

# ALBANY Who & What

LES JOHNSON



c 1895  
View of Stirling  
taken from  
Post Office  
Spencer St

"Royal George"  
The white m  
known as the  
Hotel up to  
c 1890

ROTUNDA

STIRLING TERRACE FROM LOWER SPENCER STREET  
AS IT APPEARED IN 1877

ALBANY RESIDENCY MUSEUM

ROCKS DOG ROCK

ROCKS DOG ROCK

Dedicated to the Memory  
of Robert Stephens,  
Father of Albany Local  
Historians



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Father of Albany Local Historians*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN

**museum**

ALBANY

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## A CKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In 1964, at Albany, I received an unexpected and generous gift from Robert Stephens, who was probably the best and certainly the most prolific local historian of his time in Western Australia. The gift acknowledged a 15-minute 'talk' on Albany history, which I had written and recorded for the Australian Broadcasting Commission (later, Corporation).

Mr Stephens' gift was a parcel of papers on local history, including a list of 15 street names proposed by the surveyor Alfred Hillman in his 1836 Albany town plan. The surviving Hillman street names will be marked in the text.

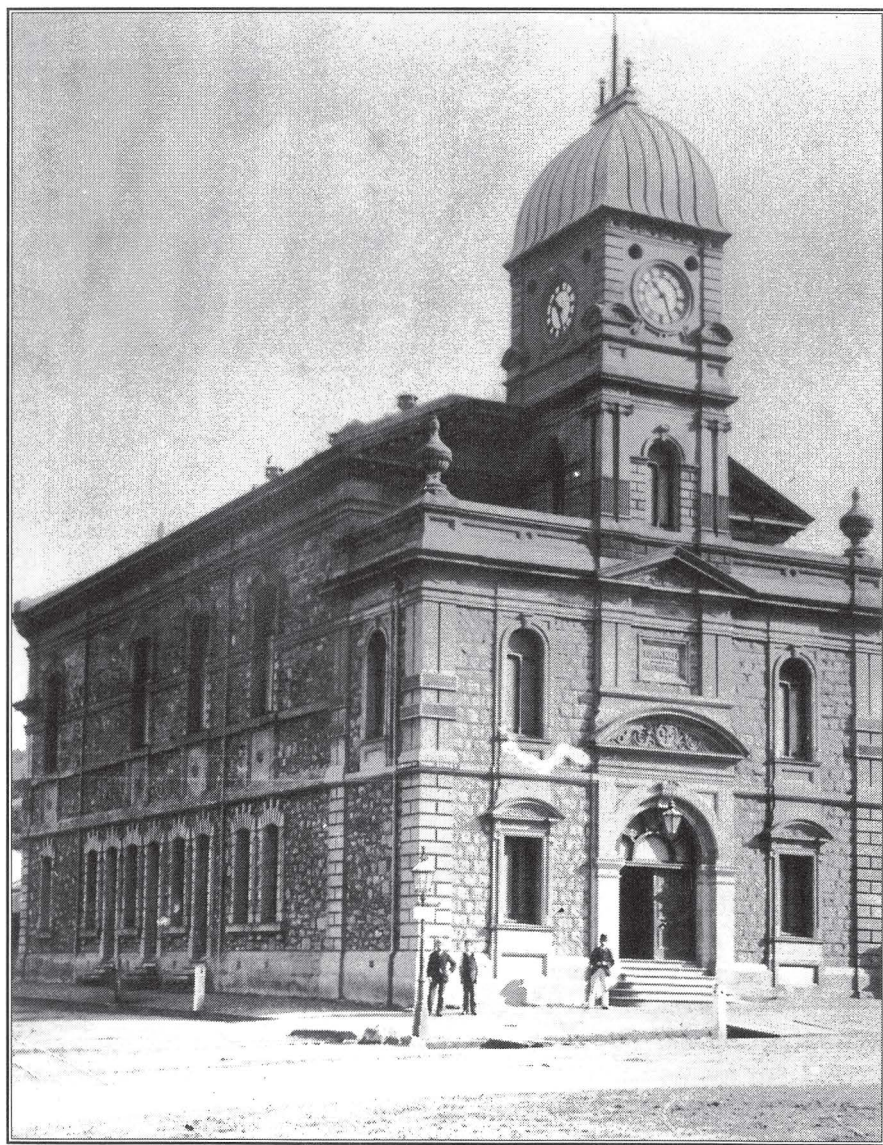
The Stephens papers did not become part of this book, but certainly they helped to prompt the idea of it.

Robert Stephens earned his place among those who strove to preserve the record of Australian history according to fact rather than politically correct myth and fable, when such endeavours were rare and not always popular. He encouraged my growing interest in the history of Australia generally and the Albany region in particular.

Aboriginal references were taken from the public domain through my own research, and footnoted sources, for a series of history lectures delivered in 1983 to an Aboriginal adult education class at the Great Southern College of Technical and Further Education, and other groups. No copyrighted material has been reproduced in this work.

The work owes much to encouragement from Peter Madigan of the Albany City Council, Douglas Sellick and his successor Malcolm Traill as curators of the Local Studies Collection of the Albany Public Library, and Valerie Milne, curator of the Albany Residency Branch of the WA Museum. Unstinted help came from Brian Goodchild and others of the Geographic Names Committee at the WA Department of Land Administration - DOLA, and the Battye Library in Perth. No less important was the limitless patience of my wife, partner, proof reader and best friend, Valerie Maude Gibbs Johnson.





*Albany Town Hall c.1913*



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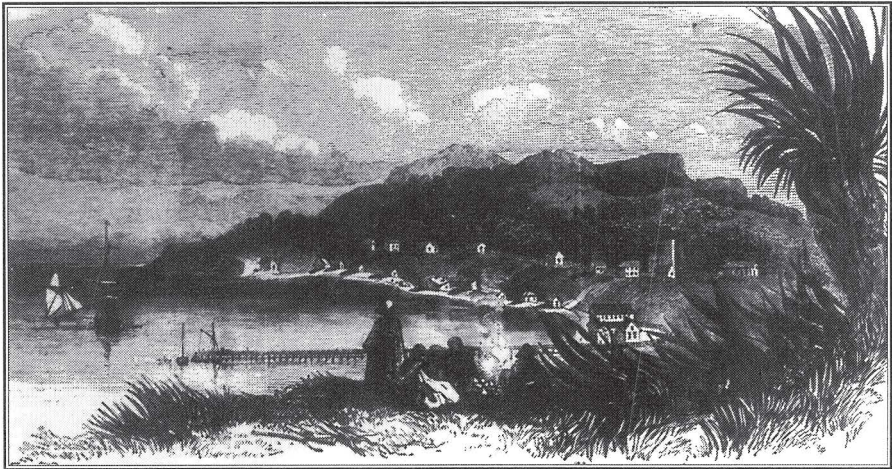


# I NTRODUCTION

Since early times the highways, byways and places of civilisation, along with the not so civilised, have been named in the memory of someone or something. Too often, memory has gone with the years, leaving only the names. This small book sets out to preserve the who and the what of some names in the Albany districts of Western Australia.

Albany is the name of nearly 40 territories, cities, towns and localities, and untold numbers of buildings around the world. The biggest is the City of Albany, financial base of north eastern USA and capital of New York State, and the smallest a township on Prince Edward Island, Canada, with Albany WA somewhere in between.

Two Albany districts of WA were designated in the 19th century as local government areas; the Town of Albany and the neighbouring but separate Albany Roads Board District - later renamed the Shire of Albany. These were amalgamated at the end of the 20th century into a single area of just under 4,500 square kilometres, named the City of Albany.



*Princess Royal Harbour from area of Lawley Park c1840*





## ALBANY - THE WORD

From the Latin *Alba*, meaning white, applied to a crystalline stone widely used in building *Alba Longa*, ancient mother city of Rome<sup>1</sup>.

Located between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus, *Alba Longa* was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius<sup>2</sup> (His name gave us the word 'hostile') the third King of Rome. After a great fire in AD 64 ravaged 10 of the 14 regions of the city of Rome, the emperor Nero ordered recycling of the fire-resistant *Alba* stone in building his famous Golden Palace and reconstructing parts of the city.<sup>3</sup> Despite imaginative claims by 19th century novelists and 20th century screen writers, the fire was almost certainly accidental.<sup>4</sup>

## SAY AL-B'NY, PLEASE

Romans carried forms of 'Alba' far and wide, applying 'Albion' to southern Britain and 'Alban' to the north. The first Christian martyr in Britain was St. Alban, a 3rd century Roman soldier converted to the faith and then killed on the orders of the Roman governor Geta.<sup>5</sup>

The English pronunciation 'Ol-b'nee' was generally used in Australia until deposed in the early 1960s, when rising nationalism and opposition to 'plummy tones' gave preference to 'Al-b'nee'. Across the Tasman, many New Zealanders enunciated their Albany locality as 'El-b'nee'.

## ALBANY WA

Commander George Vancouver, Royal Navy, sailed his sloop-of-war *Discovery*, in the wake of the armed tender *Chatham*, into a sheltered anchorage within a great sound on September 28, 1791. Next day he landed on the peninsula later named after him and claimed possession of the land for Britain, naming the region New Cornwall.

'New Cornwall' was quickly dropped, but King George III Sound (eventually reduced to King George Sound), Possession Point, Princess Royal Harbour, Oyster Harbour, and a dozen other names which Vancouver gave to the coast remained on the maps and charts of what future generations would know as the Albany region of WA.

Vancouver's edited journals published in 1798 helped to attract sealers, whalers, transports and naval survey vessels to the safe haven of the sound. Various reports emphasised the strategic value of the port. French vessels on the coast aroused British suspicions and prompted a decision in 1826 to establish a British presence.

This first British settlement in WA was established by a military detachment and a convict labour party under the command of Major Edmund Lockyer. They arrived in the brig *Amity* from Sydney on December 25, 1826. Days later,



Lockyer stepped out a site of 'about 500 yards square' (21 hectares) and called it Frederick's Town, but the name was never formally adopted.

After the Swan River settlement in June 1829 launched the new Colony of WA, control of the King George Sound settlement passed from NSW to Perth, in 1831. The foundation Lieutenant Governor of WA (soon to be governor) Captain James Stirling, Royal Navy, named the port and town Albany, effective from January 1, 1832.

An 1827 plan attributed to Lockyer's successor, Captain Joseph Wakefield, showed the layout of the encampment. The first government resident, surgeon Alexander Collie arrived from the Swan River in April 1831 with orders to plan a townsite, aided by a young assistant surveyor, Raphael Clint. Surveyor general John Septimus Roe and assistant surveyor Henry Ommaney continued a plan of town and countryside, and allocations of land, from December 1831 to May 1832. A plan drawn by draftsman-surveyor Alfred Hillman appeared in mid-1836 showing the first Albany street names. These were York Street, Aberdeen Street, Spencer street, Osnaburg Street, Bay Street, Parade Street, Stirling Street, Brunswick Road, Stirling Terrace, South Street, Dundas Street, Frederick Street, Peel's Place, Duke Street, Earl Street and Gordon Street.

Vancouver Street, and Grey Street as a continuation of Gordon Street (eventually, the Gordon Street section also would be named Grey Street) were added by surveyor Phillip Chauncy in 1851.

An undated plan c.1860-65 added 12 street names. A 1915 plan remained largely unchanged for more than 30 years, until the early post World War II period brought numerous additions and changes to street names.



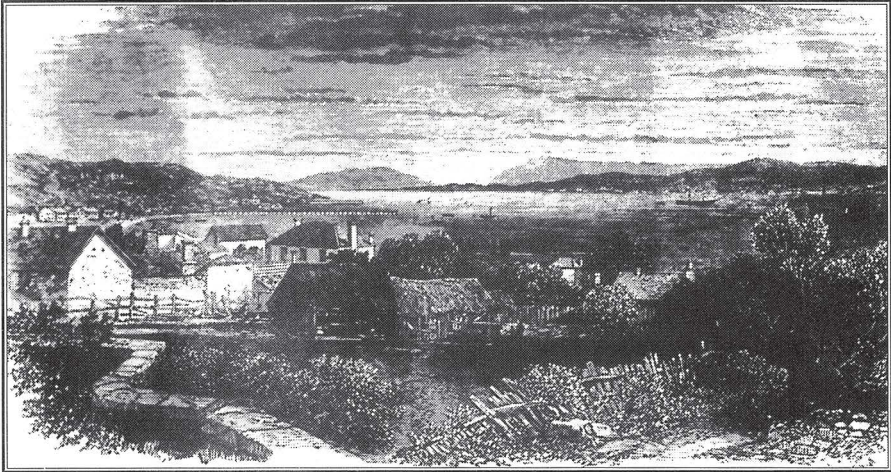
*Stirling Terrace from Lower Spencer Street as it appeared c. 1895*





## ALBANY DUKES

The 'Frederick' of Frederick's Town and the 'Albany' were the same man, Frederick Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Prince Bishop of Osnaburg (the bishopric and its title were abolished when Frederick reached his majority, but his family nick-name remained 'the bishop'), second son of England's King George III.



*Princess Royal Harbour, King George's Sound*

The title 'Duke of Albany' was created by King Robert III of Scotland, in 1395, and bestowed on his illegitimate half brother Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife, bastard son of Robert II and grandson of the famous Robert the Bruce — Robert I. The new duke had been High Chamberlain of Scotland since 1382 and Governor since 1389 under his ailing father. When Robert III handed the governorship to his nephew and royal heir, David, Duke of Rothesay, Albany was not only affronted but he also re-appointed himself governor, threw Rothesay into prison where he died, declared Robert III 'enfeebled' and made himself regent when the king died in 1406.

The title was regarded as 'unlucky'.

The first Duke of Albany died at Stirling Castle in 1420. His heir, Murdoch Stewart, lasted five years until deposed and executed in 1425, when the title fell vacant. It was restored in 1458 for Alexander Stewart, Lord of Annandale and Earl of March, second son of Scotland's James II. Alexander died in 1485, in exile under sentence of death for treason.

