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CADE, William Richard (1883-1957)

Born in Adelaide he studied music at the Elder Conservatorium and received a scholarship for further study in Berlin. Cade played the violin and the viola, and after working as principal violist in the Beecham Opera Orchestra, he returned to Adelaide to continue his career in the area of conducting. He became involved in Theatre Royal productions and in film music, spending eight years as musical director for a prominent motion picture company in Sydney and Melbourne. In 1934 he became conductor of the ABC Orchestra in Adelaide, continuing as guest conductor in other state orchestras.

CADELL, Francis (1822-79)

The son of a Scottish ship-owner, he commanded ships for his father from about 1841. Cadell became interested in the development of the Murray River as a transport route while on a visit to Adelaide, and three years later in 1852 he returned to South Australia to explore 2100km of the Murray by canoe. A year later he retraced his journey in his wooden steamer to Ganawarra and returned with the first ever cargo of inland produce. Cadell formed the River Murray Navigation Company and ran steamers on the Murray, Darling and Murrumbidgee rivers for eight years. He carried out a coastal survey of the Northern Territory in 1867, went pearl-diving in the Pacific and China seas and was murdered by a crew-member in 1879.

CADMAN, John (?1772-1848)

Sentenced to transportation for life, he arrived in Sydney in 1798. After twenty-

two years as coxswain on various government boats he received a free pardon, and continued working on government vessels with a salary of 91 pounds a year. During this time he lived in a four-roomed stone cottage which still stands at Circular Quay, and is the oldest building in Sydney. In 1845 he retired with a gratuity of 182 pounds and bought a pub in Parramatta.

CAESAR, John (?-1796)

A Negro thought to have been born in Madagascar, he was sentenced in England to seven years transportation for pickpocketing. He reached NSW in about 1786 and began stealing food from fellow prisoners. He was possessed of a ravenous appetite, which seems to have been the main motivation for his actions, for in 1789 he escaped into the bushland carried out a series of food raids until he was shot dead by a settler in 1796. He is considered to be Australia's first bushranger.

CAHILL, John Joseph (1891-1956)

A railway fitter born in Redfern, Sydney, Cahill lost his job through his involvement with the 1917 transport strike. He entered state politics as a Labor MP in 1925, and after serving in various ministerial positions he became Premier of NSW in 1952. After seven years of radical legislation such as preferential employment for union members and the legalisation of strikes, Cahill died in office in 1959. His most famous contribution to the state was the Sydney Opera House, which was his dream. He estimated that it would be completed in 1964 at a cost of \$10 million. It was opened nearly a decade later than planned and cost more than ten times the original estimate.

CAIRNS, Hugh William Bell (1896-1952)

Showed early promise of academic excellence by winning scholarships to High School and University in Adelaide. World War I interrupted his studies and he served in Gallipoli before returning to Australia and graduating as a doctor. Cairns saw active service again on the Western Front before entering Oxford University on a Rhodes Scholarship, where he again excelled. He then studied brain surgery in the United States, aided by a Rockefeller Travelling Scholarship. In 1927 he returned to the UK to found Britain's first brain surgery department. He became Professor of Surgery at Oxford in 1936, and during World War II served as an army doctor, specialising in brain injuries. Cairns was knighted in 1946, and visited Australia and New Zealand to advocate superior brain surgery techniques.

CALDWELL, Clive Robertson (1910-)

Born in 1910, Clive "Killer" Caldwell gained a reputation in World War II as one of the most effective fighter pilots in both the Royal Australian Airforce and the British equivalent. He served in Europe, the Middle East and the South Pacific, single-handedly destroying an officially confirmed total of twenty-eight German and Japanese planes. For the last three years of the war he was based in Darwin, fighting at Morotai and the Philippines, and received numerous awards for his valour.

CALWELL, Arthur Augustus (1896-1973)

Had a long career in the Victorian public service from 1913-1940, during

which time he was secretary of the Melbourne Labor Party. He volunteered for active service on the outbreak of World War I, but was rejected because of poor eyesight. In 1940 he began a thirty-two year career in federal parliament as Labor member for Melbourne, becoming minister for information in 1943 and then minister for immigration in 1945, in the latter position instigating the first largely non-British immigration program. Calwell became Opposition leader in 1960. He was known for his radical views, and survived an assassination attempt in Mosman, Sydney in 1966.

CAMERON, Archie Galbraith (1895-1956)

Left school at 12 to work on the family farm in Happy Valley, South Australia. Fought on the Western Front during World War I and was gassed in France. He entered state politics in 1927 and then won a federal seat in 1934. Cameron held various portfolios, and became the first cabinet minister in British history to be suspended from the House by the speaker. When the Liberal Party took office in 1949, Cameron himself was appointed speaker, and gained a reputation for insisting on a high standard of decorum in parliament.

CAMPBELL, Dame Kate Isabel (1899-)

Born in 1899, she studied medicine at Melbourne University and began practicing in 1927. She specialised in paediatrics, becoming medical officer to the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association in 1937, and from the mid-1920s until 1965 she worked at the Queen Victoria Hospital and lectured in neonatal paediatrics at the University of Melbourne. She co-wrote *A Guide to the Care of the Young Child* (1930), and was made a Dame in 1971.

CAMPBELL, Robert (1769-1846)

Born in Scotland in 1769, he gained experience as a merchant in India before arriving in Sydney in 1800. He set about building warehouses and a wharf and shipped herds of cattle to Australia from India. Although it was illegal to import alcohol to the colony, he couldn't help attempting to bring in a shipment, which was promptly sent back again by Governor King. In spite of this lapse, Campbell was made collector of Taxes and Customs by the next Governor, Captain Bligh. In 1819, Campbell became the co-founder of the first savings bank in Australia, and was part of the first Legislative Council in 1825. He was given a land grant of 2000 hectares and named the property Duntroon. After his death in 1846, the land stayed in the Campbell family until 1910, when it was made the site of Australia's first military college. Canberra was later built on the area.

CANNING, Alfred Wernam (1861-1936)

Born in Melbourne, he worked as a surveyor on the south coast of NSW from 1884 until 1893 when he joined the Survey Department of Western Australia. He spent three years from 1901 surveying the line for the 1890 kilometre rabbit-proof fence. In 1906 he was commissioned by the State Government to survey a large tract of land between Wiluna and Halls Creek for the purpose of establishing a stock route. The journey took five months, and Canning retraced his steps, sinking 52 wells along the way. However, the route was abandoned after a number of overlanders were speared by hostile Aborigines. He resigned from his position as district surveyor for Perth in 1923,

and spent the last years of his life in private practice.

