

*Lost Christchurch*

<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Addington Railway Workshops</b>		Deans Avenue, Addington		Tower Junction Village	<a href="#">History of Addington Railway Workshops</a>  "Railway long associated with Addington", Christchurch Star, 30 October 1998, p B8	
<b>Ainsworth Street</b>		This ran from Angus Street to Devon Street.	Appears in street directories 1950-1953. No residents are ever listed. Now part of Bradford Park.		"'Lost' addresses", <a href="#">The Christchurch Mail</a> , 27 April 1999, p 8	
<b>Alameda Street</b>		Off Clyde Road.	Listed in street directories in 1950 and only appears on a map of Christchurch dated 1950-1957. On the site of what later became the University of Canterbury.		<a href="#">[Christchurch]</a>	
<b>Anthony Road</b>	Albert Road	Off Bexley Road	Albert Road first appears in street directories in 1952. Re-named Anthony Road in 1955. Disappears from street directories in 1987.	Everton Street	"New streets in Christchurch", The Press, 28 June 1955, p 6	

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<b>Aorangi School</b>		Colwyn Street, Bryndwr	Opened in 1959. Closed in 2009.			“Plans to mark 25 years”, <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 10 April 1984, p 1
<b>Argyle Street and Peacock’s (or Peacock) Place</b>		Off Brougham Road, opposite Albemarle Street.	Formerly Peacock Place. First mentioned in the Star in 1885 in an advertisement. Never appears in street directories. James Peacock (1843?-1926) is listed as a resident from the early 1890s until the early 1900s. He was a boot manufacturer, the first to use machinery. Re-named Argyle Street in 1889 when it was taken over as a public road. Disappears from street directories in 1993.		“ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 9 July 1885, p 1  “ <a href="#">Sydenham Borough Council</a> ”, Star, 23 July 1889, p 4  “Sydenham Borough Council”, The Press, 17 September 1889, p 3	<a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : P232

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<b>Armitage Block</b>		An area bounded by Sawyers Arms Road, Highsted Road, Harewood Road and Breens Road.	Provided 400 sections.		“12,000 new residents”, <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 2 September 1960, p 1	
<b>Ashbourne</b>	Named after Ashbourne in Derby England.	Street directories of 1890 say it was “between New Cambridge and Woolston” and off Ferry Road.	The town of Ashbourne was established in the early 1880s on land farmed from 1852 by the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston (1825-1898). His family home was near Ashbourne in Derby. Charles Street and Robert Street intersected this suburb.		<a href="#">Map New Zealand: 100 magnificent maps from the collection of the Alexander Turnbull Library</a> , p 106  Plan of town of Ashbourne : being rural section no. 110, the property of C.R. Blakiston Esq.  “Obituary”, The Press, 2 September 1898, p 5  " <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Star, 2 September 1898, p 4	

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<b>Avon</b>			In the early provincial government days there was an electorate named Avon. This comprised Riccarton, Papanui and Avonside.		Information supplied by Richard Greenaway.	
<b>Avonglade or Avon Glade</b>		Off Stanmore Road to the north of the Stanmore Road bridge.	A suburb shown on early maps. In 1883, Mrs Whitcombe of Avon Glade, Stanmore Road, is advertising for a “nursegirl”. Mentioned in the Star in 1909 as being a suburb within Richmond.	Glade Avenue	<a href="#">History of the Avonside Parish District</a> , p 86  “ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 3 July 1883, p 2  “ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 4 December 1909, p 10	
<b>Avon parking building</b>		Between Avon Theatre (later the Holy Grail Sports Bar) and the Clarendon Hotel in Worcester Street.	Under construction in 1937. Designed by architect and structural engineer, Benjamin John Ager (1875?-1959).	Peace Memorial Hall and St Elmo Courts.	“ <a href="#">Parking Stations</a> ”, Evening Post, 13 July 1937, p 6	“Obituary”, The Press, 18 April 1959, p 11

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<b>Avonville</b>		Its borders were approximately, the River Avon on the north, Stanmore Road on the east, Armagh Street on the south and the East Town Belt (later Fitzgerald Avenue) on the west.	A suburb shown on an 1879 map.		<a href="#">Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879</a>	
<b>Ballantyne's Block</b>		Land bounded on two sides by Riccarton Road and Hansons Lane.	William Ballantyne (1864-1934), a merchant of 58 Hansons Lane, owned a one hundred acre farm there. One of three blocks of land in Upper Riccarton off Hansons Lane developed for state housing in the 1950s. 22 acres was subdivided into 109 sections.		"State housing work", The Press, 27 November 1951, p 6	"Obituary, Mr William Ballantyne", The Press, 12 September 1934, p 5

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<b>Barkers Avenue</b>	Named after Samuel Delabere Barker (1848-1901).	Along Cambridge Terrace between Madras Street and Manchester Street.	Barker, son of Dr. Alfred Barker, worked for the Union Bank of Australia and was librarian at the Supreme Court, Christchurch from 1887. He was a Beautifying Association committee member. After his death, the line of Lombardy poplar trees which was planted was known as Barkers Avenue. The Lombardy poplars have been replaced by black poplars.		Information supplied in 2007 by David Sissons.  “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, Star, 18 September 1901, p 1  <a href="#">City beautiful: the first 100 years of the Christchurch Beautifying Association</a> , pp 8-10	“Beautifying Christchurch”, <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> , 23 August 1902, p 3  “ <a href="#">Intriguing tales of exploration revealed in relics of the vault</a> ”, The Press, 3 July 2010, p A15
<b>Barretts Block</b>	Named after Jack Barrett (1904-1986).	North-west of Wairakei Road. An area bounded by Breens Road, Harewood Road and Greers Road.	In 1950 street directories Barrett is listed as a farmer of 229 Harewood Road (next to its intersection with Greers Road). Provided 1000 building sections in 1960.		“12,000 new residents”, <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 2 September 1960, p 1	

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<b>Bassett's Corner</b>		On the north bank of the river, between Retreat Road bridge and Medway Street.		Bassett Street	<p>"Trees planted", The Press, 2 September 1929, p 10</p> <p>"Citizens name trees on the Boulevard", Star, 2 September 1929, p 10</p>	
<b>Belgrave Gardens</b>		Off Gladstone Terrace (later Balfour Terrace).	<p>Belgrave Gardens, Windmill Road, is first mentioned in an advertisement in the Star in 1880.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1883.</p> <p>Disappears in 1916.</p>		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 12 June 1880, p 2	

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<b>Bell Street</b>	Prince Street and Brandon Street.	Off Clarence Street North from Foster Street through to Levin Street.	Prince Street first appears in street directories in 1903. Re-named Brandon Street in 1916. Re-named Bell Street on 27 September 1948. Harry Bell (1852?-1926), a second-hand dealer, was a resident of Princes Street in 1903. The street may have been named after him. Legally stopped in 1997 when the new Christchurch Railway Station was built.	Levin Street and Margaret Street.	<a href="#">Riccarton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement</a> , p 150  "Changes in Riccarton street names", The Press, 28 September 1948, p 6	

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<b>Berwick Estate</b>		In 1880 it is described in the Star as being in Hereford Street near the East Belt (Fitzgerald Avenue). In 1883 it is described in the Star as lying between Stanmore Road and Linwood.	An early suburb mentioned in the Star in 1880-1887 when building sites are advertised <i>for sale</i> there.		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 7 April 1880, p 2  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 7 February 1883, p 1	

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<b>Bligh's Gardens</b>	Named after John Bligh (1838?-1896).	On the east bank of the Avon, at New Brighton, at the southern end of Union Street.	Bligh established a house and picnic gardens, people visiting by boat or coming from the trams which had stopped in central Brighton. There were walks, orchards, vineries and greenhouses and visitors could camp, fish, shoot or practise archery. Bligh said that the good conditions rid him of his ailments but he was not able to make the gardens a financial success. Blighs Gardens were later called Wonderland and Avonholm and run by the Suckling and Straw families. The house was burned down and the land subdivided in 1923.	Blighs Road	<a href="#">Illustrated guide to Christchurch and neighbourhood</a> , 1885, p. 134  “ <a href="#">Old Christchurch</a> ”, New Zealand truth, 1 August 1908, p. 5  <a href="#">Gardens of Canterbury: a history</a> , pp 132-33  Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2010.	

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

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<b>The Boulevard</b>	During the 1920s Richard Bedward Owen (1873-1948), a tailor, envisaged the establishment of a boulevard.	On both sides of the Avon River from the Carlton Mill bridge to the Estuary.	Owen wanted wide lawns between road and river with tall trees planted near the banks. Part of the work, between the Swanns Road Bridge and Dallington Bridge, was successfully carried out by unemployed labour. At a tree-planting ceremony in 1929 when 100 limes were planted, the deputy-mayor, Dr H. T. J. Thacker said he thought that, "once having got a taste of the boulevard atmosphere, the citizens would carry the roadway down to the sea". The cutting of a new channel in the river and establishment of a first-rate rowing course at Kerrs Reach was an aspect of the scheme accomplished shortly after Owen's death. Pembroke Street was named in 1955. It appears in the newspaper article as running "between the Boulevard and Avondale Road". The Boulevard never appears in street directories or on maps.		<p><a href="#">Rich man, poor man, environmentalist, thief: biographies of Canterbury personalities written for the Millenium and for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Canterbury settlement</a></p> <p><a href="#">From the banks of the Avon: the story of a river</a>, pp 89-92</p> <p>"Trees planted", The Press, 2 September 1929, p 10</p> <p>"Citizens name trees on the Boulevard", Star, 2 September 1929, p 10</p> <p>"New streets in Christchurch", The Press, 28 June 1955, p 6</p>	"R. B. Owen: an appreciation", The Press, 27 November 1948, p 8

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

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

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<b>Brice's Corner and Skillicorn's Corner</b>	Formerly Skillicorn's Corner. Named after Jane Skillicorn (1816-1891). Re-named Brice's Corner. Named after William Brice (d. 1913).	On a corner of Colombo Street and Hereford Street.	Jane Skillicorn had a millinery shop at Skillicorns Corner in the 1850s and 1860s. Skillicorns Corner became Brice's Corner which is mentioned in the Star in 1880. William Brice (d. 1913), was a hairdresser.		"[Advertisement]", <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> , 6 June 1860, p 2  "Christchurch", Star, 9 September 1880, p 3	<a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : S400
<b>Broadway Corner and Hobbs' Building</b>	Named after Frederick Hobbs (b. 1841?).	On the eastern corner of Cathedral Square and Colombo Street.	Hobbs was a tailor and mayor of Christchurch 1875 and 1876. He advertised his business and the area became known as Hobbs' Corner. Re-named Broadway Corner. Named after the tearooms which occupied part of the building.			<a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : H628a  "Presentation to Councillor Hobbs", Star, 12 September 1877, p 3  <a href="#">Round the square</a> , pp 25-28

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<b>Brooklyn</b>	Named after <i>Brooklyn</i> , a property owned there by Henry (Harry) Mace (1837-1902).	An early North New Brighton suburb where the New Brighton Trotting Course was later developed.	Mace was an American. The name was given to this part of the district when the tramway was put through. For years after Mace's time (1902) there was a Brooklyn tramway stop in the area, on Travis Road, near the New Brighton Trotting Club grounds, now Queen Elizabeth II Park.		<a href="#">North New Brighton</a> , p 32  Information about the Brooklyn tramway stop supplied in 2008 by Richard Greenaway.	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : M3  “ <a href="#">Deaths</a> ”, Star, 21 July 1902, p 3  <a href="#">Rich man, poor man, environmentalist, thief: biographies of Canterbury personalities written for the Millenium and for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Canterbury settlement</a>

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<b>Browning Street</b>	Named after Robert Browning (1812-1899).	A private road in Waltham.	Browning was a poet. Continues the theme of "poets and writers" streets of Sydenham, Addington and Waltham. They were named by a committee of the Sydenham Borough Council in January 1880. According to street directories, it was re-named Gas Works Lane about 1928. It appears that both names had been used since the turn of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. By 1948, street directories list Browning Street, <i>see</i> Gas Works Lane, but Gas Works Lane is not listed. The name Browning Street was transferred in 1954 to another street which had formerly been named Lytton Street.	Browning Street	<a href="#">Requiem for a Gasworks</a> , pp 35-36	
<b>Bruce Street and Edmond Street</b>		Off 22 Pavitt Street.	Edmond Street first appears in street directories in 1914. Re-named Bruce Street in 1926. Now a walkway.		"Street names", The Press, 25 May 1926, p 7	

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<b>Buddo Settlement</b>	Named after David Buddo (1853-1937).	“From three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half from the Belfast Railway-station, on the northern trunk railway-line, by a good road.” New Zealand Gazette, 24 February 1910, p 644	Buddo was an engineer, farmer and politician. The property, adjoining the Canterbury Frozen Meat Company, was acquired by the Government to provide working-men and others engaged in the industries established at and near Belfast with small lots on which to settle permanently and make homes for themselves and their families. The scheme was still operating in 1928 when it appears in the Belfast Anglican Church burial book.	Braco Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement.	“ <a href="#">Meeting the demand for land</a> ”, Evening Post, 8 February 1910, p 8  “ <a href="#">The Buddo Settlement</a> ”, Ashburton Guardian, 3 March 1910, p 4  <a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a> , Vol III, pp 216-217	View the biography of <a href="#">David Buddo</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .

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<b>Caledonian Hall</b>		Kilmore Street	The Canterbury branch of the Caledonian Society was established in March 1882 by a group of Scottish immigrants wanting to maintain links to their Scottish heritage. Their first premises were built in Worcester Street in 1904 and in 1923 they shifted to a new hall on Kilmore Street. Henry St Aubyn Murray (1886-1943) was the architect. Space was included in the building for dances and concerts. The building was destroyed in the 22 February 2011 earthquake.		" <a href="#">Local and General</a> ", Star, 11 October 1904, p 2	

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<b>Caledonian Hotel and the Rising Sun</b>		110 Caledonian Road	<p>The Rising Sun Hotel was opened in 1865 under landlord Frederick Newnham. Frances Innes (d.1896) was another licensee at various times. It became the Caledonian Hotel in 1878. It closed in 2007, was demolished in 2010 and the site developed for townhouses.</p> <p>The Caledonian Hotel had a varied and chequered history, including the death of 23 year old barman Glen Payne in June 1997 after he was shot and killed during an armed hold-up.</p>		<p>“Caledonian calls time after 29 years of service”, The Press, 27 October 2007, p A16</p>	<p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, Star, 13 September 1896, p 4</p>

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<b>Camelot Settlement</b>	Named after Camelot, the castle and court associated with King Arthur.	Seddon Street/Millar Street/Longfellow Street area in Sydenham.	Named in keeping with the literary tradition of Sydenham street names. An early state housing project in the northern part of Beckenham designed to provide homes for workers. Most were railway employees. These type of settlements were created under the Land for Settlers Act 1894. Mentioned in the Star in 1909, listed in street directories from 1911 and mentioned in the NZ Gazette as late as 1930.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement.	<a href="#">Beckenham: a suburb of Christchurch, New Zealand</a> , pp 17-18  “ <a href="#">Canterbury Land Board</a> ”, Star, 4 June 1909, p 3  <a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a> , Vol III, pp 216-217	<a href="#">Socialism without doctrine</a>
<b>Canterbury Sale Yards</b>		Deans Avenue, Addington			“ <a href="#">New cattle yards</a> ”, Star, 12 June 1873, p 2	“Sale yards site up for sale”, The Press, 31 May 1997, p 25  “Saleyards site may become car-park”, The Press, 2 July 1997, p 3

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<b>Cargeeg's Bend</b>	Named after Richard Cargeeg (1876-1932).	On the Avon River at South Brighton.	Cargeeg lived at 354 Estuary Road, South Brighton. He was the chief clerk for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. The nearby kink in the Avon River was known as Cargeeg's Bend.		Information supplied in 2006 by Richard Greenaway.  " <a href="#">Suspicious circumstances</a> ", NZ Truth, 6 August 1921, p 6	
<b>Cartwrights Avenue</b>	Named after William Cartwright (1835?-1911).	Off Clyde Road North.	Cartwright, a gardener, who lived there on 4 acres of land. His wife's death notice in 1909 says he was "the only surviving son of the late John Cartwright of Kullard Hall, Stratford, Lancashire". Cartwrights Avenue appears in street directories in 1894-1914.		" <a href="#">In Memoriam</a> ", Star, 28 December 1909, p 3	

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<b>Cashmere Domain</b>		On the banks of the Heathcote River, Cashmere Road.	Opened on 29 October 1932.		<p>“A new domain”, The Press, 31 October 1932, p 13</p> <p>“Cashmere Domain”, The Press, 29 October 1932, p 17</p>	<p><a href="#">Rhodes on Cashmere: a history of the Rhodes Memorial Convalescent Home, 1886-2001</a></p>
<b>Caton Street</b>		Off Montreal Street in Sydenham.	<p>Its construction was discussed at a meeting of the Sydenham Borough Council in 1883, reported in the Star. Appears on an 1890 map. Still appears on maps in 1958.</p> <p>First appears in street directories in 1892.</p>		<p>"<a href="#">Sydenham Borough Council</a>", Star, 9 October 1883, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">Map of Christchurch 1890</a></p>	

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<b>Caversham Street and Wilson Street</b>	Named after William Barbour Wilson (1819-1897).	On the site of the current Christchurch Polytechnic.	Formed on the site of the Ferry Road Nursery which belonged to William Barbour Wilson (1819-1897). The street was among three created to enable the subdivision of the nursery land. Wilson Street first appears in street directories in 1883. Re-named Caversham Street in 1908.	Coventry Street and Williams Street.	“ <a href="#">City Council</a> ”, Star, 3 March 1908, p 4	<a href="#">Studies on pioneer Canterbury nurserymen</a> , p 153  View the biography of <a href="#">William Barbour Wilson</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .
<b>Christchurch Cemetery</b>			The name appears on old death certificates and in newspaper burial entries. If dated before 1884 it will most probably refer to the Barbadoes Street Cemetery.		Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.	

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<b>Christchurch Quay</b>	Also known as Montgomery's Wharf. Named after William Montgomery (1821?-1914).	Stretch of riverside between Catherine Street and Radley Bridge.	Used by 19th century craft, which had crossed the Sumner Bar and entered the Heathcote River, but which could not sail all the way up to the quay. There were tow paths on either side of the river and horses would haul the vessels to their landing point.		" <a href="#">Early provincial days: roadways and waterways</a> ", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4  <a href="#">Old Christchurch in picture and story</a> , p 466  <a href="#">The evolution of a city</a> , p 23	<a href="#">Centenary, 1857-1957 : St. John the Evangelist, Woolston</a> , p 7  View the biography of <a href="#">William Montgomery</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .
<b>Chudley's Lane</b>	Named after Robert Chudley (1829?-1906).	A right-of-way running between Tuam Street and St Asaph Street.	Chudley, a nurseryman, owned this right-of way in 1877. That same year ten residents of the lane petitioned the Municipal Council, asking it to "make and metal the lane" and they would pay for the work. Chudley's Lane never appears in street directories.		" <a href="#">Municipal Council</a> ", Star, 3 January 1877, p 3  " <a href="#">Municipal Council</a> ", Star, 19 June 1877, p	<a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies: C305</a>
<b>Church of St Catherine</b>		4 Cracroft Terrace	The Catholic church was opened and blessed by Bishop Joyce in 1951. Now closed.		"New church at Cashmere", The Press, 29 May 1951, p 5	

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Clarkson's Drain</b>	Named after John Caygill Clarkson (1877-1935), a meat importer, and his wife Elsie Dora, née Ballantyne.		Incorporated into the Okeover Stream. Clarkson lived at 88 Clyde Road.		<a href="#">Kooringa, later Waitaitama, 88A Clyde Road, Fendalton</a>  "New names for Upper Avon streams", The Press, 23 March 1968, p 19	
<b>Coffee's Bush</b>		Corsair Bay	Mentioned in the Star in 1892.		" <a href="#">Accidents and Fatalities</a> ", Star, 15 October 1892, p 4	
<b>Cook and Ross's Corner</b>	Named after a chemist's shop where Charles Cook and John Valentine Ross (1837?-1893) were partners.	South-western side of Colombo Street where Armagh Street intersects.	Drs. James S. Turnbull and Hilson were on the site from 1859. Hilson died and Turnbull retired in 1860. Cook and Ross who had been their chemists took over the business in 1863. The building stood there until 1927 when it was replaced		<a href="#">Down the years in Christchurch : a century of progress</a> , p [26]  <a href="#">Old Christchurch in picture and story</a> , pp 328-332	<a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : C525 & R374  "Mr J. V. Ross", Star, 26 December 1893, p 2 [His date of birth there is wrong.]

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Cookham House</b>	Named because the store had the agency to sell Cookham boots.	In Colombo Street, between Armagh Street and Gloucester Street.	One of the earliest brick buildings in Christchurch. A store owned by George Gould (1823-1889) from 1859. He sold the business to Messrs Chisnall and Stewart in 1875.		<a href="#">George Gould : April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1823- March 28<sup>th</sup> 1889</a>  “ <a href="#">In Memoriam</a> ”, Star, 28 March 1889, p 2	
<b>Cowlishaw’s and Cowlishaw’s corner</b>	Named after William Patten Cowlishaw (1839-1903)	On the Avon River in between Stanmore Road and Swanns Road near Avonside Girls’ High School.	In the 1872 Superintendent’s roll Cowlishaw is a resident of Retreat Road. Referred to in the Star in 1876 as Cowlishaw’s. In 1884 it becomes also Cowlishaw’s corner. A swimming race there is reported in the Star in 1885.	Chaddesden Lane, Cowlishaw Street and Patten Street.	“ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 3 February 1876, p 2  “ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 1 August 1884, p 4  “ <a href="#">Swimming race</a> ”, Star, 8 January 1885, p 4  “ <a href="#">Today’s advertisements</a> ”, Star, 31 July 1893, p 2  “ <a href="#">New Brighton memories</a> ”, Star, 5 February 1895, p 2	<a href="#">The history of Canterbury rowing club prepared for its 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary 1986-87</a> ”, p 74  “Obituary”, The Press, 28 March 1903, p 8g  “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, Star, 27 March 1903, p 3  “The late Mr. W. P. Cowlishaw”, The Press, 30 March 1903, p 5a

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

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Crewe Township</b>	Also named Crewe Paddock. Probably named after Crewe in England, the heart of British railways.	An early suburb in Riccarton adjoining the Addington Railway Workshops.	First appears in the Star in 1878 when sections "adjoining railway workshops, Addington" are advertised <i>for sale</i> .	Anderson Street, Lowe Street, Pope Street and Tyne Street.	<a href="#">Beyond the city: the land and its people, Riccarton, Waimairi, Paparua</a> , p 80  "Advertisements", Star, 2 November 1878, p 2	
<b>Crosbie's</b>	Named after Robert Peel Crosbie (1835?-1890).	Past Wright's and near the current intersection of Gayhurst Road and Gloucester Street.	Crosbie was a railway accountant, son-in-law of John Ollivier (1812-1893) and a rowing enthusiast.		" <a href="#">New Brighton memories</a> ", Star, 5 February 1895, p 2	" <a href="#">Obituary</a> ", Star, 29 November 1890, p 3  <a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : C817  "Avonside <a href="#">Churchyard</a> ", The Star, 16 December 1893, p 6
<b>Croydon Estate</b>	Named after Croydon in Surrey, England.	In the Fendalton district, somewhere between Bryndwr and Strowan.	First appears in the Star in 1884 when land <i>for sale</i> there is advertised.		"Advertisements", Star, 4 September 1884, p 1  "Advertisements", Star, 21 November 1890, p 1	

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

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

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<b>East Christchurch Road</b>			May be an unofficial, early name for Shirley Road or New Brighton Road. Originally, the City of Christchurch was the area bounded by the North, East and South Belts - Bealey Avenue, FitzGerald Avenue and Moorhouse Avenue. The West Belt was Deans Avenue. It could be argued that what are now Park Terrace and Rolleston Avenue were the western boundary of Christchurch because the authority of the Christchurch City Council did not extend there until a relatively recent period when the Christchurch Domains Board was abolished. The East Christchurch School was named not because it was in the eastern suburbs of Christchurch but because it was near the eastern boundary of the original municipality.		Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.	

