was elevated to the peerage in 1886 and was Secretary of State for India from 1886 to 1892, Chancellor in 1895 and Lord Privy Seal from 1895 to 1900.

CULLEN STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: First listed in the 1902 Post Office Directory.

Cullen Street may have been named after John Cullen, an early resident of Subiaco. In 1899 and 1900 the Post Office Directories list John Cullen's address as Madeline Street, Subiaco.

CUNNINGHAM TERRACE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Cunningham Terrace was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1928.

It is likely that the street was named after James Cunningham. Born in South Australia, Cunningham moved to the West Australian goldfields in approximately 1899. In 1914 he became full-time secretary of the Kalgoorlie and Boulder branch of the Goldfields Amalgamated Miners Union of Workers of Western Australia. On 7 July 1916, he was elected to the Legislative Council as Australian Labor Party Member (ALP) for the Division of North-East. On 13 January 1923, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as ALP Member for the Division of Kalgoorlie, a position which he held until 1936. He was Minister for Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supplies from 1927 to 1930. In 1937 Cunningham was elected to the Senate for the ALP, became deputy leader of the party in 1940 and was elected as President of the Senate in 1941.

CURRIE STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: It is likely that the street was named to commemorate Sir George Currie, Professor of Agriculture at the University of Western Australia (UWA) from 1939 to 1944, and full time Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1940 to 1952. It is possible but less likely that the street was named after Captain Mark Currie, who was Governor Stirling's Harbourmaster, and owner of Swan Location 87 on Matilda Bay.

Initial approval of the naming of Currie Street is not known, but general approval was granted on 11 July 1986.

CUTHBERT STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Cuthbert Street first appears in the 1903 Post Office Directory.

The street was most likely named after Sir Henry Cuthbert, a lawyer and politician in Victoria. It is possible that the purchaser of the land around present-day Cuthbert Street was from Victoria and selected the name Cuthbert for the subdivisional street.

DAKIN STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: It is likely that the street was named after zoologist William John Dakin. Dakin was appointed in 1912 to the chair of biology at the University of Western Australia and was President of the local Royal Society from 1913 to 1915.

Initial approval of the naming of Dakin Street is not known, but general approval was granted on 11 July 1986.

DARBON CRESCENT

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: It is likely that the street was named after Alfred Darbon, a Subiaco councillor from 1904 to 1905. In 1899 and 1900, he was resident in Mueller Road (now Roberts Road). In the 1904 Electoral Roll, Darbon is listed as a contractor living in Barker Road.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

DARBYSHIRE DRIVE

Location: SUBIACO. The road is in the St Thomas Square development on the former Brightwater Care Group site.

Origin and History: Darbyshire was an early Board Member of the Home of Peace, which changed to the Brightwater Care Group in 1997.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 19 March 2003.

DENIS STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Denis Street was first listed in the 1897 Post Office Directory.

The origin of its name is not known.

DERBY ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK, SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Derby Road was first listed in the 1901 Post Office Directory.

It is possible that the street was named after Edward Henry, Fifteenth Earl of Derby. He was the Chancellor of London University, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1852, the Secretary of the Colonies from 1858 to 1859, and 1882 to 1885. It is also possible that it was named after Arthur Frederic, Sixteenth Earl of Derby. He was Secretary to the Treasurer from 1877 to 1878, Secretary to the State of War from 1878 to 1880, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1885 to 1886 and Governor General of Canada from 1888 to 1893.

DOUGLAS AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Douglas Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1904.

It was possibly named after William Douglas, one of the four men who discovered gold in the Murchison in 1891.

DUBLIN CLOSE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Dublin is a town on the east coast of Ireland. Some of the Sisters of St John of God came from Dublin and this association is commemorated by the name of the street.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

DUKE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Duke Street was first listed in the 1905 Post Office Directory. As it is in close proximity of Coolgardie Street, the name may have connections with the eastern goldfields - In 1898, Honorary Mrs Candy floated in London three mines close to Broad Arrow: the Paddington, the Duke and the Gypsy Girl.

EAKINS LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The lane was named in honour of Peter Eakins, who was the Subiaco Football Club's first winner of the Tassie Medal in 1969. Eakins died in 1999.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 September 2000.

EDENDERRY TERRACE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The town of Edenderry was one of the towns of origin for many of the Sisters who came to Australia in 1885 as nurses to care for the sick at St John of God Hospital.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

EDWARD STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Edward Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1920 in the Nedlands Park section.

The street was possibly named after Edward Bruce, the son of Colonel John Bruce. Bruce was a member of the Legislative Council and acted as Governor of Western Australia from 1858 to 1870. He was also the owner of land in the current Nedlands area. After 1908, Edward Bruce subdivided the land and sold the lots for building blocks. A portion of this land was transferred to Subiaco in 1907. In January 1912, Subiaco Council decided that Edward Street from Broadway to Crawley Park was to be dedicated to public use.

ELLEN STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Ellen Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

It is likely the street was named after the wife of Governor James Stirling, Ellen nèe Mangles. They married in Guildford, England in 1823 before moving to Western Australia.

EVANS STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Evans Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

The origin of the street's name is not known.

EVERETT STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Everett Street first appeared in the Post Office Directory in 1925 in the Nedlands Park section.

The street was possibly named after R. W. Everett, a member of the Claremont Road Board during the period of road building for the tramway (1907 to 1909). It is presumed that this street in the Subiaco corridor was named after him. Everett was a member of the Claremont Road Board from 1906 to 1912, and was Chairman in 1913.

EXCELSIOR STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Excelsior Street was first listed in in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

The origin of the street name is not known.

FAIRWAY

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Fairway was first listed in the 1913 Post Office Directory in the Nedlands Park section.

The origin of the street name is not known. In January 1912, Subiaco Council decided that Fairway - from Broadway to Crawley Park - was to be dedicated to the use by public.

FEDERAL STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Although Federal Street appears on maps of the area as early as 1901, it doesn't appear in the Post Office Directories until 1908.

It is possible that it was named to commemorate the federation of the Australian States to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. The West Australian federal referendum to decide whether West Australia should join the Federation was held on 31 July 1900. The Inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia with Western Australia as an original state occurred on 1 January 1901.

FINLAYSON STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Finlayson Street was first listed in the 1905 Post Office Directory.

Although the origin of the name is uncertain, it may have been named after James Finlayson, resident of Olive Street in 1904 and 1905. In 1900, James Finlayson and James Couston sold the patent rights of a caulking machine to the Western Australian Government to be used to seal the joints of the Kalgoorlie pipe line. Later they were contractors to build the Post and Telegraph Office, the Warden's Court and the Registrar's Office in Kalgoorlie. In 1904, with Holmas, they were contractors quarrying stone on Rottnest Island for the government.

FORREST STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Forrest Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1897.

It is likely that this street was named after John Forrest, the first Premier of Western Australia. Forrest was born at Preston Point, near Bunbury. He was appointed as a temporary government surveyor in 1865, became Deputy Surveyor General in 1876 and Surveyor General in 1883. He was considered to be a good administrator and was Colonial Secretary from 1894 to 1898. He was Western Australian Premier from December 1890 to February 1901 and was elected to the Federal Parliament for the Electorate of Swan in 1901. He acted as Minister for Defence from 1901 to 1903, Minister for Home Affairs from 1903 to 1904, and Treasurer from 1905 to1907, 1909 to 1910, 1913 to 1914 and 1917 to 1918.

FORREST WALK

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Originally the walk was a portion of Forrest Street (see above) and became a pedestrian precinct in 1981.

Forrest Walk was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 8 June 1981.

FORTUNE STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Fortune Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

The origin of the name is not known.

FRANCIS STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Francis Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1901.

This street may have been named after Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Governor of Western Australia from 1875 to 1877, 1880 to 1883 and 1890 to 1895. The street could also have been named after Sir Francis Beaufort, who was a hydrographer to the Admiralty. It is considered more likely that the street was named after Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson.

GLOSTER STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Gloster Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905.

It is likely that it was named after the city of Gloucester (pronounced Gloster) in the southwest of England on the bank of the river Severn.

The section of Gloster Street between Hensman and Union Street was Cecelia Street from 1905 to 1925, likely to have been named after Cecelia, Reverend Mother Superior at St John of God Hospital in 1899 and 1900. Her address was in Railway Parade. Cecelia Street and Gloster Street were amalgamated in 1925.

GRAY STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Gray Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1915.

It is likely that Gray Street was named after Harry Edward Gray, a builder and carpenter in Lawler Street, Subiaco from 1898 to 1904. He was a Subiaco Councillor from 1906 to 1912.

GREENWOOD LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The name Greenwood is based on a botanical theme.

