

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2006 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2006 - 215

made under the

Public Place Names Act 1989— section 3 (Minister to determine names)

I DETERMINE the names of the public places that are Territory land as specified in the attached schedule and as indicated on the attached plans.

Neil Savery
Delegate of the Minister

29 September 2006

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2006 (No 1)

Division of Franklin: *Writers, particularly women*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Amy Witting Street	Amy Witting pseudonym for Joan Austral Levick <i>née</i> Fraser (1918-2001)	<p>Author, poet and teacher</p> <p>Joan Austral Levick <i>née</i> Fraser (Amy Witting) was born in 1918 in Annandale, Sydney. She was educated at St Brendan's, Annandale and Fort Street Girls High. Joan studied at the University of Sydney graduating with a Bachelor of Arts. After gaining a Teachers' College scholarship, Joan completed a Diploma of Education.</p> <p>Her first appointment was at Riverside Domestic Science school in 1940 followed by a number of short transfers within the New South Wales education system, leading finally to Coonamble where she stayed for three-and-a-half years. At the end of the war Joan taught in Young, then Manly Boys High for a year. In 1948 she went to Kempsey, where she remained until 1953. It was there that she met Les Levick, a high school teacher who specialized in Industrial Arts. They were married in December 1948.</p> <p>After six years at Cheltenham Girls High (1957 to 1962) she was appointed Mistress of Modern Languages at North Sydney Girls High School - a position she held for seven years. After retirement, Joan taught English as a second language for twenty years.</p> <p>In April 1965 Joan's story 'Goodbye, Ady, Goodbye, Joe', was published in <i>The New Yorker</i>. Joan always wrote under a pseudonym, and her choice reflects a long-held promise to herself to 'never give up on consciousness', not be unwitting, but to always remain 'witting'.</p> <p><i>Collected Poems</i> was released in January 1998 to coincide with her 80th birthday; and her fourth novel, <i>Maria's War</i>, was published later that year. Since then, the sequel to <i>I for Isobel</i>, <i>Isobel on the way to the Corner Shop</i> appeared in June 1999. This was followed by a comprehensive collection of her short stories, <i>Faces and Voices</i> in 2000. <i>Isobel on the way to the Corner Shop</i> won the 2000 Age Book of the Year Award. A final novel, <i>After Cynthia</i>, was published in 2001.</p> <p>Joan was posthumously made a Member of the Order of Australia in 2002 for service to Australian literature as a novelist, poet and short story writer, and as a mentor to younger writers.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Ballantyne Crescent	Gina Ballantyne (1919-1973)	<p data-bbox="678 271 895 300">Writer and artist</p> <p data-bbox="678 327 1469 506">Gina Ballantyne was born in Adelaide, SA and grew up in Manly, NSW. She was educated at Balgowlah Grammar School. In the 1940s she lived at Bondi and Waverley, moving to the Blue Mountains with first husband in the early 1950s.</p> <p data-bbox="678 528 1461 786">She published several volumes of verse identifying with nationalistic Jindyworobak sentiments, and wrote 'Jindyworobak as I see it' for the <i>Jindyworobak Review</i> 1938-1948 (Melbourne: Jindyworobak, 1948). At the age of 26 she edited the 1945 <i>Jindyworobak Anthology</i> being the first woman editor of the series. Although not known for her art, she also did some beautiful sketches and watercolours.</p> <p data-bbox="678 801 1406 837">Gina won the C.J. Dennis Memorial Competition, 1942.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Bright Street	Annie Bright (1840–1913)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1007 304">Journalist and spiritualist</p> <p data-bbox="678 327 1458 580">Annie Bright was born in 1840 at Mount Hooton, Nottingham, England. Annie was educated at Anglican schools, becoming a good linguist with an especial interest in literature and music. Discontented with the life expected of her as a young lady, she spent much of her time helping factory girls, teaching them in the large Sunday School held in the local Unitarian chapel.</p> <p data-bbox="678 602 1445 896">She married Rev. James Pillars, a Unitarian minister, in 1864 and migrated to Sydney, Australia shortly afterwards. Annie began a small school with the help of her husband, teaching the daughters of their friends. Her husband died (presumed drowned) in 1875. She continued her school, building up the numbers as her pupils proved their achievement, while also looking after her young family of two sons (another had died in infancy) and two daughters.</p> <p data-bbox="678 918 1457 1171">Although she had considered herself a materialist, she was persuaded to try using the planchette as a possible means of contact with her late husband. This led to the receipt of messages through a medium and, eventually, to Annie's attendance at a lecture given by Charles Bright, a divorced former Melbourne journalist who was a convert to spiritualism. They were married in 1883.