
STREETS OF COLLINGWOOD

How often do you stop to think about how your street got its name, or why it ends where it does? The City of Collingwood (including Abbotsford, Clifton Hill and Collingwood) has its history written in its streets and the more one discovers about its past, the more meaningful the street layout becomes.

In 1838, only three years after the first European settlement of Melbourne, the land which now forms much of the City of Collingwood was subdivided into portions of 25 acres each and sold by government auction. The only reserves kept for roads were those on the boundaries, that is, the streets now known as Victoria Street, Smith Street, and Alexandra Parade, and also Johnston, Hoddle and Church Streets. Until 1855, when East Collingwood was proclaimed a municipality, the main roads were the responsibility of Victoria's Central Roads Board while any minor roads were the responsibility of residents.

The further development of streets did not proceed in a planned or orderly fashion. Streets were provided by landholders when they subdivided their own piece of land, with no regard for overall design within the suburb. Subdividers were interested in profits and so tried to fit the maximum number of plots onto their parcel of land, without reference to what might be done on the next subdivision. The East Collingwood Council was faced with the problem of streets which did not meet up and had to buy up properties in order to rationalize street alignments. Some streets were also hampered in their development by the poor drainage of many parts of the Collingwood flat. As early as 1856 it was proposed at a Collingwood Council meeting that an Improvements Committee be appointed to report on the best means of extending the existing lines of streets and the formation of new ones for opening up direct communications. This problem remained a continuing topic of discussion at council meetings for decades and progress was usually slow. Gipps, Langridge and Wellington Streets are examples of thoroughfares that attained their final design

only after many years of discussion and argument, dissension usually springing from the fact that most councillors were businessmen eager to see major traffic routes running past their business premises. In fact, streets were constantly discussed at council meetings: their kerbing, channelling, metalling, cleansing, draining, lighting, raising, lowering, and the wandering of animals thereon were the subject of a never-ending stream of correspondence from residents. Of course, a walk around Collingwood streets today will show that the layout of most streets never was rationalized; many run for only one or two blocks.

The 1850s were a boom time for subdivisions as Victoria's population swelled in response to gold fever. In this early period subdividers chose the names of the streets and often commemorated themselves or their relatives, or chose names relating to important events, personages or places in England. Later, it was common for streets to be named after councillors, a practice most recently carried out in the 1970s. In some cases street names were changed in order to provide a memorial for a councillor, or councillors were honoured in the naming of a park or reserve. Some streets derived their names from the large riverside estates which were gradually broken up.

By 1855 there were 97 named streets in Collingwood, with most of the streets in the area south of Alexandra Parade already in existence. A major exception was the area around Victoria Park known as Dight's Paddock which was subdivided between 1878 and 1881. Much of east Clifton Hill was not subdivided until the 1880s and 1890s. Later changes to street layouts have been brought about by the railway line extension from Victoria Park to the city in 1901, the construction of large factories and Housing Commission flats, the widening of Hoddle Street and the freeway construction.

It is not always easy to find out after whom a street was named and in some cases we have relied on intelligent guesswork, as indicated in the text. Dating can also be problematic as streets are sometimes shown on plans before they exist physically, and years before building blocks and houses appear. Any further information will be gratefully received.

ABBOT GROVE, CLIFTON HILL

Dates from the mid 1880s.

ABBOT STREET, ABBOTSFORD

Part of the 1880s subdivision of Dight's Paddock and possibly named after David Abbott, the solicitor who negotiated the purchase of Dight's Paddock from the Dight family on behalf of Edwin Trenerry in 1878.

ABBOTSFORD STREET

1855 or earlier, named after the suburb which was in turn named after Abbotsford House, an early residence in St. Hellier's Street.

A'BECKETT STREET

The section of Noone Street from Hoddle Street to the Merri Creek was called A'Beckett Street on an early map. Thomas a'Beckett, a solicitor who lived in Victoria Parade, was appointed council auditor in April 1856 and later in the same year was elected to Council and held the office of Mayor from 1856 to 1859.

AITKEN STREET

Named in the late 1880s after Archibald Aitken, a councillor from 1881 to 1887 and Mayor in 1887. He was the son of Thomas Aitken, who established the Victoria Brewery in 1854, began operating a distillery in Northumberland Street in 1862 and owned the freehold of several hotels. Aitken senior had also been a Councillor.

ALBERT STREET

1855 or earlier. Possibly named after Queen Victoria's husband Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

ALEXANDER STREET

The Collingwood section of this street was included on an 1855 map, and might have been named after Charles Alexander, a butcher who operated a slaughterhouse, boiling-down plant and piggery in Clifton Hill beside the Merri Creek from 1857.