Greenwood Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

HACKETT DRIVE

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: The drive is named after Sir John Winthrop Hackett, editor of the Western Australian newspaper from 1887 to 1916. Hackett was born in Ireland and was educated as a lawyer. He migrated to Sydney in 1875 and moved to Western Australia in 1882. The following year, he joined Charles Harper as partner and business manager of the Western Australian Newspaper, a position he retained until 1916. He became a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council on 29 December 1890, a position he retained until his death. Hackett was knighted in 1911, appointed KCMG in 1913, and was Chancellor and a member of the Senate of the University of Western Australia from 1912 to 1916. The University of Western Australia received £425,000 from his estate, used for construction of Winthrop Hall and Hackett building upon his death.

Hackett Drive was initially agreed upon as a commemorative name on 27 May 1940. The name was given general approval by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

HAMERSLEY ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Hamersley Road was first shown on surveyor George Rotton's map of Perth Common, now known as Subiaco and Shenton Park, in 1883. It is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1897.

It is possible that Hamersley Road was named after Malcolm Hamersley, who accompanied John Forrest on a journey to the eastern goldfields and Mounts Ida, Leonora, Malcolm and Margaret in 1869.

It is also possible that the road was named after Edward Hamersley Jr. He arrived with his father, Edward Hamersley Senior in Western Australia in 1837. He was a member for Toodyay in the Legislative Council from 1874 to 1875 and member for York from 1880 to 1884. He was nominated as Member of the Legislative Council on 4 December 1890, most likely following the proclamation of the Western Australian Constitution on 21 October 1890.

HAMILTON STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Hamilton Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

The street was probably named after Lord Francis George Hamilton, conservative party politician in England. He was Under Secretary of State for India from 1874 to 1878, First Lord of Admiralty from 1885 to 1892 and Secretary of State for India from 1895 to 1903.

HAMPDEN ROAD

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Hampden Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1914.

The road was probably named after Sir Robert Brand Hampden. Hampden served in the British army from 1858 to 1865. He was Governor of New South Wales from 1895 to 1899, when Norfolk Island became part of New South Wales. He was appointed Knight of Grand Cross of St Michael and St George in 1899.

HARBORNE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Harborne Street was first listed the Post Office Directory in 1925 in West Leederville.

The street is possibly named after the small village of Harborne, approximately 6 kilometres south-west of Birmingham, England.

HARDY ROAD

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Hardy Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1918 in the Nedlands Park Section.

The portion of the road west of Hampden Road is in Nedlands, the portion east of Hampden Road was in Subiaco until the City of Perth Act transferred Subiaco's portion to the City of Perth.

The road may have been named after Henry Thomas Hardy of Messrs Crossland and Hardy, surveyors. Hardy was a member of the Claremont Municipality from 1904 to 1910.

HARVEY ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Harvey Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1934.

The origin of the name is not known.

HART LANE

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: The lane was named to commemorate Charles Hart, the first Chairperson of the Subiaco District Roads Board in 1896 and Secretary of the Subiaco Progress Association (formed in October 1895). He also provided the impetus to form the Subiaco Football Club by calling its initial meeting in March 1896.

Hart Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 21 February 2003.

HAY STREET

Location: SUBIACO, JOLIMONT and DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Hay Street was first shown as Broome Street on surveyor George Rotton's map of Perth Common, now known as Subiaco and Shenton Park, in 1883. Broome Street would have been named after Sir Frederick Napier Broome, Governor of Western Australia from 1883 to 1889.

In 1903, the name was changed to Hay Street as a continuation from the Hay Street that connected with it in Perth. Hay Street was named after Robert William Hay, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Until 1897, sections of Hay Street in Perth were also called Howick Street (after Earl Grey, Viscount Howick) and Twiss Street (after Horace Twiss, Under-Secretary of the State, who was actively interested in the formation of the Swan River Colony).

HAYDN BUNTON DRIVE

Location: SUBIACO.

Original and History: Haydn Bunton Drive is named after well-known father and son football players in Subiaco.

The name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 12 October 1988.

HENRY STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Henry Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

The street was probably named after Henry Gilbert Rotton who first surveyed the lots in Subiaco in 1883.

HENSMAN ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK and SUBIACO.

Original and History: Hensman Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

It is likely that it was named after Alfred Peach Hensman. Born in England in 1834, Hensman was appointed Attorney General in 1882 and arrived in Perth on the ship *Ballarat* in 1884. In March 1886 Governor Broome accused Hensman of disloyalty and improper conduct. Broome suspended Hensman's pay and requested his resignation from the Legislative Council. Hensman refused to resign. The matter was finally settled through the intervention of the Colonial Office. Hensman was known as a supporter of female suffrage and sought opportunities for women in higher education.

HERBERT ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK, SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The road was first shown on the map of what is now Subiaco, prepared by surveyor George Rotton, in 1883. Herbert Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1899.

It is likely the road was named after the Fourth Earl of Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbet. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1857 to 1859, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1866 to 1867 and 1874 to 1878 and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1885 to 1886. He was a leading member of the Conservative Party and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

HEYTESBURY ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Heytesbury Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

The road was possibly named after William Henry Ashe, Second Baron of Heytesbury, for the Isle of Wight. In 1833, he took on the additional surname of Holmes on his marriage to Elizabeth Holmes.

HICKEY AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Hickey Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1928.

It is likely the avenue was named after James William Hickey, ALP Member of Legislative Council representing Central Province. He was elected on 22 May 1916 and served until 1928. In the first Collier ministry, he occupied the position of Honorary Minister from 16 April 1924 to 21 May 1928.

HIDDLESTONE LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Hiddlestone Lane is situated near the historical family business premises at 83-85 Rokeby Road (Hiddlestone Electrics is now located at 30 Townshend Road), and runs from Rokeby Road to Rowland Street, between Hay Street and Forrest Walk.

Origin and History: The laneway was named after four generations of Subiaco business operators. Howard Hiddlestone established Hiddlestone Electrics in 1920 and his younger brothers, Cec and Bert, joined the company in 1924. Over the years, the business has operated out of several Subiaco addresses, including 140, 83 and 85 Rokeby Road. Cec's son Vern entered the business in 1956 and expanded it considerably, while simultaneously becoming a champion for the restoration of Rokeby Road buildings and shopfronts. Vern was heavily involved in the community and eventually served as a City of Subiaco councillor from 1999 to 2003. He passed away in 2014. Hiddlestone Electrics is now run by Vern's wife Kay, daughter Natalie, and Shane Colreavy, who has worked for the company for an impressive 35 years.

Hiddlestone Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee in 2015.

HILDA STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Hilda Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1906.

The origin of the street name is not known.

HOOD STREET

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: On 5 June 1958, the Chief Civil Engineer (CCE) of Western Australian Government Railways, P. Morgan, wrote to the Secretary for Lands requesting a new road from Station Street to Hay Street, to run parallel to Roydhouse Street. This street was proposed to be named Hood Street to commemorate the late Chief Civil Engineer, Hood.

The Nomenclature Advisory Committee resolved adoption of the name. The name was approved by the Surveyor General on 31 July 1958 and the CCE was advised by the Under-Secretary for Lands on 1 August 1958.

HOPETOUN TERRACE

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Original and History: Hopetoun Terrace was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1901.

It is likely that Hopetoun Terrace was named after Earl, later Lord, Hopetoun, who was Australia's first Governor General from 1901 to 1902. He visited Western Australia in 1902 and drove the first spike into the Kalgoorlie Tramway.

John Adrian Louis Hope, the seventh Earl of Hopetoun, was born in 1860 in Scotland. He was educated at Eton College and the Royal Military College and took his seat in the House of Lords in 1883. Three years later he married Hersey Alice Eveleigh-de-Moleynsin. In 1889 Hopetoun began his career in Australia as governor of Victoria. In a climate of political volatility, he was competent in his political duties to the state and was a supporter of the federation movement. Although he was often extravagant by colonial standards and intrigued colonists by powdering his hair, his informal horseback tours and energetic style made him popular and his term was extended until 1895.

In 1900 Hopetoun was chosen to be the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. On arriving in Sydney to take up his position, he appointed the New South Wales premier William Lyne to form an interim government that would be replaced after the first elections for the new federal parliament were held three months later. This action later became known as the 'Hopetoun blunder'. Lyne, who had opposed federation, was an unpopular choice. When he failed to form a government, Edmund Barton was selected to replace him. After his inauguration ceremony on 1 January 1901, Hopetoun swore in Barton's ministry.

During Hopetoun's brief term, he upset state governors by attempting to acquire details of their correspondence with the British government, but he successfully supervised the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York (later King George V). After parliament rejected a proposal to supplement the governor-general's salary of

£10,000 with an allowance of £8,000, Hopetoun resigned in May 1902. He had already spent a considerable amount of his own income while in his position, and he returned to England two months later. Shortly afterwards he was given the title Marquees of Linlithgow. In 1905, he served as the Secretary for Scotland. He died in 1908 of pernicious anaemia and was survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons.

