

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Addington Railway Workshops		Deans Avenue, Addington	The proposed workshops are discussed in the Star in 1879.	Tower Junction Village	History of Addington Railway Workshops “ Addington Railway Workshops ”, Star, 24 April 1879, p 3 "Railway long associated with Addington", Christchurch Star, 30 October 1998, p B8	
Ainsworth Street		This ran from Angus Street to Devon Street.	Appears in street directories 1950-1953. No residents are ever listed. Now part of Bradford Park.		“‘Lost’ addresses”, The Christchurch Mail , 27 April 1999, p 8	
Alameda Street		Off Clyde Road.	Listed in street directories in 1950 and only appears on a map of Christchurch dated 1950-1957. On the site of what later became the University of Canterbury.		[Christchurch]	
AMI Stadium/ Lancaster Park	Formerly Lancaster Park. Named after Benjamin Lancaster		Lancaster was a governor of St. George's Hospital. He and his wife,	Stevens Street	Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of	

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and Jade Stadium	(1805?-1887) of Chester Terrace, Regents Park, London. Re-named Jade Stadium and later AMI Stadium.		Rosamirah, set up the Anglican nursing sisterhood of St. Peter, in London to look after people who had left hospital but needed somewhere to convalesce. He was one of Canterbury's absentee landowners, owning Rural Section 62, 50 acres on Ferry Road. R. J. Harman and E. C. J. Stevens, land and commission agents, represented Lancaster's interests and also those of many other absentee property owners. In 1880 the Canterbury Cricket and Athletic Sports Company was established and 10 acres, 3 roods and 20 perches was purchased by them for a sports ground from Lancaster at a price of £260 an acre. Lancaster's will is held at		sections purchased to April 30, 1863 , p 2 "Rural Sections chosen", The Lyttelton Times, 22 March 1851, p 6 Sydenham: the model borough of Christchurch : an informal history , p 10 "New cricket ground", Star, 10 July 1880, p 3 "The Lancaster Park Club", Star, 29 July 1881, p 3 "How Lancaster Park was named", The Press, 16 May 1998, p 3 "Park now Jade Stadium", The Press, 26 May 1998, p 1 "Fan's ponder name, game", The Press, 27 May 1998, p 3	

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			<p>Archives New Zealand so he still held land here when he died.</p> <p>Re-named Jade Stadium. Named after the Jade software product developed and marketed by Cardinal Technologies, a subsidiary of Aoraki Corporation. The naming rights deal, believed to be worth about \$4 million over 10 years, was confirmed on 26 May 1998 and was to help fund park improvements estimated to cost \$35 million.</p> <p>Re-named AMI Stadium in 2007.</p> <p>Damaged beyond repair in the 22 February 2011 earthquake.</p>		<p>“A stadium we need”, The Press, 13 August 2007, p A8</p>	

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Anthony Road	Albert Road	Off Bexley Road	Albert Road first appears in street directories in 1952. Re-named Anthony Road in 1955. Stopped when the Pacific Park subdivision was developed in the 1990s although it disappears from street directories in 1987.	Everton Street	“New streets in Christchurch”, The Press, 28 June 1955, p 6	“Wetland may be filled”, The Press, 7 December 1991
Anthony Runacres House and Hannaford Chambers	Named after Anthony Runacres.	145-147 Worcester Street	Designed by architects Hart and Reese and built in 1925. Named Hannaford Chambers. The original occupants were dentists Wilfred Irving Ward and Henry Kiver Allison, medical practitioner R. B. Baxter and Perpetual Trustees Ltd. By 1928 the occupants included British General Electric Co. and the South Island (N. Z.) Motor Union Mutual Assurance Association.		Information taken from a plaque on a wall of the building by Richard Greenaway in 2010.	

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			<p>A. J. Newman, barrister and solicitor, owned and occupied the building from 1984 to 2002.</p> <p>In 2003 Anthony Runacres, an insurance broker, purchased the building which was in disrepair. Extensive renovation and strengthening followed.</p> <p>Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			

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Aorangi School		Colwyn Street, Bryndwr	<p>Frederick Charles Williams (1887-1963) bought the land to grow tomatoes commercially about 1940. A certificate of title shows he transferred his land to the Crown for a public school in December 1956.</p> <p>Cabinet approval was given for the building of a six-classroom school in Brookside Terrace in 1958. The school was intended to cater for a district extending to the Russley golf links. It was opened in 1959 and closed in September 2009.</p> <p>The land was offered to former owners or their beneficiaries. Ngāi Tahu obtained 5400m2 and Penley Ltd, 17,200m2 of the land. Fred Williams was born in Penley in Wales.</p>		<p>"New Bryndwr school", The Press, 11 November 1958, p 16</p> <p>"Previous owner of land in talks with ministry over school", The Press, 19 February 2011, p A15</p>	<p>"Plans to mark 25 years", The Papanui Herald, 10 April 1984, p 1</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Argyle Street and Peacock's (or Peacock) Place		Off Brougham Road (later Street), opposite Albemarle Street.	<p>Formerly Peacock Place. First mentioned in the Star in 1885 in an advertisement. Never appears in street directories.</p> <p>James Peacock (1843?-1926) is listed as a resident from the early 1890s until the early 1900s. He was a boot manufacturer, the first to use machinery.</p> <p>Re-named Argyle Street in 1889 when it was taken over as a public road.</p> <p>Disappears from street directories in 1993.</p>		<p>“Advertisements”, Star, 9 July 1885, p 1</p> <p>“Sydenham Borough Council”, Star, 23 July 1889, p 4</p> <p>“Sydenham Borough Council”, The Press, 17 September 1889, p 3</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: P232</p>

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Armagh Court	Named because it runs off Armagh Street.	Central city	<p>Named on 19 September 1962.</p> <p>Developed on part of what had been the Deanery property.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1966.</p> <p>This street disappeared when the surrounding buildings were demolished following the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>	Armagh Street. The Deanery.	Information on date of naming in a letter sent to the City Librarian from the Town Clerk dated 9 October 1962.	
Armitage Block		An area bounded by Sawyers Arms Road, Highsted Road, Harewood Road and Breens Road.	Provided 400 sections in 1960.		<p>“12,000 new residents”, The Papanui Herald, 2 September 1960, p 1</p> <p>"New School in Cotswold Ave", The Press, 17 August 1967, p 5</p>	

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Ashbourne	Named after Ashbourne in Derby, England.	Street directories of 1890 say it was “between New Cambridge and Woolston” and off Ferry Road.	The town of Ashbourne was established in the early 1880s on land owned from 1852 by the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston (1825-1898). His family home was near Ashbourne in Derby. Charles Street and Robert Street intersected this suburb.	New Cambridge	Plan of town of Ashbourne : being rural section no. 110, the property of C.R. Blakiston Esq. Map New Zealand: 100 magnificent maps from the collection of the Alexander Turnbull Library , p 106 “ Obituary ”, The Press, 2 September 1898, p 5 “ Obituary ”, Star, 2 September 1898, p 4	The Cyclopedia of New Zealand . Vol 3, p 87 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : B515
Avon			In the early provincial government days there was an electorate named Avon. This comprised Riccarton, Papanui and Avonside.		Information supplied by Richard Greenaway. “ The Canterbury districts ”, The Press, 5 July 1887, p 3 “ Local alterations ”, The Press, 5 July 1887, p 3	

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Avonglade or Avon Glade	Named after Avon Glade, a house in Stanmore Road.	A suburb shown on early maps. In 1887 street directories Avonglade is described as being near River Road next to Swanns Road.	In 1883 it was the residence of G. H. Whitcombe and family. Mrs Whitcombe of Avon Glade, Stanmore Road, advertises in the Star that year for a “nursegirl”. The family later moved to Riversleigh and then to Woodham in Woodham Road. By 1886 Avonglade was the residence of John Stewart and family. Mentioned in the Star in 1909 as being a suburb within Richmond.	Glade Avenue. Also Riversleigh and Woodham Park.	History of the Avonside Parish District , p 86 “ Advertisements ”, Star, 3 July 1883, p 2 “ Advertisements ”, The Press, 12 November 1886, p 1 “ Advertisements ”, Star, 4 December 1909, p 10	“ Late Mr. G. H. Whitcombe ”, Evening Post, 15 August 1917, p 8
Avon parking building		Between Avon Theatre (later the Holy Grail Sports Bar) and the Clarendon Hotel in Worcester Street.	Under construction in 1937. Designed by architect and structural engineer, Benjamin John Ager (1875?-1959).	Peace Memorial Hall and St Elmo Courts.	“ Parking Stations ”, Evening Post, 13 July 1937, p 6	“Obituary”, The Press, 18 April 1959, p 11

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Avonville		A suburb shown on an 1879 map. Its borders were approximately the River Avon on the north, Stanmore Road on the east, Armagh Street on the south and the East Town Belt (later Fitzgerald Avenue) on the west.	Valuable freehold building sites in Avonville are advertised for sale in The Lyttelton Times in 1863.		“ Advertisements ”, Lyttelton Times, 19 December 1863, p 6 Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879	

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Ballantyne's Bay/Ballantyne Bay		A tiny inlet on the seaward side of the Avon River near the Seaview Road bridge.	<p>A number of Ballantyne family members are listed in the 1929 Borough of New Brighton electors roll. Josiah Ballantyne, a draper, lived on the Esplanade; his wife, Jessie Montgomery Ballantyne, is listed living at Pine Avenue; their son, Cyril Haynes Ballantyne is listed living at Hardy Street, although he died in 1915 at Gallipoli; their daughter, Margaret Olive Ballantyne is at Beresford & Hardy Streets; Sarah Ballantyne and her sister, Alice, are listed lived together at Richmond Terrace.</p> <p>Sarah Helen Ballantyne (1865-1948) and Alice Jane Ballantyne (1872-1948) were daughters of John and Sarah Ann Ballantyne. They were known in New Brighton for their good works.</p> <p>Ballantyne's Bay/Ballantyne Bay is mentioned in The Press 1919-1934.</p>		<p>"Borough Council", The Press, 10 June 1919, p 8</p> <p>"Power Boating", The Press, 25 September 1934, p 14</p>	Ballantynes: The Story of Dunstable House 1854-2004

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Ballantyne's Block		Land bounded on two sides by Riccarton Road and Hansons Lane.	<p>William Ballantyne (1864-1934), a merchant of 58 Hansons Lane, owned a one hundred acre farm there.</p> <p>One of three blocks of land in Upper Riccarton off Hansons Lane developed for state housing in the 1950s. 22 acres was subdivided into 109 sections.</p>		"State housing work", The Press, 27 November 1951, p 6	" Obituary, Mr William Ballantyne ", The Press, 12 September 1934, p 5

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Barkers Avenue	Named after Samuel Delabere Barker (1848-1901).	Along Cambridge Terrace between Madras Street and Manchester Street.	Barker, son of Dr. Alfred Barker, worked for the Union Bank of Australia and was librarian at the Supreme Court, Christchurch from 1887. He was a Beautifying Association committee member. After his death, the line of Lombardy poplar trees which was planted was known as Barkers Avenue. The Lombardy poplars have been replaced by black poplars.		Information supplied in 2007 by David Sissons. “ Obituary ”, Star, 18 September 1901, p 1 City beautiful: the first 100 years of the Christchurch Beautifying Association , pp 8-10	“Beautifying Christchurch”, The Lyttelton Times , 23 August 1902, p 3 “ Intriguing tales of exploration revealed in relics of the vault ”, The Press, 3 July 2010, p A15

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Barns's Corner	Named after Frederic Henry Barns (1861-1906).	Corner of Gloucester Street and Stanmore Road, Richmond.	<p>A tram stop.</p> <p>Barns, a sharebroker, was agent for various bodies: the Scottish Imperial Insurance Company and Lloyd's in Christchurch. He was Assistant Inspector of the Board of Health. He is listed in the electoral roll of 1885 living in Stanmore Road.</p> <p>Barns's Corner is mentioned in newspapers 1885-1911.</p> <p>[The spelling of his name has been checked in the microfiche of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Sometimes the corner is mis-spelt as Barnes's Corner.]</p>		" Advertisements ", Star, 20 January 1885, p 2	" The late Mr F. H. Barns ", The Press, 6 August 1906, p 7

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Barretts Block	Named after Jack Barrett (1904-1986).	North-west of Wairakei Road. An area bounded by Breens Road, Harewood Road and Greers Road.	In 1950 street directories Barrett is listed as a farmer of 229 Harewood Road (at its intersection with Greers Road). Provided 1000 building sections in 1960.		"12,000 new residents", The Papanui Herald , 2 September 1960, p 1	
Barty's Corner	Named after George Barty (1853-1937).	On the corner of Canal Reserve (later Linwood Avenue) and Aldwins Road.	Barty was a storekeeper and a well-known socialist. Mentioned in The Press in the early 20th century.		" Avon ", The Press, 12 November 1908, p 8	
Base Backpackers and Lyttelton Times Building		56 Cathedral Square	Built in 1884. Demolished following the 22 February 2011 earthquake.		" The "Lyttelton Times" Company's new building ", Star, 15 March 1884, p 2	

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Bassett's Corner		On the north bank of the river, between Retreat Road bridge and Medway Street.	First mentioned in The Press in 1888.	Bassett Street	" News of the day ", The Press, 8 September 1888, p 4 "Trees planted", The Press, 2 September 1929, p 10 "Citizens name trees on the Boulevard", Star, 2 September 1929, p 10 From the banks of the Avon: the story of a river , p 90	
Belgrave Gardens		Off Gladstone Terrace (later Balfour Terrace).	Belgrave Gardens, Antigua Street, is first mentioned in The Press in 1879. First appears in street directories in 1883. Disappears in 1916.		" Advertisements ", The Press, 13 February 1879, p 3	

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Bell Street Also Prince Street, St David Street and Brandon Street.	May have been named after Harry Bell (1852?-1926).	Off Clarence Street North, from Foster Street through to Levin Street.	<p>Prince Street first appears in street directories in 1903.</p> <p>In 1914 Brandon Street, Prince Street and St David Street were re-named Brandon Street at the request of the finance committee of the Riccarton Borough Council.</p> <p>Re-named Bell Street on 27 September 1948.</p> <p>Bell, a second-hand dealer, was a resident of Prince Street in 1903.</p> <p>Legally stopped in 1997 when the new Christchurch Railway Station was built.</p>	Levin Street and Margaret Street.	<p>“Borough Councils”, The Press, 5 August 1914, p 3.</p> <p>Riccartern, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement, p 150</p> <p>“Changes in Riccarton street names”, The Press, 28 September 1948, p 6</p>	

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Bell's Baths and Bell's Harbour	Named after Samuel Lee Bell (1814-1890).	Sumner, at the base of Scarborough Hill.	Bell, a city confectioner, built a pool and breakwater in Sumner in 1885. Includes what is now known as the Boat Harbour.		Sumner to Ferrymead: a Christchurch history , p 206 Sumner , pp 44-45 Sumner-Redcliffs Historical Society	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : B345 "Obituary", The Canterbury Times, 30 October 1890, p 24 " News of the day ", The Press, 23 October 1890, p 4

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Beresford, Broadway's Corner and Hobbs' Building	<p>The business was named after William Hobbs (1811-1878). The corner is named after his grandson, Frederick (Fred) Hobbs (1841-1920).</p> <p>Re-named Broadway's Corner. Named after the Broadway family.</p> <p>Re-named Beresford.</p>	On the eastern corner of Cathedral Square and Colombo Street.	<p>The merchant tailors' business was founded by Williams Hobbs in January 1856.</p> <p>Hobbs' grandson, Fred, was a tailor and the 8th mayor of Christchurch 1875 and 1876, the first mayor to serve more than one term. He first advertised his business, Hobbs & Son, tailors etc. in Colombo Street, in the Lyttelton Times in 1859. The north-east quadrant of Cathedral Square became known as Hobbs' Corner which is first mentioned in the Star in 1868.</p> <p>Hobbs later had the Cathedral Chambers building built, designed by William Armson. This stood there mid-1880s-1975.</p> <p>Hobbs sold the business to Ballantynes in 1935 when he retired.</p>		<p>"Christchurch City Council", Lyttelton Times, 12 May 1868, p 2</p> <p>"Accidents and fatalities", Star, 15 December 1900, p 5</p> <p>"Advertisements", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 21 September 1926, p 10</p> <p>"Passing of an old firm", The Press, 16 April 1935, p 14</p> <p>Round the square, pp 25-28</p> <p>"Cake shop closes its doors", The Press, 24 December 1974, p 2</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: H628 & 628a</p> <p>"Presentation to Councillor Hobbs", Star, 12 September 1877, p 3</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 8 May 1919, p 7</p>

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			<p>The corner had been re-named Broadway's Corner which is first mentioned in the Star in 1900. Named after W & E Broadway, a cake shop and tearooms in Cathedral Square which occupied part of Cathedral Chambers and was run by the Broadway family.</p> <p>William Broadway (1866-1919) was a confectioner and Edward Broadway (1870?-1926), formerly of the Shades Hotel, was a pastrycook. Elizabeth Mary Broadway, Eva Broadway, Florence Ellen Broadway and Frances Broadway are all listed in street directories living on the corner of Manchester Street and Bealey Avenue in 1911.</p>			

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			<p>Broadway's Corner is still being mentioned in the newspapers in 1926.</p> <p>After the death of Edward Broadway, the business name was changed from Broadways to Beresford and was run by R. Bush and the Misses Broadway.</p> <p>The Cathedral Chambers was replaced by the Colonial Mutual Life building in 1975.</p>			
Berwick Estate			<p>First mentioned in The Press in 1878 when the forthcoming auction of the Berwick Estate on the city side of Linwood, with frontages on Cashel Street, Hereford Street, Worcester Street and Gloucester Street, is advertised. It was the estate of John Stace (1809?-1878).</p>		<p>“Advertisements”, The Press, 31 August 1878, p 4</p> <p>“Land sale”, The Press, 18 February 1880, p 3</p>	

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Bethany Maternity Hospital		34-38 Paparoa Street	<p>A home for unmarried mothers and a private maternity hospital owned and operated by the Salvation Army. It was officially opened on 10 April 1950. It was set up to replace the Salvation Army Hospital that had been in Bealey Avenue since 1907. The hospital was closed in 1982, marking the end of an era, for this was the last Maternity Hospital operated by the Salvation Army in New Zealand to close its doors.</p> <p>Bethany Village, a Salvation Army retirement complex, was opened on the site in 1986.</p>	Salvation Army Maternity Hospital	<p>“New maternity hospital”, The Press, 11 April 1950, p 6</p> <p>“Bethany to care for aged”, The Press, 24 July 1982, p 6</p> <p>“Bleak weather for Bethany opening”, The Press, 7 July 1986, p 9</p>	

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Bickerton's and Vennell's	Formerly named Vennell's. Named after George Vennell (1819?-murdered 1879). Re-named Bickerton's. Named after Professor Alexander William Bickerton (1842-1929).	Part of the old course of the Avon where the property of Bickerton reached down to the river. Today Bickerton Street comes down to the river in this area.			<p>“Avonside churchyard”, The Star, 16 December 1893, p 6</p> <p>“Christchurch Ship Canal Scheme”, The Star, 29 September 1894, p 6</p> <p>“New Brighton memories”, The Star, 5 February 1895, p 2</p>	<p>George Vennell</p> <p>View the biography of Alexander William Bickerton in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p>
Bingsland				Richmond		

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Bligh's Gardens	Named after John Bligh (1838?-1896).	On the east bank of the Avon, at New Brighton, at the southern end of Union Street.	Bligh established a house and picnic gardens, for people visiting by boat or coming from the trams which had stopped in central Brighton. There were walks, orchards, vineries and greenhouses and visitors could camp, fish, shoot or practise archery. Bligh said that the good conditions rid him of his ailments but he was not able to make the gardens a financial success.	Blighs Road and Blighs Garden Reserve.	<p>“News of the day”, The Press, 28 December 1896, p 5</p> <p>Illustrated guide to Christchurch and neighbourhood, 1885, p. 134</p> <p>“Old Christchurch”, New Zealand Truth, 1 August 1908, p. 5</p> <p>Gardens of Canterbury: a history, pp 132-33</p> <p>Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2010.</p>	

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			<p>Bligh's Gardens had later names including Wonderland and Avonholm.</p> <p>After John Bligh, it was owned by Nathaniel Suckling of Suckling brothers, boot makers. The photo in Thelma Strongman's Gardens of Canterbury, p 132 comes from Anthony Cowper who was Suckling's grandson. The property was also owned by the Straw family.</p> <p>The house was burned down and most of the land subdivided in 1923.</p>			

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Bottle Lake	Named because it was thought to be shaped like a bottle.		It was a small lake, about 3 hectares in size, at the western end of the Burwood forest. Drainage of the land reduced the lake to a puddle and the site has been the site of a Christchurch City Council plantation for more than a century.		“A Christchurch plantation which once had to be saved from the sand”, The Press, 12 March 1977, p 13 Burwood All Saints' Church 1877-1977 , p 83	

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The Boulevard	During the 1920s Richard Bedward Owen (1873-1948), a tailor, envisaged the establishment of a boulevard.	On both sides of the Avon River from the Carlton Mill bridge to the Estuary.	Owen wanted wide lawns between road and river with tall trees planted near the banks. Part of the work, between the Swanns Road Bridge and Dallington Bridge, was successfully carried out by unemployed labour. At a tree-planting ceremony in 1929 when 100 limes were planted, the deputy-mayor, Dr H. T. J. Thacker said he thought that “once having got a taste of the boulevard atmosphere, the citizens would carry the roadway down to the sea”.		Rich man, poor man, environmentalist, thief: biographies of Canterbury personalities written for the Millenium and for the 150th anniversary of the Canterbury settlement From the banks of the Avon: the story of a river , pp 89-92 “Trees planted” , The Press, 2 September 1929, p 10 “Citizens name trees on the Boulevard”, Star, 2 September 1929, p 10 "New streets in Christchurch", The Press, 28 June 1955, p 6	“R. B. Owen: an appreciation”, The Press, 27 November 1948, p 8

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			<p>The cutting of a new channel in the river and establishment of a first-rate rowing course at Kerrs Reach was an aspect of the scheme accomplished shortly after Owen's death.</p> <p>Pembroke Street was named in 1955. It appears in the newspaper article as running "between the Boulevard and Avondale Road". The Boulevard never appears in street directories or on maps.</p>			

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Boys Gordon Hall	Named after Charles George Gordon (1833-1885).	On the second floor of the YMCA building, corner of Hereford Street and Cambridge Terrace.	<p>Gordon was an English soldier and hero.</p> <p>In 1893 Ursula Bethell established the Boys' Gordon Hall to provide amusement and instruction for working boys from 12 to 18 years of age during their evenings. The movement foundered when Bethell left for England. Sir John Hall (1824-1907) did not lose sight of Bethell's vision. He bought a section of land and left £10,000 for the Boys' Gordon Hall Trust in his will.</p> <p>The trust included representatives from the Anglican, Roman</p>		<p>By his own merits: Sir John Hall – pioneer, pastoralist, and premier, p 270</p> <p>“Boys' Gordon Hall”, Star , 27 September 1895, p 4</p> <p>“Boys' Gordon Hall”, Star, 15 March 1897, p 4</p> <p>“The Gordon Hall Trust”, Star, 30 September 1907, p 1</p> <p>“Tenders Called for Demolition Job”, The Press, 15 August 1967, p 1</p> <p>“Clearing of New Police Station Site begins”, The Press, 13 September 1967, p 9</p>	<p>View the biography of Mary Ursula Bethell in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p> <p>The laying of the foundation stones of the YMCA building and the Boys' Gordon Hall, corner of Hereford Street and Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch</p>

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			Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The YMCA building was bulldozed to make way for the Christchurch Central Police Station in 1967.			

