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PACKER, Kerry Francis Bullmore (1937-)

Born in Melbourne in 1937, Kerry Packer joined his father's Consolidated Press in 1955, and on Sir Frank's death in 1974, took over as head of the company. To this day, Packer owns such lucrative ventures as the *Australian Women's Weekly*, *Cleo*, *Australian Business* and the *Bulletin*, also controlling a number of suburban papers, radio stations and television stations. Considered by many to be the wealthiest person in Australia, his business acumen was aptly demonstrated by his 1987 sale of Channel 9 to Alan Bond for \$1 billion, and his re-purchase of the company from Bond after the stock market crash for a fraction of that price. Fears of a media monopoly prevented Packer from gaining a share in the rival Fairfax Group, although the company he was involved with during this bid later made a successful takeover.

PACKER, Sir Douglas Frank Hewson (1906-74)

Born in Sydney, the son of a newspaper owner, Frank Packer began his career in 1923 as a cadet journalist on one of his father's papers. Rising quickly to the positions of Director and General Advertising Manager, Packer was an initiator of such successful ventures as the *Australian Women's Weekly*, established in 1933. He became Managing Director of Consolidated Press Ltd (later Australian Consolidated Press), and was Chairman of the company from 1957. Packer acquired controlling interests in the Sydney newspapers, the *Sunday Telegraph* and the *Daily Telegraph*, also obtaining the *Bulletin* and *Cleo* magazines. Moving into television in 1955, he took control of the first commercial station in Australia, Channel 9, and later added

GTV 9 in Melbourne to his empire. Knighted in 1959, Packer sold the two *Telegraph* papers to Rupert Murdoch's company two years before his death.

PAGE, Sir Earle Christmas Grafton (1880-1961)

Born in Grafton, NSW, Page studied medicine at Sydney University and returned to his home town to practice. After service in the Australian Army Medical Corps during World War I, he became Mayor of Grafton before entering federal politics in 1919. One of the founders of the Country Party, he became its leader in 1921 and two years later merged with the Nationalists to form a coalition government with Page as treasurer. When Joseph Lyons of the United Australia Party (UAP) became Prime Minister in 1934 after five years of Labor rule, Page formed a coalition between his Country Party and the UAP. On the death of Lyons in 1939, Page was caretaker Prime Minister for nineteen days before losing the leadership of the Country Party by refusing to support Robert Menzies as the new PM. After serving in World War II as Special Envoy to the British War Cabinet, Page became reconciled to Menzies' leadership and was Minister of Health until his retirement in 1956. He was made a knight in 1938.

PALING, William Henry (1825-95)

Born in the Netherlands, he studied music and became a teacher at the Royal Holland Academy of Music. Emigrating to Australia in 1853, Paling taught at a girls' school in Darlinghurst and established his own music store for which he imported instruments and sheet music. He composed the *Sydney Railway Waltz* in 1855 to celebrate the opening of the Sydney to

Parramatta line, organised glee clubs and fund-raising concerts, promoted tours by overseas artists and opened a music academy. By 1891 Paling's music business was thriving on its prime location on George St, where it remained for many decades.

PALMER, Edward Vance (1885-1959)

Vance Palmer was born in Queensland and worked as a journalist in Brisbane and London before taking up positions as bookkeeper and tutor on a number of Queensland cattle stations. After service in World War I and living abroad for a time, Palmer returned to Australia and co-founded the Melbourne repertory company, the Pioneer Players, in 1922. From this time onwards he wrote prolifically, publishing a collection of one-act plays and his first novel in 1924. Other works include *Men Are Human* (1929), *The Swayne Family* (1934), and a post-World War II political trilogy. Palmer's output also included critical works, poetry and short stories.

