

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (City) Determination 2006 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2006–177

made under the

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

I REPEAL Determination DI2005-214 notified in the ACT Legislation Register on 29 September 2005

and

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

7 July 2006

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (City) Determination 2006 (No 2)

Division of City: *Aboriginal words, Australian capital cities and pioneers*

| NAME | ORIGIN | SIGNIFICANCE |
|------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Bible Lane | Bible House, Garema Place, City | The Canberra community has adopted 'Bible Lane' for this laneway as it leads to a building called Bible House. |



| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Hillside Lane | Hillside Hostel, Capital Hill | Hillside Hostel was constructed on Capital Hill in 1952. Another site, opposite the present Lotus Bay, was also contemplated for the hostel but was discarded because of the proximity to Westlake Cottages where women and children lived. There were separate camps for married and single people. Hillside was for men only and closed in December 1968. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---|



NAA: A3560, 3243

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---|
| Mulwala Lane | Mulwala House, City | Mulwala House was a Commonwealth hostel built in Canberra in 1947. The accommodation consisted of 202 single rooms and one double room in eight pavilions, and a main block. Each room had hot and cold water; and each block included a communal lounge. Bicycle sheds, basketball and tennis courts were also provided. |
|--------------|---------------------|---|



NAA:A7973,INT561/1


It was occupied from 1947 to house white & blue-collar workers and closed in 1969.


| NAME | ORIGIN | SIGNIFICANCE |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Narellan Street | Narellan House, Reid | <p>Narellan House accommodated workers who came to Canberra to assist in the building of the city.</p> <p>It was occupied from 1949 and was used for accommodation purposes until 1976. Narellan House consisted of forty-six single and two double rooms, a main lounge room where a piano and wireless were provided. The laundry contained 2 fuel coppers, ironing boards etc. Women were housed in the north wing and the men in the south.</p> |
| |  <p>NAA:A7973,INT550/19</p> | <p>The hostel's buildings were originally from the Narellan Military Camp, which was built during the war, near Camden, NSW. At the end of the war the army huts were moved from nearby Narellan to Canberra on five semi-trailers, thus becoming one of the early government hostels in Canberra.</p> |
| Odgers Lane | James Rowland Odgers CB CBE (1914-1985) | <p>James (Jim) Odgers was born in Adelaide and educated at Barton Public School and Adelaide Technical High School. He came to Canberra in 1937 to take up a position with the Australian Parliament as a Hansard reporter. He reached the position of clerk of the Senate - a position he held until his retirement in 1979.</p> <p>During his time as Clerk he produced the first edition of <i>Australian Senate Practice</i>, compiled a further 4 editions before his retirement and then completed the final 6th edition shortly afterwards. Jim was recognised as an authority on parliamentary practice in the English-speaking world. All future editions of <i>Australian Senate Practice</i> will be titled <i>Odgers' Australian Senate Practice</i>.</p> <p>In 1955 Jim was commissioned to study the functions and procedures of the American Senate and its committees. His resulting report provided the basis for the development of the Australian parliamentary Standing Committee system.</p> <p>As Clerk, during the late 1960s and 1970s, Jim provided professional procedural advice to the Senate on many crucial constitutional matters and was witness to the extraordinary events of 1975. Convention required the Clerks of both Houses to stand behind the Governor General's secretary, David Smith, on the steps of parliament House as the declaration of the dismissal of the government of Gough Whitlam was read out.</p> <p>He was made a Companion of Order of the Bath (CB) in 1968 and Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) in 1980.</p> <p>Jim played golf at the original Royal Canberra Gold Club (now submerged under Lake Burley Griffin) and was a founding member of the South Canberra Bowling Club.</p> |
| |  | |

| NAME | ORIGIN | SIGNIFICANCE |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|
| Repertory Lane | Canberra Repertory Society | <p>Canberra Repertory Society was founded in 1932. It is one of the oldest established theatre companies in Australia, with more than 420 major productions to its credit. Rep is based at and manages Theatre 3, a well-equipped theatre with seating capacity of 200 for its own use and for external hire.</p> <p>Rep stages five or six major productions each year.</p> <p>Rep also offers opportunities for people to extend their interest in theatre and to develop their skills through participation in all aspects of theatre production.</p> <p>In addition to its major productions, The Rep Fringe gives members the chance to take part in play readings or workshops.</p> <p>This lane leads to the Canberra Repertory Society Theatre.</p> |
| Riverside Lane | Riverside Hostel, Barton | <p>Riverside Hostel opened in 1947. This hostel was pavilion style and housed 360 guests in single rooms – each 7.6 feet by 13.6 feet. There was a dining room and a large recreation room with a fire place and a public telephone. The hostel closed in 1952. Sections of the hostel were used by Canberra Repertory Society. The building was removed in the early 1990s.</p> <p>Photo shows the Riverside Hostel in the background.</p> |



