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BABBAGE, Benjamin Herschel (1815-78)

Son of the inventor of the calculating machine, he was educated as an engineer in England, coming to Australia in 1851 to make a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of South Australia. In 1853 he engineered the first steam railway in the colony, and when it opened three years later, he led a gold prospecting expedition to the Flinders Ranges. He found no gold, but discovered the Macdonnell River which led to the development of the Lake Torrens area, in which he played an active part. He was considered an expert on concrete, but his concrete manor house, Babbage Castle, crumbled soon after its completion in 1875.

BADHAM, Charles (1813-84)

London born and educated at Oxford University, Badham was a celebrated and erudite classical scholar. However, his views came to be seen as unorthodox, and in 1867 he migrated to Australia as Professor of Classics and Logic at Sydney University. He was one of the country's earliest educational reformers, striving to "democratise" university education and acting as a personal tutor to working class students free of charge. He established the practice of evening lectures and refused to allow examination standards to fall below those of British universities. Badham published several critical editions of works by the classical masters before leaving England, and afterwards published speeches and lectures from his time at Sydney University.

BAILEY, Albert Edward (1872-1953)

Born in New Zealand in 1872, he joined a theatre company in Sydney at the age of seventeen. He specialized in character parts, performing in a dramatised version of Steele Rudd's *On Our Selection* which was an immense success in Australia and in England. Bailey and his associates produced much light-hearted Australian drama, including CJ Dennis' *Sentimental Bloke* and the much-loved *Dad and Dave* films. Bailey died in 1953.

BAILEY, Frederick Manson (1827-1915)

Emigrated to Adelaide with his father, John Bailey, in 1838. John Bailey was appointed colonial botanist, and his son also became an orchardist and botanist, joining a board which dealt with plant and livestock diseases in Queensland in 1875 and working as curator of the Queensland Museum. In 1881 he was given the position his father once held, and remained colonial botanist until his death. His extensive research led to a vast increase in the knowledge and understanding of native Australian flora. The Bailey family's involvement with botany in this country has continued over three more generations.

BAILLIEU, James George (1832-97)

Born in Wales, he went to sea aged seventeen, and in 1853 jumped ship while anchored at Port Phillip Bay and swam the three kilometres to Queenscliff. He married and became the patriarch of a large and influential

Melbourne family, which continues to be a dominant force in Victorian industrial and financial circles. His son, William Lawrence (1859-1936) was particularly noted as an inspired entrepreneur.

BAINTON, Edgar Leslie (1880-1956)

Born in 1880 in London, he studied at the Royal College of Music and became director of Newcastle-on-Tyne Conservatorium in 1912. Interned in Germany during World War I, he then worked as a conductor in Europe until 1934 when he came to Australia. Bainton took up the post of director of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, appearing frequently as a conductor of orchestral, choral and operatic works, also composing in those forms. He remained in Australia until his death in 1956.

BAKER, Reginald Leslie (1884-1953)

Born in Sydney in 1884, at age thirteen Baker was a state track and swimming champion. He was educated at Sydney University and while studying there played for Australian Rugby Union. At eighteen he won the middleweight and heavyweight boxing championships on the same night, and in 1908 represented Australia on the Olympic boxing team. Baker made his debut in the silent film industry in 1913 as a stuntman, but within five years he was playing lead roles, producing and appearing in such films as *The Man from Kangaroo* and the *Jackaroo of Coolabong*, both in 1920. He emigrated to the United States and worked in Hollywood, coaching matinee idols Douglas Fairbanks and Rudolph Valentino in fencing and riding, also appearing in

several American films. He died in the USA in 1953.

BAKER-FINCH, Ian Michael (1960-)

Born 1960 in Nambour, Queensland, golfer Baker-Finch won the New Zealand Open in 1983, followed by the 1984 NSW Open. The following year he won both the Victorian Open and his first overseas tournament, the Scandinavian Enterprise Open. The Australian Masters were his next conquest in 1988, followed by the 1990 World Championship in Japan and in 1991, the highlight of his career, The British Open.

BALCOMBE, William (1779-1829)

Born in England, he was appointed NSW Colonial Treasurer in 1823, as compensation by the British government for being wrongfully suspected of conspiracy with Napoleon. When the bank of NSW was threatened by competition from the new Bank of Australia in 1826, Balcombe was reproved by Governor Darling for risking public funds by depositing them with the Bank of NSW. However, the incident led to the preservation of the NSW bank as the Treasury subsequently deposited funds in both banks.

BALMAIN, William (1762-1803)

Arrived on the *Alexander* with the First Fleet as assistant surgeon, and served in that capacity in the new colony for three years. In 1791 he was appointed medical superintendent of Norfolk Island, but returned to NSW four years

later to become chief surgeon of the colony. He also served as a magistrate, was registrar of imports and exports and was active in community matters. Before returning to England in 1801 because of ill-health, he obtained several land grants, 222 hectares of which now make up the Sydney suburb bearing his name.

BANCROFT, Joseph (1836-94)

Was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England before emigrating to Australia in 1864. He set up a private practice in Brisbane and in 1868 became resident surgeon at Brisbane General Hospital. Bancroft made great advances in Australian medical and scientific research, not only contributing to our understanding of human diseases, but also those affecting sugar-cane and bananas. Bancroft's son and granddaughter followed in his footsteps, continuing research on human, plant and animal diseases

BANDLER, Faith (1920-)

The daughter of a South Sea Islander who was kidnapped and brought to Australia to work on a sugar plantation, Bandler grew up in Murwillumbah, NSW. She worked as a seamstress in Sydney while completing her secondary education at night school, and in 1956 rose to prominence as an Aboriginal rights campaigner by founding the Aboriginal Australian Fellowship. This organisation involved blacks and whites, and strove to remove legal discrimination against aborigines in NSW by lobbying for a federal referendum. In 1972 the Fellowship disbanded, having successfully brought about the inclu-

sion of Aborigines in the national census and the abolition of other discriminatory legislation. Bandler has also been active in women's issues and in 1976 refused an MBE on republican grounds.

BANFIELD, Edmund James (1852-1923)

Born in England in 1852, his family emigrated to Australia when he was a child. His father owned a newspaper in country Victoria, on which Banfield began his journalistic career. He later worked on newspapers in Sydney and Melbourne, becoming chief sub-editor of the Townsville *Bulletin* from 1882 until 1896. Banfield began writing books after ill-health forced him into an early retirement on Dunk Island, off the coast of Queensland. His books include *Confessions of a Beachcomber* (1908) and *My Tropic Isle* (1911). He also contributed articles to the *North Queensland Register*, and died in 1923.