ALEXANDRA PARADE

First called North Government Road, it was later named after Francis Reilly, a Melbourne City Councillor, at a meeting of the Melbourne City Council in May 1851. The Fitzroy section was re-named in honour of Princess Alexandra of Denmark who married the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. The Collingwood section continued to be called Reilly Street or Reilly Parade until 1908. The centre of the parade, now grassed over, was the site of a malodorous

open drain from 1856. The section of the drain between Wellington and Smith Streets was not covered in until the 1920s.

ALLEN STREET

See Bloomburg Street

ANDERSON STREET

BALLARAT STREET

1855 or earlier, and presumably named after the Gold Rush town.

BATH STREET

Shown on an 1879 map but not built on until the 1880s. Perhaps named after the city of Bath in England.

BEDFORD STREET

1856 or earlier. Probably named after Bedford Street in London.

BENDIGO STREET

1855 or earlier, and presumably named after the Gold Rush town.

BENT STREET

This street is now lost under the massive C.U.B. complex. The area was originally the riverside site of the mansion and garden of the wool-dealer Jesse Fairchild. In 1885 it was bought up by a syndicate headed by Thomas Bent, M.L.A. and sub-divided into 150 building allotments, although the house was not demolished until a little later.

BERRY STREET

Dating from 1879 or earlier, this may have been named after Graham Berry, who owned the *Collingwood Observer* in the early 1860s and represented Collingwood in the Legislative Assembly.

BLANCHE STREET

Dates from the mid 1870s

BLOOMBERG STREET

Called Allen Street on Hodgkinson's 1858 map, its name was changed shortly afterwards.

BOND STREET

1865 or earlier. Several names in this subdivision derive from Mayfair streets.

BRICK LANE

See Flockhart Street

BROCKENSHIRE STREET

This was the last subdivision in Clifton Hill and was named after Mr. Brockenshire who lived at 107-109 Ramsden St. A watchmaker and jeweller by trade, he subdivided the area in the 1920s and was responsible for building all the houses in the street.

BROWN STREET

Dating from 1854 or earlier, this street was named after Charles and Henry Brown who were early Clifton Hill landowners and developers.

BUDD STREET

This street certainly existed in May 1856 when the residents complained to the Council that it was impassable!

BURLINGTON STREET

See Langridge Street.

BYRON STREET

The existing Byron Street (off Northumberland Street) dates from the 1880s. The part of Park Street running off Victoria Street was originally called Byron Street.

CAMBRIDGE PLACE

CAMBRIDGE STREET

1854 or earlier. Named after the English university.

CAMPBELL STREET

This might have been named after D.S. Campbell, a Melbourne City councillor, in 1851. There were also two men named Campbell who owned large parcels of land in Collingwood, the pastoralist J.D.L. Campbell (one of the wealthiest men in Victoria) and an army officer, P.L. Campbell. The street was certainly in existence in 1853.

CAROLINE STREET

1882 or earlier.

CHARLES STREET

The section from Victoria Street to Gipps Street is shown on an 1855 map, but it was not extended through to Vere Street until the late 1880s. Perhaps named after Charles Nicholson, an early landowner of this area.

CHARLOTTE STREET

1874 or earlier. *Jane Charlotte Mather*

CHURCH STREET

1850s or earlier, its name perhaps referring to the churches in the Richmond section.

CLARKE STREET

On an 1858 map this is simply called Government Road and seems to have had its name changed around 1870. Benjamin Clark, a shoe dealer, was a Collingwood councillor from 1867 until 1872.

CLIFTON AVENUE

CLIFTON STREET

Late 1880s.

COLLINS FOOTBRIDGE

This gateway to the Yarra Bend Park that crosses the Yarra at the end of Gipps Street was probably named in honour of A. Collins, the mayor of Collingwood in 1912/13.

COOK STREET

1885 or earlier

COPPER LANE

The lane that runs beside the shot tower.

COULSON RESERVE

This sports ground in Heidelberg Road was named in honour of E. Coulson, Mayor in 1907/08.

COUNCIL STREET

Dating from the 1870s and possibly so named in case anyone on Council not specifically honoured felt left out.

CROMWELL STREET

1854 or earlier. Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in the mid-seventeenth century during England's period of republicanism after the death of King Charles I.

DALLY STREET

Dates from around 1890.

DARLING GARDENS

This area was temporarily reserved as a site for public gardens in 1863 and proclaimed as such in 1878. Sir Charles Henry Darling was Governor of Victoria from 1863 to 1868.

