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## **GAIR, Vincent Clair (1902-80)**

Joined the Labor Party in 1919 while working as a railway clerk in Queensland. He was Premier of QLD from 1952 until his expulsion from the Labor Party in 1957, after a split in the party was caused by an anti-communist faction. Gair formed the Queensland Labor Party while continuing as premier, but was ousted in the next election later that year. Five years after this, his Queensland Labor Party became part of the national Democratic Labor Party, of which Gair was leader and Queensland representative from 1965. The DLP played a strong role in preventing the Labor Party from gaining office throughout the 1960s by giving its preferences to the coalition parties.

## **GALE, Walter Frederick (1865-1945)**

Born in Sydney, his working life was spent with the Government Savings Bank of NSW, but his public reputation was made as an amateur astronomer. Building his own reflecting telescope in 1884, he studied the solar system, discovering several stars and comets, the comets of 1894, 1912 and 1927 being named after him. Gale contributed drawings and observations of the planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn to British Astronomical Association (BAA) publications. In 1893 he was made a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, a year later founding the NSW branch of the BAA, of which he was secretary and president for two decades.

## **GALLEGHAN, Sir Frederick Gallagher (1897-1971)**

Joined the Australian Cadet Corps while still at school in Newcastle, and

served with the AIF in World War I. He continued his military career between the wars, commanding several battalions in Newcastle and Sydney, and in 1942 was part of the first Australian unit to enter the war in the Pacific. The same year he was captured by the Japanese and became commanding officer of Allied prisoners of war at the notorious Changi camp. After the war Galleghan held several prestigious positions, including chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Refugee Organisation from 1948-49.

### **GAME, Sir Phillip Woolcott (1876-1961)**

Born in England, he began his army career in 1895, serving with distinction in World War I, and continuing in the Air Ministry from the end of the war until 1929. Game was then sent to Australia as Governor of NSW, where he clashed with the state premier of the time, John Thomas Lang, who had introduced radical measures to deal with the Great Depression in NSW in the 1930s. The “Lang Plan” directly contradicted certain federal policies, and Lang’s wish to abolish the Legislative Council did not meet with Governor Game’s approval. Finally in 1932, Lang’s refusal to make certain payments from state revenues to the commonwealth caused Game to dismiss the premier and dissolve his government; an action which was unprecedented. Game returned to England in 1935.

### **GARDINER, Frank (c.1803-1903?)**

Born around 1803 near Goulburn, NSW, he began his criminal career as a horse stealer at the age of nineteen, and by 1854 was a fully-fledged bush-ranger. Gardiner, (also known by various assumed names), carried out the

richest gold robbery in the history of NSW when in 1862 he held up the Forbes gold coach and stole an estimated 14 000 pounds. Many gang members were captured during this operation, but Gardiner himself escaped to Queensland where he was arrested two years later. After ten years in gaol, a public petition led to his release, and Gardiner was exiled to the USA where he opened a bar called the Twilight Saloon. He faded into obscurity, but was immortalised in Rolf Boldrewood's 1888 Australian classic, *Robbery Under Arms*.

### **GARDNER, Wayne Michael (1959- )**

Born in Wollongong in 1959, his first major motorcycle race win was the 1979 Castrol Six Hour race. In 1984 he won the British 500cc and the British Masters titles, and from there he went on to secure his international status by winning the Spanish, Italian, Austrian, Yugoslav, Swedish, Czechoslovakian and Brazilian Grand Prix in 1987. This feat won him the world championship 20 points ahead of his closest competitor. In recent times, Gardner has moved into automobile racing.

### **GARRAN, Sir Robert Randolph (1867-1957)**

Became a barrister in 1891 after graduating from Sydney University. Garran was deeply involved with the movement towards federation, publishing *The Coming Commonwealth* and the *Australian Handbook of Federal Government* in 1897. He was secretary of the 1897-98 Federation Convention and of the committee to draft the constitution, and in 1901 co-wrote the *Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth*. Garran remained ac-

tively involved in the new federal parliament, and was knighted in 1917, becoming a member of several Australian delegations to the post-war peace conferences.