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Braco Settlement	Named after Braco in Perthshire, Scotland.	Burnside	<p>William Boag (1828-1894) emigrated from Braco to Canterbury in 1851.</p> <p>A block of 27 acres of his land in Burnside was taken under the Land for Settlements Act 1894 and auctioned in 1895 and 1898. This was then named the Braco Settlement and lots of about one acre were sold on perpetual lease to working-class families whose members worked in the city. The scheme was not a success as the holdings were found to be too small to be economically viable.</p> <p>Mentioned in The Press until 1920.</p>	<p>Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement. Also Burnside and Braco Place.</p>	<p>Socialism without doctrine</p> <p>“The Braco Settlement”, Star, 25 November 1895, p 3</p> <p>"Land Board", The Press, 3 May 1920, p 9</p> <p>A history of Canterbury, Vol III, pp 216-217</p> <p>Burnside Park, its history, people and sport, p 91</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: B538</p>

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Branston Intermediate School		Amyes Road, Hornby	<p>Branston Intermediate School was Christchurch's tenth intermediate school. It took its first pupils on 2 February 1971, opening with a roll of 450 pupils. The first headmaster was R. P. Armstrong. The formal opening by Brian Talboys, Minister of Education, was in May 1971. The school was then surrounded by factories with farmland between it and Christchurch.</p> <p>The school was closed on 27 January 2014.</p>	Branston Street	<p>"New intermediate school", The Press, 1 February 1971, p 12</p> <p>"School opened", The Press, 3 May 1971, p 14</p> <p>"School raised happy families", The Press, 18 December 2013, p A11</p>	

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Brice's Corner and Skillicorn's Corner	Formerly Skillicorn's Corner. Named after Jane Skillicorn (1816-1891). Re-named Brice's Corner. Named after William Brice (1839-1912).	On a corner of Colombo Street and Hereford Street.	Jane Skillicorn had a millinery shop at Skillicorns Corner in the 1850s and 1860s. Skillicorns Corner became Brice's Corner from 1870. William Brice was a hairdresser. He was also a city councillor for two terms.		"[Advertisement]", The Lyttelton Times , 6 June 1860, p 2	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : S400 "Obituary", The Press, 24 December 1912, p 11

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Brooklyn	Named after Brooklyn Estate, a property owned there by Henry "Harry" Mace (1837-1902).	An early North New Brighton suburb where the New Brighton Trotting Course was later developed.	<p>Mace was an American. His land, including the New Brighton Racecourse, was split up and sold after his death.</p> <p>The name was given to this part of the district when the tramway was put through. For years after Mace's time there was a Brooklyn tramway stop in the area, on Travis Road, near the New Brighton Trotting Club grounds, now Queen Elizabeth II Park.</p>		<p>North New Brighton, p 32</p> <p>“The Brooklyn stud farm”, The Press, 31 May 1894, p 2</p> <p>Information about the Brooklyn tramway stop supplied in 2008 by Richard Greenaway.</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: M3</p> <p>“Deaths”, Star, 21 July 1902, p 3</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 21 July 1902, p 5</p> <p>“Advertisements”, The Press, 6 December 1902, p 12</p> <p>Rich man, poor man, environmentalist, thief: biographies of Canterbury personalities written for the Millenium and for the 150th anniversary of the Canterbury settlement</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Browning Street	Named after Robert Browning (1812-1899).	A private right-of-way in Waltham.	<p>Browning was a poet.</p> <p>Continues the theme of “poets and writers” streets of Sydenham, Addington and Waltham. They were named by a committee of the Sydenham Borough Council in January 1880.</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1907.</p> <p>According to street directories, it was re-named Gas Works Lane about 1928. It appears that both names had been used since the turn of the 20th century. By 1948, street directories list Browning Street, see Gas Works Lane, but Gas Works Lane is not listed probably because it had no residents.</p>	Browning Street	<p>"Advertisements", The Press, 18 June 1907, p 11</p> <p>Requiem for a Gasworks, pp 35-36</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			The name Browning Street was transferred in 1954 to another street which had formerly been named Lytton Street.			
Bruce Street and Edmond Street/Edmund Street		Off 22 Pavitt Street.	<p>Edmund Street is first mentioned in the Star in 1892 in a report of a meeting of the City Council.</p> <p>Edmond Street first appears in street directories in 1914.</p> <p>Re-named Bruce Street on 24 May 1926.</p> <p>Now a walkway.</p>		<p>“City Council”, Star, 24 May 1892, p 3</p> <p>“Advertisements”, The Press, 28 May 1926, p 17</p>	<p>“Street names”, The Press, 22 February 1926, p 10</p> <p>“Street names”, The Press, 26 May 1926, p 11</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Buddo Settlement and Sloane Estate	Formerly the Sloane Estate. Re-named the Buddo Settlement. Named after David Buddo (1853-1937).	“From three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half from the Belfast Railway-station, on the northern trunk railway-line, by a good road.” New Zealand Gazette, 24 February 1910, p 644	Buddo was an engineer, farmer and politician. The property, adjoining the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, was acquired by the Government under the Land for Settlements Act 1908. It was to provide Belfast working-men, especially those working in the freezing industry, with small lots on which to settle. The scheme was still operating in 1933.	Braco Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement.	“ Meeting the demand for land ”, Evening Post, 8 February 1910, p 8 “ Advertisements ”, The Press, 21 February 1910, p 10 “ The Buddo Settlement ”, Ashburton Guardian, 3 March 1910, p 4 “ North Canterbury ”, The Press, 15 March 1933, p 6 A history of Canterbury , Vol III, pp 216-217	View the biography of David Buddo in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography .

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Bull Street	Probably named because it was formed on the paddock where Francis Harrison (1815?-1887) kept his bull.	Off Shirley Road.	First mentioned in The Press in 1882 when land in Harrison's Paddock is advertised for sale. Last mentioned in The Press in 1915 when more land there is advertised for sale. Last appears in street directories in 1911.		" Advertisements ", The Press, 22 November 1882, p 4 " Advertisements ", The Press, 6 February 1915, p 16	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : H232
Burwood Tea Gardens		On Lake Terrace Road and looking on to Horseshoe Lake.	In 1906 the Burwood Tea Gardens were established on part of what had been George King's Burwood estate. The Press commented: An enjoyable resort is now afforded by the Burwood Tea Gardens. It was established amid pinus insignis trees which King had planted. The proprietor was Lizzie Knowles (1860-1932), wife of Anglican cleric Walter Frank Knowles (1856-1932).		" Burwood Tea Gardens ", The Press, 15 September 1906, p 11 " Pinus insignis ", The Press, 15 July 1912, p 8 Clearing the pine bush at the old Burwood Tea Gardens	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			The place was popular with picnickers, including work and social groups. By 1912, the venture had come to an end. A photograph shows bullocks clearing the pine bush at the old Burwood tea gardens.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Caledonian Hall		Kilmore Street	<p>The Canterbury branch of the Caledonian Society was established in March 1882 by a group of Scottish immigrants wanting to maintain links to their Scottish heritage. Their first premises were built in Worcester Street in 1904 and in 1923 they shifted to a new hall on Kilmore Street. Henry St Aubyn Murray (1886-1943) was the architect. Space was included in the building for dances and concerts.</p> <p>The building was demolished after the 22 February 2011 earthquake.</p>		<p>"Local and General", Star, 11 October 1904, p 2</p> <p>"Caledonian Society's Hall", The Press, 13 October 1904, p 9</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Caledonian Hotel and the Rising Sun		110 Caledonian Road	<p>The Rising Sun Hotel was opened in 1865 under landlord Frederick Newnham. Frances Innes (d. 1896) was another licensee at various times. It became the Caledonian Hotel in 1878.</p> <p>It was closed in 2007, demolished in 2010 and the site developed for townhouses.</p> <p>The Caledonian Hotel had a varied and chequered history, including the death of 23 year old barman Glen Payne in June 1997 after he was shot and killed during an armed hold-up.</p>		<p>"Francis Innes", Early Christchurch and Canterbury: newspaper clippings, ca. 1923-1950, Vol. 1, p 33</p> <p>"Caledonian calls time after 29 years of service", The Press, 27 October 2007, p A16</p>	<p>"Deaths", Star, 31 August 1896, p 2</p> <p>"Obituary", Star, 13 September 1896, p 4</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Camelot Settlement	Named after Camelot, the castle and court associated with King Arthur.	Seddon Street/Millar Street/Longfellow Street area in Sydenham.	<p>Named in keeping with the literary tradition of Sydenham street names.</p> <p>An early state housing project in the northern part of Beckenham designed to provide homes for workers. Most were railway employees.</p> <p>These type of settlements were created under the Workers' Dwelling Act 1905.</p> <p>First mentioned in the Star in 1909, listed in street directories from 1911 and mentioned in the NZ Gazette as late as 1930.</p>	Walker Settlement	<p>Beckenham: a suburb of Christchurch, New Zealand, pp 17-18</p> <p>“Canterbury Land Board”, Star, 4 June 1909, p 3</p> <p>A history of Canterbury, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	Socialism without doctrine
Canterbury Sale Yards		Deans Avenue, Addington			<p>“New cattle yards”, Star, 12 June 1873, p 2</p>	<p>“Sale yards site up for sale”, The Press, 31 May 1997, p 25</p> <p>“Saleyards site may become car-park”, The Press, 2 July 1997, p 3</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Canterbury times/Star building		134-140 Gloucester Street	<p>Architect J. J. Collins. The foundation stone gives 1884 as the year when the building was erected. Canterbury times and Star newspapers were published there. The Christchurch Star-Sun was published there as late as 1958 when new premises were built in Kilmore Street.</p> <p>The building was saved from demolition in 2000 when it was purchased and renovated by the Christchurch Heritage Trust, thus ensuring its survival. It is one of the best examples in New Zealand of commercial Victorian design in a Venetian Renaissance style.</p>		Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2009.	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Businesses in the building in 2009 included Le Pot au feu, an Internet café and a Japanese restaurant.</p> <p>Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			
Cargeeg's Bend	Named after Richard Cargeeg (1876-1932).	On the Avon River at South Brighton.	<p>Cargeeg lived at 354 Estuary Road, South Brighton. He was the chief clerk for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.</p> <p>The nearby kink in the Avon River was known as Cargeeg's Bend.</p>		Information supplied in 2006 by Richard Greenaway.	" Found shot ", The Press, 4 March 1932, p 8

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Cartwrights Avenue	Named after William Cartwright (1835?-1911).	Off Clyde Road North.	Cartwright, a gardener, lived there on 4 acres of land. His wife's death notice in 1909 says he was "the only surviving son of the late John Cartwright of Kullard Hall, Stratford, Lancashire". Cartwrights Avenue appears in street directories 1894-1914.		" In Memoriam ", Star, 28 December 1909, p 3 " Advertisements ", The Press, 4 July 1911, p 9	
Cashmere Domain		On the banks of the Heathcote River, Cashmere Road.	Cashmere Domain was opened on 29 October 1932.		" A new domain ", The Press, 31 October 1932, p 13	Rhodes on Cashmere: a history of the Rhodes Memorial Convalescent Home, 1886-2001

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Caversham Street and Wilson Street	Named after William Barbour Wilson (1819-1897). Re-named Caversham Street.	On the site of the current Christchurch Polytechnic.	Formed on the site of the Ferry Road Nursery which belonged to William Barbour Wilson (1819-1897). Formed when the nursery land was subdivided in 1877. Wilson Street is mentioned in the Star in 1877 and first appears in street directories in 1883. Re-named Caversham Street in 1908. This last appears in street directories in 1992.		" Local and general ", Star, 29 May 1877, p 3 " City Council ", Star, 3 March 1908, p 4 Studies on pioneer Canterbury nurserymen , p 153	View the biography of William Barbour Wilson in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography . " Street names ", The Press, 13 September 1924, p 13

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Chalmers Wards, Christchurch Public Hospital	Named after the Chalmers family.		In 1917, the Chalmers Memorial Wards at Christchurch Hospital were opened, a brick building of three storeys with three wards designed by Collins & Harman. It was the gift of Miss Jean Chalmers (d. 1936), of Ashburton. Her gift was to be a memorial to her bachelor uncles, John and Peter Chalmers, from whom she had inherited the money. The building and equipment cost £16,000 (approx. \$1,156,543 in 2014 money).		Hospital on the Avon: the history of the Christchurch Hospital, 1862-1962 , pp 141-144 “ The Chalmers Ward ”, Ashburton Guardian, 24 February 1916, p 4 “ Chalmers Wards ”, The Press, 26 July 1917, p 8	"Improvements at the Christchurch Hospital: the opening of the Chalmers Memorial Wards on Wednesday July 20th", Weekly Press, 1 August 1917, p 26

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>The wards were intended to be for the chronically ill but Miss Chalmers soon gave permission for them to be occupied by sick and wounded soldiers. Woodwork, metalwork and basket making provided part of the treatment as well as massage, electric therapy and a gymnasium. Soldiers were regularly taken for drives in a car provided by the Canterbury Automobile Association.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Chancery Lane	Named after Chancery, a division of the English High Court, because it was the shortest route between Christchurch legal offices which were once mostly in Hereford Street, and the Magistrates' and Supreme Courts.	Off Gloucester Street through to Cathedral Square.	<p>Formed in 1880, running through Barker's Estate, and expected to be of "great convenience to business men whose time is precious". It ran through land which once belonged to Dr Alfred Barker (1819-1873).</p> <p>Named in 1881 by George Humphreys (1848-1934) who had the name plates, which had been provided by a relative in England, placed in position. Humphreys was the founder of the firm of wine and spirit merchants, Fletcher Humphreys.</p> <p>Demolished in 2014 to make way for the city's new convention centre.</p>		<p>"News of the day", The Press, 7 October 1880, p 2</p> <p>"In Chancery", Star, 25 January 1881, p 2</p> <p>"A business firm's jubilee", The Press, 25 January 1932, p 10</p> <p>Round the Square: a history of Christchurch's Cathedral Square, pp 5, 6 & 7</p> <p>"Chancery Lane has colourful trading history", The Press, 10 November 1990, p 26</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Charles Street	Named after the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston (1825-1898).	This intersected the suburb of Ashbourne.	Blakiston owned the land where this street was formed. Charles Street appears on an 1883 map. Never appears in street directories.	Robert Street. Also Ashbourne.	Plan of town of Ashbourne : being rural section no. 110, the property of C.R. Blakiston Esq. Map New Zealand: 100 magnificent maps from the collection of the Alexander Turnbull Library , p 106	“ Obituary ”, Star, 2 September 1898, p 4 “ Obituary ”, The Press, 2 September 1898, p 5 The Cyclopedia of New Zealand . Vol 3, p 87 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : B515

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Chiselhurst		In 1903 the house was at 250 Oxford Terrace, this address being then at the intersection of Oxford Terrace and Kilmore Street. At that time Oxford Terrace extended right through to Fitzgerald Avenue.	Joseph Clarkson Maddison (1850-1923), an architect, owned Chiselhurst 1902-1912. Reginald Herbert Thompson (1871?-1943), a musician, died at his residence, Chiselhurst, 200 Kilmore St in 1943. Lore and history of the South Island Maori pp 46-47 mentions Chiselhurst and its spacious grounds. This was published in 1952.		Joseph Clarkson Maddison "Deaths", The Press, 31 May 1943, p 1	" Obituary ", Evening Post, 12 December 1923, p 6
Christchurch Cemetery			The name appears on old death certificates and in newspaper burial entries. If dated before 1884 it will most probably refer to the Barbadoes Street Cemetery.		Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Christchurch Quay	Also known as Montgomery's Wharf. Named after William Montgomery (1821?-1914).	Stretch of riverside between Catherine Street and Radley Bridge.	Used by 19th century craft, which had crossed the Sumner Bar and entered the Heathcote River, but which could not sail all the way up to the quay. There were tow paths on either side of the river and horses would haul the vessels to their landing point.		" Early provincial days: roadways and waterways ", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4 Old Christchurch in picture and story , p 466 The evolution of a city , p 23	Centenary, 1857-1957 : St. John the Evangelist, Woolston , p 7 View the biography of William Montgomery in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography .
Chudley's Lane	Named after Robert Chudley (1829?-1906).	A right-of-way running between Tuam Street and St Asaph Street.	Chudley, a nurseryman, owned this right-of way in 1877. That same year ten residents of the lane petitioned the Municipal Council, asking it to "make and metal the lane" and they would pay for the work. Chudley's Lane never appears in street directories.		" Municipal Council ", Star, 3 January 1877, p 3 " Municipal Council ", Star, 19 June 1877, p	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : C305

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Church of St Catherine		4 Cracroft Terrace	The Catholic church was opened and blessed by Bishop Joyce in 1951. Now closed.		“New church at Cashmere”, The Press, 29 May 1951, p 5	
Churchill Retirement Complex, Churchill Courts and St. Saviour’s Anglican Orphanage	Named after the Most Rev. Churchill Julius (1847-1938).	73 Stapletons Road	Churchill Julius was the second Bishop of Christchurch 1890-1925 and Archbishop of New Zealand 1922-1925. Churchill Courts was opened in 1956. It was closed after the earthquake of 22 February 2011. The Churchill Community Garden was developed on the site in 2013.		“Official opening of Churchill Courts, Home for the Aged”, The Press, 30 April 1956, p 14	View the biography of Churchill Julius in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography "Great churchman", Evening Post, 2 September 1938, p 10
Coffee's Bush		Corsair Bay	Mentioned in the Star in 1892.		" Accidents and Fatalities ", Star, 15 October 1892, p 4	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Cook and Ross's Corner	Named after a chemist's shop where Charles Cook and John Valentine Ross (1837?-1893) were partners.	South-western side of Colombo Street where Armagh Street intersects.	Drs. James S. Turnbull and Hilson were on the site from 1859. Hilson died and Turnbull retired in 1860. Cook and Ross, who had been their chemists, took over the business in 1863. The building stood there until 1927 when it was replaced by a building which was the ANZ bank.		Down the years in Christchurch : a century of progress , p [26] Old Christchurch in picture and story , pp 328-332 "Half a century of business", The Press, 9 September 1935, p 13	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : C525 & R374 "Mr J. V. Ross", Star, 26 December 1893, p 2 [His date of birth there is wrong.]
Cookham House	Named because the store had the agency to sell Cookham boots.	In Colombo Street, between Armagh Street and Gloucester Street.	One of the earliest brick buildings in Christchurch. A store owned by George Gould (1823-1889) from 1859. He sold the business to his managers, Messrs Chisnall and Stewart, in 1873.		"Advertisements", Lyttelton Times, 27 July 1859, p 6 "Advertisements", The Press, 1 October 1873, p 1	George Gould : April 23rd 1823- March 28th 1889 "In Memoriam", Star, 28 March 1889, p 2

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Coptic Orthodox Church		Edgware Road	Formerly a Methodist Church built in 1902. The Egyptian Christian Coptic denomination bought the building in 1999. Demolished in February 2011 following damage in the September 2010 earthquake.		“Egyptian Christian Coptics buy Edgware Road church”, The Press, 17 March 1999, p 4 “End of an era as old Coptic Church goes”, The Press, 12 February 2011, p A5 “Church plans irk rugby club”, The Press, 3 May 2013, p A1	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Cowlishaw's and Cowlishaw's corner	Named after William Patten Cowlishaw (1839-1903).	At intersection of Woodham Road and Avonside Drive.	<p>In the 1872 Superintendent's roll Cowlishaw is listed as a resident of Retreat Road.</p> <p>Referred to in the Star in 1876 as Cowlishaw's. In 1884 it becomes also Cowlishaw's corner.</p> <p>A swimming race there is reported in the Star in 1885.</p> <p>Mentioned in The Press as late as 1935.</p>	Chaddesden Lane, Cowlishaw Street and Patten Street.	<p>"Advertisements", Star, 3 February 1876, p 2</p> <p>"Advertisements", Star, 1 August 1884, p 4</p> <p>"Swimming race", Star, 8 January 1885, p 4</p> <p>"Today's advertisements", Star, 31 July 1893, p 2</p> <p>"New Brighton memories", Star, 5 February 1895, p 2</p> <p>"Street widening operations at Christchurch", The Press, 16 May 1931, p 17</p>	<p>The history of Canterbury rowing club prepared for its 125th anniversary 1986-87", p 74</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 28 March 1903, p 8g</p> <p>"Obituary", Star, 27 March 1903, p 3</p> <p>"The late Mr. W. P. Cowlishaw", The Press, 30 March 1903, p 5a</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Craddock's Corner	Named after William Craddock (1840?-1916).	If one comes northward along North Parade and, instead of going straight ahead into Marshland Road, turns right into New Brighton Road - with The Palms on the left and the Methodist church on the right - one is turning at Craddocks Corner.	Craddock was a farmer and lay preacher at the Shirley Methodist Church. In 1882 he owned four acres worth £500 at Bingsland in the Selwyn County. It appears that the property was later owned by his son, Alfred Ernest Craddock (1869-1943), an auctioneer. He gifted what had been his parents' land as a site for the Shirley Methodist church (this was the church's second site - not the site originally given by the Buxton family). He went bankrupt in 1917 and the church voted to give some money to the official assignee – Roger Smith says £85.	Shirley and Lake End.	Information supplied by Roger Smith in 2008 in an interview with Richard Greenaway. A return of the freeholders of New Zealand “ Advertisements ”, The Press, 11 January 1909, p 12 “Where city once met country”, The Press, 26 December 1981, p 11	“ Craddock's cropper ”, NZ Truth, 28 July 1917, p 7
			Land for sale at Craddock's Corner is advertised in The Press in 1909.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Crewe Township	Also named Crewe Paddock. Probably named after Crewe in England, the heart of British railways.	In Riccarton adjoining the Addington Railway Workshops.	An early suburb. First appears in the Star in 1878 when sections "adjoining railway workshops, Addington" are advertised for sale.	Anderson Street, Lowe Street, Pope Street and Tyne Street.	Beyond the city: the land and its people, Riccarton, Waimairi, Paparua , p 80 “ Advertisements ”, Star, 2 November 1878, p 2	
Crosbie’s	Named after Robert Peel Crosbie (1835?-1890).	Past Wright’s and near the current intersection of Gayhurst Road and Gloucester Street.	Crosbie was a railway accountant, son-in-law of John Ollivier (1812-1893) and a rowing enthusiast.		" New Brighton memories ", Star, 5 February 1895, p 2	“ Obituary ”, Star, 29 November 1890, p 3 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : C817 “ Avonside Churchyard ”, The Star, 16 December 1893, p 6