HOSPITAL AVENUE

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Hospital Avenue is the road providing access to Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre. Its purpose is reflected in its name.

JAMES STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Original and History: James Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

The street was possibly named after Captain and Governor James Stirling. However it is more likely that it was named after Sir Walter Hartwell James, a lawyer and politician. He was a Perth city councillor from 1890 to 1896 and was elected to the Legislative Assembly seat of East Perth in 1894. He was re-elected to this seat in 1897.He was a successful advocate for female suffrage as parliamentary spokesman for feminist groups from 1897 to 1899. He participated in Federal Convention sessions from 1897 to 1898 and worked for Western Australia to join the federation. He was Premier and Attorney-General from July 1902 until August 1904 and was knighted in 1907. He was a member of the Senate of University of Western Australia from 1912 to 1939, Pro-Chancellor from 1929 to 1930 and Chancellor from 1930 to 1936.

JASMINE AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The origin of the street name derives from a botanical theme.

Jasmine Avenue was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

JERSEY STREET

Location: DAGLISH and JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Jersey Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1899.

Jersey Street was probably named after the island of Jersey, which is a short distance from Normandy, France. It is not part of the Crown or European Union.

JOHN STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: John Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

The street was possibly named after John Forrest, first Premier of Western Australia.

JOLIMONT TERRACE

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Jolimont Terrace was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

In October 1892, JL D'Arcy Irvine subdivided land in this area and one road in the subdivision was named Jolimont Terrace, possibly after his home town in Victoria.

JUNIPER BANK WAY

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The name derives from a botanical theme and the road is also situated near a bank.

Juniper Bank Way was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

KANIMBLA ROAD

Location: NEDLANDS.

Original and History: Kanimbla Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1918.

The road was possibly named after Mount Kanimbla, or after the Kanimbla Valley in the Blue Mountains. It was also the name of an interstate ship *MV Kanimbla*. Kanimbla Road and Megalong and Tareena Streets are parallel streets. It is possible that an early purchaser of lots in that area of Subiaco was of New South Wales origin and after subdivision named the streets after landmarks in New South Wales.

KANNIS LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Runs west off Rokeby Road, south of Barker Road.

Original and History: The laneway was named after John Kannis, who came to Australia from the island of Kastellorizo, Greece in 1946. He had a tailoring business in Rokeby Road between 1946 and 1967. He then bought American Drycleaners, also in Rokeby Road, which he ran until 1973. Kannis died in 1974. He was connected to members of the Kalaf, Kounis and Xanthis families who came to Australia from Kastellorizo in the 1930s and 1940s.

KARELLA STREET

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Karella Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1923. The section of the street west of Hampden Road is in Nedlands, the section east of Hampden Road was in Subiaco until 2016.

The street may have been named after the cockatoo "corella".

KEIGHTLEY ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Keightley Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory as Keightley in 1898.

The road may have been named after Sarah Keightley, who was married to Sir Charles Nicholson.

It is more likely that it was named after Henry McCrummin Keightley who was the brother-in-law of Gilbert Henry Rotton, the surveyor in 1883 of Perth Commons which is now Subiaco and Shenton Park. Mr Keightley was a long-term resident of New South Wales, where he initially was employed as clerk of petty sessions and became Police Magistrate.

KENWORTHY LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Runs east off Rokeby Road, south of Hay Street.

Original and History: The laneway was named after Joseph A. Kenworthy, a farrier, blacksmith and coach builder on Hay Street, between Townshend Road and Axon Street between 1904 and 1906.

KERSHAW STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Kershaw Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905.

The street was possibly named after James Andrew Kershaw, James Andrew. He was born in Fitzroy, Victoria in 1866 and rose from assistant taxidermist at the National Museum in 1883 to curator of the zoological collection in 1899 and director in 1929. He worked under the leadership of Sir Ferdinand Mueller, who in 1877, at the request of the Western Australian government, conducted a survey of forests and coast of the state. Roberts Road (formerly Mueller Road) and Mueller Park in Subiaco were named after Sir Ferdinand Mueller.

KIMBERLEY STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Kimberley Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1909.

It is likely the street was named after John Wodehouse, First Earl of Kimberley. Wodehouse was a British liberal politician. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1852 to 1856 and 1859 to 1981, Under-Secretary of State for India in 1864 and Lord Privy Seal from 1868 to 1870. He was made Earl of Kimberley in 1866. He was Colonial Secretary from 1870 to 1874 and 1880 to 1882. He was Secretary of State for India from 1882 to 1886 and 1892 to 1894, then Foreign Secretary from 1894 to 1895. After the discovery of diamonds in South Africa, the new town of Kimberley and the Kimberley District in Western Australia was named after him after a proposal of Governor Robinson in 1880.

KING STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: King Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1901.

The street was probably named after explorer Rear Admiral Phillip Parker King. He commanded the 85 tonne cutter *Mermaid*, explored the southwest of Australia and mapped a large portion of the coast of Western Australia. In 1829 he circumnavigated Australia. The street also could be named after Philip Gidley King, Governor of New South Wales from 1800 to 1807.

KINGS ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Kings Road is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

The origin of the road name is not known.

LAKE AVENUE

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Lake Avenue first appears on a map of Subiaco and a list of streets in the Municipality of Subiaco's South Ward in 1903. It first appears in the Post Office Directory in 1907.

The street is presumed to have been named after Joseph Lake, who served on the Subiaco Municipal Council from 1897 until 1899. Joseph Lake moved to Western Australia from Victoria in 1894 after his Melbourne joinery business partnership closed during a severe depression. By 1897, he and his family had settled in Subiaco. He became a successful builder, operating from premises next door to his home in Bagot Road. He built Northam High School, branches of the State Savings Banks in Victoria Park and Subiaco, South Fremantle Post Office, and the Fremantle Fire Station.

The street name could also be an acknowledgement of the street's proximity to Lake Jualbup (then Dyson's Swamp and later Shenton Park Lake).

LANSDOWNE STREET

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Lansdowne Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1899.

The street was probably named after Lord Lansdowne, conservative politician in England. He was President of the Council in Lord Melbourne's first government from July to November 1834, his second government from April 1835 to August 1839 and also his third government from August 1839 to September 1841. He was Secretary of State for War from 1895 to 1902.

LAURINO TERRACE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The street was named after a variety of olive tree which has been planted within the Subi Centro estate.

Laurino Terrace was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 21 May 2001.

LAWLER STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Lawler Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

It likely that the street was named after Patrick J. Lawler, also called Paddy Lawler, who discovered gold in the East Murchison in 1894, at the site which later became the town of Lawlers. The townsite was surveyed by the government in April 1896 and gazetted later that year. In 1908 Patrick Lawler was Secretary of Lawlers Road Board. At one time the population of Lawlers was 8,000 but it is now a ghost town. Underground gold mining is still being carried out in the area.

It is also possible, though unlikely, that the street was named after Peter Lalor (1827-1889). The name Lalor was pronounced Lawler. Lalor was educated as a civil engineer in Ireland and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was the leader of dissatisfied miners at Bakery Hill, Ballarat. His left arm was wounded during the attack on the stockade and was amputated later. In 1855, he became a member of the Legislative Council and later a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was Postmaster–General and Commissioner of Customs from 1880 to 1887, and was also speaker of the Parliament.

LECCINO LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The street was named after a variety of olive tree which has been planted within the Subi Centro estate.

Leccino Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 21 May 2001.

LONNIE STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Original and History: Lonnie Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1942.

The street was named after Subiaco Councillor W. S. Lonnie. At a meeting of the Subiaco Municipal Council in June 1941, the Finance Committee recommended that one of three streets in a new subdivision in the North Ward be named after councillor of the ward. This subdivision was on the site of the government horse yards near the Nicholson Road subway. The recommendation was adopted by the Council.

LORETTO STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Loretto Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1897.

Loretto Street is located in Lot S 225 or S 226 of Subiaco, between Barker and Bagot Roads. The area was purchased by John Horgan on 22 October 1885. John Horgan was a lawyer and a devout Catholic, and was for a time solicitor to Bishop Gibney. It is possible that he named the streets that resulted from the subdivision of his land, choosing names of Catholic significance.

LUTEY AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Lutey Avenue was first listed in the 1928 Post Office Directory.

It is likely that the avenue was named after John Thomas Lutey, Australian Labor Party Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Division of Brown Hill-Ivenhoe. He became an MLA as a result of a by-election on 19 August 1916 until 15 September 1916 (not sworn in). He was later re-elected for the same division, which he represented until his death in 1932. Lutey was Chairman of Committee and Deputy Speaker from 29 July 1924 to 31 January 1930.