CARANDINI, Marie (1826-94)

Born Marie Burgess in England, she was a distant relation of the poet Shelley. Her family emigrated to Tasmania in 1833, and at the age of 17 she married Count Carandini. They soon moved to Sydney where Marie became a popular contralto in the genre of light opera. After further study with Sara Flower and Isaac Nathan, she began to sing Italian grand opera, giving a series of recitals of operatic arias in 1850. Marie Carandini toured Australia, New Zealand, India and the United States as well as giving birth to eight children.

CAREY, Peter Phillip (1943-)

Studied science at Monash University in Victoria before entering a career in advertising, moving to Sydney in 1974. He began writing short stories which he published in two collections, before producing his first novel, *Bliss* in 1981, which won the Miles Franklin Award. He has gone on to write four more novels, one of which, *Oscar and Lucinda*, won the Booker Prize in 1988 as well as several Australian literary awards.

CARRUTHERS, James William (1929-90)

Born in Sydney, Jimmy Carruthers represented Australia in bantamweight boxing at the 1948 Olympics, turning professional two years later. In South Africa in 1952 he became the first Australian boxer to win a world title, wresting it from defending champion Vic Toweel, confirming his supremacy in 1953

and twice successfully defending his title in 1954. He retired that year, making a brief comeback in 1961, later becoming a prominent referee.

CASH, Martin (1810-77)

Born in Ireland, at age seventeen he was transported for housebreaking and attempted murder. After completing his seven year sentence he worked for Captain Charles Sturt at Mittagong before settling in Tasmania in 1837. Before long, he was imprisoned at Port Arthur, where he met two convicted bushrangers. The three escaped together, taking up bushranging until 1843 when Cash was caught after a chase in which he shot dead a constable. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment at Norfolk Island, where he became a model prisoner, to be granted a pardon in 1853. He returned to Tasmania and published his autobiography in 1870.

CASH, Patrick Hart (1965-)

Born in 1965 in Melbourne, he won the junior world tennis championship aged sixteen. In 1985 he was a semifinalist at Wimbledon and the United States Open, winning the Davis Cup the following year as part of Australia's overall victory. 1987 saw the highlight of his career with his defeat of Ivan Lendl to claim the Wimbledon men's singles title. Recurring injuries have prevented him from continuing as a world class player.

CASTLES, Amy (1882-1951)

Began singing roles in Gilbert and Sullivan operettas while still a teenager,

winning the soprano section of the Ballarat competition at the age of 16. A fund was established to enable her to study singing in Paris, and she made her London debut in 1901. Castles returned to Australia the following year, in spite of receiving several offers from London and European companies. She performed a concert in Melbourne, from which an estimated 2000 people were turned away, before returning to an illustrious European operatic career. In 1917, she sang at Carnegie Hall in New York, and after World War I she toured Australia with J. C. Williamson's Grand Opera Company. Castles retired to Melbourne in 1941.

CATCHPOLE, Margaret (1762-1819)

Transported for life for horse stealing and escaping imprisonment, she reached Sydney in 1801, serving as cook and midwife in several prominent households. She was hard-working and well-liked, but her homesickness for England found its release in frequent letters to her aunt and uncle, which provide a colourful first-hand account of life in the early years of the colony. She was pardoned in 1814 and became a shopkeeper until her death from influenza.

CATO, Nancy Fotheringham (1917-)

Born in Adelaide in 1917, she worked as a journalist between 1935 and 1941, during which time she also studied English Literature at Adelaide University and contributed short stories and poetry to various publications. Her works include children's books, local history and biography and several novels, one of which, *All the Rivers Run*, was made into a television series by the ABC in 1987. She has won a number of Australian awards for poetry and literature,

and was made a “Daughter of Mark Twain” by the Mark Twain society in the USA.

CAVE, Nick (1957-)

First came to notice with the Melbourne punk band the Birthday Party in the late 1970s. The band moved to London in the early 1980s, where Cave gained his reputation for hard drug use and anguished singing style. When the Birthday Party split up in 1983, he and another band member, Mick Harvey, formed the Bad Seeds, which also included German experimental musician Blixa Bargeld. This has been Cave’s main musical exponent to the present day, releasing such albums as *From Her to Eternity* (1984) and *The First born is Dead* (1985), although in recent times he has recorded and performed with Australian pop singer Kylie Minogue.

CAVILL, Richard (1884-1938)

One of six champion swimming brothers, he was the first person to use the Australian crawl stroke in competition swimming. A Solomon Islander is credited with introducing the basis of the “crawl” to this country which the Cavill brothers developed into an effective competition stroke. Richard Cavill won eighteen Australian championships, and was the first person to swim the 100 yards in under a minute.

CAWLEY, Evonne Fay (1951-)

Born Evonne Goolagong in country NSW in 1951, by the age of nineteen she

had won the state and national junior tennis championships. In 1971 she became the second youngest Wimbledon winner and the first Aborigine to compete at Wimbledon. She went on to win numerous international titles, including the World Women's Championships (1971) and the Virginia Slims tournament in Los Angeles in 1976. She has also won every Australian title, was runner up at Wimbledon in 1972, 1975 and 1976 before winning her second singles title there in 1980.

CAZALY, Roy (1893-1963)

Began his career playing Australian Rules football for his home town Melbourne. Although only 1.78m tall, his ability to take a ball very high in the air made him a popular attraction with the crowds. He could leap up to 1.5m above the ground, and inspired the famous catch-cry "Up there, Cazaly!" which was later adopted as a rallying cry by Australian World War II soldiers.

CHALLENGER, Stuart (1947-91)

Having studied at the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music, he became musical director of the Victorian Opera in 1968. Ten years later he went to Europe to further his studies and gain experience in the opera houses of Germany, conducting most of the standard repertoire during his decade overseas. In 1980 he returned to Australia to become resident conductor with the Australian Opera and artistic director of the Seymour Group which specialised in contemporary works. In 1987 he became chief conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra. Challenger died of AIDS in 1991, having raised the orchestra to new heights of artistic achievement.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lindy (1948-)

In the most notorious court case in Australian history, the wife of a Seventh Day Adventist minister was found guilty of the murder of her infant daughter, Azaria, after claiming the baby had been taken by a dingo from their camping site at Ayers Rock in 1980. Chamberlain was gaoled in 1982 and another daughter was born during her imprisonment. Four years later a baby's matted jacket, believed to have belonged to Azaria, was discovered at the foot of Ayers Rock. The case was reopened and after a judicial inquiry Chamberlain was exonerated and more than \$1 million in compensation paid by the Northern Territory government. The case became a huge and lucrative media event, culminating in the making of a Hollywood film starring Meryl Streep as Lindy Chamberlain.