NAA: A1200, L13442

| NAME | ORIGIN | SIGNIFICANCE |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Scotts Crossing | <p>The Scott family</p> <p>John Scott (1850-1927)</p> <p>Catherine Scott (nee Logue) (1855-1932)</p> | <p>This road commemorates Canberra pioneers John Scott, his wife Catherine and their 13 children.</p> <p>John Scott was born at Chippendale in 1850 and his wife Catherine Logue was born at Canberra in 1855. They were married in 1874 at St Gregory's Catholic Church at Queanbeyan.</p> <p>The children were all born at Canberra.</p> <p>At some stage, the Scott family moved to leasehold land on the Molonglo River, near where the National Gallery now stands. The family moved from this site in the early 1920s when the land was resumed.</p> <p>The river crossing between the Scott house and Blundell's cottage was known as <i>Scott's Crossing</i>. The road over Scott's Crossing was used as an access road from Kings Avenue to St John's Church. It was closed when the Kings Avenue bridge was completed and the lake was filled.</p> |
| |  | |
| | <p>Children</p> <p>Bryan (1874-1953)</p> <p>Margaret (b.1876)</p> <p>James (1878-1951)</p> <p>John (1880-1964)</p> <p>Thomas (1882-1964)</p> <p>Patrick (1884-1951)</p> <p>Ellen (1844-1964)</p> <p>Mary Jane (b.1888)</p> <p>Ernest (b.1891)</p> <p>Catherine (b.1893)</p> <p>William (1897-1901)</p> <p>Edward (1897-1964)</p> <p>Francis (1899-1970)</p> | |

| NAME | ORIGIN | SIGNIFICANCE |
|---------------|---|--|
| Tocumwal Lane | Tocumwal Houses, O'Connor | <p>The Tocumwal airfield was built as an inland defence against a possible Japanese invasion in early 1942. The base was built to look like a residential suburb and was designed to stage bombing raids, reconnaissance flights and training. Not long after the 'houses' were erected the Japanese advance was halted. In late 1942 the Royal Australian air force took over the running of Tocumwal, establishing it as a hospital and training base.</p> |
| |  | <p>After the Second World War, the development of Canberra as the national capital was revitalised at a time of extreme shortage of building materials. The National Capital Planning and Development Committee arranged the transportation of a number of the Tocumwal houses and their installation in what is now known as the O'Connor Tocumwal heritage precinct.</p> |

NAA: A7973, INT139

| NAME | ORIGIN | SIGNIFICANCE |
|-------------|---|--|
| Verity Lane | <p data-bbox="411 259 646 367">Dr Verity Fitzhardinge (nee Hewitt)</p> <p data-bbox="411 403 576 439">(1908-1986)</p>  <p data-bbox="411 810 509 837">The Land</p> | <p data-bbox="679 259 1482 407">Verity Fitzhardinge (nee Hewitt) owned and operated the first serious bookstore in Canberra. Verity's bookstore VERITY HEWITT, BOOKSELLER was opened in the Sydney Building above what used to be Leo's Café in 1938.</p> <p data-bbox="679 425 1482 645">Verity came to Canberra as a teacher in 1930. She taught English and history at Telopea Park High School until 1933. In 1936 she married Laurence Fitzhardinge, a historian and classical scholar, who was a Reader in Australian History at the Australian National University from 1950 to 1973.</p> <p data-bbox="679 663 1482 770">The initial stock for her bookshop came from her husband's collection of antiquarian books, which he had bought to Australia with a view to opening a shop in Sydney.</p> <p data-bbox="679 788 1482 972">There had been libraries and bookshops in Canberra since 1926 but as these were mainly concerned with fiction Verity's Bookshop was different. She subordinated fiction to a well-selected collection of the best writing on all topics from all over the world.</p> <p data-bbox="679 990 1482 1137">In its early days the shop moved several times. From the Sydney Building to beside the Blue Moon Café (which was opposite the then Hotel Civic), then to London Circuit in two locations and settled upstairs in Garema Arcade.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1155 1482 1451">After the war (and Verity's move to Sydney where her husband had taken a position at Sydney University) Verity's sister, June, managed both the main shop and a branch in Bougainville Street, Manuka, until 1956. Finally, following financial difficulties in the late 1960s, Verity Hewitt's moved in 1969 to Crawford Street, Queanbeyan. The bookstore was sold in 1974 and continued as a second hand bookshop <i>Books and Prints</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1469 1482 1653">Verity also had a love of farming. On the family's return to Canberra in 1951 they purchased an apple orchard at Narrabundah (where Narrabundah College now stands), then 500 hectares of land near Captain's flat and later a further 200 hectares on the Queanbeyan River.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1671 1482 1778">In the 1960s Verity returned to academic life. She studied history at the ANU, taking her MA in 1965 and her Ph.D three years later.</p> <p data-bbox="679 1796 1482 1908">Verity and her husband, Laurence, lived at Grandel Orchard, Narrabundah until it was resumed for development in 1960 and then at their property 'River View' at Oaks Estate.</p> |