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1193 1469 1776">Charles and Annie remained active in Sydney's volatile freethought circles, and in 1884 she lectured in New Zealand on 'The emancipating Influence of Spiritualism'. She also wrote articles on various topics for local journals. From 1894 to 1896 she was editor of <i>Cosmos Magazine</i>. Both Annie and Charles were ordained Unitarian ministers in Sydney in 1902. After Bright's death in 1903, Annie was invited to become editor of the <i>Harbinger of Light</i>. She moved to Melbourne to take up this position in 1905, writing much of the journal herself, while maintaining her dependence on unseen spiritual helpers. Her autobiographical novel, <i>A Soul's Pilgrimage</i>, was published in Melbourne in 1907. She wrote <i>What Life in the Spiritualist World Really Is</i> in 1912 by 'transmission' from W. T. Stead, the crusading editor who went down with the <i>Titanic</i>.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Burchill Lane	Dora (Elizabeth) Burchill, (1904 - 2003)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1034 304">Nurse, author and historian</p> <p data-bbox="678 338 1469 483">Dora (Elizabeth) Burchill (née Chase) was born at Hawthorn, Victoria. Dora was educated at Camberwell State School and the Ladies Business College, Melbourne, as well as at Melbourne and Monash Universities.</p> <p data-bbox="678 517 1469 920">Before World War II Burchill worked at the Australian Inland Mission, Innamincka, Labrador, Grenfell Mission, and was a member of the British Ambulance Unit, caring for refugee children during the Spanish Civil War. She enlisted in the Australian Army Nursing Service on 21 December 1939 and was one of the first nurses from Victoria to go to the Middle East with the 2nd Australian Imperial Force in 1940. After the war she combined nursing with writing - particularly about the area in which she had nursed. Her publications include <i>Australian Nurses since Nightingale: 1860-1990</i>, a largely biographical history published in 1992.</p> <p data-bbox="678 943 1469 1120">On 8 June 1998, Sister Elizabeth Burchill was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) for service to nursing, particularly as an historian, author and philanthropist. She has also won the Jessie Lichfield Annual Award and the Veterans' Affairs Writers Award.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Cash Street	Deirdre Cash (Criena Rohan) (1924 - 1963)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1471 465">Novelist Deirdre Cash ('Criena Rohan') was born on 16 July 1924 at Albert Park, Melbourne. Deirdre had an unsettled upbringing and during this time she began writing occasional unpublished stories.</p> <p data-bbox="678 488 1471 741">After matriculating, Deirdre had tuition at the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music, East Melbourne. Her lilting, if brittle, coloratura and sensibility were attuned to informal ballad singing. In 1948, she married Michael Damien. However this was shortlived and she soon left her husband and son. Deirdre earned a living as a torch-singer and ballroom-dancing teacher.</p> <p data-bbox="678 763 1471 1093">In 1954 she met and later married Otto Ole Distler Olsen, a seaman, whom she followed to various ports. After hospitalization for suspected tuberculosis she become a fully-fledged writer. Cash had <i>The Delinquents</i> (1962) launched under her Irish pseudonym ('Criena Rohan') in London, where the novel grabbed immediate attention. A compassionate tale, set in the 1950s, of defiant, street-wise, 'bodgie-widgie' teenagers oppressed by their elders and the welfare state.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1115 1471 1296">Her second novel, <i>Down by the Dockside</i> (London, 1963), attempted a more complex characterization of alienated, working-class people in wartime Melbourne. It is said she wrote a third novel, 'The House with the Golden Door', but the manuscript has not been found.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Charlotte Barton Street	Charlotte Barton 1797-1862)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1358 304">Author of Australia's earliest known children's book</p> <p data-bbox="678 327 1469 651">In 1826, following the death of her father, Charlotte Waring came to New South Wales to take up a position as governess to the family of Hannibal Macarthur. She became engaged to James Atkinson, a highly-respected agriculturalist and author, during the voyage to Australia. They married in 1827. The couple settled at Atkinson's property <i>Oldbury</i> in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. They had four children, including the author and naturalist Louisa Atkinson.</p> <p data-bbox="678 674 1469 819">James Atkinson died in 1834, and Charlotte married George Bruce Barton in March 1836. Tragically, he became insane and Charlotte was forced to separate from him. Charlotte left <i>Oldbury</i> with her children and later moved to Sydney.</p> <p data-bbox="678 842 1445 1021">The first children's book to be written and published in Australia was <i>A Mother's Offering to her Children: By a Lady, Long Resident in New South Wales</i>. Sydney: Gazette Office, 1841. It was anonymously published, however, research supports its attribution to Charlotte Barton.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1043 1445 1335"><i>A Mother's Offering</i> is written in the genre of children's conversation textbooks, reflecting the importance of family conversation to education in the home in the nineteenth century. Charlotte drew on her own experiences in the colony, and probably on actual conversations with her children, in preparing the text. It is an excellent example of the influence women had on the community through the education of their children.