



## *Contents*

<b>LABY, Thomas Howell (1880-1946)</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>LALOR, Peter (1827-89)</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>LAMBERT, George Washington (1873-1930)</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>LANCELEY, Colin (1938- )</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>LANDY, John Michael (1930- )</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>LANE, William (1861-1917)</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>LANG, John Dunmore (1799-1878)</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>LANG, John George (1816-64)</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>LANG, John Thomas (1876-1975)</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>LANGKER, Sir Erik (1899-1982)</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>LASSETER, Harold Bell (1880-1931)</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>LATHAM, Sir John Grieg (1877-1964)</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>LAVAR, Rodney George (1938- )</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>LAVAR, William Adolphus (1866-1940)</b> .....	<b>10</b>

Contents list continued on next page

LAWLER, Raymond Evenor (1922- ) .....	11
LAWRENCE, Marjorie Florence (1908-79) .....	11
LAWRY, William Morris (1937- ) .....	12
LAWS, Richard John Sinclair (1935- ) .....	12
LAWSON, Henry (1867-1922) .....	13
LAWSON, Louisa (1848-1920) .....	14
LAWSON, William (1774-1850) .....	14
LE GALLIENNE, Dorian (1915-63) .....	15
LE SOUEF, Albert Alexander Cochrane (1828-1902) .....	15
LEA, Arthur Mills (1868-1932) .....	16
LEE-STEERE, Sir James George (1830-1903) .....	16
LEFROY, Anthony O'Grady (1816-97) .....	16
LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (1813-48).....	17
LEIST, Frederick (1878-1946) .....	17
LENNOX, David (1788-1873).....	18
LESLIE, Patrick (1815-81) .....	18
LEWERS, Gerald Francis (1905-62) .....	19
LEWERS, Margo (1908-78) .....	19
LEWIN, John William (1770-1819).....	20
LEWIS, Essington (1881-1961) .....	20
LEWIS, Mortimer William (1796-1879) .....	20
LEWIS, Walter James (1959- ) .....	21
LEY, Thomas John (1879-1947) .....	21
LIGHT, William (1786-1839) .....	22
LILLEE, Dennis Keith (1949- ) .....	23

Contents list continued on next page

<b>LINDEMAN, Henry John (1811-81)</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>LINDRUM, Walter Albert (1898-1960)</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>LINDSAY, David (1856-1922)</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>LINDSAY, Norman Alfred William (1879-1969)</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>LITTLEJOHNS, Raymond Trewolla (1893-1961)</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>LOCKYER, Edmund (1784-1860)</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>LOGAN, Patrick (1791-1830)</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>LONG, Gavin Merrick (1901-68)</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>LONG, Sydney (1871-1955)</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>LONGFORD, Raymond Hollis (1878-1959)</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>LONSDALE, William (1799-1864)</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>LORD, Simeon (1771-1840)</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>LOVELL, Patricia Anne</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>LOWE, Robert (1811-92)</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>LYELL, Lottie (1890-1925)</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>LYONS, Dame Enid Muriel (1897-1982)</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>LYONS, Joseph Aloysius (1879-1939)</b> .....	<b>31</b>

## **LA TROBE, Charles Joseph (1801-75)**

Born in London and educated in Switzerland, he travelled extensively in Europe and America during the 1830s, also carrying out British Colonial business in the West Indies. In 1839 La Trobe was sent to Port Phillip as area superintendent, in which capacity he worked towards the separation of the colony from NSW, and the end of convict transportation. When Victoria was granted independence as a State, La Trobe became its first Lieutenant-Governor in 1851. The gold rush placed a strain on the State government's resources, and on La Trobe's popularity when he introduced a gold licensing fee. He resigned in 1852 and returned to England two years later. Victoria's Latrobe Valley was named in his honour.

## **LABY, Thomas Howell (1880-1946)**

Born in Victoria, he studied at Sydney and Cambridge Universities. Returning to Australia in 1901, Laby taught chemistry at Sydney University, became Professor of Physics at Victoria University College in New Zealand in 1909, and was Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Melbourne from 1915-1944. Concurrently with his academic career, Laby served on several public boards and committees, collaborated in the design of a World War I gas mask, and was first president of the Australian Institute of Physicists. He was also a pioneer in the use of radium for cancer treatment, and in 1936 established an X-ray therapy laboratory at Melbourne University.

## **LALOR, Peter (1827-89)**

Born in Ireland, he emigrated to Australia at the age of 25. He worked for a time as a civil engineer on the Victorian railways, before becoming a gold miner in Ballarat. There, Lalor became deeply involved in the miners' protests over goldfields licensing fees, as well as the more general movement for male suffrage and voting by ballot. The unrest climaxed in December 1854 with the Eureka Stockade incident, in which about thirty people were killed or wounded when police forces stormed a barricade built and manned by the gold diggers. Lalor was one of the leaders of the rebels and lost an arm in the battle. The following year he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council, where he pursued surprisingly conservative policies for the next 27 years.

