

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2007 (No 3)

Disallowable instrument DI2007-243

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 associated plan.


Neil Savery
Delegate of the Minister

18 October 2007

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2007 (No 2)

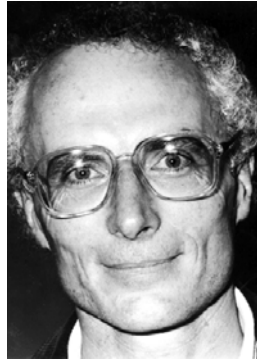
Division of Franklin: Writers (particularly women)

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Bellar Gardens	Lisa Bellear (1961-2006) 	<p>Australian poet and Aboriginal activist</p> <p>Lisa was adopted by a rural family in Victoria, a situation that eventually became traumatic, although she remained close to her adopted brother John Stewart. Lisa escaped by boarding at Ballarat's Sacred Heart College before starting a Bachelor of Social Work at the University of Melbourne, where she topped her graduating class.</p> <p>She didn't want to find her family initially and when she did and they finally met, her grandmother Sadie fainted on the train platform as she recognised her long-lost kin. For Lisa, important healing could begin.</p> <p>Lisa became a celebrated poet, Aboriginal activist and spokeswoman, dramatist, comedian and broadcaster on 3CR, where she helped found <i>Not Another Koori Show</i> over 20 years ago. She was also a 'relentless' photographer whose shots of Australia were exhibited at the 2004 Athens Olympics.</p> <p>She documented a quarter century of mostly black communities, especially in the fields of politics and the arts. Her passion for social change saw her assist a myriad of groups – the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games protesters, the academics and students she taught and studied with at universities, including LaTrobe and Melbourne; Sorry Day, National Aborigines and Islanders day Observance Committee; feminists; poets, lesbians, the National Day of Healing, the Stolen Generations of Australia and Victoria, Brunswick Power football team and the Labour Party.</p> <p>Lisa was the author of <i>Dreaming In Urban Areas</i> (UQP 1996), a book of poetry, and a founding member of Melbourne-based Ilbijerri Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Theatre Co-op, the longest-running black theatre troupe in Australia. Its recent street theatre masterpiece <i>The Dirty Mile</i> was based on Bellear's idea and developed by Foley, Harding and director Kylie Belling, winding through the black past and present of the streets of Carlton and Fitzroy.</p> <p>Lisa served on the Victorian Stolen Generations Taskforce, the Victorian Sorry Day Committee and was a council member of Reconciliation Victoria until late 2005.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Brissenden Street (1928-1991)	Robert Francis Brissenden (1928-1991)	<p data-bbox="735 253 1366 291">Australian writer and poet, and Canberra community</p> <p data-bbox="735 315 1487 517">Robert Francis Brissenden was born in Wentworthville, Sydney in 1928 and was educated at the Universities of Sydney and Leeds. He held teaching and research positions at several Australian and overseas universities, including the Australian National University where he was a lecturer and then a reader in the English Department (1957-85).</p> <p data-bbox="735 542 1487 678">He was a member of the Literature Board of the Australia Council (1977-81) and its chairman (1978-81). He was also an associate editor of <i>Meanjin</i> (1959-64) and literary editor of the <i>Australian</i> (1964-65).</p> <p data-bbox="735 703 1487 904">Brissenden edited the anthologies <i>Southern harvest</i> (1964) and <i>Australian poetry</i> (1972). His published works include <i>Winter matins and other poems</i> (1971), <i>Elegies: nine poems</i> (1974), <i>The whale in darkness</i> (poems) (1980) and <i>Sacred sites</i> (1990). In his retirement he wrote crime fiction: <i>Poor boy</i> (1987) and <i>Wildcat</i> (1991).</p> <p data-bbox="735 929 1487 1034">He was also the convener and chairman of the Executive Committee of the David Nichol Smith Memorial Seminars (1964-77).</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Buzo Gardens	Alexander John Buzo (1944-2006)	<p data-bbox="735 253 1142 291">Australian Playwright and Author</p> <p data-bbox="735 300 1487 501">Alex Buzo was born in Sydney. He was educated at The Armidale School, the International School in Geneva and the University of New South Wales from which he graduated with a BA in 1965. In 2005 he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters from the University of New South Wales for his contribution to Australian literature.</p> <p data-bbox="735 533 1487 763">In 1968, Buzo's first play <i>Norm and Ahmed</i> was among the first to find a truly Australian voice and gained national attention primarily through a prosecution for obscenity. The exploration of alienation in this play remained a common theme in his work, often delivered with clever and stylish use of the Australian idiom and a critical eye for the hollow desires of educated and prosperous Australians.