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SALVADO, Rosendo (1814-1900)

Born in Spain, he decided in 1845 to take “God’s infinite light to the Aborigines of New Holland. “ Landing at Freemantle, Salvado and his missionaries chose land about 130km from Perth on which to build an abbey. This came to pass in 1847, and for the next two decades Salvado’s Benedictine mission grew to include colleges and orphanages, a corn mill and a post office, as well as houses for the Europeans and the Aborigines. As early as 1849, Bishop Salvado brought two native Australians to Rome to be trained as priests. This was less than successful. He died in Rome while undertaking one such project, and his body was returned to Australia for burial.

SAMUELS, Joseph

“The man they couldn’t hang” was born in England, although his birth date is unknown. He and five others were arrested for the burglary of a Sydney home in 1803, and two were sentenced to death. James Hardwicke was reprieved, but Samuels still faced hanging. However, on the first attempt, the rope split and he fell to the ground. The rope was too long on the second attempt, and Samuels found himself standing on the ground. On the third and final attempt the rope snapped completely. Governor King reprieved Samuels, as the general feeling in the crowd was that God had intervened. Three years later Samuels was a member of a party of eight convicts who escaped in an open boat from the Newcastle penal colony. The group was never seen again.

SANDAMARA (?-1897)

A trusted Aboriginal tracker and assistant of Constable Richardson, he was given the name of "Pigeon" by his white employers, and in 1894 he saved the constable's life. However, three years later he murdered the very same policeman while accompanying him on an overland journey transporting black prisoners to WA. Sandamara freed the Aborigines in the party and, having escaped to the Leopold Ranges, began organising local tribes to attack the nearest town and eliminate the white settlers, with the overall intention of driving the Europeans from his country. After an attack in which they killed and looted, Sandamara was believed dead, but was later tracked down and shot by police.

SANDFORD, William (1840-1932)

Born in England, he worked in an iron-rolling mill before emigrating to Australia where he managed a wire-netting works in NSW. Although presenting his employers with a plan for a galvanised iron plant almost immediately, it wasn't until he became the owner of James Rutherford's iron works at Lithgow that Sandford could realise his initiative by establishing the first galvanised iron mill in the country. Over the twenty-two year's of his ownership of the plant, he increased its number of employees from 50 to 1400, pioneered the open hearth furnace, and built Australia's first blast furnace.

SANDS, David Ritchie (1926-52)

Born in NSW of Aboriginal extraction, Sands was one of six boxing brothers

who were dubbed the “Fighting Sands”. Only losing eight of his 107 matches in the course of his brief career, David Sands was both middleweight and light-heavyweight champion in 1946. He also became Australian heavyweight champ and claimed the Empire middleweight title in 1950. While in training for the world middleweight competition in 1952, he was tragically killed in a truck accident.

SANTAMARIA, Bartholomew Augustine (1915-)

Born in 1915 in Melbourne, he founded the Catholic Social Movement in 1941 in response to the perceived threat of communism in trade unions. Bob Santamaria’s goal was to restore Christian principles to society, in particular Catholic values, and as this fervent movement became more and more influential in Labor Party politics it contributed to the disunity within the party which led to the split of the mid-1950s. The subsequent Democratic Labor Party was supported by Santamaria, and when in 1957 it evolved into the National Civic Council, he became president. Santamaria has also published a number of works, including *The Price of Freedom* (1964).

SARICH, Ralph (1938-)

Born in 1938 in WA of Yugoslav immigrant parents. He studied engineering part time, and after graduating set up his own company. While successfully developing and manufacturing agricultural equipment, Sarich also worked on what would become the orbital internal combustion engine. Presenting his invention on the ABC TV program *The Inventors*, Sarich attracted the attention of BHP and the Orbital Engine Co. and an organisation was formed

to produce the engine. The company now has a manufacturing plant in Michigan in the USA.