## **LAMBERT, George Washington (1873-1930)**

Born in Russia, his family lived in Germany and England before coming to NSW in 1887 to farm on a relative's property. Lambert began publishing drawings in the *Bulletin* and by the early 1890s was a full-time staff member. In 1896 he began studying at Julian Ashton's School of Art in Sydney, and became a locally acclaimed oil painter, winning the first NSW Travelling Scholarship in 1900. He studied and painted in Paris and gained employment in the field of portraiture in London, also becoming an official AIF war artist during World War I. Lambert lived in Australia for the final decade of his life, and his work is represented in State galleries and in European collections.

## **LANCELEY, Colin (1938- )**

Born in 1938 in New Zealand, he came to Australia with his family at the age of two. After studying at East Sydney Technical College and the National Art School, Lanceley and two other artists formed the Annandale Imitation Realists Group in the early 1960s. Their works used junk as raw material, and were strongly influenced by American assemblage and pop art. In 1965 Lanceley received a Helena Rubenstein scholarship to Italy, spending the 1970s in London, and exhibiting his collages in Sydney and Melbourne. He eventually settled in Australia, and has since held a number of exhibitions in New York.

## **LANDY, John Michael (1930- )**

Born in Melbourne in 1930, he became the second person in the world to run the mile in under 4 minutes. England's Roger Bannister was the first man to break the 4 minute mile, and at the 1954 Empire Games, the two athletes competed against each other. Bannister just beat Landy in the race which became known as "the mile of the century". Landy won the Australian mile championship in 1953, 1954, and in 1956 won again, also adding the 3 mile title to his list of victories. The same year he took the Olympic oath on behalf of every athlete in the Melbourne Games, going on to win a bronze medal for the 1500m.

## **LANE, William (1861-1917)**

Born in England, he worked as a journalist in America before migrating to

Australia at the age of 24. Active in Queensland's early labour movement, Lane co-founded the socialist publications *Boomerang* in 1887, and *Worker* in 1890. His novel *The Working Man's Paradise* was the blueprint for his idea of establishing a "New Australia" in Paraguay, and in 1893 he and 220 like-minded colonists set sail for South America. Lane's domineering personality led to his replacement as leader, and he left the main colony to set up his own on a property he called Colonia Cosme. However, in 1899 Lane left his brothers to continue Cosme, and returned to Australia, later settling in New Zealand where he spent the rest of his life paying off the debts incurred by the Paraguay experiments.

### **LANG, John Dunmore (1799-1878)**

Born in Scotland, he became a Presbyterian minister in 1822, and the following year migrated to Australia to found his religion in NSW. The construction of Scots Church took place between 1824 and 1826, partly funded by the British government and for more than half a century until his death, Lang served as minister. Outspoken and opinionated on such issues as immigration, education and Catholicism, he was gaoled several times for debt and libel. Lang encouraged the immigration of skilled workers, briefly established a Presbyterian high school in Sydney, and wrote prolifically, publishing the weekly newspaper the *Colonist*, and a number of political and social commentaries.

### **LANG, John George (1816-64)**

Born in Parramatta, he was educated in Sydney and at Cambridge Univer-

sity, also studying law in London. In 1841, Lang became a barrister at the Supreme Court in Sydney, but the next year moved with his family to India, where he settled. There he co-founded an influential newspaper in which were published his first two novels, in serial form, in 1853 and 1854. He also contributed to English publications, including Charles Dickens' *Household Words*. Australia's first native-born novelist, two of Lang's books were set in his homeland. These were *The Forger's Wife* (1855) and *Botany Bay, or True Tales of Early Australia* (1859).

### **LANG, John Thomas (1876-1975)**

Born in Sydney into an impoverished family, Jack Lang studied as an accountant and became an auctioneer and estate agent before entering politics in 1913. Lang was Labor Treasurer from 1920-22, after which he became party leader, winning the 1925 general election. His first term as Prime Minister was characterised by major reforms in education, welfare and industrial rights, and his second term began in 1930 in the midst of the Great Depression. During this time there was a split in the Labor Party, and the Lang government was dismissed by NSW Governor Game for withholding tax revenue from the Commonwealth, soon after the De Groot incident at the opening ceremony of the Harbour Bridge in 1932. He was replaced as leader in 1939 and expelled from the Party in 1943, but won a seat in Federal Parliament as an independent.

### **LANGKER, Sir Erik (1899-1982)**

Born in the Sydney suburb of Balmain, he trained at the Julian Ashton School



of Art and the Royal Art Society. His paintings are of the French impressionistic style, and are represented in galleries in Australia, Europe and the USA. Langker was a supporter of all the art forms, and was a prolific writer on the subject of Australian art. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in London, Trustee, and later President of the Art Gallery of NSW, and Chairman of the NSW Opera Committee which became the Australian Opera. Langker was knighted in 1968.