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

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

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

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Elizabeth House/Clariford</b>	Named after Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (1926-).	6 Circuit Street	<p>The building was designed by C. Samuel Hurst- Seager and was listed as a heritage building with the Christchurch City Council.</p> <p>The family of Archibald King Firth (1880-1977) was the last to use it as a private residence.</p> <p>Over its last 50 years it was owned by the Commonwealth Society, the Navy League, the Victoria League and English Speaking Union. The four organisations operated from the house and also hired it out for weddings, family reunions, seminars and other functions.</p> <p>The house was badly damaged in the earthquakes of 2010/2011 and was demolished.</p>		<p>“[Elizabeth House]”, <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a>, 7 December 1977, p 2</p> <p>“Grand old mansion for sale by auction”, The Press, 13 July 2004, p C8</p> <p>“On quake list”, The Press, 7 July 2011, p A3</p>	<p>“Mr A. K. Firth, benefactor”, The Press, 27 September 1977, p 10</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Ellangowan</b>	The word may mean <i>daisy fields</i> or <i>daisy meadows</i> .	A small block bounded by River Road, Templar Street and Fitzgerald Avenue (or its extension north of the Fitzgerald Avenue bridge).	Part of Bingsland and the Avonside parish. Appears on an 1879 map. Mentioned in the Star as an address as early as 1882 and as late as 1907.		<p><a href="#">Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879</a></p> <p><a href="#">Bound for Canterbury, 2000</a>, p 130</p> <p><a href="#">History of the Avonside Parish District</a>, p 86</p> <p><a href="#">Old Christchurch in picture and story</a>, pp 340 &amp; 455</p> <p>“<a href="#">Stanmore election</a>”, Star, 15 February 1882, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”, Star, 20 April 1907, p 5</p> <p>“Suburban boundaries”, <a href="#">The Christchurch Mail</a>, 23 March 1999, p 9</p>	<a href="#">Old Christchurch in picture and story</a> , p 340

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Emmett's Block</b>	Named after Arthur William Emmett (1864-1948).	An area of approximately 130 acres bounded by Hills Road, Briggs Road, Quinns Road and Shirley Road.	Emmett, a dairy farmer whose herd of cows on his 100 acre farm supplied milk to Shirley, Richmond, St Albans and Fendalton. A major state housing project in 1951 when the land was subdivided to provide sites for 518 houses.	Emmett Street	"State housing work", The Press, 27 November 1951, p 6	
<b>Everton Street and Victoria Street.</b>		Off Bexley Road.	Re-named Everton Road on 22 November 1932. Disappears from street directories in 1987.	Anthony Road	"Street names", <a href="#">The Christchurch Times</a> , 1 February 1933, p 3	
<b>Fairfield Terrace</b>		Off Worcester Street East.	Mentioned in the Star 1880-1908. Never appears in street directories.		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 23 June 1880, p 2  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 15 February 1908 p 5	

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

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<b>Fife Street and Fyfe Street</b>		Off Madras Street.	Fyfe Street appears in street directories as early as 1890. The council made it a public street on 10 October 1892. A report of this meeting appears in the Star in 1892. Re-named Fife Street in 1941. Disappears by 1989. Incorporated into the grounds of Christchurch Polytechnic.		" <a href="#">Special meeting</a> ," Star, 11 October 1892, p 1	

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Fishermen's Flat</b>	Named after the fishermen who were the first settlers and built rough huts along the foreshore.	Section of Redcliffs on the shore of the estuary.	At the beginning of the Canterbury Settlement, the valley between Moncks Bay and Moa Bone Cave was taken up by the Rev. John Storer. The flat land near the shore, Rural Section 309, 50 acres, described as at "Sumner Road, Moa Bone Point", was held by an absentee landowner, Henry Charles Young. The land was regarded as public property, fishermen took up residence and the area became known as Fisherman's Flat. The opening of the Heathcote swing bridge in 1864 led to the development of settlement from Ferrymead to Sumner. However, the opening of the Lyttelton Rail Tunnel in 1867 dealt a blow to the estuary trade, turning Fisherman's Flat into a literal backwater, a quiet place for fishing and holidaying. Incorporated into Redcliffs.		<p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, p 8</p> <p>"The Caves: interesting Maori relics", <a href="#">Early Christchurch and Canterbury : newspaper clippings ca 1923-1950</a>, Vol 2, p 171</p> <p><a href="#">The village school that came to town: Redcliffs School celebrating 100 years</a>, pp 5-6</p>	<p><a href="#">"Fatal boat accident"</a>, Star, 10 November 1886, p 3</p>

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

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Foresters Lodge</b>		258 Oxford Terrace	<p>One of Christchurch's oldest local institutions and shown on an 1879 map. The Order was established at the Golden Fleece Hotel in Christchurch on 1 January 1852. Known to its members as Court Star of Canterbury 2309. The hall in Oxford Street was opened in 1860 and later extended.</p> <p>The 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its founding was celebrated in 1977. The hall was demolished in 1979 to make way for a 3-storey Rank Xerox Corporation Office building.</p> <p>[The Foresters, like other lodges, originally provided members and their dependents with financial support during times of sickness, widowhood and old age.]</p>		<p><a href="#">Plan of Christchurch and suburbs, 1879</a></p> <p>“Canterbury lodge of Ancient Order of Foresters reaches 125 years”, The Press, 23 April 1977, p 11</p> <p>“Old hall to go”, The Press, 11 May 1979, p 4</p>	<p><a href="#">From the banks of the Avon : the story of a river</a>, pp 154-155</p>

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Frankish Lane</b>	Named after John David Frankish (1843-1913).	Off St Asaph Street.	Frankish was a surgeon of 189 St Asaph Street. In 1892 he was declared bankrupt. A report in the Star of a council meeting held on 5 April 1880 says Frankish's right-of-way has been "channelled, formed and shingled". Frankish Lane appears in street directories as early as 1890; appears for the last time in 1966.		" <a href="#">City Council</a> ", Star, 6 April 1880, p 4	<a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : F322  " <a href="#">Meeting of creditors</a> ", Star, 17 August 1892, p 3  " <a href="#">Deaths</a> ", Evening Post, 24 March 1913, p 1
<b>Frieston</b>		In the Papanui section of Harewood Road.	The Frieston Methodist Church, Harewood Road, Christchurch was opened 4 December 1870.		<a href="#">Methodist Archives</a>  <a href="#">Shirley Methodist church, Christchurch, one hundred years of Christian witness, 1866-1966</a> , p 5  <a href="#">History of Methodism in New Zealand</a> , p 426	

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<b>Goodman's Drain</b>	Probably named after John Goodman (1856?-1930).	Marshland	Goodman was living in the Marshland area in 1900. One of the first tasks of settlers was to drain the land so that it could be cleared ready for cultivation.	Horner's drain and Rhodes' drain.	"Refugees turned Marshland swamp to garden", The Press, 27 September 1975, p 11	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : G259
<b>Green's Road</b>	Named after T. H. Green & Co.	Off Princess Street, Riccarton.	The firm of T. H. Green & Co., bacon curers, was founded by Thomas Hillyer Green and dates from 1881 in Riccarton. First appears in street directories in 1896; appears for the last time in 1948 when the factory appears to have closed its Riccarton branch.		<a href="#">Riccarton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement</a> , pp 21 & 34	"Obituary", The Press, 24 September 1890, p 5a  <a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : G394
<b>Gregan Block</b>		West of Grahams Road and bounded by Wairakei Road, the "urban fence" and Burnside High School.	Provided 565 building sites plus a school.	Gregan Crescent	"12,000 new residents", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 2 September 1960, p 1	

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<b>Gresford Estate</b>		Bounded on the south by the North Belt (Bealey Avenue), on the east by the North Avon Road and Hill's Road, on the north by Edgeware Road and on the west by Fitzgerald Street (later Geraldine Street).	43 acres of land subdivided into 127 lots in 1901.	Champion Street and Gresford Street.	" <a href="#">Land sale: the Gresford Estate</a> ", Star, 17 January 1901, p 3	
<b>Grisbrooks Corner</b>	Named after Henry Bush Grisbook (1830?-1894).	At the junction of Victoria Street and Salisbury Street.	Grisbrook was at first a carpenter of Papanui and later a grocer. He was of a pious disposition and would close the shop, put on a long-tailed coat and black hat, search for a customer's house and there pray or get into discussion on religion.		Information researched by Richard Greenaway in 2010.  <a href="#">Street corner: a study to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Caxton Press</a> , pp 16-17	<a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : G466  "Deaths", Star, 8 August 1894, p 2

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

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Hagley Hostel</b>		Beside Christchurch Women's Hospital in Riccarton Avenue	Built in the 1930s to provide accommodation for trainee female nurses. Was to be demolished to make way for planned Christchurch Hospital re-build. Demolished earlier than planned in May 2011 after it suffered extensive cracking in the earthquake of 22 February 2011 and was red-stickered.		"Historic hostel to come down", The Press, 14 May 2011, p A20	

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Hall's Township</b>	Named after Henry Joseph Hall (1837-1897).	An early Riccarton suburb. The area covered Nelson Street, Elizabeth Street, Marlborough Street and Picton Avenue from Riccarton Road to the south side of Dilworth Street, and from Alma Street to the southern end of Picton Avenue which in 1897 extended only a short way off Riccarton Road.	Hall was chairman of the Riccarton Road Board.	Oakford Close	<a href="#">Riccarton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement</a> , p 45	<a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : H38  "Obituary", Star, 11 May 1897, p 2
<b>Halswell Quarry</b>					"Post-quarry life raises vistas among residents", The Press, 15 March 1988, p 13  "Halswell Quarry: memorial to toil", The Press, 17 May 1993, p 24	

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<b>Hambledon</b>	Named after Hambledon, near Henley-on-the-Thames, in Oxfordshire, England.	103 Bealey Avenue	Built by George Gould (1823-1889), a merchant, in 1865. He was born at Hambledon where his family were lock-keepers. Later a bed and breakfast business. First mentioned in the Star in 1872 when Mrs Gould advertises for a cook. {The name of the house is a mis-spelling of Gould's birthplace.} The house was demolished on 26 February 2011 following the earthquake of 22 February.		<a href="#">St Albans from swamp to suburbs : an informal history</a>  "Advertisements", Star, 23 January 1872, p 1  "End comes for Bealey Ave house : sad farewell for grand old lady", The Press, 28 February 2011, p. A14	<a href="#">George Gould</a>  "In Memoriam", Star, 28 March 1889, p 2
<b>Hammersley's Corner</b>	Named because it was the site of the premises of R. A. Hammersley Ltd, sawmilling and flourmilling engineers.	206 Hills Road	The firm was started by Robert Arthur Hammersley (1871? - 1933). Lilian Rose Hartley, née Hammersley, (1901-1987) assisted her father and brother in the business.	Hammersley Avenue	Information supplied in 2008 by Richard Greenaway.	<a href="#">'On Parade': Shirley Boys High School, the first fifty years</a> , p 100  "Obituary", The Press, 20 March 1933, p 5

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<b>Hardie &amp; Thomson</b>		Between Colombo Street and Sherborne Street.	A construction company, established in 1908, which built the Edgware Library, Century Theatre (now the Supervalu supermarket in Edgware Road) and the Edgware Swimming Pool.		"Hardie & Thomson", <a href="#">STANN : the St Albans neighbourhood news</a> , No 3, April 1994, p 1	
<b>Harrison's Town</b>	Named after Francis Harrison (1815?-1887).	An early suburb, part of St Albans.	First mentioned in the Star in 1878.	Francis Avenue and Harrison Street.	<a href="#">St Albans: from swamp to suburb: an informal history</a> , p 96  "Avon", Star, 7 June 1878, p 3	
<b>Heathcote ferry</b>		At mouth of Avon-Heathcote Estuary where goods from Lyttelton were unloaded.	A vessel which took passengers and goods across the Heathcote River. Mentioned in <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> in an advertisement in 1851.		<a href="#">Old Christchurch in picture and story</a> , pp 464-488  <a href="#">The evolution of a city</a> , p 16  "Advertisements", The Lyttelton Times, 25 January 1851, p 1	

