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DAINTREE, Richard (1832-78)

Came to Australia during the goldrush, arriving in 1852, but found employment two years later with the Victorian government in a geological survey. Daintree's career in photography began in Melbourne with his collaboration with Antoine Fauchery on a collection of impressions of the colony. He re-joined the survey in 1859, this time using his photographic talents in field work. Ten years later he was appointed the first government geologist in Queensland, acquiring land in the Burdekin area where he discovered gold, copper and coal. Continuing his photographic activities, he was placed in charge of the Queensland display at the Imperial Exhibition in London in 1871, where he used his fine collection of photographs as advertisement for emigration to Australia.

DAKIN, William John (1883-1950)

Gained a doctorate of science from Liverpool University in England in 1911 before moving to Western Australia to take up the position of professor of biology at the new state university. He conducted much research into South Seas whaling, becoming a world authority on the subject, and in 1928 he took the Chair of Zoology at Sydney University. In his capacity as government advisor on whaling and fisheries Dakin founded the Fisheries Division of the CSIRO. He wrote several popular and accessible books on his subject and was a regular speaker on the ABC.

DALGARNO, Isabella (1805-78)

Born in Scotland, she married a sailor, and on his promotion to captain accompanied him to Australia on several occasions. She became staunchly opposed to alcohol abuse, and began giving public lectures on temperance in England and in the colony. For a respectable woman to speak at public meetings was at that time unconventional behaviour, but Dalgarno was an entertaining orator and attracted large audiences in Launceston, Adelaide and Melbourne. On one occasion in 1844, her speech had to be abandoned when a fight broke out between temperance advocates and publicans. At one point she was accused by the newspapers of stashing alcohol in the cargo hold of her husband's ship, but vigorously denied the allegation. The couple settled in Victoria in 1852 and continued their temperance campaign.

DALLAS, Roderic Stanley (1892-1918)

Born in 1892 in Queensland, he joined the Royal Naval Air Service in England in 1915. Dallas took command of his squadron in 1917, having received the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross for his impressive tally of destroyed enemy aircraft. By the end of the war, the official total was 39, although some researchers believe the tally to be over 50. Dallas was shot down in aerial combat in the last year of the war.

DAMPIER, Alfred (1848-1908)

Born in London around 1848, he toured extensively with an amateur theatre company before beginning his professional acting career in Manchester. In

1872 he migrated to Australia and took up the position of actor-producer at the Melbourne Theatre Royal. There he produced and performed in productions of Shakespeare, until heavy competition led him to melodrama in the form of dramatic interpretations of Victor Hugo's *The Count of Monte Cristo* and *Les Miserables*. Dampier went on to tour the country, as well as New Zealand and the United States, also bringing the Australian melodramas *All For Gold* and *The Silver King* to London in 1881. Back in Australia he encouraged playwrights to choose Australian themes for their works, and appeared in *Robbery Under Arms* in 1905 as his final performance in three decades on the Australian stage.

DANGAR, Henry (1798-1861)

Arrived in Sydney in 1821 and became a surveyor at Camden and Argyle in NSW. In 1882 he was assigned to survey the Hunter Valley region for free settlement grants and the following year he developed the plans for King's Town, now Newcastle. He was responsible for surveying the Newcastle to Maitland road, and also the Upper Hunter where he claimed a substantial amount of land near Scone for himself. Governor Darling dismissed him on the grounds of using a public position for personal gain, and Dangar sailed to England in 1827 to appeal against the decision. He returned to Australia in the employ of the Australian Agricultural Company in 1829 and continued his surveying work.

DARCY, James Leslie (1895-1916)

Born in 1895 in NSW, he became a public hero by becoming Australian box-

ing champion while still in his teens. He went on to beat several world class boxers and was billed as the world title holder, although this claim was only recognised in Australia. During World War I he illegally travelled to America, where he was censured as a military deserter and banned from the ring. He died of blood poisoning in Memphis, Tennessee at the age of twenty-one, having lost only four of his forty-four fights.

DARGIE, Sir William Alexander (1912-)

Trained as a school teacher in Melbourne, but decided to pursue a career in art, studying at Technical College under A. D. Colquhoun and Napier Waller. Dargie himself taught art before becoming a full time painter in 1936, establishing himself in the area of portraiture. During World War II he served as official war artist overseas, and has since been commissioned by the federal government to paint portraits of members of the Royal Family for display in Parliament House, Canberra. Dargie has won the Archibald Prize a total of eight times, and was knighted in 1970.