### **LASSETER, Harold Bell (1880-1931)**

Born Lewis Hubert Lasseter in Victoria, he went to the USA in 1901 in search of gold. He became a naturalised American citizen but returned to Australia in 1908, still obsessed with the idea of gold, and made a fossicking trip to central Australia. In 1929 he claimed to have discovered the existence of a reef of gold, which he estimated as being about 16km long and 3.5m wide. Lasseter was so convincing that the following year an expedition was mounted by the specially formed Central Australian Gold Exploration Company, led by Fred Blakeley. No gold was discovered, and after a short time Blakeley and the other members of the party turned back, while Lasseter journeyed on into the centre alone. He was never seen again, and accounts of his body being found and buried at Shaw Creek were never definitely confirmed. A diary which was believed to contain Lasseter's notes was recovered, and formed the basis of the 1931 novel by Ion Idriess, *Lasseter's Last Ride*. It is now assumed that the reef never existed, perhaps having been suggested to Lasseter by early stories of central Australian gold. One such work was *The Mine with the Iron Door*, by Harold Bell Wright, whose first names Lasseter adopted.

## **LATHAM, Sir John Grieg (1877-1964)**

Born in Melbourne, he studied law at the University of Melbourne and became a barrister in 1904. Latham was an Australian delegate to the Paris Peace Conference after World War I, and entered Federal party politics in 1922 as an independent, later joining the National Party and becoming its leader in opposition in 1930. He stood down in favour of Joseph Lyons when his party was elected into office in 1931, and Latham became Deputy Prime Minister. Four years later he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court. Although politically he was conservative, he strove to prevent politics from influencing his judicial decisions, although he did support the Communist Party Dissolution Act of 1950, being outvoted by the other judges.

## **LAVER, Rodney George (1938- )**

Born in Queensland in 1938, he won a number of junior championships before contributing to Australia's Davis Cup win over the United States in 1957, and reaching the singles finals at Wimbledon in 1959. In 1961 and 1962 Laver won the Wimbledon title, in the latter year becoming the first player to achieve the "grand slam", when he won the French, United States and Australian championships as well. Laver won his second grand slam in 1969, and that year was made ABC Sportsman of the Year.

## **LAVER, William Adolphus (1866-1940)**

Born in Victoria, he studied at Frankfurt Conservatorium of Music in Germany, before returning to Australia to take up a teaching position at the Uni-

versity of Melbourne. In 1895 he co-founded a university conservatorium, becoming Vice-Director in 1901 and Ormond Professor of Music in 1915. Elected as an honorary member of the London Royal College of Music, he also established the University Symphony Orchestra before retiring in 1926. Laver helped in the creation of the Kinglake National Park in Victoria, and was its chairman until the end of his life.

### **LAWLER, Raymond Evenor (1922- )**

Born in Victoria in 1922, he left school at the age of 13 and worked in a factory while taking drama lessons in his spare time. In his early twenties he found work as a freelance actor in Melbourne, and his first play was produced there in 1949. With his tenth play, *Summer of the Seventeenth Doll*, Lawler became the first internationally recognised Australian playwright after World War II, winning the London Evening Standard Award in 1957. He lived overseas for many years, and on his return to Australia in 1975 he became an artistic director of the Melbourne Theatre Company, and completed the *Doll* trilogy with *Kid Stakes* and *Other Times*.

### **LAWRENCE, Marjorie Florence (1908-79)**

Born in Victoria, she won the *Sun* Aria award at twenty years of age, and went to London and New York to continue her singing studies. In 1932 she made her debut in Monte Carlo, also singing in Paris that year. In 1935 Lawrence joined the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, over the next five years gained a reputation not just for her singing prowess, but for her acting abilities, particularly in Wagnerian roles such as Brunnhilde. Lawrence

toured Australia in 1939. Two years later she was stricken with poliomyelitis, but continued her singing career, performing on couches in operatic productions and from a wheelchair in concerts for the troops during World War II. In 1949 she published her autobiography *Interrupted Melody*, which was made into a film in 1955, and for the last years of her life she taught singing at various universities in the United States.

### **LAWRY, William Morris (1937- )**

Born in 1937 in Melbourne, Bill Lawry became one of the most consistent batsmen in Australian cricket in the 1960s and early 1970s. He played his first Test match in England in 1961, making a score of 57 in his first innings and, later in the tour, 130 at Lords cricket ground in London. In 1967 he became captain of the Australian side, and Lawry's team defeated the West Indies in the following season and India in 1969-70. In his final Test season against England, Ian Chappell took over as captain, and since his retirement in 1972, Lawry has been a television commentator of Test and World Series cricket.

### **LAWS, Richard John Sinclair (1935- )**

Born in New Guinea in 1935, John Laws was educated in Sydney, and from 1953 gained radio training and experience on a number of rural radio stations in Victoria. Since joining 2UE in Sydney in 1957, Laws has become one of the country's best known and most controversial radio personalities. He began the first radio talkback show in Australia in 1964, and won the Radio Personality of the Year Award in five consecutive years from 1977. He has

also successfully made the transition to television, winning a Logie Award in 1982 for his own documentary series. Laws has been a newspaper columnist, is a published poet and a recorded country music singer.

