

Australian Capital Territory

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

Disallowable instrument DI2006 - 255

made under the

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

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

Neil Savery
Delegate of the Minister

11 December 2006

SCHEDULE

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

Division of Bonython: *Famous South Australians, particularly journalists and South Australian districts.*

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Burgoyne Street	Thomas Burgoyne (1827-1920)	<p>South Australian - journalist, builder and politician.</p> <p>Thomas Burgoyne was born in Wales. He immigrated to Australia and arrived in South Australia in 1848.</p> <p>As a builder, in 1856 he erected the first permanent building in Port Augusta and designed St Augustine's Church. The design of Holowiliena homestead and its out buildings are also attributed to Thomas.</p> <p>He was appointed the first Town Clerk and Surveyor of Port Augusta in 1875 to 1879. He was Councillor from 1879-81 and Mayor in 1882.</p> <p>He was a correspondent for the <i>'South Australian Register'</i> from 1864. In 1877 he founded the <i>'Port Augusta Dispatch'</i> and was its Editor for three years.</p> <p>He held the position of Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration from 1889 to 1890.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Don Dunstan Drive	Donald Allan Dunstan (1922-1999)	<p data-bbox="670 280 1037 313">Premier of South Australia</p> <p data-bbox="670 347 1482 571">Donald Allan Dunstan was born in Suva, Fiji. After early schooling he transferred to South Australia and attended Murray Bridge High School, St Peter's College, and the University of Adelaide, graduating with a law degree in 1948. For some years he practised law in Fiji and later in Adelaide. He was appointed a QC in 1965.</p> <p data-bbox="670 604 1482 974">Don Dunstan became involved in Australian Labor Party politics, and in 1953 successfully stood for the House of Assembly seat of Norwood. In Frank Walsh's government Dunstan held the position of Attorney-General and Minister of Community Welfare and Aboriginal Affairs. In 1967 Dunstan was elected leader of the Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch) and became Premier. In 1970 Dunstan was re-elected Premier. He resigned from politics, due to ill health, in early 1979. In June 1979 he was awarded The Companion of the Order of Australia.</p> <p data-bbox="670 1008 1482 1187">During his premiership Don was responsible for many reforms, including Aboriginal land rights, equal opportunities, consumer protection, town planning and the environment and the restructuring of electoral law. He also encouraged a flourishing of the arts.</p> <p data-bbox="670 1220 1482 1572">In 1981 he published his political memoirs "Felicia". He became the first director of Tourism Victoria in 1982, and then chairman of the Victorian Tourism Commission until 1986. He was national president of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign 1982-87, president of the Movement for Democracy in Fiji from 1987, and national chairman of Community Aid Abroad 1992-93. He authored a cookbook in 1976 and in 1994 established a restaurant called Don's Table. He was an Adjunct Professor at Adelaide University from 1997-1999.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Helpmann Street	Sir Robert Murray Helpmann (1909-1986)	<p data-bbox="670 280 1482 313">South Australian - ballet dancer</p> <p data-bbox="670 336 1482 593">Sir Robert Helpmann was born in Mount Gambier in April 1909. He first appeared on the stage in 1923 as a dancer in musical comedy, and then, after seeing Anna Pavlova dance, he joined Pavlova's company and toured Australia and New Zealand. He remained in Australia for several years as a dancer and actor in the troupe managed by J.C. Williamson.</p> <p data-bbox="670 616 1482 873">In 1933 he went to London to study and joined the Vic-Wells (now the Royal) Ballet. That same year he interpreted the important role of Satan in Ninette de Valois's <i>Job</i> and in the following year became premier danseur and danced opposite Alicia Markova in de Valois's <i>Haunted Ballroom</i>. He became the regular partner of prima ballerina Margot Fonteyn in 1935.</p> <p data-bbox="670 896 1482 1131">Helpmann danced in the ballet films <i>The Red Shoes</i> (1948), which he also choreographed, and <i>Tales of Hoffman</i> (1950). As a choreographer, he created ballets that were strongly theatrical and often contained elements of violence. In 1965 he became co-artistic director of the Australian Ballet, a post he held until 1976.</p> <p data-bbox="670 1153 1482 1870">Throughout his ballet career Helpmann was active in the theatre, both as an actor and as a producer and director. His first important part came in 1937–38 as Oberon in Shakespeare's <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>. Shylock in <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> and the title role in <i>Hamlet</i> were among the other Shakespearean roles he played. Helpmann also appeared in a wide variety of films including <i>One of Our Aircraft Is Missing</i> (1942), <i>Henry V</i> (1944), and <i>Patrick</i> (1978). In 1950 he produced the opera <i>Madame Butterfly</i> at Covent Garden in London, and he also directed plays including <i>Murder in the Cathedral</i> (1953), <i>As You Like It</i> (1955), and <i>Duel of Angels</i> (1960). In 1973 he codirected (with Rudolf Nureyev) and appeared in a filmed version of <i>Don Quixote</i>. From 1965-74 he codirected the Australian Ballet and was sole director in 1975-76, when ballets being performed included <i>The Merry Widow</i>, <i>Sun Music</i> and <i>Elektra</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="670 1892 1482 1968">In 1965 he was named Australian of the Year and was knighted in 1968.</p>