### **GARRETT, Peter (1953- )**

Came to notice in the 1970s as lead singer in the rock band Midnight Oil. The band soon became known for its anti-nuclear and environmental concerns, as well as for supporting Aboriginal land rights. In 1982 Midnight Oil's third album, entitled *10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1* in reference to the nuclear count-down, stayed in the Australian top 20 for nearly a year. *Diesel and Dust* in 1988 led to international recognition, selling over 3 million copies in the United States, and *Blue Sky Mining* won five ARIA awards in 1990. Garrett has also been active in Australian politics, narrowly missing out on a Senate seat in 1984 running on a nuclear disarmament ticket. In recent times he has continued to be outspoken on issues of social conscience both in Australia and on Midnight Oil's extensive and successful overseas tours.

### **GASNIER, Reg (1939- )**

Excelled in both rugby and cricket at school in Sydney, but chose to concentrate on rugby league in 1958 when he joined the Saint George team. Representing Australia against New Zealand in 1959, Gasnier scored five tries in two tests, and the same year toured in England and France, scoring a try after just seven minutes in his first match against England. After playing in the World Cup Series in 1960, he captained the Australian side against England, France and New Zealand throughout the decade, retiring in 1967 hav-

ing played a record thirty-six test matches.

### **GATTY, Harold Charles (1903-57)**

Born in Tasmania in 1903, he was educated at the Royal Australian Naval College until joining the merchant marines in 1920. While working on a schooner in California he became interested in aviation, navigating Roscoe Turner's non-stop west-east flight across the USA in 1929, and in 1931 making a record-breaking flight around the world in eight days and fifteen hours with Wiley Post. Gatty served in the USA Air Corps as a navigation engineer for three years before joining Pan American Airways in 1935. After serving as air transport director in the Pacific during World War II, he founded Fiji Airways in 1951 which was later bought by Qantas. Gatty died in Suva, Fiji in 1957.

### **GAUDRON, Mary Genevieve (1943- )**

Born in Sydney in 1943, she won the Sydney University Law Medal, and in 1974 was appointed deputy president of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, becoming the country's youngest ever federal judge. From 1981 to 1987, Gaudron was NSW Solicitor-General, presiding over investigations into corruption. She became the first woman to be appointed a High Court judge in 1987, and her decisions have gained her a reputation as a progressive who tends to prioritise the interests of the Commonwealth above those of the states.



## **GAWLER, George (1795-1869)**

Born in England and trained at the Royal Military Academy, he was appointed Governor of South Australia after a distinguished military career in Europe. Gawler found the colony in a crisis of inefficiency and swiftly set about organising its financial affairs, appointing more staff to the public service and ensuring their competence, and bringing the land surveying schedule up to date. Gawler also created more employment to cope with the surge of immigrants by increasing public works, but the expenditure involved seriously taxed the colony's funds and led to his recall in 1847.

## **GIBBS, Cecilia May Ossoli Kelly (1877-1969)**

Emigrated to Australia with her family at the age of two, returning to England after her schooling in Perth to study graphic art. Gibbs worked in London as an illustrator before settling in Sydney where she began creating her Australian bush fairies. In 1916 she published *The Gumnut Babies*, which introduced her famous characters, Snugglepot and Cuddlepie, and Bib and Bub. For the next four decades, she wrote and illustrated more than twenty bush fairytales involving the tiny naked cherubs with hats made of gumnuts that are still popular with children today.

## **GIBSON, Mel (1956- )**

Born in 1956 in the USA, he came to Australia at the age of twelve, and attended the National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA). Graduating in 1977, he played many roles for the Nimrod Theatre Company, simultaneously be-

ginning his film career with *Summer City*, followed by *Tim*, *Gallipoli*, *The Year of Living Dangerously*, and the Mad Max films, which led to his Hollywood break. Gibson has since starred in many American action movies, including the Lethal Weapon series, returning to his classical training in 1990 to play the lead in Franco Zeffirelli's *Hamlet*. Since then he has moved into film production and direction, winning an Oscar in the Best Film category for his mediaeval Scottish action movie *Braveheart* in 1996.

### **GILBERT, Charles Web (1869-1925)**

Born in Victoria he studied at the National Gallery drawing school from 1888-90, quickly receiving national acclaim with his sculptures the *Vintage Offering* and the *Wheel of Life*. At the turn of the century he began casting bronze busts, and made a portrait head of artist Frederick McCubbin in 1906, Bernard O'Dowd in 1912, and after serving as official sculptor for the AIF War Records in London during World War I, he cast a bust of PM Alfred Deakin for Parliament House in Canberra. For five years he produced several war memorials in Europe, the Middle East and Australia, and examples of his work reside in state galleries and the Tate Gallery, London.