## **LAWSON, Henry (1867-1922)**

Born in a tent in a gold-mining area of NSW, he was the son of a Norwegian immigrant and a strong-willed feminist. Lawson developed a hearing problem as a schoolboy, but was encouraged by teachers who recognised his talent. When his mother, Louisa, left his father and moved to Sydney, the sixteen year old Lawson, by this time completely deaf, joined her there, contributing articles to her various publications and becoming involved with Sydney's intelligentsia. Lawson also began writing poetry, and in 1887 the *Bulletin* published the first of many poems, and a short story, "His Father's Mate", the following year. Louisa had begun *The Republican* newspaper, which Lawson edited, and in 1895 she published her son's *Short Stories in Prose and Verse*. In 1896 Lawson had two books published, *In the Days When the World was Wide* and *While the Billy Boils*. The same year, in an attempt to escape his domineering mother, he married and moved to Western Australia. Sponsored by the Governor of NSW, Lawson and his family went to England in 1900, where he had some of his work published. Returning to Sydney in 1902, Lawson's marriage crumbled and he began drinking heavily. Over the next two years he was frequently gaoled for failing to make maintenance payments to his wife. However, he continued to write prolifically, and such works as *When I Was King and Other Verses* and *The Skyline Riders and Other Verses* appeared during this time. Lawson died in 1922, and received a State funeral at St Andrew's Cathedral. He has been widely

regarded as Australia's national poet, although in recent years critical opinion has steered more towards appreciation of his powerfully written bush stories, perhaps his most well-known being "The Drover's Wife".

### **LAWSON, Louisa (1848-1920)**

Born Louisa Albury in country NSW, she was married early to Neils Larsen, a Norwegian who later anglicised his name to Lawson. Frustrated by the limitations of country life, Louisa left her husband and went to Sydney after seventeen years of marriage. There she embarked on a number of publishing ventures, and in 1888 she began Australia's first women's magazine, the *Dawn*, which had a strong influence politically and socially on the cause of women's suffrage, and was published every month for nearly two decades. In 1889 Louisa Lawson established the Association of Women, which, in affiliation with Rose Scott's Womanhood Suffrage League, was influential in achieving the political reforms in the area of women's rights in the early 1900s. A strong and dominating influence on Henry Lawson, the relationship between mother and son was strained, but Lawson considered his talent to have been inherited from his mother.

### **LAWSON, William (1774-1850)**

Born in London, he became a surveyor but came to Australia in 1800 as a commissioned officer in the New South Wales Corps. Lawson was aide-de-camp to Major George Johnston during the rebellion which deposed Governor Bligh, but although summoned as a witness in Johnston's court martial, returned to Australia with his reputation untarnished. In 1813, Lawson joined

Gregory Blaxland and William Wentworth in their successful crossing of the Blue Mountains, his knowledge of surveying and the detailed journal he kept providing a valuable contribution to the venture. The three explorers were each granted 400 hectares of land, Lawson's grant being near Bathurst. There, he helped open up the Mudgee district for settlement, before retiring in 1824. Lawson was a member of the new Legislative Council from 1843 to 1848.

### **LE GALLIENNE, Dorian (1915-63)**

Born in Victoria, he studied music in Melbourne and London. He was influenced by the styles of late Stravinsky and early Bartok, his most acclaimed pieces being *Sinfonietta*, which he began while on a scholarship studying with Gordon Jacob in England in 1951, and *Symphony*, written from 1952-53. Plagued by ill-health, Le Gallienne died while composing his second symphony. His other works include film scores, ballet music and orchestral sketches and he also wrote music critiques for Melbourne newspapers during the 1950s.

### **LE SOUEF, Albert Alexander Cochrane (1828-1902)**

Born in England and educated in Germany, he emigrated to Melbourne in 1840 and became an overseer on cattle and sheep stations. He learned about Aboriginal culture and bushcraft, and developed an interest in the native fauna, and in 1870 Le Souef became secretary of the Zoological Gardens in Melbourne. In 1882 he was made director, at a time when the park contained just 285 animals, and on his death, there were 1300. Three of Le Souef's ten children became zoological directors.

## **LEA, Arthur Mills (1868-1932)**

Born in Sydney, he became an accountant before being appointed assistant entomologist with the NSW Department of Agriculture in 1892. He then transferred to WA in 1895, and to Tasmania four years later, where he researched fruit insects. From 1911 Lea spent two decades building up a vast collection of insect specimens for the South Australian Museum, and his expert knowledge of insect pests proved invaluable to the Australian wheat and copra industries. He discovered some 5500 new species of insect, wrote over 200 scientific papers, some of which were published in Europe, and lectured at Adelaide University.