PALMER, Janet Gertrude (1885-1964)

Nettie Higgins was born in Victoria and obtained an MA from Melbourne University. After living for several years in Britain and Europe, she married Vance Palmer and settled in Australia at the start of the First World War. She published two volumes of poetry in 1914 and 1915, and for the next four decades concentrated on critical works, her particular interest being the Australian poet Henry Handel Richardson. Nettie Palmer's publications include *Modern Australian Literature 1900-1923* (1924), *Henry Handel Richardson: A Study* (1950) and *The Dandenongs* (1953). She also lectured on Austral-

ian literature for the Commonwealth Literary Fund during the first half of the 1940s.

PALMER, John (1760-1833)

From the age of nine, Palmer served in the Royal Navy, seeing action in the American War of Independence and in the Napoleonic Wars. In 1788 he arrived in Australia with the First Fleet, and three years later became Commissary of NSW, being responsible for the issue of government stores and funds and acting as supplier, contractor and banker to the colony. Palmer received a land grant at Garden Island Cove and made his Woolloomooloo Farm one of the finest residences and most efficient and productive properties in the settlement. A supporter of Governor Bligh, Palmer was imprisoned for three months during the “Rum Rebellion” and testified against George Johnston at his trial in England in 1810. Reinstated to his former position in the colony, Palmer retired in 1819, and was the last surviving officer of the First Fleet.

PARER, Damien (1912-44)

Born in Victoria, Parer was a religious man who had considered the priesthood before deciding on a photography apprenticeship. Concentrating on film work, he joined Charles Chauvel’s camera crew for the films *Heritage* and *Forty Thousand Horsemen*, before becoming the first official AIF cameraman during World War II. Keenly interested in the art of documentary making, Parer captured on film Australians undertaking active service in Palestine, Egypt, Syria and Greece, working with Frank Hurley for the De-

partment of Information. In 1943, he was employed by Paramount News, and that year Parer's documentary, *Kokoda Front Line*, became the first Australian film to win an American Academy Award. His coverage of the United States forces in the south-west Pacific formed a large part of the cinema newsreel material of the war. Parer was killed while filming an attack on Peleliu Island in the west Pacific in 1944.

PARK, Ruth (1923-)

Born in New Zealand in 1923, she emigrated to Australia in 1942 and married writer D'Arcy Niland. A trained journalist, Park began writing novels, and won a *Sydney Morning Herald* prize in 1947 for her first publication, *The Harp in the South*. This vivid tale set in the slums of Sydney was a lasting success, and was followed by a sequel, *Poor Man's Orange* (1949). Several books appeared in the 1950s and 60s, some with New Zealand settings, and her 1977 novel *Swords and Crowns and Rings*, won the Miles Franklin Award. Park has published numerous works for children, including the popular *Muddle-headed Wombat*, and *Playing Beattie Bow*, which won the Children's Book of the Year Award in 1982. She has also written film and television scripts, a history of Sydney and a joint autobiography with her husband in 1956.

PARKER, Sir Stephen Henry (1815-96)

Born in Western Australia, he became a barrister in 1868 and was several times Mayor of Perth. The last state to be granted self-government because of its slow economic growth and continuation of the convict system, Western

Australia was championed by Parker, who entered politics in 1878 and over the next twelve years worked towards a Constitution Bill for the State's self-government. When the Bill became law in 1890, Parker lost the nomination for first Premier to John Forrest, and instead served as Colonial Secretary until retiring in 1894. Knighted in 1908, Parker was Chief Justice of the Western Australian Supreme Court from 1906-13.

PARKES, Sir Henry (1815-96)

Came to Australia from England in 1839 and worked in a number of manual jobs before becoming a journalist. His newspaper, *Empire*, was founded in 1850, and through it Parkes began advocating self-government for New South Wales and the establishment of a free public school system. Entering State politics in 1854, he was Colonial Secretary from 1866-68, during which time he introduced the Public Schools Act which eventually led to the establishment of State schools. Parkes' first term as Premier of NSW began in 1872. He abolished government funding of denominational schools, introduced free trade and arranged with Florence Nightingale for trained nurses to be sent out to the colonies. Parkes was a committed Federationist, his impassioned speeches on the subject directly leading to the Federation Conventions of the 1890s. His many publications include his 1892 work, *Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History*, and he died just five years before his dream of Federation was realised.