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Croydon Estate	Named after Croydon, in Surrey, England.	Corner of Edgeware Road and Madras Street.	The estate was divided into 101 building sections and auctioned in 1903. Five new roads were created: Madras Street (north), Cornhill Street (re-named Allard Street), Barbadoes Street (north), Fitzgerald Street (re-named Geraldine Street) and Edward Avenue.		“ Advertisements ”, The Press, 9 December 1903, p 11	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Danmark	Named to honour the Skjellerup family's Danish heritage.	10 Desmond Street	<p>In 1925 George Waldemar Skjellerup (1881-1955) built a two-storeyed stone house, which he named Danmark, off Desmond Street, facing North Hagley Park across the Avon River. It was built on a site originally subdivided from the Helmore estate and was designed by Roy Lovell-Smith. He had a stylised Viking ship (the Skellerup trademark) set into the floor of the entrance hall. The house was completed in 1927.</p> <p>It was divided into three apartments in the 1970s.</p> <p>It had a category 3 heritage listing.</p>		<p>“Vikings to greet you”, The Press, 20 November 2004, p G1</p> <p>“Makeover for landmark home”, The Press, 16 January 2008, p A20</p> <p>“Skellerup home back on the market”, The Press, 11 July 2009, p A4</p>	
			Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Daresbury and Daresbury Rookery		67 Fendalton Road	<p>Designed by Samuel Hurst Seagar (1855-1933) and built in the Elizabethan half-timbered style. In 1941 it stood in 14 acres of grounds with extensive gardens and the bluegum plantations which George Humphreys preserved as a home for the colony of rooks of which he was very proud. Legend has it that they were planted by Jane Deans (1824-1911). The rooks disappeared after the trees were damaged in high winds and snow in 1945. They were felled in the late 1950s.</p> <p>In 1941 it served as a temporary vice-regal residence.</p> <p>Damaged in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>		<p>“Vice-regal home”, Evening Post, 15 September 1941, p 6</p> <p>"Christchurch residence of Governor-General", New Zealand Herald, 19 September 1941, p 4</p> <p>"The Rookery at Riccarton", The Press, 24 December 1974, p 9</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
The Deanery	A deanery is the home of the person in charge of a cathedral.	78 Armagh Street	<p>In 1875 the Church Property Trustees set aside half an acre of land in Armagh Street, "between the Government Buildings and Montreal street" because there was no site for a deanery attached to the Cathedral.</p> <p>In 1885 Henry Jacobs (1824-1901), first Dean of Christchurch, moved with his family, into the new deanery in Armagh Street. It was built on the site originally reserved for the purpose. It was a beautiful big rambling weatherboard house with a study for the Dean looking onto the front veranda. Henry Jacobs was still Dean when he died at this house.</p>	Armagh Court	<p>"Local and general", Star, 13 February 1875, p 2</p> <p>Henry Jacobs, a clergyman of character, p 254</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>The Rev. Martin Gloster Sullivan (1910-1980) was Dean of Christchurch 1951-1961. He lived at the Deanery. It appears to have been called Armagh Court.</p> <p>Armagh Court, a small street named in 1962, was developed on the site of the Deanery.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Destructor chimney	<p>A brick refuse destructor which separated and burnt different types of rubbish.</p> <p>It contained a tipping platform, hoppers, ovens, furnaces and a 38 metre tall chimney and a power generator plant.</p>	Behind the Tepid Baths which were on the corner of Armagh Street and Manchester Street.	<p>The chimney was officially opened by the mayor, H. F. Wigram, on 30 May 1902.</p> <p>It heated the Tepid Baths.</p> <p>The chimney was demolished in 1939 after the premises of the Municipal Electricity Department were expanded.</p>	Tepid Baths	<p>“The City Destructor”, Star, 17 May 1901, p 1</p> <p>“The Christchurch Destructor”, The Canterbury Times, 4 June 1902, p 31</p> <p>Richard Bedward Owen in W.H. Downer's motorboat Imp</p> <p>“Chimney to go”, Auckland Star, 19 August 1938, p 14</p> <p>“A giant in splints”, New Zealand Herald, 22 March 1939, p 10</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Douglas Street and Dryden Street	Formerly Dryden Street. Named after John Dryden (1631-1700). Re-named Douglas Street.	East off Selwyn Street adjacent to the railway line (north side).	Dryden was an English dramatist. One of the “poets and writers” streets of Sydenham, Addington and Waltham named by a committee of the Sydenham Borough Council in January 1880. Re-named Douglas Street on 1 September 1948 when 120 streets were re-named to remove widespread confusion because of similar names. Disappears from street directories in 1993.		Report of the street naming committee, Sydenham Borough Council minutes book 1879-1889, p 217, CH 350-119, held at Christchurch City Council archives. “New street names”, The Press, 1 June 1948, p 3	“New names for streets”, The Press, 2 June 1948, p 3 “New street names”, The Press, 24 July 1948, p 2

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Duck's Nest Island		Heathcote River, a short distance from the present Barrington Street bridge.	<p>The first record of a dam at Duck's Nest appears on 20 September 1886, when the drainage board received complaints from the Halswell and Spreydon Road Boards about the dam recently erected in the Heathcote River by the Rhodes Memorial Convalescent Home.</p> <p>The island disappeared by 1992. The dam race was filled in and the former island is now part of the riverbank walkway, with trees and picnic tables.</p>		<p>“Advertisements”, Lyttelton Times, 29 January 1866, p 1</p> <p>“Nest: home to controversial dam on Heathcote River”, The Press, 25 June 1992</p> <p>“Duck's Nest origin of water wheel”, The Press, 28 January 1993</p> <p>Rhodes on Cashmere: a history of the Rhodes Memorial Convalescent Home, Christchurch 1886-2001, pp 19, 64</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Eastbourne/ Eastbourne South	Named after the Eastbourne Company which owned land there.	South of Central Brighton.	<p>An early suburb.</p> <p>Carl Bunz (1844-1921) owned land here early in the 20th century and repeatedly asked the New Brighton Borough Council to spend money on developing his district.</p> <p>Land for sale there is first advertised in the Star in 1887.</p> <p>Eastbourne Estate appears in street directories of 1916 running off Richmond Terrace (later Kibblewhite Street).</p>		<p>“Advertisements”, Star, 3 May 1887, p 2</p> <p>“New Brighton Notes”, Star, 28 August 1890, p 3</p>	New Brighton Borough Council: minutes held at Christchurch City Council archives.

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
East Christchurch Road			May be an unofficial, early name for Shirley Road or New Brighton Road. Originally, the City of Christchurch was the area bounded by the North, East and South Belts - Bealey Avenue, FitzGerald Avenue and Moorhouse Avenue. The West Belt was Deans Avenue.		Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>It could be argued that what are now Park Terrace and Rolleston Avenue were the western boundary of Christchurch because the authority of the Christchurch City Council did not extend there until a relatively recent period when the Christchurch Domains Board was abolished.</p> <p>The East Christchurch School was named, not because it was in the eastern suburbs of Christchurch, but because it was near the eastern boundary of the original municipality.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Edgware Village Supervalue and Century Theatre		Edgware Road	<p>The Century Theatre was opened on 23 September 1940. Designed by Wilford Melville Lawry (1894-1980) and built by Messrs B. Thompson & Sons, it was designed to a "stadium" plan with a one-level circle seating 585 people.</p> <p>It was closed in 1968 and the building was bought by the supermarket chain, SuperValue.</p> <p>Demolished on 19 April 2011 after being damaged in the earthquake of 22 February 2011.</p> <p>Replaced by another supermarket, SuperValue Edgware.</p>		<p>“Modernity and comfort”, The Press, 23 February 1940, p 6</p> <p>"Remembering the Century Theatre", STANN : the St Albans neighbourhood news, No 3, June 1995, p 6</p> <p>"Pictures of the past - the Century Theatre", STANN : the St Albans neighbourhood news, August 1995, p 6</p> <p>“Supermarket site cleared”, The Star, 20 April 2011, p 5</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Effey's Baths	Named after Charles Effey (1832?-1896).	Seaview Road	In 1887 a formal license was given to Effey by the Governor to use and occupy part of the foreshore at New Brighton for erecting bathing machines and bathhouses. The lease was for 14 years at a rental of £5 per annum. One of the sites was nearly opposite the New Brighton Hotel and was for gentlemen; the other some distance to the east was for ladies.		" Latest Locals ", Star, 1 September 1887, p 3 " New Brighton, the newly-erected baths ", Star, 23 November 1887, p 3	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Egham Hill	This sandhill was named by the baker, George Thomas Hawker (1840-1924) after the town of Egham on the River Thames where he had lived. This in turn was named after Egham, the site of Runnymede, where King John sealed the Magna Carta in 1215.	Central New Brighton School	It was the general playground and look-out until it was removed in 1887 to raise the banks of the river when the bridge was built. Hawker used names of places where he lived to name places, things and people. His grandson was named Gerald Egham Smith (1884-1947).	Bexley and Marlow Road.	Central New Brighton School, incorporating the District High School : 100 years, 1889-1989 , p 12 New Brighton School (since 1930, New Brighton District High School) jubilee 1889-1939, Easter 1939	“ Mr G. T. Hawker ”, The Press, 20 October 1924, p 10
Eliot Street		Off Mathers Road, south-west of Tankerville Street.	Name approved on 29 March 1956 but the street never appears in street directories.		“New street names”, The Press, 2 April 1956, p 7	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Elizabeth House/Clariford	Named after Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (1926-).	6 Circuit Street	<p>The two-storey house in brick and stucco was designed by Samuel Hurst Seagar (1855-1933) and was built in 1914 by Samuel George Raymond (1862-1939), a barrister, on part of the old Elmwood Estate of Robert Heaton Rhodes.</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1916.</p> <p>The family of Archibald King Firth (1880-1977) was the last to use it as a private residence.</p> <p>In December 1953 it was bought by the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Navy League, the Victoria League and the English-speaking Union. The four organisations operated from the house and also hired it out for weddings, family reunions, seminars and other functions.</p>		<p>"Advertisements", The Press, 24 May 1916, p 9</p> <p>"Vice-regal visit: month's stay in city", The Press, 30 August 1963, p 13</p> <p>"[Elizabeth House]", Pegasus Post, 7 December 1977, p 2</p> <p>"Grand old mansion for sale by auction", The Press, 13 July 2004, p C8</p> <p>"On quake list", The Press, 7 July 2011, p A3</p>	<p>"Obituary", Evening Post, 27 December 1939, p 9</p> <p>"Mr A. K. Firth, benefactor", The Press, 27 September 1977, p 10</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>It was also used as a vice-regal residence.</p> <p>It was listed as a heritage building with the Christchurch City Council.</p> <p>The house was badly damaged in the earthquakes of 2010/2011 and was demolished.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Ellangowan	The word may mean daisy fields or daisy meadows.	A small block bounded by River Road, Templar Street and Fitzgerald Avenue.	<p>Part of Bingsland and the Avonside parish.</p> <p>Appears on an 1879 map. Eight sections in the Ellangowan property of M. E. Campbell are advertised for auction in The Press in 1880.</p> <p>Mentioned in the Star as an address as early as 1882 and as late as 1907.</p>		<p>Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879</p> <p>Bound for Canterbury, 2000, p 130</p> <p>History of the Avonside Parish District, p 86</p> <p>Old Christchurch in picture and story, pp 340 & 455</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 10 March 1880, p 4</p> <p>"Stanmore election", Star, 15 February 1882, p 3</p> <p>"Advertisements", Star, 20 April 1907, p 5</p> <p>"Suburban boundaries", The Christchurch Mail, 23 March 1999, p 9</p>	Old Christchurch in picture and story , p 340

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Ellerton		116 McFaddens Road – corner of McFaddens Road and Cranford Street.	<p>A wooden two-storeyed dwelling on the eastern side of the road.</p> <p>Albert Bullock (1833-1902), a gentleman, and his wife, Elizabeth Jane Mary Bullock, owned the property from the 1890s. Bullock is first listed in street directories living there in 1896.</p> <p>Following his death at Ellerton in 1902, Mrs Bullock returned to England and the property was bought by George Jameson (1850-1934), a prominent businessman. He lived there with his wife Agnes (1855?-1924).</p>	Jameson Avenue	<p>"Deaths", Star, 27 January 1902, p 3</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 9 March 1904, p 11</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: B949</p> <p>"Rook sanctuary", New Zealand Herald, 22 March 1934, p 4</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 15 May 1934, p 17</p> <p>"Widow's claim", The Press, 23 May 1935, p 9</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>After Jameson's death, his second wife, Vera Blanche Lowry Jameson (1885?-1955), lived on at the property.</p> <p>1955 street directories list Leslie Beria Greer (1901-1980), a company director, living there.</p> <p>Ellerton was later the home of the Wizard, Ian Brackenbury Channell, and his fiancée, Alice Flett. It was destroyed in a suspicious fire on 8 September 2003.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Emmetts Block	Named after Arthur William Emmett (d. 1948).	An area of approximately 130 acres bounded by Hills Road, Briggs Road, Quinns Road and Shirley Road.	Emmett was a dairy farmer whose herd of cows on his 100 acre farm supplied milk to Shirley, Richmond, St Albans and Fendalton. A major state housing project in 1951 when the land was subdivided to provide sites for 518 houses.	Macfarlane Park Playground and Emmett Street.	“State housing work”, The Press, 27 November 1951, p 6	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Epworth House, Epworth Chambers and Rhodes Building	Formerly Rhodes' Building. Named after the Rhodes family. Re-named Epworth Chambers. Named because the building is owned by the Methodist Church. Epworth in North Lincolnshire, England was the birth place of John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism.	176 Hereford Street (corner of Hereford Street and Manchester Street)	The architect was Joseph Clarkson Maddison (1850-1923). The original Rhodes brothers would not have commissioned the designing of the building as George Rhodes died in 1864, William Barnard Rhodes in 1878, and Robert Barnard Rhodes in 1884. "Rhodes's" Building is first mentioned in The Press in 1900. Re-named Epworth Chambers by 1933.		Information supplied in 2010 by Richard Greenaway. "Advertisements", The Press, 22 November 1900, p 8 "Advertisements", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 7 November 1933, p 2	View the biography of Joseph Clarkson Maddison in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography . "Obituary", The Press, 12 December 1923, p 13 View the biography of William Barnard Rhodes in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography . View the biography of George Rhodes in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography
			Damaged in the earthquakes in 2010, on 30 August 2011 it was given the demolition status of "make safe". On 30 May 2012 the status was changed to "demolish".			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Eric Adam Park	Named after Eric Adam (1927-1999).		<p>Rangers AFC was founded in 1910. The club purchased 5 acres (20,000m²) of land in McGregors Road in 1962, which was named Rangers Park.</p> <p>In 2000, after Adam's death, Rangers AFC re-named their home ground Eric Adam Park in recognition of his service to the club.</p> <p>The land was sold to developers in 2010 and the last game was played there in September 2010.</p>	Eric Adam Way	<p>"Memories good and bad of park", The Star Midweek, 7 November 2007, p B1</p> <p>"Fairytale farewell to old ground", The Press, 20 September 2010, p B12</p> <p>Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board Extraordinary Agenda 22 September 2010</p> <p>Report of the Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board to the Council Meeting of 2 December 2010</p>	"Eric Adam - 'Mr Rangers'", Christchurch Star, 14 January 2000, p B1
Everton Road and Victoria Street.		Off Bexley Road.	<p>Victoria Street was re-named Everton Road on 22 November 1932.</p> <p>Disappears from street directories in 1987.</p>	Anthony Road	<p>"Street names", The Christchurch Times, 1 February 1933, p 3</p> <p>"Street names", The Press, 31 January 1933, p 3</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Excelsior Hotel and Shamrock Hotel		120 Manchester Street	The Shamrock Hotel was re-named the Excelsior Hotel in 1906. Demolished following damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.		" Licensing ", Star, 7 June 1906, p 3 Our environment: Issue 16, Spring 1998	
Fairfield Terrace		Off Worcester Street East.	The terrace consisted of 8 2-storey houses, each of seven rooms and conveniences. Mentioned in The Press 1880-1915. Never appears in street directories.		" Advertisements ", Star, 23 June 1880, p 2 "Property sale", The Press, 1 July 1891, p 3 "Advertisements", The Press, 17 March 1915, p 12	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Ferry Road Drain		Ferry Road	A drain constructed in the 1850s by the Canterbury Provincial Government which carried sewage from the industrial southern part of Christchurch City down alongside Ferry Road. It lowered property values and threatened the health of people in the Heathcote Road Board area. From 1870 the board sought to force the council to seek alternate means of disposing of the effluent. In January 1874, the council's covered outfall to the Avon-Heathcote Estuary was completed and the drain was blocked.		<p>"Early provincial days: roadways and waterways", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4</p> <p>“In the days of the “bullock-puncher”, Star, 3 May 1919, p 8</p> <p>Along the hills : a history of the Heathcote Road Board and the Heathcote County Council, 1864-1989, pp 35-36</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: H745</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Fife Street and Fyfe Street		Off Madras Street.	<p>Fyfe Street appears in street directories as early as 1890.</p> <p>The council made it a public street on 10 October 1892. A report of this meeting appears in the Star in 1892.</p> <p>Both spellings of the name appear in newspaper reports.</p> <p>Disappears by 1989.</p> <p>Incorporated into the grounds of Christchurch Polytechnic.</p>		<p>“Special meeting”, Star, 11 October 1892, p 1</p> <p>"A new school", The Press, 5 March 1927, p 14</p> <p>"Plans for new building", The Press, 27 August 1938, p 18</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Fishermen's Flat	Named after the fishermen who were the first settlers and built rough huts along the foreshore.	Section of Redcliffs on the shore of the estuary.	At the beginning of the settlement of Canterbury, the valley between Moncks Bay and Moa Bone Cave was taken up by the Rev. John Storer. The flat land near the shore, Rural Section 309, 50 acres, described as at "Sumner Road, Moa Bone Point", was held by an absentee landowner, Henry Charles Young.		Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863 , p 8 "The Caves: interesting Māori relics", Early Christchurch and Canterbury: newspaper clippings ca 1923-1950 , Vol 2, p 171 The village school that came to town: Redcliffs School celebrating 100 years , pp 5-6	" Fatal boat accident ", Star, 10 November 1886, p 3

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>The land was regarded as public property, fishermen took up residence and the area became known as Fisherman's Flat. The opening of the Heathcote swing bridge in 1864 led to the development of settlement from Ferrymead to Sumner.</p> <p>However, the opening of the Lyttelton Rail Tunnel in 1867 dealt a blow to the estuary trade, turning Fisherman's Flat into a literal backwater, a quiet place for fishing and holidaying.</p> <p>Incorporated into the suburb of Redcliffs.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Fish Reserve	Named because offal from local fish shops was dumped there, as well as the dead bodies of dogs and cats collected by the SPCA.	Off Pacific Street and marked on maps as North Beach Park, but it was a city council reserve, not a park.	Lupin and marram grass was laid on top. The land was later sold off for housing.		“Park” used as dump”, The Press, 6 January 1953, p 6	
Fisherton	Named after brothers, Stephen Fisher (1818-1897) and James Temple Fisher (1828-1905).	Beckenham	<p>An early suburb.</p> <p>S. & J. T. Fisher bought Rural Section 49, 100 acres in "Heathcote, South Christchurch Road", and farmed it. The land was south of what is now Sandwich Road and became known as Fisherton.</p> <p>Land for sale there is advertised in the Star in 1906.</p> <p>Fisherton was still being used as an alternate name for Beckenham in the 1950s.</p>	Sandwich Road	<p>Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863, p 2</p> <p>“Rural Sections chosen”, Lyttelton Times, 15 March 1851, p 7</p> <p>Beckenham: a suburb of Christchurch, New Zealand, pp 8-13</p> <p>“Advertisements”, Star, 5 December 1906, p 3</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: F135 & F139</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 2 July 1897, p 5</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 5 January 1905, p 10</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Flemington				Aranui		
Foresters Lodge		258 Oxford Terrace	<p>One of Christchurch's oldest local institutions and shown on an 1879 map. The Order was established at the Golden Fleece Hotel in Christchurch on 1 January 1852. Known to its members as Court Star of Canterbury 2309. The hall in Oxford Street was opened in 1860 and later extended.</p> <p>The 125th anniversary of its founding was celebrated in 1977. The hall was demolished in 1979 to make way for a 3-storey Rank Xerox Corporation Office building.</p>		<p>Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879</p> <p>"Canterbury lodge of Ancient Order of Foresters reaches 125 years", The Press, 23 April 1977, p 11</p> <p>"Old hall to go", The Press, 11 May 1979, p 4</p> <p>[Foresters Tavern demolished], The Press, 24 January 1990, p 9</p>	<p>From the banks of the Avon : the story of a river, pp 154-155</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			[The Foresters, like other lodges, originally provided members and their dependents with financial support during times of sickness, widowhood and old age.]			
Foresters Tavern		Oxford Terrace	Demolished in 1990 to make way for a car-park.		[Foresters Tavern is demolished], The Press, 24 January 1990	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Foxton		On Pages Road, close to where Bickerton Street now runs back to Wainoni Road.	<p>An early suburb.</p> <p>Sections are advertised in the Star in 1889 in this "new suburb", situated between the properties of Professor Bickerton and Cornelius Cuff and fronting on to the New Brighton Tram Line (later Pages Road) and Onslow Road (later Ottawa Road). It is described as a "township" in the Star in 1891.</p> <p>Sections are still being advertised for sale there as late as 1898.</p>	Flemington	<p>"Mr T. Harris", The Press, 28 February 1889, p 6</p> <p>"Latest locals", Star, 21 February 1891, p 3</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 18 October 1898, p 8</p>	<p>View the biography of Alexander William Bickerton in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</p> <p>Scholar-errant: a biography of Professor A. W. Bickerton, pp 44-45</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Frankish Lane	Named after John David Frankish (1843-1913).	Off St Asaph Street.	<p>Frankish was a surgeon of 189 St Asaph Street. In 1892 he was declared bankrupt.</p> <p>A report in the Star of a council meeting held on 5 April 1880 says Frankish's right-of-way has been "channelled, formed and shingled".</p> <p>Frankish Lane appears in street directories as early as 1890; appears for the last time in 1966.</p>		" City Council ", Star, 6 April 1880, p 4	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: F322</p> <p>"Meeting of creditors", Star, 17 August 1892, p 3</p> <p>"Dr J. D. Frankish", The Press, 24 March 1913, p 7</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Frieston	Named after Frieston, a village in the north of England.		<p>An early suburb.</p> <p>John Fleshbourne (1827?-1884) and his wife, Ann, gave the land for the Frieston Wesleyan Church on condition that it was named after Frieston, the village from which they had come.</p> <p>[Sometimes their name is spelt Fleshborne.]</p> <p>The church in Harewood Road was opened on 4 December 1870.</p>	McArthurs Road	<p>Methodist Archives Shirley Methodist church, Christchurch, one hundred years of Christian witness, 1866-1966, p 5</p> <p>History of Methodism in New Zealand, p 426</p> <p>"Papanui news", The Press, 13 December 1930, p 13</p>	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : F181
Gladstone Pier	Named after William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898).	Lyttelton	<p>Gladstone was a British Prime Minister and also brother-in-law of Lord Lyttelton.</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1874. The pier was demolished after the earthquake of 4 September 2010.</p>		<p>"Vessels in harbour", The Press, 6 May 1874, p 2</p> <p>"Sinking likely for three years at container port", The Press, 8 October 2010, p A7</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Glenmoor School		96 Philpotts Road	<p>Walter Nash's second Labour Government was in power 1957-1960. It planned a state housing development near Philpotts Road. In 1958 it built a school, Glenmoor, and enrolled pupils.</p> <p>The housing development was dropped when Keith Holyoake's National administration came to power in 1960. The school continued as a full primary school (up to and including year eight) until 1976 when Heaton Intermediate took many of its year seven and eight pupils.</p> <p>Glenmoor was closed by the government in 2013 as part of the school restructuring which took place after the Christchurch earthquakes of 2012/2011.</p>	Built in 1958	<p>“City school has country flavour”, The Press, 19 December 2013, p A10</p> <p>Other information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2011.</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Goodman's Drain	Probably named after John Goodman (1856?-1930).	Marshland	Goodman was living in the Marshland area in 1900. One of the first tasks of settlers was to drain the land so that it could be cleared ready for cultivation.	Horner's drain and Rhodes' drain.	"Refugees turned Marshland swamp to garden", The Press, 27 September 1975, p 11	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : G259 " Funerals ", The Press, 26 July 1930, p 24

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Government Domain		The area within Hagley Park bounded by the loop of the Avon. The museum, Botanic Gardens and Christ's College were established there.	<p>The town reserves, Hagley Park and the Government Domain were let out for pasturage in the early days of settlement.</p> <p>In 1855 the Canterbury Provincial Council passed the Canterbury Association's Reserves Ordinance. This vested Hagley Park and the Government Domain in the Superintendent of Canterbury.</p> <p>In 1864 the Canterbury Horticultural and Acclimatisation Society (North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society) was founded and decided to establish the Botanic Gardens in the Government Domain. People were asked to import and donate plants which would be useful to the colony. The unemployed worked there.</p>		<p>Information researched in 2015 by Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>"Christchurch", Lyttelton Times, 10 April 1852, p 5</p> <p>"Provincial Council", Lyttelton Times, 17 October 1855, p 3</p> <p>"The Lyttelton Times", Lyttelton Times, 24 November 1855, p 6</p> <p>"The unemployed", The Press, 13 August 1867, p 2</p>	<p>A garden century</p> <p>History of Hagley Park, Christchurch, with special reference to its botany</p> <p>Birds, beasts and fishes: the First Hundred Years of the North Canterbury Acclimatisation Society</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Government Life Building		Cathedral Square	Construction of the building began in May 1961 and it was officially opened on 17 July 1964. Demolished following damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.		"City's tallest building opening today", The Press, 17 July 1964, pp 7-10 "Govt. Life Office opened", The Press, 18 July 1964, p 14	
Grant Thornton Building	Various businesses had naming rights over the building.	Cathedral Square	The AMP (Australian Mutual Provident Society) building was opened in June 1975. The building was demolished in 2011 following damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.		"AMP Building opens", The Press, 14 June 1975, pp 14-15	Round the Square: a history of Christchurch Cathedral Square , pp 1-4