Other infamous holders of the title included the sixth duke, better remembered as the youthful but degenerate Lord Darnley, a 16th century toy boy who



infuriated England's Queen Elizabeth by marrying Mary Queen of Scots. Dissolute and diseased, Darnley died at 22, strangled in his Edinburgh house, which was blown up immediately afterwards by the murderers. Mary got the blame.

Darnley's son by Mary, James VI of Scotland, became James I of England, infamous for bisexual tastes and lack of personal hygiene. He was the father of Charles I, the last king of England to be executed. Each of them held the Albany title, as did Charles II who gave the dukedom to his brother the Duke of York. The brother became James II — dethroned and exiled for wanting to restore England to Roman Catholicism.

During 1716 the first Hanoverian king of England, George I, who spoke not a word of English, made his younger brother the Duke of York and Albany, but the duke died without heirs and the title remained vacant for many years until awarded to the younger brother of George III. (In the meantime, George II had died in a lavatory after tripping over and cracking his head on the furniture, and his heir, a notorious homosexual, had died in the arms of his lover, a dancing master. The new king's brother also died childless and the dukedom passed to 'our' Frederick Augustus, eleventh and last holder of the joint York and Albany title.

Frederick Augustus was the second of the 15 legitimate children — nine sons and six daughters — sired by George III. According to the diarist Greville, clerk to the privy council and gossip of the age, there were 'heavy' and 'light' Germans in manner and size, and the 'awful sons' of the king were decidedly 'heavy'.<sup>6</sup> Seven survived to mature manhood, tall for their times, stout, some of them grossly fat, with light voices and tending to baldness under their wigs. Each was a mixture of the emotional, the eccentric, the brilliant and the none-too-bright, and given to wearing scent and make-up — a fashion of the times in 'smart' circles of aristocratic London society. They were profligate and promiscuous, and between them the sons and at least one of the princesses produced a small army of illegitimate children. These 'royal bastards' were mostly acknowledged, sometimes adding the traditional 'Fitz' of the bar sinister to the family name. The Duke of Clarence, for instance, who served in the Royal Navy and in time became King William IV, loved his 'swarm' of Fitzclarences. The Duke of York and Albany fathered a son who grew up to be noted by sharp-eyed diarists as Lieutenant Charles Hesse of the 18th Light Dragoons, "son of the duke and a German lady". (Hesse, described as "handsome but a little short", and Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent, fell in love. He was promptly 'removed from temptation' and ordered, together with his regiment, to France.)

Only one of George III's children, the Duke of Kent, left a legitimate heir, the girl who became Queen Victoria.



Frederick Augustus won fame of a kind as a soldier. He was packed off to Germany at 17, to study military science in Hanover, helped more by royal status than ability. In 1793 during the French wars, at the age of 30, he was appointed field commander of British forces in Flanders. Critics claimed that he took the job to escape his creditors. Two years later he was recalled to England after a series of disasters described as “mistakes”. His incompetence in the field became legendary and the subject of a derisive nursery rhyme.

*The rare (in later versions the ‘grand’) old Duke of York  
He had ten-thousand men,  
He marched them up to the top of the hill,  
And he marched them down again.*

The duke was a better administrator than fighting soldier and, in 1798, won appointment to the new post of British Commander in Chief. He founded England’s first Royal Military College and the finest infantry weapon of the wars against Napoleon, the rifle brigades. In 1809 he was disgraced and sacked for the scandal of his mistress, Mary Anne Clark, making money by selling officers’ commissions and promotions. Reinstated in 1811, the duke was soon under attack again for being ‘iron bound to the book’.

His elder brother, the Prince of Wales, an intelligent, emotional, fat voluptuary known as ‘Prinny’, acted as Prince Regent when the king was declared insane, and succeeded to the throne as King George IV. Among other things he enjoyed making catty remarks about his brother the duke ‘strutting around in a field marshall’s uniform’. George IV loved wearing uniforms, including the one which he told visitors he had worn while fighting in the battle of Waterloo. He was not there. In fact, he never saw a battle.

Albany’s duke married a Prussian princess, Frederika, and retreated to a splendid home, ‘Oatlands’, near Weybridge in Surrey. He loved beautiful gardens and spent 20 years developing a water grotto divided into ‘rooms’ all lined by seashells, mirrors and stones. The marriage was not a happy meeting of minds or bodies and the duchess turned from her husband to pets, keeping as many as 40 dogs at a time. She liked being surrounded by all of them in her salon at nights, while the duke played whist until dawn. A huge cemetery for animals was established near the grotto, with a headstone for each dead pet.

The duke died at 64 in the depth of the extraordinarily cold English winter of 1827, and was buried very much as he had lived, in a welter of dangerous inefficiencies. The funeral service in the chapel at Windsor Castle was described as a catastrophe, far too long, with the temperature somewhere sub-zero, and



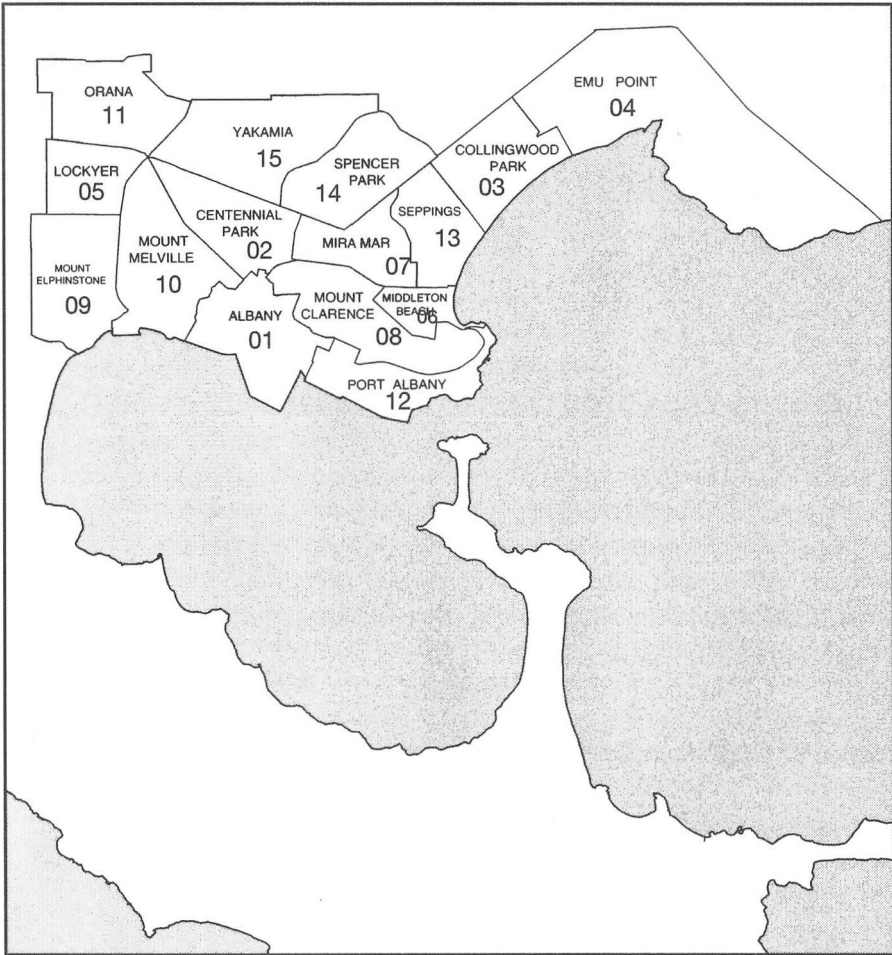


someone had stolen the carpets. Diaries were full of the horrors of shivering bodies and boot soles frozen to the stone floor. As the service dragged on; three dukes caught severe chills, a cabinet minister developed rheumatic fever, the Bishop of Lincoln died, and common soldiers on parade fell ill and, according to one popular account, 'died thereafter at the rate of half a dozen a day'.

"My God," said prime minister Canning, after the funeral, "whoever filched the matting from under our feet in the aisle had bets against the lives of the cabinet." Robert Peel advised the Lord Chancellor to stand on his hat, which he did.<sup>7</sup>

On May 24, 1881, Queen Victoria separated the Albany from the York to create a title for her fourth and youngest son, Leopold George Duncan Albert. Styled Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, he married a German princess — and lived mainly in Germany. The Albany title has remained vacant since March 28th, 1919, when Leopold's successor was "struck from the roll" of British peers for having remained on the German side in the Great War of 1914-1918. In 1986, replying to a query from the Albany Town Council, Buckingham Palace indicated that a son, Johann Leopold Wilhelm Albert Ferdinand Viktor, held the right to petition for restitution to the peerage but had not done so.





## MUNICIPAL KEYS TO LOCALITIES

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 01. Albany           | 08. Mt. Clarence    |
| 02. Centennial Park  | 09. Mt. Elphinstone |
| 03. Collingwood Park | 10. Mt. Melville    |
| 04. Emu Point        | 11. Orana           |
| 05. Lockyer          | 12. Port Albany     |
| 06. Middleton Beach  | 13. Seppings        |
| 07. Mira Mar         | 14. Spencer Park    |
|                      | 15. Yakamia         |

## NAMES WITH TALES

**Aberdeen Street (11):** After the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, Britain's Secretary for the Colonies, 1830s. (See Earl Street.) Hillman 1836.

**Aborigines:** Hunter-gatherer 'tribes' held the region for a minimum period indicated by archaeological evidence at nearly 20,000 years, possibly as long as 50,000 years, prior to white contact.<sup>8</sup> Local Aborigines (Albany - King George Sound) were 'Meananger'.

Aborigines in general had no orthography by which to record history but British and European observations over 30 years up to the time of settlement, and afterwards, noted social structures, practices and language vocabularies. On this evidence the names of southern WA tribes, or clans — extended families — were taken from important items of local diet. The Meananger, sometimes rendered as Mineng or Minang, were named for the 'Mean' or 'Mearn' (*Haemodorum spicatum*) - a red-coloured bulbous edible root, and 'anger' the verb 'to eat'.<sup>9</sup> (The name also identified the region, so that to 'go south' was to go 'minang'.) Other groups in nearby areas of the region included the White Cockatoo and the Will, or Wiel.

The population in what became the Statistical Division of Lower Great Southern, a zone about 100,000 square kilometres of local government areas ranging from Albany to Denmark, Kojonup, Katanning and Gnowangerup was estimated circa 1842 at about 2000.<sup>10</sup> The WA Government Year Book for 1902-04 gave the South West population as 1419, including 45% of mixed blood. A figure quoted by the Albany office of the department of Aboriginal Affairs in 1990 put the total at an estimated 5000.<sup>11</sup> This however seemed doubtful in the light of a departmental analysis based on Australian Bureau of Statistics figures for 1996, giving a total of 1836 for the Albany, Plantagenet, Denmark-Manjimup, Blackwood, Katanning-Broomehill, South Pallinup districts.

**Acheron:** The first steam-powered ship to visit Albany, on July 21, 1848, Captain John Lort Stokes, RN. The paddle steamer, with auxiliary sails, was a new RN survey vessel on passage from England to eastern Australia. Lort Stokes had established a naval record of sorts by joining the *Beagle* (of Charles Darwin fame)



as a midshipman and leaving many years later as the captain.

**Adelaide Crescent (06):** See Mount Adelaide.

**Adelaide Place (08):** See Mount Adelaide.

**Albany Advertiser:** Newspaper founded in 1888 as the *Australian Advertiser*. Survived shifts of ownership and eventually sold out of local hands. It outlasted the *King George's Sound Observer* 1868, *Albany Banner* 1881, *Albany Mail* 1883, *Albany Observer* 1890 and *Albany Despatch* 1919, with only the 'Mail' enduring more than a few years.

**Albany Bottlebrush:** *Callistemon speciosus*. A native bush producing red flowers in the shape of the brush used for cleansing old-fashioned feeding bottles for babies. One of the 20 species of the Australian genus *Callistemon*.

**Albany Doctor:** Settlers' traditional name for a cool, afternoon sea breeze reaching hot inland areas, in summer.

**Albany Highway (11):** Originally The Perth Road, but sometimes the Albany Road, between Albany and Perth, 410 kilometres.<sup>12</sup> Surveyor Alfred Hillman marked out the route in 1837, travelling on foot from Albany via York to reach Perth in 16 days.

**Alexander Road (02):** After Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, baronet, Government resident Albany 1861-1871. He owned property including an orchard ranging from Middleton Road along the line of today's Campbell Road to Cockburn Road which was named after Sir Alexander and his son and heir, Sir Thomas.

**Alicia Street (10):** Alicia was the wife of a 19th century land holder, Abraham Krakouer, who sub-divided his land which provided space for the street.

**Allambie Park:** Modern cemetery of the Albany districts. Opened in the 1960s. The name was attributed to an aboriginal word for 'peace', but the word did not appear in the first recorded aboriginal vocabularies.<sup>13</sup>

**Alison Hartman Gardens:** Central York Street, named in memory of a long-serving teacher. The gardens were in the grounds of the Albany Primary School,



closed in the 1970s and converted into a WA Ministry of Education 'resources centre'. The last headmaster — and longest serving primary school principal in WA — was Hargreaves Ogilvy ('Harley') Webster.

**Amity:** Brig, reproduction, dry-mounted on the Albany harbour foreshore. The original was built in 1816 at St John, New Brunswick, Canada, and lost in Bass Strait, 1845. For some years, the brig was in Australian colonial service, helping to establish and then supply several early settlements. 'Amity', meaning 'friendship', was a popular name after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. The brig was one of 26 contemporary vessels named *Amity* in Lloyds' Register of Shipping, in 1816.

The Albany reproduction was completed in 1977. Dimensions of hull and masting were authentic but the lengths of the yards and the extent of the rigging were less than those of the original (in the interests of maintenance). A brig was a maritime work horse, two-masted and the smallest of the square-rigged sailing vessels.<sup>14</sup>

**Anderson, 'Black Jack', also 'Abyssinian Jack':** An American negro based on Middle Island in the 1830s, described as half sealer, half pirate and all bad, and a cruel and murderous buccaneer, known from Albany eastwards to Kangaroo Island. Said to have been handy with a knife and carried two pistols in his belt. In fact, Anderson lived in a substantial cottage on Middle Island with two Aboriginal wives, and grew vegetables for sale - perhaps at piratical prices when pirating was rather quiet. He was killed by his own men.