CHANG, Victor (1937-91)

Born in 1937, Chinese-Australian Chang studied medicine and surgery at Sydney University. In 1984 he performed his first heart transplant, becoming Australia's most celebrated surgeon. In 1990 Chang's team at St. Vincent's Hospital introduced an externally operating artificial heart which greatly increased the survival chances of patients awaiting a heart transplant operation. A year later he was assassinated in Sydney, an event which shocked the nation and caused a partial reform of gun laws in NSW.

CHAPPELL, Ian (1943-)
Gregory (1948-)
Trevor (1952-)

Born into a cricketing family in 1943, 1948 and 1952 respectively, the Chappell brothers excelled in first class cricket in the 1970s and 80s. In 1971, Ian became captain of the Australian team, three years later winning the Ashes and retaining them in the following season. An aggressive batsman, he played in seventy-five test matches and captained his team until 1975, when his brother Greg took over. Greg went on to score twenty centuries, captaining the Australians forty-two times. Trevor was selected for the first class team in 1981, becoming a dashing all-rounder. The two younger brothers were involved in a controversial incident the same year in which captain Greg instructed Trevor to bowl the last ball underarm in a game against New Zealand, thus preventing their opponents from scoring a winning run.

CHARLTON, Andrew Murray (1907-75)

Nicknamed “Boy” because of his boyish good looks, he began competition swimming early in life, setting his first world record at the age of fifteen. A series of races against the Swedish champion Arne Borg aroused public interest in 1924, when Charlton beat Borg by 20 yards at the Sydney Domain Baths which years later would be named in his honour. The same year he set another world record in the 1500m freestyle event in the Olympic Games, returning in 1928 to win two silver medals. In 1971 he was elected to join the International Swimming Hall of Fame in the United States.

CHARLTON, Edward (1929-)

Born in 1929, he began playing billiards and snooker as a boy in Swansea, NSW, at the age of eleven playing an exhibition match against Walter Lindrum. In 1968 he became world snooker champion, winning the title again in 1972. Charlton was Australian champion from 1969, and appeared regularly on the British television series *Pot Black*. In 1980 he was made a Member of the Order of Australia.

CHATER, Gordon Maitland (1922-)

Born in England in 1922, he settled in Australia after World War II. He became known for his roles in radio drama and comedy, and performed in the popular revues at the Phillip Street Theatre in Sydney during the 1950s. Chater was also involved in straight plays such as *The Chalk Garden* in which he starred with Sybil Thorndike. He made the transition from stage to television in the early 1960s, becoming a regular on *The Mavis Brampton Show* and *My Name's McGooley, What's Yours?* In 1976 he performed the one-man play *The Elocution of Benjamin Franklin* for John Bell's Nimrod Theatre before continuing his successful career in Britain and the USA. Although he settled in New York at the end of the 1970s, he retains his ties with Australia, playing both the butlers in the Sydney Theatre Company's 1992 production of *The Importance of Being Ernest*.

CHAUVEL, Charles Edward (1897-1959)

Born in Queensland, he worked as a jackeroo before moving to Sydney and

becoming a stunt rider for Snowy Baker. With Baker's encouragement, Chauvel spent two years in Hollywood before returning to Australia in 1923 and founding his own film company. In 1933 he launched the career of Errol Flynn with the film *In the Wake of the Bounty*. His most acclaimed films include *Forty Thousand Horsemen* (1941) and *The Rats of Tobruk* (1944) which he co-wrote with his wife Elsa Sylvaney. His 1955 film *Jedda* used colour for the first time in an Australian feature and involved Aboriginal actors. In 1958 he made a series of documentaries, *Australian Walkabout*, which were shown on the ABC and the BBC in Britain.

CHAUVEL, Henry George (1865-1945)

Born in country NSW, he began his career in the Queensland police force, joining the state's permanent military forces in 1896. He fought in the Boer War, commanding a Light Horse Regiment, and during the 1914-18 World War he served in Gallipoli and Egypt. After his involvement in several more successful campaigns he single-handedly led five divisions of cavalry to major victories in the Middle East. This was the largest body of cavalry in the history of modern warfare to be commanded by one person. Chauvel's genius for strategy in harsh desert conditions was a significant factor in the Allied defeat of the Turkish Army. He retired in 1930 with numerous military honours, but was involved with the Australian Home Guard in World War II.

CHEONG, Cheok Hong (1853-1928)

Born in Canton, China around 1853, the son of a missionary. He was brought to the Ballarat goldfields, and then to Melbourne while a young boy, and

attended Scotch College. Cheong became the assistant of a Presbyterian minister, and although being appointed an elder at the Theological Hall, the racial discrimination he encountered caused him to resign. He became involved with the Anglican church, and again being subjected to racial opposition, he began campaigning against racial prejudice and founded his own mission. Cheong was the force behind the anti-opium movement in Victoria which eventually led to the illegalisation of opium trafficking in the colony in 1905, but not before Cheong took his campaign to Westminster. He died in 1928.

CHIFLEY, Joseph Benedict (1885-1951)

Born in Bathurst in 1885, he became actively involved in union politics while working for the government railways. In 1928 he won the seat of Macquarie for the Labor Party and held it for four years, before becoming labour adviser in the Menzies government. In 1940 he became treasurer in the Curtin Labor government, and was largely responsible for the introduction of unemployment and sickness benefits and widow's pensions. On Curtin's death in 1945, Chifley became Prime Minister, expanding labor's welfare program, nationalising Qantas and unsuccessfully attempting to do the same to the banks. His party lost the 1949 election, but Chifley retained his position as Labor leader until his death from a heart attack in 1951.

CHILDERS, Hugh (1827-96)

Born in London, after graduating from Cambridge he arrived in Melbourne in 1850. As a national commissioner for education he was instrumental in pro-

ducing the original draft of the University Bill which resulted in the founding of the University of Melbourne in 1853. He was also involved with founding the Melbourne Public Library. He returned to England in 1858 and entered the House of Commons, but retained his interest in Australian affairs, helping to end the practice of transporting criminals.