</p> <p data-bbox="735 795 1487 1128">In 1972, Buzo was awarded the Australian Literature Society's Gold Medal for his play <i>Macquarie</i>. His plays include <i>Rooted</i> (1969), <i>The Front Room Boys</i> (1969), <i>Coralie Lansdowne says No</i> (1974), <i>Martello Towers</i> (1976), <i>Makassar Reef</i> (1978), <i>Big River</i> (1980), <i>The Marginal Farm</i> (1983), <i>Shellcove Road</i> (1989) and <i>Pacific Union</i> (1995) His work has been produced around the world including the USA, the UK and South East Asia. He was also writer-in-residence at many theatre companies, schools and universities.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1160 1487 1494">In addition to his plays, Buzo wrote novels, film scripts, radio plays and several books on sport, tautology, language and theatre. He also wrote frequent features and reviews for many of the major Australian newspapers and magazines on topics such as sport, language and the arts. His popular books <i>Tautology</i> (1981), <i>Meet the New Class</i> (1981), <i>Glancing Blows</i> (1987), <i>The Young Persons Guide to the Theatre</i> (1988), <i>Kiwese</i> (1994) and <i>A Dictionary of the Almost Obvious</i> (1998) reflected his role as the witty and astute observer of Australian life and language.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Dymphna Place	Dymphna Clark (1916-2000)	<p data-bbox="734 257 1332 293">Australian writer, editor and Canberra community</p> <p data-bbox="734 304 1482 441">Dymphna Clark was born in Melbourne and attended Mont Albert Central School and the Presbyterian Ladies College in East Melbourne. She matriculated at the age of 15 and completed honours at Melbourne University.</p> <p data-bbox="734 465 1482 703">Dymphna travelled to Germany as the 1938 Humboldt scholar. As the Nazi regime continued to rise she abandoned her doctoral studies and reunited with Manning Clark in Oxford, marrying him there in 1939. She had six children. In addition to maintaining a large household she provided invaluable assistance to her husband's greatest works by editing, proof reading and research.</p> <p data-bbox="734 728 1482 1032">Dymphna was a distinguished scholar in her own right. She was fluent in eight languages, could "get by" in another four, and lectured in German at the ANU. She established Manning Clark House, and enlivened the community with a passion for the environment. Dymphna was a patron of ACT for Trees and a key champion of Canberra's bush capital heritage. She was a driving force behind the formation of the Aboriginal Treaty Committee and drafted the Council's preamble for review by Parliament.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1057 1482 1158">Dymphna Clark's major work was the translation of the botanist Charles Baron von Hugel's <i>New Holland Journal November 1833 to October 1834</i>.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Gwen Meredith Loop	Gwenyth Valmai Meredith (1907-2006)	<p data-bbox="734 246 1477 291">Australian playwright and author</p> <p data-bbox="734 302 1477 548">Gwen Meredith was born in Orange, New South Wales. She completed her secondary education at Sydney Girls High School and her tertiary education at the University of Sydney, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts. From 1932 - 1939 she was the owner of the Chelsea Bookshop (which led to the development of the Chelsea Drama Club) before working as a freelance writer for four years.</p> <p data-bbox="734 560 1477 929">In 1943 Gwen Meredith commenced a 33-year relationship with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, contracted to write radio plays, serials and documentaries. For five years she wrote for radio serial <i>The Lawsons</i>, highlighting the problems of rural Australia in wartime. Her next serial, <i>Blue Hills</i>, depicted rural life in the wheat belt, the high country and the red centre; and ran for 5795 episodes over 27 years. 'During the high noon of radio's golden era', claims Richard Begbie in the <i>Canberra Times</i>, 'it was estimated that nearly half the Australian radio sets operating on 1pm weekdays were tuned to <i>Blue Hills</i>.'</p> <p data-bbox="734 952 1477 1064">Gwen Meredith married engineer Ainsworth Harrison in 1938. She enjoyed gardening and painting, as well as bush-walking and fly-fishing with her husband.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1086 1477 1220">Her publications include: <i>Wives Have Their Uses</i> (1944), <i>Great Inheritance</i> (1946), <i>The Lawsons</i> (1948), <i>Blue Hills</i> (1950), <i>Beyond Blue Hills</i> (1953), <i>Inns and Outs</i> (with husband Ainsworth Harrison) (1955) and <i>Into the Sun</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1243 1477 1366">In 1967 she was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) for her services to radio entertainment and in 1977 an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for her services to the Arts.</p>




NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Jennifer Rankin Lane	Jennifer Rankin (1941-1979)	<p data-bbox="734 246 1005 291">Poet and playwright</p> <p data-bbox="734 302 1473 683">Jennifer Rankin was born Jennifer Mary Haynes in Chatswood, Sydney and brought up in Willoughby. She attended Ravenswood Methodist School for Girls, at Gordon, excelling in English and French. She was president of the Debating Society, one of four House Prefects, and dux of the school in 1958. She graduated in Arts from the University of Sydney in 1962, majoring in English and Psychology, and in 1968 she received a Diploma of Education from the University of New England. She lived and worked in many parts of Australia and England, and worked in mainly in social sciences and education.</p> <p data-bbox="734 694 1473 1310">Rankin was a poet and dramatist. Her earliest poems date from 1969, and by 1973 her first piece of poetry was published in <i>New poetry</i>. Her poetry was published in anthologies and magazines in Australia, England and the United States, and played on radio stations. In 1975 she was invited to read her poetry at the Sydney Opera House reading “Comprehending the heavens”, one of a series of four poetry readings in the Music Room of the Opera House, organised under the auspices of the Poetry Society of Australia. In 1976, she read her poetry during Writers' Week at the Adelaide Festival of Arts, and at a reading of Australian Contemporary Poets at the Centenary Celebrations, New South Wales Art Gallery. In mid 1978 she participated in a public discussion with Les Murray and Robert Gray on the Meaning of Poetry, and in October, she toured Tasmania for the Writers' Union. She edited a selection of poetry for “Some contemporary English poetry, ” published in <i>Aspect : art and literature</i> magazine, volume 3/4, 1978.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1321 1473 1489">Rankin also wrote at least eight plays for stage and radio. In 1973 she wrote her first untitled play, which was shortlisted for the Newcastle Playwrights Conference. Her plays were produced both on stage and radio during her lifetime in Australia and England.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1500 1473 1740">In 1978 Rankin was awarded a six-month Senior Literary Fellowship from the Literature Board of the Australia Council. Her publications include <i>Art workshop</i> (1974), joint author; <i>Ritual</i> (1976), <i>Earth hold</i> (1978), illustrated by John Olsen; <i>The mud hut</i> (1979), published in Canada and <i>Jennifer Rankin : collected poems</i> (1990), edited by Judith Rodriguez were both published posthumously.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Joan Long Street	Joan Dorothy Long neé Boundy (1925-1999)	<p data-bbox="734 246 1085 291">Scriptwriter & film producer</p> <p data-bbox="734 302 1487 739">Joan Dorothy Long neé Boundy was born in Victoria. She began her career in 1948 working as a director and scriptwriter for the Commonwealth Film Unit – an opportunity rarely given to women at that time. After some years raising children she returned to the Film Unit to work full time as a writer. Three of Long's pieces during this period, <i>The Pictures that Moved</i> (1969), <i>The Passionate Industry</i> (1973) and <i>Paddington Lace</i> (1971) received awards from the Australian Writers' Guild. <i>The Pictures that Moved</i> and <i>The Passionate Industry</i> were documentaries about the early days of Australian cinema, and fostered in Long a deep commitment, interest and passion for the Australian film industry and its development.