SAVERY, Henry (1791-1842)

Transported to Australia for forgery, he went into debt while working as a convict clerk and was gaoled within four years. He began writing and submitting articles to the *Colonial Times* which were later collected in a single volume. His novel, published anonymously, became the first to be written, printed and published in this country. The semi-autobiographical *Quintus Serrinton* appeared in 1830 in three volumes.

SAVIGE, Sir Stanley George (1880-1954)

Born in Victoria, he fought at Gallipoli, on the Western Front and in the Middle East during World War I. Afterwards, Savige joined the Citizen's Military Forces and became a business man, founding the Legacy organisation in Melbourne in 1920 to provide means of caring for the families of killed or maimed soldiers. After further service in World War II as a commander of allied forces in Africa, Greece and the Middle East and later in the Pacific, Savige expanded Legacy to become the largest organisation of its kind in the world. He was knighted in 1950.

SCHEPISI, Frederick Alan (1939-)

Born in 1939, Fred Schepisi worked in the advertising industry before becoming manager of the Melbourne branch of Cinesound in 1963. Three years

later he and Alex Stitt bought the company, renaming it The Film House, and began making short films and documentaries, both men involving themselves in direction. Schepisi went on to direct full-length movies including the Australian 1978 classic, *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith*, for which he adapted the screenplay from Thomas Keneally's novel of the same name. After this, Schepisi relocated overseas, directing such films as *Roxanne* (1986) in the USA and *Plenty* (1985) in Britain. In 1987 he returned to Australia to make the film version of the Azaria Chamberlain case, *Evil Angels*, which starred Meryl Streep and Sam Neil. Since then Schepisi has continued his career overseas with such features as *The Russia House* in 1990.

SCOTNEY, Evelyn (1896-1967)

Born in Victoria, she studied singing at Melbourne's Albert Street Conservatorium. There she was encouraged by Nellie Melba, and in 1910 she furthered her studies in Paris and London. Scotney's debut was made with the Boston Opera Company in 1912, and there she met and married a bass, Howard White. After touring in England, she and her husband performed in Australia, but on their return to the United States they both succumbed to the post-war influenza epidemic and White died. Scotney resumed her career in 1920, singing with the Metropolitan Opera with such legendary contemporaries as Caruso. She continued to tour Australia and the US, before retiring to England at the start of World War II.

SCOTT, Andrew George (1842-80)

Born in Northern Ireland the son of an Anglican clergyman, he arrived in

Australia in 1868 and became a preacher after a time as a teacher and militia member in New Zealand. Scott's first crime was a bank robbery in 1869, adopting the purposefully misspelt alias "Captain Moonlite" and eluding detection because of his respectable occupation. However, the following year he attempted to cash a forged cheque and served an 18 month gaol term before being tried for his earlier crime. Released from prison in 1879, Scott became a full time bushranger, gathering a young gang around him and calling himself Captain Moonlite. After a series of holdups, the group was captured near Wagga Wagga, and in the melee two members of the gang - including a fifteen year old boy - and a policeman were shot dead. At his trial, Scott accepted his death sentence, but pleaded for mercy on behalf of the remaining gang members, two of whom had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The execution of Captain Moonlite formed the lead story in the inaugural issue of the *Bulletin*.

SCOTT, Rose (1847-1925)

Born in Singleton and raised in the Hunter Valley, she came to Sydney where she became a well-known intellectual, concerning herself with social reforms for women. Scott was involved in the formation of a women's literary society in 1889 which evolved into a female suffrage organisation which campaigned for women's rights. After the Woman's Suffrage Act was passed in 1902, the Womanhood Suffrage League became the Women's Political Educational League, which fought for progressive legislation protecting women and children. One such achievement was the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act of 1905.

SCOTT, Sir Ernest (1867-1939)

Worked as a journalist in England before coming to Australia in 1892 and taking up a post on the Melbourne *Herald*. From 1895 until 1914 Scott worked for the publication, *Hansard*, publishing two volumes of history and becoming Professor of that subject at Melbourne University, although he himself had no university training. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1914 1924, and wrote a number of historical books. These include, *Life of Matthew Flinders* (1914), *A Short History of Australia* (1916), *Australian Discovery* (1929) and *Australia During the War* (1936).