DARK, Eleanor (1901-85)

Born in Sydney as Eleanor O'Reilly, she began her writing career by contributing poems and short stories to magazines. Her first book, *Slow Dawning*, although written in the early 1920s, was not published until 1932, and was followed by six more novels. Her historical trilogy - *The Timeless Land*, *Storm of Time* and *No Barrier*- which was based on detailed research of the settlement of NSW, revealed a deep concern for the Australian environment and a sensitivity to Aboriginal issues which was unusual for the time. In 1980, the

trilogy was adapted to television by the ABC.

DARLING, Harold Gordon (1885-1950)

Born in Adelaide, he entered his father's business in 1903, inheriting his place on the BHP board of directors in 1914. During the world wide recession at the start of the 1920s, Darling's business acumen came to the fore, and in 1923 he became Chairman of BHP, guiding the company through the worst years. After the recession, he pursued a policy of expansion, merging BHP with Iron and Steel Ltd. in 1935, and setting up the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation the next year. He has served on several boards, including the Government Aircraft Advisory Board and the National Bank of Australasia.

DARLING, Sir Ralph (1775-1858)

After a distinguished career in the British Army, serving in the West Indies and fighting in the Napoleonic Wars, he was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1825 and was appointed Governor of NSW. A staunch military man, Darling's style of government was strict and regimented, earning him many enemies, but also providing long-needed reforms in the administration of the colony. He was often criticized in the press, and in 1826 was admonished by Chief Justice Francis Forbes for personally altering the sentences of two convicted soldiers from transportation to hard labour in irons. Darling's governorship was ended in 1831, although he went on to be knighted and promoted to general.

DARLING, Stanley (1907-61)

Born and educated in Tasmania, he joined the Royal Australian Navy in 1925. At the start of World War II he was placed in command of a number of ships in the Royal Navy. Darling played an important role in the Battle of the Atlantic by sinking three German U-Boats and assisting the destruction of two more when the Allies appeared to be at a disadvantage. He then commanded another British vessel in the Pacific until the end of the war, and in civilian life worked for the ABC from its very beginnings in 1932. Darling was awarded an OBE in 1952 in addition to his military decorations gained in the war.

DAVEY, Jack (1910-59)

Emigrated to Sydney from New Zealand in 1931 in financial dire straits, but walked into a job as a vocalist on the radio station 2GB and soon had his own breakfast show. Davey's irreverent wit and lively delivery revolutionised the style of radio performance prevalent at the time, and for a decade he was the most popular and well-known personality in the industry. He introduced the quiz show to Australia, and entered into a good-natured rivalry with fellow quiz show compere Bob Dyer, also using his "golden voice" on film newsreels. Davey was seriously ill when he attempted the transition from radio to television in the early 1950s, and the change was not a success. He died of a heart attack at the age of 49.

DAVID, Sir Tannatt William Edgeworth (1858-1934)

Emigrating to Australia in 1882 as assistant geologist with the NSW Depart-

ment of Mines, he was responsible for locating two of the state's most important coal seams near Maitland. David became professor of geology at the University of Sydney in 1891, leading an expedition to the coral atoll of Funafuti in 1897, where his observations gained him international recognition. In the Shackleton Antarctic expedition of 1907-09, David, Douglas Mawson and Forbes Mackay successfully scaled the active volcano Mount Erebus and reached the South Magnetic Pole. David served as chief geologist on the Western Front during World War I, afterwards presiding over various Australian scientific organizations until his retirement in 1924.

DAVIS, John King (1884-1967)

Born in England he went to sea as an apprentice and in time became a first officer, appointed in 1907 to Shackleton's British Antarctic expedition. Davis was chosen by Australian explorer Douglas Mawson to command the *Aurora* on the 1911 Australasian Antarctic expedition. He took Mawson's party to its winter quarters, then sailed nearly 2000 kilometres through uncharted seas to land another party on the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Davis then returned for them in 1912 and 1914. During World War I he worked in troop transportation and in 1916 returned to the Antarctic to rescue some of Shackleton's marooned party. He continued to advocate Australian exploration of the Antarctic until his retirement in 1949.

