

J

Contents

JACK, Robert Logan (1845-1921).....	3
JACKA, Albert (1893-1932).....	3
JACKEY JACKEY (?-1854).....	3
JACKSON, Marjorie (1931-).....	4
JACKSON, Samuel (1807-79).....	5
JAMES, Clive Vivian Leopold (1939-).....	5
JESAULENKO, Alexander (1945-).....	5
JEWELL, Richard Roach (1810-91).....	6
JOHNS, Joseph Bolitho (c.1827-1900).....	6
JOHNSON, Gertrude Emily (1894-1973).....	7
JOHNSON, Richard (1753-1827).....	7
JOHNSTON, Craig (1960-).....	8
JOHNSTON, George Bain (1764-1823).....	8
JOHNSTON, George Henry (1912-70).....	8
JOHNSTON, Thomas Harvey (1881-1951).....	9

Contents list continued next page

JOHNSTONE, Rae (1905-64)	9
JOLLEY, Monica Elizabeth (1923-)	10
JONES, Alan (1947-)	10
JONES, Caroline Mary Newman (1938-)	10
JONES, David (1790-1873)	11
JONES, Inigo (1872-1954)	12
JONES, Marilyn Fay (1940-)	12
JONES, Sir Henry (1862-1926)	12
JORGENSEN, Jorgen (1780-1841)	13
JOSE, Arthur Wilberforce (1863-1934)	13
JOUBERT, Jules Francois de Sales (1824-1907)	14
JOYCE, Eileen (1912-91)	14
JOYE, Colin Frederick Jacobsen (1937-)	15
JULIUS, Sir George Alfred (1873-1946)	15
JULL, Roberta Henrietta (1872-1961)	16

JACK, Robert Logan (1845-1921)

Born in Scotland and educated at Edinburgh University, he came to Australia in 1877 as Geological Surveyor for northern Queensland and was promoted to the position of Government Geologist the following year. He discovered the Great Artesian Basin, and on his instigation the first government bore was sunk in 1887. Jack went on to assess coal, tin and silver prospects in previously unexplored areas of Queensland, and became president of the geological section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at its first meeting in 1888. He held this position for 11 years, before leaving Australia to work for a geological survey company in China.

JACKA, Albert (1893-1932)

Born in Victoria, he volunteered for active service in 1914, and became the first Australian to receive the Victoria Cross in World War I. His many heroic exploits included single-handedly killing seven Turkish soldiers who had attacked his trench position at Gallipoli, being wounded three times while charging the enemy on the Western Front but still succeeding in releasing some Australian prisoners and capturing several Germans, and taking two Germans prisoner after attempting to apprehend them with his revolver, but on its misfiring completing the job barehanded. His exploits were so renowned that his unit became known as "Jacka's Mob. "

JACKEY JACKY (?-1854)

Believed to have been in his early teens at the time of his selection as guide

for Edmund Kennedy's expedition to Cape York Peninsula, Galmarra, named Jackey Jackey by the Europeans, was a member of the Muswellbrook tribe. In 1848 the explorers left Rockingham Bay. After six months of exploration in harsh conditions, he and Kennedy left the rest of the party to attempt to reach the Cape themselves. The pair was attacked by Aborigines, both were injured, but Jackey Jackey nursed Kennedy until his death. He then made his way through the bush alone until he reached the supply ship at Port Albany. Returned to his tribe, he was given a government gratuity, but, traumatised by his experiences, he fell prey to alcoholism and burned to death in a campfire during a drinking spree.

JACKSON, Marjorie (1931-)

Born in 1931, she grew up in Lithgow and began athletics training in her teenage years. Just missing out on the 1948 Olympics, Jackson defeated the world champion sprinter the following year in an exhibition race in Sydney and became known as the "Lithgow Flash". At the 1950 Empire (now Commonwealth) Games she won two gold medals for the 100-yard and 200-yard sprints, having previously equalled the world records for these events at the Australian Women's Championships. Two years later at the Olympic Games, Jackson became the first Australian woman athlete to win gold, breaking the world record for the 200-yard sprint and equalling the 100-yard record. She won three more gold medals in the 1954 Empire Games and retired the same year.

JACKSON, Samuel (1807-79)

Born in England in 1807, he came to Hobart in 1829 and worked as a builder before taking up farming in Victoria. There, he constructed the first mudbrick building in the colony, and from 1840 designed churches and residential and public buildings. These included Melbourne Hospital and the Scots Church, and from the parapets of the latter Jackson made the first panoramic drawings of the city of Melbourne. He returned to England in 1862 and died there 17 years later.