BANKS, Donald Oscar (1923-80)

The son of a jazz musician, he had early experience in this field before graduating from the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music in 1949. He lived in London from 1950 to 1953 where he studied composition, and co-founded the Australian Musical Association to gain international exposure for Australian composers. Banks was extremely versatile, composing in many styles and forms, including scores for film and television, orchestral and chamber works (commissioned by numerous leading organizations such as the BBC and the London Symphony Orchestra), vocal music and jazz. He became interested in electronic music in the late 1960s and returned to Australia in 1972 to take

up the position of head of composition and electronic music at the Canberra School of Music. He was head of composition studies at the NSW Conservatorium from 1978 until his death two years later.

BANKS, Sir Joseph (1743-1820)

Born in London and Oxford educated, he pursued a career as an illustrious botanist before embarking on an expedition to the South Seas with Captain James Cook on the Endeavour in 1768. He and naturalist Daniel Solander collected specimens of more than 400 plant species during circumnavigation of New Zealand, and when in 1770 the Endeavour reached Australia, its landing place was named Botany Bay because of the abundance of new plant life they found there. Banks returned to England, continued his botanical exploration and was appointed scientific adviser to the Royal Gardens at Kew by George III. It was Banks' suggestion to establish a penal colony at Botany Bay, and he was actively involved with the administration and exploration of the colony until his death.

BANNERMAN, Charles (1851-1930)

Born in England, his family emigrated to Australia when Bannerman was a child. He started playing cricket for a Sydney club and his first match was against Victoria in 1871. At the first official Test match between Australia and England in 1877, he opened with Nat Thompson, scoring 165 runs before having to retire from the match with an injury. When the Australian team went to England the following year, Bannerman became the first Australian to score

a century in that country. He retired from cricket due to ill-health in 1880.

BARASSI, Ronald Dale (1936-)

Born in Melbourne in 1936, he began his career as a first-grade Australian Rules footballer at the age of sixteen. While playing for Melbourne, the team won the grand final for three consecutive years from 1955, and Barassi earned himself the Best Player award in 1956 and 57. In 1965 he became captain and coach of Carlton Football Club, leading his team to victory twice, before becoming coach of North Melbourne in 1971 with similar success. Barassi is widely regarded as one of the greatest coaches in Australian Rules history.

BARKER, Collet (1786-1831)

As captain of the 39th Regiment, he arrived in Australia in 1828, and was soon placed in command of Fort Wellington in Arnhem Land, northern Queensland. A year later he was transferred to Western Australia where he proved himself an able administrator and developed positive relations with the Aborigines of the area. On Charles Sturt's recommendation, Barker led an expedition to South Australia where he determined the geographical position of Mount Lofty, and observed the connection between Lake Alexandria and Encounter Bay. Barker was conducting explorations north of Port Adelaide when he was speared by Aborigines and thrown into the sea.

BARKLY, Sir Henry (1815-98)

Pursued a career in politics in his native England until 1848 when he began a series of appointments as Governor of various British colonies. Barkly was Governor of Victoria during its first seven years of independence from New South Wales, and his administration was characterised by progressive and culturally aware ventures, including prison reform and the establishment of the National Art Gallery, the National Museum and the Royal Society of Victoria. He was knighted in 1853.

BARNARD, Marjorie Faith (1897-1987)

Born in Sydney in 1897, she won the History Medal at Sydney University and worked as librarian at the Library of New South Wales, Sydney Technical College and the CSIRO. In collaboration with Flora Eldershaw, she published five highly successful novels under the pseudonym M. Barnard Eldershaw. Their first book, *A House is Built* was co-winner of the *Bulletin's* inaugural novel competition. Together, the two women wrote many historical works, including *The Life and Times of Captain John Piper* (1940), and Barnard also published a number of books under her own name. She died at the age of ninety.

BARNET, James (1827-1904)

Scottish born Barnett emigrated to Australia in 1854, and was involved with the design of the Great Hall at Sydney University. He became Colonial Archi-

tect in 1865, and was responsible for most of Sydney's sandstone public buildings, such as the General Post Office in Martin Place and the Customs House at Circular Quay. He also designed the defence works at Port Jackson, Newcastle and Botany Bay, the court houses at Bathurst and Goulburn and post offices, gaols and lighthouses across the state. He resigned in 1890 after a Royal Commission into his defence works on Bare Island.

BARNEY, George (1792-1862)

Arriving in Australia as a captain in the Royal Engineers, he was appointed Colonial Engineer and was responsible for the defence of the harbours of NSW. He planned the breakwater at the entrance to Newcastle, Wollongong Harbour, Fort Denison on the island of Pinchgut in Sydney Harbour and the Victoria Barracks. He also created the original crescent shape of Circular Quay. He was appointed Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1849 and became a member of the Legislative Council in 1855.

BARR, Margaret (1904-91)

Reared in the USA, she joined Martha Graham's revolutionary New York dance company in the late 1920s, moving to London in the 30s. She lived in New Zealand for more than a decade before settling in Sydney in 1955, and founding her own dance drama group. Barr worked with many of the most prominent and innovative Australian composers such as John Antill and Richard Meale and taught movement at the National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA) for more than fifteen years.

BARRINGTON, George (1775-1804)

Born in Ireland in 1775 and educated at a Grammar School in Dublin, he ran away to join a troupe of travelling actors after being sadistically beaten as a disciplinary measure. He left the players in London, becoming a charming swindler, posing as a gentleman and claiming to be connected with royalty, while pursuing ladies for money and pleasure. Frequently arrested, he always managed to talk his way free until he was finally sentenced to transportation in 1791. By 1796, Barrington had gained a free pardon, acquired his own house and been appointed by Governor Hunter as chief constable at Parramatta, a position he apparently held with enthusiasm and aplomb. He died in 1804.