PARSONS, Geoffrey Penwill (1930-)

Born in Sydney in 1930, he studied music at the Conservatorium and be-

came a concert accompanist in 1948. Two years later Parsons moved to London, where he set about building an international reputation as a coveted accompanist of leading operatic singers such as Victoria de los Angeles, Joan Hammond and Elisabeth Schwarzkopf. Regularly touring Australia with various international performers, Parsons has also played numerous concerts in Britain and Europe, and in 1990 was made an Officer of the Order of Australia.

PATE, Michael (1920-)

Born in 1920 in Sydney, he began theatre and radio acting as a teenager. His film appearances include Charles Chauvel's *Forty Thousand Horsemen* in 1940, and *Bitter Springs* in 1950, after which he worked in supporting roles in the United States for nearly two decades. Pate returned to Australia in 1968 and after a spell as producer, he acted in the TV series *Matlock Police* and *Power Without Glory*. He returned to the stage in the late 1970s to play Chekhov with Liv Ullman, before producing, directing and script-writing a number of films including the award winning *The Mango Tree* (1977) and *Tim* (1979).

PATERSON, Andrew Barton (1864-1941)

Born near Orange in NSW, Paterson grew up on the family property near Yass. He studied law at Sydney University and worked as a solicitor while contributing ballads to the *Bulletin*. His pseudonym, "The Banjo" was taken from the name of a horse belonging to his father's station, and despite the instant popularity of his verse, Paterson's identity remained concealed until

the publication of *The Man from Snowy River and Other Verses* in 1895. A huge success, this collection included some of his best known works such as “Clancy of the Overflow”, and the volume sold 10 000 copies in twelve months. The same year, he wrote the words of the most famous Australian song in the country’s history, “Waltzing Matilda”, which he set to an old marching tune. Finding himself a literary sensation, “Banjo” Paterson gave up law in 1900, and two years later his second volume of poetry appeared: *Rio Grande’s Last Race and Other Verses*. Taking up journalism, Paterson wrote for the *Sydney Morning Herald* and became its Boer War correspondent. He then travelled in China and visited London before returning to Australia in 1904 to edit the *Sydney Evening News* and later *Town and Country Journal*. During this time he published his novel, *An Outback Marriage*. After serving in the AIF during World War I, Paterson published *Saltbush Bill, J. P. and Other Verses*, followed in 1921 by *The Collected Verse of A. B. Paterson*, which compiled all three collections in a single volume. He also wrote short stories and poems for children. A contemporary of Henry Lawson, the two writers expressed antithetical views of the Australian bush in their writings. Paterson was characteristically optimistic, presenting a charming and idealistic aspect of bush life. Both published in the *Bulletin*, Paterson and Lawson often debated their conflicting world views, and are to this day Australia’s most famous and favourite balladists.

PATERSON, William (1755-1810)

After some years exploring South Africa and serving with the British Army, Paterson was sent to Australia as a Captain in the New South Wales Corps in 1791. After a time in command of Norfolk Island, he returned to Sydney in

1793 from whence he conducted exploratory expeditions in search of a way across the Blue Mountains. Between Lieutenant-Governor Grose's departure in 1794 and the arrival of Governor Hunter, Paterson administered the colony as Commander of the NSW Corps, giving land grants to officers and encouraging their domination of trade in the settlement. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1801, he refused to become involved in the movement against Governor King, and was wounded in a subsequent duel with John Macarthur. Assigned the task of settling Tasmania in 1804, Paterson established York Town and Launceston before returning to Sydney to assist half-heartedly the provisional administration of the colony after the "Rum Rebellion". He was sent back to England with the dishonoured NSW Corps by Governor Macquarie in 1810 and died en route.

