

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2008 (No 4)

Disallowable instrument DI2008—100

made under the

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

I REVOKE DI2008-74 *Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2008 (3)*.

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

9 May 2008

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2008 (No 4)

Division of Franklin: *Australian writers*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Aldous Street	Mr Allan Aldous (1911-2000) 	<p>Author, broadcaster and lecturer</p> <p>Allan Aldous was a well-known author and broadcaster in Melbourne from the late 1940s until his retirement in the 1970s. Born in Perth, he began his professional life as a proof-reader on <i>The West Australian</i> newspaper. In 1935 he and his bride, Jean Cohn, left for England where he worked as a proof reader in London for the printers Knighton and Culls until the outbreak of WW2 in 1939. He enlisted in the Air Force but was rejected with a hereditary sight defect, so he volunteered with the National Fire Service and was later a sergeant in the Australian infantry.</p> <p>During this time he wrote his first commissioned novel, some plays for the BBC and various journalistic newspaper articles. He made valuable professional contacts with the London literary establishment through the Churchill Club and the Arts Theatre Club.</p> <p>On his return to Australia, he worked as a freelance writer. His literary output included 14 children's books, two adult novels, several other books and a variety of programs he devised for the ABC and Radio Australia including <i>The Australian Tradition</i>, <i>The Storyteller</i> and <i>The Showman</i>. He also wrote and produced several pageants including Australia's first <i>Son et Lumiere</i> in Perth, conducted many radio interviews and wrote countless short stories, articles, dramatic scripts and film scripts. He also presented lectures for the Council of Adult Education based on his numerous outback adventures and ideas on writing, film and theatre.</p> <p>Allan was a man of wide-ranging interests including not only writing, but film and theatre, travel and Australian history. He did many outback and overseas trips at a time when travel was far less common and accessible than is the case in the year 2000. Much of his work was inspired by these experiences. A trip with the flying doctor from Alice Springs to rescue an injured aboriginal stockman formed the basis of his 1960 novel <i>Doctor with Wings</i>, and <i>The New Australians</i> was inspired by the difficulties of post-war British immigrants to an alien environment.</p> <p>Source: Ngaire Johansen.</p>

NAME**ORIGIN****SIGNIFICANCE**

Alice Crist Street

Alice Guerin Crist
(1876-1941)

Author and journalist

Alice Guerin Crist was born in Ireland and migrated with her family to Queensland at the age of two. She was educated by her father who was a school teacher. Alice worked as a school teacher until her marriage to Joseph Christ, who later changed the name to Crist. Alice then pursued an active literary career despite significant periods when she had to concentrate on farm work and the care of her five children.

A prolific writer of verse and short fiction, she published widely in the Australian secular and religious press. In 1902 she joined the Social Democratic Vanguard. Alice wrote about her rural and domestic experiences, frequently celebrating the beauty of the bush and the virtues and struggles of Irish Australian pioneers. Inspired by the death of her brother at Passchendaele, Belgium, Alice contributed many Anzac Day poems to the *Toowoomba Chronicle*.

From 1927 the Brisbane *Catholic Advocate* paid her for rural and religious poems, short stories and a serial about the Christian Brothers contribution to Catholic education. In 1930 she became 'Betty Bluegum', editor of the children's page, and used the versatility of this outlet to stimulate Queensland's Catholic children.

Alice was a long-term member and vice-president of the Toowoomba Ladies' Literary Society. In 1935 she was awarded King George V's jubilee medal and in 1937 King George VI's coronation medal. A wing of the Holy Spirit Hospital, Brisbane was dedicated in her name.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

Amiet Street

Mr William Albert
Amiet

(1890-1959)



Writer, barrister, teacher, community service and First World War veteran.

William (Bill) Albert Amiet was born at Murgheboluc, near Geelong, Victoria. He was educated at the local state school, Ormond College and the University of Melbourne. Bill began his career as a teaching master at Maryborough Grammar School. He went on to practice law in Brisbane before enlisting in the Australian Imperial Force and embarking for England in 1916.

After the war he returned to work as a solicitor and became involved with the Mackay community through its sporting and social organisations and the Mackay Rotary Club. In 1929 he contested the Federal seat of Herbert as a Coalitionist candidate.

Bill wrote reviews and articles for the Mackay *Daily Mercury* for more than thirty years and helped to

NAME**ORIGIN****SIGNIFICANCE**

Barbara Jefferis
Street

Ms Barbara Jefferis
(1917-2004)



establish its weekend issue as an intellectual forum. As its acknowledged luminary, he undertook an encyclopedic survey of world literature in *Literature by Languages: A Roll Call* (Sydney, 1932).

Amiet published *A Shakespeare or Two* (Sydney, 1935) which was followed by *The Practice of Literary History* (Sydney, 1936) and *Courses in Literary History* (Sydney, 1938). *Metrical Diversions of a Sexagenarian* (Brisbane, 1952) included poetry that he had written from World War I to the early 1950s.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.

Author

Barbara Jefferis was born in Adelaide while her father, Tarlton Jefferis, one of Australia's leading analytical chemists was working in England as an adviser to the munitions industry. Barbara began writing as a young child, she used to write stories to tell her younger cousins. Barbara decided she would be a writer from a very early age.

She was educated at boarding school and studied at Adelaide University where she won the Jefferis Memorial Medal for Philosophy - named in honour of her grandfather, James Jefferis, whom she had never met. In 1939 she left university and moved to Sydney to work as a journalist on *The Daily News*, She married John Hinde, whom she had known in Adelaide, the same year.

Barbara worked as a journalist over the next few years on the *Telegraph* and *Women's Weekly and Pix*.

In 1944, while her husband was working overseas as an ABC war correspondent, their daughter was born. Her writing was put on hold until Rosalind was in kindergarten. She then began to write radio plays and dramatised documentaries on scientific, as well as historical subjects

In 1953, Barbara decided to enter the lucrative *Sydney Morning Herald* prize, given annually for an unpublished novel. In three weeks, she produced *Contango Day*, which was co-winner of that year's award. Unable to obtain publication in Australia, *Contango Day* came out in Britain and America in 1954. This set the pattern of her novels being far better known overseas than in Australia. As well as being published in Britain and the US, her books were translated into a number of Asian and European languages.

After six more novels came *The Tall One*, published in

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Australia, Britain and America in 1977; like all but one of her novels (about an independent child), it centred on a strong and independent woman. As well as novels, Barbara produced a number of short stories, including her version of the “Drover’s Wife”, which retold Lawson’s story from the wife’s point of view. Barbara again put her hand to women’s history in the biography of three generations of talented and resolute Australian women, *Three of a Kind* (published in 1982).