**Anglican Church of Saint John the Evangelist, York Street:** Oldest remaining consecrated (in October 1848) place of Christian worship in WA, through an accident of geography. Only a bishop could consecrate an Anglican church, and when Bishop Augustus Short sailed in the schooner *Champion* from Adelaide in 1848 to visit WA, Albany with its newly completed church was the first port of call along the way.

**Angove River/Angove Road (14):** After William H. Angove (1850-1912), surveyor, land agent and Albany town councillor. Associated with the WA Land Company which built the Great Southern Railway. Builder of his distinctive house 'Hawthordene', Seymour Street, Albany. Discoverer of fresh water near Two Peoples Bay, later harnessed to feed the first reticulated town water supplies at Albany (opened 1912).

**Anson Road (11):** See 'Naval Names' section.





**Anzac Look-Out:** On the summit of Mt. Clarence, giving the finest long distance views in WA. Overlooking King George Sound anchorage where the ships of the great troop convoys of 1914 were assembled. The first convoy carried 30,000 Australians and New Zealanders, and their horses, to the Middle East theatre of the First World War. They became known as Anzacs. ANZAC was an acronym for Australian New Zealand Army Corps.

**Apex Drive (08):** The road to the summit of Mt Clarence, flanked by trees marked in turn by plaques naming Albany men who died in World War One. The plaques were originally placed by trees along Middleton Road and transferred in the 1950s. Apex Road was named to remember the support of the Albany Apex Club for the road project.

**Ashwell Street (10):** After the proprietor of an 1880s newspaper, the *Albany Mail*.

**Ataturk Channel:** Part of the entrance channel from King George Sound to Princess Royal Harbour. Named by the Australian federal Hawke government to honour Kamal Ataturk (1881-1938), first president of republican Turkey. He commanded the Turkish troops who forced the retreat of allied invaders including Australians from Gallipoli in the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign of World War I.

Australia achieved the odd distinction of honouring a victorious enemy who was described in his life time as a great patriot, and a ruthless dictator who made Adolf Hitler seem a mere milksop and Benito Mussolini a perfumed dandy.<sup>15</sup>

Ataturk was born plain Mustafa with no other name. He excelled at school and was named 'Kemal', meaning 'perfection'. In the army he became Mustafa Kemal 'Pasha', the equivalent of 'general', after the Dardanelles. The title 'Ghazi', (Crusher of Infidels) followed in 1921 after a bloody defeat of the Greeks. When Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha became president his reforms included modernising the language, abolishing old titles and introducing surnames. He renamed himself Kamal Ataturk — Kamal as the Turkish form of the Arabic 'Kemal' and Ataturk for 'Father of Turks'.

***Atrichornis Clamosus:*** The Albany district's Noisy Scrub Bird, last of its kind and representing one of the world's famous stories of rediscovery. The bird was positively identified by Hargreaves Ogilvy ('Harley') Webster at Two Peoples Bay in 1961, after the species had been regarded as extinct for 70 years. A headmaster (BA with a major in Eng. Lit.), consummate bushman, respected ornithologist, award winning photographer and often-published bird book



illustrator (signed H.O.W.), he first encountered the bird through a phenomenal feat of memory. A trained violinist in youth, he relinquished the instrument after losing several fingers to an explosion, but retained a 'true ear' and a remarkable musical memory. This enabled him to recognise from memory a musical notation he had read somewhere, of the bird's call written down before he was born. Webster won world-wide fame among ornithologists, and no honours of any kind from Australian officialdom.<sup>16</sup>

**Awhina:** Beach near Gull Rock, named after the steam tug *Awhina*, built 1884 in New Zealand and scrapped at Albany in 1936. After stripping, the hull was towed to the beach, blown up and the wreckage burned. A boiler has remained visible. The name was said to be a Maori word for 'friend' or 'helper'.

**Bailey Street:** George Herbert Bailey, manager of the Albany branch of the Union Bank c.1880, a cricketer in the first 19th-century Australian test side to visit England.

**Bald Head:** The outermost headland of King George Sound, named by Vancouver in 1791. A great rocky mass called bald because it was. 'Petrified' roots on the rock were examined in 1836 by Charles Darwin and found to be casts formed by wind-borne grit on roots, left when the roots decayed.

**Balston Park, Balston Road:** The 'park' is a block of land on a seaward slope of Mt. Clarence, held in trust by the Albany City Council. Named after a prominent late 19th - early 20th century family. Balstons were shipping agents, farmers and blood horse breeders. One Balston, Edward, became mayor of Albany (1921-24.)

**Banksias:** Varieties of the *Proteaceae* family and among typically Australian genera; named after the patron of early British exploration of Australia, Sir Joseph Banks. Range from tall trees to prostrate shrubs.

**Bannister Close:** For Captain Thomas Bannister, an army officer appointed on December 5, 1830, to lead an expedition overland from the Swan River to King George Sound. A party of four men left Fremantle on December 14 and arrived at the King George Sound settlement (not yet named Albany) on February 4, 1831, ending a hard journey marked by bad temper and squabbles over poor navigation, inadequate supplies and having to live off the land.



**Barker Road (02):** For Captain Collet Barker, fourth and last military commandant at King George Sound until its transfer to Swan River control in 1830. Author of highly readable journals.

**Barnett Street (06):** Edward Barnett (1854-1922), businessman, town councillor, and Albany member for one term in the WA Legislative Assembly.

**Batelier Close (16):** Brothers C.J. and V.G. Batelier settled at Albany from South Australia circa 1906. They were marine artists who continued the tradition of 'Captains' Portraits'. Such artists painted a picture of a ship in port hoping to sell the work to the captain. Several portraits have survived in possession of the Albany Historical Society.

**Baudin Place (14):** Nicolas Baudin, commander of a French expedition which examined the Australian coast 1801-1803, with the corvettes *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, and the tender *Casuarina*. Charted King George Sound area in 1803. See Two Peoples Bay.

**Bay Street (01):** After Lockyer Bay, Princess Royal Harbour. (Hillman 1836.)

**Bayonet Head:** For a 19th-century French bayonet found in the area, early in the 20th century.

**Belches Place (12):** Lieutenant Peter Belches RN first visited WA as an officer on board the *Success*, 1827, under the command of Captain James Stirling (later the foundation Lieutenant Governor and Governor of colonial WA.) Belches returned as a settler recruited by Stirling and became an Albany Harbour Master, Justice of the Peace, Town Trust member, exporter, importer, farmer. A bachelor, Belches was a vigorous opponent of pompous officialdom. He retired to England and lived into his 90s.

**Beresford Street (07):** Viscount Beresford (1768-1854), British soldier, a field commander in the peninsular wars against Napoleon, successful against great odds at the very bloody 1811 battle of the Albuera River.

**Beauchamp Street (07):** Earl of Beauchamp, early 19th-century British politician. (Pronounced 'Beech-am', then.)



**Bird Street (13):** Government architect Francis Bird who bought a derelict house and land in 1889 and restored the property as 'The Old Farm' which in the 1960s became the first property acquired by the WA National Trust.

**Bluff Street (07):** From Bluff Rocks, formerly known as Craggy Bluff. A pre and post settlement gathering place for Aborigines. 'White Cockatoo' men from an area between Albany and Kojaneerup, and 'Will' or 'Weil' men from the Mount Barker district, gathered at the rocks to fight the local Meananger men. Part of a locality including Strawberry Hill and 'The Old Farm' called Barmup by pre-settlement Aborigines.<sup>17</sup>

**Bolt Terrace (12):** Charles E. Bolt, first chairman (1949-1964) of the Albany Harbour Board - later renamed Albany Port Authority.

**Boronia Street (08):** For local growth (in times past) of the aromatic boronia plant.

**Bornholm:** For the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea.

**Bridges Street (01):** Originally Osnaburg Street (Hillman 1836). Renamed in 1946 after Major General Sir William Throsby Bridges (1861-1915) Scots-born veteran of the Boer War, Australian representative on the Imperial General Staff, first commanding officer of Duntroon Military College, inspector general of Commonwealth forces, reorganiser of the Australian Imperial Force at the outbreak of World War I, senior military officer in the great troop convoy of 1914 from Albany to the Middle East, shot and killed in action on May 15, 1915, at Gallipoli while commanding officer of Australian land forces.

**Brunswick Road (01/12):** (Hillman 1836.) After the last member of the British royal family to die fighting in battle. Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick (1771-1815), ruler of the old German duchy of Brunswick, was killed with many of his troops - Hussars known as Death's-Head Brunswickers - fighting the French at Quatre Bras, one of the actions in the Battle of Waterloo.<sup>18</sup> The skull-and-crossbones 'death's head' insignia on the Brunswicker uniform commemorated Frederick's father, Prince Charles William Ferdinand, a distinguished soldier who was also in the Napoleonic Wars, at the Battle of Jena.<sup>19</sup>

One of the duke's grand mothers was sister to Frederick the Great; his mother was the elder sister of England's King George III; and a sister would become the notorious Queen Caroline of England. In 1820, the apparently adulterous, over-



painted, blowsy and thoroughly indiscreet Caroline became the last member of the royal family to be put on trial in the House of Lords, in a move to prove her 'licentiousness'. She lost the case but won public affection.<sup>20</sup>

**Burgoyne Road (01/12):** Sir John Fox Burgoyne (1782-1871) soldier politician defending disastrous official policies in the Crimean War. Opposed Florence Nightingale.

**Burt Street (08):** Stipendiary magistrate for the Albany and Plantagenet districts 1908-1924, AE Burt.

**Burville Street (16):** After a member of a prominent settler family in the western districts of the former Albany shire.

**Butcher Street (03):** Mayor of Albany SG Butcher JP (1905-6).

**Camfield Street (10):** For nearby 'Camfield', originally named 'Annesfield', the property of Henry Camfield, government resident at Albany (1848-1860). His wife Anne conducted a school for Aboriginal children on the property. (See Checkers Walk).

**Campbell Road (07/08/14):** After Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, government resident 1861-71. (See Alexander Road).

**Cape Riche:** Eastern Albany coast. After a French doctor and botanist, Charles Riche (pronounced 'reesh') in the D'Entrecasteaux expedition of 1792-93. On December 15th, 1792, Riche went ashore with a party from the ship *Esperance* and wandered off alone but lost his way. He managed to find the shore on the 16th, and a search party from the ship. D'Entrecasteaux, on the point of sailing, had agreed to delay the departure and send the search party ashore.

**Checkers Walk (06):** After Edward Checkers, first holder of Albany Suburban Lot A13 at Middleton Beach. The land was obtained by government resident Henry Camfield (1848-60) as the site for a school, for Aboriginal children. A building was erected but never used as a school. No teacher would live in such an 'isolated' spot. The school was opened instead on Camfield's home property. (See Camfield Street.)





**Chester Pass Road (11/15):** For George Chester, appointed as a policeman in 1861 to establish a station at Magitup in the Pallinup-Jerramungup district, after aborigines had speared a shepherd, Charles Storey. The road was said to follow a trail which Chester made in taking the most direct line between Magitup and Albany. Police records of the Storey incident tell a blood curdling tale.

Charles Storey and his friend Edward Ladbury were Ticket-of-Leave convicts employed in 1861 by John Hassell, Storey as a shepherd and Ladbury a hut keeper, on the Walkenup sheep run about 35 kilometres from Hassell's Jerramungup homestead. Aborigines in the area tended to be volatile but generally friendly. According to one police account, a group had agreed to fetch tobacco from the homestead for the two white men, but something went amiss when the group returned and Storey was speared. Another police account said Storey, in a death-bed statement, told of being approached by three men and counting five more behind. They demanded sheep and then attacked him.

One spear lodged in his back, another went through his hand. Two hit his neck, six entered his left side and three his right shoulder. He remembered falling and someone holding him down with one foot while pulling out a spear.

The Aborigines departed, but the horror was just beginning for Storey. Half conscious, he crawled a kilometre through the bush to the hut, where Ladbury applied the rough first aid known to every bushman. Better care was available at the homestead, but there were no horses on the sheep run, which left only one possibility other than leaving a mate to die.

Ladbury set out for Jerramungup on foot, carrying Storey on his back for three and a half days.

Worse was to come. Jerramungup sent the wounded man by cart to the Hassell's Kendenup homestead — another five and a half days' journey, in a farm cart over bush tracks. From there, he was packed off in another cart to the colonial hospital at Albany — a day and a half away, where he died.

A coroner's inquest found that those in charge at Jerramungup, the overseer Robert Gamble and John Hassell's 19 years old son AY Hassell had been more concerned with securing the sheep left at Walkenup than attending to the wounded man.

Seven aboriginal men were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. There were recommendations of mercy for two, but not for Pinger - also known as Finger - the man who threw the first spear. He was hanged in Perth on April 10, 1862.

Settlers of the Pallinup - Jerramungup district demanded a policeman and George Chester was appointed. He was 28 and had migrated from England to WA as a boy of 15 with his parents and their three other children, on the ship



*Orient*. He married Eliza Baker.

Superintendent William Hogan wrote to the Governor on October 17, 1861, explaining that the situation demanded more than a town constable. The new policeman would have to set up base about 100 miles (160km) from Albany and 'make periodical visits to all of the (sheep) stations.' He would find and arrest 'all natives' charged with felonies or murders, and ensure that they reached Albany safely to be dealt with according to law. Hogan made a revealing comment about the aristocratic attitudes of the squatters on their sheep runs. A town constable would be compromised by depending on squatters 'to feed and clothe his family.' In contrast, Chester would 'keep himself from becoming subservient, little or much, to gentlemen who held squats in his district'.

Chester was authorised to select 50 acres of land (20ha) in the Magitup area on the Pallinup river, for purchase by the Police Board, to hold a station where he was required to live and 'make improvements'. Hogan wrote that Chester had received permission to 'grow supplies, keep some pigs and do all in his power to maintain himself and family respectably without reference and altogether independent of his neighbours, the nearest I presume might be 20 miles from him'. He was to provide his own transport. After eight years he would be granted the land in fee simple, an arrangement which left the Hassells less than pleased.