PEARL, Cyril Alston (1906-87)

Studied at Melbourne University where he began his involvement with journalism by editing the campus newspaper, *Farrago*. In 1933 he became a reporter on the Melbourne *Star*, and for ten years from 1939 he edited the Sydney *Sunday Telegraph*. By the time Pearl took up the position of editor of the *Sydney Mirror* in 1960, he had already published the biographical work *Wild Men of Sydney*, based on the life of *Truth* newspaper owner John Norton which saw Pearl threatened with a defamation suit by Norton's son. Other biographies followed, including *Morrison of Peking* (1967) and *Brilliant Dan Deniehy* (1972). Pearl also wrote satirical works on aspects of Australian life and later became a popular television panelist.

PEEL, Thomas (1793-1865)

Became an attorney in England, and in 1828 initiated an ill-fated plan to settle 10 000 immigrants on the Swan River in Western Australia. After a number of false starts, Peel obtained an agreement from the British Government that if the first 400 settlers landed before November 1829, they could have first choice of land in the Swan and Canning River districts. The first ship-load reached WA a month too late, and the migrants were forced to choose poor land, and Peel was unable to pay them their promised wages and provide necessary supplies. Peel died a pauper attempting to pay his debts.

PENFOLD, Mary (1818-95)

Born in London as Mary Holt, she married the physician Christopher Rawson Penfold in 1835 and the couple migrated to South Australia ten years later. Accompanied by their daughter, Georgina and a friend, Ellen Timbrell, the couple took up land in the Mount Lofty Ranges where Penfold set about planting grape vine cuttings imported from France and Spain. While he established a medical practice, Mary and Ellen expanded the vineyard, which they named the Grange, to produce not only fortified wines but also clarets and rieslings. After Ellen's death in the late 1850s and Georgina's marriage in the early 60s, Mary immersed herself in the development of her already acclaimed wines. On Dr Penfold's death in 1870, she continued production, going into partnership with her son-in-law, Thomas Hyland, who sold her wines in Melbourne. On her retirement in 1881, Mary Penfold was producing over a third of the total production of wine in SA.

PENINGTON, David Geoffrey (1930-)

Born in 1930 in Melbourne, he studied there and at Oxford University, and in 1970 became Professor of Medicine at Melbourne University. Throughout his seventeen years in this position, Penington chaired numerous research committees, from 1984-87 leading the AIDS Task Force for the National Health and Medical Research Council. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University in 1988 and two years later chaired the Australian Higher Education Industrial Association, in the latter post creating controversy in academic circles by advocating a policy of university staff being assessed for promotion on the grounds of teaching ability and performance.

PEPPIN, George Hall (1800-72)

Emigrated to Australia in 1850, buying land at South Wanganella in the NSW Riverina region eight years later. After unsuccessfully fattening sheep for the Melbourne market, Peppin and his family turned instead to Merino breeding. Acquiring a prized heavy-fleeced ram named Emperor and two high-quality rams from the United States, Peppin bred two fine stud families, the Warriors and the Premiers. On his death, Peppin's sons carried on his experiments with great success by cross-breeding the two families to create the distinctive Wanganella type. Although Peppin's sons sold their sheep stations in 1878, their work was far-reaching, with more than 60% of Australian Merinos estimated to have Wanganella blood to this day.

PERCEVAL, John (1923-)

Born in Western Australia in 1923, he began painting as a child and received no formal training. Moving to Melbourne, Perceval became involved in the group of expressionist painters which emerged in the 1940s, among them Arthur Boyd and Sidney Nolan, and which contributed to the avant-garde publication *Angry Penguins*. Influenced by his brother-in-law, Arthur Boyd, Perceval stopped painting in 1949 to concentrate on potting and sculpting for the next five years. His work resulted in a fine exhibition at the Melbourne Museum of Modern Art in 1958. Perceval's return to painting in the mid-1950s revealed a new optimism in his work, his early anguish replaced by a vibrancy apparent in his landscapes, and resulted in a number of awards. In the early 1960s he spent three years in London, and on his return to Australia he received an ANU Fellowship.