BARRY, Dan (1851-1908)

Christened John Ringrose Atkins, the son of an Irish lawyer, he was educated in Melbourne. He worked as a journalist before adopting the stage name “Dan Barry” and becoming an actor-manager at a Melbourne-based theatre company which often toured country areas with bawdy farces, comedies and melodramas. Barry was a shrewd businessman and a flamboyant advertiser, and his performances attracted huge crowds, making him a wealthy man. He was once described as “the worst actor and best showman in Australia. “

BARRY, Sir Redmond (1813-80)

Born 1813 in Ireland, he became a barrister and emigrated to Australia in 1838. While practicing law in Melbourne, he began providing legal counsel for Aborigines. Barry was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1852, and gained a reputation for harshness when presiding over criminal cases. He was judge at the trials of most of the Eureka Stockade rebels, and sentenced Ned Kelly to death. Twelve days after Kelly's execution in 1880 Sir Redmond died suddenly.

BARTON, Sir Edmund (1849-1920)

Born in Sydney in 1849, he studied law at Sydney University and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Eight years later he began his political career by being elected to the university seat in the Legislative Assembly. He had a four-year term in the Speaker's chair, and became leader of the federation movement in 1891. Barton was made chairman of the elected federal convention which was created to design and draft a constitution. In 1899 a national referendum approved the constitution and it was submitted to the British parliament the same year. When the Commonwealth Bill was passed in 1901, Barton became the first Prime Minister of Australia, establishing the legislative processes of government, and instigating the White Australia policy. He resigned after two years in office, was knighted in 1902 and became a High Court judge until his death in 1920.

BASS, George (1771-1803)

Born in 1771 in England and educated in America, he was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary in Boston. He joined the Royal Navy in 1789, and within five years was promoted to ship's surgeon. Arriving in Sydney in 1795, he explored Botany Bay and the George River, and with Matthew Flinders sailed down the south coast the following year. Bass also made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Blue Mountains. In 1797 he made a 1900 kilometre voyage in a whaleboat, sailing into the strait separating Tasmania from the mainland which was named Bass Strait in his honour. After circumnavigating Tasmania with Flinders, Bass returned to England as an invalid in 1799, but within three years had come back to Sydney to begin a trading enterprise. In 1803 he set out from Sydney on a trading expedition to Chile and was never seen again.

BATES, Daisy (1861-1951)

Born in Ireland as Daisy O'Dwyer Hunt, she emigrated to Australia in 1884. An unhappy marriage caused her to return to Britain ten years later, where she worked as a journalist until 1899. That year she was commissioned by the *Times* to conduct an investigation into reports of cruelty to Aborigines in Western Australia, and so began nearly forty-five years of research into Aboriginal culture. From 1919 until 1945, Bates lived in a tent at various settlements on the edge of the Nullabour Plain, and became a trusted friend and benefactor of the Aborigines she worked amongst. Her book *The Passing of the Aborigines* was published in 1938.

BATMAN, John (1801-39)

Born in Parramatta in 1801, he and his brother were farmers in Tasmania before Batman founded the Port Phillip Association in the 1830s. Hume and Hovell had noticed the area's potential, and in 1835 Batman explored the Geelong and Maribyrnong River region, finally buying 243000 hectares from the Dutigalla tribe. Fellow Tasmanians began settling in the area, although Batman's purchase was always considered to be of doubtful legitimacy by Governor Bourke. Batman had reserved an area on the south bank of the Yarra as the site of a town, and the first settlement in the place that is now Melbourne was founded in 1835.

BATTARBEE, Reginald Ernest (1893-1973)

Born and educated in Victoria, he served in the AIF in France during World War I, being wounded in 1917. He began making visits to central Australia, and in 1934 held his first watercolour exhibition in the Northern Territory. That year, he won the Melbourne Centenary Prize for watercolour. The Aboriginal culture and way of life became his main interest, and he began to encourage the emergence of native Australian artists such as Namatjira. In 1951 he published the book *Modern Australian Aboriginal Art*, and appeared in the film documentary *Namatjira The Painter*. Battarbee moved to Alice Springs to immerse himself in the culture that so fascinated him.

BEAN, Charles Edwin Woodrow (1879-1969)

Born in Bathurst and educated at Oxford University in England, Bean was an ex-lawyer who became a journalist on the Sydney Morning Herald. He is most famous for his historical works, and recorded Australia's role in World War I in the twelve volume *Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18*, for which he used his extensive first-hand knowledge acquired through his work as a war correspondent. He produced extremely accurate reports of all campaigns involving Australians, including the Gallipoli landings.

BEAUREPAIRE, Francis Joseph Edmund (1891-1956)

Born in Melbourne in 1891, he represented Australia as a swimmer in the Olympic Games of 1908, 1912, 1920 and 1924. Beaurepaire went into partnership with a Canadian after the war, establishing a tyre retreading and repair service in Sydney. After an heroic incident where he and a friend attempted to save the victim of a shark attack, the public provided some of the capital for Beaurepaire to start his own tyre service in Melbourne. He became involved in the Melbourne City Council, and was elected lord mayor in 1940. As well as the Beaurepaire Tyre Service, he established an Australian owned tyre manufacturing company called the Olympic Tyre Company. He was knighted in 1942, and was instrumental in Melbourne's selection as Olympic city in 1956. Beaurepaire died just before the Games were held.

BECHER, Otto Humphrey (1908-77)

At the age of fourteen, Western Australian Otto Becher entered the Royal Australian Naval College. On the outbreak of World War II, he was a lieutenant-commander in the Royal Navy. He served with distinction in the Norwegian campaign of 1940 before returning home to continue active service on Australian vessels. He also served during the Korean campaign in 1950-51, followed by various executive command appointments in the 1960s.

BELL, John (1940-)

Born in Maitland in 1940, he graduated from the University of Sydney in 1963. The following year he accepted a scholarship to study in Bristol at the Old Vic Theatre School and went on to join the Royal Shakespeare Company. He became frustrated artistically and returned to Australia in 1970, taught at NIDA and co-founded the Nimrod Theatre. He was director of the company from its inception until 1986, and pursued a policy of promoting Australian drama. In 1990 he formed the Bell Shakespeare Company, enabling him to take the classics to major venues throughout Australia.

BENAUD, Richard (1930-)

Made his debut in first-class cricket playing Sheffield Shield for NSW at the age of eighteen. Three years later he moved into Test cricket in the home series against the West Indies, touring South Africa in 1952-53. Benaud gained his world class reputation as a hard-hitting batsman and an effective spin

bowler in the 1953 tour of England, and by the time he took over captaincy of the Australian team he had developed into one of the country's finest all-rounders. He played his final match in 1964 and has since become a cricket commentator and written several books on the game.