## **LEE-STEERE, Sir James George (1830-1903)**

Born in England, James Lee-Steere had a fifteen year career at sea before coming to Australia in 1860. He leased 40 000 hectares in WA, and became a prominent grazier, involving himself in politics as an elected member of the Legislative Council in 1867 until 1885, when he was unanimously chosen as Speaker. He held this position until his death, and was knighted in 1888. The Lee-Steere family continued to produce influential pastoralists and successful businessmen, including a Caulfield Cup winning race horse owner and a Lord Mayor of Perth.

## **LEFROY, Anthony O'Grady (1816-97)**

Born in Ireland, he came to Western Australia in 1843 with his brother, and by 1850 had become Governor Fitzgerald's private secretary. From 1856



until his retirement in 1890, he was Colonial Treasurer, and his son, Henry, became a Premier of WA. Lefroy's two grandsons also became prominent as pastoralists, Edward Lefroy (1887-1966) chairing the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (later the CSIRO), and founding an Institute of Agriculture at the University of Western Australia.

### **LEICHHARDT, Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (1813-48)**

Born in Prussia around 1813, Ludwig Leichhardt came to Australia in 1842 with a letter of introduction to Surveyor-General Thomas Mitchell, hoping to gain support for an exploratory expedition. Delays caused him to raise funds privately, and in 1844 he and nine others set out from the Darling Downs on a journey of 4800km to Port Essington, near the present site of Darwin. The expedition took fourteen months, during which time the naturalist John Gilbert was speared to death by Aborigines. Leichhardt gained considerable international prestige from his discoveries of streams and pastoral areas in this hitherto uncharted area of Australia. After an abortive attempt at a second expedition, Leichhardt and six companions set out in 1848 to cross the continent from east to west. The party disappeared, and despite numerous attempts by other groups to trace the lost explorers, no conclusive evidence was ever found. Leichhardt's fatal last journey has inspired several works of literature, including Patrick White's novel *Voss*.

### **LEIST, Frederick (1878-1946)**

Born in Sydney, he studied art at the Julian Ashton school and became a regular contributor to the *Bulletin* and the *Sydney Mail*. Leist went to London

in 1908, and in 1911 his painting, *The Mirror*, appeared in an exhibition at the Royal Academy and at the Paris Salon the next year. After serving as a war artist on the western front during World War I, he painted two murals for the Australian Pavilion at the 1924 Wembley Exhibition in London, and went to the USA the following year on a commission to paint church murals in Florida. Returning to Australia in 1926, Leist began teaching at East Sydney Technical College.

### **LENNOX, David (1788-1873)**

Born in Scotland, he trained as a master stonemason, and for more than two decades worked on various bridges in the British Isles. Lennox came to Australia in 1832, and was made Sub-Inspector of Bridges by Thomas Mitchell. By the following year, he had completed a bridge on the Bathurst road at Lapstone, which was named the Lennox Bridge by Governor Bourke, and which still stands as the oldest stone bridge on the mainland. In 1844 he was appointed Superintendent of Bridges at Port Phillip, and was responsible for the first bridge over the Yarra River. All Lennox's bridges were built using convict labour.

### **LESLIE, Patrick (1815-81)**

Came to Australia from Scotland in 1835 and studied agriculture with the Macarthurs. Leslie and a convict companion set out to look for land around the Darling Downs area of Queensland, and he and his two brothers, George and Walter, became the first Darling Downs settlers in 1840. Patrick was a driving force in the movement to separate Queensland from NSW, and in

1857 held a seat in the first NSW Legislative Assembly. He sold his Queensland property and returned to Scotland at the end of the 1860s, later farming for a time in New Zealand before retiring to Sydney.

## **LEWERS, Gerald Francis (1905-62)**

Born in Hobart, he studied at East Sydney Technical College and went into partnership in a construction company. He studied painting in Europe and sculpture in London in the early 1930s, his early works in the latter medium often depicting the construction equipment he worked with. Lewers became a full-time sculptor in 1950, and many of his works have been absorbed into city environments, for example, the *Coming Together of the States* on the York Street facade of the Commonwealth Bank and the fountain at Macquarie Place in Sydney, and the sandstone sculpture *Relaxation* at the Australian National University in Canberra. Lewers was also a particularly skilled woodcarver.

## **LEWERS, Margo (1908-78)**

Born Margo Plate in Sydney, she studied under Dattilo Rubbo at East Sydney Technical College before going to the London Central School of Arts and Crafts in 1933. She married sculptor Gerald Lewers, and settled in Sydney from 1934 where she became a fabric designer and painter. One of the most prominent of Sydney's avant garde artists during the 1950s, Lewers exhibited paintings at the Tate Gallery in London in 1963, and her work is represented in several State galleries.

## **LEWIN, John William (1770-1819)**

Assisted his naturalist father in the writing of *The Birds of Great Britain* from 1789-94, and in 1800 came to Australia to study the flora and fauna of the newly-settled colony. Lewin conducted many expeditions during which he gathered material for his books on the birds and insects of Australia. His works were beautifully illustrated and were very well-received in England, and *Birds of New Holland with their Natural History* became the first illustrated book to be published in the colony. Lewin was later commissioned by Governor Macquarie to make drawings of the plant specimens collected on John Oxley's expeditions.

