



# Suggestion 207

Michael Burke

23 pages

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**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Friday, 1 December 2017 2:45 PM  
**To:** FedRedistribution - SA  
**Subject:** Submission for Naming of Electoral Divisions in South Australia - 2017  
**Attachments:** AEC Submission - Division Naming.docx

1st Dec 2017

Dear Secretariat,  
South Australian Federal Redistribution,  
Australian Electoral Commission

## **Submission for the naming of Electoral Divisions in South Australia 2017**

Given the current public debate regarding dual citizens not being eligible to sit in either Houses of Parliament or a number of Senators and House of representatives resigning in the last few months due to holding dual citizenship

I would like to propose that the Australia Electoral Commission use this as an opportunity, whilst currently conducting redistribution to reduce the number of Divisions in South Australia from 11 to 10, to review the naming of all divisions in South Australia.

With regard to AEC Guidelines for naming of Divisions

- (1) **Naming after persons** - In the main, divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country.
- (2) **Other criteria** - Names of divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.

**I would propose that given that Edward Gibbon Wakefield who never lived in Australia, spent 3 years in Prison for a crime in England, and was a member of a Parliament of another country (NZ) that strong consideration should be given to renaming the Division of Wakefield either on its current boundaries or any new boundaries.**

Three (3) original Divisions in 1903 have been named after British Colonial Governors of South Australia and/or British individual who have served in the New Zealand Parliament and have never been elected to either the South Australia or Australia Parliament. These Divisions are: Hindmarsh, Grey and Wakefield.

Two (2) other Divisions have been named after British Military and English Explorers pre Federation – Sturt and Barker and could also be considered to renamed and/or abolished. (Note there are also Local Government areas in South Australia named after Sturt and Barker)

One (1) Division – Port Adelaide is a “geographical” name, is not an original division name and a duplicate name of a State Seat of South Australia and Local Government Council and could be considered to be renamed.

I would like to see some of those Divisions name above renamed after the original elected House of Representatives for South Australia.

There were a total of seven (7) original members elected from South Australia. A number of those Member of Parliament died in office.

Only Three (3) Divisions have been named to date after an original member elected from South Australia - Kingston (1949), Solomon (in NT 2000) and Bonython (1955 which was abolished in 2004).

Of the Three (3) Division names proposed by William Boothby that weren't renamed by Parliament in 1903 only two remain – Adelaide and Barker. The other Angas has twice been abolished.

One of the original Division names – East Torrens was renamed Boothby after his death in July 1903.

Please see attached a Word Document for my Full Submission.

Thank You,  
Michael Burke,

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Below Four (4) current Divisions are named after British Colonial Governors of South Australia, New Zealand Members of Parliament or British Explorers and were not the original names proposed in 1903 by the Returning officer William Boothby.

<b>Electoral division (Created)</b>	<b>Born or Died in SA</b>	<b>Member of SA or Aust Parliament</b>	<b>Member of Foreign Parliament</b>	<b>Governor of non Aust State</b>	Remarks
Wakefield (1903)	No	No	Yes	No	<b>Edward Gibbon Wakefield</b> was a <b>member of New Zealand's 1st Parliament 1853-55</b> . Born London, England 1796 died in Wellington, New Zealand on 16 May 1862 Spent 3 years in Prison in England.
Hindmarsh (1903)	No	No	No	Yes	<b>Sir John Hindmarsh. Born 1785 and Died 1860 in UK</b> British Naval Officer and First English Colonial State Governor of SA from 28 December 1836 to 16 July 1838 (recalled to London after just 18 months) <b>Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland (small German archipelago in the North Sea) from 1840 to 1856 (16 years).</b>
Grey (1903)	No	No	Yes	Yes	<b>Sir George Grey, KCB</b> was a British soldier, explorer, 3rd Colonial Governor of South Australia (1841-45), Born Portugal 1812, Died London 1898 <b>Twice Governor of New Zealand, Governor of Cape Colony (Sth Africa), and the 11th Premier of New Zealand (1877-79)</b>