CHISHOLM, Caroline (1808-77)

Born Caroline Jones, she came to Australia in 1838, settling near Sydney with her army officer husband. She became deeply concerned with the plight of new immigrants, in particular the many young women who found themselves in impoverished and often dangerous circumstances, being unable to find shelter and work. By 1841 she had gained the support of Governor Gipps, who approved a grant for Chisholm to establish a refuge for unemployed women, and to arrange for female immigrants to be met at the wharves. She founded a series of committees and held many meetings to campaign for improved conditions and housing for migrants. Chisholm also worked at securing employment for women in the country, and accompanied groups of job-seeking women to rural areas, thereby helping to reduce unemployment levels in the city and overcome the labour shortage experienced by country regions. By 1846 she had helped more than 11 000 people and had set up sixteen refuges. That year she returned to England and persuaded the British government to provide free passages to wives and families of ex-convicts, believing that increasing the female population in the colonies would solve many social problems. In 1847 she arranged for two ship-loads of impoverished work-house children to be brought from Britain to Australia and in 1850 she founded the Family Colonisation Loan Society which financed fam-

ily migration. In 1854 she returned to Australia, devoting twelve more years to improving conditions on the Victorian gold mines, before returning to England in failing health where she was granted a pension until her death.

CHRISTISON, Robert (1837-1915)

Emigrated to Victoria in 1852, nearly a decade later setting out from Bowen in search of land. He founded Lammermoor, one of the great sheep stations of Queensland, near Towerhill Creek, soon acquiring more land, this time for cattle. Becoming interested in the idea of a frozen beef industry, Christison returned to England in 1880 to form the Australian Company, and three years later the works were completed on a site near Bowen. In a devastating stroke of bad luck from which the company never fully recovered, the site was destroyed by a cyclone just before production was scheduled to begin. Christison later co-founded the Queensland Meat Export Company, and continued breeding finer calibre cattle, but in spite of persevering the drought of 1898-1902, he sold his business in 1910 and retired to England.

CILENTO, Porter Diane (1932-)

Born in Toowoomba, Queensland in 1932, the product of two doctors. At the age of 14 her family moved to New York, where she entered the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and began her acting career in a travelling company. Cilento next went to England, where she studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and made her London stage debut in 1954. Film contracts followed her success in the theatre, with appearances in twenty pictures from the 1950s to the 1970s, including *The Admirable Crichton* and

Tom Jones. Cilento continued her stage career in New York, where she won the Critic's Choice Award for Best Actress in 1955. She has also appeared on BBC television, worked for ABC radio and written books and screenplays.

CLAPP, Sir Harold Winthrop (1875-1952)

Born in Melbourne, the son of Cobb & Co. 's Melbourne-Ballarat service operator. After completing an apprenticeship in electrical engineering, he worked on the electrification of the Brisbane tramways service before moving to the USA for twenty years. In San Francisco he supervised the electrification of the city's suburban railways, being promoted to executive level. In 1920 he returned to Australia as chairman of Victorian Railways and set about modernising the State's system, introducing the country's first all-steel, air-conditioned train, dubbed the *Spirit of Progress*. He was knighted in 1941 for his services in aircraft production during World War II.

CLARK, Charles Manning Hope (1915-1991)

Born in Sydney in 1915 and educated in Melbourne and Oxford, he was a history teacher from 1946-1975 and his first publications were collections of historical documents which came to be used as school texts. His major work, *A History of Australia* was begun in 1956 and the first of six volumes was published in 1962, the last in 1987. He became a prominent public commentator on Australian politics and culture, attracting a wide following, and many detractors because of his vivid, moral writing and often controversial stance on historical and present-day issues. He died in 1991.

CLARK, John James (1838-1915)

Son of a farming family in England which emigrated to Melbourne in 1852. While in his early teens he submitted technical drawings to the Public Works Department, and was employed immediately at a professional salary. He supported his family until 1878 as the state government architect's assistant, before his retrenchment during a depression. Clark went into partnership with an engineer brother in Sydney, and in 1883 was made colonial architect in Queensland, then Western Australia in 1891. He was responsible for the Treasury building in Collins St., Melbourne, the Brisbane Treasury, and various government asylums and hospitals in WA.

CLARK, Sir Reginald Marcus (1883-1953)

Born and educated in Sydney, he carried on the family business with such success that he served a term as president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia. During both World Wars, Clark was advisor to the federal government on price control. He was active in philanthropy as a member of the Board of Health, a patron of hospitals and a trustee of the National Art Gallery, and was created a knight in 1939.

CLARKE, Andrew (1824-1902)

Son of a governor of Western Australia, he was born in England and emigrated to Hobart after graduating from the Royal Academy as a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. Clarke arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1847, but soon accepted the position of surveyor-general of Victoria. In this capacity he sur-

veyed road and railway routes and opened up land for settlement. He was active in local politics (at one stage turning down an opportunity to form a state government), and was also involved in municipal planning, selecting sites for public parks and the Botanical Gardens, and planning the Museum of Natural History and St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral. Clarke eventually returned to London to be agent-general for Victoria.

CLARKE, Marcus Andrew Hislop (1846-81)

School friend of the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins, Clarke emigrated to Australia in 1863 because of financial difficulties. He began contributing to Melbourne newspapers, also founding (and bankrupting) a number of journals, and became central to the Bohemian cafe society of Melbourne. He was given a research assignment by the Argus in 1870 on the subject of Tasmanian convict history which inspired him to write the classic convict novel *For the Term of His Natural Life*.

CLARKE, Thomas (c.1840-1867)

Born around 1840 near Braidwood, NSW, Clarke was 25 and awaiting trial for assault and robbery when he escaped from gaol. In 1865-66 he and his brother John carried out six mail-coach holdups, and such crimes as horse stealing, robbery and murder were attributed to Thomas. In one violent incident, the Clarke brothers held more than forty hostages in an hotel at Nerringundah, and during the siege Thomas shot a constable. The government offered a reward of 5000 pounds for their capture, and in 1867 a large police party aided by a blacktracker succeeded in apprehending the pair.

They were executed the same year.