In 1986, Barbara was made a member of the Order of Australia for services to literature and to writers. In 1995, she was recognized with an Emeritus Award of the Australia Council.

Barbara was on the committee of management of the Australian Society of Authors from 1963, the year the Society was founded, until 2001 when she became too ill to work. She was the Society’s first woman president. She played a major role in the campaigns for Public Lending Right and Educational Lending Right and the establishment of the Copyright Agency Ltd. and wrote the first of the Society’s guides to book contracts. In 2001 she was still on the Society’s Committee of Management and was rewriting this Guide. A bequest from Barbara’s husband, John Hinde, to the Society led to the establishment of the Barbara Jefferis Award for novelists in 2007.

Source: <http://www.milesago.com/Obits/jefferis-barbara.htm>.

Basham Street

Professor Arthur
Llewellyn Basham
(1914-1986)



Historian, author, lecturer and Canberra resident.

Arthur Llewellyn Basham, was an historian and a scholar of Asia. His classic work, *The Wonder that was India*, published before he came to Canberra, is an encyclopedic survey of the subcontinent before the coming of the Muslims in the sixteenth century, ranging in subject matter across language, literature, religions, government, and the arts.

Arthur joined the Australian National University in 1965 as Professor of Oriental (later Asian) Civilizations, he served as Dean of the Faculty of Asian Studies from 1968 to 1970. In 1971 he presided over the world’s famous conference of researchers on Asia, the International Congress of Orientalists.

Professor Basham retired from the University in 1979 but maintained his connections as a Visiting Fellow on several

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Buddee Lane

Mr Paul Edgar
Buddee
(1913-2003)

occasions during the early 1980s. The Basham Lectures is an ANU annual Public Lecture Series given in his memory.

Source: Australian National University

School principal, author, poet

Paul Edgar Buddee was born at Mount Lawley, Western Australia. He studied teaching at Claremont Teachers College and was a school principal from 1935 to 1972. Paul was also a writer and lifelong advocate for Australian books and books for Australian children. He was a Children's Book Council pioneer.

He wrote true tales from Western Australian history to stir the minds and emotions of young readers such as *The Escape of the Fenians* in 1971 and *The Escape of John O'Reilly* in 1973. He also produced four adventure books in each of three series - Air Patrol, Ann Rankin and Peter Devlin - published as Rigby Opals.

He received the WA Citizen of the Year Award in the category of The Arts in 1977 and Commonwealth Literary Board Grants in 1977, 1978 and 1984. In 1989 he was awarded an OAM. Paul was a member of the Australian Society of Authors the Fellowship of Writers and PEN International.

Source: Children's Book Council WA

Coungeau Lane

Emily Coungeau
née Howard
(1860-1936)

Poet

Emily Coungeau née Howard was born in Essex, England and was educated at the village school. While a young girl, Emily became a ladies' companion, travelling extensively in the Mediterranean and becoming fluent in five languages. In 1887 she migrated to Australia.

From 1913 Emily published poems in the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Sydney Bulletin* and the *Australian Woman's Mirror*. She also produced four books of verse: *Stella Australis* (Brisbane, 1914), *Rustling Leaves* (Sydney, 1920), *Palm Fronds* (Brisbane, 1927) and *Fern Leaves* (Brisbane, 1934). Her 'romantic poetical drama' *Princess Mona* (Sydney, 1916), a fantasy of the birth and development of Australia, became the libretto for an opera entitled *Auster*, with a score by Alfred Hill. *Auster* was performed in a concert version in Sydney in 1922, and staged in Melbourne in 1935.

Emily was a philanthropist, an art patron and a supporter of women's associations such as the Lyceum Club and the Women's College within the University of Queensland.

She and her husband also made generous donations to the

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Diane Barwick
Street

Diane Elizabeth
Barwick
(1938-1986)



Church of England.

In 1935 she was awarded King George V's silver jubilee medal and was also elected to life membership of the Society of British Authors, Composers & Arrangers.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

Author and anthropologist

Diane Barwick nee MacEachern was born in British Columbia, where Diane and her sister Edna were educated by correspondence. Diane did her undergraduate study at the University of British Columbia gaining a BA (Honours) in Anthropology in 1959.

From 1959 Diane worked at the University of British Columbia Anthropology Museum while also spending time as a museum curator at a number of museums.

In 1960 Diane took up a postgraduate scholarship with the Australian National University. She subsequently spent 14 months engaged in fieldwork among the Aboriginal people of the Goulburn Valley. In 1963 and 1964 Diane researched the records of the missions to Aborigines in Victoria. Between 1966 and 1972, Diane compiled information from the archives of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines – Victoria. During this period she was a Research Fellow in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at Australian National University.

After completing her PhD, Diane lived and worked for the rest of her life in Canberra. She wrote widely and presented countless conference papers on topics in historical and political anthropology, including clan boundaries among the Kulin nations of Victoria, smallpox, Victorian Aboriginal demography, and the changing role of Aboriginal women. Diane worked tirelessly to ensure the recognition and success of the sub-discipline of Aboriginal history that was emerging. As founding editor of the journal of *Aboriginal History* from 1977 until 1982, and in her involvement with the journal thereafter, she set a standard for Australian ethnohistory that was both scholarly and accessible to a wide audience.

Diane held many roles at the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra. She was a foundation member, and the first woman to be elected to its council, in May 1978. She was member and chairperson of the Social Anthropology Committee and Publications Committee, and she also instigated the History Committee.

Source: Website *NW Australian Women* Biographical entry and Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2008 (No 4)

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<http://www.austehc.unimelb.edu.au/guides/barw/BARP001.htm>

Elizabeth Jolley
Crescent

Elizabeth Jolley
née Knight
(1923-2007)



Author, nurse, tutor

Monica Elizabeth Jolley née Knight was born in Birmingham, England, in 1923 and brought up in a German-speaking household. She undertook her early education in the English Midlands both at home and at a Quaker boarding school. Elizabeth studied nursing in London at the height of World War II.

In 1959 Elizabeth migrated with her husband and children to Perth, Western Australia. She worked in a variety of jobs until she took a job as a part-time creative writing tutor at the Fremantle Arts Centre in 1974. She taught there until 1985, and at a number of tertiary institutions including Curtin University.