Chester was sacked in 1867, almost certainly as a scapegoat for the botched hunt of two escaped convicts - William Graham and Thomas Scott.

The government resident at Albany, Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, dismissed an appeal, ruling that policemen who spent two thirds of their time farming and dealing in cattle and horses, were open to charges of neglecting their duty. Chester remained at Magitup and won the title to his land, but - according to anecdote - was eventually squeezed out by the Hassells, who bought and fenced all of the adjoining land. Chester was also one of the early photographers in the Albany region.<sup>21</sup>

**Chevalier Street (02):** After an artist, Nicholas Chevalier, said to have travelled with the first Australian royal tour, 1867-69, in which the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred, son of Queen Victoria) survived an attempt at assassination by Irish nationalists in NSW. (Later, Alfred accepted the German dukedom of Saxe Coburg, and died of cancer in 1900.)

**Cliff Street (01):** For its position under the cliff face of Mt. Melville.

**Cockburn Road (02/07):** Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, government resident 1861 - 71. (See Alexander and Campbell Roads).



**Coffin Island, Two Peoples Bay:** Named in 1835 by the WA surveyor general Lieutenant. JS Roe RN, after Captain Francis Coffin, master of an American whaler, the *Samuel Wright*. (The ship was later wrecked in a storm, July 8th, 1840, at Koombana Bay on the Busselton coast of WA.) Coffin was master of five world-wide whaling voyages in 25 years. On such voyages, setting up a base on an uninhabited island such as Coffin Island to grow a market garden and run chickens and pigs, for supplies during a local season of 'bay whaling', was a standard practice.

**Collie Street (01):** Dr Alexander Collie, first government resident at Albany (1831-32) after control of the settlement was transferred from NSW to WA.

**Crossman Street (01/10):** Originally Cross Street - an early track. The name was changed in 1946 to commemorate Second Lieutenant William Crossman, Royal Engineers, one of several young officers posted from UK to WA in 1852 to supervise public works undertaken by convict labour. Based at Albany 1852-1856, he oversaw construction of the first bridges over the King and Kalgan rivers, the Point King lighthouse, other public buildings and roads. He returned to England in due course, was knighted in 1884, served as MP for Portsmouth 1885-1892, retired from the army as a Major General 1886, and died in 1901.

**Cuthbert Street (01)/ Cuthbert Siding:** Cuthbert McKenzie, five times mayor of Albany, pre and post federation, and also Member of the Legislative Council. He owned cottages in the street.

**Cuddihy Avenue (12):** J.F. Cuddihy, an Albany town councillor for 30 years from 1908 to 1938, including a term as mayor.

**Day Street:** After W.J. Day JP, mayor of Albany 1917-18 and 1920-21.

**De Hamel Street (14):** For Lancel de Hamel (1850-94), an English solicitor who migrated for the sake of his health in 1886. He became a fiery figure at Albany, cause-seeking editor, mayor and member of parliament. To help his campaign against the WA Land Company's development of the Great Southern Railway, which he accused of barring the town from its foreshore, de Hamel became a co-founder of the *Australian Advertiser*, eventually renamed the *Albany Advertiser*. His meteoric career was cut short by illness and death.





**Dicks Street (10):** After an adjoining householder Henry Dicks, a locomotive driver on the Great Southern Railway.

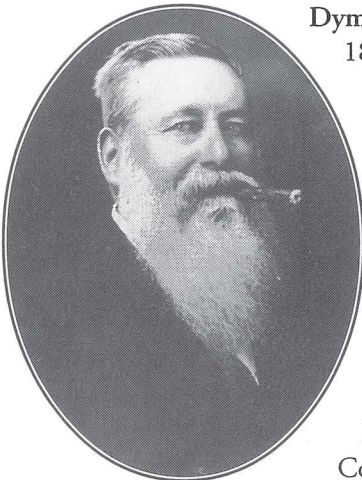
**Dickson Street (14):** A.H. Dickson JP, managed the Albany office of a shipping agency Henry Wills & Co. for more than 30 years from the first years of the 20th century.

**Diprose Crescent (14):** William Diprose, a builder in Tasmania, Albany and Perth. He built the 1836 stone house of Sir Richard Spencer, government resident, Albany, known since the late 1880s as 'The Old Farm'. In 1964 house and land became the first property obtained by the WA National Trust.

**Douglas Street (02):** Captain William Douglas, master mariner and local land owner, steam tug owner-operator for several years from 1886.

**Drew Street (07/13):** Businessman Charles Drew was an early partner in the (now defunct) Albany firm of exporters, importers and retailers Drew Robinson. His house in Collie Street facing the Alison Hartmann Gardens running down to York Street, became a late 19th century summer lodge for WA governors, a residence for headmasters, the Albany Regional Office of the WA Education Department and an outpost campus for the University of WA.

**Duke Street (01):** Duke of York and Albany. (Hillman 1836).



*Frank Rawlings Dymes*

**Dymes Street (10):** After Frank Rawlings Dymes, (b. 1849, Madras, India, settled at Albany soon after arriving in WA from England in 1883). Lawyer, US consular agent, sportsman, bon vivant and local society figure. Married Ellen Belinda Hassell, only daughter and heiress of John Hassell of Kendenup.

**Dymesbury Park:** King River. Developed as the home of Frank Rawling Dymes (see Dymes Street).

**Earl Street (01):** A British Secretary of the Colonies in the 1830s, George Hamilton Gordon, fourth Earl of Aberdeen. (Hillman 1836).



**Elleker Road (09)/Elleker:** Railway siding hamlet originally known informally as Lakeside for proximity to Lake Powell and then Torbay Junction after the construction of a railway connecting the Great Southern Line to Denmark. At the opening of the line and its railway station c. 1922-3, Government decided to adopt an official name, and accepted a proposal by a Yorkshire born member of the Albany Roads Board, John Mowforth. He proposed the Yorkshire name 'Ellerker', descended from the place where a North British king, Aella, declared his Christianity by building a kirk - the north country term for 'church.' Aella's Kirk became 'Ellerker', until a clerk in WA dropped the middle letter 'r'.

**Ellen Cove:** Middleton Bay. For Lady Ellen Stirling, wife of Governor Stirling. They landed there in 1834, from the transport *James Pattison*, returning from a visit to England. Weather conditions held the ship at Albany for two months, before sailing on to Fremantle.

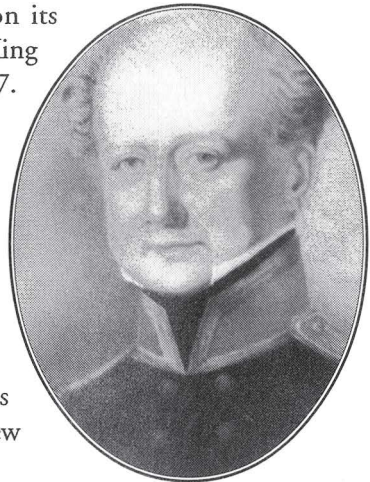
**Everard Street (03):** Dr A. Courtney Everard, medical practitioner at Albany 1900-1932.

**Eyre Park:** Near Middleton Beach. Edward John Eyre completed an epic overland trek from Fowler's Bay to Albany in 1841, with an Aboriginal companion Wylie, after two other Aboriginal members of the party killed the foreman John Baxter and disappeared.

**Festing Street (01/10):** Lieutenant Colson Festing RN commanded the Colonial Government supply vessel, the brig *Amity*, on its return voyage from Sydney to establish the King George Sound (Albany) settlement, 1826-1827.

**Finlay Street (01):** James Finlay was the first mayor of Albany, after the position was created for both Albany and Geraldton by Act of Parliament, (Vic XIV). The Act received vice regal assent in Perth on September 18, 1885, from Governor Broome.

**Flinders Parade (06)/Flinders Park:** Flinders Parade was named in 1946 after Captain Matthew Flinders RN, commanding the *Investigator*. Flinders surveyed much of the Australian coast.



*Colson Festing*





He visited King George Sound for the last two weeks of 1801, surveying and charting local waters. Flinders Park is a residential area of the Bayonet Head locality east of the town.

**Forsyth Bluff:** A feature of the coast in the Torbay district. Named for Masters Mate CC Forsyth of the Royal Navy sloop *Pelorus*. While *Pelorus* was at Albany in March 1838, carrying WA Governor Sir James Stirling on his last visit to the region, Forsyth surveyed part of Torbay. Nearby Port Harding was named for the sloop's commander, Captain Francis Harding. The letter 'a' slipped from the spelling of the Forsyth in the production of local maps. Similar changes were not unknown in the Torbay district after the proclamation of the Albany Roads Board District in 1896 and opening up of land for selection. For example, as well as the shift from 'Ellerker' to 'Elleker' the 'Vale of Teutar' became the 'Tudor district' - a shift from the Germanic to the Celtic.

**Forts Road (08):** Access to 'Fortress Princess Royal', popularly known as the Albany Forts. A garrisoned coastal defence artillery unit on Mt Adelaide, guarding King George Sound, was commissioned in 1893, generating community pride in the status of 'fortified town' and providing a focal point for local militia activities. The forts were decommissioned in 1956, and part of the property sold in 1959. Vandalised over the years and left derelict, the remaining property was acquired by the State in 1977, vested in the Town of Albany in the 1980s, and restored as a heritage project and tourist attraction.

The original main armaments were three 'six-inch' naval guns, two on Mt. Adelaide and one at Point King. They were never fired in anger. Anecdote claimed that one shot was fired during World War II at a departing Dutch ship which sailed without formal clearances.

**Foundation Park:** Named in February 1946. Formerly the Parade Street Reserve. Site of the encampment of the first British settlement in WA. (See Parade Street).<sup>22</sup>

**Frederick Street (01):** Frederick Augustus, Duke of York and Albany. (Hillman 1836).

**Garden Street (06):** For early market and flower gardens in the area.

**Geake Street (14) /Island:** After Diggory Sergeant Geake, one of the earliest local settlers. In his day the name was pronounced 'Gee-kee', the 'G' hard as in 'geese'. Common usage has corrupted the enunciation to 'Geek'. Geake Island -



later connected to Vancouver Peninsula by land-fill, was originally named Fly Island.

**Golf Links Road (06/13):** the main artery between Middleton Road and Emu Point. Also an inland boundary of the Albany golf course — one of the few true golf ‘links’ in Western Australia. The term ‘links’ derived from the Old Norse *hlenkr* referred to connected areas of land running along a river or sea shore, and was applied to coastal golf courses from the 15th century on.<sup>23</sup>

**Greenshields Street (07):** Robert Podmore Greenshields, Albany Town Clerk-Engineer 1889-99.

**Grey Street (01)/Grey Street West (10):** Sir George Grey, ‘go getting’ soldier, explorer and politician. Albany government resident 1839-40, later governor and first prime minister of New Zealand, philanderer, jealous husband estranged for 30 years from his wife Elizabeth — a beautiful daughter of Grey’s predecessor as government resident, Sir Richard Spencer. The Greys were reconciled by order of Queen Victoria.

**Griffith Street (03):** The Reverend D. Howell Griffith, rector of the Anglican Church of St John the Evangelist, Albany, 1898.

**Gull Rock/Gull Rock Road, etc:** In the Lower Kalgan district, and believed to have been named for a merchant, T.C. Gull. Among other things, in 1871 Gull was the first sitting member of a WA parliament to be defeated at the polls.

**Hanover Bay:** Locality of the original Princess Royal Harbour foreshore of Albany town, in later years largely filled by land reclamation. After the House of Hanover, the royal family of the settlement period.

**Hanrahan Road (05-09):** Dr. Harry Hanrahan was a post World War II medical practitioner at Albany. The first local flying doctor, piloting his own plane, for example from Albany to Esperance, a keen motor sportsman said to have been the first man to drive a car from Perth to Albany in four hours - in days when much of the highway was gravelled.

**Hanson Street (07):** Colonel James Hanson, Britain’s Indian army, held a grant of land at Albany during the 1830s.



**Hare Street (06/08):** Gustavus Edward Cockburn Hare, (1812-1881) Albany government resident 1871-81.

**Hassell Street:** Captain John Hassell. A master mariner and trader who turned Albany settler in 1840 and established considerable rural and town holdings, and a dynasty. A none too hygienic householder, according to visitors like Archdeacon Wollaston, who complained in his journal of catching Hassell fleas.

**Hay Street (08):** Robert William Hay, British Under-Secretary for War and the Colonies, 1829.

**Hillman Street (14):** Alfred Hillman, WA government draftsman and surveyor, living at Albany in the 1830s. Rose to acting surveyor general.

**Honeymoon Island:** Proper name Elbow Island, in a section of the Lower Kalgan river. Anecdote attributes the popular name to the decision of a local couple to spend the first night of their marriage on the island pre World War 1.

**Hull Park (03):** For John Hull, long-serving Albany shire engineer.

**Hymus Street (02):** Edmund Hymus, 19th-century landowner.

**Innes Street (01):** Edward Hume Innes, member of a new craft - the telegraphists, also town councillor, militiaman, eventually rising through the ranks to be appointed Inspector of Posts and telegraphs. As the main WA mail port in the 1870s, Albany was also established as an important station in WA overland telegraph communications, connected first to Perth and then to South Australia - and the world beyond. Innes represented a new age in technology.

**Ince Street (10):** John Ince, businessman and town councillor, 1880s.

**Jellicoe Street (04):** Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the Royal Navy's 'Grand Fleet' 1914-16 - and senior RN officer at the Battle of Jutland. Visited Albany in 1920. Eventually made Viscount Jellicoe and Governor of New Zealand.

**Johnson Street:** The Reverend William Wardell Johnson, rector of the Albany Anglican church 1873-97. Builder of 'The Priory'.

**Johnston Street (10):** A WA Surveyor General, Harry F. Johnston.





**Kalgan river:** First European name 'Riviere de Francais' given by the Frenchman Nicolas Baudin in February 1803. Reduced by common usage to 'French-River' and sometimes 'Green River' by early settlers. Partly explored in 1831 by Government Resident Alexander Collie, who recorded that aborigines applied two names to the river, 'Ya-mun-gup' and "Hal-gan-up". Also the name of a river near Beijing - Zhangjiakou, China.



