

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2008 (No 1)

Disallowable instrument DI2008 - 5

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.


John Meyer
Delegate of the Minister

18 January 2008

SCHEDULE

Public Place Names (Franklin) Determination 2008 (No 1)

Division of Franklin: *Australian writers (mainly women)*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Alec Hope Crescent	Alec Derwent Hope (1907-2000) 	<p>Poet, critic, academic, teacher and notable Canberran</p> <p>Alec Derwent Hope (known more widely as A D Hope) was born in Cooma. He was educated at Sydney and Oxford universities. He lectured at the University of Melbourne from 1945 to 1950, when he moved to Canberra, where he was foundation professor of English at Canberra University College, which later merged with the Australian National University, from 1960 until 1969. He was instrumental in launching the first full university course in Australian literature.</p> <p>At the age of eight he wrote his first poem for his mother's birthday. His first collection of poems, <i>The Wandering Islands</i>, was published in 1955. He went on to produce more than a dozen volumes each of poetry and criticism, winning many literature prizes and honours in Australia and, as his reputation grew, internationally. He was awarded an OBE in 1972, was made an AC in 1981 and was awarded four honorary degrees by Australian universities.</p> <p>Many considered A D Hope to have been an often controversial figure who used an erudite mind and a wicked wit to devastating effect as a critic. Critics of his work, however, found a romantic and passionate impulse within the formal constraints of some of his poetry. His poetry was highly provocative and loaded with faultless satire and social commentary. Neither politics nor religion was safe. He was also acknowledged for his descriptions of physical intimacy and human relationship.</p> <p>When A D Hope retired from the Australian National University in 1969, the university gave him a fellowship and a room to allow him to get on with his writing.</p> <p>He continued writing and publishing up until the last few years before his death.</p> <p>He was an inspiration to both his contemporaries and younger poets; he was charming, gentle and possessed a savage wit. He was a person who contributed much to the life of Australia and Canberra.</p>


Source:

<http://www.hansard.act.gov.au/Hansard/2000/week08/2706.htm>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Dreyer Street	Marien Oulton Dreyer (1911-1980)	<p>Writer, columnist, journalist and playwright</p> <p>Marien Oulton Dreyer was born at Mornington, Victoria. The loss of a leg during childhood turned Marien into 'something of a battler'. She left her convent school in Melbourne at the age of 14 to work as a stenographer. She began writing theatre pieces for women's magazines. Between 1937 to 1939 Marien lived and worked in Sydney. She returned to Melbourne in 1940 and worked as a telephonist at 6th Division headquarters, Australian Imperial Force.</p> <p>In the early 1940s Dreyer settled in Sydney with her husband Rodney Beaumont Lovell Cooper. She wrote many stories, serials and plays for magazines and radio. Soon after the birth of her second son, Dreyer began writing a popular column for <i>New Idea</i>, 'This Week with Marien Dreyer' (1955-62).</p> <p>Her scripts for the Australian Broadcasting Commission included <i>Story of a Lamé Duck</i> (1951) which concentrated on the problems of the disabled and was largely autobiographical. In 1953 the Commonwealth Department of Health refused permission for the broadcast of <i>The Hard Way Back</i>, Dreyer's factual account of a patient's struggle to rehabilitate himself after suffering from tuberculosis; the department claimed that she had over-emphasized the difficulties.</p> <p>In 1959 she shared the Walkley award for a non-fiction magazine article with 'The Day I Wiggled My Big Toe' (<i>New Idea</i>, February 1959).</p> <p>Three of her one-act plays were produced at the Pocket Playhouse Theatre.</p> <p>She was an active member of the Australian Journalists' Association.</p> <p>Source: http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A140038b.htm</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Donald Horne Circuit	Donald Richmond Horne AO (1921-2005) 	<p>Writer, academic, philosopher and notable Canberran.</p> <p>Donald Horne was born in Sydney, NSW and educated at Maitland, Parramatta and Canterbury High Schools. He enrolled in a BA at Sydney University in 1939. War meant he never completed his degree. In 1944, while training as a diplomatic cadet in Canberra, he began to write for Sydney newspapers. In 1945 he finally abandoned diplomacy for journalism, largely writing for the Telegraph.</p> <p>In 1949 he travelled to Britain in the hope of becoming a novelist. In 1954 he returned to Australia to edit the magazine <i>Weekend</i>. During this period, Horne established a serious literary, social and political periodical <i>The Observer</i> (1958-61). In 1961 he became editor of <i>The Bulletin</i> whereupon he removed the long-standing magazine motto 'Australia for the White Man' from the masthead.</p> <p>In 1965 he became a creative director for an advertising company. He was also editor of <i>Quadrant Magazine</i> and member of the executive of the Australian Association of Cultural Freedom. But journalism beckoned again and he returned to <i>The Bulletin</i> as editor from 1967 to 1972.</p> <p>In 1964 he published his ironic and influential critique of contemporary Australia <i>The Lucky Country</i>, whose title has entered the Australian lexicon. He published three more novels and more than twenty volumes of history, memoir, political and cultural analysis, including <i>Money Made Us</i> (1976), <i>In Search of Billy Hughes</i> (1979), <i>The Great Museum</i> (1984), <i>Story of the Australian People</i> (1985), <i>The Intelligent Tourist</i> (1993), <i>Avenue of the Fair Go</i> (1998), <i>Into the Open</i> (2000), <i>Looking for Leadership</i> (2001) and <i>Ten Steps Towards a more Tolerant Australia</i> (2003).</p> <p>In 1973 Donald accepted an offer of a temporary research fellowship in political science at the University of NSW. While he was a well-known writer and critic, the appointment of someone with no formal academic qualifications was unusual. In 1974 he was appointed to a continuing academic position becoming Associate Professor in 1981 and promoted to a Personal Chair in 1984. He was Chairman of the Faculty of Arts 1982-86 and member of the University's Council 1983-86. In 1992 he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Canberra, serving until 1995.</p>