LUTH AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Luth Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1928.

It is very likely the avenue was named after Christopher A. L. Luth, who served as bookkeeper for Subiaco Council from 1903 to 1904, accountant from 1904 to 1910 and Town Clerk from 1910 to 1930. In the 1920's, Luth lived at 6 Rawson Street, Subiaco.

LYALL STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Lyall Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1907.

The name may be associated with John W. Lyall, a Goldfields timber merchant who built Lyall's mill in 1904, approximately 223 km from Perth in the Collie/Cardiff area. The mill was sold to Bunnings Brothers in 1906. It was badly damaged by fires in both 1918 and 1936, and ceased operating in 1968. John W. Lyall was also manager of Wilgarup Karri Company, which operated at Balbarrup in the southwest of Western Australia, from 1915 to 1920.

MADDOCK LANE

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: The lane was named after John Henry Maddock, a Melbourne lawyer and early landowner in Jolimont. In 1891, he owned Swan Location 396 which was later subdivided and named Jolimont Estate.

Maddock Lane was approved by the Geographic Naming Committee on 30 October 1990.

MAY AVENUE

Location: SUBIACO

Origin and History: In 1901, May Avenue was shown in the Post Office Directory map as Bridget Street from Mueller Road (later Roberts Road) to Broome Street (later Hay Street). May Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905.

The origin of the street name is not known.

MCCABE LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: The lane was named after Father Patrick McCabe, who was a prominent Catholic Priest in the 1860s. He managed the Subiaco Orphanage and was highly respected for his charity and compassion.

McCabe Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 May 2003.

MCCALLUM AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: McCallum Avenue was first listed in the 1928 Post Office Directory.

It is very likely that it was named after Alexander McCallum, a bookbinder and politician. McCallum came to Perth from South Australia in 1898 and worked in the Government Printing Office. A radical Labour politician and trade unionist, McCallum served as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Australian Labor Party between 1921 and 1935. During this time, McCallum was Minister for Labour, Public Works, Metropolitan Water Supply and State Trading Concerns (1924-1930), Minister for Labour, Public Works and Water Supply (1933 to 1935), and Chairman of Commissioners of the Agricultural Bank. McCallum died on 12 July 1937.

MCCOURT STREET

Location: SUBIACO. McCourt Street serves as the boundary road between Subiaco and Leederville.

Origin and History: McCourt Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1897.

The origin of the name is not known.

MEGALONG STREET

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Megalong Street was first listed in Post Office Directory in 1917.

The street may have been named after Megalong Valley in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales. This name may have been derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "Valley under the Rock", or from the Aboriginal word Meaning "hand" as the topography of the valleys and peninsulas are similar to the imprint of a hand. The first recorded European person entering the valley was Thomas Jones in 1818.

MERE VIEW WAY

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: "Mere" is an English word for lake, which is suitable for this road as it runs alongside a park with a lake.

This name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

METTERS LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Metters Lane is named after the company Metters Limited which operated a heavy metal engineering factory in the Jolimont area from the early 1900's until 1980. The company produced goods such as windmills, stoves and troughs. The Post Office Directory records Metters long association with Subiaco, listing 'Brearley Wm. J. (mgr. Metters Ltd)' at 237 Muller Road in 1910. The 1915 Directory lists Metters Ltd, Great Western Foundry in Subiaco, although without a street name location – at this time, the office and showrooms were at 762 Hay Street, Perth, next to Wesley Church.

Metters Lane was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 9 March 1988.

MELLINGTON AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: This avenue first appears in the 1928 Post Office Directory.

It is likely that this road was named after Harold Millington, ALP member for the Western Australian Legislative Council (1914-1920) and, later, the Legislative Assembly (1924-1947). During his time as a Member of Parliament, Millington served as Honorary Minister (1927), Minister for Agriculture (1927-1928), Minister for Agriculture and Police (1928-1930), Minister for Agriculture, Police and North-West (1933-1935), Minister for Water Supply, Education and Police (1935-1936), Minister for Water Supply and Public Works (1936-1938), Minister for Works and Water Supply(1936-1939), and Minister for Works, Water Supply and Employment (1939-1943). Millington died on 25 October 1951.

MINERVA LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: A variety of olive tree, some of which were planted within Subi Centro.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 21 May 2001.

MONASH AVENUE

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Monash Avenue first appears in the Post Office Directory of 1938.

Monash Avenue was named after General Sir John Monash (1865-1931). He was involved in actions at Gallipoli and on the Western Front in World War One.

MONTEATH ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: This road was named after the Monteath Brothers. In the 1906 Post Office Directory 'Monteath Bros & Clemenger' are listed as iron founders in Cardigan Terrace, between Rail Crossing and Landsdowne Street. In 1915, the directory records the address of the Monteath Brothers Iron Foundry in Hay Street, Jolimont.

Name approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

MORGAN STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Morgan Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1901. Morgan Street was possibly named after Alfred E. Morgans (1850–1833), who was a mining investor and politician. He was the son of the mining engineer Morgan Morgan. Morgan arrived in Western Australia in 1896 and became involved in various mining enterprise. In particular, he was responsible for the development of the Mount Morgan Mining Company at Coolgardie. As a member of the Mineralist Party, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as the Member for Coolgardie in 1897. In 1901 he was also Premier of Western Australia for one month, from 21 November until 23 December. The street may have been named after him, omitting the "s".

MUNSIE AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Munsie Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1928.

It is likely to have been named after Selby Walter Munsie, a politician for the Australian Labor Party. Munsie was elected on to the Legislative Assembly for the Division of Hannans on 3 October 1911. He remained in this position until his death on 12 March 1938. During this time he served as an Honorary Minister (1924-1927) and Minister for Mines and Health (1927-1930 and 1934-1938).

MURCHISON STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Murchison Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1901.

It is likely that it was named after Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792–1871), a noted English geologist who first described the Silurian system. He was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, and served as its president between 1843 and 1845, 1851 and 1853, 1856 and 1859 and 1862 to 1871. Murchison River was reputedly named after him by George Grey in approximately 1840, as was the Murchison District.

MYERS STREET

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Myers Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1914 in Nedlands Park section. A portion of the street was incorporated into the Municipality of Subiaco in 1907.

T. J. Myers was a member of the Claremont Road Board from 1903 to 1905. It is likely that the street was named after him. In January 1912 Subiaco Council decided that Myers Street, from Broadway to Crawley Park, be dedicated to public use.

NASH STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Nash Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1942.

This street was named after R. Harold Nash, a Subiaco councillor for the North Ward between 1938 and 1943. In 1939 Nash lived at 216 Hensman Road.

At a meeting of the Subiaco Municipal Council on 3 June 1941 the Finance Committee recommended that one of three streets in a new subdivision in the North Ward be named after a councillor of the ward. This subdivision was on the site of the government horse yards near the Nicholson Road subway. This recommendation was adopted by the Council.

NICHOLL STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Nicholl Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1942.

Nicholl Street is named after Eric E. Nicholl (also identified in the Post Office Directories as R. H. Nicholl), a Subiaco councillor for the North Ward from 1939 until 1943. He lived at 126 Barker Road between 1938 and 1939.

At a meeting of the Subiaco Municipal Council on 3 June 1941 the Finance Committee recommended that one of three streets in a new subdivision in North Ward be named after a councillor of the ward. This subdivision was on the site of the government horse yards near the Nicholson Road subway. The recommendation was adopted by the Council.

NICHOLSON ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Nicholson Road first appears in the 1898 Post Office Directory.

Nicholson Road may have been named after Sir Charles Nicholson (1808-1903), a physician who obtained his medical degree in Edinburgh, and became a doctor of medicine in 1833. In this year he also migrated to New South Wales. In 1843 Nicholson was elected to the Legislative Council, where he was speaker from 1846 to 1856. He also played an active role in the establishment of the Sydney University, where he was vice provost between 1851 and 1854, and provost from 1854 until 1862. In 1862 Nicholson returned to England permanently.

The road may also have been named after William Nicholson (1816-1865), a famous Australian statesman who was Mayor of Melbourne from 1850 to 1851, and Premier of Victoria from 1859 to 1860. He was known as "Father of the Australian Ballot".

NORTHMORE STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: It is likely that this street was named after Sir John Alfred Northmore (1865 – 1958). Born and educated in South Australia, Northmore was admitted to the Western Australian Bar in 1896. An authority on municipal law, he was retained for many years by the City of Perth. Northmore also served as King's Counsel from 1911, sat on the Supreme Court Bench from 1914, and was Chief Justice of Western Australia between 1931 and 1945. He was Pro Chancellor of the University of Western Australia from 1929 until 1930, a foundation member of the university's law faculty, and a member of its Senate between 1930 and 1936.