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Lundie Street	Francis Walter Lundie (1866-1933)	<p>Union official.</p> <p>Francis Walter Lundie was born in Port Adelaide, South Australia. In 1887 he joined Amalgamated Shearers' Union of Australia (from 1894 known as the Australian Workers Union). He was president of the Adelaide Branch in 1889 and Secretary from 1900 to 1933. He was President of the South Australian Branch of the United Labourers' Union from 1907 to 1912, Member of Port Adelaide City Council from 1900 to 1909 and Labour Member of Adelaide City Council from 1909 to 1931.</p>
Mary Lee Street	Mary Lee (1821-1909)	<p>South Australian - Suffragist</p> <p>Mary Lee (née Walsh) was born in Monaghan, Ireland. In 1844 she married George Lee and they had seven children. In 1879 Lee, now widowed, sailed with her daughter to Adelaide.</p> <p>In 1883 she became foundation secretary of the ladies' division of the Social Purity Society, working to improve conditions for women by campaigning to raise the age of consent to sixteen. Accordingly the Women's Suffrage League was inaugurated in 1888 with Lee as its secretary. It was mainly due to the combined efforts of Lee and close friend Mary Colton, who was President of the League from 1892 onwards, that suffrage was won in South Australia in 1894.</p> <p>Lee was a vigorous campaigner, and she traversed South Australia to speak at meetings while also organising petitions, deputations and corresponding with women in the other colonies on how to organise suffrage leagues.</p> <p>In 1889 she proposed the formation of a trade union for women and became secretary of the Working Women's Trades Union when it was inaugurated the following year. She was a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council and committee member of the Female Refuge Ladies' Committee as well as the Distressed Women's and Children's Committee. In 1896 she was appointed by the government as first female official visitor to the lunatic asylums, a position that she held for the next twelve years.</p>

Pavy Street

Emily Dorothea
Pavy née Proud
(1885-1967)

Teacher, sociologist and lawyer

Emily Dorothea Pavy née Proud was born in 1885 at North Adelaide. Dorothea was raised in a liberal household where her Baptist father, a Yorkshireman, was an advocate of women's rights. From public school in North Adelaide, she went to the Advanced School for Girls and, after experience as a pupil-teacher, entered the University of Adelaide (B.A., 1906). For five years she taught at Kyre College, Adelaide; her involvement in the Progressive Club for factory girls indicated her future interests.

In 1912 Dorothea won the first Catherine Helen Spence scholarship for sociology. She left next year for the London School of Economics where she investigated the industrial conditions of female factory workers (D.Sc., 1916). Her thesis was published as *Welfare Work* (London, 1916); the term described employers' initiatives to achieve harmonious relations with their workers by providing conditions and amenities which would both humanize the industrial environment and increase productivity. Her book examined the 'betterment' of such conditions, and welfare policies for women in British factories. Her research drew on her many factory visits across Britain and observations in Australasia. She believed that welfare measures could enhance the 'recognition of individuality' and the standard of living—it was neither demeaning charity nor the mechanistic efficiency disdained by some Australians. In 1917 the British government appointed her C.B.E.