CLARKE, William John (1831-97)

Born in Van Diemen's Land and educated in Hobart and in England, he worked on his father's properties in Victoria and then on his own land in Tasmania in partnership with his brother. In 1860 he began managing the family estates in Victoria, and on his father's death in 1874, Clarke inherited a 1.5 million pound fortune. He funded much scientific research into agriculture, bred high-calibre sheep and cattle on his many studs and built a huge mansion. He also became a committed philanthropist and benefactor of the arts, donating extraordinarily generous amounts to various causes.

CLELAND, Sir Donald McKinnon (1901-75)

Born at Coolgardie, WA in 1901. After studying in Perth he pursued a career in law from 1925 until the outbreak of World War I, also becoming a leading figure in the WA National and Liberal parties. During the war he served with distinction in the Middle East and New Guinea, being promoted to brigadier and appointed MBE. He returned to Liberal Party politics after the war, before becoming Administrator of Papua New Guinea in 1953 - a position he held for fourteen years. He was knighted in 1961 and remained actively involved in New Guinea life until his death in 1975.

CLELAND, Sir John Burton (1878-1971)

Born in Adelaide, he was educated at the University of Sydney. After gradu-

ating in 1902 he moved to London, working in the fields of cancer research and tropical medicine before returning to Australia. From 1906 to 1920 he worked for the government in WA and NSW as a pathologist, bacteriologist and microbiologist before becoming Professor of Pathology at Adelaide University. He retired in 1948 and was knighted in 1964.

CLOWES, Cyril Albert (1892-1968)

Born in Queensland, he was trained at Duntroon Military College, graduating in 1914 just in time for World War I. Serving at Gallipoli, in Egypt and on the Western Front, Clowes remained in the army after 1918 and had risen to the ranks of colonel and brigadier by the start of World War II. He was promoted further after several successful campaigns as commander, and in Papua New Guinea in 1942 led the first Allied defeat of Japanese land forces in the Second World War. In spite of the victory and its beneficial influence on the troops' morale, Clowes was criticised for his handling of the operation. He did not receive another combat command, although his services were recognised when he was awarded the CBE.

CLUNIES ROSS, Sir Ian (1899-1959)

Studied veterinary science at Sydney University, graduating in 1922. After further study in England, he returned to Australia in 1926 and joined the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which was reconstituted as the CSIRO in 1949. Clunies Ross became the first chairman of this organisation and held the position until his death. He was also professor of veterinary science at Sydney University, and a memorial foundation promoting scien-

tific and technological research in Australia was founded in his honour.

CLUTSAM, George Howard (1866-1951)

Born in Sydney, he toured Australia, New Zealand and Asia as a pianist before settling in London in 1889. He was a music critic on the *Observer* for ten years, during which time he also wrote music which was performed in London. These works included an orchestral work *The Lady of Shalott*, a cantata entitled *The Queen Rapunzel* and the short opera *A Summer Night*. Another opera was performed in Berlin two years later in 1912. Clutsam also achieved popular success by adapting Schubert melodies into an operetta. His similar treatment of Chopin's music six years later again delighted theatre-goers and disturbed the purists, and his song *My Curly Headed Baby* was made famous by Paul Robeson.

COATES, Sir Albert Ernest (1895-1977)

Born in Ballarat, Victoria, he left school to take up an apprenticeship with a butcher at the age of 11, but within two years had decided to become a doctor. After fighting in the First World War he began studying medicine at Melbourne University, supporting himself with part-time jobs. On his graduation in 1924, Coates worked as a GP and lectured in anatomy at his university. From 1927 his interest in surgery led him to specialise, and he became Australia's first neuro-surgeon. Serving as an army surgeon in Malaya during World War II, he was captured by the Japanese and spent the last three years of the war caring for sick prisoners in Burma and Siam. Later he gave evidence at the Tokyo war crimes trials. Coates returned to Melbourne to

resume his dual career as lecturer and surgeon, also publishing articles in medical journals. He was knighted in 1955.

COBBY, Arthur Henry (1894-1955)

Born in Victoria, he joined the Australian Flying Corps in 1916 and was sent to France. In 1918 he shot down twenty-nine enemy aircraft between February and September, the highest number to be destroyed by an AFC pilot in the First World War. Between the wars, Cobby served with the RAAF, holding senior command positions throughout World War II. He was wounded in 1943 when a bomb exploded on board a Catalina flying boat, but dived into the sea to rescue two other survivors. In the course of his career, Cobby received numerous decorations for his services, including the Distinguished Flying Cross and the George Medal.

COE, Kelvin (1946-92)

Joining the Australian Ballet in 1962 for its first season, Coe became a soloist four years later and principal dancer by 1968. In the late 1960s he created several roles in new works by Australian choreographers such as the famous dancer Robert Helpmann. In 1973 Coe and fellow Australian Marilyn Rowe travelled to Moscow, winning silver in the International Ballet Competition there. Coe went on to appear as guest artist with the London Festival Ballet, the American Ballet Theatre and in 1978 he and Rowe became the first Australians to appear with the Bolshoi Ballet.

COLE, Edward William (1832-1918)

Born in England, he ran away from home as a boy, finally settling in the Victorian goldfields at the age of twenty. In 1865 he set up a bookstall in the Eastern Market of Melbourne, expanding gradually until in 1879 he had leased the whole market. His first book arcade was opened on Bourke Street in 1873 and included live bands, slot machines, funny mirrors and animal displays, its unique bazaar-like atmosphere intriguing his Victorian public. He began printing comedy books, one of which, Cole's Funny Picture Book, was published in 1879 and was still in print in 1984.

COLEMAN, John (1929-73)

Born in 1929 in Victoria, he displayed great talent as a cricketer before joining the local football team. In 1947 alone he scored a total of 136 goals, the following year exceeding his own tally with 160 goals. Playing with the Essendon League side in 1949, he scored 12 goals in his first match, a feat which earned him selection in the state team the same year. That season he achieved a tally of 100 goals and received his club's Best and Fairest Player award. Over the next four years he headed the goal kicking list before an injury forced him to retire in 1954. Coleman coached his old team in 1962 and 1965 and died of a heart attack in 1973.

COLLIE, Alexander (1793-1835)

Studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland before joining the Royal Navy as a surgeon. He was present on voyages to the Arctic and the west coasts of the

Americas, and in 1929 he was assigned to HMS Sulphur bound for Western Australia. On his arrival he began exploring the country around Perth, tracing the Canning River to its source and leading an expedition through the Darling Range. The same year he and Lieutenant Preston discovered the Murray, Preston and Collie rivers, before Collie settled at King Georges Sound as government resident in 1831.

