

E

Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| ECCLES, Sir John Carew (1903-) | 2 |
| EDGLEY, Michael (1943-) | 2 |
| EDKINS, Edward Rowland (1840-1905) | 2 |
| EGGLESTON, Sir Frederic William (1875-1954) | 3 |
| ELDER, Sir Thomas (1818-97) | 3 |
| ELKIN, Adolphus Peter (1891-1979) | 4 |
| ELLA, Mark Gordon (1959-) | 4 |
| ELLIOTT, Herbert James (1938-) | 5 |
| ELLIOTT, Sumner Locke (1917-91) | 5 |
| ELLIS, Malcolm Henry (1890-1969) | 6 |
| EMERSON, Roy Stanley (1936-) | 6 |
| ENGLISH, Jon (1949-) | 6 |
| ESSON, Thomas Louis Buvelot (1879-1943) | 7 |
| EVANS, George William (1775-1852) | 7 |
| EVATT, Elizabeth Andrea (1933-) | 8 |
| EVATT, Herbert Vere (1894-1965) | 8 |
| EYRE, Edward John (1815-1901) | 9 |

ECCLES, Sir John Carew (1903-)

A prominent neurophysiologist, Eccles was born in Melbourne in 1903, and became a Rhodes scholar in 1925, returning to Australia in 1937 as director of the Kanematsu Memorial Institute of Pathology in Sydney. He was professor of physiology at the University of Otago in New Zealand from 1944-51, continuing his distinguished academic career that year at the Australian National University. He was knighted in 1958, and five years later was joint winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology. He left his post at the ANU after 15 years to continue his work in the United States and Europe.

EDGLEY, Michael (1943-)

Born in 1943 in Melbourne, the son of an English entertainer, he was educated in Perth where his father held the lease of His Majesty's Theatre. Edgley took over its management in 1967 when his father died, and in a few years had built the Perth Entertainment Centre and formed his own company. Since then he has become one of Australia's leading impresarios, bringing to Australia such world class acts as the Bolshoi Ballet, the Great Moscow Circus and musical classics such as *A Chorus Line* and *Evita*. In the early 1970s, Edgley was responsible for Australia's first cultural exchanges with communist countries, and in the 1980s he expanded into the film medium with his feature *The Man From Snowy River*.

EDKINS, Edward Rowland (1840-1905)

Emigrated to Australia in the early 1850s and became a drover on various

properties in Queensland. He is believed to have been the first person to take livestock across the Burdekin River. Edkins married in 1867 and he managed a number of stations belonging to the Australian Scottish Company (ASC), before a severe drought decimated the cattle stock and the ASC transferred Edkins to Sydney in the capacity of pastoral inspector. Edkins' eldest son, also Edward, became a breeder of merino sheep and racehorses, and his second son Beresford followed his father's profession of pastoralist. Boyd, the third son, was a noted racing driver who was involved with the founding of the National Roads Association.

EGGLESTON, Sir Frederic William (1875-1954)

Studied law and qualified as a barrister in 1897. After seeing active service in World War I, he was part of the Australian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. On his return to Australia he became Attorney-General and Minister for Railways in the Victorian Legislative Assembly until moving into international relations in 1927. Eggleston led many delegations to Institute of Pacific Relations conferences in Hawaii, Japan and the USA, while writing on international and political issues in the British and Australian press. He was created a knight in 1941 and went on to represent Australia in China, the USA, and at United Nations conferences.

ELDER, Sir Thomas (1818-97)

Born in Scotland, he emigrated to South Australia in 1854 and joined his brother's established business, taking it over the following year. Elder introduced camels to South Australia, thus providing a means of exploration in

arid areas. The animals were bred on one of his properties, and Elder also helped fund several expeditions across the desert to Western Australia. From 1863 to 1878 he was a member of his state's Legislative Council, and he was knighted the year he retired. The business established by the Elder family is now one of the largest in the country, and covers such diverse enterprises as engineering, timber, travel and media ownership.

ELKIN, Adolphus Peter (1891-1979)

Born in Maitland, NSW he was educated at Sydney and London Universities. He became a Church of England minister and was vice-warden of an Armidale University college for three years before moving into anthropology. Elkin conducted the first organised survey of Australian Aborigines in 1927, and was Professor of Anthropology at Sydney University from 1934-1956. He edited several journals and helped found the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Between 1933 and 1962 he was president of the Association for the Protection of Native Races and has received numerous awards over his long and distinguished career.

ELLA, Mark Gordon (1959-)

Born in Sydney in 1959, of Aboriginal descent, he was part of the famous 1977-78 schoolboys team that was dubbed "invincible". He first played Rugby Union for Australia at the age of 21 against New Zealand, becoming captain two years later until 1984. With his two brothers Glen and Gary, Ella was instrumental in his club's five consecutive premiership wins from 1978 to 1982.

ELLIOTT, Herbert James (1938-)

Born in Perth in 1938 he held several junior Australian running records before being coached by the legendary Percy Cerutti and entering world competition. In 1954, Britain's Roger Bannister became the first man to run the mile in less than four minutes. Four years later, Elliot broke that record, running the mile in 3 minutes 57. 9 seconds. Later the same year he improved on his own time by more than three seconds, and his record remained unbroken until 1962. In total Elliott ran the mile in less than four minutes on 17 recorded occasions. He also set a world record at the 1960 Olympic Games by running the 1500 metres in 3 minutes 35. 6 seconds, thus winning by the widest margin in the event's history.