Dorothea married Lieutenant Gordon Augustus Pavy from Adelaide. She began legal studies at the University of Adelaide, being articled to her husband, a lawyer, from 1924, and admitted to the Bar in 1928. They shared a partnership in general legal practice. Dorothea Pavy pursued women's issues through the law, community service and research. A member of the Catherine Helen Spence scholarship selection committee until 1962, she also convened the law committee of the State branch of the National Council of Women. She lectured to social science students at the university and in 1946, supported by a research grant, embarked on a study of divorcees' children since 1918 but ill health prevented its completion. Dorothea Pavy is remembered in the State's legal profession for her dedicated and meticulous work.

Puddy Street

Maude Mary
Puddy

(1883 - 1974)

Musician

Maude Mary Puddy was born in 1883 at Brompton, Adelaide. Maude attended the Advanced School for Girls in 1896-1900. She first played in public when only nine. In 1895 she became a pupil of E. G. Reimann at the Adelaide College of Music which later merged with the new Elder Conservatorium of Music at the University of Adelaide. She won scholarships and prizes for piano, composition, and accompanying, In 1900 she was the first to gain the diploma, associate in music. Maude graduated Mus. Bac. in 1905.

After graduation Maude travelled for fourteen years abroad. In London she studied under Busoni and in Vienna under Leschetizky. After a successful début in the Bösendorfer Salle—Maude gave concerts in Vienna and Berlin—she became one of his student teachers. Leschetizky dedicated his *Valse Prelude* (op. 49, no 2) to her. Fellow students included the famous pianists Ignaz Friedman, Benno Moiseiwitsch, Wilhelm Backhaus and Artur Schnabel.

In 1913 Miss Puddy went to London. She spent World War I in England, teaching and giving concerts for the troops and fund-raising recitals for the British Red Cross Society. She returned to Adelaide in 1920 to teach piano at the Elder Conservatorium. Miss Puddy played on radio and with the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra and her prowess and popularity as soloist, and particularly as a player of chamber music in Adelaide and interstate, drew enthusiastic reviews. Her work has been perpetuated by her students who have taught all over Australia. She edited two books for piano by Professor E. H. Davies: *The Children's Bach* (1933) and *Bach: 18 Short Works*.

Shylie Rymill
Street

Shylie Katharine
Rymill
(1882-1959)

Girl Guide commissioner, golfer

Shylie Katharine Rymill née Jeremy was born in 1882 at Strathalbyn, South Australia. In 1906 at Christ Church, North Adelaide, she married Herbert Rymill, a golf-course designer.

In 1913 Shylie won the South Australian women's golf championship. She was associate-captain (1915, 1923 and 1933-34) of the (Royal) Adelaide Golf Club and founding president (1925-30) of the South Australian Ladies' Golf Union. Ladies' captain (1924-28 and 1932) at Kooyonga Golf Club, she won its women's championship in 1925, 1927 and 1928. Her husband had helped to design and build new courses Adelaide Golf Club at Seaton (1906) and for the Kooyonga Golf Club at Lockleys (1923).

She was president of the local committee of the Richmond company of the Girl Guides' Association of South Australia in 1927 and commissioner, Western Metropolitan Division, in 1931. As State commissioner from 1938 to 1950, she was involved in organizing the Girl Guides' Thrift Campaign, which raised almost £72,000 for charities during World War II.

She was appointed O.B.E. in 1942. Six years later she was awarded the guiding movement's highest honour, the Silver Fish. A generous woman with a sense of humour, she continued to be involved in the Girl Guides' Association after 1950 as a life member of the State council.