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1357 1469 1718">The book covers a variety of topics, from geology and natural history to shipwrecks and the customs of the Australian Aborigines. Some parts are quite lurid, such as her description of the wreck of the <i>Charles Eaton</i>, a ship that went down in the Torres Strait in 1834. Many children survived the shipwreck only to be eaten by cannibals. Life's dangers were a frequent theme of 19th-century Australian children's fiction. The book was published by George William Evans (1780-1852), a surveyor who had arrived in Port Jackson in 1802.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Christina Stead Street	Christina Stead (1902-1983)	<p data-bbox="678 271 794 300">Novelist</p> <p data-bbox="678 324 1461 725">Christina Stead was born in Rockdale, New South Wales. She attended New South Wales Teachers College, graduating in 1922. She worked for a short time as a teacher but soon changed to secretarial work. In 1928 she moved to London and while working at a grain exchange business she met Wilhelm Blech who she married in 1952. She was a committed “Marxist”; although never a member of the Communist Party. She lived many years in England and the United States but returned to Australia after she was denied the Britannica-Australia prize on the grounds that she had "ceased to be an Australian".</p> <p data-bbox="678 750 1442 853">She wrote 15 novels and several volumes of short stories. She also worked as a Hollywood scriptwriter in the 1940s, contributing to <i>Madame Curie</i> and <i>They Were Expendable</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="678 878 1469 981">Her first novel, <i>Seven Poor Men of Sydney</i> (1934), dealt with the lives of radicals and dockworkers, but she was not a practitioner of social realism.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1005 1461 1285">Her best-known novel, <i>The Man Who Loved Children</i>, based on her own childhood, was published in 1940. It was not until the poet Randall Jarrell wrote the introduction for a new American edition in 1965 that the novel began to receive a larger audience. <i>Letty Fox: Her Luck</i>, often regarded as an equally fine novel, was officially banned in Australia for several years because the book was considered amoral and salacious.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Clare Burton Circuit	Clare Burton (1942 - 1998)	<p>Researcher, public servant, academic, consultant and writer</p> <p>Clare Burton was born and raised in Canberra, ACT. She graduated from the University of Sydney with a university medal and first class honours in anthropology in 1963. She completed her PhD at Macquarie University in 1979, exploring theoretical explanations for women's subordination; and began her academic career at Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education (later University of Technology, Sydney) where she became an Associate Professor.</p> <p>Clare was awarded the Australasian Political Studies Association Women and Politics Prize in 1984 for her essay 'Public and Private Concerns in Academic Institutions'. Her monograph <i>Redefining Merit</i> became an essential companion text for practitioners of employment equity. Major publications include <i>The Promise and the Price: The Struggle for Equal Opportunity in Women's Employment</i> (1991), <i>Subordination, Feminism and Social Theory</i> (1985) and <i>Women's Worth : Pay Equity And Job Evaluation in Australia</i> (1987).</p> <p>In 1989 Clare became the NSW government's Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment, and in 1992 served as the Commissioner for Public Sector Equity in the Queensland government.</p> <p>In 1993, she worked independently as a researcher and consultant in employment equity. In the 1990s Clare conducted many university equity reviews as well as reviewing both the Australian and New Zealand Defence Forces. She was a dedicated member of the Women's Electoral Lobby (WEL) and worked on WEL submissions on the 1997 Federal Public Service Bill and the 1998 review of the Affirmative Action Agency. She also convened WEL policy groups.</p> <p>Clare was a member of the Network of Women in Further Education, the Black Women's Action in Education Foundation, the National Foundation for Australian Women, the Australian Political Science Association, the Australian Sociological Association, the Institute of Public Administration Australia, and was a founding member of the National Pay Equity Coalition. The Clare Burton Memorial Fund was established to commemorate her life and continue her work by providing a scholarship in Dr Burton's specialist field.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Daniels Street	Kay Daniels (1941 - 2001)	<p>Writer, public servant and historian</p> <p>Kay Daniels, after graduating from the University of Adelaide in 1963, chose an interdisciplinary studies course offered by University of Sussex. It was here that she completed her doctoral thesis on the publication of novels in England in the 1890s under labor historian Asa Briggs and literary critic David Daiches.</p> <p>From 1967 to 1988, Kay taught history, applying the insights she had acquired to the new field of women's history, at the University of Tasmania. With a grant funded from the International Women's Year project, she designed and supervised a project that set out to unearth in Australia's official archives all materials relating to women.</p> <p><i>Women in Australia: An Annotated Guide to Records</i> was published in 1977. She also attended early women's movement conferences, as well as leading the fight to save the Cascades Female Factory and publishing the newsletter <i>Liberaction</i>.</p> <p>Kay took leave in 1985, to head up the committee to review Australian studies in tertiary education in Canberra. The resulting report, <i>Windows into Worlds</i>, led to the establishment of many Australian Studies centres, and to the increased Australian content of much of tertiary education.