COLLIER, Marie Elisabeth (1928-71)

A soprano, Collier won a Victorian talent quest in 1950 and went on to stunning success as Magda Sorel in *The Consul*. She went to England, where she debuted at Covent Garden in 1956, before adding the challenging and unconventional operas *Wozzeck*, *Night Flight* and *L'Heure Espagnol* to her repertoire. In 1965 she sang in the British premiere of a new Prokofieff opera, also excelling in the classics sharing a season of *Tosca* with Maria Callas the same year. She also sang Puccini and Verdi roles and in 1967 she sang with the Metropolitan Opera in New York in *Mourning Becomes Electra*. Collier gained a reputation not only for fine singing and intelligent interpretation of both classic and contemporary works, but also for a convincing acting ability.

COLLINS, Robert (1843-1913)

Born in Sydney, he began working on his father's station in Queensland in 1863, but soon moved on to Westgrove Station. After ten years there, he undertook an expedition west of Cooper's Creek and began overlanding livestock to the Diamantina River area. Collins joined the North Australian Pas-

toral Company in 1877 and was instrumental in acquiring land for the company in western Queensland, northern South Australia and the Northern Territory. He became interested in setting up a frozen meat industry in Queensland and in establishing the reservation of the Lamington Plateau as a national park, and achieved both goals.

CONDER, Charles (1868-1909)

Born and educated in England, in 1884 he came to Sydney to work as a Lands Department surveyor. He became a lithographer for a newspaper and took night classes in art, and while studying he became influenced by Julian Ashton's impressionistic style. Moving to Melbourne in 1888 he became associated with the Heidelberg School, studying with Frederick McCubbin and sharing a studio with Tom Roberts and Arthur Streeton. His work was included in Australia's first impressionist exhibition in 1889, but the following year he left Australia permanently to continue his painting in Europe.

CONNOR, Dame Jean (1899-1968)

Born in Victoria, she studied medicine at the University of Melbourne. From 1922 to 1925 she was a medical officer at the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the Royal Melbourne Children's Hospital, before being awarded a Rockefeller Foundation travel scholarship in 1931. She became a world expert on polio and was involved in the establishment of the Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children, working there as medical adviser from 1927 until 1951. She advocated the use of myxomatosis in controlling the rabbit population and was made a Dame in 1935.

COOK, Sir Joseph (1860-1947)

Emigrating from England to NSW in 1886, he continued working as a coalminer before winning the seat of Hartley for the Labor Party in 1891. However, his stance on free trade and inability to accept party discipline meant his association with the Labor Party was short lived. He became leader of the Free Trade Party, joining with the Liberal Party to form a coalition opposing Labor in 1909. In 1913 Cook took over from Alfred Deakin as leader of the Liberal Party and became Prime Minister that year, but his term in office was frustrated by a Labor majority in the Senate. The Liberals lost government in an early election the following year.

COOPER, Robert (1776-1857)

Sentenced to transportation for 14 years for receiving stolen goods, Cooper, a London pub owner, naively defended himself in court with the excuse that he didn't know the goods had been stolen - he thought they were smuggled. He began his sentence in Sydney in 1813, but was pardoned after five, becoming a shopkeeper and auctioneer, while involving himself in many lucrative ventures. Cooper's business activities were profitable enough for him to become one of the main shareholders of the Bank of NSW, but they were also of dubious legality. However, Cooper always eluded the law, and he had three marriages and 28 children, his outlandish lifestyle (and imposing bulk) earning him the nickname "Robert the Large".

COPPIN, George Selth (1819-1906)

Born in England, the son of a theatre manager, Coppin began as a child actor on the London stage before emigrating to Australia at the age of 24. In 1845 he was involved with the Hobart Royal Theatre as manager, before forming his own company and staging the Australian premiere of *The School for Scandal* in Melbourne. Coppin suffered bankruptcy, but eventually honoured his debts by entertaining gold miners in Geelong. He returned to England to engage the talents of well-known British actors for an Australian tour in 1855 and within two years owned several theatres and hotels in Melbourne. In 1862 he built the Haymarket Theatre, continuing to tour high-calibre British actors. Coppin was also involved in politics, and brought a new professionalism to theatre management in Australia.

COPPLESON, Victor Marcus (1893-1965)

After studying medicine at Sydney University and serving in the 1914-1918 war, he stayed on in Britain for hospital surgical training. On his return to Sydney, he took up the position of surgical consultant at St. Vincents and the Royal North Shore Hospitals. Coppleson was responsible for many surgical innovations, and was also influential in the area of post-graduate medical education, making it possible for Australians to obtain higher qualifications without having to study abroad. Apart from his medical reforms, he established an international reputation as an expert on sharks, researching their behaviour and tracing the history of shark attacks on man.

CORNFORTH, Sir John Warcup (1917-)

Born in 1917 and educated at Sydney University, he excelled at organic chemistry, winning the University Medal in 1937. He won a scholarship to Oxford University where he gained a doctorate in chemistry in 1941, after which he stayed on to research penicillin. He became a distinguished research scientist, becoming Royal Society Research Professor at Sussex University in 1975, and the same year he was co-winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. He was knighted in 1977.

COSGROVE, Robert (1884-1969)

Elected to the Tasmanian House of Assembly in 1922, he became premier of the state in 1939. As a Labor politician, he controversially declared his opposition to excessive wage claims and strikes without clear justification, two years later in 1948 resigning in the face of corruption charges. Cosgrove was exonerated and reinstated, and his 19 year term in the premiership saw the school leaving age increased to sixteen years from fourteen, and the development of the hydro-electric program. He retired in 1958.

COSSINGTON SMITH, Grace (1892-1985)

Studied art in Sydney from 1909 until 1912, travelled in Britain and Europe for two years before continuing her studies at Dattilo Rubbo's art school in Sydney. Her 1915 painting *The Sock Knitter* was an important work in the development of the Australian modernist movement. She and two other artists formed the Contemporary Group in 1926, and she exhibited her light,

post-impressionist paintings regularly from 1932. She also had exhibitions in London in 1932 and 1950.