</p> <p data-bbox="734 761 1487 940">Long's first script for a feature film, <i>Caddie</i> (1976), was a huge financial success and won a number of awards at overseas film festivals. In 1975 Long formed the production company, <i>Limelight Productions</i>. She went on to produce and write <i>The Picture Show Man</i> (1976).</p> <p data-bbox="734 963 1487 1332">Joan Long's contribution to the film industry is easily measured by the significance of the films she produced and wrote, and the social justice issues she addressed in many of these works. However, she was also active behind the scenes, encouraging the positive growth of the Australian film industry and focusing too on the preservation of Australian film history. A significant player in the movement to establish an institution to preserve Australian films, Joan Long headed the first Advisory Committee for the National Film and Sound Archive in 1984. The Committee played a key role in developing the blueprint for the Archive's future.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1355 1487 1498">Joan Long was honoured with the Ken G. Hall Award, sponsored by the National Film and Sound Archive, for her significant contribution to Australian film preservation in August 1999.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Katie Stow Lane	Catherine (Katie) Eliza Sommerville Stow neé Field (also known as Katie Langloh Parker) (1856-1940)	<p data-bbox="735 248 954 291">Australian writer</p> <p data-bbox="735 302 1471 674">Catherine (Katie) Eliza Somerville Stow neé Field grew up on her father's property, Marra Station, northern New South Wales. In 1875 Katie married Langloh Parker a well-known pastoralist. At her husband's property, Bangate Station, near Angledool, New South Wales she started collecting stories and vocabularies from the local branch of Yularoi people, which she subsequently published in several collections between 1896 and 1930. In 1905, she published her only purely ethnographic work <i>The Euahlayi Tribe</i>, an account of her life at Bangate. Her second marriage to Percy Randolph Stow marked the end of her outback life.</p> <p data-bbox="735 689 1471 824">It is believed that Parker's appreciation of Aboriginal culture partly had its roots in an event of her childhood, when an Aboriginal girl saved her from drowning in a river at the age of six.</p> <p data-bbox="735 840 1471 1115">Katie's collections of Yularoi stories, <i>Australian Legendary Tales</i> (1896) and <i>More Australian Legendary Tales</i> (1898), were re-published in 1897, 1953, 1955, 1959, 1967 and 1978, respectively. The collections were illustrated by Elizabeth Durack, Nora Heysen and Marion Hart. Katie herself made sketches of Aboriginal children, which were published in 1901. She also wrote <i>Walkabouts of Wur-run-nah</i> (1918) and <i>Wogheeguy: Australian Aboriginal Legends</i> (1930).</p> <p data-bbox="735 1131 1471 1312">Her work remains problematic in terms of Aboriginal research ethics (Yularoi people did not welcome her making public the information that was to remain confidential) but her collections are an invaluable source of information on Yularoi culture.</p>