### **GILBERT, John (1842-65)**

Born around 1842 in Canada, he came to Australia as a child and began horse stealing as a young man. He joined the gang of professional bush-ranger Frank Gardiner and took part in the 14 000 pound gold escort hold-up in 1862. Gilbert then went into partnership with Ben Hall and John Dunn, carrying out more than forty daring and violent raids before being shot dead

by police in 1865. Gilbert was known for his audacity, on one occasion burning down a town store and then attending a dance at the local hotel.

### **GILBERT, John (c.1810-45)**

Born around 1810, he came to Australia as a zoologist in John Gould's 1838 expedition. Over the next three years he collected specimens of fauna in Tasmania, Western Australia and the Northern Territory before returning to England. Gilbert came back to WA in 1842, where he built up his already extensive knowledge of the country and its native inhabitants. He joined Ludwig Leichhardt's expedition in 1844, and with his bush skills and ability to communicate with Aborigines was acknowledged as second in command. Considering his sympathy for and understanding of the Aborigines, it is ironic that Gilbert was speared to death by members of the Mitchell River tribe during Leichhardt's expedition in 1845.

### **GILES, William Ernest Powell (1835-97)**

Came to Australia from England at the age of sixteen, working first on the goldfields, and then as a post office clerk in Melbourne. After exploring land west of the upper Darling River in 1872, Giles began his expeditions across the continent from east to west. The Gibson Desert was named by Giles during his unsuccessful attempted crossing in 1873. Confronted by a relentless expanse of arid desert, Giles sent his companion Alfred Gibson back east on the last remaining horse while Giles followed on foot. Gibson died in the desert after losing his way, while Giles survived to make a successful crossing in 1876.

## **GILL, Samuel Thomas (1818-80)**

Worked as a draftsman and watercolourist in London before emigrating to Australia at the age of 21. Living in Adelaide in the early 1840s, he produced many paintings of the area, before joining John Horrocks' expedition in 1846 in the capacity of draftsman. Horrocks named Lake Gill after him in honour of Gill's contribution to the journey. From 1852 to 1855 he made drawings and lithographs of scenes from the Victorian goldfields, published as *Sketches of the Victorian Gold Diggings and Diggers As They Are*, later working in Sydney and publishing his impressions of the city in *Sydney Illustrated*.

## **GILLEN, Francis James (1855-1912)**

Born in South Australia, he met the zoologist Professor Walter Baldwin Spencer in 1894 while working in the post and telegraph service. Together they made the only study of the languages and culture of the Aboriginal tribes of Central Australia before the life style was irrevocably changed by the European intrusion. This study was followed by another collaborative publication, *The Northern Tribes of Central Australia*, in 1904, and Gillen was elected president of the anthropological section of the Australasian Association for Advancement of Science in 1900.

## **GILLIES, Max (1941- )**

Born in 1941 in Melbourne, he was a drama teacher before co-founding the Australian Performing Group which was based in the Pram Factory Theatre. Gillies developed his particular talent for satirical solo comedy, performing in

Melbourne and Sydney throughout the 1970s. In 1980 he began a series of one-man shows involving political satire and impersonation which led to national popularity with ABC TV's *The Gillies Report*. He returned to theatre work in the late 1980s, appearing in Melbourne Theatre Company productions such as *A Chorus of Disapproval* and *A Stretch of the Imagination*, and starring in *Fiddler on the Roof* in 1992 for the Australian Opera.

### **GILMORE, Dame Mary Jane (1865-1962)**

Born near Goulburn as Mary Jane Cameron, she was a teacher in rural areas of New South Wales before moving to Sydney in 1890. There she became the first female member of the Australian Worker's Union, and associated with the finest writers and progressive thinkers of the time. After a short period in the New Australia settlement in Paraguay where she married fellow settler William Gilmore, she moved with her husband to Victoria in 1902, where she became editor of the women's page of the *Worker* (a position she held for twenty-four years), and championed the rights of Aborigines, women and illegitimate and adopted children. Gilmore also wrote poetry for the *Bulletin*, moving to Sydney in 1912 after separating from her husband. She published nine volumes of poetry, co-founded the Fellowship of Australian writers in 1928 and was created a Dame in 1937.