Despite his extensive academic commitments, Professor

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Lowenstein Lane	Katherin Wendy Lowenstein neé Robertson 	<p>Horne remained active in public life and letters. Apart from his numerous books, essays and public talks his multifarious contributions to public life and Australian letters include contributing editor to Newsweek, member of the Australian Constitutional Commission, member of the NSW Centenary of Federation Committee, Chairman of the Ideas for Australia Program (1991-94), Chairman of the Copyright Agency Limited, Chairman of the Australia Council (1985-90) and President of the Australian Society of Authors (1984-85).</p> <p>In 1997 the National Trust designated Professor Horne one of Australia's one hundred Living National Treasures.</p> <p>Source: http://www.australianbiography.gov.au/horne/ and http://www.usyd.edu.au/senate/committees/HorneD.shtml</p> <p>Historian and author</p> <p>Wendy Lowenstein was born Katherin Wendy Robertson, the fourth child of Douglas and Rita Robertson. In 1939 she won a scholarship to study at Box Hill Grammar School and in that same year went to her first political meeting</p> <p>At 15 she joined her sister Shirley and brother John in Melbourne's New Theatre and the Eureka Youth League where she discovered radical writing, theatre, art and class politics.</p> <p>Wendy's first job was as a journalist with the <i>Radio Times</i>. Although she found life in the Communist Party satisfying, the party ordered her to work in a battery factory.</p> <p>She met Werner Lowenstein, a child refugee from Germany who came to Australia on the Dunera, through the New Theatre and they married in 1947. The revelation of the Stalinist atrocities and the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 saw them leave the party, but she became more politically active than ever.</p> <p>Lowenstein was a teacher until a Literature Board grant allowed her to become a full-time writer. <i>Weevils in the Flour</i>, a record of the Depression of the 1930s in Australia, was published in 1978.</p> <p>When teaching in the 1970s, Wendy caught a group of schoolgirls fighting over the selling of their favours to passing businessmen - one was charging 50 cents to do what others were getting \$2 for. She lectured them on the values of unionism, agreeing on a base rate and</p>

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Gavin Long
Street

Gavin Merrick
Long
(1901-1968)



never undercutting their fellow worker.

While raising a family, she was involved with the New Theatre, the Eureka Youth League, the Victorian Folk Music Society, the Australian Folklore Expedition, the Boree Log Folk Club, the Colonial Bush Dance Society, Melbourne's Pram Factory Flea Market, alternative and community schools and centres, Friends of the Earth, Arts Action For Peace, the Palm Sunday Committee, the Victorian Secondary Teachers Association and the Oral History Association of Australia.

She was a writer-in-residence at Victorian and interstate universities, conducted workshops and spoke at numerous conferences and events until 2002. Her motto was to become, "*Nix Illigitamus Carborundum*" or "Never let the bastards grind you down". She was tireless in her fight against social injustice and gave a voice to the ordinary people who lived history.