</p> <p>She was the principal intellectual force behind the 1993 cultural policy statement <i>Distinctly Australian</i>, and also had significant input into its successor <i>Creative Nation</i>, after commencing work for the then federal Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, in 1989.</p> <p>Before passing away, Kay was awarded an adjunct professorship at Macquarie University and an honorary degree from the University of Tasmania.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Ellinor Walker Street	Ellinor Gertrude Walker (1893 - 1990)	<p>Poet, educator and women's rights activist</p> <p>Ellinor Gertrude Walker was born in Melbourne, Victoria and moved to Adelaide, South Australia when she was nine years old. She attended the Wilderness School, and was awarded the Tennyson Medal for English at the age of fifteen. Walker graduated as a kindergarten teacher, and spent two years as Director of the Halifax St Free Kindergarten. She then opened the Greenways School at her family home in Fullarton, and directed this for 24 years.</p> <p>At the age of eighteen she and a friend formed a Girls' Club to study political matters, and this led to her joining, at the age of 21, the Non-Party Association. She was an active member of this for 65 years, and when (as the League of Women Voters, which it had become) it voluntarily ended in 1979, she gave the valedictory speech. She was a passionate supporter of the League of Nations and the movement to maintain world peace.</p> <p>In 1940, with the help of Roma Mitchell (later Governor of SA), she drew up the Bill which became the Guardianship of Infants Act, No. 55 (1940), giving mothers equal rights with fathers over their children. In 1962 and 1963 she organised an Australia-wide campaign which resulted in recognition of the needs of civilian widows with dependent children. She was a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). In 1964 she helped form the Local Government Women's Association, and in 1971 was president of the Women's Christian Temperance League, of which she had been a member since 1935.</p> <p>Ellinor wrote several historical pageants and she also wrote a monologue, 'The Story of the Franchise: How Women Won the Vote in SA' (1944) for the Golden Jubilee of Women's Suffrage. Her poem 'Lullaby' was set to music by Ruby R McCulloch, and is held in the Mortlock Library. Ellinor Walker was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire on 12 June 1971 for her service to the community.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Flora Bassett Street	Lady Flora Marjorie Bassett (Marnie) (1889 - 1980)	<p>Writer, historian</p> <p>Flora Marjorie (Marnie) Bassett was born at the University of Melbourne and spent her childhood years on Melbourne's campus. She was taught at home by governesses; for twelve weeks at the age of 17 Marnie was enrolled at the Church of England Girls' Grammar School. After taking shorthand and typing lessons, she became her father's secretary.</p> <p>In her early twenties Marnie attended history lectures given by Professor (Sir) Ernest Scott. At Scott's request, in 1915 she lectured history students on French colonial policy and was awarded a government research scholarship that year.</p> <p>Before she could complete her research, Marnie became absorbed in war-work. In 1916 she sailed for England: her ship <i>Arabia</i> was torpedoed in the eastern Mediterranean and she escaped in a lifeboat before being rescued.</p> <p>In 1923 she married (Sir) Walter Bassett, a senior lecturer in engineering.</p> <p>On the eve of World War II, with her children growing up, Marnie again began to write. <i>The Governor's Lady</i> (1940) made Marnie a pioneer in the then neglected field of women's history. Her most celebrated book is <i>The Hentys</i> (1954). She also published two works on voyages of discovery, <i>Realms and Islands</i> (1962) and <i>Behind the Picture</i> (1966); and a vivid volume called <i>Letters from New Guinea, 1921</i> (1969) which described her travels when aged 32. In her ninety-first year she was engaged on a life of Henry Gisborne which was published posthumously with one of her Catalyst papers as <i>Henry Fyshe Gisborne and 'Once Upon a Time . . .'</i> (1985). When writing several of her books she attended weekly seminars at the university and was a great encourager of young historians.</p> <p>Lady Bassett's achievement was recognized by honorary D.Litt. degrees from Monash University (1968) and the University of Melbourne (1974). She also became a foundation fellow (1969) of the Australian Academy of the Humanities.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Fortune Lane	Mary Helena Fortune (c.1833-c.1910)	<p data-bbox="678 271 774 300">Author</p> <p data-bbox="678 324 1471 506">Mary Helena Fortune, née Wilson, was born at Belfast, Ireland. She moved to Montreal, Canada, where she met and married her first husband Joseph Fortune and later migrated to the Australian goldfields where she married her second husband Percy Rollo Brett.</p> <p data-bbox="678 526 1471 1003">Mary's writing career began in 1855 with pseudonymous contributions, including radical poetry, to goldfields newspapers. The <i>Mount Alexander Mail</i> offered her a sub-editor's position, but it was withdrawn upon revelation of her gender. In late 1865 as 'Waif Wander', a self-description, she began to contribute to the newly founded <i>Australian Journal</i> in Melbourne. Beginning in that year she and James Skipp Borlase jointly wrote one of the first Australian detective series. He later reprinted her 'Mystery and Murder' under his own name. In 1866 Mary wrote 'Bertha's Legacy' for the magazine, the first of six serialized novels, which ranged from tales of contemporary life to gothic melodrama. She also wrote lively journalism until 1875.