Sturt (1948)	No	No	No	No	<p><b>Capt. Charles Sturt</b> was a British Soldier, Colonial Administrator and Explorer - NSW, Victoria and South Aust. - including River Murray  <b>Born in Bengal, India 1795 - Died UK 1869</b>  Colonial Secretary of South Australia (1849 - 1851)  In 1855 Sturt applied unsuccessfully for the positions of Governor of Victoria and in 1858 for Governor of Queensland.</p>
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## Summary of the seven successful Candidates from South Australia at First Election 1901 and Electoral Divisions Created in 1903

### Australia Federal Election March 1901 – Division of South Australia (and NT)

	Party	Candidate	Votes	Comments re Electoral Division Created
1	Protectionist	Charles Kingston	41477 (65.9%)	Division of Kingston created 1949 Note: Hallett Cove is the only suburb within the seat's current borders that was part of the seat in 1949
2	Protectionist	Sir Langdon Bonython	39434 (62.7%)	Division of Bonython created 1955 – abolished 2004 (Largely merged into Division of Wakefield)
3	Free Trade	Patrick (Paddy) Glynn	37450 (59.5%)	Nil
4	Free Trade	Frederick Holder	37424 (59.5%)	Nil
5	Labour	Lee Batchelor	31614 (50.3%)	Nil
6	Free Trade	Vaiben Louis Solomon	27030 (43.0%)	Division of Solomon in NT created in 2000. Member of Aust Parliament 1901-1903 - Division of SA Member of SA Parliament for Electoral District of NT 1890-1901 and 1905-1908 SA Premier for 8 days in 1899. Died in 1908 - Deputy Leader of the Opposition in SA
7	Free Trade	Alexander Poynton	25864 (41.1%)	Nil

Note: In 1901 South Australia elected seven members, with each elector casting seven votes. There were no individual divisions until the 1903 Election.

Northern Territory was part of South Australia until 1911.

## 1903 - South Australia (and NT) Original Electorates and Members

MAP#	Original Proposed Name #	Division Name	Elected Member	Member of Australia Parliament	Additional Comments
1	Adelaide	Adelaide	Rt Hon Charles KINGSTON	1901- 1908 (Died Age 57)	Premier SA 1893-99 (early radical Liberal with support of Labor). Member of first Federal Cabinet Jan 1901 (before the Election) Achieved highest vote in SA in 1901 Election (65%)
2	Port Adelaide	Hindmarsh	James HUTCHISON	1903-1909 (Died Age 50)	Prior was also a Member of SA Parliament - East Adelaide 1898-1902 (Labor Party)
3	East Torrens	Boothby	Lee BATCHELOR	1901 - 1911 (Died Age 46)	First Minister to die in Office - First Minister for NT from Jan 1911 Also Minister for Home Affairs 1904, External Affairs 1908-1909, 1910-11 First Labor Member elected from SA. Member for West Adelaide in SA Parliament 1893-1901 Elected Labour Leader in SA in 1897 (Supported Charles Kingston to become Premier) Switch Seats from Hindmarsh to Boothby and defeated Solomon at 1903 Election
4	Angas	Angas	Patrick GLYNN	1901 - 1919 (Lost Seat)	"Deputy Leader" Free Trade Party at First Election. Served as Attorney-General 1909-1910, Min. Ext Affairs 1913-1914, Home & Territories 1917-1920. Member SA Parliament - Light 1887-1890, North Adelaide 1897-1901 SA Attorney-General 1899
5	Barker	Barker	Sir Langdon BONYTHON	1901 - 1906 (Retired)	Elected unopposed in 1903 and retired in 1906. Died in 1939 (Age 91) Editor and Proprietor of The Advertiser and philanthropist.
6	Chamberlain	Wakefield	Hon Sir Frederick HOLDER	1901 - 1909 (Died Age 59)	First Speaker of House of Reps 1901-1909 - Died in Office. Premier SA 1892, 1899-1901. Nominated as Independent at 1903 & 1906 Elections

7	Flinders	Grey	Alexander POYNTON	1901 - 1922 (Lost Seat)	Held Ministries – Treasurer (1916-17), Minister for Home and Territories (1920-21) and Postmaster-General 1921-23. Lobbied 18 years for establishment of Railway from Pt Augusta to Western Australia. Member SA Parliament 1893-1901 for Seat of Flinders
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# Original Divisional Names were proposed by William Boothby in 1903.