PERKINS, Charles Nelson (1936-)

Born in 1936 of both Aboriginal and European extraction, he became a fitter and turner and then a professional soccer player before commencing studies at the University of Sydney. In 1965 he became the first Aborigine to graduate from university, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts. His time at university was spent in militant activism for Aboriginal rights which continued into the late 1960s with the "freedom rides", involving groups of Aborigines picketing public places in NSW that still practised discrimination. In 1969, Perkins was made Senior Research Officer with the Commonwealth Office of Aboriginal Affairs. He chaired the Aboriginal Development Commission from 1980 and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs from 1984-89. His autobiography, *A*

Bastard Like Me, was published in 1975.

PERRY, Charles (1807-91)

Born and educated in England, he was ordained in 1836 and arrived in Australia in 1848 as the first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne. Victoria's huge increase in population as a result of the gold rushes of the 1850s placed a strain on Perry's limited resources, (only three clergymen had accompanied him to Melbourne), and with the aid of societies in England, he gradually raised the number of clergy in the State and built many new schools and churches. Perry was involved in the establishment of the University of Melbourne, and on his resignation in 1876 he returned to England where he founded colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

PERRY, Joseph Henry (1862-1943)

Moved to New Zealand and then to Australia from England as a boy, working for the Salvation Army on the gold fields of Victoria. He was a major in the Army's Limelight Division in Melbourne and became interested in photography, making short documentaries by the end of the 1890s. His first film was a combination of slides and moving film, and was produced in 1900 to assist publicity and funds for the Army. After *Soldiers of the Cross*, which is considered by many to be the world's first full-length film, came *Heroes of the Cross* and *The Scottish Covenanters* in 1909. Perry also made several films documenting contemporary events such as Federation in 1901. He left the Salvation Army and went into film distribution in the 1920s, and his sons continued the family's involvement in cinema.

PETTY, Bruce Leslie (1929-)

Born in Melbourne in 1929, he studied drawing at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology before continuing his extensive education in Britain, Europe, the United States and Asia throughout the 1950s. During this time he worked as a freelance artist for London, New York and Sydney publications before becoming feature cartoonist for the *Australian* in 1964 and for the *Melbourne Age* from 1975. Petty has published a number of collections of his satirical cartoons and caricatures, and has worked as an animator on a number of short films, including the Oscar-winning *Leisure '77* (1986).

PHILLIP, Arthur (1738-1814)

Born in London, after an extensive career in the British and Portugese navies, Phillip was appointed Governor of New South Wales in 1786. He carefully prepared for the voyage of the First Fleet, endeavouring to ensure adequate provisions and sanitary conditions for his cargo of convicts. Finding Botany Bay unsuitable for settlement, Phillip chose Sydney Cove as the site of the colony, raising the British flag there on 26 January 1788. After two years fraught with teething problems, Phillip relocated some of the convicts to Parramatta which he considered more suitable for farming, encouraged exploration and settled Norfolk Island. His relations with the Aborigines involved attempts at conciliation, and his policy on convicts aimed at fostering self-sufficiency for hard-working prisoners. A year after the landing of the First Fleet, Phillip made the first land grant to a convict, James Ruse, and Experiment Farm was a great success. In 1792 Phillip returned to England in poor health, but after three years he continued his naval career in Britain,

being promoted to Admiral in 1814.

PIGUENIT, William Charles (1836-1914)

Born in Tasmania, he studied art and worked for a time as a draughtsman in the Tasmanian Survey Department, sketching landscapes while on duty in the western highlands. Six lithographs were published in 1867, and from 1875 Piguénit exhibited for the Academy of Arts in Sydney. In 1898 he contributed a number of works to an Australian Art exhibition in London, also visiting Europe. Piguénit's *Thunderstorm on the Darling* won the 1901 Wynne Prize for landscape. He was a co-founder of the Royal Art Society of NSW, but his objection to the impressionist movement led to his resignation.