### **GILROY, Sir Norman Thomas (1896-1977)**

Born in Sydney, he served in World War I as a wireless operator in the Gallipoli campaign, and on his return to Australia decided to become a priest. He entered Saint Columba's College in 1917, and studied further in Rome, where

he was ordained in 1923. The next year Gilroy returned to Sydney as secretary to the Apostolic Delegate, in 1931 becoming Chancellor of the Diocese and secretary to the Bishop. After succeeding Archbishop Kelly of Sydney in 1940, he became the first Australian-born Cardinal in 1946, and the first Cardinal Knight in 1969.

### **GLANVILLE HICKS, Peggy (1912-90)**

Born in Melbourne, she went to the Royal College of Music in London on a scholarship in 1921. There she studied with leading British composers such as Ralph Vaughan Williams, and became interested in the ancient modes, and the rhythms of Indian and oriental music. Glanville Hicks settled in the USA in the 1940s and 50s, finding that environment most conducive to the exploration of new music, returning to Australia for the last years of her life. Her works include four operas, five ballets, concertos and songs, and although acknowledged by leading Australian composers as a formative influence, her compositions are little known in this country.

### **GLOVER, John (1767-1849)**

Studied art in England and was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. From 1805 he lived and worked in London, co-founding the Society of Painters in Watercolours. At the age of 64, Glover joined three of his sons in Hobart, and in partnership with them gradually acquired property covering 3000 hectares. During this time he continued his painting, bringing to his faithful depictions of the Tasmanian landscape the feeling of “a gentleman’s park in England”. In 1835, over sixty of his Australian inspired paintings were

exhibited in London.

### **GOFFAGE, John William (1909-71)**

Better known as Chips Rafferty, Goffage was born in Broken Hill and worked as a labourer before beginning his film career in 1938. His well-known portrayal of the “outback” Australian was developed from his role in the 1940 film *Dad Rudd MP*, and earned him popularity in such classics as *The Rats of Tobruk* (1944) and *The Overlanders* (1946). Goffage was a staunch advocate of the independent film industry, and produced several low budget films in the 1950s. He was also involved in American and British productions, appearing with Sir Ralph Richardson in *Smiley* in 1956, and acted in many Australian TV dramas and in the 1966 film *They're a Weird Mob*

### **GOLDSBROUGH, Richard (1821-86)**

Started his own wool business in Yorkshire before emigrating to Australia in 1847. By 1850 he was Melbourne’s leading wool broker, conducting regular wool auctions in a specifically designed building which housed the Australian Sheep Breeder’s Association sheep show from its inception in 1878 until the 1950s. Goldsborough survived the pastoral depression of the late 1860s, securing overseas financial backing in 1881, and two years after his death Goldsbrough & Co. merged with a Sydney business to form Goldsbrough Mort & Co. Ltd.

## **GOLDSTEIN, Vida (1869-1949)**

After leaving school she joined her social reformer mother in raising funds to found the Queen Victoria Hospital for Women in Melbourne. At 30, she became president of the Women's Suffrage League, the following year founding a newspaper dealing with issues of working-class feminism, the *Woman's Sphere*, and in 1909, the *Woman Voter*. Goldstein unsuccessfully attempted to enter parliament, but achieved the creation of separate children's courts in Victoria through years of agitation, and her research into the household budgets of poor families was used in the 1907 Harvester Judgement which set a basic wage. She became a peace activist during World War I, representing Australia at the Geneva Women's Peace Conference in 1919, but left public life soon afterwards to work as a Christian Science healer.

## **GOODMAN, Isadore (1909-84)**

Originally from South Africa, Goodman taught piano at the Royal Academy of Music in England and became a concert pianist while still in his teens. At 21 he emigrated to Australia and began teaching at the NSW Conservatorium of Music, also playing piano in theatres and cinemas. He was a soloist with leading Australian and British orchestras, and played at the opening ceremony of the ABC in 1932. Although considered a virtuoso, he liked to include popularly accessible works in his programs, and presented his own television show for three years.