## **LEWIS, Essington (1881-1961)**

Born in South Australia, Lewis joined BHP in 1904 after studying at the Adelaide School of Mines. When the construction of the Newcastle steelworks commenced in 1915, Lewis was transferred as supervisor. By 1938 he was Chief General Manager of BHP, and, accurately predicting that war was imminent, Lewis instigated a huge increase in steel production which contributed to Australia's speedy mobilisation at the start of World War II. He was heavily involved with the war effort, and remained on the board of BHP until the end of his life.

## **LEWIS, Mortimer William (1796-1879)**

Worked as a surveyor and draughtsman in England before coming to Australia in 1830 with his wife and children as assistant to the colonial architect.

His first design was the Gladesville mental hospital, finished in 1837 and still in use today. Lewis was also responsible for the Darlinghurst court-house in Sydney, which is an example of the Greek revival style he found attractive. Lewis designed a large number of public buildings, including Government House, East Sydney Technical School, watchhouses and police stations in Sydney, a customs house in Melbourne and several churches in the Hunter Valley region. He also designed the first museum in Sydney, but resigned as colonial architect soon after when he was accused of extravagance.

### **LEWIS, Walter James (1959- )**

Born in 1959 in Queensland, Wally Lewis was coached initially by his Rugby League playing father, Jim. Lewis became captain of the State under-18 side, later joining the schoolboy team dubbed the “Invincibles”. After playing in the senior League, in 1983 he went to England for a short time, becoming the first player to receive the equivalent of \$2000 for each match appearance. Back in Australia, he became captain-coach of Wynnum-Manly and four years later co-founded the Brisbane Broncos. Lewis’ State of Origin performances were a highlight of his career, his captaincy of the Queensland side contributing to its dominance over NSW throughout the 1980s. Lewis was also Test captain from 1984-88, and he retired in 1991 with a reputation that had earned him the title “King Wally”.

### **LEY, Thomas John (1879-1947)**

Migrated from England to Australia with his parents at the age of eight. He studied law and established a firm of solicitors, Ley, Andrews and Co. In

1917 Ley entered State politics, winning a seat in Federal parliament in 1922. Frederick MacDonald, who had also run for the seat, accused Ley of bribery, and disappeared soon after. Six years later, a fellow parliamentarian and a business associate accused him of fraud, and before long one man was found dead at the bottom of a cliff, and the other had mysteriously vanished. After losing his seat in the 1928 elections, Ley went to England, and eighteen years later he was charged with the murder of a man whose body was found in a chalkpit. Ley was pronounced criminally insane and died in a lunatic asylum.

### **LIGHT, William (1786-1839)**

Born in Malaya, he was educated in England and served in the army for thirteen years. While travelling in Egypt Light met Captain John Hindmarsh, who later became the first Governor of South Australia. As a result of this association, Light was appointed as Surveyor-General of the new colony in 1836. Arriving before the first group of settlers, his task was to find a suitable site for the colony. Although Governor Hindmarsh wanted the settlement to be near the coast, Light rejected Encounter Bay, Rapid Bay and Port Lincoln in favour of a site 9km inland from the entrance to the Port Adelaide River. His decision was not welcomed by Hindmarsh, and a lack of cooperation by the British government caused Light to resign in 1838. His choice of the site for Adelaide is now considered to have ensured the survival of the colony. Light died of tuberculosis the year after his resignation.

## **LILLEE, Dennis Keith (1949- )**

Born in Perth in 1949, he began playing Sheffield Shield cricket in 1969, proving himself an aggressive fast bowler by taking 32 wickets in 8 matches. The next year he was selected for the Australian team, and in his first match against England he took 5 for 84. Lillee went on to play 26 Tests before turning professional for two years, taking 67 wickets in 14 World Series “supertests”. On his retirement in 1984 he had made 70 Test appearances and taken an international record of 355 wickets. One of Australia’s greatest fast bowlers, Lillee’s name became a legendary catch-cry for a whole generation of cricket spectators.

## **LINDEMAN, Henry John (1811-81)**

Born in England, Lindeman was a naval surgeon before emigrating to Australia in 1840 to set up a private practice. In 1843 he was granted land in the Hunter Valley which he developed into vineyards, applying knowledge he had gained from visits to European wine districts before his immigration. As a successful physician, Lindeman was not financially dependent on wine production, and therefore could afford to allow his wines the length of maturation time necessary to attain high standards of quality. When his cellars were destroyed by fire in 1851, Lindeman went to the Victorian goldfields to rebuild his capital by working as a doctor and a miner. While in Victoria he recognised the wine-producing potential of areas such as Rutherglen and Corowa, later acquiring property there, and by 1870 he had re-established himself in NSW, having set up storage and bottling facilities in Sydney. Continued by his sons after his death, Lindeman’s company still produces some

of Australia's finest wines.