PILGER, John (1939-)

Born in Sydney in 1939, his many documentaries of the 1970s and 80s have exposed numerous injustices and horrors, such as the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia in his *Year Zero* (1979). He has also written a number of books which similarly document actual people and events, his 1986 work *Heroes* examining the lives and personalities of people both metaphorically and literally on the firing line, and his 1989 *The Secret Country* exposing the darker side of Australian society. Pilger has been based in London for some time, and was twice winner of the British Journalist of the Year Award.

PIPER, John (1773-1851)

Born in Scotland, he came to Sydney in 1792 as an officer in the NSW Corps.

In 1801, he acted as second for John Macarthur in the latter's duel with their commanding officer, William Paterson. Piper was court martialled but acquitted, and continued his career as head of Norfolk Island's penal colony. In 1814 he returned to NSW, acquiring a number of land holdings around Sydney Harbour, one of which, Point Piper, was named after him. His extravagant lifestyle led to financial difficulties despite his formidable salary as a chairman of the Bank of New South Wales and as a magistrate. He lost his home, Vauclose House, and after continued profligacy on a Bathurst property, Piper finally settled down with the aid of friends.

PLAYFORD, Sir Thomas (1896-1981)

Born in SA, Playford followed in the footsteps of his 19th Century Premier grandfather and entered State politics in 1933. He became a Liberal minister in 1938, and later that year was appointed Premier and Treasurer, dominating South Australian politics for nearly three decades, his record 27 year term aided in part by skillful gerrymandering. Playford rapidly industrialised the State after World War II, improving public transport, housing, electricity and water and encouraging immigration - the population of SA doubling during his term. In 1965 the Liberal Party was defeated, and the following year Playford retired.

POLDING, John Bede (1794-1877)

Ordained as a Roman Catholic priest in England in 1819, he came to Sydney in 1835 having been consecrated first Bishop of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. By the next year, Polding had founded several churches and

schools and had consecrated St Mary's Cathedral. When the issue of a State education system was being strongly debated during the 1840s, Polding naturally advocated a denominational system. Over the next few decades he expanded the work of the church, his strong will only being challenged in his absence during 1854, when members of his flock objected to the Benedictine monks attempting missionary work. Polding retired in 1873, having built his original diocese of five priests into twelve dioceses maintaining 135 priests.

PORTER, Peter (1929-)

Born in 1929 in Brisbane, he was briefly a cadet journalist with the *Courier-Mail* before working for his father in the family drapery business. Moving to London in 1951 he became a freelance writer and poet, publishing his first volume of verse, *Once Bitten, Twice Shy*, in 1961, followed by many more. In addition to his writing, Porter was a BBC broadcaster and poetry reviewer for the *Observer* and the *Times Literary Supplement*. He has also lectured in poetry at various universities in England, and his work has been published in a number of anthologies.

POST, Joseph Mozart (1906-72)

Born in Sydney, he studied at the Conservatorium of Music and became Professor of Piano and Oboe there in 1925. While holding these appointments, Post conducted orchestras for a number of opera companies, including J. C. Williamson's Grand Opera Company and the National Opera. His tenure ended in 1934, and after serving with the AIF in World War II, Post resumed his musical career as conductor of the ABC Orchestra in 1963,

before becoming director of the NSW Conservatorium of Music from 1966-71. Sydney Conservatorium's most acoustically pleasing concert hall, the Joseph Post Auditorium, is named in his honour.

PRATT, Douglas Fieldew (1900-72)

Born in the Blue Mountains, Pratt was apprenticed as a surveyor when he discovered his drawing ability, and he held his first exhibition in 1928. Pratt received formal training at the Royal Art Society school under Dattilo Rubbo and Sydney Long, and when he lost his surveying job during the Great Depression of the 1930s, used his skill as a painter to earn a living. His watercolours, etchings and oils were exhibited across the country. In 1957 Pratt was appointed Vice-President of the Royal Art Society of NSW.