Lowenstein's other books include *The Immigrants* (with Morag Loh), *Cinderella Dressed in Yella* (with June Factor and Professor Ian Turner), *Shocking, Shocking, Shocking, Under the Hook* (with Tom Hills) and *Weevils at Work*. Her screenplays include *Weevils in the Flour* and *Strikebound*. Her vast collection of oral history is in the National Library in Canberra.

Source: www.awm.gov.au/people/4809.asp

Journalist and historian, notable Canberran

Gavin Long was born at Foster, Victoria. He was educated at Trinity Grammar School and later at All Saints College in Bathurst, New South Wales. He received his tertiary education at the University of Sydney and became a teacher at the King's School, Parramatta. In 1924 he left teaching to become a jackeroo.

The following year, 1925, Long travelled to England where he worked at Australia House in the Migration and Settlement Office. In September 1925 he married Jocelyn Britten, an Australian who was holidaying in England, and returned to Australia in 1926. Having had some contributions to newspapers and journals published, he sought work as a journalist and was employed by the *Daily Guardian* in Sydney before moving to the Melbourne *Argus*. In 1928 he was promoted to general reporter for the *Argus* and just over a year later he was promoted again, to senior reporter, before the depression forced a demotion to his former status. In 1931 he accepted an appointment as a senior

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reporter with the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

In 1938, having worked as Chief Cable Sub-editor on the *Herald*, he was posted to that paper's London office and, when the Second World War began, he became a war correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force in France. After the evacuation, he reported on the Royal Navy and, in November 1940, was sent to Egypt to cover Australian operations in the Mediterranean. He was recalled to Australia in mid-1941.


Long was appointed general editor of the Official History of Australia in the Second World War in March 1943. Based at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, he drafted a volume on the Syrian campaign and recruited staff and authors. At the same time he made several visits to Australian troops at the front, interviewing participants in various campaigns and amassing many volumes of notebooks.

At its completion, the official history series comprised 22 volumes, of which Long wrote three. It was the largest historical project undertaken in Australia and Long's first two volumes were published in 1952 and 1953 respectively. The last of the series was published in 1977.

Long retired in 1963, the same year that his final volume, *The final campaigns*, was published. Between 1963 and 1965, Long worked as a research fellow with the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. He had been a board member of the Australian War Memorial since 1943 and remained in this post until 1968. In addition he was involved in the production of Australia's official *Style manual* and was a regular contributor to the *Canberra Times*. Long also produced a concise volume to accompany the official history series, *The six years war*, which was published in 1973.

Source:

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A150149b.htm>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Grimstone Place	Mary Leman Grimstone (1796?-1869)	<p>Author and feminist</p> <p>Mary Leman Grimstone neé Rede was born either in England or in the German city-state of Hamburg. Mary published verse from about 1815 and her first novel, <i>The Beauty of the British Alps</i>, in 1825. By then she had married a man named Grimstone, who probably died soon afterwards. Late in 1825 she embarked for Hobart Town, accompanying her sister Lucy and the latter's husband Stephen Adey, an official with the Van Diemen's Land Co. It seems likely that during the voyage and immediately after she composed her second novel, <i>Louisa Egerton: A Tale of Real Life</i> (London, 1829). If so, this appears to have been the first such work of Australian provenance.</p> <p>Mary continued to write verse about the local scene, the colony's lack of cultural and social amenity. Her novel <i>Woman's Love</i> was one of Australia's first novels. In 1829 Mary returned to Britain. <i>Woman's Love</i> was published in 1832, with a postscript which advanced feminist ideas. Grimstone's best novels were <i>Character: Or Jew and Gentile</i> (1833) and <i>Cleone: A Tale of Married Life</i> (1834).</p> <p>About 1836 Mary married William Gillies, a wealthy corn merchant; but this marriage did not flourish. Her essays and verse continued to appear in various magazines, such as the Unitarian <i>Monthly Repository</i>.</p> <p>Mary retained an interest in Australia, her pen sometimes espousing colonial sympathies and loyalties.</p> <p>Source: http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/AS10196b.htm</p>
Jeannie Gunn Street	Jeannie Gunn neé Taylor (1870-1961) 	<p>Educator & author</p> <p>Jeannie Gunn neé Taylor was born in Melbourne, Victoria. She was educated privately by her mother and at seventeen matriculated from the University of Melbourne.</p> <p>In 1888, Jeannie opened a private school in her home in Hawthorn with her sisters. Named Rolyat, Taylor backwards, the school was regularly attended by 50 - 60 pupils until it closed in 1896. Jeannie then became a visiting teacher and her subjects included gymnastics and elocution.</p> <p>She married Aeneas James Gunn in 1901. Just before their marriage he had become a partner in Elsey, a cattle station on the Roper River, 483 km south of Darwin, so</p>