The name of the street was part of a general approval of the Geographic Names Committee 11 July 1986.

OLD JACARANDA WAY

Location: SUBIACO.

Original and History: This street has a botanical name.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 3 July, 1997.

OLGA PLACE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: In 1975 J. F. R. McGeough, Town Clerk of Subiaco, wrote to the Chairman of Nomenclature Advisory Committee (NAC) on behalf of Subiaco Council requesting to name an 86 metre unnamed street. The name chosen was "Olga Place" to commemorate the long and valuable service of Mrs Olga Abrahams, wife of former Mayor J. H. Abrahams, to Subiaco.

The Secretary of the NAC recommended approval of this suggestion in a letter to the Surveyor General dated 20 October 1975. Approval was subsequently granted by order of the Minister for Lands on 23 October 1975.

OLIVE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Olive Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1897.

The origin of the name is not known.

ONSLOW ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Although first appearing on the 1883 map of what is now Subiaco that was prepared by surveyor George Rotton, Onslow Road is not listed in the Post Office Directory until 1901.

Onslow Road is named after Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow (1842–1908), who was appointed Attorney General of British Honduras in 1878. He was appointed Attorney General of Western Australia in In 1880, and Chief Justice of Western Australia in 1882 although illness delayed him from taking his seat until July 1883.

OUTRIDGE CRESCENT

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Tom Outridge was a member of the Subiaco Football Club and winner of the inaugural Sandover Medal in 1921.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 11 September 2000

PARK ROAD

Location: CRAWLEY. Park Road is located between Smyth Road and Hampden Road in Nedlands, and between Hampden Road and Winthrop Avenue in Subiaco.

Origin and History: Park Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1917.

Running through Nedlands and Subiaco before continuing as Park Avenue into Kings Park, it is likely the connection with Kings Park was the reason for this name.

PARK STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Park Street first appears in the 1897 Post Office Directory.

Although the origin of the name is not known, there is some evidence that in what is now East Subiaco there were various streets called 'Park Street'.

PARK WAY

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Park Way is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1913, in the Nedlands Park section. The name may be related to its location which provided access for the public to the park which is now known as 'J. H. Abrahams Reserve'.

In January 1912 Subiaco Council decided that Park Way, from Myers Street to the water with the exception of Block 193, be dedicated to public use.

PEEL STREET

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Peel Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1901.

The street was probably named after Thomas Peel (1793–1865), a member of a syndicate which in 1828 proposed to bring 10,000 migrants to Western Australia over four years and place each of them on 81 hectares of land, for which the syndicate would receive 1,619,000 hectares of land. This proposal collapsed as the government was only prepared to give the syndicate 405,000 hectares.

In New South Wales, Peel later entered into a partnership with Solomon Levey, a former convict, to bring out migrants and obtain land in Western Australia. Peel reached an agreement with the Colonial Office to obtain in two parts some 405,000 hectares of land if the emigrants arrived before 1 November 1829. As Peel arrived six weeks late, bringing in three ships and 540 settlers, he did not get the land and the scheme collapsed. In 1834 Peel received 101,000 hectares, which caused years of dispute with Levey. In 1851 Peel and a son of Solomon Levey, John Levey Robert, worked out an agreement to divide the land.

PERRY LANE

Location: JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: It is likely that Perry Lane was named after Joseph Perry, owner of land in this area from approximately 1860 until the 1880s, when the land was sold to John Maddock (see also 'Maddock Lane').

The lane might also have been named after Samuel Augustus Perry (1787-1854), an English-born soldier and surveyor who arrived in Melbourne in 1829 with his wife and six children, where he was appointed Deputy Surveyor General.

The lane is also possibly named after Bishop Charles Perry. Born in England, Perry was consecrated in Westminster Abbey as Bishop of Melbourne on 29 June 1847. He arrived in Victoria on 23 January 1848.

This lane name was approved by the Geographic Names Committee on 22 June 1988

PRICE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Price Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1927.

The street could be named after James Price (1864–1910). Born in Surrey, England, Price came to Fremantle in 1896 where he established the North Fremantle Steam Laundry. After serving as a member of the North Fremantle Municipal Council, he was elected as a Liberal Party Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Division of Fremantle in 1905. Price died in Cape Town on a return journey to Britain.

Price Street may also have been named after Alan Price, a Subiaco Councillor in 1905 and 1906.

PRINCESS ROAD

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: This road was initially known as Mary Street, most likely after Mary Bruce, daughter of Colonel John Bruce, an early land owner in Nedlands. In January 1912 Subiaco Council decided that Mary Street, from Broadway to Crawley Park, be dedicated to use by the public.

At a later date, the name was changed to 'Princess Mary Street' in honour of Princess Mary, later Queen Mary. The name Mary was omitted soon after, and 'Princess Road' first appears as 'Princess Avenue' in the 1920 Post Office Directory.

PROCLAMATION STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Proclamation Street is first listed in the 1897 Post Office Directory.

It is likely that it was named to commemorate the proclamation of the Western Australian Constitution. In the United Kingdom, the Constitution Bill was initially supported by the House of Lords, but opposed by the House of Commons for being too conservative as it restricted voting rights to persons who owned or leased property. A deputation led by Governor Broome, and including Stephen Parker and Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, managed to overcome this opposition and the Bill was passed by the House of Commons in April 1890 and granted the Queen's assent. Governor Sir William Robinson proclaimed the Constitution on the Esplanade in Perth on 21 October 1890.

RAILWAY ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK, SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Railway Road was first shown on the 1883 map of what is now Subiaco that was prepared by surveyor George Rotton, and appears in the 1897 Post Office Directory.

The road is so-called because it runs alongside the Perth-Fremantle railway line.

RANKIN ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Rankin Road is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1915.

The road was likely named after Alexander Rankin, the town clerk who served Subiaco for thirteen years. Born in Scotland in 1861, Rankin trained as an architect before migrating to Australia in 1880. He lived in New South Wales and Adelaide before settling in Melbourne where he worked as an architect for seven years and designed 33 public buildings in Victoria, eleven of which were awarded first prizes. In 1893 Rankin farmed in Gippsland until he moved to Western Australia in 1896.

Upon his arrival, the Western Australian government engaged him as an architectural draughtsman. After marrying Sophie Cate in 1889, the couple lived on Rokeby Road with their son and daughter. In 1898 he accepted the posts of engineer and town clerk for the Municipality of Subiaco. Rankin excelled in these roles and worked under six different mayors. His interest in the beautification of Subiaco can still be seen today in the tree-lined streets.

On his resignation in 1911 a presentation in his honour was attended by many public figures including Henry Daglish, the Minister for Works. Rankin retired to a 2000 acre property near Kondinin to grow cereal and rear sheep and pigs. He was later honoured by the naming of Rankin Gardens.

RAPHAEL STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Raphael Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1897.

Raphael Street is located in Lot S 225 or S 226 of Subiaco, between Barker and Bagot Roads. This area was purchased by John Horgan on 22 October 1885. Horgan was a lawyer and a devout Catholic, and served for a time as solicitor to Bishop Gibney. It is possible that he gave the streets resulting from the subdivision of his lots names of Catholic significance.

RAWSON STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Rawson Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1906.

Rawson Street bisects Perth Suburban Lot 24 which contains five acres. In 1890 the owner was a caterer who was a resident of Sydney, New South Wales. On June 3 1903, Lot 24 was transferred to William James Douglas and Frank Dyson, accountants in Sydney, New South Wales, as tenants in common. The name and current location of Rawson Street appears on the plan shown on Certificate of Title Volume 281, Folio 163, dated on 7 August 1903 after the subdivision of Perth Suburban Lot 24 into lots of current size. At that time William James Douglas was owner of one half of the small lots created and it is reasonable to assume that Frank Dyson owned the other half. As, at that time, both accountants were residents of Sydney it is very likely that they named the street in honour of Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson who was Governor of New South Wales at the time.

Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson (1843-1910) was born at Upper Islington, Liverpool, England. After joining the navy in 1857, Rawson was promoted to Captain in 1877, Rear Admiral in 1892 and Vice-Admiral in 1897. He commanded the Channel Squadron from 1898 to 1901. On 29 January 1902 Rawson was appointed Governor of New South Wales. He held this position until his retirement on 27 May 1909.

REDFERN STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Redfern Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1903.

Redfern Street passes through an area initially called Redfern Estate - it is presumed the name of the street was derived from the name of the area. Redfern Estate was purchased, named and subdivided by a Sydney investment company which also owned land in Sydney called Redfern which was named after Dr William Redfern. Dr Redfern was transported to Sydney as a convict for supporting the sailors of HMS *Standard* who were protesting against the poor food supplied to them. He was pardoned by Governor King in 1792 and appointed as Assistant Surgeon to Sydney in 1808.