ELLIOTT, Sumner Locke (1917-91)

After a troubled childhood involving the early death of his mother and a long custody case, Elliot became a radio actor and writer, and was involved with the Independent Theatre in Sydney. Seven of his plays were produced by the company from 1939 to 1948, when he moved to the USA and began writing television plays. In Australia, his play *Rusty Bugles* had been banned for its use of so-called "indecent language", but went on to be a resounding success after a public outcry caused the ban to be lifted. His first novel *Careful, He Might Hear You*, which was based on his own childhood, won the Miles Franklin Award in 1963. As well as several books set in America, Elliott wrote two more Australian novels, *Edens Lost* and *Water Under the Bridge*, and he received the Patrick White Literary Award in 1978.

ELLIS, Malcolm Henry (1890-1969)

Grew up in the Queensland outback, and started his journalistic career publishing articles on stud stock in the *Queensland Farm Bulletin*. In 1933 Ellis began a long association with the *Sydney Bulletin*, editing the agriculture pages and later writing political commentaries and articles about his boyhood. His contributions to this publication spanned thirty-two years. Ellis also wrote several biographies of early settlers, including Lachlan Macquarie and John Macarthur, for which he won literary awards.

EMERSON, Roy Stanley (1936-)

Born in 1936 in Kingaroy, Queensland, he was coached by tennis champion Harry Hopman, and participated in his first Davis Cup in 1959. Emerson won the singles title in 1961, and again in 1963 and then won four more times in consecutive years. He won Wimbledon in 1964 and 65, and the US Open in 1961 and 64. He was also part of the winning Davis Cup team and the Wimbledon men's doubles from 1959 to 1962. After a 1971 comeback where he and Rod Laver again won the Wimbledon doubles, he joined World Championship Tennis and now coaches in the United States.

ENGLISH, Jon (1949-)

Came to Australia from England with his family at the age of 14. As a teenager he played guitar and keyboards in Johnny O'Keefe's backing band and in 1971 he successfully auditioned for the role of Judas in the Australian production of *Jesus Christ, Superstar* which ran for three years and made

English a household name. He began releasing albums during this time and has had several hit singles including “Words Are Not Enough” in 1978. English has also worked in television and has in recent times performed in stage productions of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas such as *The Pirates of Penzance* in 1984 and *HMS Pinafore* in 1996.

ESSON, Thomas Louis Buvelot (1879-1943)

Emigrated to Australia from Scotland with his family at the age of four. After studying at Melbourne University he became a freelance journalist and submitted poems and sketches to such publications as the *Bulletin*. Having spent two years in Europe, Esson returned to Melbourne in 1906 and began writing plays and poetry about Australian life. From 1916 to 1921 he worked as a journalist on newspapers in New York and London, coming back to Australia in 1922 to found the Pioneer Players with two colleagues. For four years the company staged Esson’s plays, including *The Drovers* and *The Battler*, and after its demise he became a theatre critic on the *New Triad*. Apart from plays, Esson published two collections of his poetry, *Red Gums and Other Verses* and *Bells and Bees*.

EVANS, George William (1775-1852)

Came to NSW in 1802 to be appointed acting surveyor general by Governor King. Within two years Evans was removed under suspicion of corruption, but resumed his position in 1809 after a spell of farming on the Hawkesbury River. Evans was responsible for the discovery and exploration of the Warragamba River. He surveyed Jervis Bay and led expeditions overland to

Appin and across the Great Dividing Range, and was a member of John Oxley's 1817-18 expedition tracing the Lachlan River, which Evans had discovered in 1814. He returned to England in 1825, but became a book seller and art teacher in Sydney in 1832.

EVATT, Elizabeth Andrea (1933-)

Born in Sydney in 1933, the daughter of Clive Evatt, a Labor politician. On her graduation from Sydney University as the first female to win the University Law Medal, she moved to the USA to continue her studies at Harvard. Evatt became a practicing barrister in 1955. In the 1970s she was involved in such bodies as the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Royal Commission on Human Relationships, and in 1976 she became the first woman to be appointed a federal judge in Australia.

EVATT, Herbert Vere (1894-1965)

Graduated from Sydney University in 1918 with doctorates in law and literature, and began practicing as a barrister. In 1925 he entered state politics, but after his appointment as a King's Counsel in 1929 he resigned his seat of Balmain. A decade later Evatt became a minister in John Curtin's Labor government, and played a crucial role in Australian foreign policy during and after World War II. He led Australian delegations overseas and was chairman of the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, thus considerably raising Australia's international profile. As opposition leader in the early 1950s, Evatt became identified with communism, after he prevented Menzies from outlawing the Communist Party, and legally defended two members of staff

involved in the 1954 Petrov affair. He retired from politics in 1960 and was Chief Justice of NSW for two years.

EYRE, Edward John (1815-1901)

Emigrated to NSW in 1833 and took up droving, making the first land journey from Sydney to Adelaide in 1838. The next year he overlanded a large number of cattle and sheep, settled in South Australia and continued exploring for new grazing land. On one such expedition he discovered Lake Torrens, on another the Eyre Peninsula. In 1840 he named Mount Deception and Mount Hopeless before heading west on an expedition around the Great Australian Bight that ended with the murder of Eyre's overseer John Baxter by two of his three Aboriginal guides. Eyre and the remaining Aborigine eventually reached Albany in 1841. After a time as magistrate and protector of Aborigines in Moorundie, he went back to England in 1845 and published his journals from the 1840-41 expedition.