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the newlyweds soon set sail for Port Darwin. Jeannie took an interest in the lives of the Aboriginals who lived on station.



Unfortunately, outback life lasted only 13 months, Jeannie returned to Melbourne after her husband died in 1903. Her first novel, *The Little Black Princess*, was published in Australia and England in 1905. It was about Bett-Bett, an Aboriginal child she had befriended at Elsey. In 1908, she published (as 'Mrs Aeneas Gunn') her second book *We of the Never Never*. Although it was entitled a novel, it was a recreation of actual events delightfully presented but romanticised. The book went on to become an Australian classic, it was used in schools and translated into German.


During World War I and after, Jeannie became active in welfare work for soldiers and their families, especially in Monbulk. She virtually adopted all the men who enlisted to serve in the war from Monbulk, referring to them as "my boys." She sent parcels and letters to them while they were overseas, knitted socks and kept a photo of every single one of her boys on her mantelpiece.

After the war, she worked tirelessly for the welfare of the returned servicemen. In 1925 she became patron for the Monbulk diggers T B Sailors and Soldiers Assistance Relief Fund. She received an OBE in 1939, "in recognition of her services to Australian Literature and to disabled soldiers and their dependents."

In 1948, Jeannie embarked on a project to record the efforts and sacrifices of Monbulk during World War I. It was her intention to record the service details of every volunteer from Monbulk who served their country in the Boer War, the Boxer Rebellion and World War I. She said of the book that it was "not an honour roll - it is definitely a record of each man's service to his country." Gunn presented her completed manuscript to the Monbulk RSL in 1953 and the book, *My Boys - A Book of Remembrance*, was published for the first time in 2000.

Source: <http://www.womenaustralia.info/biogs/AWE0562b.htm>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Kylie Tennant Street	Kylie Tennant (1912-1988) 	<p>Writer, poet and playwright</p> <p>Kylie Tennant was born in Manly, NSW and was educated at Brighton College and Sydney University.</p> <p>She married Lewis Charles Rodd in 1933 and had a daughter Benison in 1946 and a son John Laurence in 1951.</p> <p>Kylie worked as a publicity officer for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and as a journalist, union organiser, reviewer for <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i>, publisher's literary adviser and editor, and Commonwealth Literary Fund lecturer.</p> <p>Her literary work covered a broad spectrum and included novels, plays, short stories, children's books, literary criticism, biography, and history. Her best known novel is 'The Battlers'. In 1970 her biography of her friend the politician H.V. Evatt was published.</p> <p>Kylie was famed for her realistic yet affirmative depictions of the lives of the underprivileged in Australia.</p> <p>Kylie Tennant was admitted as an officer of the Order of Australia in 1980 for her services to literature.</p> <p>Source: http://www.burnetsbooks.com.au/bibliographies/tennant.htm</p>
Marjorie Barnard Lane	Marjorie Barnard (1897-1987) 	<p>Writer, historian, librarian</p> <p>Marjorie Barnard was born in Sydney in 1897. She was educated at Sydney Girls' High School and Sydney University where she studied history. On graduating in 1920 Marjorie was awarded first class honours, the University Medal, and a graduate place at Oxford. She was unable to take this place, due to her father's wishes, and instead became a librarian.</p> <p>Marjorie was interested in writing from a very early age and during her first year at Sydney university she met Flora Eldershaw who had similar interests and they began to write together for fun under the pseudonym of M. Barnard Eldershaw. To their surprise their writing was very successful, their first entry of <i>A House is Built</i>, to a competition in <i>The Bulletin</i>, won joint first prize with Katherine Susannah Pritchard's <i>Coonardoo</i>. This novel received acclaim both nationally and internationally and they began on their second novel <i>Green Memory</i>.</p> <p>During this time Marjorie had been juggling her work as a librarian and a writer but in 1935 she left her job and</p>