RICHARDSON TERRACE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Richardson Terrace first appears in the 1928 Post Office Directory.

It is very likely that Richardson Terrace was named after Walter Richardson, Subiaco Councillor from 1908 to 1912, and in 1930 and 1935. He was elected as a Nationalist Party Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Division of Subiaco on 12 March 1921, which he represented until his defeat on 18 April 1933. During his time in the Legislative Assembly, Richardson served as Chairman of Committees.

The Post Office Directory records that Richardson lived at a number of addresses in Subiaco. In 1904 and 1905 his address was listed as Park Street, Subiaco, and between 1906 and 1912 his address was given as 196 Bagot Road. Although in 1913 and 1913 his address was 9 Maritana Street, Boulder, Richardson returned to Subiaco to live at 38 Lawler Street until 1920. In 1921 his address changed to 26 Lawler Street, at which he remained until at least 1930. Richardson died on 25 February 1959. The Constituency of Subiaco was abolished in 1988.

ROBERTA STREET

Location: DAGLISH, JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Roberta Street is probably named after medical practitioner Roberta Henrietta Margaritta Jull (1872-1961). Born in Glasgow, Jull joined her brother's medical practice in Guildford, Western Australia, in 1896. She married Martin Edward Jull in 1898, and they had a daughter born in 1901 who became the writer Henrietta Drake-Brockman. In 1909 Jull become a founding member of the Children's Protection Society. At the University of Western Australia she served as Warden of Convocation (1925-1930) and a Member of the Senate (1914 -1942).

This name was listed on a general approval by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

ROBERTS ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Roberts Road was first listed in the 1894 Post Office Directory as Mueller Road. Baron Sir Ferdinand von Muller (1825-1896) was an explorer and botanist. After arriving in Adelaide in 1847, von Muller was naturalised soon after. At the request of the Western Australian government, in 1877 von Muller surveyed the forest and coastline around Shark Bay. As part of his report he recommended that Western Australia establish a forest administration.

In response to World War One, the name of Mueller Road was changed to Roberts Road in 1917. S. R. H. Roberts was a Subiaco councillor who was known as Major T. H. Roberts from 1913 until 1916, and as Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Roberts from 1917 to 1920.

ROBINSON STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Robinson Street was first listed in the 1898 Post Office Directory.

Likely to have been named after Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Governor of Western Australia for three terms during 1875 to 1877, 1880 to 1883 and 1890 to 1895. Cleaverville Beach and Port Robinson, both in the north-west of Western Australia, were also named in his honour.

Robinson was born in Ireland in 1834. Following completion of his studies at the Royal Naval School in Surrey, Robinson joined the colonial service and acted as private secretary to his older brother Hercules. When in 1859 Hercules was appointed as governor of Hong Kong William accompanied his brother there and begun his career as a liaison officer in the colonies. He served as President of Montserrat (1862), administered Dominica (1865), became Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands (1866), and was Governor of Prince Edward Island (1870) and the Leeward Islands (1874). He married Olivia Edith Deane in 1862.

In 1875 he began his first of three terms as Governor of Western Australia. During his first term (1875-1877) he discouraged the colonists from seeking autonomy and independence from England. After governing the Straits Settlements until 1880, he was reappointed governor of Western Australia. Although remembered for his careful and economical administration, Robinson did not wield the authority of the Governor of a crown colony, and the elected majority in the Legislative Council did not always support actions recommended by the British government. It was during this somewhat difficult term that Robinson's penchant for music enhanced both the social occasions of Government House and the cultural scene of Perth.

In 1883 Robinson became Governor of South Australia. His swearing-in ceremony featured a performance of his composition 'Unfurl the Flag'. In South Australia Robinson again immersed himself in the cultural scene and was partially responsible for establishing a chair of music at the University of Adelaide. He composed a number of songs that became popular including 'Remember me no more', 'I love thee so', 'Imperfectus' and 'Severed'. He also played the violin and piano and was a capable singer.

In 1889 he became acting Governor of Victoria, but he returned to Western Australia as Governor in 1890. Arriving from London with Western Australia's new constitution, he arranged its first elections, nominated members of the Legislative Council, oversaw the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and chose John Forrest as the state's first premier. Although Forrest offered Robinson the post of Agent-General in London, Robinson declined and retired in 1895. He returned to London and held several company directorships until his death in South Kensington in 1897.

ROBINSON TERRACE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Robinson Terrace is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1928.

It is likely that the street was named after two Robinson brothers who served as Members of the Legislative Assembly with two overlapping years. However, if it was named after only one brother it is most likely named after Robert Thompson Robinson.

Herbert Robinson was elected to represent the Division of Albany as a Nationalist Party Member of the Legislative Assembly on 29 September 1917. He held this position until his death on 19 July 1919.

His brother, Robert Thompson Robinson was elected to represent the Division of Canning in the Legislative Assembly on 21 October 1914. He was defeated on 11 March 1921. During his time in office, Robinson served as Attorney- General and Minister for Mines (1916-1917), Attorney-General and Minister for Industries, Woods and Forests (1917-1919) and Minister for Mines, Industry and Forests (1919). He died on 19 September 1926.

ROKEBY ROAD

Location: SUBIACO, SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: The road was first shown on the map of what is now Subiaco, prepared by surveyor George Rotton in 1883. It was first listed in the 1897 Post Office Directory.

Rokeby Road is named after Henry Robinson-Montagu, 6th Baron Rokeby (1798-1883), a British soldier who fought at the Battle of Quatre Bras and the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815. He also served in the Crimean War as Commander of the 1st Division in 1855.

ROSALIE STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Listed as 'Rose Street' in the Post Office Directory between 1898 and 1926, this street was briefly listed as 'Neale Street' in 1927 before becoming 'Rosalie Street' in 1928.

The name Rosalie, which was originally spelt Rosalea, was the name by which the mother of Alexander Onslow, Chief Justice of Western Australia, was known. Her names were Rosa Roberta.

ROSEBERY STREET

Location: JOLIMONT

Origin and History: Although first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1901, this street was known earlier as Roseberry Street.

This street was possibly named after Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929). A statesman and author, Earl Roseberry served as the Under Secretary of the Home Office (1881 to 1883) and visited Australia in 1883.He went on to become the British Foreign Secretary under Gladstone in March 1894. He was approached by Sir Edward Barton to watch the passage of the Commonwealth Constitution Bill in approximately 1899.

ROSEMARY LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Botanical name.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 3 July, 1997.

ROSSELLO LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Variety of olive tree.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 11 July, 1986.

ROWLAND STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Rowland Street first appears in the 1898 Post Office Directory.

It was likely named after John Rowland Jones, who built the first house in Subiaco. On 15 January 1884 Jones purchased Lot 197 between Mueller and Broome Roads and fronting Rokeby Road for £40/17/06, consisting of some 4 acres 00 roods and 14 perches. It appears that he built his house on this lot as the 1893 and 1895 Post Office Directory record his address as Mueller Road, Subiaco.

On 22 October 1885 Jones purchased Lot 203, situated between Broome and Barker Roads and fronting Rokeby Road, consisting of 4 acres 00 roods and 33 perches, for £42/01/03. When Lot 203 was subdivided, probably in 1896 or 1897, the road through it was likely to have been named Rowland Street after the owner/subdivider.

ROYDHOUSE STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: First listed in the Post Office Directory in 1949.

It is likely that the street was named after John Charles Roydhouse (1869–1931), a Subiaco Councillor between 1901 and 1907, and Mayor between 1927 and 1929.

Various Subiaco addresses are listed for John Roydhouse. Between 1898 and 1900 the Post Office Directory records his address at Bagot Road. In the 1904 Electoral Roll, he is listed as a compositor residing in Rokeby Road. In the 1906 and 1910 Post Office Directories his address is 396 Rokeby Road, while the address of Mrs Grace Roydhouse, storekeeper, is 398 Rokeby Road. The Post Office Directories also record addresses of 146 Rokeby Road in 1920, 142 Townshend Road in 1925 and 1930.

RUPERT STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Rupert Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1902.

The origin of this name is unknown.

SADLIER STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Formerly Bronte Street, Sadlier Street is first listed in the 1927 Post Office Directory.

The street is named after Clifford William King Sadlier (1892-1964) who won a Victoria Cross medal for action on 24-25 April 1918 at Villers-Bretonneux

SAGAR LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Runs north to south across Seddon Street.