BENNELONG (c. 1764-1813)

As part of a plan to persuade Aborigines of the attractions of civilisation, Bennelong and another aborigine were captured on the orders of Governor Phillip. At first Bennelong adapted well to his captor's customs, learning English, adopting European clothing, and living in the Governor's house, but within a year he had escaped. However, his personal attachment to the Governor led him to re-establish contact when Phillip was speared later the same year. A hut was built for Bennelong on the eastern point of Sydney Cove which came to be named after him, and which is now the site of the Sydney Opera House. In 1792, Phillip took his Aboriginal protégé to England to be presented to King George III. On his return to Australia, Bennelong's deteriorating health was worsened by alcoholism, and he died in a tribal fight.

BENNETT, Agnes Lloyd (1872-1960)

The first woman to graduate with honours in science at the University of Sydney, she was prevented from practicing in that field because of professional prejudice. She studied medicine at Edinburgh, but employment still eluded her until she was offered a private practice in New Zealand. She was immensely successful and was appointed head of a state maternity hospital

in Wellington. By the time of her resignation in 1936, infant and maternal mortality rates had decreased dramatically in her hospital. With the outbreak of World War I she became the first woman to be commissioned in the British Army.

BENNETT, Henry Gordon (1887-1962)

Born in Melbourne, he fought at Gallipoli and on the Western Front, displaying courage and a fiery temper. At the age of twenty-nine he became the youngest brigadier in all the British and Commonwealth armies, becoming a major-general between the wars. In the second year of World War II he commanded an Australian division which was driven into Singapore by the Japanese attack, along with all of the British forces. Seeing that surrender was inevitable, Bennett escaped back to Australia leaving his troops to face capture. He claimed that he felt it his duty to pass on the knowledge he had gained from his experience of fighting the Japanese, but he did not receive another combat command.

BENT, Ellis (1783-1815)

A Cambridge graduate, he became a barrister before being appointed judge advocate of NSW in 1809. The following year he became the first practicing barrister in the colony, and set about exerting his influence with his brother, Jeffery Bent, who was the first judge in NSW. The Ellis brothers disapproved of Governor Macquarie's lenient treatment of emancipated convicts, and refused to allow emancipated lawyers to practice, although Ellis Bent was the

only free attorney in the country at the time. Bent also suggested such law reforms as the establishment of a Supreme Court and trial by jury. Governor Macquarie was granted his request for the removal of the Bents, but Ellis died before his recall.

BERTRAND, John (1946-)

Born in Melbourne in 1946, he gained a degree in mechanical engineering before moving to the United States to research ocean engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. An experienced sailor, he was a crew member on the Australian yachts in the 1970, 1974 and 1980 America's Cup challenges. In 1983 he captained Australia II, leading his crew to an historic victory, aided by the revolutionary "winged keel".

BIRABAN (c.1819-42)

Born around 1819, Biraban was an aboriginal who was taken to the military barracks in Sydney as a boy to be a servant. He learnt to speak English fluently and was given the name "John McGill". He returned to his tribal area, but in the capacity of tracker of escaped convicts in the new Port Macquarie penal settlement. As ceremonial leader of his tribe, he established good relations between his people and the English, acting as an interpreter in legal cases involving Aborigines. He was admired and respected by native Australians and settlers alike, and preserved his tribal integrity and dignity throughout his life.

BISHOP, John (1903-64)

Born in South Australia, he received an overseas travelling scholarship to the London Royal College of Music in 1922. After working as a conductor in New Zealand he taught piano at Melbourne Conservatorium, also conducting the Conservatorium Symphony Orchestra for most of the 1940s. He began organising music camps in 1948, which are still popular today, and initiated the Adelaide Festival of the Arts in 1960, acting as artistic director for the first three of these biennial events. Bishop was also professor of music at Adelaide University from 1948.

BJELKE-PETERSEN, Sir Johannes (1911-)

A successful Kingaroy beef and peanut farmer, he entered Queensland politics in 1947 representing the Country Party (now National Party). In 1968 Sir Joh became leader of the party and premier of the state, winning over Labor in successive elections in coalition with the Liberal Party, until 1983 when the National Party gained the numbers to govern alone. His policies were characterised by rigid conservatism, including a lack of support for Aboriginal landrights and the passing of legislation prohibiting street marches and demonstrations. In 1987 he abandoned his "Joh for Canberra" campaign, and later the same year he was forced to resign as National Party leader amidst allegations of corruption.

BLACKETT, Edmund Thomas (1817-83)

Son of a strict English Congregational, he incurred parental wrath by refusing to enter the family business and by marrying an Anglican. He migrated to Sydney with his wife in 1842, and for a time worked as a teacher. Blackett then set up private practice as an architect, before his appointment as official architect for the Anglican diocese. Blackett was responsible for designing St. George's Cathedral in Perth and part of Sydney Grammar School, as well as a large number of churches in Sydney and throughout the state. When he left his post in 1854, he was employed to co-design the Great Hall at Sydney University.

BLAIR, Harold (1924-76)

Raised in the poverty of an Aboriginal Mission in northern Queensland and educated by the Salvation Army, Blair worked as a dairy farmer and cane cutter. Possessed of a fine tenor voice, he was discovered by musician Harry Greenand in 1945 he entered Melbourne Conservatorium of Music. Six years later he sang at the New York Town Hall, becoming the first Aborigine to achieve international recognition as a serious artist. Touring Europe and America, Blair gained a painful awareness of the repression his race experienced in Australia, and in 1962 he founded the Harold Blair Aboriginal Children's Project in Queensland, which enabled nearly three thousand outback children to have holidays in Melbourne. He gave up his singing career to assist in the Aboriginal cause.

BLAMEY, Thomas Albert (1884-1951)

Born in 1884, he began adult life as a school teacher, but joined the army as a lieutenant in 1906. He served at Gallipoli and in Egypt during World War I, gaining several military decorations and a reputation for being a tough soldier and an effective staff officer. After the war Blamey was commissioner of police until controversy forced his resignation in 1936. With the outbreak of the Second World War, he became one of Australia's top commanders in the Middle East, and was known for his outspoken criticism of British strategic decisions, in particular those involving Australian troops. He himself was a target for criticism when he brought his wife into the combat zone, but he continued in high-power positions throughout the Pacific war. He was decorated with some of the world's highest military honours, and on his death in 1951 300 000 people attended his funeral procession in Melbourne.