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Greens Road	Named after T. H. Green & Co.	Off Princess Street, Riccarton.	The firm of T. H. Green & Co., bacon curers, was founded by Thomas Hillier Green (1838?-1890) and dates from 1881 in Riccarton. The factory was still on the site in 1966 when it became Peach Products Ltd. First appears in street directories in 1896; appears for the last time in 1948.		Ricceton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement , pp 21 & 34	“Obituary” , The Star, 24 September 1890, p 1 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : G394
Gregan Block		West of Grahams Road and bounded by Wairakei Road, the “urban fence” and Burnside High School.	Provided 565 building sites plus a school.	Gregan Crescent	“12,000 new residents”, The Papanui Herald , 2 September 1960, p 1	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Gresford Estate		Bounded on the south by the North Belt (Bealey Avenue), on the east by the North Avon Road and Hills Road, on the north by Edgeware Road and on the west by Fitzgerald Street (later Geraldine Street).	<p>Samuel Bealey (1821-1909) was Canterbury's third superintendent 1863-1866. He and his brother, John, owned and named the Gresford Estate. This is first mentioned in the Star in 1869.</p> <p>Subdivision of the Gresford Estate began in 1882 and continued on into the 20th century.</p>	Champion Street and Gresford Street.	<p>"Advertisements", The Press, 4 April 1882, p 4</p> <p>"Land sale: the Gresford Estate", Star, 17 January 1901, p 3</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Gressons Lane	Named after Henry Barnes Gresson (1809-1901).	Ran between Madras Street and Barbadoes Street, parallel with Armagh Street and Gloucester street.	<p>Gresson, an Irish lawyer, his wife and children emigrated to Nelson in 1854 and came immediately to Christchurch, Henry being an admirer of the Canterbury Settlement. They started life in a house in Madras Street. Gresson became Crown Prosecutor and was Canterbury's first judge 1857-1875.</p> <p>A private right-of-way.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1955.</p> <p>Disappeared when the surrounding buildings were demolished following the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: G429</p> <p>The Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Vol 3, p 242</p> <p>“Death of ex-Judge Gresson”, Otago Witness, 6 February 1901, p 23</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Grisbrooks Corner	Named after Henry Bush Grisbook (1830?-1894).	At the junction of Victoria Street and Salisbury Street.	Grisbrook was at first a carpenter of Papanui and later a grocer. He was of a pious disposition and would close the shop, put on a long-tailed coat and black hat, search for a customer's house and there pray or get into discussion on religion.		Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2010. Street corner: a study to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Caxton Press , pp 16-17	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : G466 “Deaths”, Star, 8 August 1894, p 2

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
The gully		This ran across the grounds of St. Michael's parsonage and wound its way in a north-easterly direction across the centre of what is today the hub of the city.	It carried a large volume of water and emptied itself into the Avon River near Manchester Street. In winter the gully became a deep creek negotiable by boat. An advertisement in The Lyttelton Times invited applications for the position of ferryman across the gully. Preference would be given to a man of sober habits. J. J. Thomson saw a wedding party upset in this hollow.		Stray leaves from the early history of Canterbury , p 14 The early days of Canterbury: a miscellaneous collection of interesting facts dealing with the settlement's first years of colonisation, 1850-1880 , pp 57-58 Dr Gundry's diary , Vol 2, p 115-116 "Memories of mud", The Press, 6 March 2010, p C5	"The man from Galway, recollections of Mr Thomas O'Connell", The Star, 7 October 1919, p 6 "John Etherden Coker: the many ups and downs of a hotel-keeper", The Press, 9 June 1956, p 11 Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq. 1926

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Hagley Hostel		Beside Christchurch Women's Hospital in Riccarton Avenue.	<p>Built in the 1930s to provide accommodation for trainee female nurses.</p> <p>It was to be demolished to make way for a planned Christchurch Hospital re-build.</p> <p>Demolished in May 2011, earlier than planned, after it suffered extensive damage in the earthquake of 22 February 2011.</p>		" Historic hostel to come down ", The Press, 14 May 2011, p A20	
Hall's Township	Named after Henry Joseph Hall (1837-1897).	The area covered Nelson Street, Elizabeth Street, Marlborough Street and Picton Avenue from Riccarton Road to the south side of Dilworth Street, and from Alma Street to the southern end of Picton Avenue which in 1897 extended only a short way off Riccarton Road.	<p>An early Riccarton suburb.</p> <p>Hall was chairman of the Riccarton Road Board.</p> <p>Hall's Township is first mentioned in The Press in 1901.</p>	Oakford Close	<p>Riccanton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement, p 45</p> <p>"Road Boards", The Press, 13 September 1901, p 6</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: H38</p> <p>"Obituary", Star, 11 May 1897, p 2</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Hambledon	Named after Hambeldon, near Henley-on-the Thames, in Oxfordshire, England. [The name of the house is a mis-spelling of Gould's birthplace.]	103 Bealey Avenue	Built by George Gould (1823-1889), a merchant, in 1865. He was born at Hambeldon where his family were lock-keepers. First mentioned in the Star in 1872 when Mrs Gould advertises for a cook. Later a bed and breakfast business. The house was demolished on 26 February 2011 following the earthquake of 22 February.		St Albans from swamp to suburbs : an informal history “ Advertisements ”, Star, 23 January 1872, p 1 “ End comes for Bealey Ave house : sad farewell for grand old lady ”, The Press, 28 February 2011, p A14	George Gould “ In Memoriam ”, Star, 28 March 1889, p 2
Hammersley's Corner	Named because it was the site of the premises of R. A. Hammersley Ltd, sawmilling and flourmilling engineers.	206 Hills Road	The firm was started by Robert Arthur Hammersley (1871? -1933). Lilian Rose Hartley, née Hammersley, (1901-1987) assisted her father and brother in the business.	Hammersley Avenue	Information supplied in 2008 by Richard Greenaway.	'On Parade': Shirley Boys High School, the first fifty years , p 100 “ Obituary ”, The Press, 20 March 1933, p 15

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Heathcote ferry		At the mouth of Avon-Heathcote Estuary where goods from Lyttelton were unloaded.	A vessel which took passengers and goods across the Heathcote River. Mentioned in The Lyttelton Times in an advertisement in 1851.		Old Christchurch in picture and story , pp 464-488 The evolution of a city , p 16 "Advertisements", The Lyttelton Times, 25 January 1851, p 1	
Helen's Road		St Martins	Stewart and Iona McNicol were baptised on 14 November 1915 at St David's Presbyterian Church, Sydenham. They were the children of Robert and Hester McNicol, née McDonald, of Helen's Road, St. Martins.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Herring Bay	Named because it was a source of fish.	Part of the Avon River above the site of the South Brighton bridge.	First mentioned in the Star in 1890.	Kibblewhite Street	" Aquatic ", Star, 15 December 1890, p 1 " New Brighton ", Star, 17 September 1896, p 2 "Postcards recall early Brighton", Pegasus Post , 26 January 1977, p 6	
Heslington	Probably named after Heslington, a village in North Yorkshire.	Near Belfast.	An early suburb. A for sale advertisement in 1882 says "Heslington is better land than that of Belfast and nearer Christchurch". It is referred to as the "Township of Heslington" in the Star in 1882. Last mentioned in The Press in 1899.		"H. Matson & Co for sale column", The Lyttelton Times , 5 July 1882, p 8b " Advertisements ", Star, 28 September 1882, p 2 " Advertisements ", The Press, 25 May 1899, p 8 Heslington : Belfast's forgotten neighbour	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Hines Point	Named after the Hines family who lived in the area for many years.	Lyttelton Harbour			Sumner to Ferrymead: a Christchurch history , p 207	“ Lifeboatman for 30 years ”, The Press, 18 June 1938, p 16

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Holy Grail Sports Bar and Avon Cinema		88 Worcester Street	<p>An 800-seat theatre built on the site of the Federal Club by J. C. Williamson Picture Corporation.</p> <p>Architect Llewellyn E. Williams, a Wellington architect who specialised in cinema designs, and builder W. Williamson. It was opened on 15 May 1935.</p> <p>The theatre was badly damaged by fire on 8 August 1946. It was closed on 10 September 1989 and later became the Pentecostal Church.</p> <p>Carcassonne Properties bought the building in 2002 and turned it into the Holy Grail Sports Bar. It had been empty for nearly 11 years.</p>	Midland Club	<p>"Avon Theatre", The Press, 16 May 1935, p 8</p> <p>"Theatre fire", The Press, 9 August 1946, p 6</p> <p>"Avon Theatre will close in September", The Press, 15 August 1989, p 1</p> <p>"Workers to restore art deco beauty", The Press, 16 August 2000, p 2</p>	<p>"Golden age of the silver screen", The Press, 15 July 1995, Weekend, p 6</p>
			Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Hornby Clock Tower		1 Brynley Street	<p>Built in the 1960s.</p> <p>The building and much of the area behind was the offices and works yard of the Central Canterbury Electric Power Board (CCEPB). Its last meeting was held on 28 April 1993.</p> <p>The office space was let to a number of organisations after local government amalgamation in 1989 and the establishment of Southpower.</p> <p>The Selwyn District Council offices were there for a few years until its services were divided between Leeston and Darfield.</p>		<p>Information supplied by Ken O’Cock, Christchurch City Libraries, in 2010.</p> <p>"Restaurant to replace historic Clocktower building", The Press, 18 September 2014, p A7</p> <p>"Hornby clock back in place", Star, 13 April 2015, p 7</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>In recent times much of it had been empty, although restaurants and bars have inhabited the ground floor and "Clocktower" has usually been part of the name.</p> <p>The building survived the February 2011 earthquake but was damaged in the December 2011 earthquakes and later demolished. A single-storey building housing the South Island's first Carl's Jr restaurant replaced it. The clock from the original building was re-installed.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Horner's Drain	Named after William Horner (1833-1905).	Marshland	<p>Horner bought Rural Section 304, 50 acres in Papanui Road originally purchased by the Rev. George Dunnage (1805-1853).</p> <p>One of the first tasks of settlers was to drain the land so that it could be cleared ready for cultivation.</p> <p>Mentioned in the Star in 1880 in a report of a meeting of the Drainage Board.</p>	Rhodes' Drain and Goodman's Drain.	<p>Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863, p 8</p> <p>"Drainage Board", Star, 4 May 1880, p 3</p> <p>"Refugees turned Marshland swamp to garden", The Press, 27 September 1975, p 11</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: D544</p> <p>"Died", The Lyttelton Times, 28 May 1853, p 6</p> <p>"William Horner", Star, 7 August 1905, p 3</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
House of Action		Oram Street (formerly George Street), New Brighton	<p>A large two-storey dwelling used as a feeding station for the poor children of New Brighton about 1932-1933. Nearly 100 meals were served each day for children suffering from malnutrition. It was run by Mona Tracy (1892-1959), a journalist, poet and short-story writer.</p> <p>Lord Bledisloe, the governor-general, visited because he had heard such wonderful things about the work being done there.</p>		<p>Information researched in 2014 by Richard Greenaway</p> <p>“The “House of Action”, New Brighton”, Christchurch Times, 12 July 1933, p 3 (a photograph of the house)</p>	
			The 1935 Borough of New Brighton electoral roll lists William Francis Tracy, solicitor, ratepayer, George Street, owner, and Mona Tracy, married, ratepayer, George Street.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Howey's Baths	Named after James Howey (1856?-1933).	Central New Brighton	Howey, described as a hydropathist, owned a restaurant in Christchurch. He later owned baths where the workingmen's club is in 2007, opposite the car ramp and dressing sheds on the beach in central New Brighton. People who had aches and pains and sports injuries went there to be treated with saltwater which was pumped in from the sea.		New Brighton, New Zealand: Canterbury's playground , pp 50-51	
The Humbug	Named by old mariners because of the twists and turns they had to make to reach the steam crane on the wharf to unload their merchandise.	An elbow-like turn in the river between the Heathcote Bridge and the old steam wharf.	Swimming races held there were reported in the Star in December 1879.		" Swimming races ", Star, 27 December 1879, p 3 "Sumner pioneers", The Press, 5 July 1948, p. 2	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Humbug Reach		An area on the original river bed when one turns round from Avonside Drive and into Avondale Road.	Mentioned in the Star in 1880.		Information supplied in 2006 by Richard Greenaway. “ Road Boards ”, Star, 23 February 1880, p 2	The history of Canterbury Rowing Club: prepared for its 125th anniversary, 1986-87 , p 74
Huntsbury Home		Port Hills	Originally a home for 32 "pre-tuberculous children". It was opened in 1913 and was closed by the North Canterbury Hospital Board in July 1971 for economic reasons. Little Acre, Lincoln Road, was a home for children with special needs run by Mr and Mrs R. Miles. Twenty-five children from Little Acre moved into Huntsbury Home in March 1973. Huntsbury Home was run by the Presbyterian Social Service Association.		Cashmere Sanatorium (now Coronation Hospital) 1906-1964 , p 9 “Huntsbury Home to be used again”, The Press, 23 March 1973, p 14 “Editorial: Huntsbury becomes a home again”, The Press, 24 March 1973, p 14 [Twenty-five young children from “Little Acre” pictured], The Press, 26 March 1973, p 10	The Fresh Air Home, Cashmere Sanatorium, Christchurch

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Hursley	Named after Hursley House, in Hursley, a village and civil parish in Hampshire, England.	Sydenham, near the railway station.	<p>An early suburb.</p> <p>Hursley House was the home of Canterbury Association member, Sir William Heathcote (1801-1881).</p> <p>Situated on Rural Section 176 which was purchased in 1850 or 1851 by the Rev. R. J. Spranger, presumably an absentee owner.</p> <p>Richard Harman and Edward Stevens, owned the land and sold it. As it was close to the railway station and this was a key selling-point in Harman and Stevens' advertising. They were endeavouring to sell to railway employees. The cost of allotments was £50 and upwards.</p>		<p>Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863, "Advertisements", Lyttelton Times, 1 April 1865, p 7</p> <p>Information researched in 2015 by Richard Greenaway.</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Ilam Theatre		In Ilam Road near its intersection with Clyde Road.	<p>The theatre was opened in July 1960 by Independent Cinemas Ltd, associated with the Century Theatre, St Albans and the Vogue Theatre, Spreydon. Built by the W. Williamson Construction Company. The auditorium seated 530 people.</p> <p>Intended to serve the most rapidly-growing suburbs of Christchurch.</p> <p>The theatre was closed in 1969.</p>		"New Ilam Road Theatre", The Press, 25 July 1960, p 11	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Immigration Barracks		<p>1. Lyttelton immigration barracks: on the hillside on the east side of Oxford Street, between Norwich Quay and London Street.</p> <p>2. Christchurch immigration barracks: Market Place (later Victoria Square) on the north side of Armagh Street.</p> <p>3. Addington Immigration barracks: Poulson Street.</p>	<p>Mrs Godley held a ball at the Lyttelton immigration barracks in 1851.</p> <p>The immigration barracks which stood in the Market Place, were built by George Cliff in 1859, Benjamin Ward being the contractor for the Market House about the same date.</p>		<p>“Meeting of land-purchasers”, The Lyttelton Times, 8 February 1851, p 6</p> <p>"Immigration Barracks, Addington", Star, 9 August 1872, p 2</p> <p>"Addington Immigration Barracks", Star, 10 May 1894, p 2</p>	<p>“Coping with new Canty immigrants”, The Press, 5 November 1987</p> <p>“Immigration Barracks also had other uses”, The Press, 9 May 1996, p 26</p> <p>“Victorian Square site for immigrants’ barracks”, The Press, 13 June 1996, p 19</p> <p>“Addington Barracks location still in use helping the needy”, The Press, 11 July 1996, p 17</p> <p>"Coping with new Canterbury immigrants", Family Tree, September 1990, p 26</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Iona Avenue, King's Avenue and Jersey Place		A private right-of way serving nine houses running south off St Asaph Street approximately 120 metres east of Fitzgerald Avenue.	<p>Jersey Place appears in street directories as early as 1875.</p> <p>Re-named King's Avenue by 1907.</p> <p>Re-named Iona Avenue on 1 September 1948 when 120 streets were re-named to remove widespread confusion because of similar names. There is a King Street in Sydenham.</p> <p>The houses were demolished and a permit issued for a factory, office and store in August 1961.</p> <p>Last appears in street directories in 1957.</p>		<p>"Advertisements", The Press, 10 October 1907, p 11</p> <p>"New street names", The Press, 1 June 1948, p 3</p> <p>Additional information supplied in 2007 by Bob Pritchard, subdivisions officer, Christchurch City Council.</p>	<p>"New names for streets", The Press, 2 June 1948, p 3</p> <p>"New street names", The Press, 24 July 1948, p 2</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Irvine Street	Named after a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.	Off Matai Street.	<p>Named to continue the theme of naming Riccarton streets after places in Ayrshire, Scotland, from whence the Deans family originated.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1900.</p> <p>In July 1984 the Ministry of Works and Development announced that it would purchase Irvine Street for the Christchurch Girls' High School development. The sale price was \$54,000.</p>	Matai Street East and Riccarton.	Riccartern, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement , p 94	“Sydenham Borough Council” , The Press, 17 September 1889, p 3

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Irving Street	<p>Formerly Jacques Lane. Named after William Jacques (1849?-1930).</p> <p>Re-named Irving Street. Probably named after Washington Irving (1783-1859).</p>	East of Gasson Street, almost opposite the east end of Kingsley Street.	<p>Jacques was a Sydenham Borough councillor from 1886 and mayor from 1893.</p> <p>Re-named Irving Street in 1889. Irving was a 19th century American novelist.</p> <p>Probably named to continue the theme of “poets and writers” streets of Sydenham, Addington and Waltham named by a committee of the Sydenham Borough Council on 19 January 1880.</p> <p>Later incorporated into the railway yards.</p>		<p>“Result of the Poll”, Star, 23 November 1886, p 3</p> <p>“Sydenham Borough Council”, The Press, 17 September 1889, p 3</p> <p>“Sydenham Borough Council”, Star, 5 December 1893, p 1</p>	Report of the street naming committee, Sydenham Borough Council minute book 1879-1880, p 217, CH 350-119, held at Christchurch City Council archives.

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Jersey Street		Sydenham. Ran from Harper Street (re-named Orbell Street) to Colombo Road (later Street), in between Sandymead Street and Wordsworth Street.	Mentioned in The Press 1878-1881. Also mentioned in street directories in 1883. Isabella Eaddie was baptised at St. David's Presbyterian church, Sydenham on 10 May 1880. She was the daughter of James Eaddie and Margaret Eaddie, née Ainsley, of Jersey Street.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Jewish Cemetery		Approx. 381-391 Hereford Street.	<p>Wealthy members of the Hebrew Congregation provided money so that, on 13 October 1864, one rood of land on the north side of Hereford Street, Linwood, part of Rural Section 26, could be purchased for a cemetery.</p> <p>There were 34 burials, the last in April 1890.</p> <p>In 1884 Linwood Cemetery was opened with an area set aside for Jewish burials.</p> <p>The Canterbury Jewish Cemetery Empowering Bill passed into law in 1943 so that the cemetery could be closed and the land sold. Dr. Thomas Telford, Medical Officer of Health, opened the graves and said: "There is nothing there, not even a nail You better take some of the earth and bury that".</p>		<p>“Advertisements”, Star, 8 April 1881, p 2</p> <p>The first one-hundred years of the Canterbury-Hebrew congregation</p> <p>"General news", The Press, 12 August 1943, p 4</p> <p>Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2015.</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>There had been no burials in the cemetery for more than 40 years.</p> <p>A memorial was erected at Linwood. It has the words: Here repose the remains of the following that were removed from the Hereford Street Jewish Cemetery. The names of those buried at Hereford Street are then listed. The memorial was restored in 1974.</p> <p>The Jewish cemetery is first mentioned in the Star in 1881 in an advertisement.</p> <p>It was dug up and the land sold for housing in the mid-1940s.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Johnstoneville	Named after Harry Bell Johnstone (1831?-1894).	Sumner	Johnstone subdivided 100 acres bounded on the west by Wakefield Avenue and on the east by Heberden Avenue after 1864. He named the area Johnstoneville. The area lost its separate identity in 1884 when the Town District was constituted.		Sumner , pp 16 & 23	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : J165 " Obituary ", The Press, 17 April 1894, p 5

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Kaimahi Settlement		Harewood Road	A worker's settlement of 100 1/2 acre sections developed on land bought by the government from Sir Westby Brook Perceval (1854-1928). It was acquired under the Lands for Settlement Act 1894. By 1901 45 acres had been taken up.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenuī Settlement.	<p>“Workmen's Homes”, Star, 30 August 1901, p 3</p> <p>“The Land's Department”, Poverty Bay Herald, 9 December 1901, p 4</p> <p>A history of Canterbury, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	<p>View the biography of Westby Brook Perceval in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. [Both spellings of his name, Percival and Perceval, were used throughout his life. The Star spells his name as Perceval from 1881 onwards. He married in 1880.]</p> <p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: 310a</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Kapuatone Settlement		Belfast	Developed on land bought by the Government from A. P. Cambridge under the Land for Settlements Act 1894. Divided into 19 sections: 18 for workmen's homes and 1 small farm of 12 acres.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement.	<p>“Workmen's Homes”, Star, 30 August 1901, p 3</p> <p>“The Land's Department”, Poverty Bay Herald, 9 December 1901, p 4</p> <p>A history of Canterbury, Vol III, pp 216-217</p> <p>Heslington : Belfast's forgotten neighbour, p 32</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Kendal School		53 Kendal Avenue	<p>The school was opened on 27 February 1962 with 13 classrooms and 481 pupils when former city councillor and property developer Maurice Carter developed the surrounding Burnside area. It was once one of the biggest schools in the South Island with 1000 pupils.</p> <p>school was closed in December 2013.</p>	Kendal Avenue	<p>"New school in Kendal Street", The Press, 21 May 1959, p 14</p> <p>"Kendal Street School", The Press, 10 March 1960, p 19</p> <p>"State's aim in education", The Press, 28 February 1962, p 8</p> <p>Kendal School</p> <p>"Principal, school retire together", The Press, 20 December 2013, p A9</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Kent's tepid bath	Named after Richard Kent (1847-1918).	Richmond	<p>Kent was a bicycle manufacturer with a business in Bedford Row and also Victoria Street.</p> <p>He built a "splendid tepid swimming-bath, fitted up with dressing-rooms and shower-baths...at his private grounds which he...turned into a cycling park, at the centre of which there are two tennis courts...It is a delightful place of resort and only about a mile out of Christchurch". His property was in London Street, near the intersection with Perth Street.</p> <p>Mentioned in the Star in 1897.</p>		<p>"Hardware Athletic Club", Star, 8 March 1897, p 1</p> <p>The Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Vol 3, p 314</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: K96</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
King Edward's Well	Named after King Edward VII (1841-1910).	New Brighton	<p>An ornamental fountain fed by an artesian well and installed on 9 August 1902 to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII.</p> <p>KING EDWARD'S WELL 1902 GEO. MCINTYRE MAYOR</p> <p>It was built over the well in front of the first New Brighton Pier (1894-1965) at the eastern end of Seaview Road.</p> <p>After 1950 the well was moved, becoming a drinking fountain in front of the clock tower.</p> <p>In 1998 construction workers knocked it over and it was put into storage.</p>		<p>“Unknown”, The Press, 17 September 1902, p 3</p> <p>New Brighton: a regional history, 1852-1970, p 67</p> <p>Burwood/Pegasus Community Board agenda 20 September 2006</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Kinloch Settlement	Named after the Kinloch Estate, the property of Hugh Buchanan (1812-1877) who emigrated from Argyllshire in Scotland. It passed to his sons, Hugh Duncanson Buchanan (1860?-1916) and John Fletcher Buchanan (1872-1927).	Little River	The Kinloch Estate was sold to the government in 1905 under the lease in perpetuity system, subject to the provisions of the Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 and its amendments. It was opened on 19 February 1906.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement.	" Land for settlement ", Wanganui Chronicle, 15 June 1905, p 8 " Advertisements ", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 30 January 1906, p 3	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : B902 " Mr H. D. Buchanan ", Ashburton Guardian, 24 February 1916, p 5 " Obituary ", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 5 August 1927, p 2 Banks Peninsula: cradle of Canterbury , p 219-222
Knightstown				St Albans		