DERBY STREET

1840s. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, the 14th Earl of Derby (1799-1869), was an English politician, Colonial Secretary in the 1830s and later Prime Minister. This street was part of an early Collingwood subdivision in 1840 of the Walmer Estate sold by Charles Hutton. The streets were named after "men of note" according to Garryowen.

DIGHT STREET

Shown on an 1853 subdivision plan, its name presumably relates to the Dight family who operated Dight's flour mill near the junction of the Yarra River and the Merri Creek until the late 1850s.

DORSET STREET

1858 or earlier. Probably named after the English county or the London street.

DOWN STREET

1858 or earlier.

DUFFY STREET

See O'Grady Street.

DUKE STREET

1870 or earlier. A London street.

DUMMETT CRESCENT

Harry Francis Dummett was a councillor throughout the 1950s and 1960s and mayor in 1956. This street was re-named with the construction of the overpass; before that it was simply part of Heidelberg Road.

DWYER STREET

Named after Michael Dwyer, a justice of the peace and mayor from 1882 to 1884. A grocer and produce dealer, he served on council for eleven years.

EASEY STREET

1855 or earlier, named after an estate agent.

EDDY COURT

Randolph "Dolph" Eddy was a councillor in the 1960s and 1970s and also became a state parliamentarian.

EDMUND STREET

Late 1880s.

ELIZABETH STREET

See Langridge Street

EMERALD STREET

1858 or earlier.

EMMA STREET

Dates from the 1870s.

THE ESPLANADE

1882 or earlier.

FAIRCHILD STREET

Jesse Fairchild, a wool merchant, owned a mansion and large garden in the area now dominated by C.U.B. It was subdivided into 150 building allotments in the 1880s.

FENWICK STREET

Early 1880s.

FERGUSON STREET

1870 or earlier. Shown on Hodgkinson's 1858 map as Regent Street.

FIELD STREET / FEILD mis

1880s. W.G. Feild (sometimes spelt Field) was Collingwood's first Australian-born mayor in 1881/82, having first been elected to Council in 1879.

FIFE STREET

See Oxford Street.

FLOCKHART STREET

Robert Flockhart, a tanner, was a councillor from 1861 to 1864. This street was originally

called Brick Lane and was the centre of the numerous brickworks that flourished in the area from the late 1850s to the 1890s. There were also Chinese market gardens on both sides of the street.

FORD STREET

1920s.

FOREST STREET

1855 or earlier.

Named after one of the goldfields

FRANCIS STREET

1853 or earlier.

GAHAN'S RESERVE

John Gahan, born in England in 1851, came to Abbotsford in 1856. He was a very active member of the congregation at St. Philip's Church of England in Hoddle Street, being secretary of the Sunday School for 16 years. He ran a hardware business in Victoria Street and was a councillor from 1887 until 1911, serving three terms as Mayor, in 1893/94 and 1902-04. The reserve was named in 1906 or 1907. Among other things Gahan was an advocate of public baths for Collingwood.

GEORGE STREET

1870s.

GIPPS STREET

Sir George Gipps was Governor of N.S.W. from 1837 to 1846. The section between Hoddle Street and Wellington was originally a separate street called Hodgson's Road, named after John Hodgson, a merchant who was one of the district's early landowners, having purchased four Crown portions which he subdivided over the 1840s and 1850s. He also owned the Studley Arms Hotel in Wellington Street (now demolished). Council minute books from 1856 onwards report numerous discussions relating to re-aligning and widening the street to make one through road. This involved Council in buying seventeen properties, including eight houses. Before this a drain ran along Gipps Street, crossed at intervals by wooden bridges. In 1867 this was replaced by underground brick drains, said to be the first of their kind in Australia.

GLASGOW STREET

1855 or earlier.

GLASSHOUSE ROAD

Victoria's first glass factory (and one of only two factories in Collingwood until 1851) was in Rokeby Street. The building continued to be known as the Glasshouse although by 1856 it

had become a candle factory.

GOLD STREET

The section south of Alexandra Parade was subdivided by speculators in 1850-52 but remained largely useless until after underground drainage was installed in 1867. The street's name presumably relates to the precious metal foremost in everybody's minds during the gold rush.

GORDON STREET

1890 approximately.

GRANT STREET

Mid 1870s.

GRAY STREET

W. Gray was Mayor in 1885/56.

GREENWOOD STREET

Thomas Greenwood was a councillor from 1856 until 1865 (including a term as Mayor in 1863/4) and again in 1868-69.

GROOM STREET

Henry Groom of the Clifton Hill quarries was a big supplier of stone to the council and in common with a number of early Clifton Hill residents opposed the area's annexation to Collingwood in the 1850s. He unsuccessfully sought election to council in 1860, but was a Fitzroy councillor from 1858 to 1862.