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<b>Herring Bay</b>	Named because it was a source of fish.	Part of the Avon River above the site of the South Brighton bridge.	First mentioned in the Star in 1890.		"Postcards recall early Brighton", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a> , 26 January 1977, p 6	" <a href="#">Aquatic</a> ", Star, 15 December 1890, p 1  " <a href="#">New Brighton</a> ", <a href="#">Star</a> ", 17 September 1896, p 2
<b>Heslington</b>	Probably named after Heslington, a village in North Yorkshire.	Near Belfast.	<i>A for sale</i> advertisement in 1882 says "Heslington is better land than that of Belfast and nearer Christchurch". It is referred to as the "Township of Heslington" in the Star in 1882.		"H. Matson & Co for sale column", <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> , 5 July 1882, p 8b  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 28 September 1882, p 2	

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

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

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

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<b>Imperial Hotel, Gloucester Hotel and the Rose of Denmark Hotel.</b>		Corner of Barbadoes Street and St Asaph Street.	The Gloucester Hotel was built in 1883. Patrick O'Shannasey was the first licensee. Later licensees were T. Yarr from 1885, W. C. Tombs and C. Shulters in 1886. Shulters re-named the hotel the Rose of Denmark. T. Green was the licensee from 1877 and re-named it the Imperial Hotel in 1888. James Ashton was the licensee from 1890 until 1900 when Edmund Carroll took over. There were 8 licensees 1901-1919. R. J. Dunlop held the licence 1919-1927 and 1934-1950. T. W. Aspell then took over. In 1971 the hotel was sold by Mr and Mrs R Newman for more than \$180,000 to Mr and Mrs D. Burke. In 2010 Henry's Wine and Spirits occupies the site.		"Imperial Hotel sold", The Press, 8 July 1971, p 1	

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

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<b>Irvine Street</b>	Named after a town in Ayrshire, Scotland.	Off Matai Street.	Named to continue the Scottish theme of street names in Riccarton. First appears in street directories in 1900. In July 1984 the Ministry of Works and Development announced that it would purchase Irvine Street for the Christchurch Girls' High School development. The sale price was \$54,000.	Matai Street East and Riccarton.	<a href="#">Riccarton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement</a> , p 94	

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<b>Irving Street</b>	Formerly Jacques Lane. Named after William Jacques (1849?-1930). Re-named Irving Street. Probably named after Washington Irving (1783-1859).	East of Gasson Street, almost opposite the east end of Kingsley Street.	Jacques was a Sydenham Borough councillor from 1886 and mayor from 1893. Re-named Irving Street in 1889. Irving was a 19 <sup>th</sup> century American novelist. Probably named to continue the theme of “poets and writers” streets of Sydenham, Addington and Waltham named by a committee of the Sydenham Borough Council on 19 January 1880. Later incorporated into the railway yards.		“ <a href="#">Result of the Poll</a> ”, Star, 23 November 1886, p 3  “Sydenham Borough Council”, The Press, 17 September 1889, p 3  “ <a href="#">Sydenham Borough Council</a> ”, Star, 5 December 1893, p 1	Report of the street naming committee, Sydenham Borough Council minute book 1879-1880, p 217, CH 350-119, held at Christchurch City Council archives.
<b>Islington Freezing Works</b>		Hornby	Closed in 1988.			“Freezing workers may ban load-out” The Press, 11 July 1988, p 1

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<b>Jersey Place, King's Avenue and Iona Avenue</b>		A private right-of way serving nine houses running south off St Asaph Street approximately 120 metres east of Fitzgerald Avenue.	Jersey Place appears in street directories as early as 1875. Re-named Kings Avenue. Re-named Iona Avenue on 1 September 1948 when 120 streets were re-named to remove widespread confusion because of similar names. There is a King Street in Sydenham. The houses were demolished and a permit issued for a factory, office and store in August 1961. Last appears in street directories in 1957.		“New street names”, The Press, 1 June 1948, p 3  Additional information supplied in 2007 by Bob Pritchard, subdivisions officer, Christchurch City Council.	“New names for streets”, The Press, 2 June 1948, p 3  “New street names”, The Press, 24 July 1948, p 2
<b>Jewish Cemetery</b>		Approx 381-391 Hereford Street.	First mentioned in the Star in 1881 in an advertisement. It was dug up and the land sold for housing in the mid-1940s.		“ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 8 April 1881, p 2  <a href="#">The first one-hundred years of the Canterbury-Hebrew congregation</a>	

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<b>Johnstoneville</b>	Named after Harry Bell Johnstone (1831?-1894).	Sumner	Johnstone subdivided 100 acres bounded on the west by Wakefield Avenue and on the east by Heberden Avenue after 1864. He named the area Johnstoneville. The area lost its separate identity in 1884 when the Town District was constituted.		<a href="#">Sumner</a> , pp 16 & 23	<a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : J165
<b>Kaimahi Settlement</b>		Harewood Road	A worker's settlement of 100 1/2 acre sections developed on land bought from Sir Westby Brook Perceval (1854-1928). By 1901 45 acres had been taken up.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement.	<p>“<a href="#">Workmen's Homes</a>”, Star, 30 August 1901, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">The Land's Department</a>”, Poverty Bay Herald, 9 December 1901, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a>, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	<p>View the biography of <a href="#">Westby Brook Perceval</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>. [Both spellings of his name were used throughout his life. The Star spells his name as Perceval from 1881 onwards onwards.]</p> <p><a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: 310a</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Kapuatone Settlement</b>		Belfast	Developed on 49 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches of land bought by the Government from A. P. Cambridge. Divided into 19 sections: 18 for workmen's homes and 1 small farm of 12 acres.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement.	<p>“<a href="#">Workmen's Homes</a>”, Star, 30 August 1901, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">The Land's Department</a>”, Poverty Bay Herald, 9 December 1901, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a>, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	

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<b>Kent's tepid bath</b>	Named after Richard Kent (1847-1918).	Richmond	Kent was a bicycle manufacturer with a business in Bedford Row and also Victoria Street. He built a "splendid tepid swimming-bath, fitted up with dressing-rooms and shower-baths...at his private grounds which he...turned into a cycling park, at the centre of which there are two tennis courts...It is a delightful place of resort and only about a mile out of Christchurch". His property was in London Street, near the intersection with Perth Street. Mentioned in the Star in 1897.		" <a href="#">Hardware Athletic Club</a> ", Star, 8 March 1897, p 1  <a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a> , Vol 3, p 314	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : K96
<b>Kruses Drain</b>	Named after Diedrich Kruse (1829-1905).		Kruse, a blacksmith, took up land on the site where <a href="#">St Bede's College</a> now stands. Mentioned in the Star in 1875.		<a href="#">Settling near the Styx River</a> , pp 169-176  "Avon Road Board", Star, 26 February 1875, p 2	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : K252

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<b>Lane's Mill and Inwood's Mill</b>	Formerly Inwood's Mill. Named after Daniel Inwood (1803-1878). Re-named Lane's Mill. Named after William Hannibal Lane (1828-1903).	On Mill Island, just below the Hereford Street Bridge.	Lane was a director of the Canterbury Flax Spinning Weaving and Fibre Company Ltd. Lane's Mill Bridge is mentioned in the Star in 1869.		<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies:</a> L52  "Christchurch City Council", Star, 19 January 1869, p 2	"Advertisements", Star, 8 March 1873, p 1  <a href="#">The history of Canterbury Rowing Club: prepared for its 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary, 1986-87</a> , p 74
<b>Latimer Hall and Temple of Truth</b>		Adjacent to Latimer Square.	Built in 1892. Demolished in 1966.		"The man who raised a city's wrath", Christchurch Star, 23 September 1978, p 7	View the biography of <a href="#">Arthur Bently Worthington</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .  <a href="#">Latimer Hall</a>  <a href="#">Latimer Hall</a>
<b>Levin Street</b>	Named after Levin, a town in the lower North Island.	Off Margaret Street from Clarence Street North through to Bell Street.	One of a group of streets named after places in central New Zealand. First appears in street directories in 1928. Legally stopped in 1997 when the new Christchurch Railway Station was built.	Lyndon Street (formerly Marlborough Street), Nelson Street and Picton Avenue. See also Bell Street and Margaret Street.		

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<b>Locksley</b>	Named after <i>Locksleys</i> , the home there of Joseph Palmer (1826-1910).	On the north bank of the Avon River, adjacent to Shirley.	<p>Formed on part of Rural Section 593, 50 acres on the River Avon purchased by Palmer &amp; Wright.</p> <p>The area of Locksley is mentioned in the Star in a report of a meeting of the Drainage Board in 1882. Palmer headed the Union Bank of Australia in Canterbury. Between 1858 and 1866 he owned a 50 acre section bounded on the north by New Brighton Road and on the east and west by what later became Locksley Avenue and Gayhurst Road. His house is at 257 Locksley Avenue.</p> <p>Cont below:</p>	Locksley Avenue	<p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, p 14</p> <p>“<a href="#">Drainage Board</a>”, Star, 4 July 1882, p 4</p> <p>Avonside Parish leaflet, June 1930, pp 3-4, held at <a href="#">Anglican Archives</a></p>	<p>View the biography of <a href="#">Joseph Palmer</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P44</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 17 August 1910, p 7</p>

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<b>Locksley cont.</b>			Legend says Robin Hood was born in the village of Locksley, which is sometimes in Yorkshire (as it is in the real world) and other times in Nottinghamshire. So Robin is often called Robin of Locksley. Appears in street directories as late as 1950.			
<b>Mapleton Street</b>	Named after Mapleton in Derby, England.	Woolston	One of the streets in the early suburb of Ashbourne which was established in the early 1880s on land owned by the Hon. Charles Robert Blakiston (1825-1898). His family home was near Ashbourne in Derby. Mapleton is near Ashbourne. Appears on an c.1883 map.	Ashbourne	<a href="#">Map New Zealand: 100 magnificent maps from the collection of the Alexander Turnbull Library</a> , p 106  Plan of town of Ashbourne : being rural section no. 110, the property of C.R. Blakiston Esq.	<a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a> . Vol 3, p 87  <a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : B515  “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, Star, 2 September 1898, p 4  “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, The Press, 2 September 1898, p 5

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<b>Maraposa Street</b>		Off Clyde Road.	Shown on a map of Christchurch dated 1950-1957. On the site of what later became the University of Canterbury.		<a href="#">[Christchurch]</a>	
<b>Margaret Street</b>		Off Clarence Street North after Foster Street through to Whiteleigh Avenue.	Legally stopped about 1997 when the new Christchurch Railway Station was built.	Bell Street and Levin Street.		
<b>Midland Club</b>		176 Oxford Terrace	The premises of the Christchurch Federal Club 1934-1988. Before this their premises had been in Worcester Street. The plaque at the entrance to Café Roma says: "Midland Club Opened July 19 <sup>th</sup> 1934 E. W. Hasell Esq President". He was Edward William Hasell (1890?-1966). Closed in 1988 due to dwindling membership.	Holy Grail Sports Bar	"Midland Club", The Press, 19 July 1934, p 4 & 18  "City club auction today", The Press, 10 November 1988, p 14  "No sale at \$1.4m", The Press, 11 November 1988, p 4	"Obituary: Mr E. W. Hasell", The Press, 9 April 1966, p 16

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<b>Millist Block</b>		Bishopdale	Developed on east side of Highsted Road by Housing Division of Ministry of Works.		"Hopes for 'integrated' subdivision", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a> , 13 June 1972, p 1	
<b>Monica Park</b>	Named after Monica Alexandra Thacker, née Morrison, (1875?-1955).	Now the Linwood College playing fields.	Monica Thacker was the wife of Dr. Henry Thomas Joynt Thacker (1870-1939), a doctor, local politician, sports administrator and mayor of Christchurch 1919-1923.			View the biography of <a href="#">Henry Thomas Joynt Thacker</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .
<b>Monterey Street</b>		On the site of what later became the University of Canterbury off Clyde Road.	Shown on a map of Christchurch dated 1950-1957.		<a href="#">[Christchurch]</a>	