Original and History: The laneway was named after Mrs Betty Sagar, a prominent member of the service and friendship club Toc H and the Tree Society in Subiaco. The Sagars operated an early taxi business based at the corner of Axon and Hay Streets. The Sagar family still owns the building from which the business operated.

SALISBURY STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: This street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1898.

It is likely that it was named after Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil (1830-1903), 3rd Marquees of Salisbury. After entering the House of Lords in 1868, he was Prime Minister of Britain between 1885 and 1886, 1886 and 1892 and 1895 and 1902. It is also possible that it was named after Salisbury, a town in England, but this is considered to be unlikely.

SALVADO ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Salvado Road is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1907. It appears in the 1910 Directory as a continuation of Axon Street from Railway crossing. On the road is listed St. John of God Hospital, Sister Mary Patrick, St. John of God Convent, Mother M Cecilia, St. Joseph's Convent School, Mother M. Baptist, Subiaco Electric Light & Power Station, Walter R. Groom electrical engineer.

This road is named after Rosendo Salvado (1814-1900), a Benedictine monk, missionary and author. Salvado arrived in Fremantle on the ship *Elizabeth* in January 1846 and in March established a missionary, named later New Norcia, for the training of Aboriginals. While in Rome in 1849 he was consecrated Bishop of Port Victoria in the Northern Territory however, due to the settlement being abandoned, he could not take up the position. After returning to Western Australia in 1853 he received the additional title of Lord Abbot of New Norcia. He remained in New Norcia for over thirty years but died in Rome in December 1900. He is buried in the church of New Norcia.

SEDDON STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Seddon Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1906.

This street was probably named after Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, member of the New Zealand Parliament from 1879 to 1906, and Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1 May 1893 to 10 June 1906. Born in Lancashire, England, Seddon sailed to Victoria during the gold rush days there. After finding work in Williamstown and marrying June Lane Spotswood, Seddon sailed to New Zealand after hearing that gold was discovered there. After becoming mayor in the South Island in 1879, he was elected to the Parliament in 1879. He died at sea on his return to New Zealand after a visit to Australia. A railway station in Victoria, opened on 10 December 1906, was named Seddon Railway Station in his honour, and the suburb served by the station was officially named Seddon in 2001.

SELBY STREET

Location: DAGLISH, JOLIMONT, SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Construction work on this street was reported in the *Subiaco Gazette* on 1 October 1959.

The street may have been named after Selby Walter Munsie (1871–1838), ALP Member of the Legislative Assembly, elected 3 October 1911 to represent the electoral division of Hannans until 1938. During this time he served as Honorary Minister (1924-1927) and Minister for Health and Mining (1927-1938).

This street also may have been named after John Selby (1857–1921), an architect, social reform campaigner and active local community member in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Selby came to Western Australia from New South Wales with his family around 1896. They lived in Subiaco before Selby built their new home in Leederville. Selby, who was a carpenter, worked as a clerk of works for a local architectural practice before entering a partnership with James Hine, and later practising on his own. Hine and Selby designed many commercial and private buildings in Subiaco, including Duffell House at 135 Hamersley Road. He was a mayor of Leederville (1914) and a councillor of the City of Perth (1915 to 1921).

If the street was named after John Selby, the decision could have been influenced by his third son, Arthur Roland Selby (1893–1966), or the street may have been named after him. After attending Scotch College in Claremont, in 1911 Arthur Selby was one of the first intakes into the Royal Military College, Duntroon. Severely wounded at Lone Pine, Gallipoli, in May 1915, Selby went on to hold staff positions in Western Australia and Tasmania and reached the rank of temporary Lieutenant Colonel. He resigned in 1930 and joined the Royal Ulster Rifles in Britain. During World War Two he served in Egypt, Eritrea, Persia and Iraq where he was Commander in Chief with the rank as temporary Lieutenant General. His final appointment was Major General at Western Command, England, where he retired in May 1946.

SELVATICAL LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Variety of olive tree, some of which will be planted within the estate.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 21 May, 2001.

SMYTH ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: The road was first shown on the map of what is now Subiaco, prepared by Surveyor George Rotton in 1883. It first appears in the Post Office Directory in 1902.

Smyth Road was probably named after Sir Warington Wilkinson Smyth (1817–1890). A British geologist, Smyth was lecturer at the Royal School of Mines between 1851 and 1881, and Professor of Mining from 1881. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1858 and served as President of the Geological Society from 1866 until 1868.

STANMORE STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Stanmore Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1903.

The street was probably named after Arthur Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Baron Stanmore (1829-1912). After working as Assistant Private Secretary to the British Prime Minister, who was his father, between 1852 and 1855, Stanmore served as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick (1861-1866), Governor of Trinidad (1866-1870), Governor of Mauritius (1871-1874), Governor of Fiji (1875-1880), Governor of New Zealand (1880-1883) and Governor of Ceylon (1883-1890)

STATION STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Between 1905 and 1949 Station Street is not listed in the Post Office Directory under the heading 'Station Street' as there were no residents or industries in the street. However, it is listed under the Salvado Road heading, as a street with a T junction to that road.

Station Street leads to Subiaco Station which is the most likely explanation for its name.

STEVENS STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: It is likely that Stevens Street was named after Mary O. Stevens, BA, Hon. Med., a Member of the University of Western Australia Senate from 1929 to 1957. Stevens received an Honorary Degree of Master of Education in 1958.

The name was listed on a general approval by Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

STIRLING HIGHWAY

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: Stirling Highway is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1920 in the Nedlands Park section.

The name was possibly chosen to commemorate Governor Stirling, the first governor of Western Australia. The name was first suggested by the State Archives Board (Dr J. S. Battye, Chairman) in March 1930 "as a memorial to the first Governor of the State". Previously named Perth-Fremantle Road, Claremont Ave, Perth-Fremantle Road, Mason Street and Waldeck Street, the change of name was approved by the Minister for Lands (C. G.Latham) in December 1931, and applied to the road from Ferdinand Ave (now Winthrop Ave.) to Boundary Road, Mosman Park in 1932.

STUBBS TERRACE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: First listed in the Post Office Directory of 1928.

It is likely that the street was named after James Bartholomew Stubbs, who was elected Australian Labor Party Member of the Legislative on 3 October 1911 for the Division of Subiaco. Stubbs was killed in action in France on 26 September 1917. He may have been related to Sydney Stubbs, M.L.A.

Stubbs is recorded as living at various addresses in Subiaco by the Post Office Directory including Union Street in 1909, Rawson Street in 1911 and 1912, and 20 Union Street in 1913 and 1914.

SUBIACO ROAD

Location: SUBIACO. First listed in Post Office Directory in 1896.

Origin and History: Subiaco Road is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1896.

The road may have been named after the suburb of Subiaco for which it was practically the northern boundary or because it was leading to the Subiaco Railway Station from Thomas Street.

SUBIACO SQUARE ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Named after the adjacent development.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

TALLOW TREE CRESCENT

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Botanical theme.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 3 July 1997.

TAREENA STREET

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Tareena Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1916 in the Nedlands Park section.

Tareena Street, Kanimbla Road and Megalong Streets are parallel streets in Subiaco. It is possible that an early purchaser of lots in that area of Subiaco was of New South Wales origin and after subdivision named the streets after that state's landmarks. It is possible that the street was named after Tareena, a billabong in Murray River Wetland Area.

THE AVENUE

Location: CRAWLEY.

Origin and History: First listed in the Post Office Directory in 1915 in the Nedlands Park section.

The street was named after trees lining the roadway. In January 1912 Subiaco Council decided that Avenue Street, from Broadway to Parkway, be dedicated to the use by public.

THOMAS STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK, SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Thomas Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1898.

Named after Mr J.H. Thomas, Director of Public Works and Member of Executive Council in 1888

TIGHE STREET

Location: JOLIMONT, SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Tighe Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1908.

Likely to have been named after James Tighe, Subiaco Councillor from 1902 to 1907. In 1904, the Post Office Directory gives his address as Denis Street, and his occupation as contractor.

TIPPERARY MEWS

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Tipperary is a town in south of Ireland, in the County of Tipperary. Some of the Sisters of St John of God could have come from Tipperary and this is commemorated by the name of the street.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

TOWNSHEND ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: This road is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1897.

It was probably named after the father-in-law of Robinson, Governor of Western Australia. Thomas Stewart Townshend was Bishop of Meath in Ireland and his fourth daughter Olivia Edith Deane was the wife of Governor Robinson. They married in April 1862.

TRILLO ROAD

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Variety of olive tree, some of which will be planted within the estate.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 21 May 2001.

TROY TERRACE

Location: DAGLISH, JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Troy Terrace is first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1929.