GROSVENOR STREET

This was named after one of the early riverside properties "Grosvenor Lodge", part of which was subdivided in 1858. The auction on January 25th, 1859 also included land in South Audley, Bond and Duke Streets (all streets in close proximity to Grosvenor Street in Mayfair) and Southampton Crescent, the whole being described as the Grosvenor Estate.

HALL STREET

Robert Hall was a woolwasher who set up in Reilly Street in 1871, having arrived from England in 1863. Despite protests from residents his business discharged its wastes into the Reilly Street open drain. It became one of the most productive woolwashing works in Victoria and he was able to sell out for a big price in 1888. He was elected to council in 1890.

HARMSWORTH STREET

This street was included on an 1853 subdivision plan.

HARPER STREET

HEIDELBERG ROAD

The road to Heidelberg.

HENRY STREET

1858 or earlier.

HILTON STREET

1870s.

HODDLE STREET

Born in London in 1794, Robert Hoddle was appointed assistant surveyor in Sydney in 1823 and eventually became deputy surveyor-general. The work for which he is chiefly remembered is the laying out of Melbourne in 1837, where he acted as auctioneer at the first land sale. When, in 1851, Victoria became independent of New South Wales, Hoddle was made the new state's first Surveyor-General.

HODGKINSON STREET

Clement Hodgkinson was a surveyor in the Victorian Surveyor-General's office who prepared survey plans of Collingwood in 1853, 1856 and 1858, showing the progress of building development. He was appointed honorary consulting engineer to Collingwood Council in the 1850s. It is possible that he had some influence on the design of the Darling Gardens.

HODGSON'S ROAD

See Gipps Street.

HOOD STREET

Thomas Hood was born in Scotland in 1826 and arrived in Australia in 1849. After spending some time on the goldfields he opened Collingwood's first bakery in 1852 on the corner of Wellington and Stanley Streets. He later began a maltster's business. He was active in having Collingwood proclaimed a municipality and was one of the assessors at the first election in conjunction with John Pascoe Fawkner. He was the rate collector for 27 years and was a councillor from 1857 to 1860 and again in 1887. Hood Street was left facing Hoddle Street when the road widening resulted in the demolition of a whole block of buildings.

HORNE STREET

Around 1911.

HOTHAM STREET

1855 or earlier. The section that runs from Smith Street to Gold Street was originally a separate street called Simson Street that would have ended at Wellington Street until Gold Street was developed. It may have been named after Sir Charles Hotham who succeeded La Trobe as Governor of Victoria in 1853.

HUNTER STREET

1855 or earlier.

ISLINGTON STREET

1854 or earlier.

JAMES STREET

Called St. James Street on Hodgkinson's 1858 map.

JOHN STREET (CLIFTON HILL)

1879 or earlier.

JOHN STREET (COLLINGWOOD)

This is now a lane.

JOHNSTON STREET

Named in 1851 after Alderman J. S. Johnston of the Melbourne City Council.

KEELE STREET

This street was originally called Ryrie Street but was changed in honour of William Keele who was mayor in 1889/90, having earlier served as a councillor in the late 1870s. J. S. Ryrie was an early landowner and the area bounded by Ryrie, Reilly, Gold and Smith Streets was referred to as "Ryrie's Paddock" in the 1850s.

KELLY STREET

A small street that ran between Fairchild and Cooke Streets in the area developed in the late 1880s after the subdivision of the Jesse Fairchild estate and now covered by the C.U.B. complex. Hugh Kelly was a Langridge Street publican who was elected to council in 1881 and helped to bring about the extension of Langridge Street through to Gertrude Street in 1882.

KENT STREET

1870s.

KIEWA STREET

1885 or earlier.

KILGOUR CRESCENT

The short section of Hoddle Street between Heidelberg Road and Queen's Parade used to be called Kilgour Crescent. An Alexander Kilgour lived here in the 1880s. The street layout in this area was changed with the construction of the overpass.

KNOTT'S RESERVE

George Knott was a councillor in the 1960s and 1970s, including a term as Mayor. Knott competed in the London Olympic Games in 1948 (the 10,000 metre walking race) and had a long association with the Collingwood Harriers.

LANG STREET

John Lang was born in Scotland and arrived in Australia in 1858. A tailor and outfitter and a

director of the Langridge Building Society, he was elected to Council in 1881 and served for 6 years. He later became a Justice of the Peace.