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<b>Morten Settlement</b>	Named after Richard May Downes Morten (1877-1950) and his brother, Arthur Roscoe Vernon Morten (1878-1931). They were the sons of Richard May Morten (1823-1909).	Monck Spur Road between Crest Lane and Mount Pleasant Road.	The Mount Pleasant Estate covered the whole of the Port Hills between Heathcote, Sumner, Mount Pleasant and Lyttelton. Morten was the second runholder. In 1909 the station consisted of 6000 acres of freehold land. From 1912 Morten's sons developed the Morten Settlement. Some sections were later offered to World War I veterans. The properties were much valued by families who wanted a smallholding where they could grow vegetables and early flowers for the market.		<p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, pp 56 &amp; 71</p> <p><a href="#">Along the hills: a history of the Heathcote Road Board and the Heathcote County Council 1864-1989</a>, pp 134, 165, 169, 217</p> <p>“Not new”, Letters to the Editor, 28 July 2008, p. A8</p>	<p><a href="#">The early Canterbury runs</a>, pp 58-60 &amp; 332-333</p> <p>“<a href="#">Personal</a>”, Taranaki Herald, 27 August 1909, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">Funeral Notices</a>", Star, 21 August 1909, p 3</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 21 August 1909, p 10g</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: M652</p>

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<b>Mount Saint Anne</b>	Named after the original name of the property.	Rossmore Terrace	The property at 36 Rossmore Terrace was originally owned by the Gerald Robert Maling (1876-1945). It was bought by the Junionate College of Sisters of Notre Dame des Mission (Mount St Anne) in 1945.		“Prestigious hillside sites offer grandeur and views”, The Press, 17 March 2007, p H10	“Obituary”, The Press, 27 March 1945, p 6
<b>Municipal tramway hearse</b>			In December 1883, the Christchurch City Council dedicated an 18 acre reserve in Linwood as a cemetery (the modern Linwood Cemetery) off Butterfield Avenue (formerly Cemetery Road). The council had built to its order a tramway hearse which was to run on a special line from the city council yards on the Avon River immediately south of Worcester Street to the cemetery.  Cont. below:		“ <a href="#">City Council</a> ”, Star, 21 December 1897, p 1  “ <a href="#">The corporation hearse</a> ”, Star, 20 August 1901, p 1  “Municipal tramway hearse was never used”, The Press, 21 February 1970, p 5	"Old resident recalls day of horse-drawn steam fire engines", <a href="#">Christchurch Star-Sun</a> , 30 April 1956, p 11

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<b>Municipal tramway hearse cont.</b>			The hearse was never used. In January 1888 the cemetery committee recommended that the hearse be converted into a tram car and that the sleepers and rails leading from the tramline into the cemetery (about 12 chains distance) be taken up and used elsewhere. The cost of such conversion was considered too great. The hearse languished until sold in 1901. The tramline within the cemetery was left where it was. There are rough bumps in the roadway and beneath these the tramline still lies. The New Brighton Tramway Company took over the line from town and extended it down what are now Buckleys and Pages Road to the first Seaview Road Bridge which the company built, opening it in 1887.			

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Navigation Street</b>		From Ferry Road to Aikman's Wharf.	The limit of navigation of coastal steamships up the Heathcote River. The owners of the Arcadia Motel at 564 Ferry Road believe this was the site of Navigation Road. This street never appears in street directories or maps.		Information supplied in 2008 by Theresa Perry in an interview with Rosemary O'Neil.	

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Newbiggin</b>	Named after <i>Newbiggin Hall</i> in Cumbria.	An area in Ilam where Crackenthorpe John Wentworth Cookson (1826-1912) lived.	Cookson, a farmer, sawmiller, county clerk and engineer, was a cousin of the poet, William Wordsworth. Wordsworth's grandmother was born Miss Crackenthorpe of <i>Newbiggin Hall</i> in Cumbria. Cookson would have paid for his section while in England and the location would have been worked out at the big land sale run by J. R. Godley and W. G. Brittan in January 1851. His obituary says his land, Rural Section 24, was a 100 acre block "on the headwaters of the Avon between the Avon Head and Ilam Estates, where he built a comfortable home" shortly after his arrival on the <i>Sir George Seymour</i> in 1850. Cookson was declared bankrupt in 1871.		<p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, p 1</p> <p>“<a href="#">Rural Sections chosen</a>”, The Lyttelton Times, 8 March 1851, p 3</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 17 June 1912, p 7</p> <p>“Obituary”, <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a>, 15 June 1912, p 12</p> <p><a href="#">Newbiggin</a></p>	<p><a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: C550</p> <p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”, Timaru Herald, 1 March 1871, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">Fendall's legacy: a history of Fendalton and north-west Christchurch</a>, pp 28-29</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>New Cambridge</b>		Off Ferry Road between Linwood and Ashbourne.	Land was advertised <i>for sale</i> there in the Star in 1875-1889. It was land owned by William Parish (d. 1878). Appears in street directories in 1890.		" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 4 December 1875, p 2	<a href="#">Mr William Parish</a>
<b>Newmarket</b>		Addington	Formed on Rural Section 10, 50 acres "west of Hagley Park", land purchased by Henry Washbourne. Sections for sale in Newmarket are advertised <i>for sale</i> in the Star in 1882.		<a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30 1863</a> , p 1  "Rural Sections chosen", The Lyttelton Times, 1 March 1851, p 6  "Road Boards", Star, 17 June 1880, p 3  "Advertisements", Star, 27 October 1882, p 1	<a href="#">The Addington Yards : a century of service to farming</a> , p 15  "Obituary", Star, 5 September 1898, p 1

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>North New Brighton Zoo and North Beach Aquarium and Water Gardens</b>		155 Beach Road	Opened by Claude Crosbie Taylor (1895-1972) about 1950. Later taken over by William Aubrey (Bill) Grey (1914-2003), a former butcher. The zoo became controversial and was closed.		<a href="#">North New Brighton</a> , p 32  “ <a href="#">North Beach Zoo owner</a> ”, The Press, 29 November 2003, p D13	
<b>Otarakaro Settlement</b>	Named after the Maori name for the Avon River.	In street directories of 1900, the Otarakaro Government Village Settlement is listed as being where Otara Street was later formed off Burnside Road.	A worker’s settlement formed on land formerly owned by William Boag. Opened for application in March 1897. There were 7 allotments 5-7 acres in size. In the New Zealand Gazette, 21 July 1898, p 1158, land was available for selection on lease in perpetuity under the provision of the Land Act 1892 and the Land for Settlements Act 1894.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement. Braco Place and Otara Street. Also Burnside.	“ <a href="#">Land settlement</a> ”, Star, 11 March 1897, p 3  <a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a> , Vol III, pp 216-217	<a href="#">Socialism without doctrine</a>

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

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Papanui Building, also known as the Rickerby Building</b>			Built in 1911 for landowner Robert Rickerby (1868?-1949). Consisted of seven shops with living accommodation above. The premises were later extended along Main North Road and Harewood Road. During the 1920s and 1930s there was a hall on the upper floor where many 21st birthday parties and dances were held. A neon Firestone sign was across the roof for many years. Demolished the day after the earthquake of 22 February 2011.		"From Erin's Isle to Papanui, Mr John Joyce continues his story", Star, 8 March 1919, p 8  "Tragic end to landmark", Community News, 21 March 2011, p 9	

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<p><b>Papanui Memorial Hall and Library</b></p>		<p>Corner of Horner Street and Papanui Road.</p>	<p>Erected in 1923 as a war memorial in memory of the 38 Papanui men who lost their lives in World War One (1914-1918). A poll of the ratepayers of a special area of the Waimairi County had been carried out in November 1919 which authorised the raising of a loan for the construction of the hall.</p> <p>The building also housed a library. The hall became a “talkie theatre” in 1931 housing the Empire Theatre which later became the Barclay Theatre. This closed in 1975 because of fire regulations and was demolished in 1978. It was replaced by the Papanui Memorial Reserve, a landscaped area in the shopping centre with paving slabs, seating, lighting and public toilets.</p>	<p>Papanui Memorial Reserve</p>	<p>“Papanui war memorial: foundation stone laid”, The Press, 10 April 1922, p 5</p> <p>“Papanui war memorial”, The Press, 2 April 1923, p 14</p> <p>“Papanui suburb”, The Press, 25 July 1931, p 8</p> <p><a href="#">Christchurch City Council. Officers report</a>, 1932-1939, Town Clerk’s report for year ended 31 March 1939, p 5</p> <p>“Need a prod along”, <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 1 June 1976, p 1 (includes photograph)</p> <p>“Papanui Hall fate aired”, The Press, 3 May 1978, p 5</p> <p>“Memorial hall to be demolished”, The Press, 8 June 1978, p 6</p> <p>“Demolition of hall”, The Press, 5 September 1978, p 3</p>	

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Pawaho Hamlet or Settlement</b>	The name is another form of the Maori name for the Heathcote River.	Along the right-hand side of Hills Road from Heathcote Valley.	A government village settlement of 50 acres designed for workmen with jobs in Lyttelton. The land was formerly farmland owned by Charles Menzies (1840-1911). Applicants were examined by the Land Board in 1898. Appears in street directories in 1904.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Roimata Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement.	<p><a href="#">Socialism without doctrine</a>, p 154</p> <p><a href="#">The Port Hills of Christchurch</a>, p 100</p> <p>The Pawaho Hamlet, Canterbury : particulars, terms and conditions of disposal and occupation of 50 acres divided into sections for workmen's homes : open on Tuesday, 5th April, 1898. Held at University of Canterbury.</p> <p><a href="#">"Workmen's Village Settlements"</a>, Star, 12 March 1898, p 6</p> <p><a href="#">"Advertisements"</a>, Star, 2 April 1898, p 5</p> <p><a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a>, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	<p><a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: M122</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Peacock's Wharf</b>	Named after John Thomas Peacock (1827-1905).	Lyttelton	<p>The first jetty erected at Lyttelton was built by <a href="#">Captain Joseph Thomas</a> (b. 1803?) and was ready for the Canterbury Pilgrims in December 1850.</p> <p>John Thomas Peacock of Sydney was working round the New Zealand coast on behalf of his father, John Jenkins Peacock, as early as 1844. He established himself at Lyttelton in 1855. In 1857 he built the second wharf which was named in his honour. His obituary says it was the first landing-place in Lyttelton of any importance.</p> <p>Cont. below:</p>		<p>“Obituary”, The Press, 21 October 1905, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Obituary</a>”, Star, 20 October 1905, p 3</p> <p>"The Riccarton coach goes by", The Press, 15 January 1938, p 17</p> <p><a href="#">History of Port Lyttelton</a>, p 43</p> <p>“An enclave of wealth and power”, New Zealand Historic Places, September 1997, pp 16-19</p> <p>Extra information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.</p>	<p><a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: P233 &amp; P234</p>

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Peacock's Wharf cont.</b>			In 1862 Charles Wesley Turner (1834-1906) and Beverley Buchanan (1827?-1870) bought Peacock and Co's. business - including the wharf. The wharf was purchased by the Lyttelton Harbour Board in 1877. Appears on an 1867 map of Lyttelton and is mentioned in street directories of 1872.		<a href="#">Map of the town of Lyttelton: shewing the railway and harbour works in progress and contemplation</a>	“ <a href="#">Death</a> ”, Evening Post, 30 July 1870, p 2  “ <a href="#">Local and General</a> ”, Star, 1 August 1870, p 2
<b>The Pines</b>		On the seaward side of Palmers Road where it intersects with New Brighton Road.	A private commercial garden used for public entertainment. It was a picnic place for those who went boating and a place where concerts were often held.		<a href="#">The gardens of Canterbury : a history</a> , p 132	

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<b>Polhills Bay</b>	Named after Baker Polhill (1793-1853).	A bay between Sticking Point and Battery Point, a mile south-east of Mount Pleasant, on north side of Lyttelton Harbour.	Polhill was the superintendent of the Sumner Road works under <a href="#">Captain Joseph Thomas</a> (b. 1803?) 1849-1850. He later became a tide-waiter at Lyttelton. Polhill Bay is first mentioned in <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> in 1861. In existence in 1927. No longer listed.		<a href="#">Place-names of Banks Peninsula: a topographical history</a> , p 196  “ <a href="#">Local Intelligence</a> ”, The Lyttelton Times, 12 June 1861, p 4  “ <a href="#">A pioneer's story by E. W. Seager</a> ”, Star, 15 August 1903, p. 4	<a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : P448  <a href="#">Canterbury Block Pre-Adamites</a>
<b>Poplar Crescent</b>	Named after Poplar, the London borough from whence Thomas John Edmonds (1859-1932) emigrated.	That part of the Avon River near the Band Rotunda and the Edmonds clock.	The Christchurch Beautifying Association started beautifying the banks of the River Avon about 1898 as the Christchurch City Council didn't have the revenue. Poplars were planted there in the late 1920s at the time that T. J. Edmonds gave his band rotunda and other gifts.		Information supplied in 2007 by David Sissons in an interview with Richard Greenaway.	