Elizabeth Jolley was one of Australia's most acclaimed authors. Writing from a childhood, it was not until her fifties that she received the recognition her talent deserved. She won The Age Book of the Year Award on three occasions (for *Mr Scobie's Riddle*, *My Father's Moon*, and *The Georges' Wife*) as well as the Miles Franklin Award for *The Well*. Her non-fiction title, *Central Mischief*, won the Western Australian Premier's Prize in 1993. *Mr Scobie's Riddle* won the Fiction section of the WA Premier's Prize in 1983.

She was awarded an honorary doctorate (Hon. D. Tech.) from the Western Australia Institute of Technology (now Curtin University). She was made an officer of the Order of Australia in 1988 and was declared a National Living Treasure in 1997.

Sources: <http://www.middlemiss.org/lit/authors/jolleve/jolleve.html> and *The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature* Second Edition

Epstein Street

June Sadie Epstein
(1918-2004)



Author, musician, teacher and academic

June Sadie Epstein was born in Perth, Western Australia. She married Julius Guest (original name Weingeist) in 1949.

June was a prolific writer. Her first published work, a collection of plays for children, was published in 1951 and she went on to publish more than fifty works in a variety of genres. They include short stories, children's books, plays, biographies, musical scores and her autobiography. Most of her biographical works recount the life stories of people with disabilities and were written in an attempt to raise public awareness about the disabled.

In 1931, June commenced studying the piano and at seventeen became the first person in Australia to be

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awarded a three-year scholarship by the Trinity College of Music, London. On completion of her studies, she was awarded a London University Scholarship to study for a Bachelor of Music. Interrupted by World War II she returned to Australia in 1940 where upon she undertook a three-month national recital tour for the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC).

June maintained a long involvement with the ABC, mostly working on children's educational programs. She was variously a recitalist, accompanist, scriptwriter, broadcaster and composer. She also composed several musicals for student productions and amateur musical societies.

June began her teaching career in 1942, taking up the position of music teacher at Frensham School in Mittagong, NSW. From 1946 to 1949 she was Director of Music at Melbourne Church of England Girls' Grammar School. During this period June also began taking a weekly choral class at the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne. She remained with this institution until 1976, attaining the position of Senior Lecturer-in-charge of Music. June was elected the first Honorary Life Member of the Graduates Association, in recognition of her services to the community in the field of pre-school music.

June was awarded the Order of Australia Medal for her service to the arts and the welfare of people with disabilities in 1986.

Source: <http://www.nla.gov.au/ms/findaids/8578.html#bioghist1>

Eve Langley
Street

Eve (Ethel Jane)
Langley
1904-1974



Author

Eve Langley was born and educated at Forbes, New South Wales. She later worked at several jobs in Melbourne before accompanying her sister, June, as an itinerant farm labourer during the 1920s.

In 1932 she moved to New Zealand and began work on a novel based on her experiences during the 1920s. In 1937 she married artist Hilary Clark.

Her novel, *The Pea Pickers*, shared the S. H. Prior Memorial Prize (run by the *Bulletin*) in 1940 with two other novels and was published in 1942. But in that year her marriage failed and she was committed to the Auckland Mental Hospital where she remained for seven years. Her children were subsequently placed in orphanages.

On her release Eve worked on another novel, *White Topoe*, which appeared in 1954. That year she also changed her name by deed poll to Oscar Wilde, a figure

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who played a significant role in her second novel.

The manuscript of her third novel 'Wild Australia' was rejected by Angus and Robertson in 1953. Between 1956 and 1960 Langley travelled to Australia and Greece before settling permanently at Katoomba in the Blue Mountains.

She wrote prolifically during these years, but her work remained unpublished until 1999 when Lucy Frost published an edition of Langley's autobiographical writings entitled *Wilde Eve*. Eve Langley died alone in her cottage "Iona Lympus" in 1974.

Sources: *Australian Dictionary of Biography* and *Austlit (The online Australian Literature Resource)*

Gladys Lister Street

Gladys Lister née Henriques
(1887-1957)



Author, illustrator and gardener

Gladys Lister was born in Melbourne, Victoria and educated at Cromarty, Melbourne, then Perth and finally Sydney.

Gladys began writing for children in 1937. Her children feature in her first books. She used her magnificent garden as the setting and peopled it with fairies, gnomes, animals and birds. The resulting stories were collected and published as *The Little Round Garden*.

The arrival in Sydney of shiploads of children evacuated from Britain after the outbreak of the Second World War prompted Gladys to write a number of stories based on the adventures of some of these children in Australia. She donated all royalties from these books to the British Children's Comforts Fund.

In 1957 Gladys wrote a musical play called *The Little Round House*. Although it was not published, it was performed at The Independent Theatre in Sydney.

Source: *Authors & Illustrators of Australian Children's Books* (1989) Walter McVitty

Haenke Street

Helen Joyce Haenke
(1916-1978)

Writer, pianist, painter and designer

Helen Joyce Haenke née Petherbridge was born at Newcastle, New South Wales and educated at the Methodist Ladies' College, Burwood, Sydney. She trained as a commercial artist at East Sydney Technical College and later was a pupil of the artist Max Meldrum in Melbourne.

Helen began her writing career in her youth and poems were published in Sydney newspapers. Throughout the 1950s her short stories appeared in the *Australian Women's Weekly*. Her unpublished play, "Truth to Tell", won an Ipswich drama competition award in 1960, and in

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the following decades her poems were published in a number of literary periodicals establishing her as an important poet. These included the *Southerly*, *Poetry Australia*, *Quadrant*, *Poetry Magazine*, *The Canberra Times*, *The Australian*, *The Courier Mail*, *Recent Queensland Poetry*, *Square Poets*, *Refractory Girl* and *Border Issue*.

At the time of her death she was close to completing an Arts Degree at the University of Queensland. Much of her writing is held by the university's Fryer Library. Her one-act play "Firebug", won a Brisbane Warana Festival one act script award in 1973 and was performed at the following year's festival. It was published in 1978 in "3 Queensland One-Act Plays for Festivals". Helen also wrote several full-length plays. "Summer Solstice" was first performed in 1964, "The bottom of a Birdcage" had its first performance in 1976 and was published in 1978, and "The Passage" was performed in 1978.

Helen won a Courier Mail Poetry competition in 1965. She subsequently published two volumes of poetry. "The Good Company" appeared in 1977; "Prophets and Honour" was published posthumously in 1979.