BLAND, William (1789-1868)

A London surgeon, he was transported to Sydney in 1814 for killing his opponent in a duel. On his arrival in Sydney he was assigned to the position of doctor at a Lunatic Asylum, but was pardoned the next year and established the first private practice in Australia. In 1818 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for lampooning Governor Macquarie in print, but on his release continued his successful and innovative surgical practice, performing ground-breaking operations on cataracts, gallstones and blood-clots. Bland was also active in the political arena, being elected to the first Legislative Assembly in 1843, while pursuing his amateur interest in aeronautics and

publishing various articles on history and medicine.

BLAXLAND, Gregory (1778-1853)

Coming to NSW as a free settler in 1806, he became a farmer until 1813, when he embarked on an expedition across the Blue Mountains with William Wentworth and William Lawson. This was the first European crossing of the range, and a town in the Blue Mountains bears his name. He returned to farming and co-founded the Agricultural Society, publishing his *Journal of a Tour of Discovery Across the Blue Mountains* in 1823.

BLOODSWORTH, James (?-1804)

Arrived with the First Fleet in 1788, having been sentenced to seven years transportation. Under extremely difficult conditions he built the first governor's house from mud-bricks and clay roof tiles, proving himself a dedicated and energetic worker. Just two years later he was granted the first pardon in the new colony. In 1792 Bloodsworth declined repatriation to England, instead deciding to stay in NSW to design and build the soldier's barracks, and houses for officials and free settlers. He was appointed superintendent of buildings and was given a land grant, but was inept as a businessman and died bankrupt.

BLUE, Billy (1737-1834)

Thought to have been born in Jamaica, he arrived in Sydney on an American

sealing vessel in about 1810, and was granted some land on the north shore by Governor Macquarie in 1817. Blue became a smuggler of rum and contraband, but although being gaoled for a year, his later offences were overlooked by the authorities, presumably because of his engaging personality and eccentricity. He and his wife, Elizabeth Lavender, began a ferry service which was the forerunner of Sydney's ferries, and which was carried on by their sons. In his later years he grew ever more eccentric, and took to wearing an old naval officer's coat and wandering the streets muttering "Still alive, never die, never die."

BOND, Alan (1938-)

Born in England in 1938, he came to Western Australia as a boy. Forming his own company, he began speculating in land around Perth in 1959, expanding his interests to include brewing, television, radio, oil exploration and property development. He was made Australian of the Year in 1977, and in 1983 headed the syndicate that won the America's Cup. Dominating the 1980s as one of Australia's most aggressive entrepreneurs, his wealth was at one time estimated to be \$400 million. However, by the early 1990s the end of the economic boom had taken its toll, and Bond was faced with bankruptcy and criminal charges, which eventually saw him spend time in prison.

BONNER, Neville Thomas (1922-)

An aborigine, he was born in 1922 and suffered the disadvantages faced by so many of his race. He worked at several jobs, such as ringbarker and

canecutter, before becoming head stockman on a large station. From 1943 until 1960, Bonner worked at the Palm Island Aboriginal Community, later managing a dairy farm and working as a bridge carpenter. His political career began in 1971 when he was selected by the Liberal Party to join the Senate. His position was strongly confirmed by voters at subsequent polls, making him the first Aborigine to be elected to parliament.

BONNEY, Charles (1813-97)

Arrived in Sydney as a free settler in 1834. Two years later he crossed the Murray River and explored south-westward, defining the route which would become the road to Port Phillip. The following year he became the first overlander to bring sheep to the Goulburn River. This began a series of expeditions over the next two years overlanding livestock to Adelaide via different exploratory routes. Bonney settled in Adelaide where he held a variety of government positions, also entering state politics, before retiring to Sydney in 1880.

BONNEY, Maude (1897-)

Born Maude Rose Reubens in South Africa in 1897, she came to Australia on her marriage to Queenslander Harry Bonney. She gained her pilot's licence in 1930, and two years later she became the first woman to fly around Australia. In 1933 Bonney flew from Brisbane to Wangaratta in Victoria in one day (approximately 1600 km), thus establishing a new record which was recognised by Qantas in an award for the most impressive flight by a Queens-

land pilot that year. Only a month later she set out to fly from Australia to England solo, and duly became the first female pilot to achieve this. In 1937 she became the first pilot, male or female, to fly solo from Australia to South Africa. She returned to Australia by ship, and gave up flying during World War II.

BONWICK, James (1817-1906)

A teacher in England before emigrating to Van Dieman's Land in 1841, he ran a school in Hobart for two years before becoming a private tutor. Over the next ten years he wrote several historical works based on his research into early Tasmanian history, including *Buckley the Wild White Man* and *The Bushrangers: The Early Days of Van Diemen's Land*, both published in Melbourne. Bonwick spent the late 1850s working for the Victorian Education Board, and continued his writing, publishing over fifty books. He was made official NSW historian in 1880, re-visiting England in 1884 to search for more material concerning Australia. He was the first to make a serious, thorough study of Australian history.

BONYNGE, Richard Alan (1930-)

Studied piano at Sydney Conservatorium and in London, where he met his future wife, opera singer Joan Sutherland. They were married in 1954 and Bonyngge became her conductor and manager. In 1965 he became artistic director of the Sutherland-Williamson Opera Company in Australia and for eleven years from 1975 he was musical and artistic director of the Australian

Opera. With Sutherland he has made many recordings, and since his wife's retirement has continued an international conducting career.

BOWEN, John (1780-1827)

Arrived in Sydney as a first lieutenant on aboard HMS Glatton in 1803. With a party of forty-eight he was sent by Governor King to Van Dieman's Land (as Tasmania was then called) and landed at Risdon Cove, on the Derwent River in September of the same year. He founded a settlement there which he named Hobart. In May 1804 he handed over control of Hobart to David Collins and left Tasmania to pursue a career at sea.

BOWLING, Peter (1864-1942)

Bowling was leader of the Industrial Workers of the World movement during the great NSW coalfields strike of 1909. The government passed legislation allowing police to arrest strike leaders. They did this with considerable zeal, leading Bowling through the streets in leg-irons, the extremity of this treatment leading to the legislation being popularly referred to as the Leg-Iron Act. Bowling was imprisoned, but gained an early release when the Labor Party were elected the next year. He later became a member of parliament.