They were moved in Parliament but a motion to amend the names of East Torrens to Boothby, Port Adelaide to Hindmarsh, and Chamberlain to Wakefield and Flinders to Grey was passed by the House.

Advertiser 1903

#### A QUESTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

It is generally admitted that Mr. William Boothby, the veteran returning officer of the State, has carried out the task of dividing South Australia into districts for the

purpose of the return of members to the Federal House of Representatives with great care and skill.

No one was better qualified than he for that work. He had certain defined principles to act upon, and it was necessary that, within certain pre-scribed limits, he should have regard to a population basis in fixing his boundaries.

One adult one vote is the principle of the Commonwealth suffrage, and it is further prescribed that every elector shall have as far as possible the same influence, so that

all seven constituencies are made as nearly as possible of equal strength.

In giving effect to these requirements Mr. Boothby has done all that could be expected of him, and he has in all cases preserved a proper community of interests within each division.

But in his nomenclature he has not been so successful. In several instances the title of State and Federal electorates are identical, a fact which threatens to give rise



to considerable confusion in the future. The names chosen should be distinctive, so that they will suggest the locality for which the representative sits, but the risk of mixing up the local with the Commonwealth designation ought to be avoided.

What better title for the central metropolitan division could be chosen, for instance, than Light, seeing that Adelaide has already been appropriated?

To the wisdom and foresight of the first Surveyor-General, Colonel Light, the city owes much of its beauty and its attractiveness, while it must be remembered that he had to fight hard

to secure the ratification of the present site, which is certainly the best that could have been selected.

Then, too, as Mr. Kingston is likely to be the first member for the division, there is an added appropriateness in the fact that Sir George Kingston was Colonel Light's chief lieutenant at

the time South Australia was founded and its capital laid out.

Port Adelaide is already written on an electoral map, but the Federal district covering the same ground might well be styled Hindmarsh, in honor of the earliest Governor of the province,

more particularly as the populous suburb called after him forms a large part of its area.

Then East Torrens, which may be confused with the existing district of Torrens, could with equal justice be christened Sturt,

in compliment to the great explorer and pioneer administrator, who has already given his name to a large portion of that division.

Similarly, Flinders might with advantage change its Federal name either to Franklin, put of respect for the cousin and companion of the great navigator, or to Elder, in perpetuation of the memory of the State's most

magnificent private benefactor. Sir John Franklin's name is even now associated with that part of South Australia, by the facts that he erected a monument to his friend and leader at Port Lincoln and that Franklin

Harbor was called after him by Flinders himself on the occasion when, in the Investigator, the two gallant seamen charted the coast of the western district.

With Chamberlain, Angas, and Barker no fault can be found, for in respect to them Mr. Boothby has adopted the principle which, it is now suggested, should be perpetuated elsewhere.

Mr. Chamberlain's claim to recognition needs no emphasis;

the name of Mr. George Fife Angas has ever since the foundation of the State been honorably and inseparably connected with the Federal district which now bears that title, while before South Australia was settled .

Captain Barker had crossed the Mount Lofty Ranges, traversed the south, and lost his life in the endeavour accurately to define the course of the Murray, towards its mouth at Encounter Bay.

This subject is worthy of consideration by the Home Secretary, and it is to be hoped that while he accepts Mr. Boothby's boundaries, he will, in asking the Federal Parliament to give them force of law, seek to secure their designation by independent and appropriate names.

Advertiser - Fri 14 Aug 1903

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MELBOURNE, Thursday.— The House of Representatives met at 2.30.

Sir William Lyne, Minister of Trade and Customs, moved that the House approve of the proposed distribution of the State of South Australia into seven divisions,

to be named Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Angas, Barker, Chamberlain, East Torrens, and Flinders.

Mr Bachelor (S.A.) moved that the House disapprove of the proposed electorates on the ground that they, did not give a correct representation of the political views of the electors.

