

Australian Capital Territory

Public Place Names (Strathnairn) Determination 2020 (No 2)

Disallowable instrument DI2020–114

made under the

Public Place Names Act 1989, s 3 (Minister to determine names)

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Public Place Names (Strathnairn) Determination 2020 (No 2)*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Determination of Place Names

I determine the place names as indicated in the schedule.

Ben Ponton
Delegate of the Minister for Planning and Land Management
14 May 2020

SCHEDULE

(See s 3)

Division of Strathnairn – Primary industry and regional service

The location of the public places with the following names is indicated on the associated diagram.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
Gem Street	P.S. Gem (fl. 1876–1950)	Regional service; trade The Paddle Steamer ‘Gem’ was launched in Moama, New South Wales on 17 June 1876. The P.S Gem became one of the largest steamers to work the Murray-Darling rivers during the steamboat era of river trade and contributed to the economic development of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The iron-framed, wooden planked vessel was built by the firm, Air & Westergaard, for the Echuca shipowner, Elliot Randell. The P.S Gem was fitted with a 40-horsepower steam engine and wood-fired boilers and carried passengers and freight, including wool. In 1882, the steamer was lengthened at Goolwa, South Australia, to provide a lighter draught and to refurbish and increase passenger accommodation. During her long service the vessel was held by numerous owners including ‘Reed, Reed and King’, the ‘River Murray Navigation Company’, ‘Murray Shipping Limited’ and Arthur Wilkins. The P.S Gem was out of commission for only short periods of time, usually due to damage resulting from lower water levels or silting up of the riverbed between weirs. She traded until the early 1950s, making shorter, more regular trips to offset competition from improved railway services. In 1962, the P.S Gem was purchased by the Pioneer Settlement Museum in Swan Hill, Victoria.

**Joan Tully
Court**

Dr Joan Tully
(1907–1973)

(née Hearman)

Agricultural scientist; academic

Joan Tully made a significant contribution to the study and practice of Agricultural Extension and is recognised as directly and indirectly influencing generations of extension practitioners in Australia. Dr Tully studied the connection between farming and behavioural sciences, including factors that affected farmers' decision-making. She advocated for participatory consultation and partner discussion groups to explain agricultural research findings to farmers and assist the adoption rate of new technologies. During the 1930s–40s she served as a research officer and plant physiologist with the Council for Scientific Research, later the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. In 1946 Tully was seconded to the Agriculture Department and provided on-farm advice to farmers in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA). Through this work she developed an interest in issues concerning rural women and their households, such as encouraging the introduction of septic tanks, improving farm kitchens and climate suitable housing. She was very involved with improving relations with the Italian community in the MIA and is commemorated within the Italian Museum and Cultural Centre, Griffith Pioneer Park Museum. Tully developed an interest in behavioural sciences and in 1952, was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to study Agricultural Extension at Cornell University in New York. She determined to pursue an academic career in Agricultural Extension and during 1957–72, held research roles at the University of Melbourne, followed by academic appointments at the University of New England, NSW, and the University of Queensland, where she introduced the first postgraduate diploma course in Agricultural Extension in Australia. Dr Tully was Reader in the Department of Agriculture, University of Queensland in 1971 and elected a fellow of the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science in 1972.

Kissel Close	Thomas Alfred Kissel (1916–1977)	<p>Education; regional service</p> <p>Tom Kissel taught at Alice Springs Higher Primary School in the Northern Territory following service in the Australian Army during World War II. Kissel was the foundation leader of the broadcasting team for the School of the Air in Alice Springs, officially launched in June 1951. The radio network, maintained by the Royal Flying Doctor Service, was used to provide two-way broadcasts to children in remote locations. Kissel led other teachers to provide specially prepared lessons broadcast over three half-hour sessions each week. Question and answer time was soon included at the end of each broadcast. The Correspondence School in Adelaide provided the examinations for students and on occasion, a microphone was taken into a school classroom to enable the School of the Air students to participate. At his farewell from Alice Springs in December 1951, Kissel declared the School of the Air to be "...the most fascinating job I've had in fifteen years teaching...". Kissel transferred to Urrbrae Agricultural School in South Australia in 1952 and to the Higher Primary School in Darwin in 1954. He was Principal of Darwin High School in the 1960s and served as President of the Rotary Club of North Darwin in 1965. In 2020, the broadcast area of the Alice Springs School of the Air covered over one million square kilometres including most of the Northern Territory, the northern area of South Australia and eastern area of Western Australia.</p>
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**Sally Ross
Way**