Helen also maintained musical interests and encouraged young musicians with frequent soirees at her home, "Rockton" in Ipswich. She was a foundation member of the Ipswich Forum Club, an office-holder in the Ipswich Business and Professional Women's Association, an executive-member of the Australian Society of Authors and a board-member (1968-1976) of Ipswich Girls' Grammar School.

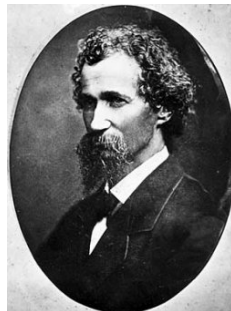
Source: Family records & Australian Dictionary of Biography

Hanger Lane

Eunice Hanger
(1911-1972)

Playwright, academic, teacher

Eunice Hanger was born in Mount Chalmers, Queensland and educated at Gympie High School where her father was headmaster and at the University of Queensland (B.A., 1932; M.A., 1940). From 1933 she became an outstanding teacher at her father's school. She transferred to Rockhampton High School in 1940, where she joined the local little theatre which was to stage her first plays. In 1948 Eunice was appointed to Brisbane High School and joined the Twelfth Night Theatre Company. Next year she dramatized the novel by 'M. Barnard Eldershaw', *A House is Built* (1929)—the first play on an Australian subject staged by Twelfth Night. By 1963 she had directed works by Shakespeare, Shaw, Tennessee Williams and Pirandello, as well as several of her own and other Australian plays, for the company.

NAME**ORIGIN****SIGNIFICANCE**Henry Kendall
StreetThomas Henry
Kendall
(1839-1882)

Eunice's plays had popularity in the little theatre movement, particularly her one-act comedy, *Upstage* (London, 1952). Her major work, *Flood*, won an award in the Playwrights' Advisory Board competition in 1955 and was staged by Twelfth Night. Eunice adjudicated drama festivals, organized play-reading groups and was secretary of Twelfth Night, with whom she also acted. She was also active in the English Teachers' Association. Eunice lectured English and Drama at the University of Queensland and directed and acted with the University Staff Players.

Her collection of over 2000 scripts of unpublished Australian plays are now housed in the Fryer Memorial Library known as the Hanger Collection. Eunice identified the early efforts of major stage-writers of the 1960s and notably drew national and international attention to three playwrights—Ray Mathew, David Ireland and Patrick White.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.

Poet

Thomas Henry Kendall was born in 1839 near Milton, NSW. He grew up around Illawarra and spent two years aboard a whaling vessel before returning to Sydney in 1957.

His first verses were published in *'The Australian Home Companion and Band of Hope Journal'* in 1859 and during the early 1860s. His first volume of poetry, *Poems and Songs*, was published in 1862.

In 1863 he was appointed to the Surveyor-General's Department. He was later transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office. During this period he read extensively, and wrote much verse. In 1867 he delivered a series of lectures at the Sydney School of Arts.

In 1868 he was awarded a prize for the best Australian poem with *A Death in the Bush*. In 1869 he published his second volume *Leaves from Australian Forests*.

In his later years Kendall wrote the words of the opening Cantata sung at the Sydney International Exhibition in 1879, and won a prize of one hundred pounds offered by 'The Sydney Morning Herald' for a poem on the Exhibition. His third collection, *Songs from the Mountains*, was published at Sydney in 1880, and realized a substantial profit.

Sources:

<http://whitewolf.newcastle.edu.au/words/authors/K/KendallHenry/verse/PoemsOfKendall/biographical.html> and *Australian Dictionary of*

NAME**ORIGIN****SIGNIFICANCE***Biography.*Hesba Brinsmead
StreetHesba Fay
Brinsmead née
Hungerford
(1922-2003)

Author

Hesba Fay Brinsmead née Hungerford was born in Berambing, Blue Mountains, NSW. Hesba received her primary education by correspondence and at thirteen was sent to Sydney to continue her education at Wahroonga High School and then Avondale Teachers College, Cooranbong.

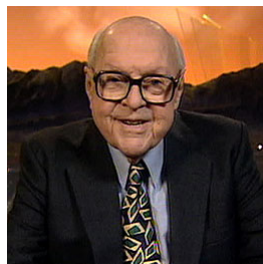
Hesba was one of Australia's most important writers for children and young adults. Throughout her 81 years, she wrote on a wide variety of subjects, and in her 24 books pushed the boundaries of the children's genre.

Pastures of the Blue Crane, her first children's book, was published in 1964 and earned her the Dame Mary Gilmore Medal and the Children's Book Council of Australia Children's Book of the Year Award in 1965. ABC TV subsequently made it into a successful mini-series. She incorporated into her novels many environmental problems. She also chronicled the early pioneering days and was a keen and witty observer of family life.

Hesba was an early environmentalist and campaigned for Lake Pedder and the Franklin River.

Sources: *Authors & Illustrators of Australian Children's Books* (1989) Walter McVitty; and Australian Literature Resource (Austlit online)

Hinde Street

John Hamilton
Hinde
(1914-2006)

Australian broadcaster, film reviewer and war correspondent

John Hinde was born in Adelaide, South Australia. He studied Arts and Medicine at the University of Adelaide and sold wine before becoming a newspaper journalist in Sydney with the Daily Telegraph in 1937.

He joined the ABC News and Current Affairs department in 1939 and in the same year married his second wife Barbara Jefferis.

In 1942 Hinde got a break as a war correspondent, after senior correspondent, Haydon Lennard, was badly injured in a plane crash in New Guinea. Hinde was attached to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in 1942, first in Melbourne, Brisbane, and then New Guinea and the Pacific.

Hinde was hurt whilst at Hollandia in Netherlands New Guinea, after a Japanese Betty bomber bombed an US Army ammunition dump. His eyes were badly injured, which affected him for the rest of his life.

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After the war Hinde returned to Sydney and joined the ABC, working first in radio news. He was responsible for writing the ABC's first television news bulletin. Having become a freelance writer, in 1966 he became the ABC's film reviewer, doing weekly reviews on radio for many years. He later also reviewed films for ABC television. By 1986 he was doing film reviews every Sunday night as part of the ABC television news. His book "Other People's Pictures" became a text for students of Australian film.

In 2002 John was made a member of the Order of Australia for his services to the film and media industry. In 2008 the Australian Writers Guild introduced the inaugural John Hinde Award for Science Fiction, supported by a bequest from Hinde to the Guild.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Commission

Idriess Lane

Ion Llewellyn
Idriess
(1889-1979)



Author, World War One veteran

Ion (Jack) Llewellyn Idriess was born at Waverley, New South Wales. Registered as Ion Windeyer at birth, he liked to be known as 'Jack'. He was educated in several NSW country towns. As a 16 year old he began a nomadic existence, which provided him with the experience that informed his writing. He travelled all over Australia and the Torres Strait Islands working variously as a seaman, rabbit-exterminator, boundary-rider, rouseabout, station hand and drover. He mined for opals, fossicked for gold, and pearled; he hunted crocodile and buffalo, was an explorer and surveyor.