There, was also a concentration of democratic, votes into one constituency.

After discussion, the amendment was negatived on the voices.

It was agreed to alter the names of the electorates of Port Adelaide to Hindmarsh, Chamberlain to Wakefield, East Torrens to Boothby, and Flinders to Grey.

**I would like to propose a number of name changes for discussion.**

**Suggested naming of Divisions in South Australia after Original Members of 1901  
Elected from South Australia**

**Proposal #1 (Names – based on current boundaries)**

Division	Created	Suggestion	Proposed Name	Namesake	Office Held	Comments
<b>Adelaide</b>	1903	Retain name	ADELAIDE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barker *	1903	Retain name	BARKER	Capt. Collet BARKER	British military officer and explorer (NT, WA and SA)	Arrived at Cape Jervis, Discovered Onkaparinga River, Climbed Mt Lofty, sighted Pt Adel and inlets, Killed 1831 - River Murray Mouth
<b>Boothby</b>	1903	Retain name	BOOTHBY	William BOOTHBY	Electoral Commissioner for South Australia	In charge of every parliamentary election from 1856 to 1903. State Returning Officer for the first Australian House of Representatives election in 1901. Died in 1903
Grey	1903	Rename	<b>POYNTON</b>	Alexander POYNTON	Member of Parliament 1901-1922	First member for Grey. Free Trade Party
Hindmarsh	1903	Rename	<b>HOLDER</b>	Sir Frederick HOLDER	Member of Parliament 1901-1909	1st Speaker 1901-09 (Died in Office), Independent 1903,1906
<b>Kingston</b>	1948	Retain name	KINGSTON	Rt Hon Charles KINGSTON	Member of Parliament 1901-1908	First member for Adelaide (Died in Office)
<b>Makin</b>	1984	Retain name	MAKIN	Norman MAKIN	Member of Parliament 1919-1946, 1954-1963	Labor MP and diplomat
Mayo	1984	Rename	<b>BONYTHON</b>	Sir Langdon BONYTHON	Member of Parliament 1901-1906	Suggest to “Merge” Divisions of Mayo and Sturt

Sturt	1948	Abolish				Former Bonython Division 1955 to 2003 was originally created from Sturt. Division of Sturt boundaries have changed from original (See Maps below)
Port Adelaide **	1948	Rename	<b>BATCHELOR</b>	Lee BATCHELOR	Member of Parliament 1901-1911	First Labor MP for SA, 1st Minister to have died in Office
Wakefield	1903	Rename	<b>GLYNN</b>	Patrick GLYNN	Member of Parliament 1901-1919	First member for Angas (Abolished). Free Trade Party

## Proposal #2 (Names – based on current boundaries)

Division	Created	Suggestion	Proposed Name	Namesake	Office Held	Comments
<b>Adelaide</b>	1903	Retain name	ADELAIDE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barker *	1903	Retain name	BARKER	Capt Collet BARKER	British military officer and explorer (NT, WA and SA)	Arrived at Cape Jervis, Discovered Onkaparinga River, Climbed Mt Lofty, sighted Pt Adel and inlets, Killed 1831 - River Murray Mouth Original Division name
<b>Boothby</b>	1903	Retain name	BOOTHBY	William BOOTHBY	Electoral Commissioner for South Australia	In charge of every parliamentary election from 1856 to 1903. State Returning Officer for the first Australian House of Representatives election in 1901. Died in 1903
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<b>Makin</b>	1984	Rename	GLYNN	Patrick GLYNN	Member of Parliament 1901-1919	First member for Angas (Abolished). Free Trade Party

Mayo	1984	Rename	<b>BONYTHON (or ANGAS) ****</b>	Sir Langdon BONYTHON	Member of Parliament 1901-1906	First member for Barker (1903-1906)
Sturt	1948	Abolish				Former Bonython Division 1955 to 2003 was originally created from Sturt. Division of Sturt boundaries have changed from original (See Maps below). Not an original Division name
Port Adelaide **	1948	Rename	<b>BATCHELOR</b>	Lee BATCHELOR	Member of Parliament 1901-1911	First Labor MP for SA, 1st Minister to have died in Office
Wakefield ***	1903	Rename	ANGAS **** (or BONYTHON)	George Fife ANGAS	Member for Barossa South Australia Legislative Council 1851-1866	Also Merchant, banker, landowner , philanthropist Consider as the “Father and Founder” of South Australia