Sally Dawn
Ross

(1954–1994)

Aboriginal health; regional service; Kaytetye and Arrernte woman

Sally Ross was a registered Aboriginal Health Worker in the Northern Territory, committed to improving health services for Aboriginal people. She supported and encouraged Aboriginal control of, and participation in, primary health care services. Over a period of twenty-five years Ross helped establish three major Aboriginal community-controlled health centres in the Northern Territory and advocated to government, in the Northern Territory and nationally, for improvements to Aboriginal health services. In the Department of Community Services (Northern Territory), she was a member of the Course Advisory Committee for the Certificate in Health Science (Aboriginal Community Health) and implemented the Aboriginal Health Worker career structure. In July 1990, Ross joined the Menzies School of Health Research in Darwin as Head of the Aboriginal Policy and Health Education Unit. She led an initiative to increase the number of employment and training opportunities for Aboriginal people in the School and helped promote a better understanding of the work of the School among Aboriginal people and also, a better understanding within the non-Aboriginal community of Aboriginal issues. After leaving the School in August 1991, Ross was foundation director of the Danila Dilba Medical Service, the first Aboriginal community-controlled health service in Darwin.

Speldewinde Street	Frederic Charles Speldewinde MBE (1926–2018)	Engineer; regional service Frederic Charles (Charles) Speldewinde was a specialist in hydraulics and water engineering. He made an important contribution to the development, design, construction and operation of the water supply and sewerage systems serving the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and local region. Speldewinde arrived in Canberra in 1959, following service with the Department of Public Works in Tasmania, to take up appointment as the first specialist Water Engineer for the National Capital Development Commission (NCDC). His work on water supply and sewerage projects was instrumental to the investigation, planning and building of essential major projects including the Bendora, Corin and Googong Dams and the Lower Molonglo Water Quality Control Centre (LMWQCC). Speldewinde was invested as a Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1966 in recognition of his achievements. In 1970, his overseas travel to study international trends in the field of water pollution control, contributed to the design and siting of the ground-breaking LMWQCC. After leaving the NCDC he was engaged in a number of Commonwealth Government leadership roles, relating to water engineering and water resource programs, from 1973 through to his retirement in 1984. His wide service to the Canberra community included senior roles with ACT Scouts; founding member, the Canberra Marriage Guidance Council; regular lay preacher, assisting the ministry of local churches; serving the community of St John’s Anglican Church, and volunteer guide, National Gallery of Australia. He maintained an active interest in issues concerning Canberra’s water supply and in 2003, contributed to a report for Engineers Australia on the ‘Augmentation of Water Supply to the ACT and Region’.
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**Tranter
Street**

Henry Alfred
Tranter
(1918–2019)

Primary industry and regional service; military service

Henry Tranter was a dairy farmer at Millaa Millaa on the Atherton Tableland, Far North Queensland, where his father first selected a block of virgin rainforest in 1918. During World War II Tranter served with the Australian Army in the Middle East and New Guinea, including service as a signaller in the Siege of Tobruk. Tranter and his wife Elaine worked together to implement first-class farming practices, improve pastures and embrace the change to breeding Holstein Friesian cattle, a breed more suited for the emerging domestic milk market. Tranter was a conservationist and planted thousands of trees on steep, eroded areas of his property and in community projects. He assisted the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation by mapping soil types and conducting fertiliser trials to aid pasture improvement. The couple helped establish the Eacham Historical Society in Malanda in 1976. They researched and compiled the region's history in publications including, 'A Bend Too Many: The Story of the Gillies Highway' (1999). In 2001 Henry Tranter was awarded the Centenary Medal for long and distinguished service to the community and the nation. In 2018 he received the S.E. Stephens Award from the Cairns Historical Society.