Jack began contributing paragraphs to the Bulletin's "Aboriginalities" column and other journals under a number of pseudonyms. In 1927 he wrote up a diary he had kept while marooned on an island off the Queensland coast. The resulting work *Madman's Island* was initially a failure, principally because of the love story he had been encouraged to incorporate in the plot. He excised this from the second successful edition published in 1938.

Jack settled in Sydney around 1930 and was a freelance contributor to the Sunday Pictorial and other Sydney journals when his mining manual, *Prospecting for Gold*, was published in 1931. In the same year came his first great success, *Lasseter's Last Ride*. Over the next four decades Jack became a household name, with more than forty books published. With the exception of 1943 he published at least a book a year from 1931 to 1964.

He was awarded an OBE in 1968 for his services to publishing.

NAME**ORIGIN****SIGNIFICANCE**

Sources: *The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature* Second Edition; and <http://delarue.net/idriess.htm>

Isaacson Street

Caroline Isaacson
née Jacobson
(1900-1962)



Journalist

Caroline 'Lynka' Isaacson was born in Vienna. She was privately educated by a governess and finished her schooling at Highbury Park, London. In 1926 she sailed with her Australian husband and their two children for Melbourne.

Caroline began her writing career in 1928 writing social notes for *The Age* soon becoming editor of the women's pages and then women's editor to the *Age's* rural weekly magazine, *The Leader*. She adopted the nom de plume 'Viola' and began a section called 'The Spare Corner'. 'The Spare Corner' was conceived as a correspondence and service section for country women who used it to exchange household hints and tales of their lives and to meet from time to time. Caroline promoted the exchange with characteristic purpose, travelling throughout Victoria, addressing meetings of the Country Women's Association, speaking and meeting with her readers and editing several editions of *For Australian Women: The Leader Spare Corner Book*.

Her energy was not confined to journalism. Caroline was a foundation member of the Liberal Synagogue, Temple Beth Israel, St Kilda. She helped refugees from Nazi Germany adapt to Australia and taught English to refugees. She was also executive-officer of the British Memorial Fund, and an active supporter of the Country Women's Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and Melbourne's theatrical community.

At the beginning of World War II Caroline was *The Age's* foreign news sub-editor. In 1942 she enlisted in the Australian Women's Army Service working in the Directorate of Public Relations with the rank of captain.

In 1945 Caroline joined *The Argus* as editor of its women's pages. Later she became owner and editor of, and reporter for *Dandenong Ranges News*.

Still active in Jewish affairs, she was honorary editor (from 1948) of the *Australian Jewish Outlook* and director of public relations (from 1952) of the Victorian Jewish Board of Deputies. In 1953 she joined her son's firm as editorial director of three suburban newspapers, the *Southern Cross* (Brighton), the *Elsternwick Advertiser* and the *Prahran News*.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography and Peter Isaacson*.