LANGRIDGE STREET

George David Langridge was born in 1829 in Kent and arrived in Australia in 1852 as a carpenter. He worked initially as a general contractor then as an estate agent and later as an architect. In 1883 he built himself a mansion at 12 North Terrace with a commanding view of the Darling Gardens. (The house is now a convent). He was a councillor from 1865 until 1873, with two terms as mayor. He entered parliament in 1874 and died in 1891.

The street had its origins in two short and narrow streets: Elizabeth Street which ran from Wellington Street to Rokeby Street and was described by residents in the 1850s as muddy and almost impassable in winter, and Burlington Street (after Burlington Arcade in London?) connecting Rokeby and Hoddle Streets. A number of businessmen (some of them councillors) agitated for the improvement of the street as part of a plan to enhance their business prospects with a wide thoroughfare connecting busy Gertrude Street and the Studley Park Bridge. The final form of the street, although still necessitating considerable expenditure in acquiring property, was a rather reduced version of this grandiose vision. The section between Smith Street and Little Oxford Street was formed and built on in 1872 but not proclaimed for a number of years, perhaps because of Council's policy of not proclaiming streets public until property owners had properly constructed them. The connection between Little Oxford and Wellington Streets was not made until 1882. Look down this street and you will see that it still does not run in a straight line.

LILLY STREET

1879 or earlier.

LITHGOW STREET

Part of an area subdivided in 1851.

LITTLE

There are many streets in Collingwood starting with the word "Little" and running parallel with the street of the same name. In many cases these simply function as lanes but there are some exceptions and these are described below.

LITTLE CHARLES STREET

While having the appearance of a lane, this was quite a populous street in the 1880s although only one of the old houses remains. A number of units have recently been constructed here.

LITTLE NICHOLSON STREET

A few people lived here in the 1890s and one house remains, although its official address is 23A William Street.

LITTLE OXFORD STREET

This is a proper street dating from the same time as Oxford Street.

LITTLE SMITH STREET ^{NOW} SINGLETON ST

This is a real exception in that it is located at some distance from Smith Street! While narrow, it is a street in its own right.

LITTLE WELLINGTON STREET

This runs off Wellington Street rather than parallel to it and is a proper street, although with fewer residents now than in the nineteenth century.

LIVERPOOL STREET

1858 or earlier, presumably named after the city in England.

LULIE STREET

Shown on Byron Moore's 1879 map but it would have been some years before it was built on.

MARINE PARADE

1855 or earlier.

MARSHALL PLACE

Three generations of the Marshall family have been Collingwood councillors in this century. Walter Marshall was on Council for 20 years, including a term as mayor in 1919/20; his son Laurie was mayor in 1936/37. Grandson Ttage was a councillor from the 1950s, serving the first of two terms as mayor in 1961 and finally retiring in 1980.

MASON STREET

1856 or earlier. There was a councillor James Mason (a baker in Wellington Street) from 1858 until 1860 but it is not known whether he had any connection with the street.

MATER STREET

In the 1850s Charles Mater owned the land in the area which now includes Mater Street. He also owned the Gasometer Hotel in 1864.

MAUGIE PLACE, MAUGIE STREET

Marked on Byron Moore's 1879 map, al-

though subdivision into building blocks would probably not yet have been completed. Maugie Place and the houses on the north side of Maugie Street made way for the freeway in the 1970s.

MAY STREET

This street no longer exists although the bluestone edging showing where it ran off Turner Street not far from the river can still be seen.

MAYFIELD STREET

"Mayfield" was the home of Georgiana McCrae, the watercolourist and diarist known for her descriptions of life in Melbourne in the 1840s. The property was on nine acres, the house itself being located in the area now bounded by Church, Murray, and Mayfield Streets. Abbotsford was a rural area at the time that she and her husband lived at Mayfield, and she refers to her nearest neighbours as the Currs and Orrs (who lived in the area where the La-Trobe University Abbotsford Campus is now located in the former Convent of the Good Shepherd buildings). The house was later owned by Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker in the House, and was finally demolished in 1962 although subdivision of the land had taken place some time earlier. Mayfield Street seems to date from the late 1880s.

MAYOR'S PARK

The name dates from at least as early as 1870, when the council minute book includes a petition from the inhabitants of North Fitzroy complaining of the depositing of night soil in the park.

MCCUTCHEON WAY

Andrew McCutcheon, ~~currently~~ Minister for Planning and Housing and formerly Attorney-General, started his political career as a Collingwood councillor in the 1960s and was mayor in 1975/76. This is the most recent example of a street named after a councillor.

MOLLISON STREET

Part of an 1850s subdivision. Garryowen refers to Mollison as a landowner, and a William Mollison was elected to the Legislative Council in 1853. If this is the man after whom the street was named, nearby William Street may also refer to him.