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

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

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Proposed tobacco farm</b>		New Brighton	<p>About 1932 varieties of tobacco were planted, under the auspices of the Christchurch Technical College board of governors and the Disabled Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment League, at the college's Langdons Road farm. F. J. Bromley managed a more substantial scheme for the league on an 1/8 acre block near the Bower Bridge, New Brighton. The workers, all formerly unemployed and many with war disabilities, lacked experience but worked hard. The venture was inadequately financed. Machinery was inadequate, with only a very basic kiln. A lack of irrigation meant that the water supply was inadequate. The area was subject to wind and frosts. In January 1936 a visiting Cabinet minister, H. T. Armstrong, was pessimistic. The farm was soon closed and Bromley transferred to a tobacco venture at Pongakawa in the North Island. This also failed.</p>		<p><a href="#">The golden harvest: a history of tobacco growing in New Zealand</a>, pp 79-80</p> <p><a href="#">Tobacco growing and manufacture in New Zealand</a>, p 16</p> <p>Information researched in 2010 by Richard Greenaway.</p>	<p>“<a href="#">Helping tobacco growers</a>”, Evening Post, 11 December 1935, p 4</p>

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<b>Former name</b>	<b>Origin of name</b>	<b>Where</b>	<b>Additional information</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Further information</b>
<b>Purdie Street</b>	May have been named after Thomas Purdie (1827-1877). No-one with the name of Purdie is listed living either in, or in the vicinity, of Purdie Street.	A blind street off Stewart Street.	Purdie, a carpenter and builder, arrived in Canterbury in 1862. A private street laid out by Purdie, the owner, in 1875. First mentioned in the Star in 1883 when the “residents and owners” of Purdie Street asked the city council for it to be treated as an “occupied” street. First appears in street directories in 1892. Incorporated into the grounds of Hagley Community College about 1974.		“ <a href="#">City Council</a> ”, Star, 26 June 1883, p 4  “ <a href="#">What is a private street?</a> ”, Star, 15 July 1885, p 3	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : P602

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<b>Railton and Peoples' Palace</b>		Manchester Street	<p>The Salvation Army offered cheap accommodation at its hotel, the People's Palace, from 1912.</p> <p>Re-named the Railton Hotel in 1977 because the name "People's Palace" was considered outdated but the Salvation Army also decided that the hotel would not be able to compete with first-class hotels. So, it was closed on 31 May 1979 and the building later demolished to make way for car-parking.</p> <p>In 1981 several buildings in the area were demolished by the owner, the Eliza White Trust.</p>		<p>Information researched in 2010 by Richard Greenaway.</p> <p>"Hotel to be demolished", The Press, 12 August 1981, p 6</p>	

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<b>Rainestown</b>	Named because land there was owned by Thomas Raine (1820-1907).	An early New Brighton suburb.	Union Street was the place where Rainestown and Oramstown met. 73 Rainestown "building allotments" are advertised <i>for sale</i> in the Star in 1876.	Union Street and Oramstown.	<a href="#">Burwood All Saints' Church 1877-1977</a> , p 11  "Advertisements", Star, 11 May 1876, p 2  "O-rua-paeroa", Star, 8 May 1896, p 2	
<b>Rearsby</b>	Probably named after the village of Rearsby in Leicestershire.	Halswell Junction Road	A proposed township "commanding the frontage of three main roads". In 1863 a new church was under construction and a Wesleyan chapel stood "in the immediate vicinity". The station "for the tramway now constructing will be on the property". The property was to be sold in 1/4 or 5 acre lots. Applications were to go to William Craythorne (1818?-1872), publican and brewer.		"Advertisement", <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> , 3 June 1863, p 1	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : C783

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<b>Rhodes' Drain</b>	Named after Robert Heaton Rhodes (1815-1884).		One of the first tasks of settlers was to drain the land so that it could be cleared ready for cultivation.	Goodman's Drain and Horner's Drain.	"Refugees turned Marshland swamp to garden", The Press, 27 September 1975, p 11	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : R172
<b>Riccarton Post Office</b>		Corner of Riccarton Road and Rimu Street.	A replacement building for the "Army hut" was opened on 4 November 1955. The newspaper report says that most of the land near the Post Office was once used as receiving paddocks for sheep coming to the Addington saleyards.		"Riccarton Post Office", The Press, 22 October 1955, p 2	
<b>Riversleigh</b>	Named after <i>Riversleigh</i> , an early homestead near the end of Morris Street.	An area in Dallington in the loop of the Avon River in the vicinity of Shelley Street.	Francis Edward Stewart (1833-1904), the first manager of the Bank of New Zealand and the deputy superintendent of Canterbury in 1867, built <i>Riversleigh</i> . Another name for the river at this point was Stewart's Corner. <i>Riversleigh</i> is mentioned in the Star in 1869.	Avonside and Stewart Street.	<a href="#">Early Dallington</a> , p 10  Avonside Parish leaflet, July 1930, pp 3-4, held at <a href="#">Anglican Archives</a>  " <a href="#">Aquatics</a> ", Star, 22 March 1869, p 2  "Dallington", The Press, 4 January 1913, p 5	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : S755

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

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Roimata Settlement and Roimata Village Settlement</b>		Between Woolston, Opawa and Linwood and was never a true suburb.	The Roimata Settlement covered 41 acres, 36 perches and was opened up by the Liberal Government for settlement by Christchurch working-men in 1895. The land was split into 25 sections, varying from 1 acre to about 3 1/4 acres, and was let on lease in perpetuity with a ballot deciding ownership. Strict guidelines were laid down by the authorities on the use to which the land was put. As the city grew, the Roimata Settlement effectively disappeared. The original titles to a piece of land subdivided at that initial stage would still refer to the Roimata Settlement plan, which is why the name Roimata is still referred to by some. The name could not be discontinued as it was not formally recognised in the first place.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Kaimahi Settlement, Kapuatone Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Tamai Settlement and Wharenui Settlement. Also Keswick Street and Mackenzie Avenue.	" <a href="#">Land Settlement</a> ", Star, 27 July 1895, p 6  "Land for Christchurch working men", The Press, 7 August 1895, pp 4-5  "The Roimata settlement", The Press, 16 August 1895, p 6  " <a href="#">The Industrial Exhibition</a> ", Star, 22 August 1895, p 2  "The Roimata settlement", The Press, 5 October 1895, p 7  " <a href="#">The Roimata Settlement</a> ", Star, 20 October 1900, p 7  <a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a> , Vol III, pp 216-217	Extra information supplied in 2008 by Bob Pritchard, subdivisions officer, Christchurch City Council.

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<b>St Andrew's Corner</b>	Named because it was the site of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church before it was moved to Rangi Ruru Girls' School in 1986.	Where Oxford Terrace and Tuam Street meet – the eastern side of the road.			<a href="#">Historic buildings of New Zealand: South Island</a>  <a href="#">Centennial history of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Christchurch, New Zealand, 1856-1956: first Presbyterian church in Canterbury</a>	
<b>St Anne's Home for Girls</b>	Named after the Order of St Anne.	In the area between the Styx Mill Road and the southern end of the Northwood subdivision, about 100 metres from the Main North Road. Moved to Papanui Road in 1926 to where Parklands Hospital stands today.	Run by the Anglican Church through the St Anne's Guild. Set up in the early 1900s. Closed in 1943.		"St Anne's Home: for unfortunate girls falling into sin", Community News, 23 January 2011, p 6	

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<b>St Kilda</b>		Heathcote Valley	An attempt at creating a township. Formed on 40 acres divided into 58 sections, land fronting onto the Heathcote Valley Railway Station and bounded on all sides by the Government Road. The land was owned by Alfred Lee Smith (1838-1917) and was sold by him in 1874 to Messrs. Royse, Stead & Co., grain and export merchants. Many of their employees built houses there. Charles Menzies (1840-1911) was the manager of their factory.	Flavell Street, Marsden Street and Rollin Street.	<p>"<a href="#">Advertisements</a>", Star, 3 March 1874, p 2</p> <p>"<a href="#">At St Kilda</a>", Star, 8 February 1878, p 3</p>	<p><a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: M122</p> <p>View the biography of <a href="#">George Gatonby Stead</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p>

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<b>The Sandhills</b>	The name given to much of the east of Christchurch from the 1850s on because of the sandy nature of its land.	Runs 9, 72, 239: the country between the Styx River and the Estuary.	In 1852 William Chisnall and William Wood took over 5000 acres of what was known as the Sandhills Run (Run 9) from the Waste Lands Board. In 1853 they added Run 72. Later they handed over the station to Dr Thomas Richard Moore (1816-1860) and Peter Kerr (1814-1877), their manager, who later also took up Run 239. By 1865 Kerr owned over 6000 acres of leasehold as well as several hundred acres of freehold land. When people purchased property from Crown in this area, the district was called 'Peter Kerr's sandhills'. The name 'Sandhills' appears as a place of abode in early Holy Trinity, Avonside baptism books.  Cont. below:	Sandridge	<a href="#">Early Canterbury runs</a> , p 61-62  <a href="#">Church on a sandhill : All Saints- Burwood, 1877-1976</a>  Avonside Parish leaflet, July 1930, pp 3-4, held at <a href="#">Anglican Archives</a>  "Growth of New Brighton from a sandy waste to a prosperous community", The Christchurch Star, 19 December 1958, p 2	"Town and Country", <a href="#">The Lyttelton Times</a> , 27 April 1877, p 2  "News of the day", The Press, 28 April 1877, p 2  " <a href="#">Fatal Accident</a> ", Star, 26 April 1877, p 2  <a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : K109 & M564

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<b>The Sandhills cont.</b>			The name should not be confused with an area in Sydenham where an inland sandhill was a feature. Suburbs which have grown out of The Sandhills include Burwood, New Brighton, Aranui, Wainoni and Marshland.			“Blood tests clear”, The Press, 29 January 2002, p 4  “Old soldiers troubled over rent rises”, The Press, 26 March 2003, p. B3
<b>Sandridge</b>	Named after the sand ridges, or small sandhills which were once between the west side of Southampton Street and Colombo Street and south of Jackson’s Creek.	The area east and west of Colombo Street and approximately between Milton and Southey Streets.	The city’s most easterly sand site. The Sandridge township is mentioned in the Star in 1876. The district was later incorporated into Sydenham. Also known as Clarkson’s Paddock. The name is perpetuated in the Sandridge Hotel which was built in 1878 in Colombo Street.		“ <a href="#">Drainage Board</a> ”, Star, 11 September 1876, p 2  <a href="#">Sydenham : the model borough of old Christchurch : an informal history</a> , p 22  “When the seas lapped the shores of Spreydon”, The Press, 2 August 1980, p 16  “Sydenham and its sand ridge”, The Press, 12 August 1980, p 17	“Old hotel demolished”, The Press, 27 November 1987, p ?