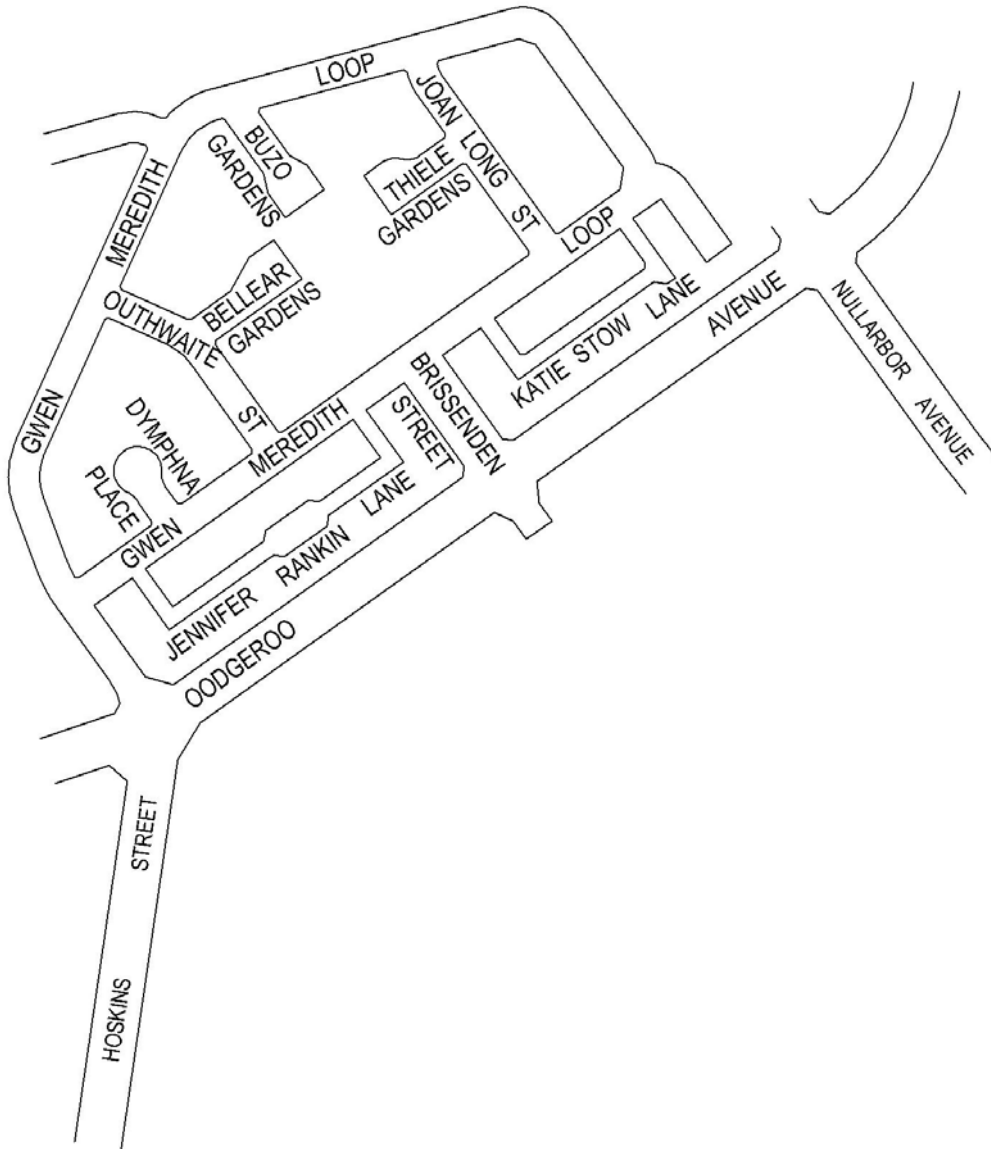
NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Oodgeroo Avenue	Oodgeroo Noonuccal (also known as Kath Walker) (1920 - 1993)	Poet, political activist, artist and educator Oodgeroo Noonuccal was born Kathleen Jean Mary Ruska on 3 November 1920, on North Stradbroke Island, country of the Noonuccal tribe. She attended Dulwich Primary; left school and became a domestic in Brisbane at the age of 13. As an Aboriginal person, she said, 'there wasn't the slightest possibility of getting "a better job" [even] if you stayed on at school' (<i>Murawina</i> , 1993).
		Oodgeroo served in the Australian Women's Army Service (1942-1944). She published her first book of poetry, <i>We Are Going</i> , in 1964, going on to become a trailblazer in published Aboriginal writing in Australia. Oodgeroo was Queensland State Secretary of FCAATSI for ten years in the 1960s and from 1972 was managing director of the Noonuccal-Nughie Education Cultural Centre on Stradbroke Island. Throughout her life, she was a renowned and admired campaigner for Aboriginal rights, promoter of Aboriginal cultural survival, educator and environmentalist.
		Oodgeroo's work has been recognised by numerous awards, including the Mary Gilmore Medal (1970), the Jessie Litchfield Award (1975), the International Acting Award and the Fellowship of Australian Writers' Award. She also held an honorary doctorate of letters (Macquarie University) and was awarded the degree of Doctor of the University from Griffith University. In 1970, Oodgeroo (under the name Kathleen Walker) was appointed as a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil) for services to the community. She returned it in 1987 in protest against the forthcoming Australian Bicentenary celebrations (1988).