COURT, Margaret (1942-)

Born Margaret Smith in 1942 in country NSW, she won the Australian women's tennis championship at the age of eighteen, and over the next twelve years was to win it ten more times. In 1963 she was the first Australian to win the women's singles title at Wimbledon, winning it again in 1965, and in 1970 became the second woman to win the "grand slam" by securing not only a Wimbledon victory, but the Australian, American and French titles as well. She won a total of eighty-five tournaments in the course of her career.

COWAN, Edith Dircksey (1861-1932)

Edith Brown was born in Western Australia and became involved in social issues through her husband's work as a police magistrate. With the formation of a Children's Court in 1915 she was appointed a member and retained the position until 1933. She became active in politics and campaigned for women's rights, becoming the first female to be elected to a house of parliament in 1921. She held her seat in the WA Legislative Assembly for three years, during which time she succeeded in opening up the legal profession to women through her Women's Legal Status Act.

COWEN, Sir Zelman (1919-)

Born in Melbourne in 1919, he became a Rhodes scholar for Victoria in 1940.

His academic career was interrupted by World War II, but he returned to Oxford in 1946 to study law, becoming a Fellow of Oriel College and a tutor there. On his return to Australia in 1951 he accepted the position of Dean of the Faculty of Law at Melbourne University. His distinguished career as a leading scholar of law and a visiting professor at the finest overseas universities led to his appointment as Governor General of Australia in 1977, a position he held for six years.

COX, George Henry (1824-1901)

Born in country NSW in 1824, he became manager of his father's property at Burrandulla, expanding his interests to include joint ownership of stations at Liverpool Plains and in Queensland. He experimented with breeding merino sheep and was long-time president of the Sheep Breeder's Association, and strongly believed in the social and political responsibilities associated with land ownership. Cox was heavily involved with local politics, and became Cudgegong's first mayor after the area was made the first rural municipality in NSW. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1858, and served on the Legislative Council from 1863 until his death in 1901.

COX, Sammy (1773-1891)

Born into an aristocratic family, he became the ward of his uncle after his father was killed in a hunting accident. At 16, he was taken on a whaling expedition to the south seas by his uncle-guardian, and fled into the bush on Van Diemens Land after sailors frightened him with stories that his uncle was intending to abandon him. The crew left, unable to find him, and the boy was

looked after by Aborigines. In 1806 when Launceston was established, he moved to the white settlement and was adopted by the Cox family. For the rest of his incredibly long life he worked as a gardener, and after his death it was confirmed that he was the lost heir to an English title.

COX, William (1764-1837)

In 1800, Cox was commissioned as a lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps. As a landholder in the Windsor area near Sydney he was appointed as a magistrate by Governor Macquarie. In 1814 he was assigned as superintendent of the construction of the Blue Mountains road, which was completed in six months by convict labour. Cox obtained the first land grant to be given to a free settler on the western side of the mountains.

CRACKNELL, Ruth Winifred (1925-)

Born in 1925 in Maitland, NSW, she made her debut as a professional stage actor at the Mercury Theatre in Sydney. She began playing Shakespearean roles in 1948, travelling to England four years later to work for the BBC. Cracknell returned to Sydney in 1954 and performed in several successful comedy revues, before again reverting to drama, playing Chekhov with John Bell's Nimrod Theatre Co. Since then she has starred in the Sydney Theatre Company productions of *The Emerald City*, *Lettice and Lovage* and *The Importance of Being Ernest*. She won a Sammy Award for the film *The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith* in 1977, and the popular ABC comedy *Mother and Son* made her a household name in the 1980s.

CRAWFORD, Hector William (1913-91)

A Melbourne born television producer, Crawford began in radio production after World War II, changing to television broadcasting in 1956. Committed to the creation of quality Australian drama rather than the recycled quiz shows and soap operas popular at the time, Crawford was responsible for launching the careers of many of the country's finest actors, directors and producers. He produced such classics as *The Sullivans*, *A Town Like Alice* and *The Shiralee*. He was also involved with classical music, conducting the Australian Symphony Orchestra and organising Music for the People concerts in Melbourne.

CRAWFORD, Sir John Grenfell (1910-85)

A lecturer in agricultural economics at Sydney University, he became an advisor to the Rural Bank of NSW in 1935. From 1943 until 1960 he held various government posts, returning to academic life in 1967 with his appointment as vice-chancellor of the Australian National University and chancellor ten years later. He played a major role in several government commissions and inquiries during the 1960s, one of which produced The Crawford Report, which advised gradual deregulation and the increase of exports. His publications include *Australian Trade Policy*, and he was knighted in 1959.

CRESWELL, William Rooke (1852-1933)

Born in Gibraltar, he began his career in the Royal Navy, serving in the China and East Indies Stations. After being wounded in a confrontation with pirates

off the Chinese coast, Creswell retired from the navy in 1878, moving to Australia the next year. For six years he worked the land, until being offered the position of first lieutenant of the new South Australian gunboat *Protector*. He again saw active service in the China seas, and became aware of the need for an Australian navy. In 1906 he campaigned in England with such vigour that in spite of great political and economic opposition, he secured permission and funding for Australia's first destroyer, *Parramatta*, launched in 1909. Over the next five years the newly created Royal Australian Navy became the strongest naval force in the South Seas.

CRICK, William (1862-1908)

Practised as a solicitor before entering politics in 1889, joining the Legislative Assembly as the member for West Macquarie. He soon gained a reputation for outspoken and cutting remarks and was expelled from parliament at the end of 1890. Crick was re-elected almost immediately and held portfolios for the next sixteen years. He was responsible for legislation which allowed an accused person to give evidence in his own defence - a reform that was a world first and was later adopted by the British parliament. He was suspended from the House in 1906 after his involvement in a corruption scandal became known. He attempted to salvage his career the following year, but failed to gain election.

CROCKER, Barry Hugh (1935-)

Born in Geelong, Victoria in 1935, he gained popularity as a singer and entertainer in the early 1960s both in Australia and in England. In 1972 he

featured in the film *The Adventures of Barry MacKenzie*, which was a comedy hit, and was closely followed by *Barry McKenzie Holds His Own* in 1974. Crocker recorded many albums, fifteen of which went gold, and his best-selling singles include "Love, Where Are You Now?". He toured the cabaret circuit in Australia, England, Canada, USA and Asia, also hosting variety shows in Australia and Britain.