## **LINDRUM, Walter Albert (1898-1960)**

Born in Western Australia, the son of a champion billiards player, Walter Lindrum began playing at the age of 8, training himself to play left handed to overcome the partial loss of one finger. As a teenager he defeated several touring world class players in Sydney, going to England in 1929 where he proved to be virtually unbeatable, on one occasion scoring 100 points in 56 seconds. In 1932 he defeated world champion Joe Davis with a world record break of 4137. Despite a change of rules designed to handicap Lindrum, he was still undefeated champion on his retirement in 1950, holding a total of fifty-seven world records.

## **LINDSAY, David (1856-1922)**

Worked for the South Australia survey department before spending four years as Surveyor-General for the Northern Territory. In 1883, Lindsay conducted an expedition from Darwin through Katherine to Arnhem Land, later traversing the MacDonnell Ranges (1885-86) and surveying Alice Springs in 1888. Lindsay pioneered the use of camels as transportation in WA, and his 1891 expedition from SA to the west coast charted some 208 000 square kilometres. Although he became a stockbroker in 1895, Lindsay continued to dream of opening up the Northern Territory to settlement, and after World War I he surveyed new pastoral regions and discovered the full extent of the Queensland artesian basin.



## **LINDSAY, Norman Alfred William (1879-1969)**

Born in Victoria into an artistic family, he worked as an illustrator in Melbourne before becoming chief cartoonist on the Sydney *Bulletin* in 1901, a position he held for more than fifty years. Lindsay produced pen drawings and etchings, and he painted in both oils and watercolours. His subject matter provoked moral objections from religious and conservative sections of society, but Lindsay's Bacchanalian scenes involving satyrs and voluptuous nudes gained wide appreciation. He was also a prolific writer, and his output included several novels, essays on the theory of art, and the children's classic *The Magic Pudding*.

## **LITTLEJOHNS, Raymond Trewolla (1893-1961)**

Littlejohns' fascination with birds began during his boyhood in Victoria. He started photographing birds in 1909, and in 1915 teamed up with fellow ornithology enthusiast S. A. Lawrence to explore the area around Melbourne, publishing their findings in nature magazines. From 1920 Littlejohns devoted his time to observing the lyrebird, recording its call for the ABC, and even filming it in its natural habitat. He wrote many articles on the species for *Emu* magazine, which he also edited for a time, and published three books on his subject, *The Magic Voice* (1933), *The Lyrebird: Australia's Wonder Songster* (1938) and *Lyrebirds Calling From Australia* (1943).

## **LOCKYER, Edmund (1784-1860)**

Born in England, he served with the army in India from 1803 until coming to

Sydney in 1825. Over the next year he travelled up the Brisbane River, discovering the Lockyer River and finding coal near the present site of Ipswich. When in 1826 there seemed a possibility that the French might have an interest in colonising Western Australia, Lockyer was sent there to officially establish British sovereignty. His party founded Albany and the Swan River settlement before Lockyer resigned his commission and took up a land grant in NSW in 1827.

### **LOGAN, Patrick (1791-1830)**

Born 1791 in England, he served with the army for fifteen years, seeing active service in the Peninsula Wars and the American War of Independence in 1812. In 1825 he was posted to NSW as Commandant of the Moreton Bay penal settlement in Queensland where he gained a reputation as a harsh disciplinarian, using flogging as penalty even for minor offences. Logan also conducted a number of explorations inland, discovering the Allan River in 1827, and the river which bears his own name a year earlier. He became the first European to climb Mount Barney when accompanying explorer Allan Cunningham on an expedition south west of the Brisbane River in 1828. Two years later he disappeared while charting the upper Brisbane River. It was assumed he had been killed by Aborigines when his body was discovered days later in a shallow grave.

### **LONG, Gavin Merrick (1901-68)**

Born in Victoria and educated at Sydney University, he became a school teacher and rowing coach before turning to journalism. From 1931 he was

film critic and defence correspondent for the Sydney Morning Herald, travelling to London on the outbreak of World War II to report on the European and Middle Eastern campaigns, and returning in 1941 to cover the war in the Pacific. A protégé of World War I historian C. E. W. Bean, in 1943 Long became general editor of the official war history, *Australia in the War of 1939-45*, personally writing three of the twenty-two volumes. He held this post until 1963.

### **LONG, Sydney (1871-1955)**

Born in country NSW, he took night classes in art before moving to Sydney in the early 1890s where he entered Julian Ashton's school. His 1894 painting, *Tranquil Waters*, brought him to public attention, and was purchased from the Art Society of NSW exhibition by the NSW Art Gallery. Long's paintings of the 1890s were idyllic scenes often depicting Greek mythological figures in an Australian landscape. Long joined the Julian Ashton Art School in 1907 as a teacher, moving to London in 1910 where he studied and worked for fifteen years. On his return to Australia he became a trustee of the Art Gallery of NSW, and won the Wynne Prize for landscape painting twice in three years.