SCOTT, Thomas Alison (c.1777-1881)

Born around 1777 in Scotland, he was a sugar plantation owner in the West Indies before a visit to NSW in 1816 brought the country's cane-growing potential to his notice. The government appointed Scott the colony's official tobacco and sugar-cane grower at Port Macquarie in 1823, and the following year he became the first person to produce sugar in this country. When the position was eliminated in 1828, Scott moved to a land grant near Gosford and grew a variety of crops there, including bananas and, of course, sugar cane, which he exhibited in Melbourne and Paris. In 1871 he was given a government life pension in recognition of his achievements.

SCOTT, Thomas Hobbes (1783-1860)

Oxford-educated Scott first came to Australia as secretary to his brother-in-law, J. T. Bigge, who conducted the 1819 enquiry into the future of NSW.

After being ordained in England in 1822, he returned to the colony in the newly created position of Archdeacon two years later. He threw himself vigorously into organising education in the infant society, and in 1826 the Corporation of the Trustees of Church and Schools Lands was founded, and was granted one-seventh of NSW for the Church of England. Scott built many schools, teacher training centres and missions for the education of Aborigines. He returned to England in 1829 where he continued his ecclesiastical career.

SCULLIN, James Henry (1876-1953)

Born in Victoria, he was largely self-educated, running a grocery store and involving himself in Labor Party and Australian Workers' Union activities. Entering Federal politics in 1910, Scullin became President of the Victorian branch of the party and edited the party paper when he lost his seat in 1913. Returning to parliament in 1922, Scullin became Labor Party leader in 1928 and Prime Minister the following year. Faced with the Great Depression, an Opposition controlled Senate, impatience from the Bank of England about Australia's national debt, and disunity within the party, Scullin lost the 1931 election. Resigning as party leader in 1935, he went on to be a personal advisor to PM John Curtin before retiring from politics in 1949.

SCULTHORPE, Peter (1929-)

Born in Tasmania in 1929, he studied music in Melbourne and at Oxford University before taking up a position in the music faculty at the University of Sydney in 1963. Australia's most well-known modern composer, Sculthorpe's

works include the *Sun Music* series, (the first piece of which was written for the Commonwealth Festival of Arts in London in 1963), a number of works for strings, including *Irkanda*, in memory of his father, an opera, *Rites of Passage*, written for the opening of the Sydney Opera House, and a television opera, *Quiros*, in celebration of the ABC's 50th Anniversary. Sculthorpe has received numerous overseas scholarships, prizes and awards.

SEARLE, Henry Ernest (1866-89)

Born in Grafton in NSW in 1866, he used to row to school from his family home on an island in the Clarence River. Searle competed in numerous sculling contests before moving to Sydney in 1888. Sculling was a fashionable sport at the time, and Searle proceeded to break every record on the Parramatta River to the delight of crowds of up to 20 000 on the banks. In the same year, he won 500 pounds by claiming the world championship, and followed his victory by beating the United States champion on the Thames River course in England. Contracting typhoid on the journey back to Australia, Searle died at the age of 23.

SEDGMAN, Francis Arthur (1927-)

Born in 1927 in Victoria, he began playing Davis Cup tennis in 1949, having won the Wimbledon doubles title with John Bromwich the year before. A doubles specialist, Sedgman consistently won the championships in the early 1950s, including the mixed doubles titles in Australia in 1949, Wimbledon in 1951 and 52 and the US in 1952 and 53. In 1952 he made history by winning the Wimbledon singles, doubles and mixed doubles titles, also claiming the

US men's singles championship again - having become the first Australian to win it the previous year. Sedgman turned professional in 1953.