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Kruses Drain	Named after Diedrich Kruse (1829-1905).		Kruse, a blacksmith, took up land on the site where St Bede's College now stands. Mentioned in the Star in 1875.		Settling near the Styx River , pp 169-176 “ Avon Road Board ”, Star, 26 February 1875, p 2	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : K252
Lane’s Mill and Inwood’s Mill	Formerly Inwood’s Mill. Named after Daniel Inwood (1803-1878). Re-named Lane’s Mill. Named after William Hannibal Lane (1828-1903).	On Mill Island, just below the Hereford Street Bridge.	Lane was a director of the Canterbury Flax Spinning Weaving and Fibre Company Ltd. Lane’s Mill Bridge is mentioned in the Star in 1869.		G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : L52 “ Christchurch City Council ”, Star, 19 January 1869, p 2	“ Advertisements ”, Star, 8 March 1873, p 1 The history of Canterbury Rowing Club: prepared for its 125th anniversary, 1986-87 , p 74
Latimer Hall and Temple of Truth	Re-named Latimer Hall because it was adjacent to Latimer Square.	Adjacent to Latimer Square.	Built in 1892. Re-named in 1897. Demolished in 1966.		“ Temple of Truth ”, The Press, 22 August 1892, p 6 “ News of the day ”, The Press, 31 December 1897, p 4 "The man who raised a city's wrath", Christchurch Star, 23 September 1978, p 7	View the biography of Arthur Bently Worthington in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography . Latimer Hall Latimer Hall

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Lawry's Road		New Brighton	There was an area called, informally, Lawry's Road. Edith Ann Lawry (1849-1924) was born at Truro, Cornwall. She was pregnant when she embarked on the Eastern Monarch on 7 May 1874. Descendants suspect that she was packed off to Lyttelton to avoid embarrassment to the family. Her daughter was registered as Edith Jane Lowry.		Information supplied to Richard Greenaway in 2014 by the late Norman Lawry and Mrs Joy Blakie, the widow of the Rev. Cecil Blakie of the Burwood Anglican parish.	The Estuary of Christchurch: a history of the Avon-Heathcote estuary, its communities, clubs, controversies and contributions , p 173

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Edith gave birth to a number of children by a married man, Daniel Manhire. These included Ira, Iris, Albert Edward (he was drowned at Withell's Island in 1890), Abiisyna or Abbie and a second Albert Edward. Iris also predeceased her mother.</p> <p>A Land Information New Zealand document dated 23 September 1904 states that "Edith Lawry of New Brighton, spinster, is seized of an estate in fee simple ... eight acres ... three roods and 37 perches or thereabouts". The property ran from where Kibblewhite Street is now to the Pleasant Point Domain and looked out over the river. There was a house, back paddocks for cattle, orchard, milking sheds and sawmill.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Edith's death certificate gives her status as a spinster. The section about living issue is blank.</p> <p>There is an attractive small gravestone with details of Edith and her family at the Addington Cemetery.</p>			
Levin Street	Named after Levin, a town in the lower North Island.	Off Margaret Street from Clarence Street North through to Bell Street.	<p>One of a group of streets named after places in central New Zealand.</p> <p>First appears in The Press in 1899 when nearly an acre of land is advertised for sale there.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1928.</p> <p>Legally stopped in 1997 when the new Christchurch Railway Station was built.</p>	<p>Lyndon Street (formerly Marlborough Street), Nelson Street and Picton Avenue.</p> <p>See also Bell Street and Margaret Street.</p>	“ Advertisements ”, The Press, 22 July 1899, p 12	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Lichfield Lane		Central city	<p>A flagship project in the Christchurch City Council's inner-city revitalisation strategy. Part of a network of historic lanes identified in the early 21st century as the key to the revival of the ailing inner city.</p> <p>The surrounding buildings were demolished following the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>	Lichfield Street	"Lane enhanced", Christchurch Eastern Mail , 10 January 2007, p 4	
Locksley	Named after Locksleys, the home there of Joseph Palmer (1826-1910).	On the north bank of the Avon River, adjacent to Shirley.	<p>An early suburb formed on part of Rural Section 593, 50 acres on the River Avon purchased by Palmer & Wright.</p> <p>Palmer headed the Union Bank of Australia in Canterbury. Between 1858 and 1866 he owned a 50 acre section bounded on the north by New Brighton Road and on the east and west by what later became</p>	Locksley Avenue	<p>Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863, p 14</p> <p>"Property sale", The Press, 18 April 1881, p 2</p> <p>"Drainage Board", Star, 4 July 1882, p 4</p> <p>"Proposed tramway", Star, 5 October 1891, p</p>	<p>View the biography of Joseph Palmer in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p> <p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: P44</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 17 August 1910, p 7</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Locksley Avenue and Gayhurst Road. His house was on the Historic Places register and was owned by Peter Davey at the time of the 22 February 2011 earthquake after which it was condemned.</p> <p>Legend says Robin Hood was born in the village of Locksley, which is sometimes in Yorkshire (as it is in the real world) and other times in Nottinghamshire. So Robin is often called Robin of Locksley.</p> <p>“Locksley, near New Brighton” is first mentioned in The Press in 1881. Locksley is described as a “district” in the Star in 1891.</p> <p>Appears in street directories as late as 1950.</p>		<p>3</p> <p>Avonside Parish leaflet, June 1930, pp 3-4, held at Anglican Archives</p> <p>"The man (and his dog) who will not go", The Star, 4 March 2011, p A17</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Longden's Lane	Named after Joseph Longden (1828-1865).	125 Kilmore Street	Longden was a pre-Adamite, meaning he arrived in Canterbury before December 1850. He and Henry Le Cren were the first stock and station agents in Canterbury. Longden acquired the land in Kilmore Street in March 1856. It was subdivided and sold in 1858 but the laneway was not sold.		"Passage of time bypasses city lane", The Press, 30 August 2014, p A5 "Family claims Longden's Lane", The Press, 9 September 2014, p A9	"Deaths", The Press, 25 July 1865, p 2 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : L324
Lyttelton Timeball Station and Lyttelton Timeball Tower		4 Reserve Terrace	Built in 1876. A heritage-registered timeball station and prominent local landmark in Lyttelton. Damaged by the earthquakes and aftershocks in 2010/2011 and finally collapsed on 13 June 2011.		" Lyttelton Timeball Tower ", Star, 4 August 1876, p 2	
Maesbury	Probably named after Maesbury in	123 New Brighton Road	In 1843, John and Leonora Roberts were original settlers at Maesbury Place,		" Advertisements ", The Press, 29 January 1901,	" Death ", Star, 8 April 1884, p 2

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
	Shropshire.		<p>Kensington, Adelaide in Australia. Leonora died at Maesbury House in 1884.</p> <p>Their son, John Frith Roberts, an ironmonger at Cashel Street, built Maesbury on part of Rural Section 870, at New Brighton Road, Windsor. The family later moved to Merivale Lane. John, 80, died in Lower Riccarton on 14 November 1918.</p> <p>Isaac Sargent, a long-time farmer at Ashburton Forks, retired to Maesbury about 1904. He died aged 69 in 1907, leaving a very substantial estate - £23,646.</p> <p>Frederick Holland purchased the house in 1912 from James Walter Oliver and Thomas Upton (in partnership.</p> <p>It became later a model farm owned by Williams</p>		<p>p 8</p> <p>“Maesbury relives days as a happy family home”, The Press, 20 May 1995, p 71 [This article says this was the residence of Henry “Harry” Holland (1855-1944). It was the home of his brother, Frederick Holland.]</p> <p>Extra information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2010.</p>	<p>"Marriages", The Press, 12 June 1893, p 2</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 10 November 1902, p 1</p> <p>"Deaths", Ashburton Guardian, 23 August 1907, p 2</p> <p>View the biography of Henry Holland in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>James Henry Bowles (1867-1929) who had Londontown, a shop in Colombo Street, founded in 1913. The farm ran cows and imitated an English farm. The Bowles family stayed on in the property during the 1940s. The Rev. Frank Wilkes, priest-in-charge of the Burwood Anglican Church lived there in the late 1940s and early 1950s.</p> <p>Maesbury is first mentioned in The Press in 1901 when Mrs Roberts advertises for a "respectable youth, must be able to milk".</p> <p>The house was demolished in August 2013 after it was damaged in the earthquakes of 2011/2012.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Majestic House and Majestic Centre Also formerly Edwards, Bennetts and Co's Corner, Majestic Theatre and New Life Centre.		On High Street/Lichfield Street intersection.	<p>The old city and suburban tramline was started in 1893 from Edwards, Bennetts & Co's Corner. They were merchants.</p> <p>The art deco building was completed in 1930, Christchurch's first fully steel-framed city building. It was a cinema until 1970 before being turned into Moby Dick's night club. It then became a base for the Majestic Church. The building was revamped, strengthened to share the edifice with others for concerts or school functions.</p>		<p>“Local & general”, Star, 1 September 1893, p 3</p> <p>“Brighton’s pioneers are recalled”, Star, 3 October 1949, p 2</p> <p>"Steel frame no match for wreckers", The Press, 20May 2014, p A5</p>	
			Following damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2012 the building was demolished in 2014.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Manning Intermediate School	Named after Sir George Manning (1887-1976).	50 Hoon Hay Road	Sir George was mayor of Christchurch 1958-1968. The school was opened in 1969. It had 700 pupils at its peak in the early 1970s and was part of a new subdivision that started about that time. When the school was closed at the end of 2013 the roll was 158.		“School farewells its community”, The Press, 17 December 2013, p A9	
Mapleton Street	Named after Mapleton in Derby, England.	Woolston	One of the streets in the early suburb of Ashbourne which was established in the early 1880s on land owned by the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston (1825-1898). His family home was near Ashbourne in Derby. Mapleton is near Ashbourne. Appears on a c.1883 map.	Ashbourne	Plan of town of Ashbourne : being rural section no. 110, the property of C.R. Blakiston Esq. Map New Zealand: 100 magnificent maps from the collection of the Alexander Turnbull Library , p 106	The Cyclopedia of New Zealand . Vol 3, p 87 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : B515 “ Obituary ”, Star, 2 September 1898, p 4 “ Obituary ”, The Press, 2 September 1898, p 5

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Maraposa Street		Off Clyde Road.	Shown on a map of Christchurch dated 1950-1957. On the site of what later became the University of Canterbury.		[Christchurch]	
Margaret Street		Off Clarence Street North after Foster Street through to Whiteleigh Avenue.	First appears in The Press in 1883. Legally stopped about 1997 when the new Christchurch Railway Station was built.	Bell Street and Levin Street.	" Advertisements ", The Press, 3 January 1883, p 4	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Melville Private Hotel or Hotel Melville		49 Gloucester Street	Built early in the 20th century. Originally a private boarding school. Bought by a brother of former Prime Minister, Sir John Ross "Jack" Marshall (1912-1988), who named the hotel after his son, Melville. The hotel provided budget accommodation under that name from the early 1950s. In 1991 the hotel was run by Dianne and Ken Jelly. In 1992 when the property was for sale it was on 1024 sqm of land with 2 buildings.		"Canterbury Sketchbook", The Press, 25 May 1991, p 26 "Private hotels offer good returns", The Press, 26 February 1992, p 47	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Main building consisted of a lounge, dining room, kitchen, 13 bedrooms, manager's living quarters, and shower and toilet facilities. An annexe behind the main building had 10 bedrooms.</p> <p>Demolished to make way for a townhouse development.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Midland Club		176 Oxford Terrace	<p>The premises of the Christchurch Federal Club 1934-1988. Before this their premises had been in Worcester Street.</p> <p>The plaque at the entrance to Café Roma says:</p> <p>MIDLAND CLUB OPENED JULY 19TH 1934 E W HASELL ESQ PRESIDENT</p> <p>He was Edward William Hasell (1890?-1966).</p> <p>Closed in 1988 due to dwindling membership.</p>	Holy Grail Sports Bar	<p>“Midland Club”, The Press, 19 July 1934, p 4 & 18</p> <p>"City club auction today", The Press, 10 November 1988, p 14</p> <p>"No sale at \$1.4m", The Press, 11 November 1988, p 4</p> <p>“The way we were”, The star midweek, 4 August 2010, p. A4</p>	<p>“Obituary: Mr E. W. Hasell”, The Press, 9 April 1966, p 16</p>
			<p>Caffè Roma was located in the building. It was opened on 28th June 1993.</p> <p>The building was registered as a Category II heritage building by the New Historic Places Trust.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Millbrook apartments	Named because they were close to Millbrook Reserve.	Carlton Mill Road	The apartment block was designed by architect, Don Donnithorne. The complex was reputed to be the largest residential mansion block in the South Island when It consisted of 37 flats, including a penthouse. The three towers were damaged in the earthquakes of 2010/2011 and were demolished in August 2012.	Millbrook Reserve	“Another landmark bites the dust”, Mainland Press, 30 August 2012, p 12	
Millist Block		Bishopdale	The land was developed on the east side of Highsted Road by Housing Division of Ministry of Works.		"Hopes for 'integrated' subdivision", The Papanui Herald , 13 June 1972, p 1	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Monica Park	Named after Monica Alexandra Thacker, née Morrison, (1875?-1955).	On Ferry Road between Smith Street and Tilford Street. Now the Linwood College lower playing field.	<p>Monica Thacker was the wife of Dr. Henry Thomas Joynt Thacker (1870-1939), a doctor, local politician, sports administrator and mayor of Christchurch 1919-1923.</p> <p>The park was formerly 28 1/2 acres of vacant swamp land. Ernest Leslie McKeon (1879?-1951) was largely responsible for creating a playground out of the wilderness.</p> <p>Monica Park was opened in 1925 by the Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, becoming the headquarters playing ground of the Canterbury Rugby</p>		<p>"Monica Park", Auckland Star, 20 April 1925, p 11</p> <p>"New speedway", Auckland Star, 5 November 1929, p 20</p> <p>"Made Monica Park", NZ Truth, 21 November 1929, p 6</p> <p>"Monica Park Ground", New Zealand Herald, 22 July 1931, p 10</p> <p>Among the cinders: Speedway racing in Christchurch, 1929-1938</p>	View the biography of Henry Thomas Joynt Thacker in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography .

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			League in Christchurch. The park also became also a dirt-track speedway in 1929. The Canterbury Rugby League relinquished the ground in 1931 after it proved a financial burden to them. The last speedway meeting was held there on 12 March 1938.			
Monterey Street		Off Clyde Road, on the site of what later became the University of Canterbury.	Shown on a map of Christchurch dated 1950-1957.		[Christchurch]	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Morice Settlement	Named after Dr Charles George Frederick Morice (1868-1966) who married Louisa Jane Spotswood "Louie" Seddon (1872-1957) in 1898. She was the daughter of Richard John Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand 1893-1906.	"Nearly two miles from Little River Railway Station, Banks Peninsula".	<p>The property consisted of about 2300 acres of first-class dairying and cocksfoot seed land. It had formerly been the Chiskan Estate belonging to Henry "Harry" White (1858-1926). It was sold to the government for closer settlement in 1905 under the lease in perpetuity system, subject to the provisions of the Land for Settlements Consolidation Act 1900 and its amendments.</p> <p>The Morice Settlement was named to honour the connection of the Morice name with the Prime Minister.</p>	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement. Braco Place and Otara Street. Also Burnside and the Morice Scenic Reserve.	<p>"The Chiskan Estate", The Press, 8 September 1905, p 3</p> <p>"The Government purchase at Little River", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 12 September 1905, p 2</p> <p>"Land for settlement", Otago Witness, 27 December 1905, p 23</p> <p>"European place names", 18 January 1924, p 11</p> <p>"Morice Settlement", Akaroa Mail and Banks Peninsula Advertiser, 9 April 1926, p 2</p> <p>Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2015.</p>	<p>"Marriage of the Premier's daughter", The Press, 30 November 1898, p 6</p> <p>Banks Peninsula: cradle of Canterbury, p 242 & 244</p> <p>"Obituary", Evening Post, 15 September 1966, p 19</p> <p>"Dr Chas. Morice has died at age of 98", Argus Leader, 16 September 1966</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Morten Settlement	Named after Richard May Downes Morten (1877-1950) and his brother, Arthur Roscoe Vernon Morten (1878-1931). They were the sons of Richard May Morten (1823-1909).	Monck Spur Road between Crest Lane and Mount Pleasant Road.	<p>The Mount Pleasant Estate covered the whole of the Port Hills between Heathcote, Sumner, Mount Pleasant and Lyttelton. Morten was the second runholder. In 1909 the station consisted of 6000 acres of freehold land.</p> <p>From 1912 Morten's sons developed the Morten Settlement. Some sections were later offered to World War I veterans, especially those with tuberculosis. The properties were much valued by families who wanted a smallholding where they could grow vegetables and early flowers for the market.</p>		<p>"For T. B. Men", The Press, 15 October 1920, p 4</p> <p>The Port Hills of Christchurch, pp 74, 76, 97</p> <p>Along the hills: a history of the Heathcote Road Board and the Heathcote County Council 1864-1989, pp 134, 165, 169, 217</p> <p>"Not new", Letters to the Editor, 28 July 2008, p. A8</p>	<p>The early Canterbury runs, pp 58-60 & 332-333</p> <p>"Personal", Taranaki Herald, 27 August 1909, p 2</p> <p>"Funeral Notices", Star, 21 August 1909, p 3</p> <p>"Mr R. M. Morten", The Press, 21 August 1909, p 10g</p> <p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: M652</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Mount Saint Anne	Named after the original name of the property.	Rossmore Terrace	The property at 36 Rossmore Terrace was originally owned by the Gerald Robert Maling (1876-1945). It was bought by the Junionate College of Sisters of Notre Dame des Mission (Mount St Anne) in 1945.		“Prestigious hillside sites offer grandeur and views”, The Press, 17 March 2007, p H10	"Obituary" , The Press, 27 March 1945, p 6
Municipal tramway hearse			In December 1883, the Christchurch City Council dedicated an 18 acre reserve in Linwood as a cemetery (the modern Linwood Cemetery) off Cemetery Road (later Butterfield Avenue). In 1885 the council had built to its order a corporation hearse which was to run on a special line from the city council yards on the Avon River immediately south of Worcester Street to the cemetery.		Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2009. “ City Council ”, Star, 21 December 1897, p 1 “ The corporation hearse ”, Star, 20 August 1901, p 1 "The Christchurch corporation hearse", Canterbury Times, 28 August 1901, p 38 “ Local and general ”, Star, 1 October 1901, p 3 “Municipal tramway	"Old resident recalls day of horse-drawn steam fire engines", Christchurch Star-Sun , 30 April 1956, p 11

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>The hearse was never used. In January 1888 the cemetery committee recommended that the hearse be converted into a tram car and that the sleepers and rails leading from the tramline into the cemetery (about 12 chains distance) be taken up and used elsewhere. The cost of such conversion was considered too great. The hearse languished until sold in 1901 for £3 to S. P Andrews, owner of the Rocky Point quarries on St Andrews Hill. It stood on the side of the Main Road at Sumner until about 1906-1907 and was used as a store for explosives used in the quarries.</p> <p>Andrews' sons, Hastings and George, built a wooden pontoon and placed the hearse on it. The pontoon extended six feet beyond</p>		<p>hearse was never used", The Press, 21 February 1970, p 5</p> <p>"Municipal hearse became a houseboat", The Press, 24 February 1970, p 18</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>the hearse and on this portion a galley was built. There were four bunks inside and a narrow passage between. A collapsible table was used for meals and the bunks were used as seats. The hearse was moored off Moncks' jetty at Moncks Bay, at the site of the modern Christchurch Yacht Club. A dinghy was used to reach the houseboat and, when people swam out and unhooked this, the young men, who had been sleeping overnight, had to swim ashore.</p> <p>As the pontoon leaked and required much pumping, the young men decided to transfer their interests elsewhere. They towed it to Mount Pleasant and beached it. This was just before World War I.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>The hearse was beautifully built and had fine timber and large plate-glass windows.</p> <p>The tramline within the cemetery was left where it was. There are rough bumps in the roadway and beneath these the tramline still lies. The New Brighton Tramway Company took over the line from town and extended it down what are now Buckleys and Pages Road to the first Seaview Road Bridge which the company built, opening it in 1887.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Navigation Street		From Ferry Road to Aikman's Wharf.	<p>The limit of navigation of coastal steamships up the Heathcote River.</p> <p>The owners of the Arcadia Motel at 564 Ferry Road believe this was the site of Navigation Road.</p> <p>This street never appears in street directories or maps.</p>		Information supplied in 2008 by Theresa Perry in an interview with Rosemary O'Neil.	
Nelson Street		Ran off the end of School Place (Sheppard Place) into English Park.	Is shown on a 1922 map but does not appear in street directories.		Map of Christchurch and suburbs.1922	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Newbiggin	Named after Newbiggin Hall in Cumbria.	An area off Harewood Road where Crackenthorpe John Wentworth Cookson (1826-1912) lived.	<p>Cookson, a farmer, sawmiller, county clerk and engineer, was a cousin of the poet, William Wordsworth. Wordsworth's grandmother was born Miss Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin Hall in Cumbria.</p> <p>Cookson would have paid for his section while in England and the location would have been worked out at the big land sale run by J. R. Godley and W. G. Brittan in January 1851.</p>		<p>Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863, p 1</p> <p>“Rural Sections chosen”, The Lyttelton Times, 8 March 1851, p 3</p> <p>"Untitled", Lyttelton Times, 19 November 1853, p 6</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 20 January 1865, p 2</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 17 June 1912, p 7</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Lyttelton Times, 15 June 1912, p 12</p> <p>Newbiggin</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: C550</p> <p>“Advertisements”, Timaru Herald, 1 March 1871, p 3</p> <p>Fendall's legacy: a history of Fendalton and north-west Christchurch, pp 28-29</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>His obituary says his land, Rural Section 24, was a 100 acre block "on the headwaters of the Avon between the Avon Head and Ilam Estates, where he built a comfortable home" shortly after his arrival on the Sir George Seymour in 1850.</p> <p>A daughter was born to Cookson and his wife at Newbiggen in 1853. He sold his estate in 1865.</p> <p>Cookson was declared bankrupt in 1871.</p> <p>[Sometimes it is spelt as Newbiggen in 19th century newspapers.]</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
New Cambridge	Named after Cambridgeshire Farm, a farm in Ferry Road owned by William Parish (1815-1878).	Off Ferry Road between Linwood and Ashbourne.	An early suburb. Land was advertised for sale there in the Star in 1875-1889. Mentioned in street directories in 1890.	Ashborne and Bordesley Street	" Advertisements ", Star, 4 December 1875, p 2	Mr William Parish G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : P67
Newmarket		Addington	An early suburb. Formed on Rural Section 10, 50 acres "west of Hagley Park", land purchased by Henry John Washbourne (1816-1898). Sections for sale in Newmarket are advertised in the Star in 1882.		Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30 1863 , p 1 " Rural Sections chosen ", The Lyttelton Times, 1 March 1851, p 6 " Road Boards ", Star, 17 June 1880, p 3 " Advertisements ", Star, 27 October 1882, p 1	The Addington Yards : a century of service to farming , p 15 " Obituary ", Star, 5 September 1898, p 1
Newtown				Sydenham		