JAMES, Clive Vivian Leopold (1939-)

Born in Sydney in 1939, he was educated at Sydney University where he began writing for university publications, and later, the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In 1962 he went to London, and began building a career in literary journalism and criticism both in Britain and the USA. For ten years from 1972 James wrote regular television critiques for the English newspaper, the *Observer*. During the 1980s, he became a well known figure in Britain and Australia with his television shows, consisting of interviews, travelogues, and satirical, highly idiosyncratic commentaries on politics and popular culture. James has also published novels, and three volumes of embellished autobiography, aptly titled *Unreliable Memoirs*.

JESAULENKO, Alexander (1945-)

Born in 1945 in Canberra, he joined the Victorian Football League as a member of the Carlton club at the age of 22. Over the 1970 season, Jesaulenko

kicked 115 goals, thus setting a club record. The same year Carlton won the series, repeating the performance in 1972. Three years later Jesaulenko was made Captain of his team, a position he held until taking over as coach in 1978.

JEWELL, Richard Roach (1810-91)

Born in England, he gained his knowledge of design while working for an architect, before emigrating to Western Australia in 1852. For many years the only qualified architect in the colony, he set about constructing numerous public buildings such as the Perth Courthouse, Town Hall and Gaol, and a series of economically planned road and bridge systems. Jewell's persistent and resourceful attitude was a valuable contribution to the early development of the Western Australian colony.

JOHNS, Joseph Bolitho (c.1827-1900)

Born around 1827, he worked as an ironmonger in Wales before being transported to WA for theft in 1849. Although his original sentence had been a decade's imprisonment, Johns was granted a ticket-of-leave on his embarkation in Freemantle, and two years later was pardoned. Gaoled in 1861 on suspicion of horse stealing, he escaped and on his recapture served three years imprisonment. A year after his release, Johns was again imprisoned, and over the next two years escaped and was apprehended three times. After breaking free for the fourth time, he eluded the law for two years and bushranged from his base at Moondyne Springs on the Avon River, during which time he became known as "Moondyne Jo. " Recaptured in 1869, he

served a two year sentence before being released and becoming a law-abiding citizen.

JOHNSON, Gertrude Emily (1894-1973)

Born in Victoria, she studied as a soprano at the University of Melbourne Conservatorium as a protégé of Dame Nellie Melba. In 1926, Johnson sang with Melba in the latter's final London performance, and while living and working in England, became the first operatic singer to be broadcast by the BBC. On her return to Melbourne in 1935, she established the National Theatre Movement, which aimed at providing opportunities for Australian performing artists. In 1949, the National Theatre presented the first operatic season to be produced by an all-Australian company.

JOHNSON, Richard (1753-1827)

Arrived in Australia on the First Fleet to serve as the colony's first chaplain. He was a staunch advocate of prison reform, and openly objected to the illegal liquor trade that soon sprang up in the new settlement. Johnson personally financed the construction of a church (which was burnt down the next year), and was instrumental in increasing the number of schools in the colony and in founding an orphanage. Johnson had an amateur interest in botany, sending seeds of native plants to Sir Joseph Banks, and keeping goats and sheep. He returned to England in 1800.

JOHNSTON, Craig (1960-)

Born in 1960 in Newcastle, at the age of 14 he went to England and in 1978 became the youngest player to participate in an FA Cup. Offered a contract worth the equivalent of \$1.23 million by Liverpool, Johnston joined that club in 1981 and for the next five years played a prominent role in the team's success, which included victory in the 1986 FA and European Cups. Two years later Johnston returned to Australia, suffering from homesickness after an absence of twelve years.

JOHNSTON, George Bain (1764-1823)

Born in Scotland, he came to Australia as a marines officer with the First Fleet. Over the next eight years he rose in rank, and in 1793 Johnston received one of the first land grants made to an officer. These 40 hectares on the road to Parramatta Johnston named Annandale, after his birthplace. Now a suburb in Sydney's inner west, the main street bears his name. In 1796 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Hunter, and then commander of the New South Wales Corps in 1804. Four years later he became one of the ring-leaders of the "Rum Rebellion" by leading the troops who arrested Governor Bligh. Actually the instrument of John Macarthur, Johnston was court-martialled for mutiny in 1811, but returned to Australia where he farmed at Annandale for the rest of his life.

JOHNSTON, George Henry (1912-70)

Born in Melbourne, he became a cadet journalist on the *Argus* newspaper,

and worked as a war correspondent during the Second World War. In the late 1940s and early 1950s he collaborated with his second wife, Charmian Clift, on three novels, *High Valley*, *The Big Chariot* and *The Sponge Divers*. For ten years from 1954, Johnston lived and wrote a number of novels on the Greek Island of Hydra. The last of these, *My Brother Jack*, began his semi-autobiographical trilogy, completed in Australia, which won him two Miles Franklin Awards.