Joan Bradley

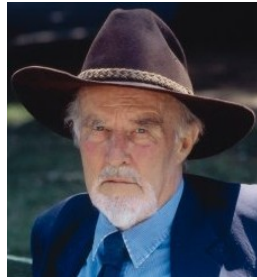
The Bradley sisters

Bush regenerators and writers

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Street	Joan Burton Bradley (1916-1982) and Eileen Burton Bradley (1911-1976)	<p data-bbox="735 248 1514 555">Eileen Burton Bradley and Joan Burton Bradley were born in 1911 and 1916 respectively, at Neutral Bay, Sydney. Both sisters attended Wenona School. Graduating from the University of Sydney (B.Sc., 1938), Joan was employed as an industrial chemist. Eileen worked for a dentist. They later ran a small decorating business from their Mosman home, where their widowed mother joined them. All three were keen gardeners.</p> <p data-bbox="735 584 1514 801">Systematic observers of the natural environment, the sisters studied the habits of three families of the Superb Fairy-wren, <i>Malurus cyaneus</i>, which frequented their garden and nearby Ashton Park. Their 'Notes on the Behaviour and Plumage of Colour-ringed Blue Wrens' appeared in <i>Emu</i> (1958).</p> <p data-bbox="735 831 1514 1420">Eileen and Joan walked regularly in Ashton Park and on Chowder Head. Observing that attempts to control weeds by slashing and clearing resulted in rampant regrowth, they formulated an alternative strategy. The sisters hand-weeded where they walked, doing less than an hour a day and being careful to replace the bush litter which—they believed—contained the seedbank for new growth. They waited for the bush to regenerate. In <i>Weeds and their Control</i> (1967) and in Joan's <i>Bush Regeneration</i> (1971) they developed the three principles of the Bradley method of bush regeneration: work outward from less infested to more seriously infested areas; minimize disturbance, and replace topsoil and litter; allow regeneration to set the pace of the work. Selected hand-tools were the only implements permitted. From 1962 the sisters kept records of their work.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1449 1514 1823">By 1975 bush regeneration was gaining public support and the value of their work began to be acknowledged. That year the restoration and landscaping of bushland in suburban North Sydney was funded as a National Estate project. Next year money was available to the State branch of the National Trust of Australia for an experiment in weed-control at Ludovic Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary, Beecroft. The trust adopted the Bradley method, employing Joan to supervise the work and to develop its training programme.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1852 1514 1957">As their method became more widely known, organizations of volunteers formed and local government authorities began to employ bush-regeneration teams.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1986 1514 2096">After Joan's death her notes for a revised edition of <i>Bush Regeneration</i> were used for <i>Bringing Back the Bush: The Bradley Method of Bush Regeneration</i> (1988), edited by</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Jocelyn Brown Street	Doris Jocelyn Brown née Giles (1898-1971)	<p data-bbox="735 246 1366 282">Joan Larking, Audrey Lenning and Jean Walker.</p> <p data-bbox="735 309 1211 338">Source: Australian Dictionary of Biography</p> <p data-bbox="735 369 1137 398">Landscape gardener and writer</p> <p data-bbox="735 432 1485 611">Doris Jocelyn Brown née Giles was born at Toowong, Brisbane. She was educated at Summer Hill and attended classes at the Royal Art Society of New South Wales. Jocelyn then trained as a draughtsman, and was apprenticed to Jones & Jardine, commercial artists.</p> <p data-bbox="735 645 1485 1193">Moving to Sydney with her husband and two sons in the midst of the Depression in 1930, Jocelyn worked for John Sands Ltd. Jocelyn made gardens for herself in Sydney at Comely, Woollahra (1930-35), Fountains, Killara (1937-41), and Greenwood, St Ives (1941-45). She began to receive commissions as she became more widely known through her articles (December 1939-September 1942) in the <i>Home</i>. These were based on her practical experience, embellished by her drawings of flowers, and supplemented with plans and diagrams. She admired and emulated the ideas of the English gardener Gertrude Jekyll, who saw the house and garden as a single composition, and was inspired by the cottage garden rather than by the grander landscapes of the eighteenth century or the exotic collections of the nineteenth.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1227 1469 1406">Adapting this style to Australian conditions, Jocelyn structured her gardens around carefully chosen features built near the house—paving, steps, walls, a lily-pond or birdbath—and gave them a sense of coherent design by her use of contained vistas.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1440 1477 1659">Becoming a skilled plantswoman, Jocelyn created garden 'pictures', with foliage and flowers in carefully structured settings. Jocelyn used Australian native plants sparingly, preferring eucalypts only as backdrops. Her two most notable country gardens are at St Aubins, Scone (1940), and Coolabah, Young (1956).</p> <p data-bbox="735 1693 1497 2089">Prominent in the Society of Arts and Crafts of New South Wales, Jocelyn was a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, and lectured in landscape design at the University of Sydney. In 1952 she was elected a fellow of the Institute of Landscape Architects, England. She enjoyed playing chess and painting in oils and water-colours. Jocelyn exhibited with the Art Society, Auckland, and the Society of Artists, Sydney. She was skilled in 'the gentle art of flower arrangement' and contributed a chapter to (Dame) Helen Blaxland's <i>Collected Flower Pieces</i> (1948).</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Liddell Street	Mary Wherry Liddell née Bullock (1877-1967)	<p data-bbox="734 257 1212 291">Source: Australian Dictionary of Biography</p> <p data-bbox="734 302 861 336">Journalist</p> <p data-bbox="734 347 1498 504">Mary Wherry Liddell née Bullock was born at Inniskirk, near Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh, Ireland. In 1902 she married James Crothers Liddell and they had two sons. The family settled in Sydney about 1910.</p> <p data-bbox="734 515 1498 705">Mary's first public position was secretary of the Women's Loyal Service Bureau. She was a member of the Lyceum and Feminist clubs in Sydney and represented the latter on the National Council of Women of New South Wales in 1918-19 and was the club's secretary in 1922.</p> <p data-bbox="734 716 1498 1164">Mary's career as a journalist included working on the literary staff of the <i>Evening News</i> and as social editor of the <i>Sunday News</i>. She was the only woman invited to contribute to teaching the short-lived diploma course in journalism at the University of Sydney. For a brief time she worked for <i>Truth</i> in Melbourne. She maintained continuous membership from 1920 of the New South Wales Institute of Journalists, of which she was a committee-member and vice-president. When the organization was wound up in 1956, she graciously declined a proffered financial gift for 'pre-eminent help to the Institute'.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1176 1498 1366">In 1925 Mary was one of four 'distinguished women journalists' who convened the first meeting of the Society of Women Writers of New South Wales. In 1929 she was honorary treasurer of the New South Wales Women Voters' Association.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1377 1498 1646">As a justice of the peace, as a member of respectable bodies like the English-Speaking Union, and as a prominent journalist with impeccable feminist credentials and a reputation for being tolerant and fair-minded, Liddell was a popular choice for the woman representative on the first Commonwealth film censorship appeal board. She took up her duties in January 1929.</p>
Manning Clark Crescent	Manning and Axel Clark (father and son) Charles Manning Hope Clark (1915-1991)	<p data-bbox="734 1724 1292 1758">Authors, historians and Canberra residents.</p> <p data-bbox="734 1848 1498 2027">Charles Manning Hope Clark (Manning) was born in Sydney. He won scholarships to Melbourne Grammar School and the University of Melbourne. He later attended Balliol College, Oxford, and in the early 1940s taught history at schools in England and in Australia.</p> <p data-bbox="734 2038 1498 2085">He was a senior lecturer at the University of Melbourne</p>

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and later Professor of History in the School of General Studies, Australian National University. In 1972 he became the first Professor of Australian History and had honorary doctorates awarded by the Universities of Melbourne, Newcastle and Sydney.

While living in Melbourne in the late 1940s Manning began collecting sources on Australian history which led to his first publication *Select documents in Australian history 1788-1850* (1950). The second volume, covering the period 1850-1900, was published in 1955 after which Manning began his greatest work *A history of Australia*. The first volume was published in 1962 and the sixth and final volume appeared in 1987. It was the most ambitious work ever undertaken by an Australian historian. Other books written by him include *Sources of Australian history* (1957), *Meeting Soviet man* (1960), *A short history of Australia* (1963), *Disquiet and other stories* (1969) and *In search of Henry Lawson* (1977). In his last years he wrote three volumes of autobiography.

In June 1975 Manning Clark was made a Companion of the Order of Australia, in recognition of his writing of *A History of Australia* in six volumes, and was named Australian of the Year in 1980.

Sources: <http://www.manningclark.org.au/about/manning-dymphna.html> and [Papers of Manning Clark \(1915 - 1991\) - MS 7550](#)

Axel Clark
(1943-2001)



Axel Clark was born in Melbourne, Victoria. He received an Honours degree in English from the University of Melbourne in 1965, was awarded an MA from the University of Sydney in 1971 and a PhD from the same University in 1979.

In 1980 he published his authoritative biography of Christopher Brennan, which resulted in an invitation to lecture on the subject to the Australian Literature class at the Australian National University.

By 1981 Axel was tutoring in the ANU Department of English. In 1986 he was given a permanent Lectureship post, which became a Senior Lectureship in 1991. In the two decades of his association with the ANU, Axel worked for the Australian National Dictionary Project. His research focused on Henry Handel Richardson, generating a first volume of her biography in 1990 and a second in 2001.