\* Name originally proposed by William Boothby. Boundaries have changed that it no longer represents the area explored by Capt. Barker

\*\* Port Adelaide is a duplicate name of a seat in South Parliament (1857-1970 and 2002 until present) and Local Government (City of Port Adelaide and Enfield)

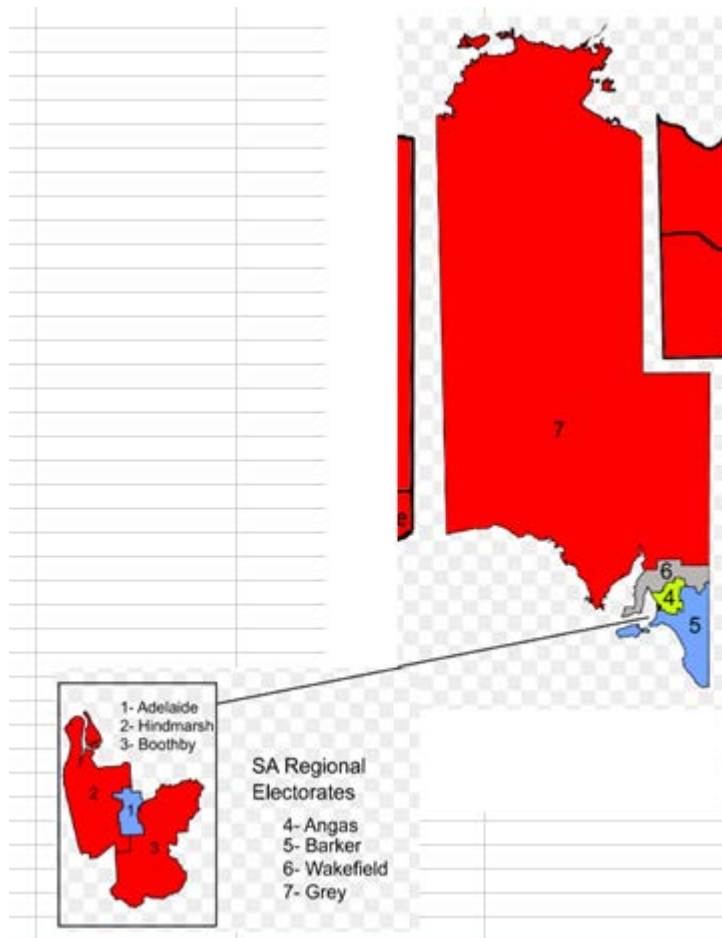
\*\*\* Boundary of Wakefield has changed since 1901. Original Wakefield boundaries are now within Division of Grey and current Wakefield boundaries would be within the Division of Angas (abolished 1934)

\*\*\*\* Depending on any new Boundaries – consideration be given to again use the names of former Divisions of Angas and Bonython

For Historical purposes and discussion I have attached a number of Maps showing past boundaries of Divisions

As can be seen from the below map #1 in 1903 there was originally 3 x Adelaide Metro seats – Adelaide, Hindmarsh, Boothby and 4 rural seats – Grey, Wakefield, Angas, Barker.

MAP #1 – SA DIVISIONS in 1903



Notes: Original rural Division of Angas created in 1903 was abolished in 1934. It appears this Division originally covered all of the now is what the Adelaide Northern and NE Metro area and was based in various rural areas to the east, south-east, north-east and north-west of Adelaide at different times including Angaston, Cadell, Eudunda, Gawler, Kapunda, Nuriootpa, Mallala, Murray Bridge, Tanunda and Walker Flat and from 1922 stretched further eastward as far as the South Australian border.

Division of Angas was recreated in 1949 and abolished in 1977 (based in eastern and north-eastern rural areas including Mount Barker, Murray Bridge and Renmark. Until 1955 the seat had originally continued north, half way to the northern border of South Australia.). There was also an Electoral Seat created in South Australia from 1938 but that was abolished in 1970 associated with the town of Angaston.