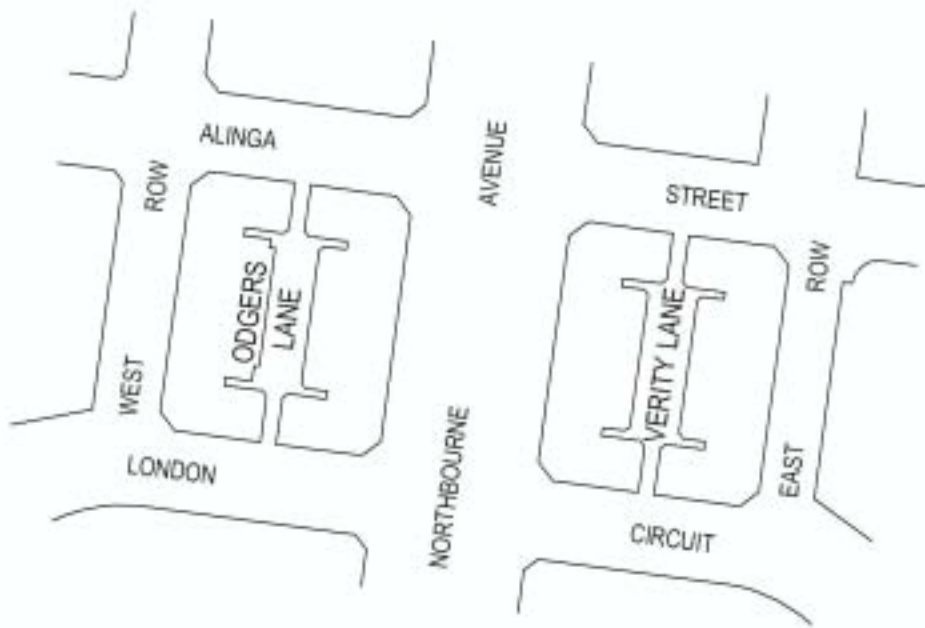
DIVISION OF CITY



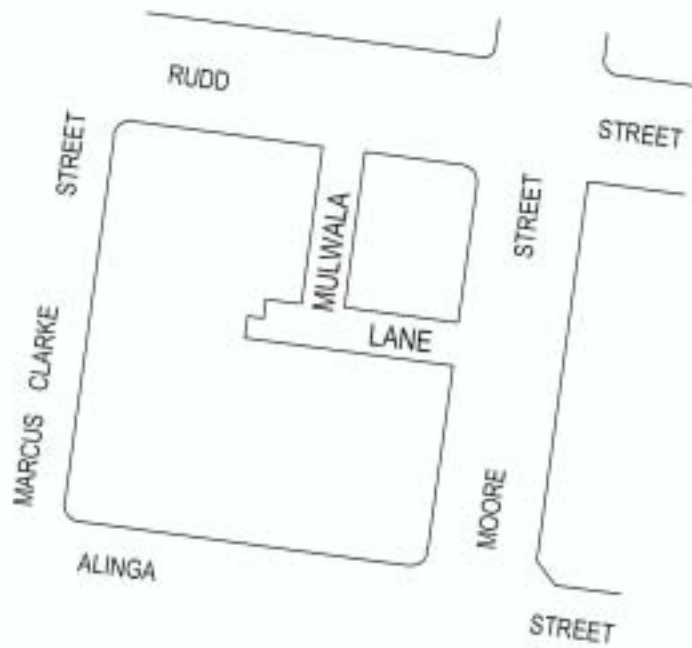
DIVISION OF CITY



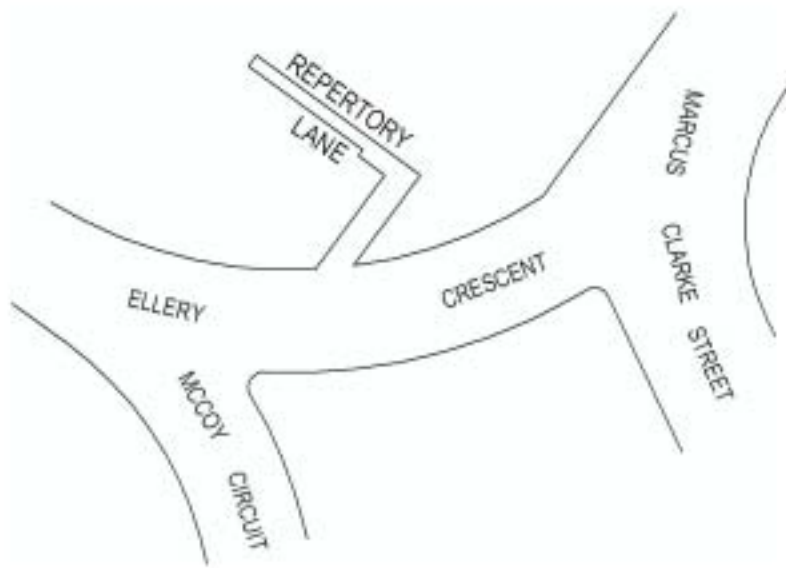
DIVISION OF CITY



DIVISION OF CITY



DIVISION OF CITY



DIVISION OF CITY