Source: http://info.anu.edu.au/mac/Newsletters_and_Journals/ANU_Reporter/_pdf/vol_32_no_17.pdf

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Marie Pitt Street	Marie Elizabeth Josephine Pitt née McKeown (1869-1948)	<p data-bbox="735 259 983 297">Journalist and poet</p> <p data-bbox="735 315 1509 421">Marie Elizabeth Josephine Pitt née McKeown was born at Bulumwaal, Victoria. Marie had very little schooling, spending most of her time on farm duties.</p> <p data-bbox="735 439 1509 734">Although Marie's verses had first appeared in local newspapers when she was 14, she seriously took up writing after her marriage. In 1900 the <i>Bulletin</i> accepted her satiric poem on the South African War, <i>Ode to the Fat Man</i>. In 1902 she won the English <i>Good Words</i> competition for a song of Empire. A strong supporter of the labour movement, she was vice-president of the Workers' Political Association at Mathinna.</p> <p data-bbox="735 752 1509 1048">After her husband's death Marie supported her family by writing for newspapers, clerical work and reading for publishers. Much of her time was given to the Victorian Socialist Party. She was a regular contributor to the <i>Socialist</i> on such subjects as class war, miners' conditions and contraception. Her poems appeared in <i>Clarion</i>, the <i>Bulletin</i> and <i>Birth</i>, while for the <i>Socialist</i> she wrote outspoken and controversial verses.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1066 1509 1249">Marie is mainly remembered for her lyric and ballad poetry. Her prose is uncollected but much of her verse is published in <i>The Horses of the Hills</i> (1911), <i>Bairnsdale</i> (1922), <i>The Poems of Marie E. J. Pitt</i> (1924) and <i>Selected Poems</i> (1944).</p> <p data-bbox="735 1267 1509 1373">In 1944 her name became known throughout Australia when she won the Australian Broadcasting Commission's national song lyric competition with <i>Ave, Australia</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="735 1391 1509 1453">Source: <i>The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature</i> Second Edition</p>

Pape Street

Richard Bernard Pape
(1916-1995)



Author, World War II veteran, and Canberra resident

Richard Pape was born and raised in Yorkshire, England. He worked as a cadet journalist on *The Yorkshire Post*.

His book, *Boldness Be My Friend*, published in 1953 was penned using his experiences as a member of Bomber Command in the Second World War. He was awarded the Military Medal, the Polish Air Force Eagle, the Dutch Order of Merit, the Resistance Commemoration Cross of the Netherlands and the USA Antarctic Service Medal.

He wrote 10 more books including epic accounts of travel by car from North Cape to Capetown and another from Vancouver to Toronto.

In 1964 Richard went to Papua New Guinea to help establish a Ryder-Cheshire Home for disabled children.

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Patchett Street

Mary Elwyn
(Osborne) Patchett
(1897-1989)

He also assisted in the development of information systems in Papua and New Guinea. Richard met his future wife, Helen, while on the plane travelling to New Guinea. They married and remained in New Guinea for 9 ½ years.

Richard and Helen settled in Canberra and he took up a position in the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. He retired in 1976 and began working on his autobiography. Richard died in Canberra in 1995.

Source: Obituary *Canberra Times* June 1995 and <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/2WWpape.htm>.

Author

Mary Elwyn (Osborne) Patchett was born in Rockdale, Sydney, NSW. She grew up on a NSW cattle station named Gunyan, on the Severn River near the Queensland border. Her tutors were the station governesses. Later she boarded at the New England Girls School in Armidale and the Sydney Church of England Girl's Grammar School.

Mary worked as a journalist in Sydney for five years before moving to England. When the Second World War broke out in 1939 she obtained work with the official British censors.

Mary began her career as a novelist in 1952. She had settled in London and set herself the task of writing for 14 hours a day. Motivated by homesickness for the Australian sun and the place and things she grew up with, her manuscript was a collection of fondly remembered scenes from her outback childhood. She submitted it to the British Broadcasting Corporation who accepted it and invited her to read her own stories on the radio programme *The Children's Hour*. It was published the following year as *Ajax the Warrior*.

The adventures of Mary and her dog Ajax filled a good many of her subsequent books. Her work also includes science-fiction stories.

Mary revisited Australia in 1957 and travelled extensively gaining enough material for six further books; the most popular being *The Brumby*.

Source: *Authors & Illustrators of Australian Children's Books* (1989) Walter McVitty

Petherick Street

Edward Augustus
Petherick
(1847-1917)

Bookseller, publisher, bibliographer and book collector

Edward Augustus Petherick was born at Burnham, Somerset, England. The family arrived in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1853 with 400 books. While working for his father he attended Alfred Brunton's School at Fitzroy part-time until 1860.

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In 1862 he joined the bookselling and stationery firm of George Robertson and in 1870 he was chosen to reorganize the London office. In the 1860s he began to collect titles for a catalogue or bibliography of Australia as he came across them and as his salary permitted.

In 1882 he won public recognition as a bibliographer by publishing the *Catalogue of the York Gate Geographical and Colonial Library*. Its success prompted William Silver to enlarge his collection with help from Petherick whom he commissioned to prepare a second edition subtitled *An index to the Literature of Geography, Maritime and Inland Discovery, Commerce and Colonisation* which was published by John Murray in 1886. Assisted by his brother Harold, Petherick had worked for four years on the book which won immediate and wide acclaim. When Silver died in 1905 Petherick arranged the sale of the York Gate Library to the South Australian branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. Edward became involved with many learned societies and corporate activities from the Royal Geographical, Hakluyt and Linnean Societies to the Royal Colonial Institute and the Library Association, becoming a life member of them all. He also wrote numerous reviews, letters and articles, many of which were never published.

In 1887 Petherick set up business as the Colonial Booksellers' Agency and quickly gained immense influence on the content of reading on Australia. He also entered publishing, issuing quarterly the *Colonial Book Circular and Bibliographical Record* (later *The Torch*) and in 1889 launched his *Collection of Favourite and Approved Authors*.

Although bankrupt in 1894 Edward saved his collection of Australiana. He continued collecting and completed his *Bibliography of Australia and Polynesia*.

The Petherick Collection, some 16,500 titles, formed the nucleus of the National Library's collection of Australiana when it was acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia through the *Petherick Collection Act* of 1911.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography; The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature* Second Edition & the National Library of Australia

Pownall Street

Marjorie Evelyn
Pownall née
Sheridan
(1902-1982)

Author, script writer, archivist.

Marjorie Evelyn (Eve) Pownall née Sheridan was born in Kings Cross, Sydney. She attended three schools in her primary years; Kiama, Windsor and Muswellbrook- all NSW. She then attended Naremburn Public School for a short time before going on to North Sydney Girls High

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School in 1915. She wrote articles for the school magazine as well as circulating her own magazine *The Augur* in 1917.