## **GOOSSENS, Sir Aynsley Eugene (1893-1962)**

Born in London, he studied music in England and Europe and became principal violinist in the Queen's Hall Orchestra in 1911. He moved into the field of conducting in 1916, going on to lead his own orchestra and work in the United States. In 1947 he became director of the NSW Conservatorium of Music and conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra. Goossens set about encouraging the performance of Australian works such as John Antill's *Corroboree*, and was instrumental in raising the standard of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra to an international level. He was also a prolific composer, and when in the early 1990s the ABC moved to its new premises at Ultimo, Sydney, the concert hall was named in his honour.

## **GORDON, Adam Lindsay (1833-70)**

Born of Scottish parents, he was educated in England, coming to Australia at the age of 20. He worked as a professional horse-breaker and jockey, and gained a reputation for reckless but inspired riding, in 1868 winning three steeplechases in one day. Gordon also began publishing poetry. His first volume *Sea Spray and Smoke Drift* appeared in 1867, his most well-known works, "The Ride from the Wreck" and "The Sick Stockrider" being published in the highly praised 1870 collection, *Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes*. By the time of the latter publication, Gordon had sustained a severe head injury from a riding accident and had been suffering from depression. Facing a financial crisis, he shot himself the day after the book was published. Gordon was the first Australian poet to be represented in Westminster Abbey.

## **GORHAM, Kathleen (1932- )**

Born in 1932 in Sydney, she made her debut at the age of 16 with the Borovansky Ballet Company in Melbourne. The same year she left for Europe, dancing with the Ballet Rambert and Roland Petit's company in Paris. After two years of study at the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet Company, she danced in Europe again, and returned to Australia in 1954. Gorham was prima ballerina with the Borovansky Australian Ballet until its closure in 1959. Three years later she became prima ballerina of the newly created Australian Ballet, a position she held until her retirement in 1966 after the company's first overseas tour. Moving to Melbourne, she opened a ballet school where her students included handicapped children.

## **GORTON, Sir John Grey (1911- )**

Born in Melbourne in 1911, he studied at Oxford University and was a fighter pilot in World War II. Entering federal politics as a Liberal senator in 1949, Gorton held his Victorian seat until his election as Prime Minister in 1968. With the death of Harold Holt in late 1967, Gorton resigned from the senate and ran for Holt's former seat, winning it with a record majority. As PM, his tendency to make decisions without consulting his colleagues, and divisions within the government over the Vietnam War issue led to a vote of no confidence and his resignation in 1971. He became defence minister under PM William McMahon, but was finally dismissed from the Liberal Party in 1975 after the publication of his autobiography *I Did It My Way*.

## **GOSSE, William Christie (1842-81)**

Migrated to South Australia with his family at the age of eight, and became a cadet in the Surveyor-General's Department in 1859. Gosse led a government initiated expedition to establish a route from Alice Springs to Perth in 1873 in which he discovered and named Ayers Rock, but was forced to abandon the journey because of lack of water. Although his main objective was not achieved, Gosse's party had explored more than 155 400 square kilometres and produced maps and journals which later expeditions would find invaluable. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in 1875, and various landmarks in Central Australia commemorate his contribution to the country's exploration.

## **GOUGER, Robert (1802-46)**

Born in England, he became interested in social reform and colonialism, and as secretary of the National Colonisation Society began campaigning for the establishment of a colony in South Australia. Forming the South Australian Association in 1833, Gouger was appointed Colonial Secretary for the colony two years later. He arrived in SA the following year in the midst of political turmoil involving the formation of the new colony, and was suspended for striking the Colonial Treasurer. Reinstated in 1839, Gouger himself became Colonial Treasurer until 1844 when he retired to England in poor health.

## **GOULD, John (1804-81) Elizabeth (1804-41)**

A largely self-educated ornithologist, John Gould was born in England and became taxidermist to the Zoological Society of London in 1827. He married artist Elizabeth Coxen in 1829, and, inspired by specimens sent to him by his wife's brothers in Australia, John sailed with Elizabeth and John Gilbert for the colony in 1838. Over the next two years, Elizabeth sketched and painted the native flora and fauna of Tasmania, and transferred 600 of her husband's drawings to stone for printing. She died soon after the couple returned to England. When Gould published *Birds of Australia*, it consisted of eight volumes with 681 colour plates. *Mammals of Australia* was his next publication, this time in thirteen volumes with 182 colour illustrations. Organisations which produce films and books on Australian plants and wildlife was named the Gould Leagues in his honour.