*Kalgan River*

**King Point/King River/Lower King/King Street (08), etc:** Lieutenant Phillip Parker King, RN, marine surveyor, visited local waters in 1818 and 1821. The son of NSW governor, Captain P.G. King RN. Phillip Parker King was the first Australian born officer of the Royal Navy.

**Kitchener Road (02):** Famous English soldier Lord Kitchener (1850-1916) (of the finger-pointing recruiting poster in World War I), victor of the Battle of Omdurman in the Sudan, Sirdar of Egypt, master tactician in the Boer War, UK war minister 1914 until lost at sea 1916. Visited Albany in 1910 during a tour of imperial defences.

**Knight Street (07):** William Grills Knight, builder, mayor 1886-88.



**Kojaneerup:** Aboriginal place name in the western Albany rural districts. Aborigines had no orthography and the names were first recorded in writing by Europeans as 'Corjurnurruff' in 1827, and in 1832 as 'Koikyennurruff'.

**Lake Powell:** After T.W. Powell, chairman of the WA Land Company, which built the Great Southern Railway (completed 1889). (See Grasmere in the Localities section.)

**Lake Seppings/Lake Seppings Drive (07):** Sir Robert Seppings (1767-1840), British naval architect. Surveyor of the Royal Navy from 1813 to 1832. A signatory to the certificate of seaworthiness for the chartered barque *Parmelia*, which carried James Stirling and his foundation settlement party from England to the Swan River in 1829.

**Lancaster Road (11):** For the English Lancaster.

**Lawley Park:** For the first post federation governor of WA, Sir Arthur Lawley, whom arrived at Albany from England in 1901 on the *Ophir*. He was taken to Perth by special train and sworn into office next day. In December 1801 Flinders camped on the original shoreline of the park. The park held a gaol for many years.

**Little Grove:** South side of Princess Royal Harbour. Part of the Plantagenet Groves — a reference to areas of timber used for purposes which included production of roofing shingles, from the mid 19th-century. Also a site for lime burning — for cement — well into the 20th century. Surveys by F.T. Gregory in 1850s. Site of the Princess Royal Sailing Club. A choice modern suburb today.

**Lockyer Avenue (01-02):** Major Edmund Lockyer, 1784-1860. First commandant of the settlement which became Albany. Arrived December 25, 1826, on the brig *Amity* from Sydney. Returned to Sydney after three months. Had explored the Brisbane River in 1825. Held various posts in NSW. Died as the Usher of the Black Rod, Legislative Council of NSW.



*Major Edmund Lockyer*





**Loftie Street (13):** Rowley Crozier Loftie, last government resident at Albany 1881-99 before the post was abolished, following the introduction of self government for WA. The residents became resident magistrates.

**Lyttleton Street (14):** After a surgeon and his wife. John P. Lyttleton was a doctor with the ill-fated Thomas Peel settlement venture circa 1830. He moved circa 1833 to Albany where his wife Sarah operated the first Albany post office, from her parlour at home. She was designated post mistress.

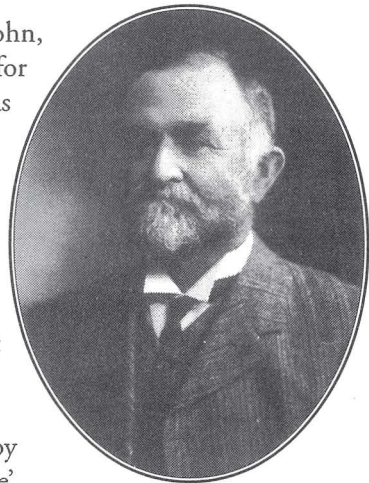
**MacLeod Street (07):** Lieutenant D.H. MacLeod, acting government resident 1832-1833.

**McKenzie Street (06):** For three brothers John, Cuthbert and E.G. who each served as mayor for periods between 1891 and 1916. Cuthbert was also elected member of the Legislative Council.

**McKeown Avenue (05):** J.W. McKeown, mayor 1935-6.

**Malcolm Street (01):** Sir Malcolm Frazer, WA commissioner of Crown Lands, and the first agent general for WA in London, 1892.

**Marine Drive (12):** Named in February 1946 by Albany Town Council, replacing 'Round Drive'.



*Cuthbert McKenzie*

**Mawson Street (10):** William Mawson, mayor 1911.

**Melville Street (10):** After its locality, Mt. Melville, which was named for Henry Dundas the first Viscount Melville, an early 19th-century British admiral charged with fraud. He was acquitted, but ruined by the scandal.

**Middleton Road (01/06/07):** From Middleton Bay and Beach to the southern end of the Albany Highway. First constructed in 1837 on the order of government resident Sir Richard Spencer as 'A road fit for a cart', by contractor Henty Tully, for 24 pounds sterling. Spencer wrote 'This will enable ships to land goods at Ellen Cove' - part of Albany port in the age of sail.



**Mill Street (01):** For the Albany woollen mills, opened in 1925.

**Mira Mar Road (07):** After a summer holiday cottage built c.1900 on land owned by a successful mining engineer turned politician, A.E. Morgans, who made money in the Coolgardie gold rush and mining developments of the 1890s. Morgans had worked in Mexico where the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian (1863-67) had built his 'Mira Mare' Palace. This in turn was named for the famous palace of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph, on the shore of the Adriatic. When the Albany Mira Mar was bought for sub-division in the mid-1920s, the name was retained. It meant, simply translated, 'sea view'.

**Moir Street (01/02):** John Moir, merchant, several times mayor during the late 19th century.

**Mokare Road (14)/Mokare Park (Mt Melville):** Named after a Meananger man, Mokare, sometimes rendered by white contemporaries as Mokkare (Indicated pronunciation maw-ka'ree). Possibly he was named for 'Mokkar' or 'Mawkur', a local Aboriginal word for winter or the rainy season.

Mokare was an ante and post-settlement guide and companion to French and British explorers, early administrators and officials.

He was one of the very few tribal Aborigines anywhere in early 19th century Australia to leave a well documented identity, noted in the writings of Dumont D'Urville commander of the corvette *L'Astrolabe* in 1826; surgeon Isaac Scott Nind, at the sound for two-and-a-half years from December 1826; surgeon Thomas Braidwood Wilson on expedition from the sound to the (future) Denmark district in 1829; the last military commandant at the sound, Captain Collet Barker, December 1829-March 1831; and the first government resident there, surgeon Alexander Collie 1831-32. They noted physical characteristics, speech, thoughts, intellect, even jokes. Struck down by fatal illness he was nursed in the home of Collie who attended the funeral. A portrait from life, by a de Sainson, a French artist on board *L'Astrolabe*, is in Paris and has been published in various WA books.<sup>24</sup>

Collet Barker recorded in 1830 that Mokare spoke pidgin English and could mimic a Scots accent. Barker also found that Mokare's family owned<sup>25</sup> the land which became 'the farm', today's 'Old Farm', Strawberry Hill.

Mokare died of sickness on August 9, 1831, in Collie's quarters, aged about 30-35. His decline, death and burial were described by Collie. The grave was said to be on the western part of land selected in 1886 to be the site of the Albany Town Hall.<sup>26</sup>

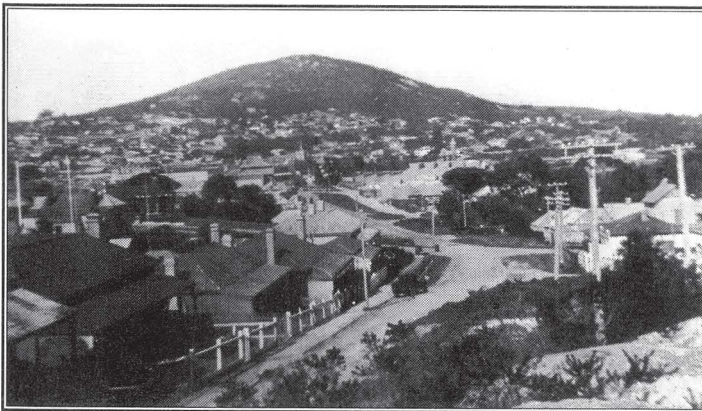


**Morley Place (06):** John Lawrence Morley, Albany commissariat officer and acting harbour master, drowned when his pilot boat capsized off Middleton Beach, March 5, 1840.

**Mount Adelaide:** Site of the Albany Forts. Queen Adelaide, wife of King William IV. She was unprepossessing in appearance, but kind and patient, putting up with the presence at Windsor of her husband's 10 illegitimate children with their spouses and children. William (former Duke of Clarence) became king in 1830 and died in 1837. Mt Adelaide was not named on circa 1830-33 maps which showed the adjoining Mt. Clarence. (See Mount Clarence).

**Mount Clarence:** Duke of Clarence (1765-1837), future King William IV (1830-1837), third son of George III. Clarence, a Royal Navy officer in his younger years, (described by the Duke of Wellington as 'a very bad head of the navy') lived a happy but relatively poverty-stricken life with a de facto wife, the actress Mrs Dorothea Jordan, and their 10 illegitimate children. He left her in 1811 and seven years later married Adelaide, the plain but kindly daughter of a German duke (see Mt Adelaide).

As king he played the part of a tough old sea dog, swearing many oaths and uttering loud obscenities, and became famous for tactless speeches. He remained a good-natured man who occasionally surprised his government by grasping the essence of politics - that the numbers always win. For example he threatened to create 80 peers and pack the House of Lords to pass the *Reform Act of 1832* - said to have saved England from revolution. Mt Clarence was noted on 1831 and 1833 maps, and appeared on an admiralty chart covering "improvements" made from Flinders in 1801-1802 to 1833.



*Mount Clarence*





**Mount Melville (14):** For Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, a First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1805 he was charged with fraud and abuses of naval funds, and resigned. Consequently he was sacked from the privy council and impeached before the House of Lords, but acquitted. However, his political career (as right hand man to prime minister Pitt) was destroyed.

**Mount Street (01):** On the harbourside slope of Mt Clarence.

**Munster Avenue (01/08):** On Munster Hill (Mt. Clarence), shown on a plan drawn by draftsman Alfred Hillman following an 1831 survey by Raphael Clint. The name was a pun. Lord George Fitzclarence, an illegitimate son of the mount's namesake, the Duke of Clarence, who became King William IV in 1830, was made Earl of Munster in 1831.

**Nakina Street (14):** Nakina was an elder brother of Mokare and a leading figure of the Meananger. He criticised the increasing dependence of Aborigines on whites (1830). Nakina and his brother Waiter claimed ownership of the foreshore of Princess Royal Harbour towards Bald Head (1832), following the death of the previous owner Coolbun. Nakina left the settlement, followed by all local aborigines excepting one man, in mid-1832.

**Nanarup:** Locality and beach at Taylor Inlet. Said to be a corruption of "narnac", a prefix in the Aboriginal Meananger tongue for a state of manhood; or possibly an imported Swan River word for man, 'mamerup'; or a version of 'yungur-up' - meaning kangaroo place.

**Nesbitt Road (14):** Thomas Henry Nesbitt, noted local athlete, mayor in the 1930s, 20 years a town councillor.

**Nind Street (14):** Assistant surgeon Isaac Scott Nind, medico to the King George Sound settlement from its inception (December 25, 1826,) until forced by ill health to return to Sydney in October 1829. His paper on the Aborigines of King George Sound presented in London to the Geographical Society in 1831, has remained a rare, reasonably objective and readable account of an Aboriginal society at the point of white settlement. The paper was the first of its kind from WA.

**North Road (02/07/14/15):** Originally, the north-west boundary of Albany town.



**Old Farm:** House and grounds off Middleton Road. The two-storey house of granite and tiled roof, built 1836 for Captain Sir Richard Spencer RN, government resident (1833-1839), was bought as a derelict property in 1888 by Francis Bird, restored and renamed 'The Old Farm.' In 1963, the property became the first acquired by the WA National Trust.

**Old Surrey:** House off Burt Street c.1841. The central part contains an original structure of ironstone — a two-storey cottage of one room downstairs and two upstairs. Built by James Newell, known as Jimmy to reduce confusion over a son also called James. Newell snr applied for the original site of 4 acres in 1834. The land was granted in 1837 at a cost of two pounds sterling. Starting date of (original) house construction not known, but completed in 1841. Newell made his own mortar by burning lime. Considerable additions over the years, and major changes in 1950s and 1980s.<sup>27</sup>

Possibly the oldest WA house continuously occupied as a private residence. Livingstone Palm trees in the grounds have survived from an early post-settlement garden — and the introduction of the species.

Newell was one of 14 English farm labourers (in East Anglia) convicted in 1816 on charges of rioting for a pay rise of one shilling and helping themselves to goods in lieu of the money. They were sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation to NSW for 14 years. He was one of the last convicts posted to King George Sound (before the settlement was named Albany), and remained after completing his sentence.

One of the three judges in the case was a brother of the famous *Bounty* mutineer Fletcher Christian.<sup>28</sup>

**Ocean Street (06):** Because it overlooks Middleton Bay.

**Oyster Harbour:** George Vancouver, surveying local waters in September/October 1791, recorded finding fine oysters. He named the harbour accordingly.

**Pagoda Point:** South side Princess Royal Harbour, for the barque *Pagoda* chartered by the Royal Navy for a survey of magnetic fields between South Africa, Antarctica and Australia. Made observations in the harbour April 1845.

**Palmer Street:** Near the Albany Senior High School. The name was proposed in 1946 to commemorate a 19th century convict, Thomas Matheson Palmer, an English clerk sentenced in 1854 on a charge of having forged a money order and transported to WA. He became a highly respected teacher and headmaster in a





government school at Albany for 39 years from 1858, and the author of some very bad doggerel verse.

For example, on January 1, 1875, the first pole of the overland telegraph line to Eucla, linking WA and SA, was placed outside the Albany post office, in a ceremony attended by governor Weld and followed by a dinner. Palmer published a verse which began with:

*In Albany this New year's Night, a glorious feast was held,  
In honour of our Governor - Frederick Aloysius Weld.'*

**Parade Street (01):** Encampment site of the first WA settlement, under Major Lockyer, where buildings including a barracks and parade ground were constructed early in 1827. (Hillman 1836).