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1023 1471 1429">Mary's major work was the police procedural series 'The Detective's Album'. It appeared in the <i>Australian Journal</i> under her pseudonym of 'W. W.' from 1868 to 1908. She was among the earliest women detective writers in the world, and certainly the first to specialize in the field in Australia. Some of her crime writing appeared as <i>The Detective's Album</i> (Melbourne, 1871), the first book of detective fiction published in Australia. She also wrote 'Twenty-Six Years Ago; or, the Diggings from '55', a vivid if unreliable memoir, later re-published in <i>The Fortunes of Mary Fortune</i> (Melbourne, 1989).</p> <p data-bbox="678 1449 1445 1518">Throughout her career Fortune remained anonymous to her reading public.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Gentile Street	Doris May Gentile (1894-1972)	<p data-bbox="679 271 767 300">Writer</p> <p data-bbox="679 327 1414 394">Doris May Gentile née Dinham, was born on 30 October 1894 at Woolwich, Sydney.</p> <p data-bbox="679 421 1461 741">Doris began writing at an early age and her first story was published in the children's pages of the <i>Australasian</i> when she was 7. Usually written under the name of 'D. Manners-Sutton', her work subsequently appeared in the <i>Australasian</i>, the <i>Sydney Mail</i>, the <i>Tasmanian Mail</i> and the <i>Sunraysia Daily</i>. In 1923 she published her first novel, <i>A Marked Soul</i>, a melodramatic tale involving the transmigration of souls, with the action moving from penal Van Diemen's Land to the trenches of France.</p> <p data-bbox="679 768 1445 1021">Doris left Australia in 1925 for South Africa where she worked as a publicity officer for the United Tobacco companies and published stories in local newspapers. Her time in Africa was to produce two novels, <i>Black God</i> (London, 1934) and <i>The Last Secret</i> (London, 1939). <i>Black God</i> received widespread acclaim and was chosen as the New York Book of the Month.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1048 1430 1294">In 1926 Doris sailed to London where she worked for the <i>Morning Post</i>, studied languages and continued to publish short stories. In 1934 Doris married Salvatore Gentile, a Sicilian engineer. Marriage and motherhood did not retard her travels, which included a promotional visit to North America in 1936. She was in Britain when World War II broke out, but returned to Sicily in April 1940.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1321 1461 1753">Early in the war she left Sicily and her husband. She moved to Italy with her children but money was short and she and her children were malnourished and often hungry. In April 1946 Doris regained her British nationality and was repatriated to England. Two years later she emigrated to Canada where a friend had organized an editorial position for her with Longmans Green & Co. at Toronto. When her work did not prove satisfactory she returned to London. Although her papers include manuscripts for a number of novels, plays, film scripts and short stories, she published nothing after the war. In 1970 she followed her children to New South Wales.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Judith Wright Street	Judith Arundell Wright (1915-2000)	<p>Poet</p> <p>Judith Arundell Wright was born near Armidale, New South Wales. She was educated under her grandmother's supervision. At the age of 14 she was sent to New England Girls' School, where she decided to become a poet. In 1934 she entered Sydney University, and studied philosophy, history, psychology and English, without taking a degree.</p> <p>When Judith was in her 20s, she became progressively deaf. Between the years 1937 and 1938 she travelled in Britain and Europe. She then worked as a secretary-stenographer and clerk until 1944. From 1944 to 1948 she was a university statistician at the University of Queensland, St. Lucia. In 1945 Judith married J.P. McKinney, an unorthodox philosopher.</p> <p>Most of Judith's poetry was written in the mountains of southern Queensland. However, in the mid-1970s, she settled in a remote property near the heritage town of Braidwood, south of Canberra, where she wrote many of her later nature poems.</p> <p>Through her collections of poems she gained a reputation as a wholly new voice in literature with a distinctly female perspective. In the early 1960s Judith helped to found Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland. She fought to conserve the Great Barrier Reef when its ecology was threatened by oil drilling, and campaigned against sand mining on Fraser Island. In <i>The Cry for the Dead</i> (1981) Judith examined the treatment of Aborigines and destruction of the environment by settlers in Central Queensland from the 1840s to the 1920s.</p> <p>As a literary critic, Judith enjoyed a high reputation and edited several collections of Australian verse. She received several awards, including the Grace Leven Prize (1950), Australia-Britannica Award (1964), Robert Frost Memorial Award (1977), Australian World Prize (1984) and Queen's Medal for Poetry (1992). She had honorary degrees from several universities and in 1973-74 she was a member of the Australia Council.