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		<p>became a full-time writer.</p> <p>The years between 1935 and 1940 were the most productive of her life. Between 1936 and 1939 M.Barnard Eldershaw published two more novels, <i>The Glasshouse</i> (1936) and <i>Plaque with Laurel</i> (1937), three historical studies focusing on aspects of life in early colonial Australia, and a pioneering collection of literary criticism, <i>Essays in Australian Fiction</i>.</p> <p>She and Flora set up house in Potts Point Sydney in a small flat where many leading literary and cultural figures of the day would gather for ‘oceans of talk and savouries’.</p> <p>During the war she joined the pacifist Peace Pledge Union and edited a collection of essays in defence of freedom (unpublished) and a political pamphlet <i>The Case for the Future</i> (banned by the censor).</p> <p>In 1943 Marjorie published a volume of short stories, <i>The Persimmon Tree and Other Stories</i>, under her own name. During the war she also wrote one last novel with Flora Eldershaw, the apocalyptic <i>Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow</i> which suffered from censorship and was poorly received.</p> <p>Marjorie then concentrated on writing Australian history. Her last book, published in 1967, <i>Miles Franklin</i> was a critical study of her old friend.</p> <p>In 1983 Marjorie Barnard won the Patrick White Literary Award.</p> <p>Source: Elizabeth Nelson http://www.nla.gov.au/pub/nlanews/2004/aug04/article3.html</p>
Marlowe Street	<p>Margaret Mary Marlowe</p> <p>(1884-1962)</p> 	<p>Actress, author and journalist.</p> <p>Margaret Mary Marlowe was born at St Kilda, Melbourne and was educated at the Presentation Convent, Windsor. Around 1907 she joined Julius Knight's company as 'Mary Marlowe', the name she was known by thereafter. She went to England in 1910 making her London début late that year as Sally in <i>The Man from Mexico</i>. Later she toured with Derwent Hall Caine's company.</p> <p>In March 1912 she joined Bert Bailey and Edmund Duggan's company in Sydney where she performed in <i>The Squatter's Daughter</i> and was the original Kate Rudd in the famous dramatization of <i>On Our Selection</i>.</p> <p>The following year Mary sailed for England and from November toured Canada under Louis Meyer's</p>

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		<p>direction. She left the company in 1914 to try her luck in New York. She played two seasons with (Sir) Ben Greet's Shakespearian company, including Katharina in <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> and Adriana in <i>The Comedy of Errors</i>, toured the southern states under Oliver Morosco's management and did some film work with Pathé Frères.</p> <p>Returning 'broke' to London in 1916, Marlowe nursed full time for two years as a member of the Voluntary Aid Detachment at the Quex Park Territorial Red Cross Hospital, Kent. She had begun to write while in America and in 1917 published a novel, <i>Kangaroos in King's Land</i>, drawing on her experiences as a struggling young actress, and in 1918 a propagandist war novel, <i>The Women Who Wait</i>.</p> <p>She returned to Australia in 1920 and joined the staff of the <i>Sydney Sun</i> where she became dramatic editor and from 1921 as 'Puck' wrote a weekly theatrical column for the <i>Sunday Sun</i>. By 1934 Mary Marlowe had published seven more romantic novels, several of which were serialised in the <i>Australian Woman's Mirror</i>. She also wrote freelance short stories and articles and was Sydney representative on the <i>Melbourne Woman's World</i> for seven years.</p> <p>In the 1930s Miss Marlowe began to broadcast for Associated Newspapers Ltd and from 1934 gave a regular weekly talk, 'A woman's view of the news', on 2UE. She also broadcast film coverage and gossip, and claimed to have introduced the informal radio interview in Sydney, usually with visiting stage and film stars. She continued to run a 'Dorothy Dix' column after she retired from the <i>Sun</i> in 1946.</p> <p>Source: http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A100406b.htm</p>
Nettie Palmer Lane	Janet Gertrude (Nettie) Palmer (1885-1964)	<p>Writer and critic</p> <p>Janet Gertrude Palmer was born at Sandhurst (Bendigo), Victoria. In the early 1890s the family moved to Armadale, Melbourne. Nettie's education began at home with her mother and continued at Miss Rudd's Seminary at Malvern. In 1900-04 she attended Presbyterian Ladies' College (PLC) where she nurtured both her scholastic and literary talents and she began to publish prose and verse. In 1903 she matriculated with honours in English Literature, French and Latin and also excelled in history.</p>

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In 1905 Nettie enrolled at the University of Melbourne (B.A., 1909; M.A., 1912). She was awarded the exhibition and first-class honours in first-year English and gained honours in modern languages. While at university she developed a commitment to socialism and cultural nationalism.