MONTAGUE STREET

On 1858 map. A London street.

MURRAY STREET

On 1855 map.

MYRTLE STREET

1890.

NAPOLEON STREET

On 1855 map. Napoleon I (1769-1821) was Emperor of France from 1804-14 and again in 1815. Given Napoleon's defeat by Wellington, it may have been someone's idea of a joke to name this insignificant street, running off what was at that time the important and populous Wellington Street, after the Emperor.

NELSON STREET

1879 or earlier, but not extensively built on until after the subdivision of Jesse Fairchild's property in 1885.

NICHOLSON STREET

Charles Nicholson was a pastoralist and large landowner. His subdivision of the area bounded by Church, Victoria and Gipps Streets was first advertised in April 1851 and dealings continued until 1870. Blocks were advertised as an opportunity for recent immigrants to become freeholders. Nicholson Street at first finished at Gipps Street while another street called Regent Street ran from Johnston Street to Vere Street. Eventually Regent Street was extended to Gipps Street although the area between Vere Street and Gipps Street was largely undeveloped until the mid 1880s due to drainage problems. The construction of the Town Hall in 1885 - 87 encouraged more settlement in the area and it was around this time that Regent Street became the continuation of Nicholson Street.

NOONE STREET

John Noone was a lithographer in the Lands Department and served on council from 1860 to 1866 including two terms as mayor in 1861/2 and 1865/6. Noone drew up a plan of west Clifton Hill in April 1864 showing Mayor's Park, Heidelberg Road, Council, Hodgkinson, Wellington, Gold, Page, Noone Streets and North and South Terrace, although it may have been some years before they were settled.

NORTH TERRACE

The poor condition of this street and its footpaths (located on the north side of the Darling Gardens) was mentioned in the council minute book on June 1st, 1870.

NORTHUMBERLAND STREET

1854 or earlier. Named after the English county or the London avenue.

O'GRADY STREET

1876 or earlier, and known at first as Duffy Street.

OTTER STREET

1858 or earlier. The Reverend George Otter was an early landowner who subdivided the area south of Johnston Street and east of Smith Street.

OXFORD STREET

1854 or earlier. Named after the English university town in company with Cambridge Street, to which it runs parallel.

PAGE STREET

James Page became the publican of the Galloway Arms Hotel in Johnston Street after starting out as a plumber. He was a councillor from 1863 until 1867, and again from 1870 until 1873. At the age of 84 he published his reminiscences in *The Observer* (the Collingwood/Fitzroy local paper) on June 17th, 1909. Noone's 1864 map of west Clifton Hill shows Page Street although it appears not to have been built on for some time.

PALMER STREET

Shown on an 1853 subdivision plan and probably named after Sir James Palmer, an English doctor who was mayor of Melbourne in 1845-46 and later a member of Parliament.

PARK STREET

1855 or earlier. Gahan's Reserve did not exist then so it was not the source of the name. Park Street from Victoria Street to Gipps Street was at first called Byron Street. Note that the two sections of the street are not aligned.

PARSLOW STREET

Thomas Parslow owned land in the area bounded by Noone, Rutland, Hoddle and Roseneath Street which was auctioned in December 1881, described by the auctioneer as the "Rutland Estate". This small street gave access to the building blocks of the subdivision and Parslow an opportunity for immortality.

PATERSON STREET

1855 or earlier.

PECKVILLE STREET

1870s.

PEEL STREET

Garryowen in his *Chronicles of Early Melbourne* describes this area as the first subdivision of the Walmer Estate, sold by Charles Hutton, with streets named after "men of note". The subdivision took place on February 15th, 1840 and the man of note in this case was

presumably Sir Robert Peel, the English politician who became Home Secretary in 1822. His term of office was made famous by the creation of the Metropolitan Police Force, whose members were nicknamed after him "peelers" or "bobbies". He was Prime Minister from 1841 to 1846.

PERRY STREET

1855 or earlier. A contractor called Eli Perry lived in the area, having arrived in Australia in 1849, but there is no direct evidence that the street name relates to him. A number of auctions in the 1850s were carried out by "Symons and Perry" and this is perhaps the more likely connection.

PRINCES STREET

1855 or earlier. A London street.

QUEEN'S PARADE

Also known as Heidelberg Road and perhaps renamed in the 1880s in honour of Queen Victoria.

RAIN'S RESERVE

William Rain was born in 1855 and lived in Collingwood from 1859 until 1916. He was a plumber but later became an architect with a Collins Street office, and designed additions to Dr. Singleton's clinic in Wellington Street in 1890. From 1901 until 1916 he was a councillor and served one term as mayor in 1904/5. On October 7th, 1907 Councillor Coulson moved that the small park at the intersection of Heidelberg Road and Queen's Parade be named in honour of Rain.