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<b>Scottston or Scottstown</b>	The name given to the block of land when owned by William Thomson (1818-1866).	Off Papanui Road	Thomson was the Provincial Auditor who had emigrated from Scotland. Scottston first appears in the Star in 1882 when 72 building sections are advertised <i>for sale</i> there. Mentioned in the Star as late as 1900.	Scotston Road	<p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”, Star, 30 May 1882, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Advertisements</a>”, Star, 27 June 1900, p 3</p>	<p><a href="#">G. R. Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: T220, T298</p> <p><a href="#">Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq 1926</a>, p 9</p>

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<b>Semple Street, Semple's Street, Hofts Street and Hoft's Road</b>	Formerly Hofts Street. Probably named after Herman Hoft (1831?-1912). Re-named Semple Street. Named after William Semple (1844?-1927).	Off Clarence Road.	Hoft lived at nearby Princess Street, Riccarton. Hoft's Road first appears in street directories in 1896. Re-named Semple Street in 1901. William Semple, a platelayer, is a resident. In 1910 street directories there are three residents named Semple. Some of the streets in the vicinity of the Addington Railway Workshops were named after railway employees. Disappears from street directories in 1957 when Blenheim Road was developed..		<p>“<a href="#">Fire at Addington</a>”, Star, 12 February 1883, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">Beyond the city : the land and its people</a>, p 80</p>	<p><a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: H666</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Skylark Island and Rat Island</b>		This island situated off McCormacks Bay in the Christchurch Estuary.	The island was once owned by George William Hills (1813?-1879), a carpenter, of Ferry Road. He arrived in 1851 and bought Rural Section 1076, 1 rood 38 perches, an island in the Heathcote Estuary. The purchase agreement shows that he bought the island on 25th January 1858 by Public Auction for 6 pounds, ten shillings, and paid a deposit of one shilling on 25th Jan 1858. The owner could not be found in 1911 and the land was taken under the Public Works Act 1908, so that wells could be sunk there to supply water to the Sumner area.  Cont. below:		<a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30 1863</a> , p 23  Information supplied in 2005 by Pam Walpole in an interview with Richard Greenaway.	“Deaths”, Star, 30 September 1879, p 2

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<b>Skylark Island and Rat Island cont.</b>			The Sumner Borough Council applied for it to be gazetted in Parliament so that the scheme could be carried out. The purchase of the section was never registered at the Land Registry Office, so a grant could have been made by the Canterbury Association. The island was a place where skylarks nested and which people visited for outings in the summer. The island disappeared beneath the waves in the 1920s and the skylarks left. Yachtsmen still call the channel there 'Skylark'.			

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

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

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<b>Stewart Fountain</b>	Named after Sir Robertson Huntly Stewart (1913-2007).	At the intersection of Colombo, High and Hereford Streets.	Stewart was a manufacturer of plastic goods. In 1967 he told the Christchurch Civic Trust chairman, J. H. Oakley, that he would finance the erection of a stainless steel fountain. The architect was Peter Beaven (1925-) and the sculptor was Laurence Karasek (1936-). The fountain was declared open 25 September 1971.		"Stewart Fountain opened", The Press, 26 February, 1971, p 1  "The fountain of many regrets", The Press, 10 January 2007, p D2	"Pioneer in plastics industry", The Press, 18 August 2007, p. D21
<b>Strange's corner, formerly Black's Corner</b>		Corner of High Street and Lichfield Street.	Black's corner is first mentioned in the Star in 1874.		" <a href="#">City Council</a> ", Star, 24 March 1874, p 2	
<b>Strathmore Girls Home</b>		Ferry Road	Closed on 1 April 1980.		"Closure date set for girls' home", <a href="#">Pegasus Post</a> , 6 February 1980, p 10	

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Sumner Post Office</b>			The new Post Office was opened in 1901 by Mayor Rollitt on a site which had been set aside for a Post Office on Felix Wakefield's original map of the township. A replacement building was opened in 1938.		<p><a href="#">“The new Sumner Post Office”</a>, Star, 19 March 1901, p 4</p> <p><a href="#">Post and telegraph offices in Canterbury: historical notes</a></p>	
<b>Swale’s Corner</b>	Named after William Swale (1816-1875).	On the corner of Patten Street (formerly Swale’s Road) and Woodham Road.	Swale, a gardener, specialised in growing fruit and also had a nursery garden. His wife, Elizabeth Swale (1814?-1903), had a fruit shop in Victoria Street and later Mile Road (later Woodham Road). The family lived where Swale’s Road (later Patten Street) was formed.	Patten Street	<p><a href="#">Studies on pioneer Canterbury nurserymen</a>, pp 14 &amp; 151</p>	<p><a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: S903</p> <p>“Dallington: some historic residences”, The Press, 4 January 1913, p 5</p> <p>"Old resident recalls day of horse-drawn steam fire engines", <a href="#">Christchurch Star-Sun</a>, 30 April 1956, p 11</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Tamai Settlement</b>		At the Linwood Avenue end of Smith's Road (later Smith Street).	A settlement of 31 acres designed for workmen in Woolston. Subdivided into 40 blocks in June 1899 which sold quickly. Street directories list Mackworth Street as being in the Tamai Settlement in 1909.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement and Wharenui Settlement. Also Burnside and Braco Place.	<p><a href="#">Socialism without doctrine</a>, p 155</p> <p>The Tamai Hamlet, Canterbury : particulars, terms and conditions of disposal and occupation of 37 acres 1 rood 36 perches divided into sections for workmen's homes, open on Monday, 26th June, 1899 / with map, from survey made by G.H. McClure. Held at University of Canterbury.</p> <p><a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a>, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	

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<b>Tankerville</b>	Named after the earldom of Tankerville.		<p>Rural Section 147, 150 acres on the Lower Lincoln Road, was purchased by Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow (1778-1863). Her only child, Millicent Sparrow (1798-1848), married George Montagu, 6th Duke of Manchester. Their daughter, Lady Olivia Montagu, married Charles Augustus Bennet, 6th Earl of Tankerville. In 1869 they, plus Lord Robert Montagu (1825-1902), Lady Olivia's brother, owned the land.</p> <p>Cont. below:</p>	Mandeville Street, Mathers Road and Tankerville Road.	<p><a href="#">Province of Canterbury, New Zealand: list of sections purchased to April 30, 1863</a>, p 4</p> <p>“<a href="#">Rural Sections chosen</a>”, Lyttelton Times, 3 May 1851, p 3</p> <p>Lands &amp; Deeds, Book 45D, p 398, held at Land Information, New Zealand.</p> <p>“<a href="#">Agricultural and Pastoral Association</a>”, Star, 8 September 1868, p 2</p>	<p><a href="#">The Canterbury Association: a study of its members' connections</a>, p 74</p>

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Former name	Origin of name	Where	Additional information	See	Source	Further information
<b>Tankerville cont.</b>			In 1882 the farm, known as <i>Tankerville</i> or <i>Sparrow Farm</i> was subdivided into 44 lots and auctioned. The owner by this time was Arthur Albert Fantham (1842-1904). In 1883 the Mather family were living at <i>Tankerville</i> . By 1904 Tankerville is an area.		“ <a href="#">Christchurch markets</a> ”, Timaru Herald, 10 June 1882, p 2  “ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 10 February 1883, p 2  “ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 27 January 1904, p 1	“Obituary”, The Press, 23 January 1904, p 5e  “ <a href="#">Obituary</a> ”, Taranaki Herald, 18 January 1904, p 3
<b>Tarata experimental gardens</b>			Leonard Cockayne (1855-1934), a teacher, horticulturist and botanist, established an experimental garden of 4½ acres, <i>Tarata</i> , in the sand-dunes in Bexley.	Cockayne Reserve		View the biography of <a href="#">Leonard Cockayne</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>

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

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<b>Tepid Baths</b>			<p>The forerunner of the Centennial Baths and Centennial Leisure Centre.</p> <p>James Troup had the Crown Iron Works. The works were demolished or taken elsewhere and the city council built the Tepid Baths on the site. Designed by Henry St Aubyn Murray (1886-1943). The baths were fuelled by the destructor which burnt the city's waste. In a photo of R. B. Owen, the Destructor's tall smokestack figures in the background.</p>		<p>Information supplied in 2010 by Beverley Robb in an interview with Richard Greenaway.</p> <p><a href="#">Down the years in Christchurch: a century of progress</a></p> <p><a href="#">Christchurch and its amenities</a></p> <p><a href="#">Richard Bedward Owen in W.H. Downer's motorboat Imp</a></p>	
<b>Te Wai Pounamu College</b>		Ferry Road			"Maori College celebrates 77 years", The Press, 16 March 1986, p 8	

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<b>Town Reserves</b>		Within the 'belts' – Moorhouse Avenue, Fitzgerald Avenue and Bealey Avenue and later Deans Avenue.	The areas immediately outside the old city boundaries were called Town Reserves, and the streets through them, apart from the continuations of the main streets, were named at the options of property-owners at subdivision – a custom which holds to the present day. The Canterbury Association set them aside as public land but they were sold off by the Canterbury Provincial Council.		"Street names", The Press, 2 September 1930, p 12	

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<b>United Service Hotel and Morten's Block/Building</b>	Formerly Morten's Block and later Morten's Building. Named after Richard May Morten (1823-1909). Re-named the United Service Hotel.	Cathedral Square	Morten purchased Town Section 733 in June 1865 and built the Golden Age Hotel, later the Hereford Hotel, on the site in 1885. It became the United Service Hotel in 1906. The building was demolished in 1990.		<p><a href="#">Round the square: a history of Christchurch's Cathedral Square</a>, pp 53-58, 64</p> <p>"<a href="#">Morten's Block</a>", Star, 12 February 1885, p 3</p> <p>"Bottleneck, part of Square, 'unsightly' spots in 1870s", The Press, 13 January 1990, p 23</p>	<p><a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: M652</p> <p>"<a href="#">Funeral Notices</a>", Star, 21 August 1909, p 3</p> <p>"<a href="#">Personal</a>", Taranaki Herald, 27 August 1909, p 2</p> <p>"Obituary", The Press, 21 August 1909, p 10g</p>
<b>Vennell's and Bickerton's</b>	Formerly named Vennell's. Named after George Vennell (1819?-murdered 1879). Re-named Bickerton's. Named after Professor Alexander William Bickerton (1842-1929).	Part of the old course of the Avon where the property of Bickerton reached down to the river. Today Bickerton Street comes down to the river in this area.			<p>"<a href="#">Avonside churchyard</a>", The Star, 16 December 1893, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">Christchurch Ship Canal Scheme</a>", The Star, 29 September 1894, p 6</p> <p>"<a href="#">New Brighton memories</a>", The Star, 5 February 1895, p 2</p>	<p><a href="#">George Vennell</a></p> <p>View the biography of <a href="#">Alexander William Bickerton</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a>.</p>

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<b>Waimairi District Council and Waimairi County Council.</b>	Waimairi means: <i>a listless stream, honey water, water by which maire trees grow, or peaceful water running by a tree.</i> Waimaero is the correct Maori version.		Meetings of ratepayers were held in 1909 to consider the proposal to form the road districts of Riccarton, Spreydon and Avon into a new county, Waimairi County. According to his obituary, the name was suggested by Wilfred John Walter (1878-1946), a Marshland farmer. At the time of the merger he was chairman of the Avon Road Road. The first meeting was held 17 May 1910. Samuel Albert Staples (1855?-1927) was elected the first chairman. The offices were once on the Main North Road/Sissons Road corner. The foundation stone was laid on 26 January 1911 upon constitution of Waimairi County which was formed from part of Selwyn County, the whole of the Avon Road Board and part of the Riccarton Road Board. Moved to a new administrative block on the corner of Jeffreys and Clyde Road in 1959. Merged with Christchurch City Council in 1989.		<p>“<a href="#">Proposed new county</a>”, Star, 3 March 1909, p 1</p> <p>“<a href="#">Riccarton’s future</a>”, Star, 29 January 1909, p 4</p> <p>“Waimairi County Council”, The Press, 18 May 1910, p 2</p> <p>“Obituary, Mr W. J. Walter”, The Press, 29 October 1946, p 8</p> <p>"Waimairi County offices for sale", <a href="#">The Papanui Herald</a>, 6 March 1959, p 3</p>	<p><a href="#">Waimairi life</a></p> <p>“<a href="#">Personal Matters</a>”, Evening Post, 31 May 1927, p 11</p>