In 1910-11 Nettie studied in Germany, France and England. Returning to Melbourne in 1912, Nettie taught modern languages at PLC and began to write cultural criticism for the socialist press.

In 1914 Nettie revisited London and married Vance Palmer. While in London their daughter Aileen was born and Nettie published two slim volumes of poetry, *South Wind* (1914) and *Shadowy Paths* (1915).

The Palmers returned to Melbourne in 1915 and moved to Katharine Prichard's cottage at Emerald. Their second daughter Helen was born in 1917. She was publicly outspoken in opposing censorship and conscription. She began a regular literary column in the *Argus* and with Christian Jollie Smith edited a collection of essays by the socialist E. J. Villiers.

When Vance returned from war service the family again lived at Emerald where Nettie taught her daughters and in 1925 they moved to Caloundra, Queensland.

In the 1920s Nettie emerged as possibly the most important literary critic in Australia. After the publication of *Modern Australian Literature 1900-1923* (1924), a landmark in criticism which won the Lothian essay prize, she had many more regular outlets, notably her weekly literary causerie in the *Illustrated Tasmanian Mail* (212 articles in 5½ years), the *Brisbane Courier*, *All About Books* and the *Bulletin* Red Page. Regularly signing two or three articles a week of about 2000 words, she also used occasional pseudonyms.

Source:

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A110134b.htm>

Newsom Street

Vera Newsom
(1912-2006)

Poet

Vera Newsom was born in England and came to Australia via New Zealand. She was raised in a family that was fiercely supportive of the women's suffrage movement and was encouraged by her father to pursue academic goals.

Vera trained as a teacher and worked in that field for 40

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years, retiring as principal of a secondary school.

Vera did not focus on her writing until she was in her sixties. Her poetry started appearing in Australian journals in the early 1980s and her first collection, *Midnight Snow*, was published in 1988 when she was 76 years old. She published three further collections of poetry, including the award-winning *Emily Bronte Recollects*, as well as the chapbook, *A Psalm of Rejoicing and Other Poems*. At the time of her death, Vera was working with friends to produce a volume of new and selected poems titled 'Gratia : New and Selected Poems'.

In 2003 Vera Newsom received the Medal of the Order of Australia for her 'service to literature as a poet and through support for the emerging talent of other writers'.

Source:

<http://www.austlit.edu.au/news/newsOctoberNovember2006>

Nina Murdoch
Crescent

Nina Murdoch 1890
– 1976

Writer



Madoline (Nina) Murdoch was born at North Carlton, Melbourne. The family moved to Woodburn, New South Wales, where Nina grew up. She began writing while at Sydney Girls' High School. She taught at Sydney Boys' Preparatory School. In 1913 she won the *Bulletin* prize for a sonnet about Canberra and in 1915 she published a book of verse *Songs of the Open Air*. She became one of the first women general reporters on the *Sydney Sun*.

In 1917 Nina married James Brown. They worked together on the *Sun News-Pictorial*, Nina often using the pen-name 'Manin'. She was the first woman allowed to cover Senate debates. An independent woman, in 1927 she travelled alone in England and Europe, developing a lifelong obsession that she expressed in travel books, beginning with *Seventh Heaven, a Joyous Discovery of Europe* (1930). She followed it with a novel, *Miss Emily in Black Lace* (1930), the first in a trilogy.

In Melbourne in 1930 Nina and other married women were retrenched from the *Herald* because of the depression. She gave travel talks on the wireless and, from the inception of the Australian Broadcasting Commission in 1932, managed Children's Corner at 3LO. She formulated the idea for, and as 'Pat' began running, the Argonauts' Club. Its pledge epitomized her style: 'I vow to stand faithfully by all that is brave and beautiful; to seek adventure, and having discovered aught of wonder or delight, of merriment or loveliness,