PRESTON, Margaret Rose (1875-1963)

Born Margaret McPherson in Adelaide, she studied art in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide before leaving for Europe in 1904. After working in Munich and Paris, she returned to her home town to teach, before leaving again in 1910, remaining in Europe until the end of World War I. She settled in Sydney in 1919, where the influence of such European artists as Henri Matisse, as well as a pioneering appreciation of Aboriginal art and design, became apparent in her decorative paintings and still lifes. Preston received a silver medal at the Paris International Exhibition in 1937.

PRICE, John Giles (1808-57)

Born in England and educated at Oxford, he came to Van Diemen's Land to farm in 1836, but his disciplinarian inclinations soon led him to the position of police magistrate in Hobart. In 1846 Price was made Civil Commandant of Norfolk Island prison, and quickly displayed his merciless attitude to convicts by sentencing 17 of 26 mutineers to death that year. For six years Price earned a reputation as a harsh administrator, making Norfolk Island a notorious hell-hole. In 1854 complaints by the chaplain resulted in the closure of the penal settlement, and Price's 2000 convicts were moved to Port Arthur. He became Inspector-General of Victoria's penal department, and in 1857 he was inspecting the colony's prison hulks when he was attacked by convicts. Price died of his wounds, and two decades later, Marcus Clarke used him as the model for a character in his book, *For the Term of His Natural Life*.

PRICHARD, Katharine Susannah (1883-1969)

Born in Fiji of Australian parents, she was educated in Tasmania and at South Melbourne College before working as a journalist in Melbourne and London. Her first novel, *The Pioneers*, was published in 1915 and was well received in London. After her marriage in 1919 she and her husband settled in Perth, where Prichard continued her writing. Her novels from this time include, *Black Opal* (1921), *Working Bullocks* (1926) and *Coonardoo* (1929), all of which depicted the harsher aspects of Australian life, *Coonardoo* sharing the *Bulletin* prize for best novel of the year. Prichard was a committed communist, and her leftist leanings were strongly apparent in all her books. Other works include a trilogy set in the goldfields and an autobiography,

Child of the Hurricane (1963).

PROCTOR, Alethea Mary (1879-1966)

Born in NSW, she studied at the Julian Ashton School of Art in Sydney and held her first exhibition in 1897. Proctor went to London in 1903 and for the next eighteen years she lived and worked there, studying at St John's Wood School and taking lessons from Australian sculptor George Lambert. Proctor used watercolours and took up lithography, exhibiting in London and in Europe, also sending work back to Australia for display. On her return to Sydney in 1921, Proctor gave private tuition in drawing and design, and five years later she and Lambert established the Contemporary Group with the aim of encouraging young modern artists. Proctor also taught at Julian Ashton's in the 1930s.

PUGH, Clifton Ernest (1924-90)

Born in Melbourne, he worked as a clerk while studying art at night school. After World War II he began serious tuition under William Dargie at the National Gallery School, exhibiting his bold and savage depictions of the Australian bush throughout the 1950s. Later, Pugh became highly successful as a portrait painter, winning the Archibald Prize in 1965, 1971 and 1972. His work has been exhibited widely in Australia and overseas, including the Tate Gallery in London. Always involved in Labor politics, Pugh formulated the arts policy of the Whitlam government of the 1970s, and was also a member of the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council.

PUNCH-McGREGOR, Angela (1953-)

Born in Sydney in 1953, she studied at NIDA in 1974 and 76, intending to specialise in theatre work. However, soon after graduating, she was chosen to play the central female role in Fred Schepisi's film, *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith*, which was released in 1978. She won the AFI Best Actress Award for her performance, also gaining international acclaim. Punch-McGregor won another AFI Award, this time for Best Supporting Actress, for the 1978 film *Newsfront*, and for *We of the Never Never* she was named London *Daily Telegraph* Film Actress of the Year in 1984. That year she won her second AFI Best Actress Award for *Annie's Coming Out*. She has played leading roles in such theatre productions as *Romeo and Juliet*, (with Mel Gibson), *A Streetcar Named Desire* and *Les Liasons Dangereuses*.