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Maris Street	Hyllus Noel Maris ((1934 - 1986)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1369 342">Aboriginal activist, community worker, educator and scriptwriter</p> <p data-bbox="678 360 1469 544">Hyllus Noel Maris, of Yorta Yorta and Wurundjeri (Woiworung) descent, was born in 1934 in Echuca, Victoria. She spent her early childhood at Cummeragunja, where her grandmother imparted to her a detailed knowledge of her culture and family relationships in Victoria.</p> <p data-bbox="678 562 1465 817">Her family took part in the Walk-off from Cummeragunja in 1939 and settled near Shepparton, where Hyllus attended school. She subsequently moved to Melbourne, where she helped found the National Council of Aboriginal and Island Women in 1970. From this body grew the Aboriginal medical and legal services in Fitzroy, of which Maris was a co-founder.</p> <p data-bbox="678 835 1465 1131">In the mid-1970s, she collaborated with the Austrian-born author, Sonia Borg, in writing <i>Women of the Sun</i>, a history of Australia over the previous 200 years, as seen through the experiences of a number of Aboriginal women. Adapted as an ABC television series in 1982, <i>Women of the Sun</i> won many awards, including the United Nations Media Peace Prize and the AWGIE award of the Australian Writers Guild.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1149 1469 1220">Maris was largely responsible for the establishment, in 1982, of Worawa College, Victoria's first Aboriginal school.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Mavis Latham Street	Mavis Thorpe Clark née Latham (1909-1999)	<p data-bbox="678 271 774 302">Author</p> <p data-bbox="678 324 1476 616">Mavis Thorpe Clark née Latham was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1909. Her writing career began at the age of 14, when the <i>Australasian</i> published, as a children's serial, her work <i>The Red School</i>, by no means a masterpiece, but her first literary endeavour. Her first published book, written when she was 18 and sold to Whitcombe and Tombs in 1930 for the then handsome sum of £30, was <i>Hatherley's First Fifteen</i>, a boy's adventure story about Rugby football.</p> <p data-bbox="678 638 1460 996">Her first book for adults, <i>Pastor Doug</i>, the biography of Sir Douglas Nicholls, Aboriginal pastor later appointed Governor of South Australia, was published in 1965 and re-issued in 1973 in a revised second edition. In 1979, she published another Doug Nicholls's biographical account under the title <i>The Boy from Cumerooonga</i>. In order to complete this task, she researched Aboriginal archives and associated with Aboriginal people; and has left a large amount of personal notes, correspondence, research files, etc. of relevance to Aboriginal scholarship.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1041 1452 1400">Unlike most authors, Clark did not suffer rejection of any book submitted for publication. She became an extremely prolific writer and published 32 books, mostly for children, five of which were broadcast as serials by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Her book <i>The Min Min</i> won the 1967 Australian Children's Book of the Year award, and film rights to <i>The Sky Is Free</i> were bought by the Walt Disney organisation. She has been honoured by having the national Fellowship of Australian Writers Mavis Thorpe Clark Award named after her.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Minnie Bruce Street	Minnie (Mary) Grant Bruce (1878-1958)	<p>Journalist and writer of children's books</p> <p>Minnie (Mary) Grant Bruce was born on 24 May 1878 near Sale, Victoria and educated at Miss Estelle Beausire's Ladies' High School, Sale. Minnie began to write at an early age, editing the school newspaper and writing for essay competitions. She wrote under a number of pseudonyms including M.G.B. and Coolibah.</p> <p>As a young woman Minnie moved to Melbourne and joined the staff of the <i>Age</i> and the <i>Leader</i>. She contributed articles and short stories to <i>Outpost</i>, <i>Table Talk</i>, <i>Lone Hand</i>, <i>Woman's World</i>, <i>Australasian Traveller</i>, <i>Woman</i>, <i>Southern Sphere</i> and the <i>Ballarat Evening Echo</i>. Although she wrote many books, her most famous were the Billabong series, begun when she was writing weekly stories for the children's pages of the <i>Leader</i>, where <i>A Little Bush Maid</i> first appeared in serial form.</p> <p>In 1914 Minnie married Major George Evans Bruce before the outbreak of war. Bruce was soon called to duty by the War Office. They sailed in the troop-ship <i>Nestor</i> to Cork, where Bruce, was second-in-command of the Dublin Fusiliers, training recruits. In the next three years Mary had two babies and produced four books. After the war, the family settled at Traralgon, Gippsland.</p> <p>Minnie continued to write for magazines while the Billabong series appeared. In 1926 she returned to full-time journalism for six months as acting editor of <i>Woman's World</i>. In 1927 the family moved to Omagh, Ireland. However soon after their arrival their younger son accidentally shot himself. The next twelve years were spent on the Continent and in the south of England. In 1939 they returned to Australia to settle their son on the land. During World War II Mary worked for the Australian Imperial Force Women's Association.</p> <p>Minnie's respect for Aboriginal traditions is expressed in her book of legends <i>The Stone Axe of Burkamukk</i> (1922), and some of her early articles, with their spirited criticism of feminine roles, show an incipient feminism. Much of her success, however, lies in the completeness with which she expressed the philosophy of her times.