Original rural Division of Wakefield Boundaries in 1903 appears to be now largely covered by the Division of Grey.

Original rural Division of Barker has lost Kangaroo Island to Division of Mayo, and the Southern Metro area to Division of Kingston. But still covers all of the South East of the state.

A number of Metropolitan Adelaide Divisions have been created since 1903 – Kingston 1948 (Southern Metro), Port Adelaide 1948 (NW Metro), Sturt 1948 and Makin 1984 (NE Metro). But only Kingston was named after one of the seven first elected Members from South Australia. The Division of Hawker (western Suburbs) created in 1969 was abolished in 1993. (Charles Hawker was the Member for Wakefield from 1929 and died in a plane crash in 1938 whilst in Office)

Note – not advocating the abolishment of the Division of Sturt but the name. The boundaries of the Division have been altered from where it originally covered the area to the North, Northern Eastern and Eastern Suburbs of Adelaide.

Current Division of Mayo covers some of the original Division of Barker when Sir Langdon Bonython was the member in 1903.

See below Maps

A map of 1951 shows the Division of Sturt was a mix of rural and metropolitan to the north and east of Adelaide before the Division of Bonython was created.





A map of the Metro Divisions in 1967 shows the seat of Bonython as being a seat of Northern Metro Adelaide from Prospect to Gawler, whilst Sturt boundaries became Eastern Suburbs and Hills.



## **WAKEFIELD or ANGAS**

Whilst considering Division names –can the Commission consider the merits of these two original Division names based on the history of their namesakes?

One Division has been retained but the boundary has moved (Wakefield) the other twice abolished (Angas).

AEC Guideline states

**Naming after persons** - In the main, divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country.

**Other criteria** - Names of divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.

EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD - “CAD Edward-Wakefield-tried-to-steal-an-heiress-but-became-an-expert-of-a-country-he-never-saw”  
<https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/cad-edward-wakefield-tried-to-steal-an-heiress-but-became-an-expert-of-a-country-he-never-saw/news-story/98747da0b0e7f40b43543b7f3f69b8a6>

GEORGE FIFE ANGAS – “Founding Father” of South Australia  
<https://www.southaustralianhistory.com.au/angas.htm>

A brief summary of the two name sakes from various other sources:

**EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD** was a **member of New Zealand's 1st Parliament 1853-55.**

Born London, England 1796 died in Wellington, New Zealand on 16 May 1862

Following his elopement in 1816 at age 20 with a young 17 year old heiress he received a marriage settlement of 70,000 pounds (approx. A\$8million in today's dollars)

During Wakefield's first Marriage he had political ambitions and wanted more money. It was reported he tried to break his father-in-law's will and was suspected of perjury and forgery.

After his first wife died in 1820 after child birth Wakefield was convicted of abducting another and, in 1827, sentenced to three years in London's Newgate Prison.

The marriage was annulled by the English parliament.

"Shrigley" abduction of 15-year-old heiress Ellen Turner of Pott Shrigley was an 1826 British case of a forced marriage by Edward Gibbon Wakefield (when 30 years old).

Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his brother William, who had aided him, were convicted at trial and sentenced to three years in Newgate prison for the abduction.

The substance of the warrant, issued on May 17, 1826, was this:

"That one Edward Gibbon Wakefield on the seventh day of March now last past at Liverpool in the said County of Lancaster did feloniously take and carry away against her will Ellen Turner maid of the age of fifteen years or thereabouts Heir apparent of the said William Turner and afterwards on the eight day of the said month of March married the said Ellen Turner contrary to her will."