## **GOULD, Shane Elizabeth (1957- )**

Born in Brisbane in 1957, at the age of fifteen she broke her first swimming world record and became Australian freestyle champion. The same year Gould broke every world record in freestyle from 100 to 1500 metres, and at the Munich Olympic Games won three gold medals in world record times. In the 400m event, she reduced the Olympic record by over five seconds, and also claimed a silver and a bronze for the 800m and the 100m freestyle. After setting another world record in the 1500m freestyle in 1975, she retired from swimming before the next Olympic Games.

## **GOVERNOR, Jimmy (1875-1901)**

Of Aboriginal extraction, Jimmy and his brother Joe were raised on a station near Gulgong, and received only a primary school education. While working on a property near Gilgandra, Jimmy's white wife was insulted by his employers, and in revenge, he and his brother murdered three members of the station owner's family and a school teacher. For several months, the brothers eluded capture while continuing to terrorise and massacre. Joe was shot dead by police in 1900, and Jimmy was arrested and hanged the following year. Writer Thomas Keneally based his novel *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith* on Governor's brief bushranging career.

## **GOVETT, William Romaine (1807-48)**

Arrived in Australia in 1827 as assistant surveyor to the NSW Surveyor-General's Department. Explorer T. L. Mitchell considered Govett to be one of his finest surveyors, and when Govett discovered a 300m cliff near Blackheath during his exploration of the Blue Mountains, Mitchell named it Govett's Leap. The area contains a spectacular waterfall and today is a popular tourist area. In 1833 the survey department was reduced and Govett returned to England, publishing his "Sketches of New South Wales" in the *Saturday Magazine* three years later.

## **GOWRIE, 1st Earl of (1872-1955)**

Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven was born in England, the second son of the eighth Baron Ruthven. He began an army career, winning the

Victoria Cross in 1899, serving at Gallipoli in the First World War and receiving the Distinguished Service Order on the Western Front. Afterwards, he became Commander of the Welsh Guards and the Brigade of Guards, before being appointed Governor of South Australia in 1928. Lord Gowrie then became Governor of New South Wales from 1935 until 1936, when he was made Governor-General of Australia. When his son was killed on active service during World War II, a memorial fund was established by Australians in sympathy, and appreciation of Lord Gowrie's work. Under the Gowrie Scholarship Trust Fund, educational scholarships were created for war veterans and their descendants. Lord Gowrie returned to Britain in 1944, and the following year was made 1st Earl of Gowrie.

### **GRAHAM, David (1946- )**

Born in 1946 in NSW, he began his professional golfing career at the age of eighteen. Graham, in partnership with Bruce Devlin, won the World Cup in 1970, claimed the Australian Open in 1977 and the United States PGA two years later. In 1981 he became the first Australian to win the US Open. Graham's other trophies include the New Zealand, Mexican and Japanese Opens, and in 1988 he formed part of the Australian team that won the Dunhill Cup.

### **GRAINGER, Percy Aldridge (1882-1961)**

Born in Victoria in 1882 as George Percy Grainger, he began his musical life as a child prodigy, performing throughout Australia before being taken to Germany for further study. At the age of eighteen he made his pianistic debut in London, adding his mother's maiden name, Aldridge, to his own. While

pursuing a career as a concert pianist in Europe and Britain, he became interested in folk music, researching and collecting hundreds of British folk songs and incorporating them into his work. Grainger was deeply influenced by his friendship with composer Edvard Grieg, and at his American debut in 1915, he played Grieg's *Concerto in a minor*. Grainger settled in the United States, becoming an American citizen in 1918. He is known for his popular piano works, such as *Country Gardens*, but considered such pieces "fripperies". He was also an innovative and accomplished composer, pioneering new sonorities and instrumentation in his orchestral and choral works. In 1935 he founded the Grainger Museum at Melbourne University, and on his death in 1961 he was buried in Adelaide.