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Nancy Cato Street	Nancy Cato (1917-2000)	<p data-bbox="679 271 775 300">Author</p> <p data-bbox="679 324 1469 651">Nancy Cato was born in Adelaide, South Australia. She went to the first Montessori kindergarten in Australia, then was educated at Presbyterian Girls' College, winning SA's Tennyson Medal for English Literature in 1933. She studied English Literature and Italian at the University of Adelaide, graduating in 1939, then completing a two-year course at the South Australian School of Arts. She worked on the <i>Adelaide News</i> as a cadet journalist (1935-41) and later as an art critic (1957-58).</p> <p data-bbox="679 676 1442 853">She married Eldred Norman in 1941, and lived in Hope Valley. Her first story was published in 1943. In the late fifties she travelled alone to Italy, a visit she described for Rosemary Pesman's anthology <i>Duty Free</i> (1996). She later also travelled in the Pacific area.</p> <p data-bbox="679 878 1458 1055">She moved to Noosa, Queensland, in 1967; from there she maintained her battle for the protection of Australia's flora and fauna and fought for the rights of Australia's indigenous people. She received the Advance Australia Award for her environmental work.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1079 1450 1189">In addition to writing fiction, Nancy was a poet, a freelance journalist and an art critic working for various newspapers throughout Australia.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1214 1458 1496">In 1950 she edited the <i>Jindyworobak Anthology</i> (1951); was a founding member with Roland Robinson and Kevin Collopy of the Lyre-Bird Writers (1948), formed for the purpose of getting Australian verse published, and co-edited the <i>Southern Festival : a Collection of South Australian Writing</i> (1960). She was actively involved in the South Australian Branch of the Fellowship of Australian Writers and the Australian Society of Authors.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1520 1466 1697">In 1978 she re-wrote her trilogy of historical novels set on the River Murray and combined them under the title <i>All the Rivers Run</i>. This was published simultaneously in Australia, England and the USA and was made into a highly acclaimed television series in 1982.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1722 1453 1832">She was awarded the AM in 1984, and an Honorary Doctorate of Letters (University of Queensland) in 1990 for her services to Australian literature.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1856 1406 1953">Nancy's non-fictional writing includes the histories <i>The Noosa Story</i> (1979) and <i>River's End</i> (history of Goolwa, with Leslie McLeay, 1989).</p>

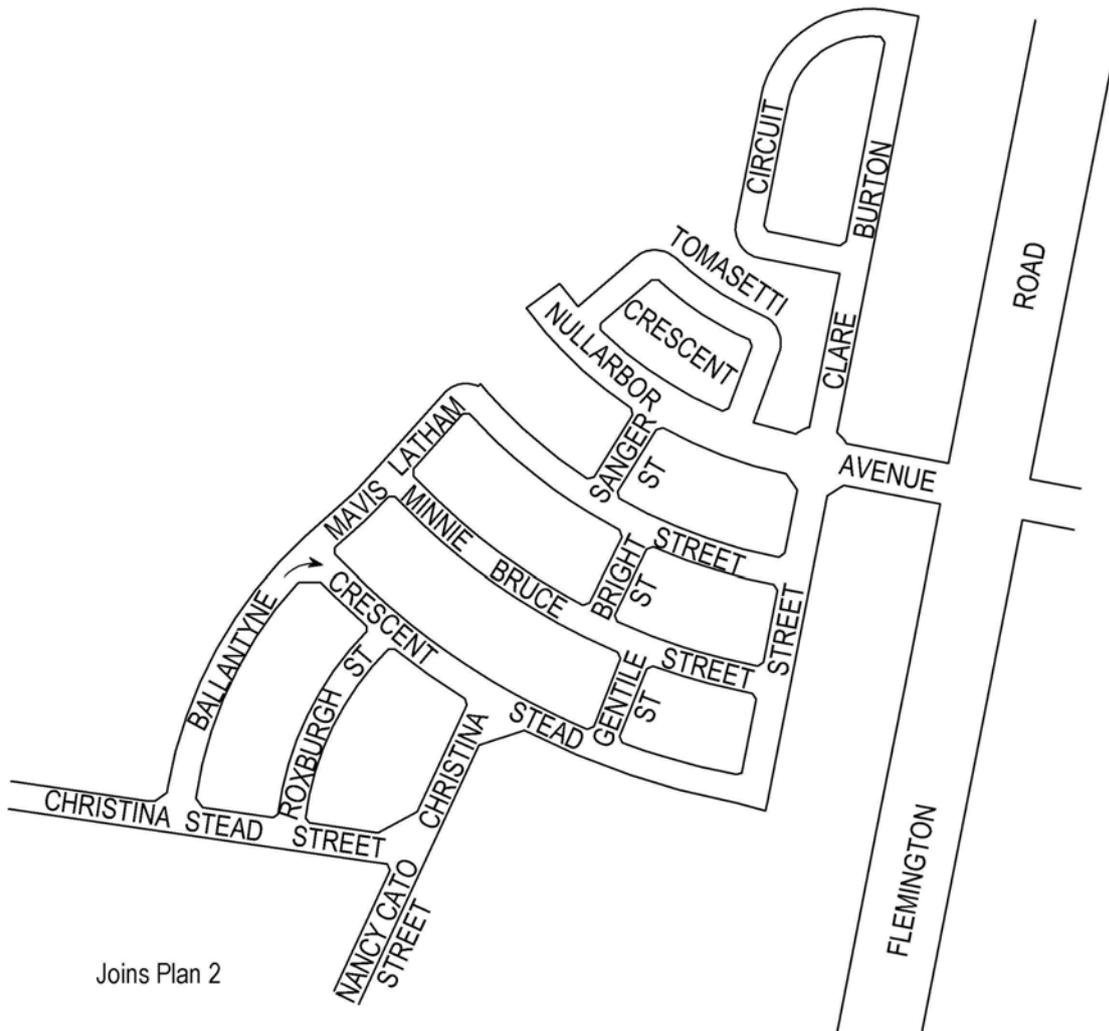
NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Roxburgh Street	Rachel Roxburgh (1915 - 1991)	<p data-bbox="678 255 901 286">Artist and author</p> <p data-bbox="678 309 1469 526">Rachel Roxburgh was born in Sydney, New South Wales. She attended East Sydney Technical College and Adelaide Perry School. Afterwards she spent ten years in England and Europe, where she continued her studies at London Central and Hammersmith Art Schools. After her return to Australia she taught arts and crafts.</p> <p data-bbox="678 548 1461 981">Rachel wrote a number of books on architecture and early Australian families. Her published works include <i>The Early Australian scene: illustrated by example of early buildings in New South Wales</i> (1969), <i>Thomas Potter Macqueen of Segenhoe, New South Wales</i> (1972), <i>Early colonial houses of New South Wales</i> (1974), <i>Colonial farm buildings of New South Wales</i> (1978), <i>Berrima Court House</i> (1981), <i>Throsby Park: an account of the Throsby Family in Australia 1802-1840</i> (1989) and <i>Some early colonial buildings</i> (filmstrip, 1962). She also published a number of articles on old buildings, such as those published in the <i>Journal of Royal Australian Historical Society</i> (New South Wales).</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Ruth Bedford Street	Ruth Marjory Bedford (1882-1963)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1066 304">Novelist, poet and playwright</p> <p data-bbox="678 327 1461 468">Ruth Marjory Bedford was born on 2 August 1882 at Petersham, Sydney. She was educated at home and grew up in Sydney society. In 1893, aged just 11, her first work, <i>‘Rhymes by Ruth’</i> was published.</p> <p data-bbox="678 490 1469 745">Ruth developed a close friendship with Dorothea Mackellar and the two of them enjoyed play-acting characters they had invented. Ruth's <i>Sydney at Sunset and other Verses</i> appeared in 1911. In 1912 she toured the Continent, sharing a flat in London with Dorothea, returning to Australia in 1913. They co-authored two novels, <i>The Little Blue Devil</i> (London, 1912) and <i>Two's Company</i> (London, 1914).</p> <p data-bbox="678 768 1437 871">As a 'children's poet' Ruth published several collections of verse, including <i>Rosycheeks and Goldenhead</i> (London, 1913) and <i>Hundreds and Thousands</i> (1934).</p> <p data-bbox="678 893 1449 1220">Throughout her long career as a full-time writer Ruth stuck to simple subjects and published seven collections, among them <i>The Learner and other Verses</i> (1937) and <i>Who's Who in Rhyme and Without Reason</i> (1948). Her poems appeared in anthologies and in the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> for thirty years. She also wrote plays: <i>Postman's Knock</i> was commended at the Australian Play Society's 1932 competition and several were accepted by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1243 1453 1424">Most of Ruth's life was spent at Edgecliff and Woollahra with her sisters and members of Sydney's literary world. As its secretary, she represented the Sydney P.E.N. Club at a convention in Buenos Aires in 1936. She also belonged to the Women's Pioneer Society of Australasia.