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		<p>to share it freely with my comrades'. Members were known by the name of a Greek ship and their number in its crew; their original creative contributions were read over the air. It was novel children's programming which introduced cultural content to an area previously dominated by bunnies, kookaburras and birthday calls. She believed in treating children 'as intelligent young people'.</p> <p>Brown moved to Adelaide to work for News Ltd in 1933 and Nina followed next year, so having to leave the ABC. The club ceased but was revived along similar lines in 1941 and ran very successfully till 1972.</p> <p>Nina was in Europe in 1934-35 and wrote <i>She Travelled alone in Spain</i> (1935). On her way home she journeyed down the Amazon. She was abroad again in 1937. She loved the Austrian Tyrol but wrote for the Australian press warning against Nazism. Murdoch published two more travel books and undertook war work and some broadcasting in Adelaide before returning to Victoria about 1942. She was a member of the Lyceum Club, the Incorporated Society of Authors (London) and the Fellowship of Australian Writers.</p> <p>In 1948 her last book appeared, <i>Portrait in Youth</i>, a biography of John Longstaff.</p> <p>Source: Suzanne Edgar http://www.200australianwomen.com/who.html</p>
Olga Masters Street	Olga Masters (1919-1986)	<p>Journalist, writer</p> <p>Olga Masters, nee Lawler, was born in Pambula, NSW. She worked as a journalist on the <i>Cobargo Chronicle</i>.</p> <p>In 1940 she married Charles Masters and over the following twenty years, they lived in New South Wales country towns and had a family of seven children.</p> <p>Olga Masters continued working as a journalist for the <i>Northern Star</i> in Lismore and later for the <i>Manly Daily</i>, the <i>Land</i> and the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>.</p> <p>She began her writing career in 1975. <i>The Home Girls</i> (1982), her first collection, won a National Book Council Award. This was followed by <i>Loving Daughters</i> (1984), <i>A Long Time Dying</i> (1985), and <i>Amy's Children</i> (1987). Her last collection, <i>The Rose Fancier</i> and her playscript <i>The Working Man's Castle</i> were both published in 1988.</p> <p>A collection of her journalism, <i>Reporting Home</i>, was published posthumously in 1990. The University of</p>



NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Stivens Lane	Dal Stivens (1911-1997)	<p>Queensland Press published the <i>Collected Stories of Olga Masters</i> in 1996.</p> <p>Source: University of Western Australia Website.</p> <p>Author, journalist</p> <p>Dallas George Stivens was born in Blayney, New South Wales and educated at West Wyalong Public School and Barker College, Hornsby. The Depression prevented him from studying at University.</p> <p>He began his working life as a clerk in the Commercial Bank. He left this work soon after the publication in 1936 of his first book of short stories, <i>The Tramp and Other Stories</i>, and began to work as a freelance journalist. In 1939-1942 he was on the staff of the <i>Sydney Daily Telegraph</i>. Stivens' real interest was in writing short stories and novels.</p> <p>From 1943 to 1944 Stivens was employed by Army Education, editing and writing pamphlets. Later in 1944 he joined the Department of Information, writing for the Department about sport and literature and producing an <i>Australiana</i> column. While with the Department, Stivens was seconded as Press Officer to the Labor Minister Arthur Calwell, during which time he wrote the text of the book <i>How Many Australians Tomorrow?</i></p> <p>In 1949 Stivens took up the position of Press Officer at Australia House in London. He resigned from this job in 1950 to become a freelance writer and his short stories were regularly published in <i>Lilliput</i>, <i>The Times Literary Supplement</i>, <i>The Observer</i> and <i>John O'London's Weekly</i>, as well as being broadcast on the BBC. A Commonwealth Literary Fund Grant in 1951 enabled him work on a collection of short stories, later published as <i>The Gambling Ghost</i>. While in London, he began writing special interest articles on natural history and travel for American and European magazines.</p> <p>With his young family, Stivens returned to Australia in 1958, where he continued to write articles and short stories. His association in London with the British Society of Authors led him to lobby for the establishment of an equivalent Australian body. In 1963, the Australian Society of Authors was formed, with Stivens being appointed as its first President.</p> <p>Apart from the short stories and articles which appeared in newspapers, magazines and journals, Stivens published several collections of his short stories and</p>