### **LONGFORD, Raymond Hollis (1878-1959)**

Born John Walter Longford, he worked for a time as a stage actor before entering the film industry in 1911. Beginning with short low-budget productions, Longford went into partnership with actress Lottie Lyell, often appearing in the films himself. Over the next fourteen years he directed more than

thirty films, including *Mutiny on the Bounty* (1916), *The Woman Surfers* (1918), and the classics *A Sentimental Bloke* (1919) and *On Our Selection* (1920). Longford was an innovative filmmaker, the now universal technique of the close-up being attributed to his 1914 picture *The Silence of Dean Maitland*. Although considered a major post-war talent, Longford ended his career as a nightwatchman. The Australian Film Institute presents an annual award in his name for outstanding contribution to the country's film industry.

### **LONSDALE, William (1799-1864)**

Born 1800, he arrived in Sydney as lieutenant on a convict ship in 1831. After serving in NSW and Van Diemen's Land, Lonsdale was appointed Commandant and Police Magistrate of the new colony at Port Phillip in 1836. Employing William Buckley as interpreter and mediator, he established good relations with the Aborigines, securing the existing settlement on the Yarra River, and naming it Melbourne the following year. When La Trobe was made Superintendent in 1839, Lonsdale held a number of high-ranking administrative positions, also serving on the Executive and Legislative Councils for three years before retiring to England in 1854. He died ten years later.

### **LORD, Simeon (1771-1840)**

Born 1771 in England, he was transported for theft in 1791. At the end of the decade, Lord was emancipated and began a successful career as a merchant using capital probably acquired from illegal liquor trading. He was appointed Public Auctioneer and Agent for Imported Cargoes in 1801, and gradually amassed a fortune from transporting such products as sealskins, sheep-

skins, sandalwood and cedar. Later Lord diversified into manufacturing clothing and household items, and founded the Botany woollen mills. By the 1820s he was also a wealthy landowner. Lord clashed with Governor King and helped stir up anti-Bligh sentiments during the Rum Rebellion, but enjoyed the patronage of Governor Macquarie. He died in 1840, and three of his sons went on to hold public office.

### **LOVELL, Patricia Anne**

After graduating from the University of Sydney, she trained as a librarian at the University's Fisher Library. Lovell then joined the ABC, and was involved in the production of the children's television program *Mr Squiggle*. She moved to a commercial channel in 1969, appearing in *Skippy*, *Homicide* and *Beauty and the Beast*. Leaving television in 1973, Lovell became involved in film production, beginning with documentaries, and in 1975 became part of the Australian film renaissance when she produced the classic *Picnic at Hanging Rock*. Her later productions include *Summerfield*, *Gallipoli* and *Monkey Grip*.

### **LOWE, Robert (1811-92)**

Born in England and educated at Oxford University, Lowe was an albino and suffered from poor eyesight. In 1842 he arrived in Sydney, joined the Legislative Council and began practising as a barrister. Two years later he unsuccessfully defended murderer John Knatchbull, becoming the first lawyer in British legal history to use the argument of "moral insanity". Lowe returned to England in 1850 where he enjoyed a distinguished career first in journalism

and then politics, and was created a viscount in 1880. However, during his eight years in Australia he exerted considerable influence on social issues, being outspokenly opposed to convict labour and transportation, and successfully lobbying for a state-controlled, secular education system.

### **LYELL, Lottie (1890-1925)**

Known as Australia's first film star, Lyell was born in Sydney in 1890. For her entire professional life she collaborated with pioneer film maker Raymond Longford, often co-producing, co-directing and co-writing their films. Lyell appeared in such silent classics as *The Fatal Wedding* (1911), *Mutiny on the Bounty* (1916) and *The Sentimental Bloke* (1919) in which she played Doreen. Her premature death from tuberculosis in 1925 was a major factor in the rapid decline of Longford's career.

### **LYONS, Dame Enid Muriel (1897-1982)**

Born in Tasmania as Enid Burnell, she married fellow school teacher Joseph Lyons, who later became Prime Minister. Actively involved in her husband's political activities, she bore twelve children before his death in 1939, after which she continued to support the United Australia Party (UAP) which she had helped him found. In 1943 she became the first woman to enter the House of Representatives when she won the Federal seat of Darwin, Tasmania, for the UAP, and six years later she became the first female Cabinet member. Retiring from politics because of poor health in 1951, Lyons served on the ABC Board of Control for a year, and in the 1960s and 70s published a number of books combining autobiography and political commentary.

## **LYONS, Joseph Aloysius (1879-1939)**

Born in 1879 in Tasmania, Lyons was a school teacher for fifteen years before entering state politics in 1909, representing the Labor Party. He was Premier of Tasmania from 1923-28, and during this time introduced female suffrage. Moving into Federal politics in 1929, he was a member of the Scullin administration, but resigned two years later when he disagreed with government policy. Lyons co-founded the United Australia Party, becoming opposition leader, and then Prime Minister when the Labor Government was defeated at the end of 1931. A political moderate, he cut government spending and advocated protectionism in an attempt to curb the Depression. Lyons died in office in 1939.