SEEKERS, The

A folk-pop group that formed in Melbourne in 1962, the band consisted of singer Judith Durham, Bruce Woodley and Keith Potger on vocals, guitar and banjo, and Athol Guy on bass and vocals. They went to England in 1964 where they gained a recording contract, and their first single, "I'll Never Find Another You", went to No. 1 in Britain and Australia, and to No. 4 in the United States. The Seekers became one of the most popular bands in pop music history, with songs such as "Georgie Girl", "Morningtown Ride", "California Dreaming", "World of Our Own" and "The Carnival is Over". The members went their separate ways in 1968, and from 1974 Potger, Woodley and Guy attempted to recapture the band's original charm by forming the New Seekers with a series of female vocalists, Durham having decided to continue with her solo career. After over 25 years, Durham finally agreed to rejoin the Seekers, and in 1995 the band conducted a phenomenally successful reunion world tour.

SEIDLER, Harry (1923-)

Born in 1923 in Austria, his family emigrated to England before World War II, and Harry studied architecture at Cambridge, at Manitoba in Canada and Harvard University in the USA. In 1948 he came to Sydney where he set up a private practice, earning a reputation for a bold, functional style of domestic architecture which was to become controversial in the extreme. Seidler

began designing monumental, high-rise public buildings, including the Australia Square tower and complex in the Central Business District of Sydney and the MLC Centre. By 1991 he had won five Sulman Medals as well as numerous other Australian and international awards, and had become the first Australian member of the Paris Academie D'Architecture. Seidler has written many works on his subject including *Houses, Interiors and Projects* (1954) and *Two Towers* (1980).

SELFE, Norman (1839-1911)

Born in England, he came to Australia in 1855 and became a draughtsman with an engineering firm in NSW. After such projects as designing the headquarters of the Australian Gas Light Company and a number of ships for the Australian Steamship Navigation Company (the *Governor Blackall* being one of the first steam ships built in this country), Selfe went into private practice in 1876. By this time he had already recognised the need for a coherent technical education system, having seen how lacking the existing system was while teaching mechanical drawing at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. Selfe co-founded the Technical and Working Men's College in 1878, was on a board of technical education which led to this subject being included in the State education system, and was a founding member of the Engineering Association of NSW in the 1870s.

SELLWOOD, Neville (1923-62)

Born in Queensland, he was the son of a jockey and began his racing career with twenty wins in the first three months. After World War II, Sellwood teamed

with trainer Maurice McCarten and in 1948-49 he rode over sixty winners. His victories include: the Melbourne Cup in 1951 and 55, the Caulfield Cup three times and the Victorian Derby five times. In his entire career, he rode 1860 winning horses, continuing his success overseas before being killed in an accident during a race in Paris.

SERENA, Clara (1890-1972)

Born in South Australia, her fine contralto voice won her a Travelling Scholarship to London where she studied at the Royal College of Music. After more study in Europe she returned to Australia on the outbreak of World War I. She was noticed by Nellie Melba, who encouraged her by inviting Serena to her home for six weeks. After her marriage to accompanist Roy Mellish, the couple moved overseas, where they gave recitals in England and Europe before World War II intervened. They returned to Australia in 1951.

SEYMOUR, Alan (1927-)

Born in 1927 in Perth he moved to Sydney where he worked as a scriptwriter for the ABC. He began writing plays in the late 1950s, his first, *Swamp Creatures* (1959) being followed by his most well-known work, *The One Day of the Year* (1961). Banned in Adelaide because it was perceived as ridiculing Anzac Day, the play explored its significance to the younger and the older generation. Seymour went to England that year, where the play was produced at Stratford, and later worked for the BBC. He has since made brief returns to Australia, as writer-in-residence at the Australian Film and Television School for three months in 1979, and spending 1980 as playwright-in-

residence at the South Australian State Theatre Company.