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Normans Lane	Named after William George Norman (1816-1891).	Christchurch Central	<p>Norman's estate owned the land in 1905.</p> <p>This was a right-of-way and a service lane to land and unload goods. Ran behind the shops in Colombo Street from Lichfield Street. Created in July 1921.</p> <p>Disappeared in 2011 after the surrounding buildings were demolished following damage in the 2010/2011 earthquakes.</p>	Normans Road	Information supplied in 2007 by Bob Pritchard, subdivisions officer, Christchurch City Council.	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : N139
North New Brighton Zoo and North Beach Aquarium and Water Gardens		155 Beach Road	<p>The zoo was opened by Claude Crosbie Taylor (1895-1972) about 1950. Later taken over by William Aubrey "Bill" Grey (1914-2003), a former butcher. The zoo became controversial and was closed.</p>		<p>North New Brighton, p 32</p> <p>“North Beach Zoo owner”, The Press, 29 November 2003, p D13</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Northwood fountain	Part of a sculpture known as the Nor' West Arch.	At the entrance to Northwood in a traffic island, intersected by Northwood Boulevard, O'Neill Avenue and Mounter Avenue.	<p>The addition of the water element, in the form of the relatively passive "water race", was intended to provide a sense of movement and light.</p> <p>The fountain proved difficult to maintain and was replaced by boulders and plantings in 2008.</p>	Nor' West Arch	Report of the Shirley/Papanui Community Board to the Council meeting of 30 August 2007	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Nydfa	A correspondent to The Press in 2013 said Nydfa is an alternative name for the New Place Colliery in Wales - an abbreviated form of "Nywydd (new)" and "fa (spot or place)". He added that Nydfa sounds to have been an ideal name for a new building in the new province of Canterbury in the 1860s.	34 Hansons Lane	<p>The original house, Nydfa, was built by Colonel George Packe (1836-1882). Packe commanded the Canterbury Volunteers. Earlier he had served in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.</p> <p>His widow advertises the property for sale in The Press in 1889.</p> <p>William Ballantyne (1864-1934) bought the property in 1896, demolished the original wooden house in 1907 and in 1909 built the second Nydfa to a design by Clarkson & Ballantyne.</p>	Ballantyne Avenue, Haynes Avenue and Packe Street	<p>“Advertisements”, The Press, 2 July 1889, p 8</p> <p>“Name puzzle remains”, The Press, 14 January 2013, p A7</p> <p>"New among the new", The Press, 19 January 2013, p A21</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: B92 & P4</p> <p>Ballantynes: The Story of Dunstable House 1854-2004, p 73 & 79</p> <p>“Deaths”, Star, 17 October 1882, p 2</p> <p>“Obituary, Mr William Ballantyne”, The Press, 12 September 1934, p 5</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Ballantyne's widow, Mary Jane Ballantyne (1869?-1952) sold the property to the Government in 1947 and it became a hostel for young apprentices studying in Christchurch.</p> <p>The Life Church later bought the property.</p> <p>Demolished in January 2013 because of damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Oaklands	Named after the oaks trees lining the driveway into Oaklands.	290 Lincoln Road	<p>David Lewis (1826?-1874) was the original owner of Halswell House. His son Charles Lewis (1857-1927) was a member of the House of Representatives and also parliamentary whip.</p> <p>Peter Watson (1869?-1947), proprietor of the Christchurch Dairy Company, changed the name to Oaklands when he bought the property in the 1920s. He ran it as a stud farm.</p> <p>Karl Scott (1910-1997) bought the property and organised its subdivision about 1960.</p>		<p>“Death”, The Press, 8 April 1874, p. 2</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 29 November 1927, p 11</p> <p>“Stud and stable”, The Press, 21 December 1933, p 12</p> <p>Other information supplied in 2008 by Bede Cosgriff (d. 2011) in an interview with Margaret Harper.</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: L 204</p> <p>“The new member for Christchurch”, Nelson Evening Mail, 22 February 1896, p 3</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Ogilvies and the New Railway Hotel		Manchester Street	<p>The New Railway Hotel was built in 1925, designed by the Luttrell Brothers.</p> <p>It was popular with Lyttelton-Wellington ferry travellers because of its proximity to the Railway Station.</p> <p>Demolished in 1990 to make way for a shopping complex owned by Foodstuffs.</p>		<p>"Hearth and Home", The Press, 8 January 1925, p 4</p> <p>"Two hotels victims of change", The Press, 11 April 1990</p>	
Oramstown	Named after George Oram (1826-1876).	An early New Brighton suburb. It was near the beach, on the right side of Seaview Road as one crosses the New Brighton bridge.	<p>Oram was a hotelkeeper. He owned the land where the early suburb grew up.</p> <p>"Building allotments" in Oramstown as advertised for sale in The Press in 1878.</p>	Union Street. Also Rainestown.	" Advertisements ", The Press, 23 August 1878, p 4	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : 095

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Otarakaro Settlement	Named after the Māori name for the Avon River.	In street directories of 1900, the Otarakaro Government Village Settlement is listed as being where Otara Street was later formed off Burnside Road.	<p>A workers' settlement formed on land formerly owned by William Boag.</p> <p>Opened for application in March 1897. There were 7 allotments 5-7 acres in size.</p> <p>In the New Zealand Gazette, 21 July 1898, p 1158, land was available for selection on lease in perpetuity under the provision of the Land Act 1892 and the Land for Settlements Act 1894.</p>	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement. Braco Place and Otara Street. Also Burnside.	<p>“Land settlement”, Star, 11 March 1897, p 3</p> <p>A history of Canterbury, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	Socialism without doctrine

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Oxford-on-Avon Hotel and Oxford Hotel		794 Colombo Street	<p>The site belonged to the Canterbury Association and its successor, the Province of Canterbury, and was originally reserved as a site for a store for the Canterbury Association or immigration barracks. It was deemed surplus to requirements and sold at auction on 6 March 1856 to Antill Adley (1831-1911).</p> <p>Adley arrived on the Castle Eden in 1851 and married a widow, Sarah East. He built the Oxford Hotel on a site owned by his wife.</p>		<p>“Canterbury”, Colonist, 23 June 1863, p 3</p> <p>“Obituary”, Star, 24 December 1890, p 4 (Obituary of Sarah Adley (1818?-1890).</p> <p>“River Bank site”, The Press, 17 April 1929, p 2</p>	
			<p>At that time the Market Place/Market Square/Victoria Square was the centre of Christchurch so they did a good trade. The hotel was in existence in 1863.</p> <p>Demolished following the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Paddy's Market		Market Square (later Victoria Square).	In the 1860s-1880s people had shops and stalls there and sold their produce and products as they do now. In 1875 John Tetley (1833-1879), a butcher, was the proprietor. W. Swale, Fruiterer & Seedsman, H. Tuck, Cheesemonger & Buttermonger, J. Fiddes, Greengrocer & Fruiterer, J. P Oliver & Co. and Culliford's A. I. Butchery are among the businesses pictured in Old Christchurch , p 259.		" Advertisements ", Star, 2 April 1875, p 3 " City Council ", Star, 6 April 1875, p 3 " Advertisements ", Star, 23 December 1875, p 1 Old Christchurch in picture and story , pp 257-263	" Deaths ", Star, 9 May 1879, p 2 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : T117

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Papanui Building, also known as the Rickerby Building			<p>Built in 1911 for landowner Robert Rickerby (1868?-1949). Consisted of seven shops with living accommodation above. The premises were later extended along Main North Road and Harewood Road. During the 1920s and 1930s there was a hall on the upper floor where many 21st birthday parties and dances were held. A neon Firestone sign was across the roof for many years.</p> <p>Demolished the day after the earthquake of 22 February 2011.</p>		<p>"From Erin's Isle to Papanui, Mr John Joyce continues his story", Star, 8 March 1919, p 8</p> <p>"Tragic end to landmark", Community News, 21 March 2011, p 9</p>	
Papanui Memorial Hall and Library		Corner of Horner Street and Papanui Road.	Erected in 1923 as a war memorial in memory of the 38 Papanui men who lost their lives in World War I (1914-1918). A poll of the ratepayers of a special area of the Waimairi County had been carried out in	Papanui Memorial Reserve	<p>"Papanui war memorial: foundation stone laid", The Press, 10 April 1922, p 5</p> <p>"Papanui war memorial", The Press, 2 April 1923, p 14</p> <p>"Papanui suburb", The</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>November 1919 which authorised the raising of a loan for the construction of the hall.</p> <p>The building also housed a library. The hall became a “talkie theatre” in 1931 housing the Empire Theatre which later became the Barclay Theatre. This closed in 1975 because of fire regulations and was demolished in 1978. It was replaced by the Papanui Memorial Reserve, a landscaped area in the shopping centre with paving slabs, seating, lighting and public toilets.</p>		<p>Press, 25 July 1931, p 8</p> <p>Christchurch City Council. Officers report, 1932-1939, Town Clerk's report for year ended 31 March 1939, p 5</p> <p>“Need a prod along”, The Papanui Herald, 1 June 1976, p 1 (includes photograph)</p> <p>“Papanui Hall fate aired”, The Press, 3 May 1978, p 5</p> <p>“Memorial hall to be demolished”, The Press, 8 June 1978, p 6</p> <p>“Demolition of hall”, The Press, 5 September 1978, p 3</p>	
Papanui Railway Station			The station was closed in March 1990.		"Railway station future uncertain", The Papanui Herald , 16 January 1990, p 1	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Pawaho Hamlet or Settlement	The name is another form of the Māori name for the Heathcote River.	Along the right-hand side of Hills Road from Heathcote Valley.	<p>A government village settlement of 50 acres designed for workmen with jobs in Lyttelton.</p> <p>The land was formerly farmland owned by Charles Menzies (1840-1911).</p> <p>Applicants were examined by the Land Board in 1898.</p> <p>Appears in street directories in 1904.</p>	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenuī Settlement.	<p>Socialism without doctrine, p 154</p> <p>The Port Hills of Christchurch, p 142</p> <p>The Pawaho Hamlet, Canterbury: particulars, terms and conditions of disposal and occupation of 50 acres divided into sections for workmen's homes : open on Tuesday, 5th April, 1898. Held at University of Canterbury.</p> <p>"Workmen's Village Settlements", Star, 12 March 1898, p 6</p> <p>"Advertisements", Star, 2 April 1898, p 5</p> <p>A history of Canterbury, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : M122

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Peacock's Wharf	Named after John Thomas Peacock (1827-1905).	Lyttelton	<p>The first jetty erected at Lyttelton was built by Captain Joseph Thomas (b. 1803?) and was ready for the Canterbury Pilgrims in December 1850.</p> <p>John Thomas Peacock of Sydney was working round the New Zealand coast on behalf of his father, John Jenkins Peacock, as early as 1844. He established himself at Lyttelton in 1855. In 1857 he built the second wharf which was named in his honour. His obituary says it was the first landing-place in Lyttelton of any importance.</p> <p>In 1862 Charles Wesley Turner (1834-1906) and Beverley Buchanan (1827?-1870) bought Peacock and Co's business - including the wharf. The wharf was purchased by</p>		<p>"Obituary", The Press, 21 October 1905, p 4</p> <p>"Obituary", Star, 20 October 1905, p 3</p> <p>"The Riccarton coach goes by", The Press, 15 January 1938, p 17</p> <p>History of Port Lyttelton, p 43</p> <p>"An enclave of wealth and power", New Zealand Historic Places, September 1997, pp 16-19</p> <p>Extra information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>Map of the town of Lyttelton: shewing the railway and harbour works in progress and contemplation</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: P233 & P234</p> <p>"Death", Evening Post, 30 July 1870, p 2</p> <p>"Local and General", Star, 1 August 1870, p 2</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			the Lyttelton Harbour Board in 1877. Appears on an 1867 map of Lyttelton and is mentioned in street directories of 1872.			
Plumpton Park		At the corner of Dawsons Road and Jones Road.	A racecourse which was developed during the early 1880s by the Canterbury Plumpton Ground Company. Plumpton Park had all the amenities of a racecourse, including a grandstand and a public bar, and grounds that were attractively gardened.		The Paparua county: a concise history , p 103	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Polhills Bay	Named after Baker Polhill (1793-1853).	A bay between Sticking Point and Battery Point, a mile south-east of Mount Pleasant, on north side of Lyttelton Harbour.	Polhill was the superintendent of the Sumner Road works under Captain Joseph Thomas (b. 1803?) 1849-1850. He later became a tide-waiter at Lyttelton. Polhills Bay is first mentioned in The Lyttelton Times in 1861. In existence in 1927. No longer listed.		Place-names of Banks Peninsula: a topographical history , p 196 “ Local Intelligence ”, The Lyttelton Times, 12 June 1861, p 4 “ A pioneer's story by E. W. Seager ”, Star, 15 August 1903, p 4 “ Polhill's Bay ”, The Press, 6 June 1913, p 5	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : P448 Canterbury Block Pre-Adamites
Press Lane	Named because it once commenced outside the offices of The Press.	Central city	A narrow lane leading from Cathedral Square to Gloucester Street. First known as The Press right-of-way. Press Lane is first mentioned in newspapers in 1943. It disappeared once The Press building and Warner's Hotel were demolished following the		Round the Square: a history of Christchurch's Cathedral Square , pp 6 & 37 “ Advertisements ”, Evening Post, 19 November 1935, p 1 “ Advertisements ”, The Press, 22 May 1943, p 3	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			earthquakes of 2010/2011.			
Proposed solar salt works		Avon-Heathcote Estuary	<p>In January 1920, the promoters of the Marine Electro-solar Salt Manufacturing Works at New Brighton sought the reinstatement of the Government's bonus offer of 1892 for New Zealand produced salt and its increase from £500 pounds to £2000. The Government declined this request.</p> <p>The company was the brainchild of Leslie W. A MacArthur (d. 1930) who, in 1895, had published The Australian miner's ABC of practical mineralogy. An Australian, he came to New Zealand towards the end of World War I. He said that he was trying to implement the ideas of the English writer, H. Rider Haggard, who wanted new industries to be established in the</p>		<p>Salt for New Zealand, p 9</p> <p>Salt from the sea: the story of a great New Zealand industry, p 22</p> <p>From the writer's notebook: around new Zealand with 80 authors, pp 149-150</p> <p>"Late shipping", Poverty Bay Herald, 20 July 1917, p 4</p> <p>"Advertisements", Ashburton Guardian, 23 July 1917, p 2</p> <p>"A salt industry", Ohinemuri Gazette, 4 February 1918, p 3</p>	<p>The Estuary of Christchurch: a history of the Avon-Heathcote estuary, its communities, clubs, controversies and contributions, pp 192-193</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>British colonies to give work to the men who were coming home.</p> <p>Some of these would have to do comparatively light work because of the physical and mental strains experienced during their war service. The new industries would also mean that New Zealand would be less dependent on imports. MacArthur floated and issued shares in the Marine Electro-Solar Manufacturing Company. Other directors were Henry Holland (1855-1944) and such businessmen as Oliver Pennycuick and Matthew Arlow (1879?-1942). Daniel Giles Sullivan (1882-1947) was a supporter.</p> <p>Plans to establish a salt works were still alive as late as 1922 but, thereafter,</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			the issue seems to have quietly died.			
Purdie Street	Probably named after Thomas Purdie (1827-1877) or his son, Charles Purdie (1853?-1936).	A blind street off Stewart Street. Just south of St Asaph Street so very near to the St Andrews corner.	<p>Thomas Purdie, a builder and carpenter, emigrated to Canterbury with his wife and children on the Chrysolite in 1862. They lived at 6 St Asaph Street. His business was at the corner of Tuam Street and Antigua Street opposite St Andrew's Presbyterian Church near the Christchurch Hospital. Purdie and others bought properties in what became Purdie Street in 1875.</p> <p>The street was shown on the map from which they had bought the land when it was just pegged out and defined by fences. It was named Purdie Street shortly after. Charles Purdie, son of Thomas, was also a builder. He lived on the corner of St Asaph Street</p>		<p>"City Council", Star, 26 June 1883, p 4</p> <p>"City Council", The Press, 26 June 1883, p 3</p> <p>"Magisterial", Star, 9 June 1885, p 3</p> <p>"Magisterial", The Press, 10 June 1885, p 3</p> <p>"What is a private street?", Star, 15 July 1885, p 3</p>	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : P602

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>and Lincoln Road (now Hagley Avenue).</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1883 when five of the residents petitioned the City Council asking that Purdie Street should not be treated as a public street as it was a blind street (finishing at the West Christchurch School grounds) and occupied by a very poor population.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1892.</p> <p>Incorporated into the grounds of Hagley Community College about 1974.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Queen Elizabeth II Park and New Brighton Trotting Course	Named with royal assent after HM Queen Elizabeth (1926-) to commemorate her visit to Christchurch in 1963.	Travis Road	The New Brighton Trotting Course was established in 1890 and held its last meeting on 21 September 1963. The purchase of the grounds and buildings by the Christchurch City Council was announced by the mayor, George Manning (1888-1976) at the public welcome to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Lancaster Park on 16 February 1963. It had been kept a closely-guarded secret beforehand. The park was the main venue for the 1974 Commonwealth Games.		<p>“New park will mark royal visit”, The Press, 18 February 1963, p 13</p> <p>“The origins of Queen Elizabeth II Park”, The Press, 27 November 1976, p 14</p> <p>"QEII Park - community asset or liability", Pegasus Post, 17 May 1978, p 8</p> <p>“Pounding hoofs and flying feet make up the history of the New Brighton Trotting Club”, The Press, 22 December 1979, p 16</p>	Queen Elizabeth II Park Stadium and Sports Centre
			The complex was demolished following the earthquakes of 2010/2011.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Railton, People's Palace Temperance Hotel and Leviathan		Manchester Street	<p>Originally the Leviathan. From 1912 it was owned by the Salvation Army which offered cheap accommodation at the People's Palace.</p> <p>Re-named the Railton Hotel in 1977 because the name "People's Palace" was considered outdated but the Salvation Army also decided that the hotel would not be able to compete with first-class hotels. So it was closed on 31 May 1979, and the building later demolished to make way for car-parking.</p>		<p>Information researched in 2010 by Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 4 March 1913, p 1</p> <p>"Hotel to be demolished", The Press, 12 August 1981, p 6</p>	
			In 1981 several buildings in the area were demolished by the owner, the Eliza White Trust.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Rainestown	Named because land there was owned by Thomas Raine (1820-1907).	An early New Brighton suburb. It was on the right side of Seaview Road but back towards the river.	Thomas "Gingerpop" Raine was a soda water manufacturer. 73 Rainestown "building allotments" are advertised for sale in the Star in 1876.	Union Street and Oramstown.	Burwood All Saints' Church 1877-1977 , p 11 " Advertisements ", Star, 11 May 1876, p 2 " O-rua-paeroa ", Star, 8 May 1896, p 2	Plan of Rainestown, district of New Brighton G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : R21
Rearsby	Probably named after the village of Rearsby in Leicestershire.	Halswell Junction Road	A proposed township "commanding the frontage of three main roads". In 1863 a new church was under construction and a Wesleyan chapel stood "in the immediate vicinity". The station "for the tramway now constructing will be on the property". The property was to be sold in 1/4 or 5 acre lots. Applications were to go to William Craythorne (1818?-1872), publican and brewer.		"Advertisement", The Lyttelton Times , 3 June 1863, p 1	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : C783

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Rhodes' Drain	Named after Robert Heaton Rhodes (1815-1884).		One of the first tasks of settlers was to drain the land so that it could be cleared ready for cultivation. First mentioned in The Press in 1894 in a report of a meeting of the Christchurch Drainage Board.	Goodman's Drain and Horner's Drain.	" Drainage Board ", The Press, 10 January 1894, p 5 "Refugees turned Marshland swamp to garden", The Press, 27 September 1975, p 11	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : R172
Riccarton Post Office		Corner of Riccarton Road and Rimu Street.	A replacement building for the "Army hut" was opened on 4 November 1955. The newspaper report says that most of the land near the Post Office was once used as receiving paddocks for sheep coming to the Addington saleyards.		"Riccarton Post Office", The Press, 22 October 1955, p 2	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Richmond Primary School		Pavitt Street	<p>A two-room school was built on the Richmond Village Green on Stanmore Road in 1875 to educate the children of workers.</p> <p>The school was closed in 2013 after the school roll declined to 40.</p>		“Richmond’s school bell silenced after 138 years”, The Press, 26 December 2013, p A11	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Riversleigh	Named after Riversleigh, an early homestead near the end of Morris Street.	An area in Dallington in the loop of the Avon River in the vicinity of Shelley Street.	<p>Built by Francis Edward Stewart (1833-1904), the first manager of the Bank of New Zealand and the deputy superintendent of Canterbury in 1867.</p> <p>Another name for the river at this point was Stewart's Corner.</p> <p>Riversleigh is first mentioned in the Lyttelton Times in 1863 in a birth notice for a stillborn daughter born to the Stewarts.</p> <p>The property is described in the Star in 1884 when it is advertised for sale or for rent. G. H. Whitcombe sold it in 1892, moving to Woodham after 1895.</p>	Stewart Street. Also Avonside and Woodham Park.	<p>Early Dallington, p 10</p> <p>Avonside Parish leaflet, July 1930, pp 3-4, held at Anglican Archives</p> <p>“Births”, Lyttelton Times, 3 December 1863, p 4</p> <p>“Advertisements”, Star, 24 April 1884, p 2</p> <p>“Property sale”, The Press, 21 December 1892, p 6</p> <p>“Dallington”, The Press, 4 January 1913, p 5</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies:S755</p> <p>“Late Mr. G. H. Whitcombe”, Evening Post, 15 August 1917, p 8</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Robert Street	Named after the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston (1825-1898).	This intersected the suburb of Ashbourne.	Blakiston owned the land where this street was formed. Robert Street appears on an 1883 map. Never appears in street directories.	Charles Street. Also Ashbourne.	Plan of town of Ashbourne : being rural section no. 110, the property of C.R. Blakiston Esq. Map New Zealand: 100 magnificent maps from the collection of the Alexander Turnbull Library , p 106	“ Obituary ”, Star, 2 September 1898, p 4 “ Obituary ”, The Press, 2 September 1898, p 5 The Cyclopedia of New Zealand . Vol 3, p 87 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : B515

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Roimata Settlement and Roimata Village Settlement		Between Woolston, Opawa and Linwood and never a true suburb.	The Roimata Settlement covered 41 acres, 36 perches and was opened up by the Liberal Government under the Land for Settlements Act 1894. The land was split into 25 sections, varying from 1 acre to about 3 1/4 acres, and was let on lease in perpetuity to working-men with a ballot deciding ownership. Strict guidelines were laid down by the authorities on the use to which the land was put. As the city grew, the Roimata Settlement effectively disappeared.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Tamai Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement. Also Keswick Street and Mackenzie Avenue.	" Land Settlement ", Star, 27 July 1895, p 6 "Land for Christchurch working men" , The Press, 7 August 1895, pp 4-5 "The Roimata settlement" , The Press, 16 August 1895, p 6 "The Industrial Exhibition" , Star, 22 August 1895, p 2 "The Roimata settlement" , The Press, 5 October 1895, p 7 "The Roimata Settlement" , Star, 20 October 1900, p 7 A history of Canterbury , Vol III, pp 216-217	Extra information supplied in 2008 by Bob Pritchard, subdivisions officer, Christchurch City Council.