JOHNSTON, Thomas Harvey (1881-1951)

Born and educated in Sydney, he took up a post at the Bureau of Microbiology in 1909, two years later moving to Brisbane to become biology lecturer at Queensland University. Over the next ten years, Johnston researched the noxious Prickly Pear plant which was spoiling much pastoral land and succeeded in containing it through the introduction of the Indian cochineal insect and later, the *Cactoblastis cactorum* moth. From 1922 until his death, Johnston was Professor of Zoology at Adelaide University, and was chief biologist for the 1929 and 1931 British-Australasian Antarctic expeditions.

JOHNSTONE, Rae (1905-64)

Began his career as a jockey in Sydney, winning many times throughout the 1920s. In 1931, Johnstone travelled to India where he won several races, including the King-Emperor's Cup, before moving to France permanently. There, he won the jockey's premiership in 1933, and continued his success in England, claiming, among other classics, the English Derby three times. Johnstone retired from competition riding in 1957 and became a race horse

trainer in France.

JOLLEY, Monica Elizabeth (1923-)

Born in England in 1923, Elizabeth Jolley served as a nurse in World War II, and in 1959 emigrated to Western Australia. While working as a teacher she began her writing career, publishing a number of volumes of short stories and numerous award-winning novels, such as *Mr Scobie's Riddle*, which won the Age Book of the Year Award for 1982, and *The Well* in 1986, which earned Jolley the Miles Franklin Award. Another novel, *The Newspaper of Claremont Street* (1981) was adapted to television, and she is also the author of several radio plays.

JONES, Alan (1947-)

Born in Melbourne in 1947, he became the first Australian since Jack Brabham to win a major international motor race when he claimed the Spanish Grand Prix in 1975. For the next ten years, Jones participated in over a hundred Formula One Grand Prix, and won twelve. 1980 was the year in which he earned the title of World Motor Racing Champion by winning six international Grand Prix, including the Australian Grand Prix, which his father had won more than twenty years before.

JONES, Caroline Mary Newman (1938-)

Born in 1938 in Sydney, at the age of 30, she joined the ABC TV program "This Day Tonight", becoming the first female reporter to do so. In 1972 she

became the first woman presenter on “Four Corners”, and in the late 1970s she hosted an ABC Radio current affairs program. During this time Jones wrote and presented several documentaries, became a Rugby League football writer, and was a founding member of the Australia Council for the Arts. She has won numerous awards, including a Logie and a gold Sammy. After leaving her career in ABC journalism in 1981, she became a lecturer in communication studies at Mitchell College of Advanced Education.

JONES, David (1790-1873)

Born around 1790 in Wales, he was a draper’s apprentice in London before emigrating to Australia in 1835. Having gone into partnership with English merchant George Appleton while still in London, Jones managed the Appleton & Jones retail stores in Sydney and Hobart for three years before setting up on his own. The first David Jones store opened on the corner of George and Barrack Streets in Sydney, a site the company occupied for more than 140 years. In 1853 Jones retired, leaving his prosperous firm to the control of several business partners. By 1860, however, the venture had floundered, and David Jones bought back his company that year, running it successfully until 1868 when he handed it over to one of his sons. David Jones Ltd remained a family business until 1980, when Jones’ great-great grandson, Charles Beynon Lloyd Jones, retired from the board of directors. Apart from being one of early Australia’s most successful businessmen, David Jones was also a member of the original Sydney Council in 1842, and from 1856-1860 served on the NSW Legislative Council. He died in 1873.

JONES, Inigo (1872-1954)

Came to Queensland from England at the age of two, and after completing school, began working for the government meteorologist in that State. Jones developed a method of long-range weather forecasts by studying statistical analysis of data such as rainfall records, planetary motions and sun-spot activity. In 1933 he accurately predicted the Riverina drought of 1936, and in 1944 correctly anticipated heavy rainfall in Queensland and NSW six years hence. Graziers and farmers throughout the country began following Jones' forecasts, which were made from his observatory at Crohamhurst.

JONES, Marilyn Fay (1940-)

Born in 1940 in Newcastle, NSW, she went to the Royal Ballet School in London on a scholarship at the age of 16. The following year she joined the Royal Ballet, and from 1958-59 she was ballerina of the Ballet Francaise before returning to Australia to dance with the Borovansky Ballet. Jones joined the Australian Ballet for its first season in 1962, remaining in the company as prima ballerina for ten years. Her most notable roles include Lise in *La Fille Mal Gardee* and Aurora in *The Sleeping Beauty*. After her retirement, Jones was artistic director of the Australian Ballet 1979 to 1982.

JONES, Sir Henry (1862-1926)

Began working for Tasmanian fruit conserve makers George Peacock & Sons at the age of 12. In 1891, aged 29, Jones purchased the company, re-naming it H. Jones & Co. , and creating the brand name IXL. Jones was a pioneer

of fruit preservation techniques and of the Tasmanian fruit export industry, building an international reputation for his IXL products during the Boer War and the First World War, when they formed part of troop rations overseas. Jones also provided substantial financial support for the war effort, was knighted in 1919, and during the 1920s developed a process for dehydrating fruit. In 1982 Henry Jones IXL Ltd. merged with another company to become Elders IXL.