DAVIS, Judy (1956-)

A National Institute of Dramatic Art graduate, she was born in Perth in 1956 and began her stage career in Adelaide. In 1979 she starred in the film adap-

tation of Miles Franklin's *My Brilliant Career*, which received international acclaim and earned her her first Australian Film Institute award. She appeared in several more Australian films, but her next overseas success was *A Passage to India* in 1984, for which she was nominated for an Academy Award. She began working in America in the late 1980s, and has appeared in such films as *Impromptu* and Woody Allen's *Husbands and Wives*. She won a Golden Globe award in 1992 for the telemovie *One Against the Wind*, and her latest film was the low-budget Australian satire *Children of the Revolution*.

DAWES, William (1762-1836)

Volunteered for the First Fleet in 1788, travelling to Australia on the *Sirius*. He was an engineer and surveyor in the new colony, being responsible for the building of Port Jackson's defences, and for Australia's first observatory on the site of what is now known as Dawes Point. He also created the original street plans for Sydney and Parramatta, before joining two expeditions to the Nepean River region in 1789 and 1790. Dawes felt a sincere interest in and sympathy for the Aborigines and began to study their language, but he clashed with Governor Phillip over their treatment by the colonists, and returned to England in 1791. He became an anti-slavery evangelist and teacher in Africa and the West Indies.

DAWSON, Peter Smith (1882-1961)

Possessed of a fine baritone voice, he studied music in Adelaide and London, performing at Covent Garden in 1909. Although trained for operatic

singing, he chose to specialize in popular ballads, recording more than three thousand songs, and selling over twelve million records from 1904-1940. He composed the music for many of his most popular songs, such as “The Road to Mandalay”, and used a number of pseudonyms to allow him to write in different styles. Dawson toured Australia many times and eventually retired in Sydney, publishing his autobiography *Fifty Years of Song* in 1951.

DE BURGH, Ernest Macartney (1863-1929)

Born in Ireland in 1863, he migrated to Australia at the age of twenty-two, having studied at the Royal College of Science. He began in the NSW Public Works Department, rising to the position of Chief Engineer of Bridges, before going to Britain and Europe in 1904 to research contemporary dam engineering methods. Back in Australia, De Burgh worked on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme and the Burrinjuck Dam (part of which was named after him), and in 1909 he returned to Sydney to design the city’s major reservoirs. He retired in 1927 and died two years later, De Burgh’s Bridge being named in his honour.

DE CASTELLA, Robert (1957-)

Melbourne long-distance runner de Castella won the Australian open marathon in 1979, but it was his 1982 Commonwealth Games win, in which he completed the marathon in 2 hours 9 minutes 18 seconds, that made him a popular hero. The next year he won the world championship in Helsinki. De Castella was unable to repeat the performance at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, but won his second Commonwealth Games marathon two years

later. He became director of the Australian Institute of Sport in 1990.

DE GROOT, Francis Edward (1888-1968)

A World War I veteran, Irish born De Groot emigrated to Sydney in 1920 and established himself as an astute and knowledgeable antique dealer. His right-wing inclinations and militaristic patriotism led him naturally in the direction of the New Guard movement, which was formed in Sydney in 1931. Royalist, anti-communist and particularly opposed to the state Labor Government in power at the time, the New Guard staged a dramatic demonstration at the 1932 opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. De Groot disguised himself as a cavalry officer, and while Premier Jack Lang made his speech, rode up to the ceremonial ribbon and cut it with a sword. He was arrested and charged with offensive behaviour. By 1935 the New Guard had dwindled, and De Groot returned to Ireland.

DE MESTRE, Prosper (1793-1844)

The product of an English mother and a French father, he migrated to NSW from America in 1818. He began importing tea directly from China, placing Australian merchants at a disadvantage, as they were required by law to buy through the East India Company. He was taken to court by an ex-convict now working as a merchant, but De Mestre won the case on the dubious argument that emancipists were not allowed by law to sue. This spurred a civil and legal rights movement by emancipists in the colony. De Mestre was the second person in NSW to be naturalised in 1825. One of his sons, Etienne, was a racehorse owner who won the first two Melbourne Cups. Prosper De

Mestre's grandson was the internationally recognised painter, Roy De Maistre.