RAMSDEN STREET

Samuel Ramsden owned the Clifton Hill Quarries and Ramsden Street started out as an access road to the quarry. Ramsden was elected to council in 1857 and served for two years. Although the road existed before then, it was possibly named during his period of office.

RAPHAEL STREET

1858 or earlier.

REEVES STREET

Isaac Godfrey Reeves operated a woolwashing establishment on the Yarra near Church Street and was elected to council in 1861. He later became a member of the Legislative Assembly for Collingwood and campaigned vigorously against the Yarra anti-pollution laws because of the threat they posed to the expansion of business in the Collingwood-Richmond area. He later suffered business failures and

died in obscurity in 1886.

REGENT STREET

A London street. See Nicholson Street and Ferguson Street.

REILLY STREET

See Alexandra Parade.

RICH STREET

Shown on Byron Moore's 1879 map.

RICHMOND LANE

1858 or earlier.

RIVER TERRACE

This used to run by the river off Turner Street and was prone to flooding.

ROBERT STREET

1855 or earlier.

ROKEBY STREET

1853 or earlier. Rokeby is the title of a poem by Sir Walter Scott set in the Yorkshire town of Rokeby and first published in 1813.

ROSE STREET

1870s. Although this street now has only back entries to houses in O'Grady Street and Heidelberg Road, there were a few residents listed in the street in the 1890s.

ROSENEATH STREET

Listed in the rate book in 1876. The council minutes of July 1873 include mention of a letter from a John Brundell giving notice that "certain pigs" had been removed from Roseneath Street.

RUPERT STREET

1854 or earlier. In May 1856 council received a petition from thirty-one owners and occupiers complaining of the poor condition of the street due to alterations to streets on a higher level which caused drainage problems.

RUSSELL STREET

1850s. Residents complained to Council about the state of its footpath in 1873. Perhaps named after the London street.

RUTLAND STREET

1881 or earlier. See also Parslow Street.

RYRIE STREET

See Keele Street.

SACKVILLE STREET

1855 or earlier. A London street.

SHAMROCK STREET

The Shamrock Brewery was located nearby but it is unclear whether the brewery was named after the street or vice versa.

SILVER STREET

1858 or earlier.

SIMPSON'S ROAD

See Victoria Street

SIMSON STREET

See Hotham Street

SMITH STREET

This was one of the streets named at the meeting of the Melbourne City Council on May 23rd, 1851. John Thomas Smith was a Melbourne City alderman who was seven times elected mayor. The street had formerly been referred to as the Eastern Road.

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET

1859 or earlier. Apparently named after a London street in company with several surrounding streets.

SOUTH TERRACE

1869 or earlier, on the south side of the Darling Gardens.

SOUTHAMPTON CRESCENT

1858 or earlier, and presumably named after the city in England or the London street.

SPENSLEY STREET

This was at first spelt Spenceley and dates from at least 1876. There were two men who might have had some connection with the naming of the street: James Spensley had an ironmongery on the corner of Brunswick and Moor Streets, Fitzroy from 1859 until 1871 and lived in Hoddle Street Collingwood from 1868 until 1871. Alternatively, a Howard Spenceley who arrived in Melbourne in 1858 lived in Gore Street Fitzroy in the 1860s before returning to England in 1872.

ST. HELLIER'S STREET

One of the early riverside houses built along the Yarra in the 1840s was that of Edward Curr. It was called St. Hellier's (or Helier's) and gave its name to the street at the end of which it was located. (The road reservation continues to the river although the existing street stops well short of it). Curr's house was demolished in 1877. A later house in the street was also called St. Hellier's. This was located closer to Clarke Street and was the residence of Sir Arthur Snowden who was elected to the Collingwood Council in 1868. His support for the Yarra anti-pollution laws led to violent clashes with other councillors and he remained on council for only one year, but was later Lord Mayor of Melbourne from 1892 to 1895.

ST. JAMES STREET

See James Street.

ST. PHILIP'S STREET

Dates from the late 1880s. This area was not settled until later than the surrounding parts of Abbotsford because of drainage problems. The building of the Town Hall in 1886/7 gave an impetus to the area. Presumably it was named after St. Philip's Church of England which had been built in Hoddle Street in 1866.

STAFFORD STREET

1853 or earlier.

STANLEY STREET

Stanley was the family name of the Earls of Derby. (See also the information under Derby Street). An alternative suggestion is that it was named after the captain of the H.M.S. Rattlesnake on which Governor Bourke came to Port Phillip in 1836. This street was part of the 1840 subdivision.