In 1829 he published Sketch Of A Proposal For Colonizing Australasia and later anonymously published A Letter From Sydney: The Principal Town Of Australasia, presenting himself as an expert on Australia even though he had never been. - <http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks13/1306631h.html>  
Wakefield's identity as the author of the new theory of colonization was well hidden for a year or two from the public and even from the Colonial Office. In 1831, Robert Gouger, who was then, and later, Wakefield's mouthpiece, revealed the secret to the Colonial Office in a letter. Gouger wrote to T. F. Elliot of the Colonial Office: "You are aware I have always declined giving the name of my friend the author of the plan of colonization to which I have been so much attached, and which I have endeavoured to work upon the attention of the Government rather assiduously. I am now at liberty to reveal his name and do it to you with great pleasure, as you may perhaps be glad to make use of his very extensive knowledge of colonization generally. It is Mr. Edward G. Wakefield, the author of a book just published on the Punishment of Death, and whose name you must remember to have heard of in connection with the abduction of Miss Turner some years since. I am very glad to be able to make this communication, as it does away with any unpleasant feeling of 'false position' I may have entertained relative to my own connection with this subject. The cause of retaining the author's name will now readily suggest itself to you." Gouger to Elliot, July 29th, 1831.

Wakefield helped draft the 1834 South Australia Act, but because he disapproved of the price set for land in SA, arguing it was too low, he distanced himself from the project, and never came to South Australia. Wakefield also wanted the Capital of South Australia to be called Wellington but King William preferred it to be named Adelaide after his wife.

Wakefield later emigrated to Canada in 1852 and then New Zealand where he was not popular, seen at times as having too much political influence.

**GEORGE FIFE ANGAS** was a **member of South Australia's Legislative Council 1851-1866 (15 years).**

Born 1 May 1789 Born Newcastle upon Tyne, England Died 15 May 1879 Died Angaston, South Australia (age 90)

Merchant, banker, landowner, philanthropist and Politician, was an English businessman and banker who, from England, played a significant part in the formation and establishment of the Colony of South Australia.

He established the South Australian Company and was its founding chairman of the board of directors.

In 1832 he joined the committee of the South Australian Land Company, expressing a keen interest in the establishment of a free colony where people could enjoy both civil and religious liberty.

Angas was discouraged by the company's failure to get government support, but continued his involvement with the South Australian Association which was formed in 1834.

When the South Australian Colonization Act was passed in 1834, the price of land was fixed at 20 shillings an acre.

During debates on the price of land Angas, who held the opposite view to Edward Gibbon Wakefield, wanted the price of land to be low. However, the Colonization Commission set a high price for land which brought sales of land, and hence establishment of the colony, to a standstill. Sales were slow, delaying the foundation of the colony, but Angas stepped in, offering to take up most of the remaining land at 12 shillings an acre. He bought over 13,000 acres, transferring them in 1836 to the newly-formed South Australian Company, of which he was Chairman.

In later life he migrated to the colony arriving at Port Adelaide in January 1851 with his wife and youngest son

He built a spacious house at Lindsay Park, near Angaston, and the same year entered the Legislative Council as the Member for Barossa, serving continuously for fifteen years (1851-1866).

George Fife Angas was also a leading figure in attempting to establish and secure proper treatment of the Aborigines of South Australia. He also paid for the migration of German Lutheran settlers who were initially settled on land belonging to him at Klemzig. Later more of these German migrants settled at Hahndorf.

He was a conservative in a progressive parliament and his views were often unpopular. He opposed the annexation of the Northern Territory by South Australia,

Though he had a reputation for benevolence, Angas was always a shrewd businessman.

He continued to contribute widely to many religious, educational and benevolent institutions, and towards the close of his life was reputed to be giving away £10,000 a year.

### With regard to AEC Guidelines for naming of Divisions

- (3) **Naming after persons** - In the main, divisions should be named after deceased Australians who have rendered outstanding service to their country.
- (4) **Other criteria** - Names of divisions should not be changed or transferred to new areas without very strong reasons.

**Given that Edward Gibbon Wakefield never lived in Australia, spent 3 years in Prison for a crime, and was a member of a Parliament of another country (NZ) that strong consideration should be given to renaming the Division of Wakefield either on its current boundaries or any new boundaries.**

Also please note that the Current Division of Wakefield has no connection with the area covered by the Local Government – Wakefield Regional Council

The Southern Boundary of Wakefield Regional Council is the northern boundary of the Division of Wakefield