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			The original titles to a piece of land subdivided at that initial stage would still refer to the Roimata Settlement plan, which is why the name Roimata is still referred to by some. The name could not be discontinued as it was not formally recognised in the first place.			
St Andrew's Corner	Named because it was the site of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church before it was moved to Rangi Ruru Girls' School in 1986.	Where Oxford Terrace and Tuam Street meet – the eastern side of the road.			Historic buildings of New Zealand: South Island Centennial history of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Christchurch, New Zealand, 1856-1956: first Presbyterian church in Canterbury	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
St Anne's Home for Girls	Named after the Order of St Anne.		<p>Run by the Anglican Church through the Sisters of the Order of St. Anne.</p> <p>Girls were committed to its care either by the Children's Courts or by private individuals.</p> <p>The home was originally established in a property on the North road at Styx about 1920, and the building at 429 Papanui Road was taken over three years later. This was later the site of Parklands Hospital.</p>		<p>"Girl rescue work", The Press, 15 May 1922, p 2</p> <p>"A guild of rescue", The Press, 15 May 1922, p 6</p> <p>"Hostel for girls", The Press, 25 September 1943, p 5</p> <p>"St Anne's Home: for unfortunate girls falling into sin", Community News, 23 January 2011, p 6</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
St Elmo Courts and St Elmo Flats	Named after St Elmo, a 6th century martyr and patron saint of sailors and people, especially children, who suffer from colic and similar disorders. His feast day is 2 June.	47 Hereford Street	<p>St Elmo Courts was built on the site of the St Elmo Boardinghouse which belonged to Frederick Murray and later Annie Clifford (1881-1968). St Elmo House was advertised in the Star in 1909 as supplying superior accommodation for visitors and permanent boarders.</p> <p>According to the 1928 Stone's street directory, the flats were on the corner of 48-60 Worcester Street and 290 Montreal Street. Thus some people described the area where they lived as 'St. Elmo'.</p>	Avon parking building and Peace Memorial Hall.	<p>St Elmo Courts</p> <p>“Advertisements”, The Press, 19 March 1906, p 11</p> <p>“St Elmo Courts Ltd”, The Christchurch star, 3 August 1929, p 4</p> <p>“Reporter’s diary”, The Press, 2 June 1988, p 2</p> <p>“Reporter’s diary”, The Press, 3 June 1988, p 2</p> <p>“Reporter’s diary”, The Press, 15 June 1988, p 2</p> <p>“Landmark office block on the market”, The Press, 4 October 2005, p C8</p>	<p>“Obituary”, The Press 18 April 1959, p 11</p> <p>View the biography of Annette Mary Eleanor Jane Clifford in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p> <p>“Landmark office block on the market”, The Press, 4 October 2005, p C8f</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>A prospectus was issued by the Directors of St Elmo Courts Ltd in 1929 and the reinforced concrete building was erected in 1930.</p> <p>It was designed by architect and structural engineer, Benjamin John Ager (1875?-1959). It had a timber and wrought-iron steel staircase, sash and leadlight windows and an upper parapet. It was seven storeys high and had six residential flats on the ground floor and seven on each of the other floors.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>In 1955 the building was converted into offices. The last resident moved out in 1957.</p> <p>It was a category 2 building with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.</p> <p>Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
St Kilda		Heathcote Valley	<p>An attempt at creating a township.</p> <p>Formed on 40 acres divided into 58 sections, land fronting onto the Heathcote Valley Railway Station and bounded on all sides by the Government Road. The land was owned by Alfred Lee Smith (1838-1917) and was sold by him in 1874 to Messrs. Royse, Stead & Co., grain and export merchants. Many of their employees built houses there. Charles Menzies (1840-1911) was the manager of their factory.</p>	Flavell Street, Marsden Street and Rollin Street.	<p>"Advertisements", Star, 3 March 1874, p 2</p> <p>"At St Kilda", Star, 8 February 1878, p 3</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: M122</p> <p>View the biography of George Gattonby Stead in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p>
St Matthews Anglican Church		145 Cranford Street	<p>The original St Matthew's church was built on the corner of Edgeware Road and Colombo Street (Hobday's Corner) in 1875. At first it was a branch church of St Luke's,</p>		<p>"New St Matthew's Church", The Press, 8 April 1960, p 10</p> <p>"St Matthew's Church merging with Merivale parish", St Albans News, Vol 21, No 6,</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Manchester Street but later had full parish status.</p> <p>The church in Cranford Street was opened in 1960.</p> <p>The parish merged with St Mary's, Merivale in 2015 and the earthquake-damaged buildings were demolished.</p> <p>The Cranford Street grounds contained a Memorial Wall with plaques remembering the lives of many parishioners. These were transferred to a wall in the Memorial Garden on the St Mary's site in Church Lane.</p> <p>The Scottish Society now owns the original church hall in Caledonian Road.</p>		Issue 208, p 15	
Saltaire	Named after the property, Saltaire. This, in turn, was named after Saltaire, a 19th century	North New Brighton	Saltaire is referred to as a "district" in the Star in 1891. Land for sale there in 1901 is described as being	Saltaire Street	<p>"Proposed tramway", Star, 5 October 1891, p 3</p> <p>"Advertisements",</p>	<p>"The late Sir Titus Salt", New Zealand Herald", 4 January 1877, p 2</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
	English model factory town established by Sir Titus Salt (1803-1876).		in the “suburb of Saltaire”.		Star, 9 December 1901, p 1	Saltaire “ Garden fete at Saltaire ”, The Press, 20 September 1915, p 9 “ Business broker broke ”, NZ trust, 24 September 1921, p 6 Rich man, poor man, environmentalist, thief: biographies of Canterbury personalities written for the Millenium and for the 150th anniversary of the Canterbury settlement

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital		263 Bealey Avenue (east of Madras Street).	<p>A half-acre of land for the hospital was purchased in 1906. It was to replace the Cashel Street hospital which was considered too small. The Bealey Avenue hospital was opened on 14 February 1907 at the end of a Salvation Army congress held in Christchurch. A photograph of the opening ceremony was published in the War Cry of 2 March 1907.</p> <p>The hospital was closed in 1950 and the operation moved to Paparoa Street, becoming Bethany Maternity Hospital.</p>	Bethany Maternity Hospital	<p>“Local and General”, Wairarapa Daily Times, 30 July 1906, p 4</p> <p>“Local and General News”, Marlborough Express, 5 February 1907, p 2</p> <p>“Salvation Army Maternity Home”, The Press, 15 February 1907, p 5</p>	
The Sandhills	The name given to much of the east of Christchurch from the 1850s onwards because of the sandy nature of its land.	Runs 9, 72, 239: the country between the Styx River and the Estuary.	In 1852 William Chisnall and William Wood took over 5000 acres of what was known as the Sandhills Run (Run 9) from the Waste Lands Board. In 1853 they added Run 72.		<p>Early Canterbury runs, p 61-62</p> <p>Church on a sandhill : All Saints- Burwood, 1877-1976</p> <p>“Pilgrim days”, Timaru Herald, 19 November</p>	<p>“Fatal Accident”, Star, 26 April 1877, p 2</p> <p>“Town and Country”, The Lyttelton Times, 27 April 1877, p 2</p> <p>“News of the day”,</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Later they handed over the station to Dr Thomas Richard Moore (1816-1860) and Peter Kerr (1814-1877), their manager, who later also took up Run 239. By 1865, Kerr owned over 6000 acres of leasehold as well as several hundred acres of freehold land. When people purchased property from Crown in this area, the district was called "Peter Kerr's sandhills". The name "Sandhills" appears as a place of abode in early Holy Trinity, Avonside baptism books.</p> <p>Suburbs which have grown out of The Sandhills include Burwood, New Brighton, Aranui, Wainoni and Marshland.</p>		<p>1910, p 2</p> <p>Avonside Parish leaflet, July 1930, pp 3-4, held at Anglican Archives</p> <p>"Growth of New Brighton from a sandy waste to a prosperous community", The Christchurch Star, 19 December 1958, p 2</p>	<p>The Press, 28 April 1877, p 2</p> <p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: K109 & M564</p> <p>"Blood tests clear", The Press, 29 January 2002, p 4</p> <p>"Old soldiers troubled over rent rises", The Press, 26 March 2003, p. B3</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Sandridge		The area east and west of Colombo Street and approximately between Milton and Southey Streets.	<p>An early suburb.</p> <p>The Clarkson brothers, Henry Adam Clarkson (1829-1918), William Robert Faithfull Clarkson (1831-1922) and Charles Clarkson (1835-1866) owned a farm, Sandridge, at Lower Heathcote. Sandridge was the name they also gave to land they owned in Colombo Street South.</p> <p>The Clarksons are first mentioned in the Lyttelton Times, living at Sandridge, Lower Heathcote in 1862.</p> <p>Clarkson's Paddock, Colombo Street South, is first mentioned in The Press in 1876.</p> <p>The Clarksons subdivided and sold the suburb of Sandridge (100 acres) in 1876. Streets were formed there from 1880.</p>		<p>"Advertisements", The Lyttelton Times, 12 July 1862, p 5</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 26 July 1876, p 4 col 3</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 8 March 1876, p 3</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 12 February 1880, p 4</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 24 August 1904, p 12</p> <p>"When the seas lapped the shores of Spreydon", The Press, 2 August 1980, p 16</p> <p>"Sydenham and its sand ridge", The Press, 12 August 1980, p 17</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: C362</p> <p>"New Sandridge Hotel opens eating and drinking facilities", The Press, 18 December 1986</p> <p>"Old hotel demolished", The Press, 27 November 1987</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>The name, Sandridge, is perpetuated in the Sandridge Hotel which was built in 1878. It was demolished in 1987.</p> <p>Sandridge was incorporated into the suburb of Sydenham. It is still being mentioned in The Press in 1904.</p>			
Scottston, Scotston or Scottstown	The name given to the block of land when owned by William Thomson (1818-1866).	Off Papanui Road	<p>Thomson was the Provincial Auditor who had emigrated from Scotland.</p> <p>Scottston first appears in the Star in 1882 when 72 building sections are advertised for sale there.</p> <p>Mentioned in the Star as late as 1900.</p>	Scotston Road	<p>“Advertisements”, Star, 30 May 1882, p 3</p> <p>“Advertisements”, The Press, 29 March 1884, p 7</p> <p>“Advertisements”, Star, 30 October 1891, p 4</p> <p>“Advertisements”, Star, 27 June 1900, p 3</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: T220, T298</p> <p>Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq 1926, p 9</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Semple Street, Semple's Street, Hofts Street and Hoft's Road	Formerly Hoft's Road and Hoft's Street. Probably named after Herman Hoft (1831?-1912). Re-named Semple Street. Named after William Semple (1844?-1927).	Off Clarence Road.	Hoft lived at nearby Princess Street, Riccarton. Hoft's Road first appears in street directories in 1896. Re-named Semple Street in 1901. William Semple, a platelayer, is a resident. In 1910 street directories, three residents of the street are named Semple. Some of the streets in the vicinity of the Addington Railway Workshops are named after railway employees. Disappears from street directories in 1957 when Blenheim Road was developed.		" Fire at Addington ", Star, 12 February 1883, p 3 Beyond the city : the land and its people , p 80	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : H666
Sharman's Delicatessan	Named after the Sharman family.	292 Colombo Street	A business in the market place in what later became Victoria Square established about 1855. At first run by James Lewis Sharman (1851-1908), then his son, Albert Edward Lewis		"100-year-old family delicatessan closes", The Press, 6 November 1956, p 11	" Advertisements ", The Press, 18 December 1901, p 1 " Death ", The Press, 9 October 1908, p 9

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Sharman (1874-1947), and his grandsons, Frederick Albert Henry Sharman (1903-1959) and Gilbert Alfred James Sharman (1907-1961).</p> <p>The business was closed in 1956.</p>			
Skylark Island and Rat Island		This island situated off McCormacks Bay in the Christchurch Estuary.	<p>The island was once owned by George William Hills (1813?-1879), a carpenter, of Ferry Road. He arrived in 1851 and bought Rural Section 1076, 1 rood 38 perches, an island in the Heathcote Estuary. The purchase agreement shows that he bought the island on 25 January 1858 at public auction. The owner could not be found in 1911 and the land was taken under the Public Works Act 1908, so that wells could be sunk there to supply water to the Sumner area.</p>		<p>Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30 1863, p 23</p> <p>Information supplied in 2005 by Pam Walpole in an interview with Richard Greenaway.</p>	<p>“Deaths”, Star, 30 September 1879, p 2</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			The Sumner Borough Council applied for it to be gazetted in Parliament so that the scheme could be carried out. The purchase of the section was never registered at the Land Registry Office, so a grant could have been made by the Canterbury Association. The island was a place where skylarks nested and which people visited for outings in the summer. The island disappeared beneath the waves in the 1920s and the skylarks left. Yachtsmen still call the channel there "Skylark".			
SOL Square	Named because the development is named South of Lichfield Street.	Struthers Lane	Named in 2006. Demolished following damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.		Hagley/Ferrymead Community Board agenda 20 December 2006	
Sorrell's Junction	Named after the Sorrell family.	At the bottom end of Worcester Street, on	Stone's 1906 street directory has Arthur		Information researched in 2009 by Richard	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Building	Named either because the junction belonged to the Sorrells - or it was the Junction Building and the Junction was the place where Worcester Street met Linwood Avenue.	the northern side, just as you are about to turn left into Linwood Avenue.	<p>Sorrell, grocer's assistant, living in Madras Street. In 1914 he is at 560 Worcester Street.</p> <p>The 1927 city council electoral roll has Arthur Sorrell at 560 Worcester Street, while Ernest Charles had been at 565. Ethel Maud, housewife, was at 567. Robert Critchley Sorrell, grocer, was at 560 Worcester Street.</p> <p>Geoffrey Henry, son of Ernest Charles Sorrell, 565 Worcester Street, storekeeper, was born on 8 August 1916.</p> <p>Archway wills: Arthur, retired fruiterer, retired fruiter, 1936; Robert Critchley, grocer, 1950; Ernest Charles, fruiterer, 1968.</p> <p>Cemeteries database:</p>		Greenaway.	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			Annie, 76, b. England, married, 53 years in New Zealand, res. 566 Worcester Street, died 22 October 1935. Arthur, 77, b. England, retired, 50 years in New Zealand, res. 566 Worcester Street, died 37 November 1936. Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
South Island Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home		54 Harewood Road	The orphanage was opened on April 1914 on five acres of land. The Press articles say the land was purchased from Michael John Burke. Street directories list William Henry Helmore (1867?-1914), a farmer, as living there 1913-1914.		The story of the South Island Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home, Christchurch "South Island Methodist Orphanage" , The Press, 23 April 1914, p 3 "Methodist Orphanage" , The Press, 27 April 1914, p 3	Opening of the South Island Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home, Papanui The laying of the foundation stone for the new South Island Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home, Papanui, Christchurch The South Island Methodist Orphanage and Children's Home : an aerial view.

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Sproul's Settlement	Named after Captain Alexander Sproul (1811?-1888).	On the south-west corner of Aldwins Road and Ferry Road.	Sproul bought Rural Section 99, 50 acres on the "North side of Ferry Road", land originally purchased by F. W. Gray. Sproul was the Lyttelton harbour master and pilot throughout the 1860s. He donated the land in Ferry Road for St. Peter's Presbyterian Church.		Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863 , p 3 "Rural Sections chosen", The Lyttelton Times, 29 March 1851, p 6 "Ashbourne Presbyterian Church", Star, 9 September 1881, p 4	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : S645 "Obituary", Star, 6 November 1888, p 4
The Steam Wharf		On the Heathcote River and situated not far from where Charlesworth Street meets Ferry Road.	A privately owned wharf. There are many references to the Steam Wharf in the Star from 1868.	Heathcote Wharf	Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway. "Early provincial days: roadways and waterways", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Stewart Fountain	Named after Sir Robertson Huntly Stewart (1913-2007).	At the intersection of Colombo, High and Hereford Streets.	<p>Stewart was a manufacturer of plastic goods. In 1967 he told the Christchurch Civic Trust chairman, J. H. Oakley, that he would finance the erection of a stainless steel fountain. The architect was Peter Beaven (1925-2012) and the sculptor was Laurence Karasek (1936-).</p> <p>The fountain was declared open on 25 September 1971.</p> <p>A redesigned fountain was built in 1998.</p> <p>The fountain was demolished in 2007.</p>		<p>"Stewart Fountain opened", The Press, 26 February 1971, p 1</p> <p>"The fountain of many regrets", The Press, 10 January 2007, p D2</p>	"Pioneer in plastics industry", The Press, 18 August 2007, p. D21
Stewart's Corner				Riversleigh		

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Strange's Building	Named after William Strange (1834-1914).	Corner of High Street and Lichfield Street.	<p>Strange was a draper.</p> <p>Strange's complex was in business 1860s-1930s. The corner building was built in 1900 to an Italianate design by architectural firm Armson, Collins & Harman. Some original features on the façade survived into the 21st century.</p> <p>Absentee owners in the 1930s meant the firm was not run properly and the business was closed.</p> <p>It was a category 1 building with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.</p> <p>Demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>		<p>"City Council", Star, 24 March 1874, p 2</p> <p>Information researched in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>Information about the closure of the business supplied by a descendant of a Strange's employee, Bruce Campbell (d. 1989) of Manchester Street.</p> <p>"Italianate Chch landmark presides over city revival", The Press, 18 October 1997, Weekend, p. 8</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: S831</p> <p>Selected architecture : Christchurch : a guide</p>
Strathmore Girls Home		Ferry Road	The Home was closed on 1 April 1980.		"Closure date set for girls' home", Pegasus Post , 6 February 1980, p 10	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Struthers Lane and Greens Way	Named after Robert Struthers (1843-1906).	Central city	<p>Greens Way never appears in street directories as it had no residents.</p> <p>Re-named Struthers Lane on 1 September 1948 when 120 streets were re-named.</p> <p>Struthers opened a small hardware shop, Mason & Struthers, in partnership with Frederick Mason about 1886. The Mason Struthers building was demolished in 2006.</p> <p>On 23 March 2014 it was announced that part of Struthers Lane would be stopped under s46(3) of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011 and the land taken for the bus exchange.</p>		<p>"Street names changed: City council approves final list", The Press, 24 August 1948, p 3</p>	<p>“Obituary”, The Press, 21 March 1906, p 7</p> <p>“Mr Robert Struthers”, Star, 20 March 1906, p 3</p> <p>G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: S853</p> <p>“New names for streets”, The Press, 2 June 1948, p 3</p> <p>“New street names”, The Press, 24 July 1948, p 2</p> <p>“Heritage link fades”, The Press, 18 August 2006, p A9</p> <p>“Transforming a historic site”, The Press, 20 June 2006, p C8</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Sumner Roman Catholic parish: parish of Our lady, Star of the Sea		47 Dryden Street	<p>The first Roman Catholic church at Sumner was blessed in 1897. Both building and site were given by A. J. White. This church was used until 1913 when a new church was opened by Roman Catholic Bishop of Christchurch, the Most Rev. J. J. Grimes. Sumner and Woolston parishes were amalgamated in 1933 but in 1946 Sumner became a separate parish again. Sumner Parish School was opened in 1928 with 14 pupils.</p> <p>The church building was demolished after the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>		<p>“Catholic Church at Sumner”, Star, 2 January 1897, p 6</p> <p>“Country News” Star, 10 January 1898, p 2</p> <p>"Parish at Sumner", The Press, 10 September 1973, p 12</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Swale's Corner	Named after William Swale (1816-1875).	On the corner of Patten Street (formerly Swale's Road) and Woodham Road.	Swale, a gardener, specialised in growing fruit and also had a nursery garden. His wife, Elizabeth Swale (1814?-1903), had a fruit shop in Victoria Street and, later, Mile Road (later Woodham Road). The family lived where Swale's Road (later Patten Street) was formed.	Patten Street	Studies on pioneer Canterbury nurserymen , pp 14 & 151	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : S903 "Dallington", The Press, 4 January 1913, p 5 "Old resident recalls day of horse-drawn steam fire engines", Christchurch Star-Sun , 30 April 1956, p 11

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Tamai Settlement		At the Linwood Avenue end of Smith's Road (later Smith Street).	A settlement of 31 acres bought by the government under the Land for Settlements Act 1894. It was designed for working-men in Woolston. In June 1899 the land was subdivided into 40 blocks which sold quickly. Street directories list Mackworth Street as being in the Tamai Settlement in 1909.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tarawira Hamlet and Wharenui Settlement. Also Burnside and Braco Place.	Socialism without doctrine , p 155 The Tamai Hamlet, Canterbury: particulars, terms and conditions of disposal and occupation of 37 acres 1 rood 36 perches divided into sections for workmen's homes, open on Monday, 26th June, 1899 with map, from survey made by G.H. McClure. Held at University of Canterbury. A history of Canterbury , Vol III, pp 216-217	
Tankerville	Named after the earldom of Tankerville.		Rural Section 147, 150 acres on the Lower Lincoln Road, was purchased by Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow (1778-1863). Her only child, Millicent	Mandeville Street, Mathers Road and Tankerville Road.	Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863 , p 4	The Canterbury Association: a study of its members' connections , p 74 "Obituary", The

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Sparrow (1798-1848), married George Montagu, 6th Duke of Manchester. Their daughter, Lady Olivia Montagu, married Charles Augustus Bennet, 6th Earl of Tankerville. In 1869 they, plus Lord Robert Montagu (1825-1902), Lady Olivia's brother, owned the land.</p> <p>In 1882 the farm, known as Tankerville or Sparrow Farm was subdivided into 44 lots and auctioned. The owner by this time was Arthur Albert Fantham (1842-1904).</p> <p>In 1883 the Mather family was living at Tankerville.</p> <p>By 1904 Tankerville was recognised as a district.</p>		<p>"Rural Sections chosen", Lyttelton Times, 3 May 1851, p 3</p> <p>Lands & Deeds, Book 45D, p 398, held at Land Information, New Zealand.</p> <p>"Agricultural and Pastoral Association", Star, 8 September 1868, p 2</p> <p>"Christchurch markets", Timaru Herald, 10 June 1882, p 2</p> <p>"Advertisements", Star, 10 February 1883, p 2</p> <p>"Advertisements", Star, 27 January 1904, p 1</p>	<p>Press, 23 January 1904, p 5e</p> <p>"Obituary", Taranaki Herald, 18 January 1904, p 3</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Tarata experimental gardens			Leonard Cockayne (1855-1934), a teacher, horticulturist and botanist, established an experimental garden of 4½ acres, Tarata, in the sand-dunes in Bexley.	Cockayne Reserve		View the biography of Leonard Cockayne in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Tarawahi Hamlet		Lay between the Heathcote River and Somerfield street, 25 chains westward from Colombo road.	Formerly the property of James Freeman (b. 1849?), a pastry cook and caterer. The hamlet was opened for applications until 25 June 1901 under the Workmen's Homes Regulations of The Land for Settlements Act 1900.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement.	" Advertisements ", The Press, 5 June 1901, p 8 " Local and general ", Star, 8 June 1901, p 5	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Tattersall's Hotel		157-161 Cashel Street	<p>One of the oldest hotels in Christchurch. A wine and beer licence was originally granted for an eating-house known as Tattersall's in 1871. Renewal of the licence was refused in 1874 on the grounds the premises had ceased to be a restaurant and had only drinking bars. The name, Tattersall's Hotel, was restored in 1890.</p> <p>Sold at auction in 1971 and demolished.</p>		"Tattersall's Hotel to be offered for sale", The Press, 18 May 1971, p 20	<p>The front elevation of Tattersall's Hotel, Cashel Street, Christchurch</p> <p>The side elevation of Tattersall's Hotel, Cashel Street, Christchurch</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Tepid Baths		Manchester Street	<p>The forerunner of the Centennial Baths and Centennial Leisure Centre.</p> <p>James Troup had the Crown Iron Works. The works were demolished or taken elsewhere and the city council built the Tepid Baths on the site.</p> <p>Designed by Henry St Aubyn Murray (1886-1943). The foundation stone was laid by the mayor, George Payling, in 1907. The baths were fuelled by the destructor which burnt the city's waste.</p> <p>In a photograph of R. B. Owen, the destructor's tall smokestack features in the background.</p>	Destructor chimney	<p>Information supplied in 2010 by Beverley Robb in an interview with Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>Richard Bedward Owen in W.H. Downer's motorboat Imp</p> <p>“The Tepid Bath”, Star, 23 August 1907, p 4</p>	Lost Christchurch
			The baths were closed in 1947.			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Te Wai Pounamu College		Ferry Road	The Rev C. A. Fraer, vicar of St Stephens, Tuahiwi, planned the school for Māori girls. It was opened at Ohoka in 1909 by Bishop Julius.		<p>“Maori Girls’ College”, Star, 3 March 1909, p 1</p> <p>“Te Wai Pounamu College”, Sun, 17 March 1914, p 2</p> <p>“Te Wai Pounamu College”, Waipapua Church Gazette, 1 February 1945, p 5</p> <p>"Māori College celebrates 77 years", The Press, 16 March 1986, p 8</p>	
The Pines		On the seaward side of Palmers Road where it intersects with New Brighton Road.	A private commercial garden used for public entertainment. It was a picnic place for those who went boating and a place where concerts were often held.		The gardens of Canterbury : a history , p 132	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
The Shades Arcade	Named after The Shades, one of Christchurch's earliest hotels.	108 Hereford Street	<p>A shopping mall between Cashel Street and Hereford Street.</p> <p>It was developed on the site of the hotel by Griffin, Kain and Rolleston Investments Ltd. and opened in 1978.</p> <p>Stage 3 was opened in 1984. Twelve retail sites were built on the ground and first floors of Exchange House, previously the Bank of New South Wales.</p> <p>Demolished following damage in the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>		<p>"[The Shades]", The Press, 7 July 1978, p 4</p> <p>"[The Shades]", The Press, 2 August 1984, p 9</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Tobacco farm		Papanui and New Brighton.	<p>About 1932 varieties of tobacco were planted, under the auspices of the Christchurch Technical College board of governors and the Disabled Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment League, at the college's farm at Langdons Road, Papanui.</p> <p>F. J. Bromley managed a more substantial scheme for the league on a 1/8 acre block near the Bower Bridge, New Brighton. The workers, all formerly unemployed and many with war disabilities, lacked experience but worked hard. The venture was poorly funded. Machinery was inadequate, with only a very basic kiln. A lack of irrigation meant that the water supply was inadequate. The area was subject to wind and frosts.</p>		<p>The golden harvest: a history of tobacco growing in New Zealand, pp 79-80</p> <p>Tobacco growing and manufacture in New Zealand, p 16</p> <p>Information researched in 2010 by Richard Greenaway.</p>	<p>“Use of seaweed”, The Press, 29 August 1933, p 14</p> <p>“New Brighton notes”, The Press, 25 May 1935, p 9</p> <p>“Helping tobacco growers”, Evening Post, 11 December 1935, p 4</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			In January 1936 a visiting Cabinet minister, H. T. Armstrong, was pessimistic. The farm was soon closed and Bromley transferred to a tobacco venture at Pongakawa in the North Island. This also failed.			
United Service Hotel and Morten's Block/Building	Formerly Morten's Block and later Morten's Building. Named after Richard May Morten (1823-1909). Re-named the United Service Hotel. Named because the licences of two hotels were joined.	South-west corner of Cathedral Square.	Edward Gibbon Wakefield was the original owner of the land and sold it to his son, Edward Jerningham Wakefield. Morten purchased Town Section 733 in June 1865. T. S. Lambert was the architect for Morten's Building - on the Square-Colombo Street section of the site. In February 1885 Morten's young sons laid the foundation stones of Morten's Building which was a hotel.		Round the square: a history of Christchurch's Cathedral Square , pp 53-58, 64 "Morten's Block", Star, 12 February 1885, p 3 "Bottleneck, part of Square, 'unsightly' spots in 1870s", The Press, 13 January 1990, p 23	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : M652 "Funeral Notices", Star, 21 August 1909, p 3 "Personal", Taranaki Herald, 27 August 1909, p 2 "Mr R. M. Morten", The Press, 21 August 1909, p 10g