After leaving school Eve worked as a secretary for a number of firms in Sydney including Fox Films and MGM. Her interest in children's books developed through her own children, and for a time she reviewed and wrote articles about children's literature for *Australasian Book News*. Her own *The Australian Book* (a child's picture history of Australia) won the 1952 Book of the Year Award and remains one of the most innovative and attractive children's books ever produced in Australia.

Eve wrote stories for pre-school children as well as numerous short stories and scripts for school radio broadcasts. She is best known for her historical writings.

As well as being a successful author, Eve made other significant contributions to the quality and development of children's literature in Australia. She was a pioneer member of the Children's Book Council. Eve was the first recipient of the Lady Cutler Award for Distinguished Service to Children's Literature in New South Wales, in 1981. She was awarded an MBE in 1978 for her contribution to children's literature.

Source: *Authors & Illustrators of Australian Children's Books* (1989) Walter McVitty

Poyitt Street

Gertrude Poyitt
("Wolla Meranda")
(1867-1950)



Author and poet.

Gertrude Poyitt was born at Sunny Corner, Victoria. She trained as a teacher, which remained her profession until 1891.

Gertrude published her first novel, *Poppies of the Night*, under the pseudonym "Wolla Meranda". She published at least two further novels and there is evidence that she wrote several more which she published at her own expense.

Gertrude was a feminist who was critical of contemporary conventions governing marriage and the education of girls. She was also a staunch conservationist and pacifist.

Gertrude also edited a volume of the poetry of de Sanary in 1931.

Source: *The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature* Second Edition

Trist Street

Margaret Trist
(1914-1986)

Author

Margaret Beth Trist née Lucas was born in Dalby, Queensland and attended St Columba's Convent. She moved to Sydney in 1931 and became very active in the

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city's literary world. During the 1930s Margaret worked as a secretary for several organisations and was a script assistant at the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC).

She wrote three novels, *Now That We're Laughing* (1945), *Daddy* (1947) and *Morning in Queensland* (1958, republished as *Tansy* in 1991); and two collections of short stories, *In the Sun* (1943) and *What Else Is There?* (1946).

Written in an understated often lightly humorous way and dealing with ordinary domestic experience, Trist's novels and stories are particularly attuned to the nuances of small-town life.

One of the earliest contributors to *Southerly*, Trist published short stories in a range of Australian periodicals and anthologies - some of which were translated into European languages.

Source: *The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature* Second Edition

Walling Street

Edna Margaret Walling
(1895-1973)



Landscape architect, writer, artist

Edna Margaret Walling was born in York, England and attended school at the Convent of Notre Dame, Plymouth, Devon. The family moved, firstly to New Zealand in 1912 and again 2 years later, to Melbourne, Victoria. Edna completed a certificate in Horticulture in 1917 and began work as a jobbing gardener around Melbourne. Asked by an architect to plan a garden, she jumped at the opportunity and by the early 1920s she had built a flourishing practice in garden design. Her sophisticated style attracted an equally sophisticated clientele. She rapidly became the leading exponent of the art in Victoria and wider Australia. Her regular gardening columns (1926-46) in *Australian Home Beautiful* enhanced her reputation and extended her influence. She also contributed articles to other magazines.

Edna's designs typically exhibited a strong architectural character, and her handling of space, contour, level and vista was brilliant. Equally impressive was her mastery of plants and their visual and ecological relationships. She often produced exquisite water-colour plans as a means of conveying her proposals to her clients.

In the early 1920s she acquired land at Mooroolbark where she built a house for herself, known as Sonning. Here she lived and worked, established a nursery and gathered around her a group of like-minded people for

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whom she designed picturesque 'English' cottages and gardens. She named the area Bickleigh Vale village. The village was, and remains, an extraordinary experiment in urban development. She designed several other group-housing estates.

By the 1940s Walling's was a household name and she capitalized on her popularity by publishing four successful books: *Gardens in Australia* (1943); *Cottage and Garden in Australia* (1947); *A Gardener's Log* (1948); and *The Australian Roadside* (1952). A further monograph, *On the Trail of Australian Wildflowers*, appeared posthumously in 1984. Several more manuscripts were unpublished.

Her influence on twentieth century gardening in Australia was enormous. The visual impact of the hundreds of gardens she created, her extensive writing, and the respect she was held by her contemporaries, had a considerable effect on the next generation. In the 1980s and 1990s she was to become almost a cult figure for many Australian gardeners and a number of books were published about her work.

An early and active conservationist, Edna joined battles to protect the natural environment and crusaded for the preservation of indigenous roadside vegetation. She was an outstanding photographer who always took her camera on her extensive travels. Classical music was another of her passions.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*

Whittington Street

Bertram Lindon
Whittington (Don)
(1911-1977)



Author and political journalist

Bertram Lindon (Don) Whittington was born at Ballarat, Victoria. He grew up in Tasmania and was educated at the Friends' High School, Hobart and the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, Victoria. During the Depression he worked at Keera station near Bingara, NSW.

He began contributing articles to the *Bingara Telegraph*, *Northern Daily Leader*, *Bulletin* and *Walkabout*; and in 1933 moved to Sydney to become a journalist.

In 1936 Whittington began a cadetship on the *Daily Telegraph*. Following brief stints on the *Labor Daily* and the *Brisbane Courier-Mail*, he was appointed head of the *Telegraph's* Canberra bureau in 1941. His career thereafter centred on Federal politics and he became one of Australia's best-known political journalists. From 1944 he worked as a feature writer on the *Sunday Telegraph*. In 1948 he launched the subscription newsletter *Inside Canberra* which increased steadily in circulation and

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prestige. Two other newsletters followed—*Money Matters* and *Canberra Survey*. A few years later Don co-founded the *Northern Territory News* and the *Mount Isa Mail* newspapers. In 1957 with the sale of both papers Don established Australian Press Services Pty Ltd with *Inside Canberra* as the principal operation.

Don wrote a series of books on politics, most notably *The House Will Divide* (1954), *Ring the Bells* (1956), *The Rulers* (1964), *Twelfth Man?* (1972) and *The Witless Men* (1975). He also wrote several novels including *Treasure Upon the Earth* (1957) and *Miles Pegs* (1963), and a play *God Bless the Browns*. His unfinished autobiography was to appear in 1978 as *Strive To Be Fair*.

Source: *Australian Dictionary of Biography*



DIVISION OF FRANKLIN