STANTON STREET

Job Stanton was the Mayor of Collingwood in 1884/5 and laid the foundation stone of the Town Hall in July 1885. The street came into existence between this time and 1887 when the Town Hall was completed and a number of building blocks were auctioned in April 1888.

STUDLEY STREET

1855 or earlier.

STURT STREET

SYDNEY STREET

1853 or earlier.

THOMPSON STREET

1858 or earlier.

TRENERRY CRESCENT

Edwin Trenerry subdivided Dight's Paddock between Alexandra Parade Hoddle Street and the river and auctioned it as 262 building allotments in 1881. The Dight family had sold the eighty-six acre paddock in 1878 for £21,000.

TRURO STREET

Shown on an 1879 map (after the 1878 sale of Dight's Paddock) although it was probably a few years before it was built on.

TURNBULL STREET

Henry Turnbull, a Scottish-born bootmaker, had arrived in Sydney in 1838 where he became a noted participant in the anti-transportation agitation. He lived in Wellington Street and was active in the East Collingwood Local Committee from 1853-55, working for the establishment of local government, and was a councillor for most of the 1860s.

TURNER STREET

James Hobson Turner was a city wool broker who had a house and several allotments in Collingwood. He was elected to Council in February 1867 and was a councillor for a total of fifteen years, including terms as mayor in 1869-70 and 1870-78. In the 1860s he took over a woolwashing establishment near Church Street. He agitated for the repeal of the Yarra anti-pollution legislation along with other owners of noxious industries along the Yarra. Residents who complained to Council about the smell of his tannery got nowhere and nor did the Central Board of Health. In 1874 he joined a partner and established the Denton Hat Mill in Nicholson Street (still standing on the corner of Mollison Street) conveniently close to his tannery. It was claimed to be the first steam-powered hat factory in Australia. Turner Street was part of the Dight's Paddock subdivision.

VALIANT STREET

1855 or earlier.

VARIAN STREET

See Yarra Street.

VERE STREET

1853 or earlier. A London street.

VICTORIA CRESCENT

1855 or earlier. It could have been named in honour of Queen Victoria, who ruled England from 1837 to 1901, or the state of Victoria (which had been named to honour the Queen)

VICTORIA PARADE

Proclaimed 1851.

VICTORIA STREET

This was originally called Simpson's Road after Mr. James Simpson, a magistrate who constructed a footpath and road in 1843 to serve his own and some neighbouring properties. The Simpsons are described by Georgiana McCrae as living at "The Grange", probably the property later known as "Yarra Grange", which originally extended to Victoria Street, the section from Southampton Crescent being sold off in the late 1850s. Although it was named Victoria Street in the 1850s it continued to be also known as Simpson's Road until well into the twentieth century.

WALKER STREET

Henry Walker was born in England in 1821 and arrived in Melbourne in 1855. In 1863 he became the owner of a soap and candle factory

in Victoria Street on the Yarra where the Honeywell factory now stands. His business expanded and gave rise to many complaints from nearby residents including those in Kew about the "unbearable odours". In 1872 he was elected to Council and served altogether for twelve years, including five terms as mayor. He was a pioneer of asphalt paving.

WALMER STREET

1860 or earlier.

WATERLOO ROAD

1856 or earlier. Waterloo was the site of Napoleon's defeat at the hands of the English military headed by the Duke of Wellington.

WELLINGTON STREET

This street was the major axis of a subdivision carried out in 1849 by Captain Charles Hutton and finishing at Johnston Street. In the 1850s it was Collingwood's most densely populated and busy street with many shops and businesses. In 1877 it was extended northwards through private land. The Duke of Wellington was famous for his defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. Nicknamed the "Iron Duke", he was Prime Minister of England from 1828 to 1830 and again in 1834.

WILLIAM STREET

1855 or earlier.

WRIGHT STREET

1885 or earlier. Andrew Wright was a councillor from 1874 until the 1880s. A property owner, he was described by *The Observer* as "a rigid old Tory" who was opposed to tramways, municipal loans and "such-like inventions of democracy".

YAMBLA STREET

1885 or earlier.

YARRA STREET

Originally called Varian Street and existing from 1855 or earlier it became known as Yarra Street around 1861, no doubt in reference to the nearby river.

YORK STREET

1870 or earlier. Probably named after the English city or the London street.

ZETLAND STREET

1879 or earlier. A very short street running off Victoria Crescent opposite Mollison Street and now functioning as a driveway to the neighbouring factories. Zetland is an alternative name for the Shetland Islands.

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