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

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

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<b>Walker Settlement</b>	Named after William Campbell Walker (1837-1904).	Mandeville Street	Walker was a speaker of the Legislative Council and Governor of Canterbury College and a former owner of this land. Comprised of seven houses, it was probably among the first of the State Housing schemes. Applications for the dwellings were received at the District Lands Office until 31 August 1909.		“ <a href="#">Workers’ Dwellings</a> ”, Star, 13 August 1909, p 1  <a href="#">Beyond the city: the land and its people, Riccarton, Waimairi, Paparua</a> , pp 180-181	
<b>Ward’s Brewery</b>	Named after Hamilton James Ward (d. 1865).	Corner of Kilmore Street, Chester Street and Fitzgerald Avenue.	This brewery was opened in 1854 by Archer C. Croft and later H. J. Ward joined him. For a time it was called Croft and Ward. Mentioned in the Star in 1886. Closed in 1955.		“ <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ”, Star, 11 December 1886, p 2  “Ward showed the way”, The Star, 3 January 1987, p 19	<a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a> . Vol. 3, p 292

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<b>Wards Lane</b>	Named after Wilfred Irving Ward (1885-1963).	Off Major Hornbrook Road.	Ward, a dentist, is a resident of the street in 1957, the year it first appears in street directories. Disappears from street directories in 1964.			"Obituary", The Press, 14 December 1963, p 12

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<b>Wascoe's</b>	Named after George Farrer Wascoe (1827?-1886).	Birdlings Flat	Wascoe had an accommodation house there. It was the precise site where the 'eat-relation feud' started out in the late 1820s when a woman put on the dogskin cloak of the hereditary spiritual leader of Ngai Tahu, Tama-i-hara-nui (?-1830 or 1831?). The Ngai Tahu began killing each other and the tribe was so weakened that Te Rauparaha was able to come in and make the depredations he did at the beginning of the 1830s. Tama-i-hara-nui was kidnapped when Captain Stewart came in at Akaroa harbour with Te Rauparaha and others secreted below deck. He was tortured and killed at Kapiti by the widows of his Ngati Toa victims who had died at Kaiapoi.		Information supplied in 2006 by Richard Greenaway.  “ <a href="#">Death</a> ”, Star, 19 July 1886, p 2	View the biography of <a href="#">Tama-i-hara-nui</a> in the <a href="#">Dictionary of New Zealand Biography</a> .

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<b>Washbourne's Drain</b>	Named after Henry John Washbourn (1816-1898).	South Hagley Park	The diversion was completed in 1934 and undertaken to allow the widening of the portion of Riccarton Avenue in the vicinity.	Brockworth Place, Burdale Street and Mayfair Street.	"Washbourne's Drain", The Press, 25 May 1934, p. 19	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : W185  "Obituary", Star, 5 September 1898, p 1  <a href="#">Militiamen for the year ended 31 March 1861</a>
<b>Webbs Wharf</b>		Heathcote River	One of the privately owned wharves on the Heathcote River and the wharf nearest the city.		<a href="#">Reminiscences of J. J. Thomson Esq. 1926</a>	

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<b>Weeks Lane</b>	Named after Horace John Weeks (d. 1927) and his printing works which were in a building on the High Street side of the lane at the Manchester Street end.	Ran from Cashel Street to Manchester Street.	In 1890 Weeks was a printer of 174 High Street. He died in Australia. The lane was created to service the various departments of buildings on the Brown estate. Charles Hunter Brown (d. 1898) was a 'pre-Adamite', meaning he was here before December 1850. He owned runs at Double Corner and Longbeach and also the Springs estate with Charles Percy Cox and James Edward FitzGerald. After the sale of these properties, he invested his share of the proceeds in Christchurch property, including the site of Weeks Lane. Weeks Lane never appears in street directories.		"Lane with no name", The Press, 11 January 1958, p 7  "An unnamed lane", The Press, 1 February 1958, p 3  "Name of city lane", The Press, 8 February 1958, p 10	<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : B804 & W305  <a href="#">The Cyclopedia of New Zealand</a> , Vol 3, pp 339-341

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<b>Wentworth House</b>		86 Hereford Street	Built about 1903. May have started life as stables for soldiers based at the King Edward Barracks. Later a skating rink and then a dance hall. Then used for car-parking and storage. Owned by the Gough family since 1953. Destroyed by fire in 2003.		<p>“Customers flee fire”, The Press, 20 October 2003, p A1</p> <p>“Hot night out on The Strip”, The Press, 20 October 2003, p A3</p>	
<b>Wharenui Settlement</b>		Riccarton	A government village settlement, opened up from grazing land. In 1896 it was decided by the Land Board that the Wharenui Estate, Middleton, acquired from the Assets Realisation Board, should be opened for workmen's home allotments, each section not to exceed three acres.	Braco Settlement, Buddo Settlement, Camelot Settlement, Otarakaro Settlement, Pawaho Settlement, Roimata Settlement and Tamai Settlement.	<p><a href="#">Riccarton, the founding borough: a short history, Canterbury's founding settlement</a>, pp 31-32 &amp; 45</p> <p>“<a href="#">Land Board</a>”, Star, 28 October 1896, p 3</p> <p>“<a href="#">Land settlement</a>”, Star, 11 March 1897, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">A history of Canterbury</a>, Vol III, pp 216-217</p>	

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<b>Wharves</b>			Other wharves to which cargo vessels came were Millton's: William Newton Millton, (1814-1889) and James Millton (1825-1866), Langdown's: William Langdown (1825-1903) and Aikman's: Colin Campbell Aikman (1820-1906) and John Campbell Aikman (1828-1875).		" <a href="#">Early provincial days: roadways and waterways</a> ", Star, 13 February 1901, p 4	
<b>White Hart Hotel</b>		The Canterbury branch of Westpac Trust is where the hotel and later the White Hart Arcade were situated.	Built by Michael Brennan (or Brannan) Hart (1814?-1878). Hart owned the whole frontage of the western side of High Street.		" <a href="#">Death</a> ", Star, 9 August 1878, p 2  " <a href="#">The late Michael Brannan Hart</a> ", Star, 10 August 1878, p 3	"In the days of the bullock-puncher", The Star, 3 May 1919, p 8  Extra information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.

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<b>Whitelaw Lane</b>	Named after John Whitelaw (1837-1904).	A blind street off Brougham Street east.	Whitelaw was a builder and a founder of Sydenham School. He was living on Lord Brougham Street in 1890. Appears in street directories 1892-1917. George Whitelaw (1863?-1938), a schoolmaster, is a resident in 1892.			<a href="#">G. R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : W426
<b>White's Block</b>		Upper Riccarton	One of three blocks of land off Hansons Lane developed for state housing in the 1950s.		"State housing work", The Press, 13 June 1952, p 3	

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

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<b>Willowbank or Willow Bank</b>	May have been named by John Pain Restell (1825-1885).	Off Brougham Street, to the west of Colombo Street.	The Star in 1878 mentions Willow Bank (Mr Restell's Paddock). The same year it refers to Restell's land at Spreydon "formerly sold as Willow Bank". In 1879 Scott's Road and Willowbank are being formed. A "Willowbank Store, Spreydon" is mentioned in the Star in 1883. Mentioned in the Star in 1909 when hen canaries are advertised <i>for sale</i> in Burns Street, Willowbank.	Restells Road	<p><a href="#">"Sydenham Borough Council"</a>, Star, 30 October 1878, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">"Sydenham Borough Council"</a>, Star, 19 February 1878, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">"Borough Council"</a>, Star, 24 June 1879, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">"Fire"</a>, Star, 23 October 1883, p 3</p> <p><a href="#">"Advertisements"</a>, Star, 28 August 1909, p 7</p>	<p><a href="#">Sydenham : the model borough of old Christchurch : an informal history</a>, p 22</p>

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<b>Winton Street Hall</b>	Named because it was in Winton Street.	On the corner of Winton Street and Forfar Street.	The wooden hall was established as a young men's recreation hall. It was there when Daisy Greenaway, née Williamson, (1921-) was a child. Her father, William John Williamson (1877-1950) and her maternal uncle, Leonard Gapes (1886-1960) were members. The men went there to play card games such as euchre. Williamson used to say that he was going to 'the Guild'. During World War II dances were held in an attempt to brighten up people's lives. Doris Hill, in 2009 in the Kate Sheppard Home, helped put these on. The hall was bulldozed in the 1980s-1990s and Daisy was one of those who did not protest; instead, she went around to pick up kindling wood.		Information supplied by Richard Greenaway in 2009.	

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<b>Wirihana Stop or loop</b>	Named after William Wilson (1852-1946), 'Wirihana' being the Maori name for Wilson.		<p>William Wilson, a teacher from Kineton, Warwickshire, emigrated with his family about 1886. His wife, Drusilla, née Death, had a private girls' school in Cranmer Square. A '... brilliant scholar and ... accomplished musician', she inspired many girls to go on to university. The couple's daughter, Grace, graduated MA with Honours but died aged 22 in 1907. The son, William junior, was an engineer with Vickers, in England. Drusilla, 73, died suddenly, in Christchurch, on 4 August 1929.</p> <p>Cont. below:</p>		<p><a href="#">Aranui School 50th jubilee, November 3, 4, 5, 1961 : souvenir booklet</a> pp 5-7</p> <p><a href="#">I well remember: thirty, forty, fifty, nay even sixty years ago, some recollections</a>, p 9</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 6 August 1929, p 2</p> <p>Email from David Gordon Wilson to Richard Greenaway, 13 April 2008.</p>	<p><a href="#">The early days of Canterbury: a miscellaneous collection of interesting facts dealing with the settlement's first years of colonisation, 1850-1880</a>, p 156</p> <p><a href="#">G R Macdonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a>: W626</p> <p>“Obituary”, The Press, 23 March 1907, p 10</p> <p>“Some early schools for boys”, The Press, 22 September 1956, p 13</p>

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<b>Wirihana Stop or loop cont.</b>			William senior was associated with the Normal School and then had a private boys' school on the New Brighton Tramway Company line (Pages Road) at the Rowan Street intersection. The 'Wirihana stop' or loop was in this area. Wilson's establishment was, according to O. B. Stanford, a 'second or third rate boarding school away among the sandhills'. William senior died at Kineton about 1946.			

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<b>Wright's</b>	Named after Fortunatus Evelyn Wright (1829-1912).	On what is now Dallington Terrace and a short walk above the Dallington bridge.	Wright was the first Postmaster in Canterbury and, with C. W. Turner, started the first savings bank in Canterbury. His house was <i>Wotton</i> at Riversleigh. It was a recognised stopping-off place for rowers on the Avon River.	Riversleigh	Information supplied in 2009 by Richard Greenaway.  " <a href="#">New Brighton memories</a> ", Star, 5 February 1895, p 2	"Obituary", The Press, 31 May 1912, p 9  <a href="#">G R MacDonald dictionary of Canterbury biographies</a> : W783  <a href="#">Wotton</a>
<b>Wroxton</b>	Probably named after Wroxton, a village in Oxfordshire.	Fendalton. An early suburb through which Wroxton Terrace now runs.	<i>Wroxton</i> may have been a large house as land for sale in the Wroxton subdivision is advertised in the Star in 1906. Edward Sheppard, father of Mrs E. Cookson died in 1907 at <i>Wroxton</i> , Fendalton. The Cooksons lived at Wairarapa Terrace Road (later Wairarapa Terrace). In another advertisement in 1907 land is advertised <i>for sale</i> in Wroxton township.	Wroxton Terrace	" <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 3 March 1906, p 6  " <a href="#">Death</a> ", Star, 19 January 1907, p 5  " <a href="#">Advertisements</a> ", Star, 13 July 1907, p 8	

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<b>Wyllies Lane</b>	Named after Richard Wyllie (1855?-1923).	Off Leinster Road.	Appears in street directories 1908-1917. Wyllie, an engine driver, is a resident in 1908.			