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Lessees on the other section of the block could build structures to Lambert's plan. James Patterson, a hotel keeper associated with Sumner, built the Golden Age Hotel which became the Hereford Hotel.</p> <p>In 1906 Lieutenant-Colonel Jowsey took over the licences of both buildings and turned them into one luxury hotel - the United Service Hotel.</p> <p>The building was demolished in 1990.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Vennell's and Bickerton's	Formerly named Vennell's. Named after George Vennell (1819?-murdered 1879). Re-named Bickerton's. Named after Professor Alexander William Bickerton (1842-1929).	Part of the old course of the Avon where the property of Bickerton reached down to the river. Today Bickerton Street comes down to the river in this area.			<p>"Avonside churchyard", The Star, 16 December 1893, p 6</p> <p>"Christchurch Ship Canal Scheme", The Star, 29 September 1894, p 6</p> <p>"New Brighton memories", The Star, 5 February 1895, p 2</p>	<p>George Vennell</p> <p>View the biography of Alexander William Bickerton in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.</p>
Wai-iti, 42 Innes Road (later 52 & 54 Innes Road)	Wai-iti means: small stream.		<p>A dwelling built about 1900 on over two acres (0.809 hectares).</p> <p>Built for James Richard Triggs (1851-1917) who was born in London, and emigrated to New Zealand in 1869 on the Mermaid. He married Jane Patten (1849-1922) in 1879 and their daughter Edith Janes was born in 1885.</p> <p>He was at first employed by Edward Bennett who ran a draper's shop in</p>		<p>"Marriage", The Press, 3 April 1879, p 2</p> <p>"A third appointment", The Press, 20 January 1909, p 4</p> <p>"Sudden death of Mr J. R. Triggs", The Press, 15 November 1917, p 6</p> <p>"Deaths", The Press, 16 November 1917, p 1</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 30 August 1919, p 17</p>	<p>House and stables, 42 Innes Road, Christchurch</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Manchester street. He was later employed by Messrs Fletcher, Humphreys and Co.</p> <p>He then joined the staff of Messrs J. Ballantyne and Co., where he served as head of a department for some time.</p>		<p>"Women's Corner", The Press, 2 February 1922, p 2</p> <p>"Mighty elm", The Press, 2 August 2014, supplement, p 23</p>	
			<p>On Mr Ballantyne's retirement, Triggs was one of those selected to carry on the business, becoming a partner in 1879. He remained as a partner for twenty-two years, retiring in 1901. In 1909 he was appointed Conciliation Commissioner.</p> <p>Triggs died in 1917 and his widow sold the property in 1919.</p> <p>The land was not subdivided until 1958.</p> <p>In 2014 the section was 2291 sq m. and the</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			property was situated at 52 and 54 Innes Road. The house was badly damaged in the earthquakes of 2010/2011 and was sold on an "as is where is basis" in 2014. It was then demolished.			
Waimairi District Council and Waimairi County Council. Also Selwyn District Council	Waimairi means: a listless stream, honey water, water by which maire trees grow, or peaceful water running by a tree. Waimaero is the correct Māori version.		<p>The first meeting of the Selwyn County Council was held in January 1877.</p> <p>Meetings of ratepayers were held in 1909 to consider the proposal to form part of Selwyn County, the whole of the Avon Road Board and part of the Riccarton Road Board into Waimairi County. The remainder of the Selwyn County Council became Paparua County Council.</p> <p>The final meeting of the Selwyn County Council was held on 29 March</p>		<p>"The county ridings", The Press, 4 December 1876, p 3</p> <p>"County Council", The Press, 5 January 1877, p 2</p> <p>"Proposed new county", Star, 3 March 1909, p 1</p> <p>"Riccarter's future", Star, 29 January 1909, p 4</p> <p>"Waimairi County Council", The Press, 18 May 1910, p 2</p> <p>"News of the day", The Press, 30 March 1911,</p>	<p>Waimairi life</p> <p>"Personal Matters", Evening Post, 31 May 1927, p 11</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>1911.</p> <p>According to his obituary, the name of Waimairi was suggested by Wilfred John Walter (1878-1946), a Marshland farmer. At the time of the merger he was chairman of the Avon Road Board. The first meeting was held on 17 May 1910. Samuel Albert Staples (1855?-1927) was elected the first chairman.</p> <p>The offices were once on the Main North Road/Sissons Road corner. The foundation stone was laid on 26 January 1911 upon constitution of Waimairi County The building was officially opened on 28 August 1911.</p> <p>Moved to a new administrative block on the corner of Jeffreys Road and Clyde Road in 1959.</p>		<p>p 6</p> <p>"News of the day", The Press, 15 May 1911, p 6</p> <p>"Advance Waimairi", The Press, 29 August 1911, p 2</p> <p>"Obituary, Mr W. J. Walter", The Press, 29 October 1946, p 8</p> <p>"Waimairi County offices for sale", The Papanui Herald, 6 March 1959, p 3</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			Merged with Christchurch City Council in 1989.			
Wainoni Block		Between the Avon River, west of the Bower bridge, and the northern end of the Avondale golf course.	Formed when a 50-acre dairy farm owned by Stewart Clendining Hampton (1908-1993), of 401 Wainoni Road, was subdivided. Over 240 state houses and a few privately-owned houses were built there after 1969.		"Big Wainoni subdivision", The Press, 20 June 1969, p 1	
Wakefield Town	Named after Felix Wakefield (1807-1875).	Sumner	Wakefield, a surveyor and engineer, selected Rural Section 2, 100 acres in Sumner.		Sumner , pp 16 & 23 Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863 , p 1 "Rural Sections chosen", The Lyttelton Times, 1 March 1851, p 6	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : W40 Felix Wakefield : a life of fitful fever "Local and General", Star, 24 December 1875, p 2

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Walkers Reach	Named after the Walker family, especially William Walker (1815?-1883).	In South Brighton in the area of the South Brighton bridge.	Walker and his family arrived in South Brighton about 1860. He took up Rural Section 24342, 10 hectares which lay in a long narrow section between Reserve 1579 and Herring Bay. He made a living fishing on the Avon-Heathcote Estuary. His son, Walter John Walker (1858-1951) was also a fisherman and spent 80 years fishing on that spot. Mentioned in the Star in 1896.		The Estuary of Christchurch: a history of the Avon-Heathcote estuary, its communities, clubs, controversies and contributions , p 172, 181-182	“ Three lives lost ”, Star, 2 March 1896, p 2

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Walker Settlement	Named after William Campbell Walker (1837-1904).	Mandeville Street	<p>Walker was a speaker of the Legislative Council and Governor of Canterbury College and a former owner of this land.</p> <p>An early state housing project designed to provide homes for workers. These type of settlements were created under the Workers' Dwelling Act 1905.</p> <p>Applications for the dwellings were received at the District Lands Office until 31 August 1909.</p>	Camelot Settlement	<p>“Workers’ Dwellings”, Star, 13 August 1909, p 1</p> <p>Beyond the city: the land and its people, Riccarton, Waimairi, Paparua, pp 180-181</p>	<p>"Death of the Hon W. C. Walker", Star, 5 January 1904, p 3</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Ward's Brewery	Named after Hamilton James Ward (d. 1865) and the two young Wards who were drowned in the upper reaches of the Lyttelton Harbour in 1851.	Corner of Kilmore Street, Chester Street and Fitzgerald Avenue.	<p>This brewery was opened in 1854 by Archer Charles Croft (1825?-1886) and was the first sizeable brewery in Canterbury. Ward joined him later. For a time the brewery was called Croft and Ward, then Ward's Brewery.</p> <p>Mentioned in the Star in 1886.</p> <p>The old stone malthouse in Colombo Street on the banks of the Heathcote River was the firm's malthouse from 1890 when Ward & Company bought the business.</p> <p>The brewery was closed in 1955.</p>		<p>“Advertisements”, Star, 11 December 1886, p 2</p> <p>“A Christchurch landmark: stone malthouse on the Heathcote”, The Press, 14 April 1956, p 11</p> <p>“Ward showed the way”, The Star, 3 January 1987, p 19</p>	<p>The Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Vol. 3, p 292</p> <p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: C803</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Wascoe's	Named after George Farrer Wascoe (1827?-1886).	Birdlings Flat	Wascoe had an accommodation house there. It was the precise site where the 'eat-relation feud' started out in the late 1820s when a woman put on the dog skin cloak of the hereditary spiritual leader of Ngāi Tahu, Tama-i-hara-nui (ca.1830). The Ngāi Tahu began killing each other and the tribe was so weakened that Te Rauparaha was able to come in and make the depredations he did at the beginning of the 1830s. Tama-i-hara-nui was kidnapped when Captain Stewart came in at Akaroa harbour with Te Rauparaha and others secreted below deck. He was tortured and killed at Kapiti by the widows of his Ngati Toa victims who had died at Kaiapoi.		Information researched in 2006 by Richard Greenaway. “ Death ”, Star, 19 July 1886, p 2	View the biography of Tama-i-hara-nui in the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography .

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Washbourne's Drain	Named after Henry John Washbourne (1816-1898).	South Hagley Park	The diversion was completed in 1934 and undertaken to allow the widening of the portion of Riccarton Avenue in the vicinity.	Brockworth Place, Burdale Street and Mayfair Street.	" Washbourne's Drain ", The Press, 25 May 1934, p. 19	G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : W185 "Obituary", Star, 5 September 1898, p 1 Militiamen for the year ended 31 March 1861
Water tower, Shand Crescent			There was a water tower on the reserve behind Shand Crescent, presumably built by the Ministry of Works in the 1940s as part of the surrounding State housing estates. It was not used after about 1970 when the Riccarton Borough changed to a directly-pumped water system. It was demolished in 1994.		"Riccarton skyline lowered", The Press, 8 April 1994, p 1	
Watsonville				Redcliffs		

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Webbs Wharf		Heathcote River	One of the privately owned wharves on the Heathcote River and the wharf nearest the city. "Mr Webb's wharf" is first mentioned in the Lyttelton Times in 1855.		Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq. 1926	" Advertisements ", Lyttelton Times, 14 November 1855, p 1

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Weeks Lane	Named after Horace John Weeks (d. 1927) and his printing works.	Ran from Cashel Street to Manchester Street.	<p>Weeks' printing works were in a building on the High Street side of the lane at the Manchester Street end. In 1890 Weeks was a printer of 174 High Street. He died in Australia.</p> <p>The lane was created to service the various departments of buildings on the Brown estate. Charles Hunter Brown (d. 1898) was a "pre-Adamite", meaning he was here before December 1850. He owned runs at Double Corner and Longbeach and also the Springs estate with Charles Percy Cox and James Edward FitzGerald.</p>		<p>"Lane with no name", The Press, 11 January 1958, p 7</p> <p>"An unnamed lane", The Press, 1 February 1958, p 3</p> <p>"Name of city lane", The Press, 8 February 1958, p 10</p>	<p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: B804 & W305</p> <p>The Cyclopedia of New Zealand, Vol 3, pp 339-341</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>After the sale of these properties, he invested his share of the proceeds in Christchurch property, including the site of Weeks Lane.</p> <p>Weeks Lane never appears in street directories.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers and Queen's Theatre, McKenzie and Willis and ASB Bank.		120 Hereford Street	<p>The name, Old Queen's Theatre, at one time appeared on a sign on the building in Hereford Street near its intersection with Colombo Street.</p> <p>The Queen's Theatre was designed by W. H. Edwards. Seated 900 people and the first cinema in Christchurch built for this purpose. It was opened in 1912. A public competition was held to choose a name.</p> <p>It was closed and McKenzie and Willis took the building over in 1929 and added an extra storey.</p>		<p>Film and New Zealand: 2, p. 15</p> <p>“News of the Day”, The Press, 7 May 1912, p 6</p> <p>“News of the Day”, The Press, 24 July 1912, p 8</p>	<p>Unsung heroines: Ethel Clark</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers, a fast food restaurant was opened there in 2010.</p> <p>The building was demolished in 2011 following the earthquakes of 2010/2011.</p>			
Wentworth House		86 Hereford Street	<p>Built about 1903. May have started life as stables for soldiers based at the King Edward Barracks. Later a skating rink and then a dance hall. Then used for car-parking and storage.</p> <p>Owned by the Gough family since 1953.</p> <p>Destroyed by fire in 2003.</p>		<p>“Customers flee fire”, The Press, 20 October 2003, p A1</p> <p>“Hot night out on The Strip”, The Press, 20 October 2003, p A3</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Wharenui Settlement	Named because early Māori in their journeys to and from the West Coast stayed in the district to catch eels and obtain food. For that reason it was known to them as wharenuī or the big house.	Riccarton	A government village settlement, opened up from grazing land for working-men's home allotments under the Land for Settlements Act 1894.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kinloch Settlement, Morice Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Tarawira Hamlet.	Riccarton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement , pp 31-32 & 45 “ Land Board ”, Star, 28 October 1896, p 3 “ Land settlement ”, Star, 11 March 1897, p 3 “ Bligh's Road School ”, Sun, 7 May 1920, p 11 A history of Canterbury , Vol III, pp 216-217	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Wharves			Other wharves to which cargo vessels came were: Millton's: William Newton Millton (1814-1889) and James Millton (1825-1866); Langdown's: William Langdown (1825-1903); Aikman's: Colin Campbell Aikman (1820-1906) and John Campbell Aikman (1828-1875).		" Early provincial days: roadways and waterways ", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4	" Obituary ", The Press, 29 May 1903, p 5 " Obituary ", The Press, 10 September 1906, p 9 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : A54
White Hart Hotel			Built by Michael Brennan (or Brannan) Hart (1814?-1878). Hart owned the whole frontage of the western side of High Street.		" Death ", Star, 9 August 1878, p 2 " The late Michael Brannan Hart ", Star, 10 August 1878, p 3	"In the days of the bullock-puncher", The Star, 3 May 1919, p 8 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : H263

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Whitelaw Lane	Named after John Whitelaw (1837-1904).	A blind street off Brougham Street east.	From 1878 Whitelaw was in business as an architect and valuer. He is listed living on Lord Brougham Street (later Brougham Street) in 1890. Appears in street directories 1892-1917. Whitelaw's eldest son, George Whitelaw (1863?-1938), a schoolmaster, is listed as a resident in 1892.			G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies : W426 "Obituary", The Press, 10 May 1904, p 8
White's Block		Upper Riccarton	One of three blocks of land off Hansons Lane developed for state housing in the 1950s. No record of White's Block has been found in street directories.		"State housing work", The Press, 13 June 1952, p 3	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Williamson Park	Named after William Henry "Billy" Williamson (1887-1971).	In Simeon Street, off Barrington Park.	<p>Williamson was well-known for building hydro-electric works, theatres, notably the Civic, Crystal Palace, Grand, Regent and Avon in Christchurch, and also hospitals and freezing works throughout New Zealand. He was a hockey administrator and gave the land for Williamson Park to enable Christchurch hockey to have a home.</p> <p>Developed in 1953 as hockey grounds.</p> <p>The park was closed in 1970.</p>		<p>"Mr W. Williamson was colourful figure in the building industry", The Press, 3 December 1971, p 10</p> <p>Information supplied in 1998 by Ivan Thompson of the Environmental Policy and Planning Unit of the Christchurch City Council.</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Willowbank or Willow Bank	Named after the farm there of John Pain Restell (1825-1885).	Appears to be the area roughly from Strickland Street on the west, Milton Street (which was then Restells Road) on the south, Johnson Street on the east and Burns Street on the north. [Information researched by Murray Lynn in 2012.]	The Star in 1878 mentions Willow Bank (Mr Restell's Paddock). The same year it refers to Restell's land at Spreydon "formerly sold as Willow Bank". In 1879 Scott's Road and Willowbank are being formed. A "Willowbank Store, Spreydon" is mentioned in the Star in 1883. Willowbank is mentioned in the Star in 1909 when hen canaries are advertised for sale in Burns Street, Willowbank.	Milton Street and Restells Road.	" Sydenham Borough Council ", Star, 30 October 1878, p 3 " Sydenham Borough Council ", Star, 19 February 1878, p 3 " Advertisements ", Star, 7 February 1879, p 2 " Borough Council ", Star, 24 June 1879, p 3 " Fire ", Star, 23 October 1883, p 3 " Advertisements ", Star, 28 August 1909, p 7	Sydenham : the model borough of old Christchurch : an informal history , p 22
Winnie Bagoë's House formerly the Trades and Labour Hall		194 Gloucester Street	John Barr (1867-1930) pushed for the building of the Trades and Labour Hall. Plaque outside building: "This building was erected in 1905, architects Collins and Harman, as the headquarters of the local		"Old union building now in food trade", Christchurch Star, 29 August 2003, p A3	" Obituary ", The Press, 8 December 1930, p 11

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>Trades and Labour Council and for union meetings. A second storey was added in 1924. A listed heritage building, it was threatened with demolition in 1997. Extensive upgrading of the interior in 2002 has ensured the building's survival". Christchurch Heritage Trust.</p> <p>The building was used for trade union purposes until 1974. It was scheduled for demolition in 1997.</p> <p>From 2003 the building, called Wave House, became office accommodation and the location of Winnie Bagoes restaurant. This moved out after the earthquake of 4 September 2010. The unreinforced masonry building collapsed during the earthquake of 22 February 2011.</p>			

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Winton Street Hall	Named because it was in Winton Street.	On the corner of Winton Street and Forfar Street.	<p>The wooden hall was established as a young men's recreation hall.</p> <p>First mentioned in The Press in 1911 when candidates in the city council elections spoke at a meeting in the hall. In 1913 it is referred to as the "Young Men's Guild Hall".</p> <p>It was there when Daisy Greenaway, née Williamson, (1921-), was a child. Her father, William John Williamson (1877-1950) and her maternal uncle, Leonard Gapes (1886-1960) were members. The men went there to play card games such as euchre. Williamson used to say that he was going to "the Guild".</p> <p>During World War II dances were held in an attempt to brighten up</p>		<p>"The mayoralty", The Press, 22 April 1911, p 10</p> <p>"Advertisements", The Press, 12 February 1913, p 13</p> <p>Information supplied by Richard Greenaway in 2009.</p>	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			people's lives. Doris Hill, in 2009 in the Kate Sheppard Home, helped put these on. The hall was bulldozed in the 1980s-1990s and Daisy was one of those who did not protest; instead, she went around to gather kindling wood.			
Wirihana Stop or loop	Named after William Wilson (1852-1946), Wirihana being Māori for Wilson.	Near New Brighton	William Wilson, a teacher from Kineton, Warwickshire, emigrated to Canterbury with his family about 1886. His wife, Drusilla, née Death, ran a private girls' school in Cranmer Square. The couple's daughter, Grace, graduated MA with Honours but died aged 22 in 1907. The son, William junior, was an engineer with Vickers, in England. Drusilla, 73, died suddenly in Christchurch on 4 August 1929.		<p>"What's in a name", Sun, 7 April 1914, p 3</p> <p>Aranui School 50th jubilee, November 3, 4, 5, 1961 : souvenir booklet pp 5-7</p> <p>I well remember: thirty, forty, fifty, nay, even sixty years ago, some recollections, p 9</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 6 August 1929, p 2</p> <p>Email from David Gordon Wilson to Richard Greenaway, 13</p>	<p>The early days of Canterbury: a miscellaneous collection of interesting facts dealing with the settlement's first years of colonisation, 1850-1880, p 156</p> <p>G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: W626</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 23 March 1907, p 10</p>

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
			<p>William senior was associated with the Normal School and then had a private boys' school on the New Brighton Tramway Company line (later Pages Road) at the Rowan Street intersection. The "Wirihana stop" or loop was in this area.</p> <p>Wilson's establishment was, according to O. B. Stanford, a 'second or third rate boarding school away among the sandhills'.</p> <p>William senior died at Kineton about 1946.</p>		April 2008.	"Some early schools for boys", The Press, 22 September 1956, p 13

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Wright's	Named after Fortunatus Evelyn Wright (1829-1912).	On what is now Dallington Terrace and a short walk above the Dallington bridge.	Wright was the first Postmaster in Canterbury and, with C. W. Turner, started the first savings bank in Canterbury. His house was Wotton at Riversleigh. It was a recognised stopping-off place for rowers on the Avon River.	Riversleigh	Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway. "New Brighton memories" , Star, 5 February 1895, p 2	"Obituary" , The Press, 31 May 1912, p 9 G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: W783 Wotton
Wroxton	Probably named after Wroxton, a village in Oxfordshire.	Fendalton. An early suburb through which Wroxton Terrace now runs. Leinster Road is referred to as being in Lower Fendalton or Wroxton in 1910.	In the Press in 1905, "50 allotments in the new township of Wroxton, adjoining Merivale" are advertised for sale. Edward Sheppard, father of Mrs E. Cookson, died in 1907 at Wroxton, Fendalton. The Cooksons lived on Wairarapa Terrace Road (later Wairarapa Terrace). In another advertisement in 1907 land is advertised for sale in Wroxton township.	Wroxton Terrace	"Advertisements" , The Press, 2 November 1905, p 12 "Advertisements" , Star, 3 March 1906, p 6 "Death" , Star, 19 January 1907, p 5 "Advertisements" , Star, 13 July 1907, p 8 "Improving Lower Fendalton" , The Press, 5 August 1910, p 9	

Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
Wyllies Lane	Named after Richard Wyllie (1855?-1923).	Off Leinster Road.	Mentioned in an entry in the Elmwood School registers in 1891-1893. Mis-spelt as Wylliss Road. Appears in street directories 1908-1920. Wyllie, an engine driver, is a resident in 1908.		Information about the Elmwood School registers researched by Jenny Goldsworthy in 2012.	