BOWMAN, James (1784-1846)

Made the trip to NSW three times as ship's surgeon before being appointed principal surgeon to the colony in 1819. Bowman was responsible for updat-

ing and improving the appalling conditions in the 'Rum Hospital', one of the most crucial reforms being to provide patients with proper food rather than the usual ration of rum. He also treated patients according to their ailments rather than their wealth, while managing to keep the hospital solvent. Bowman tried farming in his later years, influenced by his wife's relatives, the Macarthurs, but was unable to make the venture financially viable.

BOYD, Arthur Merric (1920-)

Born in Melbourne in 1920 into an artistic family, he studied painting, pottery and sculpture under various relatives. Boyd's first exhibition of paintings was held in 1937, and he opened a pottery with his brother in law after seeing active service in World War II. From 1949 he concentrated on landscape and religious painting, representing Australia in the 1958 Venice Biennale. Two years later he established himself as a world-class artist with a London exhibition, and his works are represented in several galleries in London, as well as in Australian state galleries and in the USA. In recent times he bequeathed his property, Bundanin, to the country, to provide a sanctuary for Australian artists of all mediums to live and work. Boyd's paintings include *Wimmera Landscape* (1950) and *The Blind Nebuchadnezzar with Lion* (1967).

BOYD, Benjamin (1796-1851)

Born around 1796 in Scotland, he was a stock broker in London who came to Australia to seek his fortune. 500 000 pounds were raised by Boyd's patron, and on reaching NSW in 1843 he established his own bank. He set about

acquiring vast amounts of grazing land in the Monaro and Wimmera area, also initiating a whaling venture at Twofold Bay. By the time he had founded his own fully equipped township, which he named Boyd Town, in 1846, Boyd's backers were growing uneasy. Three years later his bank collapsed and all his ventures were rendered bankrupt. He sailed to California to try his luck on the goldfields, but failed again. In 1851 he went ashore on the Solomon Islands and disappeared, never to be seen again.

BOYD, Martin a Beckett (1893-1972)

Born in Switzerland, raised and educated in Melbourne, Boyd served in the army and the airforce in World War I. He came back to Melbourne for two years after the war, publishing a volume of poetry dealing with the concepts of war and peace, before settling in England and writing several novels. Although he only briefly returned to Victoria in 1848-51, his books owe much to his experiences as an Australian, and he wrote a whole series of novels based on his grandmother's diaries depicting life in the a Beckett family home near Berwick.

BRABHAM, Sir Jack (1926-)

Born in Sydney in 1926, at twenty-one he began racing midget cars. He launched into an international racing career by winning the British Grand Prix in 1955, and went on to win fourteen Formula One Grand Prix races. Brabham was the first person to win the British Automobile Club's gold medal three times and was world champion in 1959 and 1960, winning again six years

later in a car of his own design. He was knighted in 1979.

BRADFIELD, John Job Crew (1867-1943)

Came to Sydney from Queensland to study at university in 1889. After a brief stint as a draughtsman for Queensland Railways, he returned to Sydney to take up the position of principal design engineer in the Public Works Department. Bradfield's design for the city's underground electric railway and for the proposed Sydney Harbour Bridge earned him the first doctorate in engineering at the University of Sydney. His plans for the bridge were approved in 1912, and he went to Europe to continue his studies. After the Harbour Bridge was completed and opened in 1932, he worked as consulting engineer for the building of two Brisbane bridges, and was involved with Sydney dam projects and town planning. Bradfield's famous "coathanger" bridge is now one of the most recognised images in the Western world.

BRADMAN, Sir Donald George (1908-)

Born in Cootamundra and raised in Bowral, he excelled at rugby, tennis and athletics, and scored his first cricket century at the age of 12. He was selected for the Australian cricket team in the 1928-29 Test against England after scoring several centuries in Sheffield Shield cricket. He made two centuries in his first series, the following year achieving a batting average of 139. In the controversial series of 1932-33, the English team began the infamous "bodyline" bowling in an attempt to curb Bradman's immense run-rate. He became captain of the Australian test team in 1936, and after World War II

led Australia to two more test victories, his last Test season in England seeing the Australians undefeated in 31 matches. He retired with a Test average of 99. 94, having played 80 innings with 10 not outs and a total of 6996 runs. Bradman was knighted in 1949, and has written several books on the game, including *The Art of Cricket* (1958). From 1960 to 63, and from 1969-72 he served as chairman of the Australian Board of Control for International Cricket. Sir Donald Bradman is one of Australia's most loved and revered icons. He inspired the popular 1930s song "Our Don Bradman", and sixty years later is still considered to be indisputably the greatest batsman in the history of cricket in Australia, if not the world.

BRADY, John (1800-71)

Born in Ireland around 1800, he was educated and ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in a French seminary. Brady arrived in Australia in 1838, and was sent to Western Australia. He became involved in the plight of the Aborigines, tending to their needs and studying their language, and also managed to win for the convicts the right to freedom of worship, previously withheld by the mainly Protestant colonial government. In 1845, while in Europe recruiting missionaries, he was consecrated Bishop of Perth by the Pope in Rome. On his return to WA, he established many missions in his impoverished diocese, but when in 1849 a second priest was appointed co-adjutor, their differences of opinion led to Brady being reprimanded and suspended by the Pope. He went back to Ireland in 1852 and died in 1871.

BRADY, Matthew (1799-1826)

Born in England in 1799, at twenty-one he was sentenced to seven years transportation for forgery. He attempted to escape many times over the first four years of his sentence and in that time received 350 lashes. He successfully escaped in 1824 and formed a gang which became unique in its gentlemanly code of behaviour, Brady insisting on a policy of non-violence to women and the defenceless. After many daring exploits, a reward of 100 guineas was offered for his capture, and in 1826 he was caught and sentenced to death. His audacity without violence had earned him popularity with the public, and the authorities were bombarded with petitions for clemency and testimonials to his gentlemanly treatment of women. Brady's cell was filled with gifts and the gaol crowded with well-wishers, but to no avail. He was hanged in 1826, and went to his death with dignity and aplomb.