SEYMOUR, Everest Reginald York (1905-66)

A Sydney businessman, he transformed the retail store Fosseys Pty Ltd from an ailing remnant of the Great Depression into a thriving chain of 41 stores State-wide. Also a cattle farmer in Moss Vale and a keen supporter of the arts, Seymour bequeathed the funds for the establishment of an arts centre in Sydney. In 1975 the Seymour Centre opened as part of the University of Sydney, providing three theatre spaces, as well as cinema and exhibition facilities in accordance to Seymour's wishes.

SHANN, Edward Owen Giblin (1884-1935)

Born in Tasmania, he studied history and economics at Melbourne University, and was a student at the London School of Economics from 1909-1911. Over the next twenty years, Shann lectured in history and economics and held professorial positions at a number of Australian Universities while writing and publishing numerous treatises on economics. His most notable book, *Economic History of Australia*, appeared in 1930. As adviser to the Bank of New South Wales during the Great Depression, he was involved in the development of the Premier's Plan at the 1931 committee which decided on Australia's path to recovery from the Depression.

SHARMAN, James David (1945-)

Born in 1945 he studied stage direction at NIDA, graduating in 1966, four

years later directing the famous hippy rock-musical *Hair*. His production of *Jesus Christ Superstar* ran in Sydney, Melbourne and in London, where he directed the opening season of *The Rocky Horror Show* in 1972. In 1976 Sharman made the immensely successful movie adaptation of the stage show, now a cult classic. Returning to Australia, he concentrated on stage and film productions of the plays of Patrick White, including *A Season at Sarsparilla* in 1976 and *Big Toys* the following year. Sharman's films include *Shirley Thomson versus the Aliens* (1971) and *Summer of Secrets* (1976). Returning to stage work, he has directed a Britten opera for the Adelaide Festival in 1979, for which he was musical director in 1982.

SHAW, John (1924-)

Born in Newcastle in 1924, he joined J. C. Williamson's Italian Opera Company in Sydney as a baritone, and in 1958 made his London debut at Covent Garden. There he stayed for eight years, performing in numerous operas such as *Rigoletto*. After singing in Europe and the USA, Shaw returned to Australia in the mid-1970s where he became a member of the Australian Opera until his retirement in 1989. Some of Shaw's most acclaimed parts have included Scarpia in *Tosca*, Iago in *Othello* the title role in *Macbeth*.

SHERWIN, Amy (1855-1935)

Born in Tasmania into a musical family which performed as a concert company around the island, Sherwin left for the United States in 1879 to work on her soprano voice. She also studied in Europe and made a extremely well-received debut in London in 1883, after which she sang principal roles for the

British Opera and the Carl Rosa Opera Company. In 1887 Sherwin toured Australia with her own company, but settled in London, making her final visit to Australasia in 1906.

SHIELS, William (1848-1904)

Born in Ireland, he came to Melbourne with his family and became a barrister. He was elected to the State Legislative Assembly in 1880, where he remained until his retirement from politics in 1904. Shiels' legislative reforms included an 1889 Bill which granted greater rights to women in divorce cases. The next year he became Attorney-General, and in 1892 he was appointed Premier and Treasurer. The pressure of these positions hastened the deterioration of Shiels' health, and he soon returned to his former post. When the Liberal Party was returned to office in 1899 after six years of opposition, Shiels served as Treasurer and Minister for Railways.

SHORT, Augustus (1802-83)

Ordained in 1827, he came to Australia twenty years later as the first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide. He set about expanding his diocese from four to seventeen within five years, and began the construction of St Peter's Cathedral. He was also Bishop of WA, and he made extensive journeys around his huge diocese expressing his concern for his flock and for the Aborigines. In 1874 Short became the first Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University and Chancellor two years later. On his retirement in 1881, he returned to England.