**Peel's Place (01):** Sir Robert Peel, prime minister of England 1834-35 and 1841-50. (Hillman 1836).

**Pioneer Road (02):** Originally Pensioner Street, serving land granted to former members of the Pensioner Guards. In the WA convict period (1852-1872) Pensioner Guards were reasonably fit ex soldiers recruited in Britain as guards on convict ships despatched to WA and afterwards at convict depots ashore. Terms of employment included rights to apply for grants of urban and rural land. Blocks of land granted in suburban lots of three acres or more at Albany were located on the Perth Road (Albany Highway), Lake Street, Low Street, North Road and Wellington Street, as well as Pensioner Road. The name of the road was changed in later years on grounds that 'pioneer' sounded nicer than 'pensioner'.<sup>29</sup>

**Plantagenet Shire:** The Albany districts and electorate were formerly part of Plantagenet County in the Plantagenet Land District - reflected in Plantagenet location numbers. Under the Local Government Act of 1870, the Plantagenet Roads Board (now the shire) based on Mount Barker, and the Town of Albany, were created as separate Local Government Areas. (Plantagenet's offices remained at Albany for some time). Plantagenet was the name of the house of English kings from Henry II in 1154 until the advent of the Tudors in 1485. The name was taken from the emblem preferred by the house — a sprig of the common broom, *Planta Genista*. However, the WA use of the name was said to have been prompted by a soil type known as Plantagenet peaty sands.

**Playne Street (05):** For C.M. Playne, first secretary to the Albany Roads Board (formed 1896), forerunner of the Albany Shire Council.



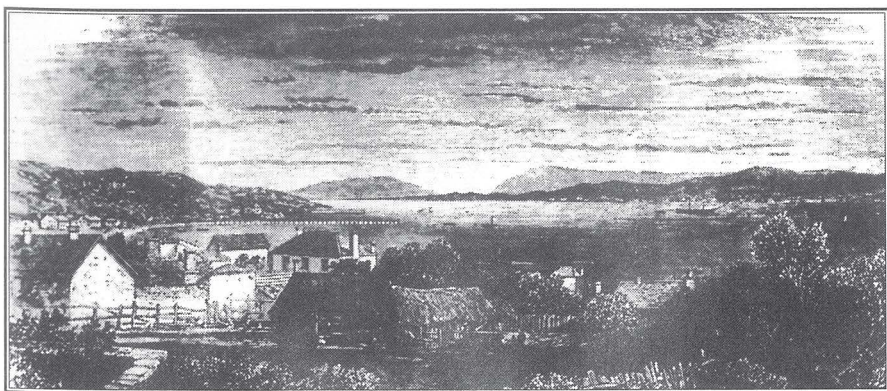
**Point Henty:** Lower King. At the south western end of the Lower King bridge. Part of the first allocation in this area to a white settler, as Loc No 7, 300 acres, (121.4ha) to the Henty family in the name of James Henty, December 1831. The property was named 'The Retreat'.

**Port Harding:** Torbay district. Named after Captain Francis Harding RN, commanding the *Pelorus*, which visited Albany in 1838. A party from the ship surveyed part of Torbay.

**Pretious Street (14):** Captain William Pretious (in some contemporary correspondence 'Pretorius'), appointed Albany Harbour Master 1853.

**Quaranup:** On Vancouver Peninsula. Former quarantine station for ships' crew or passengers carrying notifiable diseases. Local researchers have suggested that the name is pseudo-Aboriginal made up in the mid 20th century from 'quarantine' and the Aboriginal word-ending 'up' associated with 'place.' Mulvaney & Green (1992) *Commandant of Silence, The Journals of Captain Collet Barker*, Melbourne University Press, offer an entry for March 30th, 1830, referring to 'Quaranup'. However, a footnote suggests that the name was possibly 'Quaramup' on the Kent River east of Nornalup.

**Princess Royal Harbour and Drive (01/10):** (Vancouver September 29th 1791). Named for the Princess Royal, the eldest daughter of George III, Princess Charlotte Matilda Augusta, on her birthday. The drive was built as a main access road to the Port of Albany and officially opened on September 8, 1972.



*Princess Royal Harbour, King George's Sound*



**Ranford Street (10):** The Ranford brothers, well known late 19th century surveyors.

**Range Road (15):** On the road to a rifle range which was relocated as the town grew.

**Rowley Street (01):** Rowley Crozier Loftie, last Government Resident at Albany 1881-99 before the post was abolished following the introduction of self government. The residents became Resident Magistrates.

**Saint Werburgh's Lane (02):** For the Anglican parishes of St. Werburgh, Cheshire, England, original home of the George E. Egerton Warburton, pioneer settler family, and St. Werburgh, Wembury, near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, home of the Lockyer family.

**Sanford Road (02):** William Sanford, Colonial Secretary, Perth WA, 1848-1851.

**Scanlan Road:** J.P. Scanlan, mayor, 1934-35.

**Semaphore Point (12):** Site of a 19th century maritime semaphore station.

**Serpentine Road (01/08/10):** Because it does.

**Seymour Street (07):** For Hugh Seymour Spencer (a son of Sir Richard Spencer), drowned when a pilot boat capsized while returning to Middleton Beach, March 5, 1840.

**Sherratt Street (10):** Thomas Sherratt, town councillor 1887-90, son of a pioneer Thomas Brooker Sherratt.

**Shorts Place (07):** Bishop Short, voyaging from from Adelaide to Fremantle, paused long enough to consecrate the Albany Anglican Church of Saint John the Evangelist in 1848.

**Sleeman Avenue (07):** Lt. Sleeman, third commandant of the King George Sound settlement (not yet named Albany) 1828-29.

**Spencer Street (01):** For Captain Sir Richard Spencer RN, government resident, 1833-39.





**Spearwood Swamp:** The name on early plans for an area of wetland containing Dead Man Lake, later known as Duck Lake. In 1994, the lake was given an Aboriginal name, 'Weelarry', by a school group. Reputedly, the word was the term for a flight of black swans, but this was not supported by any of several records of vocabulary, or by some leading members of the Albany Aboriginal community. The word for black swan recorded in 1827, 'Marlie', remained known in 1994, as did the onomatopoeic 'Wackern' for duck. Tradition said 'spear wood' was named for thickets from which the Meananger obtained wood for spears.

**Stead Road (02):** G.W. Stead, mayor 1931-33.

**Stirling Terrace (01):** Captain (later Admiral) Sir James Stirling RN (1791-1865), first WA governor.

**Strawberry Hill:** The land rising behind the 'Old Farm' off Middleton Road and once part of the property when it was known simply as a government farm. One account attributes the Strawberry Hill name to surgeon Alexander Collie RN, first government resident at Albany (1831-32), because the berries were grown there. However, the evidence also favoured captain Sir Richard Spencer RN (government resident 1833-39) who bought the property from government and referred to it in correspondence as Strawberry Hill.



*Pen and ink sketch of Strawberry Hill Farm by G.P.H. Morrison, 1833*



The original Strawberry Hill was the famous home (at least one book was written about it) of Baron Horatio Walpole of Wolterton (1678-1757), English politician and diplomat, and brother of the first English prime minister, Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. Their sister became the great grandmother of the famous English sailor Horatio Nelson, and the second Baron Walpole was a sponsor at Nelson's christening. Nelson was named for Horatio Walpole. Collie was an erudite man who would have known about the Walpoles and their well publicised Strawberry Hill, and Spencer, like many RN officers of his generation not only venerated Nelson but had served in his Mediterranean fleet. Given that Nelson enjoyed boasting about his Strawberry Hill connection, and the popularity of the name following the publication of the Walpole book (There were many Strawberry Hills) fair supposition of evidence would favour Spencer choosing the name.<sup>30</sup>

**Suffolk Street (08):** For an English county.

**Sussex Street (06/08):** Also for an English county.

**Symers Street (02/07):** Thomas Lyell Symers, master mariner, merchant, late 1830s settler.

**Takalarup:** Aboriginal place name. First recorded by Nind between 1827 and 1829 as 'Toccillirrup', and by Raphael Clint circa 1830 as 'Takeilurup.'

**Taylor Street (07):** Patrick Taylor, early settler. One time owner of Patrick Taylor Cottage (now a museum in Duke Street, Albany) and 'Candyup' farm on the Lower Kalgan.

**Torbay:** South coast, western Albant districts. For Torbay on the southern coast of Britain.

**Torndirrup:** National Park, a Meananger aboriginal word for a social class.

**Troode Street (03):** E.S.P. Troode, sub-collector of Customs, 1880s.

**Two Peoples Bay:** Originally named 'Port des Deux-Peuples' (Port of Two Nations) by an officer of the French navy, captain Nicolas Baudin, who commanded a scientific expedition unit of two corvettes, the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, and a tender purchased in Sydney, the *Casuarina*, on the Australian coast, 1801-1803.





On February 23rd, 1803, returning to the *Geographe* at King George Sound after a boating expedition to the bay, Baudin found an American brig on a sealing voyage from New York, the *Union*, in the anchorage. He invited the master, Captain Pendleton, to dinner next day, and gave him charts and information. The bay was named to mark the meeting between of men of two 'new' nations which had emerged from revolution — France and the United States.

**Ulster Road (14/15):** For Northern Ireland.

**Vancouver Street (01):** For commander (later captain) George Vancouver RN, who named King George Sound and other features, and claimed the region for the Crown, September 29th , 1791.

**Verdi Street (10):** After the Italian composer of operas, Guiseppe Verdi 1813-1901.

**View Street (01):** Because it gave one, over the harbour.

**Vine Street (02):** On the site of a 19th century orchard and vineyard.

**Wakefield Crescent (07):** Captain Wakefield, 39th Regiment, the second commandant at King George Sound, 1827-28.

**Warburton Street (06):** An army officer, Lt. George Egerton Warburton, who arrived at Albany in 1840 and eventually established an estate (and a dynasty) in the Mt. Barker district, where he built St. Werburgh's Church.

**Waychinnicup Inlet:** East of Albany. A beauty spot. Aboriginal fishing place, and ante and post-settlement base for sealers. From 'Way-re' an aboriginal word for a ford across a stream or other stretch of water.

**Whale Bay:** Southern shore of Mt Martin, Emu Point.

**Whaling Cove:** Eastern shore of Vancouver Peninsula. A known base for bay whaling and sealing operations in the mid 1830s, probably dating to before settlement.

**Whale Head Rock:** North of Point King.



**Whaleworld:** A collective museum of whaling, at Frenchman Bay. Formerly the base of the Cheynes Beach Whaling Company, the last remaining whaling industry in Australasia. The company closed its operations in November 1978.

**Whidby Street (11):** Corruption of 'Whidbey'; Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey RN of the sloop *Discovery*, under George Vancouver, King George Sound 1791.

**Wilson Place (14):** See Wilsons Inlet in the Naval Names section.

**Wittenoom Street (06):** Member of a prominent WA and Albany family, Charles Horne Wittenoom (d. 1969). Mayor for 17 years, Member of the Legislative Council for 12 years.

**Wellington Street (02/10):** The Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo 1815, later a British prime minister.

**Wollaston Road (07/06/13):** Archdeacon John Ramsden Wollaston, 1791-1856, diarist and first rector of the Albany Anglican Church.

**Wooding Point (06):** Anecdote says ships' crews took firewood from the locality. Finding firewood, as fuel for cooking, was a pressing need for sailing vessels on long voyages of whaling or sealing. Many parts of the Albany coast were used for 'wooding'.

**Wright Street (03/13):** J.A. Wright, resident magistrate, 1899-1908.

**Wylie Crescent (06):** Wylie, Aboriginal guide and companion to Edward John Eyre, for their famous overland journey from Fowler's Bay to Albany in 1841. Wylie appeared in Colonial Secretary Records from time to time until 1853, accused of bad behaviour, heavy drinking, inciting other Aborigines to drink, and complicity in theft. There were no further references, private or public, after the 1850s. Presumably, this was the period of his death.

**York Street (01):** Duke of York and Albany, died 1827.

**Young Street (02)/Young Siding:** John Young, early settler. See 'Marbellup' in Localities section.



## BOTANISTS



The first botanists to see the flora of the (future) Albany region first hand, on the expeditions of Vancouver in 1791, Flinders 1801 and Baudin in 1803, described a botanical paradise. Their reports have continued to attract professional and amateur botanists, to see species which include more than 3500 of the 5800 known species of WA native wildflowers. Several Albany streets were named after 18th-19th century botanists and naturalists.

**Banks Street (05):** Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), a Lincolnshire squire who became an influential English naturalist. With Cook on the *Endeavour*. Supporter of many including Governor King, Governor Bligh, Flinders and Menzies. President of the Royal Society. He never visited Albany. Today, the *Joseph Banks Conservatory*, a hothouse in the grounds of Lincoln Castle, holds descendants of Banks' Australian collections.

**Brown Street, Bayonet Head, Albany:** Robert Brown (1773-1858), ensign and assistant surgeon in the army, released to be appointed civilian naturalist (his duties included "botanising") on Flinders' *Investigator* voyage. At King George Sound December-January 1801-02, Brown collected many local plants. He was the author of the first great work on Australian flora.

**Cunningham Street (04):** Allan Cunningham (1791-1839), botanist despatched from Kew Gardens, England, to collect specimens in NSW. At King George Sound and elsewhere with Phillip Parker King in 1817 and 1822, colonial botanist NSW 1837-39. Buried in Sydney Botanic Gardens.

**Drummond Street (05):** James Drummond (1787-1863). Scots born WA botanist. Continued to make field trips, e.g. Albany to the Mt Barrens, well beyond middle age.

**Good Street, Bayonet Head:** Peter Good, civilian gardener on Flinders' *Investigator*.

**Hugel Place (14):** Baron F. von Hugel - sometimes written as Huegel, an Austrian



botanist who received collections of seed and plants from the Lower King and Kalgan river areas, and King George Sound areas in general.