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1458 1474 1527">Her last work, <i>Think of Stephen</i> (1954), was also her most acclaimed.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Sanger Street	Ruth Anne Sanger (1918-2001)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1018 304">Author and haematologist</p> <p data-bbox="678 324 1453 763">Dr Ruth Sanger was born in Southport, Queensland. After completing her school studies, she enrolled in Science at Sydney University and graduated with a science degree in 1938. She joined Sydney's Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service two years later. Her initial role was working in the plasma drying plant, but then moved to the blood-grouping laboratory. This sparked her interest in haematology, especially in the rhesus blood group system. To further her research, Sanger moved to London (after World War II) and began working at the Medical Research Council's Blood Group Unit. There she worked with Dr Robert Race who was later to become her husband.</p> <p data-bbox="678 784 1461 1043">While at the Blood Group Unit, Ruth studied blood genetics and undertook a PhD in the field. She completed it in 1948 and two years later was co-author with Race of <i>Blood Groups in Man</i>. The book was prominent for 30 years with six editions published. It was recognised as the 'Bible' for blood groupers. Ruth also contributed papers to medical and genetic journals.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1064 1458 1279">Ruth was instrumental in many haematological discoveries, including the Xg blood grouping system. This system is one of the few whose genes are sex-linked i.e. linked to X chromosomes. Ruth was appointed Director of the Medical Research Council in 1973 and held this position until she retired in 1983.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1299 1465 1628">She was admitted as a fellow of Britain's Royal Society in 1972 and in the same year she was a joint recipient of the Gairdner Foundation Award. In 1983 Dr Sanger retired as director of the British Medical Research Council, a position she had held for ten years. She was a member of the International Society of Blood Transfusion and an affiliate of similar groups in Canada, Germany, Mexico and Norway. The British Blood Transfusion Society has established the Race and Sanger Award.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Thea Astley Crescent	Thea Astley (1925-2004)	<p data-bbox="678 271 948 302">Novelist and teacher</p> <p data-bbox="678 324 1469 544">Thea Astley was born in Brisbane, Queensland and educated at the University of Queensland. Thea published her first novel, <i>Girl with a Monkey</i>, in 1958 and kept writing while she raised her son, Ed, and worked as "Mrs Gregson", a schoolteacher and a fellow at Macquarie University. She retired from teaching in 1980 to write full time.</p> <p data-bbox="678 566 1449 781">Her novels have attracted wide praise and a number of awards, including several Miles Franklin Awards. In 1989 she won the Patrick White Award and was granted an honorary doctorate from the University of Queensland. She was made AO in 1992 and was made a Creative Fellow of the Australia Council in 1993.</p> <p data-bbox="678 804 1458 983">Thea's fiction shows a particular interest in the history and locales of North Queensland, and frequently explores the role of Catholicism in everyday life. The bleak action of her novels often destabilises Australian myths that circulate around the idea of a homogenous male identity.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Tomasetti Crescent	Glenys Ann (Glen) Tomasetti (1929 - 2003)	<p data-bbox="678 271 1062 304">Songwriter, poet and novelist</p> <p data-bbox="678 327 1469 506">Glen Tomasetti was born in Melbourne, Australia. An academically and musically gifted woman, she was well-known throughout the Australian folk music circuit, working on commercial television and cutting eleven albums in the 1960s.</p> <p data-bbox="678 528 1469 779">A left-leaning environmentalist and feminist, Glen was vehemently opposed to the Vietnam War and was a member of the Save Our Sons Movement in Victoria. In 1967 she made headlines when she was subpoenaed to court for withholding one-sixth of her income tax on the grounds that this was the exact proportion used by the Holt government to finance the war in Vietnam.</p> <p data-bbox="678 801 1469 981">She became a hero of the feminist movement in 1969 when she adapted the words to an old shearing gang ballad, 'All among the wool boys'. Glen's version 'Don't be too Polite, Girls' was written to support the 1969 case for equal pay that was being heard by the high court.</p> <p data-bbox="678 992 1449 1171">Glen had three children and believed that motherhood was the emotional core of her life. She has been described as "a woman of singular passion that found focus in motherhood, friendship, art, the environment and justice for the oppressed." Her creativity was multifaceted.</p> <p data-bbox="678 1193 1437 1332">In 1976 her first novel, <i>Thoroughly Decent People</i>, was published. It dealt with "typical Australianness." Her other published works included <i>Man of Letters</i> and poems while she had a number of recordings released as well.</p>

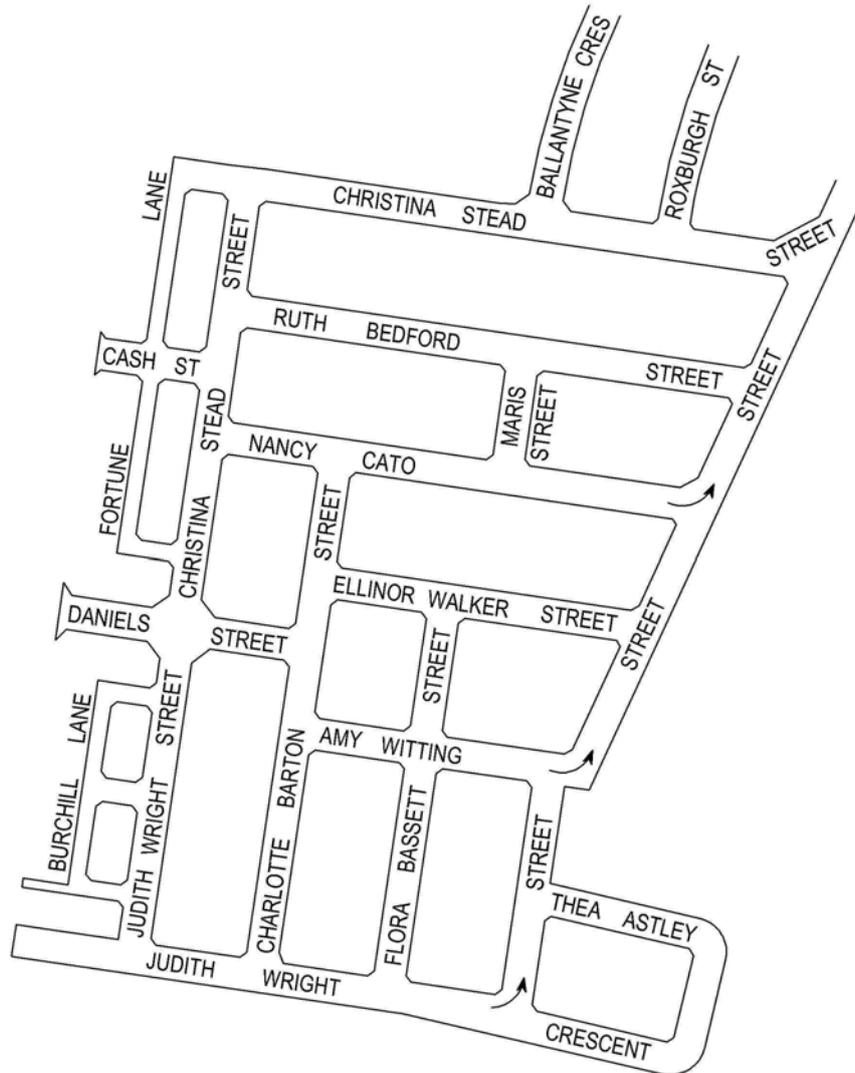


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PLAN 1



Joins Plan 1



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PLAN 2