SHUTE, Nevil (1899-1960)

Oxford educated Nevil Norway was an aeronautical engineer with his own RAF fighter plane construction company. In 1938 he left the business to become a full-time writer, having published his first novel in 1926 under the pen-name Nevil Shute. While serving in World War II developing weapons for the British forces, Shute published *Pied Piper* (1942), which was highly successful. In 1949 he came to Australia to do research for what was to become his most well-known work, *A Town Like Alice*, which was published the following year. That same year Shute moved his family to Australia permanently, settling in rural Victoria. Having written twenty novels in all, Shute's next Australian work was *On the Beach* (1957). Both *On the Beach* and *A Town Like Alice* have been made into feature films, the latter also becoming a television mini-series in 1982.

SLESSOR, Kenneth Adolf (1901-71)

Born in country NSW, his family Anglicised its name from the German, Schloesser, to avoid discrimination during World War I. Slessor worked as a journalist for various Sydney newspapers from the 1920s, the time that he became involved in the Lindsays' Bohemian set. He began writing poetry, and most of his important work emerged in the two decades before World War II. His volumes include, *Earth Visitors* (1926) and *Cuckooz Contrey* (1932). His 1939 collection, *Five Bells*, is Slessor's most famous work, the title poem being an elegy for a drowned friend, and the inspiration for John Olsen's 21 metre-long mural at the Sydney Opera House, commissioned in 1972. During World War II Slessor was official war correspondent for the

AIF, and his most significant later poem was another elegy, this time for an unknown soldier: *Beach Burial*, published in 1944.

SMITH, Donald Sydney (1922-)

Born in 1922 in Queensland, he was a farmer who sang regularly on local radio. After performing with the Brisbane Opera Society, Smith toured Australia with the Italian Grand Opera Company in 1951 then travelled to London and Italy to study on a scholarship. He joined the Sydney Elizabethan Trust Opera Company in 1958, five years later moving to London where he performed with the Sadler's Wells Opera Company and the Royal Opera, Covent Garden. On his return, he re-joined the Elizabethan Trust Opera, which had by this time become the Australian Opera, and played leading roles until his retirement in 1981.

SMITH, Maria Ann (1801-70)

Came to Australia from England in 1839 with her family and became a market gardener in Ryde, near Sydney. She discovered that the fruit of a tree grown accidentally from discarded apples in her garden were palatable and popular. Thought to have developed from a French crab-apple grown in Tasmania at the time, the Granny Smith apple was green, crunchy and tart, and was named for its cultivator. After Mrs Smith's death, the younger members of her family began growing the fruit commercially.

SMITH, Richard Harold (1944-)

Dick Smith was born in Sydney in 1944 and became interested in electronics at an early age. Gaining his amateur radio license at the age of 17, by the early 1970s he had expanded a successful car radio business into Dick Smith Electronics. Selling his retail firm in 1982, (which by this stage had 33 stores and a turnover of \$39 million per annum), Smith concentrated on his philanthropic and aviation pursuits. A generous supporter of Ted Noffs' Life Education Centres, he also campaigns against cigarette and alcohol advertising aimed at young people. His many aviation feats include the first solo helicopter flight around the world in 1983, and the first helicopter flight to the North Pole in 1987, the same year being named Australian of the Year. Smith acquired the *Australian Geographic* and the *Australian Encyclopaedia* in the mid 1980s, and in 1990 he took up the position of Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority.

SMITH, Sir James John Joynton (1855-1943)

Born in England, Smith went to sea at the age of 14, making his way to Australia, where he became a successful business man, buying prime property in central Sydney and selling at huge profits. He founded the humorous publication *Smith's Weekly* in 1919, which continued for thirty years. He also began the *Daily Guardian* in 1923, that year providing the *Smith's Weekly* building for the purpose of making test transmissions for the country's first commercial radio. Also a committed philanthropist, Smith established the Royal South Sydney Hospital in 1913, was a director of Sydney Hospital, served as Lord Mayor of Sydney in 1918. In 1920 he received a knighthood.