### **GRANT, James (1772-1833)**

Born in Scotland, he joined the navy at the age of 21, and at 27 was commissioned to sail a specially designed survey ship, the *Lady Nelson*, to Sydney. Finding that Van Diemen's Land had been successfully circumnavigated by Flinders and Bass, Grant sailed the *Lady Nelson* through Bass Strait from west to east, discovering and naming several important sites, including Portland Bay. He made further exploratory journeys along the southern coast of the mainland, and conveyed William Paterson to the Hunter Valley to assess the region's suitability for settlement, before returning to England in 1801. There he published an account of his Australian expeditions entitled *Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery*.

## **GRANT, James MacPherson (1822-85)**

Migrated to Australia from Scotland with his family at the age of fourteen, qualifying as a solicitor in 1847. After visiting the Victorian goldfields in 1851, he successfully defended the Eureka Stockade rebels against the charge of high treason, afterwards becoming involved in politics as a member of the Legislative Council and Assembly. Grant was responsible for several property reforms during his time as President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey from 1864 until 1870. For the next twelve years, he was a prominent member of several radical and innovative ministries before ill health forced him to retire from politics.

## **GRASBY, W. Catton (1859-1930)**

Born in South Australia, he joined the Education Department in 1881, founding libraries in schools where he was posted and campaigning for syllabus reform. Resigning in 1888, he studied educational methods overseas before publishing a frank criticism of the Australian education system in his pamphlet, *Our Public Schools*. In it, Grasby called for a more child-orientated and practical approach, and his research was published and acclaimed in England and America. From the early 1890s he became increasingly interested in scientific agriculture, continuing his involvement with educational reform, but specialising in agricultural journalism.

## **GREENWAY, Francis Howard (1777-1837)**

Born in England in 1777, he became an architect and was sentenced to



death for forgery in 1812. Instead, Greenway was transported to Sydney, and there he soon received a ticket of leave. In 1816, Governor Macquarie appointed him the city's first civil architect, and his first assignment was the design and construction of a lighthouse. He was emancipated, and went on to construct many public buildings, including a new Government House, the Female Factory at Parramatta, and St Matthew's Church at Windsor. Greenway fell from Governor Macquarie's favour and was dismissed in 1822. Returning to private practice with little success, he died in poverty in 1837.

### **GREER, Germaine (1939- )**

Born in Melbourne in 1939, Greer studied at Melbourne, Sydney and Cambridge Universities. In 1970 she published *The Female Eunuch*, a feminist work which examined the idea that male stereotyping of the female had divested women of their courage and vitality - hence the reference to castration in the book's title. It became a best seller in America the following year, and is still regarded as a landmark work in the feminist movement. As a high-profile feminist spokesperson, Greer went on to publish more works dealing with women's issues such as *The Obstacle Race*, *Sex and Destiny*, and *From the Change: Women, Ageing and the Menopause*. She has also written an autobiographical work, *Daddy We Hardly Knew You*.

### **GREGG, Sir Norman McAlister (1892-1966)**

Born in Sydney, he studied medicine at Sydney University, excelling in sporting and academic fields and specialising in ophthalmology. From 1930 he was President of the Ophthalmological Society of NSW, discovering the link

between the rubella virus (German measles) and birth deformities in 1941. For his research into unborn and premature infants Gregg was joint-winner of a 1964 Britannica Australia Award for medicine, and he co-founded the Children's Medical Research Foundation. Gregg was also president of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children in Sydney, and received a knighthood in 1953.

### **GREGORY, Sir Augustus Charles (1819-1905)**

Emigrated to Western Australia from England with his family at the age of ten. A successful expedition along the Gascoyne River in 1848 led to Gregory's appointment as leader of an official expedition from the Northern Territory to the Queensland coast in 1855. For this 8000 kilometre trek he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Three years later he led a search for Leichhardt's missing party, and also explored southwards to Adelaide. Knighted in 1903, he collaborated with his brother and fellow explorer Francis Thomas (1821-88) on the publication *Journals of Australian Exploration* in 1884.

### **GRIFFIN, Walter Burley (1876-1937)**

Born in America in 1876, he studied architecture at the University of Illinois and was strongly influenced by the innovative architect Frank Lloyd Wright with whom he worked in 1904. In 1912 Griffin won the Australian government's international competition for the design of a national capital. Although he was invited to oversee its construction, he arrived in Australia in 1913 to find his plan already being altered. After several years of conflict, Griffin was

dismissed in 1920 and a Federal Capital Advisory Committee was established in his place. He went into private practice, first in Melbourne, where he designed Newman College and the Capitol Theatre, then in Castlecrag in Sydney from 1924. Griffin designed several municipal incinerators in Sydney during the early 1930s before leaving Australia for India where he died in 1937.