BRENNAN, Christopher John (1870-1932)

Born in 1870, he graduated from Sydney University in 1892 with an M. A. , continuing his study of philosophy and the classics in Germany. Brennan began writing poetry which was strongly influenced by the French Symbolists, and while working at the NSW Public Library he published two collections of his work. From 1908 until 1920 he was a lecturer at the University of Sydney, becoming Associate Professor of German and Literature in 1921. After separating from his German wife, Brennan was dismissed from his university post amidst accusations of alcoholism, and died in 1932.

BRENNAN, Louis (1852-1932)

Brought to Australia from Ireland as a child, he trained in civil engineering, but began experimenting in the invention of weapons. The Victorian Government provided funding for his first major project, the guided torpedo, and in 1880 he was employed by the British Government to continue his work in England. In 1887, amidst public outrage, the War Office bought Brennan's invention for 110 000 pounds, and he was placed in charge of the torpedo's manufacture. Brennan also developed the idea of the monorail, first demonstrated in 1907, and he updated and improved existing armaments during World War I.

BRIDGES, William Throsby (1861-1915)

Scottish-born Bridges came to Australia in 1879 after attending the Royal Canadian Military College. He served in the Boer War as major of Artillery, after which he developed a defence system for Australia based on his observations of military tactics in other countries. He suggested the establishment of an Australian military college and became commandant of the new academy at Duntroon in 1910. He commanded an AIF division during the Gallipoli campaign from August 1914 until he was mortally wounded nearly a year later. Bridges was honoured with the Order of the Bath the day before he died, becoming the first Australian soldier to be knighted.

BRIERLY, Oswald Walters (1817-94)

Studied naval architecture in Plymouth, England, and became a noted painter before coming to Australia in 1841 with the flamboyant but doomed businessman Benjamin Boyd. Brierly was made manager of Boyd's whaling station at Twofold Bay, and his paintings from that time are valuable records of contemporary whaling practices. He left the station in 1848, just before Boyd's bank crashed, and went to sea, the sketches and paintings from his voyages earning him fame on his return to England. While he was in Australia, he painted the country's first mural, *HMS Rattlesnake in a Squall off the Island of Timor*, which was six metres long and painted on the wall of a house in Mosman, Sydney. The mural did not survive, but a copy is in the Mitchell Library in Sydney.

BRONHILL, June (1930-)

Won third prize in the 1949 Sun Aria competition in which Joan Sutherland came first. Born June Gough, she adopted the surname "Bronhill" in gratitude to her hometown, Broken Hill, whose population raised enough money to send her to study in England. She joined the Sadlers Wells Opera, and performed at Covent Garden, London in 1959 before returning to Australia. She has had a varied career, singing for the Australian Opera and in musicals such as *The Sound of Music* and *Robert and Elizabeth* both here and in England. She has also performed in productions of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas and appeared as a stage actor.

BROOKES, Dame Mabel (1890-1975)

Daughter of Harry and Alice Emmerton, she married tennis player and businessman Norman Brookes in 1911. During World War I Dame Mabel worked in Egypt with the Red Cross, later serving as president of the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women. She twice stood for parliament as an independent candidate, and published several books, including her memoirs a year before her death. She was made a Dame of the British Empire in 1955.

BROOKES, Sir Norman Everard (1877-1968)

Born and educated in Melbourne, he began playing interstate tennis in 1896, joining his father's business, Australian Paper Mills, the same year. 1905 saw his first Wimbledon win, and two years later he returned to claim the singles, doubles and mixed doubles championships. He and New Zealander Anthony Wilding were the first Australasians to win the Davis Cup, and Brookes again won the Wimbledon title in 1914. During World War I he served with the Red Cross and the Australian Army Medical Corps, afterwards returning to Davis Cup tennis until 1921, captaining six winning teams. He was knighted in 1939.

BROOKS, Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas (1896-1966)

Born in Cambridge, England in 1896, he served with distinction in the Royal Marines during World War I, and in the foreign office in World War II. From 1946 he was Commandant-General of the Royal Marines before being ap-

pointed Governor of Victoria in 1949. The death of the Governor General in 1961 caused Brooks to take over as officer administering the Commonwealth. He retired two years later and died in 1966.

BROWNE, Coral Edith (1913-)

Born in Melbourne, she studied at the National Gallery Art School, making her amateur stage debut at the age of seventeen, and her first professional performance at the Comedy Theatre in Melbourne in 1931. She became a leading Australian actor, moving to London in 1934 and sharing the stage with British greats such as Laurence Olivier. After the war her career continued to blossom, particularly in Shakespearean roles. In 1956 she played Queen Gertrude in *Hamlet*, Goneril in *King Lear*, and Lady Macbeth all in the same season. Two years later she toured Russia with the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company, where she had an encounter with the infamous English spy, Guy Burgess, who was living in exile in Moscow. Years later the incident was adapted into a television play in which Browne played herself. Her other films include *Auntie Mame*, *Doctor Crippen* and *The Killing of Sister George*.

BROWNE, Thomas Alexander (1826-1915)

Emigrated to Australia in 1831 with his family and after a Sydney education, he became an overlander in Victoria. While running a cattle station, and then working as a Riverina grazier in the 1840s, 50s and 60s, he wrote many short stories which were published in 1865 by the *Cornhill Magazine*. Also

based on his experiences as a squatter were several novels, including *The Crooked Stick* and *Babes in the Bush*. In 1871 he became a police magistrate and commissioner on the goldfields at Gulgong, and then Dubbo and Albury, and these new experiences provided a wealth of information which Browne used in his many goldfields novels. The most famous of these is the classic *Robbery Under Arms*. Most of his works were published under the pseudonym "Rolf Boldrewood".

BROWNLEE, John Donald Mackenzie (1900-69)

Having decided on a career as an accountant, he won the baritone section of a competition in Ballarat and began taking serious singing tuition. Legendary soprano Dame Nellie Melba heard him sing and advised him to study in Europe. Brownlee went to London in 1923 and then continued studying in Paris, before making his debut in 1926. Again Melba heard him and this time invited him to sing with her at her farewell performance at Covent Garden. This launched him on an illustrious European career, and later recognition in the United States. By 1945 he had thirty-five operatic roles in his repertoire.