SPENCER, Sir Walter Baldwin (1860-1929)

Studied natural science at Oxford University and came to Australia as Professor of Biology at Melbourne University in 1887. Spencer became fascinated by Aboriginal culture while on an expedition to Central Australia in 1894, publishing a number of papers in conjunction with anthropologist F. J. Gillen over the next three decades. These include *The Native Tribes of Central Australia* (1899) and *The Arunta: A Study of a Stone Age People* (1927). Spencer was appointed Chief Protector of the Aborigines for the Commonwealth in 1913 and was knighted in 1919.

SPOFFORTH, Frederick Robert (1853-1926)

Born in Sydney, he was working in the Bank of NSW when he joined the Newtown Cricket Club in 1871. Three years later he was selected for the NSW Eleven and four years after that he toured England with the Australian side, his speed bowling earning him the nickname "The Demon". Spofforth bowled the first hat trick in the history of cricket at Melbourne in 1878-79 against England, and his remarkable demolition of the English side in 1882 (in which he took 7 wickets for 24 runs) led to the naming of "The Ashes". A humorous "epitaph" for English cricket appeared in the *Sporting Times*: "In Affectionate Remembrance of English Cricket; Which died at the Oval 29th August 1882. . . R. I. P. N. B. - the body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia". Spofforth lived in England from 1888 and played County cricket.

STAWELL, Sir William Foster (1815-89)

A lawyer in Ireland, he set up a practice in Melbourne in 1842 and became involved in State politics. From 1857 he was Chief Justice of Victoria - a position he was to hold for 29 years. An advisor to the Governor of Victoria during the Eureka Stockade incident, Stawell acted as Government Prosecutor in the trial of the rebels. Chancellor of Melbourne University from 1881-1884, he was a member of the committee which sent Burke and Wills on their fatal expedition. Stawell was knighted in 1857 and a town in Victoria bears his name.

STEAD, Christina Ellen (1902-83)

Born in Sydney, she was a teacher of handicapped children before leaving for London in 1928. Over the next ten years Stead and her husband travelled extensively in Europe, eventually settling in the United States where she wrote novels and Hollywood screenplays. *Seven Poor Men of Sydney* (1935) and *The Man Who Loved Children* (1941) are the finest examples of her work from this period, the latter bringing her international recognition. After World War II she travelled further and then settled in England, where such works as *Cotter's England* (1965) and *The Puzzleheaded Girl* (1967) were published. Stead's long absence from Australia delayed recognition of her work in her home country, but in 1974 she returned and in that year won the first Patrick White Award for Literature. *Miss Herbert (The Suburban Wife)* was published two years later.

STEPHENS, Alfred George (1865-1933)

Born in Queensland, he worked as a journalist and editor, having trained as a printer in Sydney. In 1894 he joined J. F. Archibald's Sydney publication, *The Bulletin*, where he began the "Red Page" which reviewed local and overseas authors and published new works by Australian poets and writers. Stephens took over the *Bulletin's* book publishing section, printing such Australian classics as *Such is Life* by Joseph Furphy and Steele Rudd's *On Our Selection*. Stephens left the *Bulletin* in 1906 and continued his involvement with Australian literature as a freelance editor and publisher, re-establishing the literary journal, *Bookfellow*, in 1907, and conducting lecture tours on Australian literature. He published numerous critical works and one novel.

STONE, Emma Constance (1856-1902)

Born in Tasmania, she was prevented from entering medical school because she was female. In 1884 she entered the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia in the United States, graduating as a doctor and undertaking further studies in Canada. After working in London she returned to Australia in 1889, and the following year became the first woman to register as a physician in Australia. In 1891 Stone's two sisters became the first women to qualify as doctors in Australia. Constance Stone was one of nine women doctors who formed a committee and founded the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children in 1899.

STOW, Julian Randolph (1935-)

Born in Western Australia, Randolph Stow became an English tutor at the University of Adelaide, afterwards travelling in Papua New Guinea as an anthropologist and eventually settling in England. Writing novels throughout, Stow's 1958 *To the Islands* won the Miles Franklin Award, and was followed by *Tourmaline* (1963), *The Merry-go-Round in the Sea* (1965) and *The Visitors* (1979), for which he won the Patrick White Literary Award. He has also published volumes of poetry, and a children's book, *Midnite*.