Stella Hume
Street

Stella Leonora
Harriette Hume nee
Proud(1882-1954)

Radio announcer, director and producer

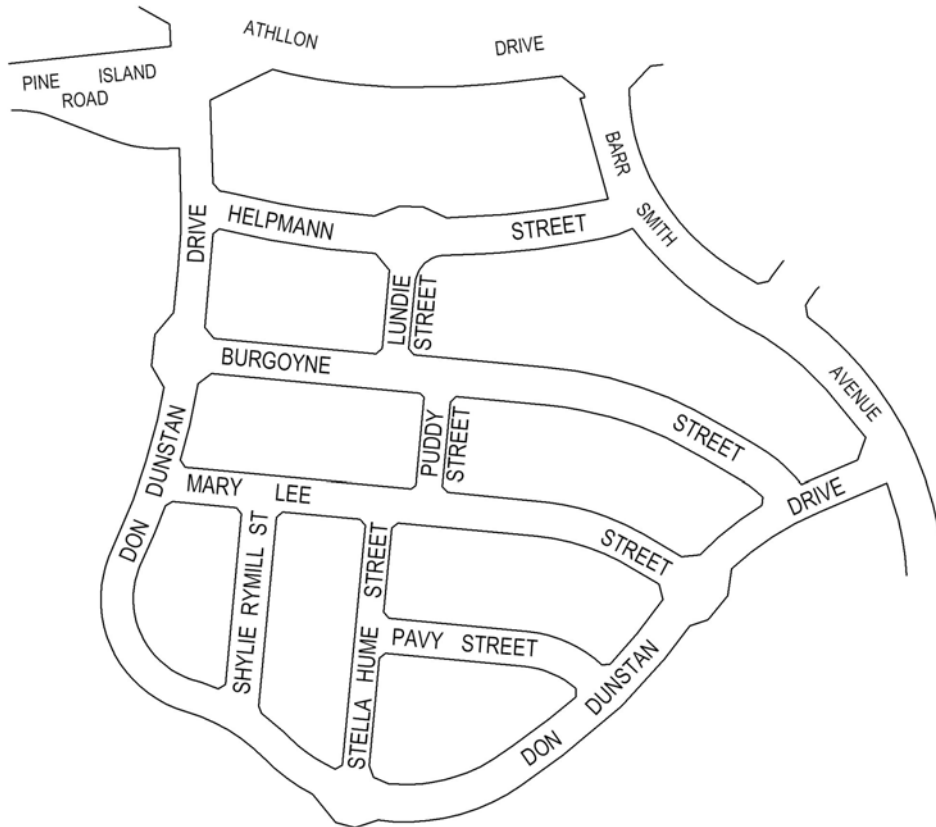
Stella Leonora Harriette Hume was born at South Yarra, Melbourne. In 1905 she moved with her husband to Adelaide, South Australia.

While raising her four children, Mrs Hume taught elocution, served as art director of the Adelaide Repertory Theatre, pursued interests in sculpture, music, dancing, singing, and cultivating and arranging flowers, and also appeared in silent films, billed as 'Leonora Starr'. In 1923 her sons Ernest and Jack became fascinated with wireless. Believing in the cultural and educational potential of the new technology, her husband bought a transmitter and ancillary equipment, and set up a studio in their home, Peltonga at Parkside.

The Humes obtained a permit to make experimental broadcasts. By mid-1924 Stella was 'the voice of 5 Don N', as their station 5DN was known. The station flourished. Live broadcasts were made from the music-room at Peltonga and, by landline, from the Elder Conservatorium of Music and the University of Adelaide.

One of the world's first female announcers and programme directors, she appeared on 5DN as 'Miss Leonora Starr', elocutionist, and as 'Auntie Stella', a children's storyteller. In 1925 she engaged and directed approximately one thousand performers and speakers, in addition to orchestras and bands. Her transmissions were received in the United States of America. Because 5DN remained on air later at night than Melbourne and Sydney stations, enthusiasts in eastern Australia tuned in.

After her husband died in 1929, she declined to take over 5DN's commercial affairs and moved to Neutral Bay, Sydney, where she occasionally gave radio talks and patented a four-valve 'wireless receiver', the 'Accord Four'. About 1939 she returned to Adelaide. In the early 1950s she moved to Goulburn, New South Wales.



DIVISION OF BONYTHON