CROSSLEY, Ada (1874-1929)

Born in 1874 in Victoria, she made her singing debut as a contralto in Mendelssohn's oratorio *Elijah* with the Melbourne Philharmonic in 1892. Two years later she moved to London, and then to Paris to continue her studies, and made her London debut in 1895 to rapturous praise from the critics, who dubbed her "one of the greatest contraltos ever heard in oratorio". Crossley went on to sing at festivals in England, South Africa and the USA before touring Australia giving recitals with Percy Grainger. She was a favourite singer of Queen Victoria, and although she married an Australian, they made their home in London where she died in 1929.

CROUCH, James Joseph (c.1830-1891)

Born around 1830 and raised in a workhouse in England, he aspired to priesthood. Funds were raised by clergy to enable Crouch to go to Rome in 1850. He was expelled for questionable behaviour, and on his return to England he began a career as a conman, often posing as a priest. He was gaoled for fraud, and on his release he forged credentials as a holy man, and boarded a ship bound for Australia. There, he conducted invalid marriages and swin-

dled people, eluding the law in Tasmania, then America before being convicted for forgery in England. In 1890 he was back in Sydney, again posing as a cleric, during which time he managed to publish a salacious novel in the newspaper *Truth*. Finally gaoled for assault, he died in his Darlinghurst cell in 1891.

CUMMINGS, James Bartholomew (1927-)

Born in Adelaide in 1927, Bart Cummings has trained more Melbourne Cup winning racehorses than any other trainer in the Cup's history. His first three wins were in successive years, a record which earned him the nickname the "Cup King". In 1975 he was ABC Sportsman of the Year and he has also trained winners of the Caulfield Cup, the Perth Cup and the Golden Slipper Stakes. In 1991 Cummings trained Melbourne Cup winner Let's Elope, more than twenty-five years after his first win. In 1996 the chestnut Saintly became his tenth Cup winner, and Cummings was presented with a special trophy in acknowledgment of his unique achievement.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan (1791-1839)

Was clerical assistant to the curator at Kew Gardens for six years before being appointed botanical collector and sent overseas by Sir Joseph Banks in 1814. Cunningham arrived in Sydney in 1816, joining Oxley's Lachlan River expedition the following year. From 1817 he was botanist on a series of five voyages around most of the Australian coast. Cunningham began making botanical studies in the Blue Mountains and in 1825 he made his most important discovery: a route through the Great Dividing Range that would

allow access from Moreton Bay to the rich grazing lands of the Darling Downs. After returning to England for six years from 1831 to classify his collection, he accepted the position of colonial botanist and superintendent of the Botanical Gardens in Sydney, only to find that the work involved heavy and mundane physical labour. He resigned within a few months, and died of consumption two years later.

CURR, Edward Micklethwaite (1820-89)

Son of Van Diemens Land pioneer Edward Curr, he was born in Hobart and educated in England and France. Curr returned to Australia in 1839 and managed several of his father's Victorian properties. Much of this area was Aboriginal tribal land, and Curr developed a keen interest in their culture. His four volume book *The Australian Race, its Origin, Languages, Customs* was published in 1886 and is still considered worthy today. He also imported horses from New Zealand and made some unsuccessful attempts to farm in Queensland and NSW. Back in Victoria, he made significant progress in wiping out foot and mouth disease in cattle and scab in sheep.

CURTIN, John Joseph (1885-1945)

Born in Melbourne, he began his career as secretary of the Anti-Conscription League in 1916. He was editor of the Labor journal *Westralian Worker* in Perth before winning the seat of Freemantle in 1928. Curtin lost his seat when Labor was defeated in the 1932 elections, but he became opposition leader three years later. The wartime coalition government of Robert Menzies was weakened by disunity within the party and the balance of power being

held by independents. In 1941, they ended their support of the government, and Curtin became Prime Minister. When Great Britain made it clear that Australia was dispensable, Curtin turned openly to the United States for support. He insisted on considering Australia's interests first, and in the ensuing disputes with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Curtin made the huge step of recalling Australian troops to defend the nation from the Japanese attack. He also introduced military conscription, which he had so vehemently opposed during World War I. He died in office only a few months before the war ended.

CUSACK, Ellen Dymphna (1902-81)

Graduating from Sydney University in 1926, she was a high school teacher until 1944. Her first book *Jungfrau* was published in 1936, and three years later she collaborated with Miles Franklin on the satirical novel *Pioneers on Parade*. She and Florence James wrote the novel *Come in Spinner* in 1951, a story set in wartime Sydney, which was made into an ABC drama forty years later. Cusack wrote many other novels and her plays include *Morning Sacrifice*, which was based on her experiences as a teacher. She travelled extensively and wrote about other cultures, and her books have been published in more than thirty countries.

CUTHBERT, Betty (1938-)

Born in 1938, she was eighteen years old when she was dubbed the "Golden Girl", winning three gold medals at the Melbourne Olympic Games. A muscle injury prevented her from competing in the 1960 Olympics, but she returned

to training as soon as possible and participated in the Perth Commonwealth Games in 1962, breaking two world records (one of which was her own) in the national championships the following year. In the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, Cuthbert won another gold medal in the 400m, completing the distance in just 52 seconds. She retired with a total of four Olympic gold medals, eleven individual world records, and five world relay records. She has since been involved in coaching and athletics administration, and in campaigning for funds to assist research into multiple sclerosis, from which she has been suffering since 1969.

CUTLER, Sir Arthur Roden (1916-)

Born in Sydney in 1916, he served with distinction in World War II, gaining a Victoria Cross for exceptional valour and losing a leg. After the war he embarked on a distinguished career as a diplomat, being appointed High Commissioner to New Zealand in 1946. Between 1952 and 1966 he served in various diplomatic capacities in Ceylon, Egypt, Pakistan, USA and the Netherlands, returning to Australia to become Governor of New South Wales. He held this position fifteen years, making him the longest serving governor in the state's history, retiring in 1981. He was knighted in 1965.

CUTOLO, Cesare Salvatore Fortunato (1826-67)

Born in Italy, he graduated from the Conservatorium of Music in Naples before travelling in the middle east. Cutolo eventually came to Australia, where he was to settle for the rest of his life. He arrived in 1858, unable to speak any English, and made a living teaching, giving concerts and composing in

Melbourne and Adelaide. When a competition was announced to find the best song in celebration of Australia, Cutolo entered, with an appreciative response. He wrote several songs in praise of his adopted country, as well as orchestral, choral and piano works. Cutolo died in an accident on board a boat travelling from Sydney to Melbourne.