### **GRIFFITH, Sir Samuel Walker (1845-1920)**

Came to Australia from Wales at the age of nine with his minister father, and graduated as a barrister from Sydney University in 1867. From 1872 until becoming Queensland premier a decade later, Griffith held various seats in the Legislative Assembly. Knighted in 1886 he lost his premiership two years later, but was returned to office for another three-year term in 1890. During that decade, he was active in the move towards federation, and co-drafted Australia's Constitution Bill. With the establishment of the High Court in 1903, Griffith became the first Chief Justice, and served in this position until his retirement in 1919.

### **GRIMES, Charles (1772-1858)**

Arriving in Sydney in 1791, he succeeded the first Surveyor-General in 1801. That year he surveyed the Hunter Valley region, and carried out the first survey of Port Phillip in 1803, discovering the Yarra River the following year. In 1808, Grimes sided with the self-appointed "Lieutenant-Governor" George Johnston in the "Rum Rebellion" against Governor Bligh. Grimes became judge-advocate at the trial that acquitted John Macarthur, but his lack of

legal training and qualifications forced him to give up the position soon after. In 1811 he was dismissed as Surveyor-General, having returned to England to find the British government unwilling to recognise Johnston's authority in the colony.

### **GRUNDY, Reginald (1924- )**

Born in 1924 in Sydney, Reg Grundy saw active service in World War II before becoming a radio sports commentator. He initiated the idea of the radio quiz show, and sold the concept to Channel 9 when television was introduced in Australia. Grundy hosted and produced the country's first TV game show, *Wheel of Fortune*, in 1960, founding his company, Reg Grundy Enterprises, which eventually became Grundy Television Pty Ltd. Other long-running productions include *Sale of the Century*, *Sons and Daughters*, and *Prisoner*. Grundy also had success in the USA during the 1980s, producing several daytime quiz programs.

### **GULPILIL, David (1953- )**

Born in Arnhem Land in 1953, he was reared in a traditional Aboriginal society and began working in a mission school teaching Aboriginal dance. At 15 he featured in the film *Walkabout*, which was followed by roles in *Storm Boy (1977)*, *The Last Wave (1982)* and *Crocodile Dundee (1986)*. Gulpilil is also a traditional storyteller, has taught mime in the USA, and led Aboriginal dance groups in Australia and abroad. He established and operates an outstation in the Northern Territory where the arts and crafts of Aboriginal tribes can be perpetuated.

## **GUNN, Jeannie (1870-1961)**

Born Jeannie Taylor in Melbourne, she was a private schoolteacher until her marriage in 1901 to Aeneas Gunn. The couple lived on a station in the Northern Territory where Gunn was manager until his death two years later. Jeannie Gunn became passionately interested in the Aboriginals she encountered during her time in the outback. After her return to Melbourne she wrote two novels based on her experiences, *The Little Black Princess*, which never achieved much success, and *We of the Never Never*, which sold more than half a million copies and was made into a film in 1982.

## **GUNN, Sir William Archer (1914- )**

Born in 1914 in country Queensland, Gunn received an education in Sydney before taking responsibility for a family sheep station at the age of 19. Since then he has been active in various graziers' organisations, from 1947 serving on several wool producers' representative associations such as the Australian Woolgrowers' Council, the Australian Wool Bureau, and the International Wool Secretariat. Gunn is the director of his own companies which run beef producing properties in Queensland and the Northern Territory. He was knighted in 1961.

## **GYNGELL, Bruce (1929- )**

Born in Sydney in 1929, he became a radio announcer. When television was introduced in 1956, Gyngell made the first broadcast and joined Channel 9, the first commercial station. After four years as managing director of the

Seven Network, he left Australia in 1972 to work abroad, producing such films as *The Return of the Pink Panther* and *Farewell My Lovely*. Returning in 1976, he established SBS Television and from 1977-80 was chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. Since 1984, Gyngell has run a successful London television station owned by Kerry Packer.