Mary Elaine
Grace Tranter
OAM
(1917–2006)

Primary industry and regional service; nursing

Elaine Daley served with the Australian Army Nursing Service during World War II, working in operating theatres and skin disease wards in Australia and New Guinea. She married Henry Tranter in 1945 and together the couple farmed successfully for the next thirty years, establishing their Holstein Friesian cattle stud, 'Renarlivale,' at Millaa Millaa in 1963. Elaine Tranter further contributed to the region as a country correspondent for the Australian Broadcasting Commission; councillor, Eacham Shire Council; member, Queensland Dairyfarmers' Organisation and teacher of landscaping and gardening for Technical and Further Education courses. Elaine and Henry researched and compiled historical publications of the local region. Their study into the experiences of Australians encamped at Rocky Creek, the site of two Australian camp hospitals during World War II, was published in 'Remembering Rocky Creek WWII' (2003). Elaine Tranter was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in 1994 for service to the community and to the Queensland Dairyfarmers' Organisation and in 2001, received the Centenary Medal for distinguished service to the community.

Trewhella Lane

Trewhella Jack

Agricultural machinery

The first Trewhella Jack was designed in Victoria c.1888 by William Trewhella, in collaboration with his brother, Benjamin Trewhella. The Trewhella Jack was designed for pulling stumps and handling large logs in land clearing and sawmilling processes. The jack was made in two sizes, a single purchase jack for lifts up to two and half tons (imperial measure) and a double purchase jack, made of heavier iron, for larger stumps and trees. Both models were fitted with two lifting claws at different heights. The top claw was intended for going under loads and the bottom claw used for rolling timber. From the late 19th century the Trewhella brothers specialised in the design and manufacture of sawmilling and agricultural machinery in their foundry in Trentham, including jacks, winches and grubbers. The Patents Office (Sydney) issued a Certificate of Provisional Protection to W. Trewhella on 20 July 1890 for improvements in lever jacks. The office issued a Patents Letter to W. Trewhella in 1902.

**Wahlquist
Street**

Eric Gilbert
Wahlquist

(1927–2012)

Pioneer in organic viticulture; community service;
journalist and author

Gil Wahlquist made a significant contribution to the organic wine industry in Australia. He established 'Botobolar' at Mudgee, New South Wales (NSW) with his wife Vincie Wahlquist in 1971. He founded the Mudgee Wine Grape Growers Association and was a founding member of the Australian Small Winemakers Association, the National Association for Sustainable Agriculture and the Mudgee Small Farms Field Days. In 1984, he began producing preservative-free wine. 'Botobolar' was the first certified organic vineyard in Australia. He initiated the annual Mudgee Wine Show, one of the first wine shows confined to products from the region, Mudgee Wine Week and was editor of 'The Mudgee Guardian'. Wahlquist promoted regional produce and tourism and encouraged Mudgee wine and food producers to work together for the recognition of their region as a premium food producer. He continued to actively contribute to community groups after moving to Hunters Hill, NSW in 1994. He was awarded the Centenary Medal in 2001 for service to the community and in 2002, was Hunters Hill 'Citizen of the Year'. In 2008, he was awarded the prestigious wine award, the 'Graham Gregory Trophy', for his outstanding contribution to the NSW wine industry. His publications include a history of wine in Mudgee, 'Some of My Best Friends Are Winemakers' (2008).