**Leschenault Street (05):** Jean Baptiste Louis Claude Leschenault, from Chalons sur Marne, was one of 12 naturalists on the French corvette *Geographe*, under Nicolas Baudin, exploring the Australian coast 1801-03. Various WA localities and the blue-flowering plant *Leschenaultia* were named after him.

**Menzies Street (05):** Archibald Menzies, doctor and botanist, on the *Discovery* voyage of 1791, made the first known collections in King George Sound region.

**Mueller Street (05):** One of the best known 19th-century botanists in Australia, Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896). He made several visits to Albany.

**Preiss Street (05):** Ludwig Priess, European botanical collector in WA - including the Albany region - during the 1830s and early '40s. Disliked for his bad manners.

**Webb Street:** William Webb, botanical collector at Albany for about 30 years, to his death in 1897.





# LOCALITIES



In the 1970s-80s the Albany districts were divided into localities for postal and civil purposes. Localities emerged from a rapid expansion of postal services and a need to fix precise addresses, and the growing influence of Town Planners who sought precision in municipal development. Albany localities were given names both old and new — mostly old and self explanatory, and often ignored. Later, the introduction of postcodes partly supplanted the use of postal locality names.

Change in the definition of postal and local districts - particularly postal addresses — is a concomitant of progress, and a need for further rationalisation arising from the amalgamation of Albany Town and Albany Shire has been proposed — and is almost a certainty — for the early years of the new millennium.

**Albany:** An area centred on York Street - the central business district (CBD) of the city.

**Bakers Junction:** On the Chester Pass Road. A settler's name.

**Candyup:** Name of an early rural property, east side of the Lower Kalgan.

**Centennial Park:** Playing fields and locality of the Albany Show, named to mark 100 years of settlement, but, in fact, much older than the anniversary year of 1926.

**Collingwood Park/Collingwood Heights:** Named circa 1965 after a late 18th early 19th-century naval hero, vice admiral Lord Cuthbert Collingwood RN (1748-1810) the first Baron Collingwood. (See 'Naval Names' section). He was remarkable for having risen on his merits, in an age when influence was regarded as all but essential to advancement.

**Cuthbert Street/Siding:** After Cuthbert McKenzie. Albany businessman and five times mayor in the late 19th and early 20th-century. A town street and a railway siding in the western Albany districts.



**Elleker:** Named c. 1921. Formerly 'Lakeside' and 'Torbay Junction', on the Great Southern Railway. (See entry in 'Names with Tales').

**Emu Point:** After a hired transport, the *Emu*, commanded by Lt. Forster RN, who replenished his ship's water supplies there in 1815.

**Grasmere:** A lake known (with a second letter 's') as 'Grassmere'. Proper name 'Lake Powell' after a chairman in the 1880s of the WA Land Company, builder of the Great Southern Railway. 'Grasmere' is one of the lakes radiating out from the mountain mass of Helvellyn, comprising the Lake District of Cumbria, north west England (Grasmere village was the home of the poet Wordsworth). 'Mere' was Old English for a body of water. For example, the lakes Windermere, Thirlmere and Buttermere.<sup>31</sup>

**Gledhow:** Immediately west of Albany on the Great Southern Railway line. After a late 19th-century settler. Streets in the Gledhow locality reflected someone's deep nostalgia for old London street names. The district acquired a Regent Street and Oxford Street, running south from the South Coast Highway, joined by Bloomsbury Street, Holborn Street, Chancery Lane, Fleet Street and Berkeley Street, with Hanover Street, Portland Street and Grosvenor Street adjoining.

**Green Valley:** circa 1830-35 proposed and mapped site for the Village of Green Valley (Mt Willyung area). Declared but not developed.

**Kalgan:** Kalgan River (see 'Names With Tales').

**Killarney:** From a farming property on the west bank of the Lower Kalgan.

**King River:** Area of tourism and residential sub-division upstream from Lower King. (See King in Names with Tales.)

**Lange:** A farmer and long serving president of the Albany Shire Council, Benno Lange — pronounced 'lang-ee'.

**Little Grove:** One of the Plantagenet Groves on the south side of Princess Royal Harbour. A source of sheoak for shingles roofing early buildings. Lime burning for cement, well into the 20th century. Surveys FT Gregory in 1850s. Site of Princess Royal Sailing Club. A choice modern suburb.



**Lockyer:** Commandant of the first settlement, Major Edmund Lockyer.

**Lower King:** Centred on the lower reach of the King River. Land first allocated for settlement in 1831. Semi rural residential sub-division began c. 1895-1914.

**Marbellup:** An Aboriginal name given to a farm developed by David Young (1825-1918) and wife Margaret nee Muir (1832-1885). They purchased the land overlooking Wilson's Inlet from Henry Tully. Young had migrated from Scotland at the age of nine, with his family, in 1834, and worked in the service of Patrick Taylor (Candyup, Lower Kalgan), before starting a haulage business with a bullock team. He carted stone for the construction of St. John's church, Albany. Rendered 'Marblup' by J.S. Battye.<sup>32</sup>

**McKail:** Also a street and a lake. An early name in Albany settlement and business.

**Middleton Beach:** Admiral Sir Charles Middleton. (See 'Naval Names' section).



*Middleton Beach Crowd 'Early Days'*

**Millbrook:** From a stream harnessed in the late 19th-century to power a sawmill.

**Milpara:** Described by the Albany Town Council as an Aboriginal name, but not confirmed in early vocabularies.<sup>33</sup>



**Mira Mar:** Literally 'Sea View.'

**Mount Clarence:** Duke of Clarence, later King William IV.

**Mount Elphinstone:** Admiral George Keith Elphinstone 1746-1823 (See 'Naval Names' section).

**Mount Melville:** Henry Dundas, First Viscount Melville, politician.

**Mutton Bird:** For Mutton Bird Island.

**Orana:** Residential area, from the name of a popular 'drive-in' cinema.

**Albany Port:** Self explanatory.

**Robinson:** Originally an early 20th century semi rural sub-division known as Robinson Estate, circa 1912, developed by a local company Drew Robinson.

**Rocky Crossing:** From a road feature, a rocky crossing on the Albany Highway.

**Spencer Park:** A post World War 11 sub-division of state and private housing, named after Captain Sir Richard Spencer RN, government resident 1833-39.

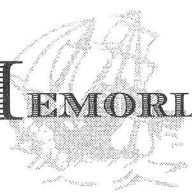
**Torbay:** Named by Stirling 1831, after the famous bay on the foot of Britain, ideally suited to sailing vessels needing an 'offing' to enter the English channel. One of the factors in the maritime history of Britain.

**Yakamia:** An area in modern Albany developed from an Aboriginal locality, noted in 1830 as 'Yacamai' but in later spelling as 'Yakamia.' The name contained elements of two Aboriginal words recorded in the 1820s-30s, 'yaccan' for wild dog ('yekyn' in other south west areas), and 'mai' for the cry of an animal. ('Mia' and its variations such as 'mya', meaning 'dwelling' as in 'house' came from Aborigines in other areas of Australia. The Albany word for a dwelling was 'tourloit', recorded in the 1820s).





# MEMORIALS



**Albany War Memorial:** In York Street. Listing the names of local members of Australian armed forces, killed in war.

**Amity:** Reproduction of the brig which carried a party from Sydney to King George Sound arriving December 25th, 1826, to establish the first settlement in Western Australia. Built by the Albany Town Council as a memorial and tourist attraction, marking the 150th anniversary of the settlement.

**Anchor Memorial:** An early 19th century or late 18th century Admiralty Pattern anchor mounted in the York Street - Grey Street traffic island, in tribute to the maritime past of Albany.

**Apex Drive Memorial Trees:** The road to the summit of Mt. Clarence, flanked by trees marked in turn by plaques naming Albany men who died in World War I. The plaques were originally by trees along Middleton Road and transferred after the post World War II construction of Apex Road - named to recognise the support of the Albany Apex Club for the road building project.

**Archibald Menzies Memorial Garden:** Corner of Chester Pass Road (Highway No.1) and Mercer Road. Menzies, naval surgeon, doctor and botanist on Vancouver's Royal Navy Sloop of War *Discovery* in 1791, made the first reports and collected the first specimens of the local flora.

**Ataturk Channel:** Part of the entrance to Princess Royal Harbour. Memorial to Kamal Pasha, Commander (under the German strategist von Liman) of Turkish troops fighting Australians at Gallipoli, went on to become the first president of republican Turkey. He gave himself the surname Ataturk, freely translated as 'Father of Turks'. The name was applied to Albany by the Federal Government of Bob Hawke.

**Desert Mounted Corps Memorial:** Near the summit of Mt Clarence overlooking the King George Sound anchorage where the first Anzac troop convoy was assembled in 1914. Commemorating Australian and New Zealand light horsemen



(mounted infantry) who fought in the Middle East desert campaigns of World War I. The original memorial, at Port Said near the mouth of the Suez Canal, was wrecked in 1956 during an Egyptian nationalist uprising. The materials were salvaged and shipped to Albany. New statuary to the original design was cast in Milan and mounted on the original plinth rebuilt at Albany.

**Eyre and Wylie Memorial:** Erected in the 1960s at Allambie Park Cemetery, Lower King Road, Albany. Dedicated to John Edward Eyre and a man of the Meananger people, Wylie. In one of the epics of Australian exploration, the two men walked from near Fowler Bay, South Australia, to Albany, in 1841.

**Hordern Monument:** Junction of York Street and the Albany Highway. To Anthony Hordern, an entrepreneur who floated the WA Land Company in London. The company built the Great Southern Railway in return for grants of land, huge areas for rural development and sale. Hordern died at sea on passage from UK to Albany, before the scheme came to fruition. The railway, opened in 1889, was a success but only 250 blocks of land found buyers. Land and line were sold to government in 1896.

**Jetty Memorial:** Made of timbers salvaged from the demolished Albany Deep Water Jetty, a major commercial docking facility in the Albany harbour for more than 70 years. The memorial stands on the Albany foreshore.

**Lockyer Memorial:** In granite, Major Lockyer Park, Residency Museum. Lockyer was commandant of the first settlement party at King George Sound — the future Albany. Arrived from Sydney on board the brig *Amity*, December 25th, 1826. The memorial stone was unveiled in March 1936 during a program of 'Back To Albany Celebrations'.

**Lone Pine Memorial:** A tree on Mt. Clarence near the Desert Mounted Corps Memorial, grown from a seed brought from Lone Pine Ridge, field of one of the bloodiest fights by Australian troops at Gallipoli in World War I.

**Marine Drive Lookout Memorial:** A plaque gives the names of ships in the famous 'Great Convoy' assembled at Albany in 1914, the first convoy carrying the Australian and New Zealand troops to the Middle East, in World War I.

**Mass Rocks Memorial:** Port of Albany. According to tradition the first known service conducted at Albany by an ordained Christian priest was held in 1838, in



the open air near 'Balancing Rocks', on a grassy slope beneath today's offices of the Albany Port Authority.

In 1993, Authority staff used jarrah timbers salvaged from a demolished jetty to build a non-denominational outdoors memorial altar at the rocks.

**Memorial Park Cemetery:** Middleton Road. Opened in 1840. Containing the graves of several historic figures, including Surgeon Alexander Collie, first Government Resident at King George Sound, prior to naming the settlement Albany.

**Merchant Navy Memorial:** Albany Forts. Unveiled 1998 by WA Governor Michael Jeffries.

**Nesbitt Memorial Tree:** Peels Place. A Canary Islands palm tree, to the memory of an Albany identity and town councillor, 'Tommy' Nesbitt.

**Nurses Memorial Rose Garden:** In recognition of wartime nurses, opposite the Albany Visitors Centre, (formerly the Albany Tourist Bureau and originally the town's railway station).

**Old Gaol Museum:** Memorial to, and relic of, the WA convict era. Originally part of the Convict Establishment, as the Albany Convict Labour Hiring Depot, from where convicts were assigned to public works or hired to private enterprise.

**Overland Telegraph Memorial:** The first pole of the telegraph line connecting WA to South Australia, planted January 1875, outside the (former) Albany Post Office.

**Parade Street Oval (Foundation Park) Memorial:** Approximately the position where, on January 21st, 1827, Lockyer's military party raised 'the colours' and fired a royal salute (21 blank shots, from two cannon) and a musket volley, and proclaimed formal occupation of what was later defined as WA.

**Pepper Tree Memorial:** Preserved in the grounds of the Albany Town Hall. A Peruvian Pepper Tree planted in memory of a member of the Norman Family killed in World War I. The family home was on land adjoining the hall site. The hall was built on land obtained from the family.



**Police Memorial:** Lawley Park, 1995, to members of the police force killed on duty.

**Sister Saw Memorial:** Middleton Road cemetery, to Sister Nelly Saw, of Albany, an Australian army nurse who died after active service in Europe during WWI.

**Spencer Memorial:** Memorial to Captain Sir Richard Spencer RN, government resident 1833-39, and wife Lady Anne Spencer, Lawley Park. Erected by Spencer descendants 1901.

**Spencer's Grave:** Top of Seymour Street hill. Fenced in and containing a flag pole. Captain Sir Richard Spencer RN, government resident 1833-39, died July 22, 1839, at home (today the Old Farm, Middleton Road,) after a stroke which felled him while 'laughing and talking'. The cause, according to Lady Spencer, was 'over excitement' (following an apoplectic row with another RN officer turned settler and local official, Lieutenant Peter Belches).<sup>34</sup>

Spencer shared his grave with two sons and Lady Spencer (d. July 19th, 1855, Perth.) The hillside grave was, in fact, a chamber, later filled in after youths had attempted to recover Spencer's coffin and remove any valuables.



*Sir Richard Spencer*



*Lady Spencer*

**U.S. Navy Memorial:** Albany Forts. Marking the operations of U.S. submarines from Albany during a period of World War II. In the form of a lookout station and mounted torpedoes.





## NAVAL NAMES

The first non-Aboriginal names given to the south coast were Dutch. A ship of the Dutch East India Company, the *Gulden Zeepaerdt* charted the (Albany) coast in January 1627, but apparently missed the sound. Some historians have argued the supposition that, as anchor symbols on a company chart published in 1628 were recognised indications of anchorages, this could mean that landings were made. If so, no evidence survived in the remaining company records. Then came late 18th and early 19th century French and British names, mostly bestowed by navigators to honour famous commanders, and then the choices of modern planners naming the streets of new residential areas.