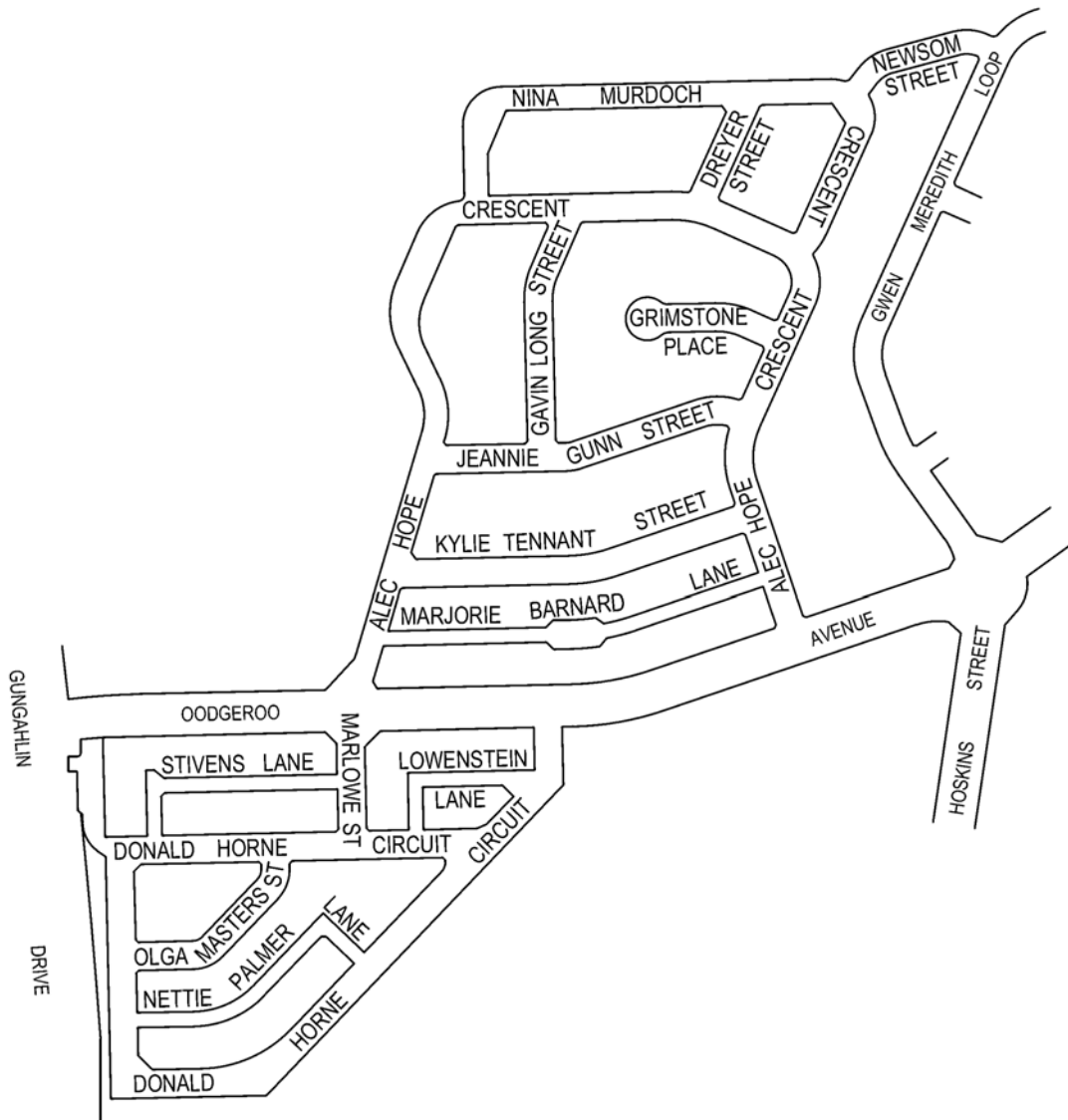
NAME**ORIGIN****SIGNIFICANCE**

four novels, one of which, *A Horse Of Air*, won the Miles Franklin Award in 1970. He also published a children's book, *The Bushranger* (1978) and a book on natural history entitled *The Incredible Egg*. Stivens' fiction is widely admired for its humour and descriptions of the bush, especially his tall tales and cricketing stories.

In 1981 Stivens won the Patrick White Award for his contribution to Australian Literature and in 1994 he was honoured with a Special Achievement Award in the NSW Premier's Literary Awards. The Australian Folklore Association honoured Stivens' achievements with publication of a 35-page tribute to him in its journal *Australian Folklore*, No. 11, July 1996.

Source:

<http://www.nla.gov.au/ms/findaids/4713.html#bioghist1>



DIVISION OF FRANKLIN