JORGENSEN, Jorgen (1780-1841)

Born in Denmark, he enlisted in the British navy at the age of 18 as John Johnson. On his arrival in Sydney, he was assigned to Matthew Flinders' survey ship the *Lady Nelson*, and took part in the foundation of the first settlement in Van Diemen's Land. Jorgensen returned to Denmark, and fought against the English when his country allied itself to France during the Napoleonic Wars. In 1808, his ship was captured by the British, and Jorgensen offered his services as a British secret agent. By 1825, his gambling addiction had led to transportation to Van Diemen's Land, where he received a pardon and was employed as an explorer. Jorgensen was involved in the 1829-30 "Black War" against the island's Aboriginal population, and after receiving a land grant, wrote several books.

JOSE, Arthur Wilberforce (1863-1934)

Born in England, he began a promising academic career at Oxford University before ill health forced him to move to Australia in 1882 to convalesce. Jose began publishing poetry under the nom de plume "Ishmael Dare", and eleven

years later in 1899, he published the highly successful *History of Australia*, which sold over 60 000 copies. During the 1890s, he was acting Professor of Modern Literature at Sydney University, was a war correspondent in South Africa during the Boer War, and from 1904-15 was correspondent in Australia for the London *Times*. In World War I Jose served as an intelligence officer in the navy, afterwards becoming editor of *The Australian Encyclopaedia*. He also published several historical and analytic works, including the naval volume for *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918* in 1928, and *Australia, Human and Economic* in 1932.

JOUBERT, Jules Francois de Sales (1824-1907)

Born in France, he settled permanently in Australia during the copper boom of the 1840s. In 1850 his wife and two children died, and he was gaoled for debt. Released in 1852, he re-married and became a building contractor in NSW, ten years later being appointed the first chairman of the Hunter's Hill council. As secretary of the Agricultural Society of NSW, Joubert broadened the scope of the annual show and moved it from Parramatta to Sydney. In 1870 the show was held in a new building erected specifically for that purpose in Prince Alfred Park. Sacked five years later after accusations of petty misdemeanors, Joubert spent his later years running exhibitions in Australia and overseas.

JOYCE, Eileen (1912-91)

Born into an impoverished family which moved to Western Australia from Tasmania during her infancy. Her musical talent was recognised by a local

priest, who arranged for her to take piano lessons at a convent school in Perth. Discovered by Percy Grainger and Wilhelm Backhaus, she was sent to Leipzig in Germany to continue her studies. Her London debut was made at a promenade concert in 1931 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and Joyce continued to work with that ensemble, performing in bombed areas throughout World War II. She also composed the soundtrack for a number of films, including *The Seventh Veil*, *Brief Encounter*, and the story of her life, *Wherever She Goes*. Joyce played in Australia several times during her career, and made extensive world tours. Despite a nervous breakdown and muscular problems, she continued performing until the end of the 1960s.

JOYE, Colin Frederick Jacobsen (1937-)

Born in 1937, Col Joye became one of Sydney's, and indeed Australia's, first well-known rock'n'roll performers. He and two brothers, Kevin and Keith, formed the Joyboys in the mid-1950s, with Col on vocals. The band played in pubs and as support acts for visiting international artists until 1958, when Col Joye was signed to Festival Records. The following year Col and the Joyboys had two national hits, "Bye Bye Baby" and "Oh Yeah Uh Huh", and the band became a regular act on the TV music show *Bandstand* for the duration of its fourteen year run. Joye continued recording popular albums throughout the 1970s, and moved into club and cabaret performing.

JULIUS, Sir George Alfred (1873-1946)

Born in England in 1873, he came to Australia with his parents aged 11. He studied science in New Zealand from 1890 until 1896, after which he worked

as a railway engineer in WA, and then moved to Sydney in 1907 to establish a firm of consulting engineers. Julius invented the automatic totalisator - a machine capable of registering bets and displaying the odds for any horse at any time - which is now in common use on racecourses throughout the world. Knighted in 1929, Julius held the position of first chairman of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) from 1926 until his death in 1946.

JULL, Roberta Henrietta (1872-1961)

Born in Scotland, she graduated in medicine from Glasgow University before emigrating to Australia with her father in 1896. A contemporary of Cornelia Corliss, Australia's first woman doctor, Jull set up her practice in Western Australia by travelling around on goods trains and on horseback, becoming the first female doctor to practice in that State. In 1898, she established the first branch of the British Medical Association in Perth, and was active in women's health and social issues. From 1915 until 1942, Jull served on the university senate, and her daughter, Henrietta Drake-Brockman became a respected writer.