**Anson Road (11):** Lord George Anson (1697-1762), admiral of the fleet RN (the highest possible rank in the navy). In 1740 he was made commodore of a squadron of six ships and ordered to harry the Spanish in the Pacific. He captured a great deal of booty, but lost five ships through appalling weather. In contrast with the loss of only four men killed by enemy action, 1300 died of diseases — mainly scurvy. With only 30 fit men among the crew of his own ship, the *Centurion*, he captured a Spanish treasure ship off the Philippines, and arrived home in 1744 with the equivalent (then) of half a million pounds sterling on board. His share of this made him the wealthiest seaman of the age. More wealth came from prize money three years later, in 1747, when he defeated a French squadron and captured four ships of the line, two frigates and seven merchantman. He was equally famous for reforming the navy.

**Beaufort Road (15):** Sir Francis Beaufort, rear admiral (1774-1857). After 25 years as a 'fighting sailor' in many battles, he was seriously wounded while commanding a frigate. He turned to scientific interests, in effect inventing and successfully establishing a new naval career. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society 1808, founder member of the Astronomical Society 1814, founder member Royal Geographic Society 1830, Hydrographer of the Navy 1829-1855 (the chief of surveys and chart making), and has been most widely remembered for his Beaufort Scale of wind force.

**Broughton Street (11):** Lieutenant William Broughton RN, commanded the



armed tender Chatham, in the 1791 Vancouver expedition which named King George Sound and claimed the region for the Crown.

**Byam Bay:** (Named by Stirling and Roe circa 1830). Southern shore of Mt Martin. For Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Byam Martin, late 18th to early 19th-century figure.

**Careening Bay:** Eastern shore (facing Emu Point) of Mt. Martin. Careening was the practice of gently grounding a sailing vessel at high tide, to rest with one side or the other of the bottom exposed when the tide ran out, to permit repairs.

**Chatham Island:** (Vancouver 1791) after the second Earl of Chatham (John Pitt) First Lord of the Admiralty 1788-1794.

**Collingwood Road (03/07/13/14):** Vice admiral Cuthbert Collingwood (1748-1810), one of Nelson's famous captains, made a peer as the first Baron Collingwood.

**Denmark River/Shire:** Surgeon Thomas Braidwood Wilson, 1829 named the river, not for the Scandinavian country but for a friend and fellow naval surgeon. (See Wilson's Inlet.)

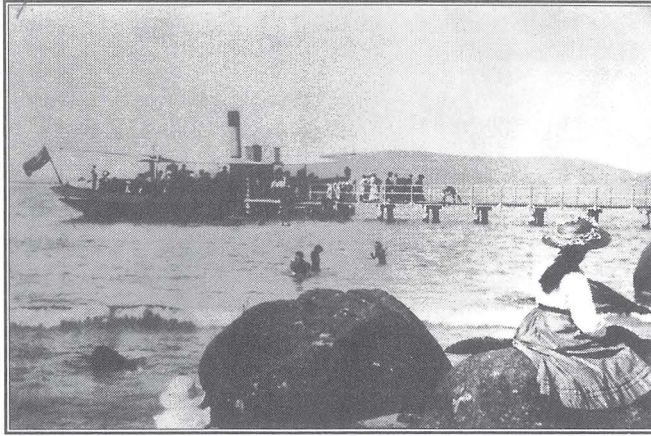
**Flinders Parade/Flinders Park:** See alphabetical listing in 'Names with Tales' section.

**Hood Point:** (Named by Vancouver 1791) after Admiral Lord Hood.

**King George Sound:** (Named by Vancouver 1791) originally King George the Third's Sound.

**King River/Point King:** Lieutenant Phillip Parker King explored areas of the coast in 1818 and 1822. He was the first Australian born officer of the Royal Navy; a son of the second governor of NSW, Captain Phillip Gidley King, and gave his father's name to Albany features including Gidley Creek.

**Middleton Bay/Beach/Road (01/06/07/08):** After Britain's great master strategist of the Napoleonic naval wars admiral Sir Charles Middleton, later Lord Barham, comptroller of the navy 1778-1806, and First Lord of the Admiralty. A Wesleyan disliked for his 'evangelical' religion.



*'Silver Star' at Middleton Beach Jetty*

**Mount Elphinstone:** Named by Stirling and Roe after Scots born admiral George Keith Elphinstone (1746-1823) whose gift for administration brought him a knighthood and then a peerage as the first Viscount Keith. He was commander-in-chief of the Channel Fleet when one of his line of battle ships, the *Bellerophon* accepted the surrender of Bonaparte - ending the French wars.

**Mount Gardner:** (Vancouver 1791) Admiral Sir Alan Gardner (later Lord Gardner) who signed Vancouver's instructions.

**Mount Martin:** (Stirling and Roe). Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Byam Martin, famous naval figure late 18th and early 19th century.

**Nelson Street (07):** Admiral Lord Nelson 1758-1805.

**Nuytsia Floribunda:** the splendid golden flowering 'Christmas Tree', named after a high ranking official of the Dutch East Indies Company, Pieter Nuyts, who was on board the ship *Gulden Zeepaerd* (Golden Seahorse) which made a running survey along the coast of the future Albany region in January 1627. This led to the first known chart of the area and naming the coast Nuytsland.

**Nuytsland:** 1628 brought the first known charts of what would be the Albany coast. A map and globe by Hessel Gerritz, chief cartographer of the Dutch East Indies Company, showed the south coast from Cape Leeuwin to Nuyts Archipelago (133.5 degrees east longitude). The chart remained in use by French and British navigators up to 175 years later. A 1628 Dutch map, 'Polus



Antarcticus', by Hendricus Hondius, named the coast 't Landt van P. Nuyts' (Pieter Nuyts Land), contracted to 'Nuytsland'.

**Point Possession:** On Vancouver Peninsular, where Vancouver claimed the region for the Crown, in 1791.

**Taylor Inlet:** (Flinders 1801). After midshipman William Taylor, on Flinder's *Investigator*.

**Vancouver Peninsula/Cairn/Street (01)/Art Centre:** Commander George Vancouver (later captain), named King George the Third's Sound ('the Third' was dropped) and other principal features of the district, and claimed the region for Britain, on September 29th, 1791. His act was credited with ensuring that Australia remained the only continent governed by one people — the Australians, in contrast with the national divisions of other continents.

**Warren Districts:** West of Denmark. (Lieutenant Preston RN 1831). After admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, a squadron commander in Nelson's Mediterranean fleet and later a senior officer on the USA Atlantic coast in the War of 1812 between Britain and America. One of his 'small ship' commanders, who mounted daring attacks on southern US forts, harbours and ships, was James Stirling, future governor of WA.

**West Cape Howe:** (Vancouver 1791). Flinders added the 'West' in 1801, to remove confusion over Cape Howe in eastern Australia. After admiral Lord Howe, 'Black Dick', victorious British commander in the battle of 'The Glorious First of June' 1794.

**Wilson's Inlet:** After Thomas Braidwood Wilson, Surgeon RN. He was a surgeon superintendant on nine voyages transporting convicts from Britain to Australia, and survived two shipwrecks — one of them the *Governor Ready* lost in Torres Strait, May 18, 1829. From there, he made an epic voyage of more than 2000km by open boat to Koepang, Timor, where he and six seamen were picked up by the brig *Amity* (of King George Sound fame) and carried to the soon to be abandoned military outpost of Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, northern Australia, commanded by Captain Collet Barker. Wilson accompanied Barker to King George Sound in December 1829. While awaiting a ship home (a mere three weeks) Wilson explored to the north and west — naming many features including the Denmark River (after a fellow naval surgeon). He would eventually settle in eastern Australia.

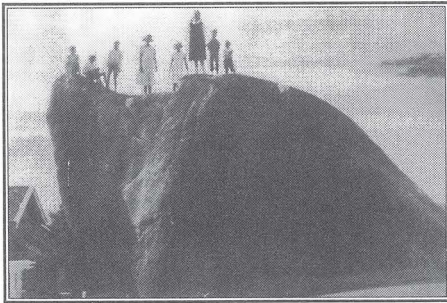


## ROCKS

**Balancing Rock:** On a grassy slope below the offices of the Albany Port Authority. The place in 1838 of the first Christian religious service conducted at Albany by an ordained priest. He was from a corvette of the French Navy, *L' Heroine*, on passage to New Zealand. Also known as Mass Rock.

**Bluff Rocks-Craggy Bluff:** (See Bluff Street) Facing the end of North Road, and beyond the high end of Bluff Street. A gathering place for traditional Aborigines.

**Dog Rock:** A boundary — territorial — marker for traditional Aborigines, according to 1960s Aboriginal Elder, Patrick Henry Coyne.



*Dog Rock with people standing on it*

**Lookout Rock:** Sometime called 'Pulpit Rock' in late years. Small boys in the mail steamer era before radio, were paid to stand on the rock and look out for expected ships, and then to warn the post office.

**Mt Melville Cliff:** Aboriginal lookout and possible killing ground.<sup>35</sup>



## SEAPORT ALBANY

### **STREETS NAMED AFTER SHIPS**

**Amity Road (14):** The brig *Amity*, transport for foundation party 1826.

**Baltic Road (14):** P&O ship *Baltic*, 1850s.

**Chusan Crescent (14):** *Chusan*, first P&O mail carrier, an auxiliary steamer, to reach Albany, late 1852.

**Discovery Drive (14):** Royal Navy sloop of war *Discovery*, commanded by George Vancouver who named and claimed the King George Sound area in September 1791.

**Emu Point/Emu Beach:** For a British transport, the *Emu*, Lieutenant Forster RN in command, which called at the point in 1815 for water supplies. Members of the crew were in a fracas with Aborigines.

**Larkins Grove (14):** *Larkins* a former East Indiaman, built in India, made eight voyages from Britain to Australia as a convict ship and eventually became a P&O coal hulk at Albany. Arrived from England on last voyage July 11th, 1853, under Captain Hederstead with 15 cabin and 5 steerage passengers, and a cargo of coal and stores. Broken up 1876. Figure-head held in Albany Residency Museum. Remnants are under the land-fill of a reclaimed area of the Albany port waterfront.

**Lurline Street (05):** *Lurline* was a cargo-passenger ship of the Matson Line (USA), built in 1932 and operational for more than 30 years.

**Macedon Street (10):** 19th-century coastal steamer *Macedon* trading between Albany and Fremantle, and other ports.

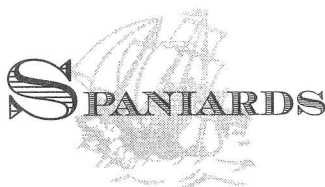
**Maitland Crescent (14):** *SS Maitland* built 1885 in Sunderland, England. In the Australian coastal trade, logging many calls at Albany. Various owners included the Melbourne Steamship Company 1899-1928. Bought by the Launceston Maritime Board and used as a tug. Dismantled and scuttled in 1955.



**Runic Road (14):** For the White Star Line's *Runic*. Early 20th century.

**Victoria Street (10):** A reminder of gold rush days in the Colony of Victoria and the Royal Mail steamer *Victoria*, which called at Albany in October 1853 on passage to England, reputedly carrying 285,000 ounces of gold from Melbourne.





The names of several streets in the McKail area reflected a Spanish influence.

**Andorra Road (11):** For the city in the Pyrenees.

**Cordoba Way (11):** The city and region of Spain.

**Salvado Avenue (11):** A Spanish born Benedictine priest, Rosendo Salvado, arrived in WA in 1846. A co-founder of New Norcia, eventually a Bishop, he survived many hardships. He once walked to Perth with a broken ploughshare on his shoulders, for repairs. On occasion in Perth he raised money by giving piano concerts, playing Italian opera music from memory.

**Seville Way (11):** Seville, ancient half-Moorish city on the river Guadalquivir, once known as the 'Queen of Andalusia.'

**Sierra Crescent (11):** Two sources have been suggested: (1) Sierra, the Spanish word for a mountain range, or (2) a misprint of Serra, from the Latin for a 'saw', and from the name of Salvado's fellow Benedictine priest and co-founder of New Norcia, Bishop Joseph Serra.

**Lorenzo Way (11):** A Roman Catholic priest.

**Valencia Close (11):** For the old province and 'garden city' — the 'huerta' — of Valencia, famous for its oranges, other crops and silk trade.





## VANCOUVER'S ISLANDS



Features named in September 1791 by Vancouver included various islands off what became the Albany coast.

**Bald Island:** Because it was.

**Breaksea Island:** Because it did. Also holds 1826 site of sealers' camp recorded by Dumont D'Urville, captain of the French corvette *L'Astrolabe*.

**Eclipse Island:** For an eclipse of the sun. Another 1826 site of a sealers' camp.

**Green Island:** For the relative brilliance of its colours, attributed to fertility created by guano. 1829 -1830 site of a kitchen garden, feeding the first settlement. The gardener, a convict named Henrys.

**Michaelmas Island:** Named for the date, September 29th, the religious festival of St Michael's Day in the Anglican Christian calendar. Traditional end of the English harvest season, and the time of calculating what fodder would be available for keeping livestock in winter. Consequently the time of great country 'fairs' at which stock was sold.

**Mistaken Island:** First named named Curlew Island. Changed later to 'Mistaken'. Also known as Rabbit Island after a settler, George Cheyne, leased the island to produce rabbits.

**Seal Island:** The first known site of sealing on the WA south coast. Midshipman Thomas Manby, on Vancouver's sloop of war Discovery wrote that "We often killed them of very large size: an island in the middle of the Sound was their principal haunt."



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**LES JOHNSON** who lives on the west bank of the lower Kalgan River, has been researching and writing about aspects of social and maritime history, largely Western Australian, for many years.

As an ABC reporter for over 30 years, much of his written work was for broadcasting to national and overseas audiences. His radio series on the first of the great Australian-New Zealand troop convoys in the war of 1914-1918 won an inaugural WA Premier's History Award in 1993.

A prolific output overall has included countless published articles, papers and several books.

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