BRUCE, Stanley Melbourne, 1st Viscount Bruce of Melbourne (1883-1967)

Born in Melbourne and educated there and at Cambridge University where he studied law, Bruce joined the Royal Fusiliers in 1914. He earned the Military Cross at Gallipoli, and the Croix de Guerre on the Western Front. In 1917 he was severely wounded, and after being invalided back to Australia,

he entered politics the following year. He led the Australian delegation to the first meeting of the League of Nations, and on his return became national treasurer. In 1923 Bruce became Prime Minister, establishing the CSIRO and moving federal parliament to Canberra, where he became the first PM to occupy the Lodge. After losing the 1929 election, he made a brief return to politics in 1932, but was soon made Australian High Commissioner in London. In 1947 he became the first Australian to be made a viscount by the British Government.

BRUNTON, Dorothy (1896-1976)

Born in Melbourne in 1896, educated in Sydney, and made her stage debut in Adelaide. Brunton acted in many plays such as *The Chocolate Soldier* and *The White Heather*, before turning her singing, dancing and acting talents to musical comedy. She went to London in 1917, and with the end of the war, she was in demand as a comic opera actress both in London and Sydney. Brunton's career was destroyed when she was crushed by a heavy fire curtain in a theatre. She retired to Sydney where she resided until her death in 1976.

BRYANT, Mary (1765-?)

Transported for stealing, she arrived with the First Fleet in 1788. Unable to bear the harsh conditions of the colony, Bryant made a daring escape with her husband, two children and several companions by stealing the governor's cutter. After sailing more than 5000 kilometres through uncharted wa-

ters, they reached Timor. They claimed to be shipwreck survivors, but the Dutch authorities discovered their identities and sent them to Batavia, and then to England for trial. Bryant's husband and two children died en route, and newspaper appeals for clemency saved her from the mandatory death sentence for escaped convicts. She remarried in her homeland of Cornwall, and her notoriety faded.

BUCKLEY, William (c.1780-1856)

Born around 1780 in Cheshire, England. Transported for life for theft, he arrived in Port Phillip in 1803. He escaped to the Geelong side of Port Phillip Bay and was saved from death by starvation by Aborigines, who became his friends and companions for nearly 32 years. In July 1835 this "wild white man" was found at Indented Head by John Batman. He was granted a free pardon and worked for a time as an interpreter between the whites and Aborigines. He settled in Tasmania in 1837 and married. Buckley died in Hobart in 1856.

BUNGAREE (1772?-1830)

One of the many Aboriginal Australians to assist the settlers, Bungaree belonged to a Sydney tribe, and acted as interpreter and guide to Matthew Flinders on his voyage to Moreton Bay in 1799. He continued in this role for several years and gained admiration and respect from Flinders who described him as "a worthy and brave fellow. " In 1815 Governor Macquarie, in what can only be described as dubious taste, presented Bungaree with a brass

plaque bearing the inscription “Bungaree King of the Blacks”. He died in the Garden Island hospital on Sydney Harbour.

BUNNY, Rupert Charles Wolsten (1864-1947)

Studied art in Melbourne, London and Paris, and settled permanently in Melbourne in 1933. His landscape painting reveals a masterly technique, which was respected in Australia and abroad, and Bunny was instrumental in encouraging the modernist trend in this country’s artistic circles. His works are in state galleries and private collections and include *The White Mill*, *Cliffs at Avignon* and *Summer Morning*. He considered his mythological painting to represent some of his most important work, for instance *The Rape of Persephone*.

BURKE, Robert O’Hara (1820-61)

Born in Ireland in 1820, he was a police inspector on the goldfields of Victoria before being chosen to lead an expedition from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1860. Burke divided the party at Cooper’s Creek, leaving four men to wait while he and three others set out on the last leg of the journey. William Wills, John King, Charles Gray and Burke reached the Gulf of Carpentaria in February 1861, but on the return journey, Gray perished. The other three reached Cooper’s Creek on 21 April 1862, to find that the waiting party had given up and left only a few hours before. King was the only survivor, as Burke and Wills died attempting to travel south. Burke’s impatience and lack of bushmanship have been blamed for the expedition’s failure.

BURROWS, Donald (1928-)

Sydney born Don Burrows began his career as a professional jazz musician at the age of fourteen. Since then he has played in nightclubs, at festivals, on radio and television, and was director of jazz studies at the NSW Conservatorium of Music until 1990. He was the first jazz musician to receive a Creative Arts Fellowship, the first Australian to perform at the Newport Jazz Festival in the USA and the Montreux Jazz Festival in Switzerland, and the first Western musician to play in the People's Republic of China. In 1988 he was honoured with a Bicentennial Award as one of the country's "National Living Treasures".

BUSCH, Mae (1897-1946)

Born in Melbourne she performed in vaudeville shows and plays before setting out to further her career in the USA while still a teenager. Between 1915 and 1942 she appeared in about 125 films, most of them silent. Her characters usually displayed the darker side of human nature, as in *The Grim Game* (1919) and *The Devil's Passkey* (1920). Busch made several "talkies" in the 1930s, her most well-known being with Laurel and Hardy. Her sinister slant was revealed again in such films as *Oliver the Eighth*, in which she took the part of the homicidal widow.

BUSTEED, Henry Richard (1887-1965)

Born in Victoria in 1887, he went to England in 1911 to obtain a flying licence and became a test pilot for the Bristol Aeroplane Company until the start of World War I. When Busted joined the Royal Naval Air Service for active duty he was an experienced pilot who had made the first flight over Madrid in Spain in 1912, had shared third place in the Military Aeroplane Competition in England and had co-designed the Bristol Scout in 1914. He became an expert on naval aircraft, pioneering ship take off and landing techniques, and served in the RAF in peacetime until 1930. He rejoined during World War II, but retired from active service in 1943 aged 56. He died in England in 1965.

BUVELOT, Abram Louis (1814-88)

Born in Switzerland, he studied art in Lausanne and in Paris, then worked for a wealthy patron in Brazil for eighteen years. In 1859, illness forced him to seek healthier climes, but after trying unsuccessfully to settle in India and then his homeland of Switzerland, he finally emigrated to Australia at the age of 51. Buvelot established a photographic studio in Melbourne, assuming he could not make a living from professional painting, but he was discovered by an art critic on a Melbourne newspaper and his reputation as a landscape painter was established in his adopted country. He made friends with Julian Ashton and profoundly influenced the artists who would form the Heidelberg School. Buvelot's works were shown at London exhibitions in 1872, 1873 and 1880, winning gold medals at all three.