**Westcott
Court**

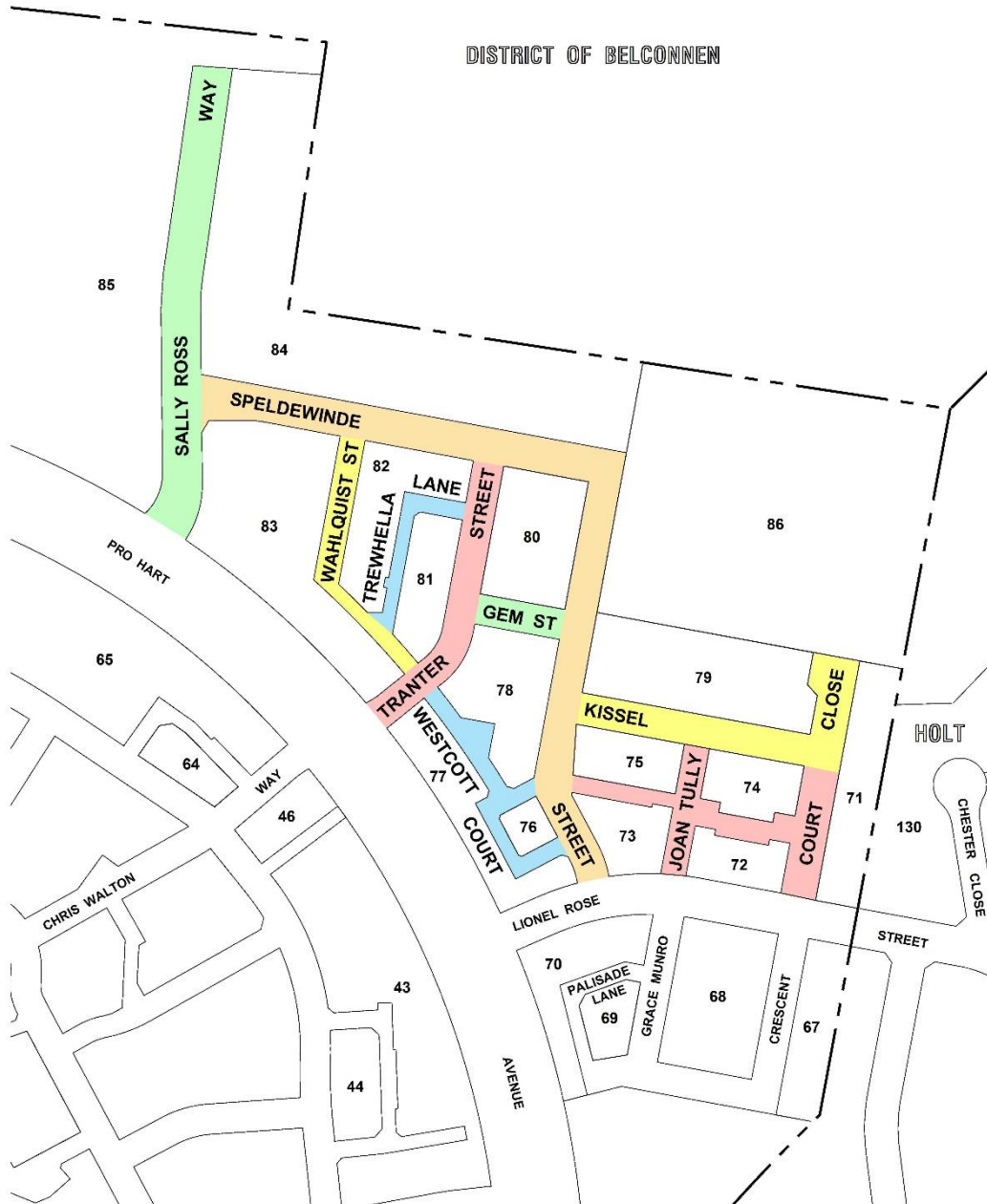
George Albert
Westcott OAM,
BEM
(1909–1999)

Community service; primary industry

George Westcott was one of the first Commonwealth public servants transferred from Melbourne to Canberra in 1927 with the Prime Minister's Department. In 1931 he was appointed clerk to the Commonwealth Royal Commission set up to investigate the wheat, flour and bread industries. Westcott remained with the Prime Minister's Department until his retirement as Commonwealth Gazette Officer in 1963. In 1942, Westcott was approached by Canberra Legacy to organise a fundraising event. He suggested the idea of holding a sheep dog trial on Manuka Oval and, in 1943, organised the trial in association with the Canberra District Kennel Club's Championship Canine Show. The Canberra trial became the National Trial in 1945. He was foundation secretary of the National Sheep Dog Trials Association, serving until the mid-1980s. Westcott kept a history of the sheep-dog trials in Canberra. He later recounted that the rise in wool prices in the early 1950s influenced the prices paid for good working dogs, recognising the vital contribution of sheep dogs to the wool industry. In 1953 graziers and breeders had an opportunity to purchase well-bred sheep dogs, representing the leading Australian and New Zealand studs, at the first auction held in conjunction with the Canberra sheep dog trials. Westcott was awarded the Medal of the Order of the British Empire in 1964 in recognition of his public service. In 1990, he received the Medal of the Order of Australia for service to the community. An annual prize at the National Sheep Dog Trial Championships is named in his honour.



Schedule
(see section 3)



DIVISION OF STRATHNAIRN
Diagram