STREETON, Sir Arthur Ernest (1867-1943)

Born in Victoria, he studied at the National Gallery Art School in Melbourne, and in 1886 joined the artists' camp led by Tom Roberts and Frederick McCubbin, giving up his lithography apprenticeship to concentrate on painting in 1888. Streeton became one of the founding members of the Heidelberg School, which produced a new vision of Australia on canvas as a land of blue and gold, drawing on impressionistic and Turner-esque techniques. Streeton moved to Sydney after the purchase of his *Still Glides the Stream* in 1890 by the Art Gallery of New South Wales. After twenty-five years based mainly in London without significant success, Streeton returned to Australia. He did, however, win the Paris Salon Gold Medal in 1909 and the Wynne Prize for Landscape in 1928. He received a knighthood in 1937.

STRICKLAND, Shirley Barbara (1925-)

Born in 1925 in Western Australia, she became a high school science teacher

after studying nuclear physics at university. After success at the Australian athletics championships in 1948, Strickland was selected for the Olympic team, and that year became the first Australian woman to win a medal at an Olympic Games. Four years later at the Helsinki Olympics, she won a gold medal in the 80m hurdles, breaking the world record for the 100m later that year. After another gold in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, Strickland retired from professional athletics.

STURT, Charles (1795-1869)

Pursued a career in the British army before being posted to Sydney, escorting a consignment of convicts in 1826. He became military secretary to Governor Darling, and two years after his arrival set out on an exploratory expedition with Hamilton Hume to trace the Macquarie River. They found the Darling River in the course of their journey, and the next year had similar success when they followed the Murrumbidgee River to discover the Murray. After two difficult years as Commandant of Norfolk Island, Sturt returned to England in poor health, where he published a book which encouraged the choice of South Australia as a settlement site. In 1835 he took up a land grant in NSW, later moving to Adelaide. After an unsuccessful attempt to find an inland sea in Central Australia in 1844, Sturt became South Australia's colonial treasurer before retiring to England in 1853.

SULMAN, Sir John (1849-1934)

A highly successful English architect, Sulman came to Australia in 1885 and went into private practice. He designed many buildings in Sydney and Mel-

bourne, including the AMP buildings in both cities, the Sydney Stock Exchange and numerous suburban churches. Sulman lectured in architecture at Sydney University from 1887-1912, then from 1916-1927 he lectured in town planning, publishing *An Introduction to the Study of Town Planning in Australia* in 1921. A trustee and sometime president of the National Art Gallery of NSW, Sulman established the John Sulman Medal for Architecture in 1932, and on his death, his family founded the now coveted Sulman Prize for Australian painting.

SUTHERLAND, Dame Joan (1926-)

Born in 1926 in Sydney, she studied singing privately and made her operatic debut in 1947 on the Sydney stage. In 1950 she won the Sydney *Sun* Aria competition, and the following year travelled to England to continue her studies. She made her London debut in 1952 in Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, and for the next two decades sang leading roles with the Covent Garden Opera Company. Two years later Sutherland married the Australian pianist and conductor Richard Bonyngé, who played an active role in her career from that time onwards. By 1960, Joan Sutherland had achieved international acclaim as arguably the finest coloratura soprano in the world. Her interpretation of *Lucia di Lammermoor* brought her the highest accolades, Italian audiences dubbing her "La Stupenda". Touring Australia in 1965, Sutherland began performing regularly in her homeland from 1974 on, with her husband as conductor. Performances with the Australian Opera included, *The Tales of Hoffmann*, *Lucrezia Borgia* and *La Traviata* - as well as her ever-popular *Lucia di Lammermoor*. She retired in 1990, playing Margaret de Valois in *Les Huguenots*. Joan Sutherland was made a Dame in 1979.