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Outhwaite Street	Ida Rentoul Outhwaite (1888-1960)	<p data-bbox="734 246 1487 291">Australia's first children's book illustrator</p> <p data-bbox="734 313 1487 694">Ida Sherbourne Outhwaite neé Rentoul was born at Carlton, Melbourne. Ida drew from childhood, snatching time from her formal education at Presbyterian Ladies' College to contribute to magazines produced in the family home at Ormond College, University of Melbourne. Her talents complemented the literary ability of her elder sister, Annie Rattray (1882-1978) who, after a brilliant career at P.L.C., culminating in the classics exhibition, took a first-class honours degree at the University of Melbourne (B.A., 1905), where she won the Wyselaskie scholarship in classics and shared the Higgins poetry prize.</p> <p data-bbox="734 716 1487 1086">In 1903 six fairy stories written by Annie and illustrated by Ida were published in the <i>New Idea</i>. Next year the sisters collaborated on <i>Mollie's Bunyip</i> which delighted the public with its representations of fairies and elves in a recognizably Australian setting. <i>Mollie's Staircase</i>, with text by Mrs Rentoul, appeared in 1906. At the Australian Exhibition of Women's Work in 1907 the Rentoul sisters displayed their <i>Australian Songs for Young and Old</i>. That year Ida illustrated Tarella Quin's <i>Gum Tree Brownie</i>. In 1908 the Rentoul sisters published their first substantial story book, <i>The Lady of the Blue Beads</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1108 1487 1321">In 1909 Ida married Arthur Grenbry Outhwaite (1875-1938). Ida Rentoul Outhwaite, as she was now known, published little in the decade following her marriage; during those years four children were born. But in 1916 she brought out her first coloured work, <i>Elves and Fairies</i>, a <i>de luxe</i> edition produced entirely in Australia.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1344 1487 1749">Visiting Europe in 1920, Ida exhibited with great success in Paris and London. She signed a contract with A. & C. Black who published five books for her over the next decade, including <i>The Enchanted Forest</i> (1921), with text by her husband, and <i>The Little Green Road to Fairyland</i> (1922). <i>The Fairyland of Ida Rentoul Outhwaite</i> (1926), another sumptuous volume, with text by her husband and sister, was less successful. In 1930 came the last of her books published by A. & C. Black. Angus & Robertson brought out two more books in 1933 and 1935 but they received relatively little attention. Her last two exhibitions, which in 1916-28 were almost annual events, were held in 1933.</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Thiele Gardens	Colin Milton Thiele (1920-2006)	<p data-bbox="735 255 1101 293">Australian children's literature</p> <p data-bbox="735 309 1484 443">Colin Thiele was born in Eudunda, South Australia (his name is pronounced Tee-lee). Many of his children's books are based on his childhood environs, particularly <i>The Sun on the Stubble</i>, <i>The Valley Between</i>, and <i>The Shadow on the Hills</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="735 459 1484 562">After receiving education degrees from the University of Adelaide and Adelaide Teacher's College, Thiele joined the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II.</p> <p data-bbox="735 577 1484 846">He taught English at South Australia's Port Lincoln High School after the war and remained on staff until 1955. His time as teacher and administrator there provided the background for several more books, including <i>Blue Fin</i> and <i>Hammerhead Light</i>. Thiele moved on to Wattle Park College in South Australia in 1957, and remained associated with that institution in either a teaching or administrative capacity until his retirement in 1980.</p> <p data-bbox="735 862 1484 1198">Several Thiele children's books have been made into films, television series, or plays. The film version of <i>Storm Boy</i>, about a boy's love for his pet pelican, won the Netherlands Award of the Silver Pencil in 1986. In 1972 the Hans Christian Andersen Award selected <i>Blue Fin</i>, a tale of tuna fishing, as an honor book. The story became a movie five years later. A top-rated television miniseries was based on <i>The Sun on the Stubble</i>, Thiele's first full-length children's book, written in 1958 while traveling to the United States to fulfill a Fulbright Scholarship in teacher education.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1214 1484 1447">Colin won the Australian State Prize and twice won the Austrian National Book Prize. In 1975 the Edgar Allan Poe Award nominated his <i>Fire in the Stone</i> for best juvenile mystery. In 1977 he became a Companion of the Order of Australia. He received the Australian Children's Council Book of the Year Award in 1981, while his poetry also won several honors.</p>





DIVISION OF FRANKLIN