It is likely that the street was named after Michael Francis Troy. Born in 1877 in Pimlico, New South Wales, Troy died in 1953 in Mt. Lawley, Western Australia. Though trained as a teacher in 1897, he was gold mining in the Murchison area where he became secretary of the Australian Workers Union. He was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Mt. Magnet (1904-1939), and during this time served as Labour Party Whip (1905-1911), Speaker of the House (1911-1917), Minister for Mines and Agriculture (1924-1927), Minister for Lands and Immigration (1927-1930 and 1933-1939). He was also Father of the House between 1930 and 1939, and Agent General from 1939 to 1947.

UNION STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Union Street is first listed in the 1898 Post Office Directory,

The name may be related to the movements in the late 1890's which led to the union of the Australian states.

UPHAM STREET

Location: JOLIMONT, SUBIACO.

Origin and History: First listed in the 1934 Post Office Directory, it is likely that the street was named after Stephen Thorne Upham, Subiaco councillor from 1902 to 1906. In the 1904 Directory Upham's address was given in Gibney Street, soon renamed to York Street, and his occupation was given as a 'printer'. In the 1905 the following year his address is York Street, close to Axon Street.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

VICKERS LANE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Possibly named after Ernest Leslie Vickers, Subiaco councillor from 1904 to 1907. He lived in Hamersley Road and his occupation is listed as 'job printer'.

Named approved by Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

VIEW STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: View Street is first listed in the 1901 Post Office Directory.

It is probable that the street was named by an estate agent as the alignment is on an incline and some views may have been obtained from the higher end of the street.

VIOLET GROVE

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Violet Grove was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1902.

There is no information available on the origin of this name.

WALMSLEY LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Runs east off Rokeby Road, between Churchill Avenue and Barker Road.

Origin and History:

The laneway was named after West Walmsley, the stationmaster at Subiaco Railway Station between 1915 and 1922.

WAVERLEY STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Waverly Street was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1903.

The name may be related to the Waverley Hospital in Perth during the first decade of the twentieth century. The existence of this hospital is suggested by a note in the biography of William Neil Macdonald (1860-1910), and the hospital was still operating in January 1923. It is also possible that lot(s) in the proximity of the current Waverley Street were purchased by investor(s) in Victoria and after subdivision the street was named Waverley, a town in Victoria at that time.

WAYLEN ROAD

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Waylen Road was first listed in the Post Office Directory of 1902.

It is most likely that the street was named after Alfred Robert Waylen (1833-1901). He was born at Point Walter and went on to receive his doctorate in medicine at St Andrews University in Scotland in 1858. This was the first medical degree granted to a person born in Western Australia. He was appointed Colonial Surgeon in 1872. Between 1883 and 1884 he chaired a Royal Commission into the welfare and conditions of Aboriginal prisoners on Rottnest Island. Between 1884 and 1885 he chaired a Royal Commission on metropolitan water supply and sanitation. In 1886 he was a Commissioner for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London during 1886.

WEXFORD STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Wexford is a town in the south of Ireland, in the County of Wexford. Some of the Sisters of St. John of God came from Wexford and this is commemorated by the name of the street.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 22 December 1999.

WHITE PLACE

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: Shirley White was born in 1869 in Prahran, Victoria to William Budget White, a veterinary surgeon, and his wife Georgina. After White finished his school studies, he completed a four year plumbing apprenticeship and went into his own business in Melbourne until 1893.

In 1893 White attempted to make his fortune in the mining industry in Coolgardie but, having little success, established himself as a plumber and contractor. In his nine years on the goldfields White built some of the first condensers, as well as the Coolgardie Chamber of Mines and Coolgardie Club Buildings. While in Coolgardie, White married Florence Rose Williams. He was also involved with district affairs and held a position in Coolgardie local government for four and a half years. In 1903 White travelled to England and Africa, where he formed a business partnership with Mr Sherlaw, a colleague from the goldfields.

Sherlaw and White returned to Western Australia in 1904 where they were involved in several sewerage works contracts in the metropolitan area. White served on the Subiaco Municipal Council from 1905 to 1908 and as Mayor from 1908 to 1910. During this time he was instrumental in developing the 'Subiaco corridor' of roads that ran from Subiaco to Nedlands and were annexed from Claremont Roads Board, and he was involved in transforming the Crawley foreshore into an esplanade. White was also enthusiastic about ensuring that Subiaco residents had space for recreation, and helped drive the development of the Mueller Park area.

White was a member of many groups including the Fire Brigade Board and the Children's Hospital Committee. He served as both treasurer and president of the Builders' Exchange and of the Master Builders' Association. He pursued numerous leisure pursuits and was not only a noted cricketer and footballer, but also the vice-president of both the Subiaco Football Club and the Mueller Park Bowling Club, and president of the West Australian Trotting Association.

Mrs. White was well known for her interest in charities and cared for her family of seven children. She was a well-loved member of the Subiaco community and was presented with an engraved tea in recognition of the kind acts and good works she had performed as Lady Mayoressa.

Shirley White died of melancholia and heart failure on 9 October 1928 at the age of 61. He left his entire estate to his widow and was buried at Karrakatta Cemetery.

Name approved by Geographic Names Committee on 9 September 1955.

WILLCOCK AVENUE

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: Willcock Avenue was first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1928.

It is likely that this street was named after John Collings Wilcock (1879-1956). Wilcock represented the Division of Geraldton as an Australian Labor Party Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1917 to 1947. During this time he held the following positions: Minister for Police (1924-1928); Minister for Railways and Justice (1924-1930); Minister for Railways, Justice and Education (1933-1935), Minister for Railways and Justice (1935-1936). He became Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forest on 19 August 1936. Wilcock resigned from the Forestry Portfolio in December 1943, retired to the backbench in July 1945 and left the Parliament in March 1947.

WILLIAM STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: This street is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1898.

William Street may have been named after King William IV, who reigned from 1830 until 1837. It also may have been named after William Ernest Cooke (1863-1947) who became Western Australia's first government astronomer in 1896.

WILSMORE STREET

Location: DAGLISH, JOLIMONT.

Origin and History: Named after Norman Thomas Mortimer Wilsmore (1868-1940), foundation Professor of Chemistry at the University of Western Australia. Wilsmore was also a member of the University Senate between 1916 and 1922, and was Vice-Chancellor between 1924 and 1925.

Wilsmore Street was listed for general approval by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

WINTHROP AVENUE

Location: NEDLANDS.

Origin and History: Named after Sir H. Winthrop Hackett (1848-1916). Born in Ireland, Hackett studied law at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1874. He migrated to Sydney in 1875, settling in Melbourne the following year where he served as vice-principal of Trinity College at the University of Melbourne, tutored in law, logic and political economy and contributed to the *Age* and the *Melbourne Review*.

After moving to Western Australia to manage a sheep station in the Gascoyne district, Hackett joined the *West Australian* newspaper in 1883. As Editor of the paper between 1887 and 1916, Sir Hackett shaped the development of the paper during a period in which both the colony and its premier newspaper made more progress than had been achieved in all their previous years.

In 1890 Hackett was chosen to serve as a Member of the Legislative Council for the first Upper House under responsible government. He held this position until his death in 1916.

Aside from journalism and politics, since the 1880s Hackett had envisioned a Western Australian University. Hackett used both his positions to further this cause – with the University of Western Australia being established in 1913.

The name Winthrop Avenue was possibly first approved on 12 May 1932. It was listed for general approval by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

WOOLNOUGH STREET

Location: DAGLISH.

Origin and History: This road was named after Walter George Woolnough (1876-1958). Born in New South Wales, Woolnough was a geologist and foundation Professor of Geology at the University of Western Australia.

This name was listed in general approval by the Geographic Names Committee on 11 July 1986.

XANTHIS LANE

Location: SUBIACO. Runs south from Barker Road between Rowland Street and Rokeby Road, before turning west and terminating on Rowland Street.

Origin and History: The laneway was named after Sios and Asmina Xanthis, who came to Subiaco in 1930 and started the London Fish Supply at 163 Rokeby Road. They were related to members of the Kalaf, Kannis and Kounis families, who migrated from the island of Kastellorizo, Greece during the 1930s and 1940s.

YILGARN STREET

Location: SHENTON PARK.

Origin and History: Yilgarn Street first appears in the Post Office Directory in 1901.

Yilgarn was an early goldfield declared in 1888.

YORK STREET

Location: SUBIACO.

Origin and History: York Street is first listed in the Post Office Directory in 1905.

Prior to 1905 the section east of Townshend Road was named Copley Street, probably after an early developer or investor. The section west of Townshend Road was named Gibney Street after the Catholic Bishop of Perth, who in the 1880s purchased several four acre lots between Hay, then Broome Street and Roberts, then Mueller Road. It is likely that the name was changed to commemorate the visit of the Duke of York and Cornwall to Perth in 1905.