DEAKIN, Alfred (1856-1919)

Studied law at Melbourne University, graduating in 1877. He entered a career in journalism, but decided to stand for parliament, being elected as member for West Bourke in 1880. Six years later he took over as leader of the Liberal Party, and became committed to the movement towards federation. With Edmond Barton's retirement in 1903, Deakin took over as Australia's second Prime Minister, establishing a judicial system of industrial arbitration, introducing pensions for invalids and the elderly, and implemented Barton's plans for a White Australia policy. In 1907 Deakin successfully campaigned for the creation of an Australian navy, was briefly replaced by a Labor government in 1908, but returned to office for a further two years from 1909.

DEANE, John Phillip (1796-1849)

Came to Australia in 1822 and became organist at St. David's in Hobart. He began collaborating with the Irish composer W. V. Wallace to bring the colony more musical events, and in 1835 moved to Sydney and began teaching a wide variety of musical instruments. Deane began giving concerts the following year, and was involved with the first performance in Australia of *Messiah* and *The Creation*. He was an important figure in early Australian musical life, encouraging the appreciation of instrumental music in the new colony.

DEGRAVES, Peter (1778-1852)

Studied law and engineering in England before charting a ship to Australia, funding its journey by taking on paying passengers. After being imprisoned for overcrowding the ship, the allegations were proved false and Degraives set out for Hobart in 1824. His business involvement in the colony kept him in and out of gaol for the first six years of his emigration, but in 1832 he established the Cascade Brewery and in 1840 acquired a ship-building business. Degraives was so successful that he eventually became owner of the Theatre Royal, but he retained his volatile personality, on one occasion spending a night in gaol for assaulting a journalist.

DELPRAT, Guillaume Daniel (1865-1937)

Born in Holland, he was apprenticed to a Scottish engineer and worked on the Tay Bridge. His profession took him to Spain, Norway and Canada before coming to Australia in 1898 to be general manager of Broken Hill Proprietary Company. Delprat recommended Newcastle as a prime site for large-scale iron and steelworks, which were opened in 1915 and played an invaluable role in the war effort. He was the first recipient of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Medal in 1935, and was one of the most respected engineers in Australia's history.

DENNIS, Clarence Michael James (1876-1938)

Born in Auburn, SA in 1876, C. J. Dennis worked as a journalist in Adelaide and Melbourne, and began contributing light verse to the Sydney *Bulletin*.

His verse story *The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke* was an instant success on its publication in 1915, and with its sequel, *The Moods of Ginger Mick*, became immensely popular with homesick Australian soldiers during World War I. "Sentimental Bloke" was adapted to the screen in 1919, to the stage in 1922, was made into a ballet in 1953 and a musical in 1962. Sometimes known as the "Laureate of the Larrikin", on his death in 1938 Dennis was eulogised as Australia's national poet.

DERRICK, Thomas Currie (1914-45)

Born in the first year of World War I, he was the manager of a fruit farm until he enlisted in 1940. He fought with distinction in the Siege of Tobruk, earning a Distinguished Conduct Medal in the Battle of Tel el Eisa, and a Victoria Cross at Sattelberg, New Guinea when he single-handedly attacked ten Japanese posts with grenades forcing them to flee leaving their weapons behind. Derrick was promoted to lieutenant in 1944, but died of wounds received in the Tarakan landing in the last year of World War II.

DESBROWNE-ANNEAR, Harold (1866-1933)

Born in Bendigo, Victoria, he began rejecting the styles of architecture popular in Australia at the time while working for architect J. Reed Salway. Desbrowne-Annear was interested in fusing art and architecture, and was particularly influenced by the Californian bungalow and the Spanish Mission Revival styles prevalent in America at the time. He believed the similar climate in Australia lent itself to these designs, and sought to integrate them into this country's architecture. He also designed bridges, including the Church

Street bridge in Richmond, Vic. , and some fine examples of his work survive in Melbourne to this day.

DETHRIDGE, John Stewart (1865-1926)

Born in 1865, he became an hydraulic engineer, joining the Victorian public service in 1888 as an engineer in the Department of Water Supply. Dethridge was an innovative inventor and adapted movable weirs to dam sections of a river, and in 1910 invented a surface water meter which measures the flow to irrigation areas. The latter invention he refused to patent, and it is now used throughout the world. In 1911 he was made Victorian Commissioner for State Rivers and Water Supply, and in 1919 he co-designed the Hume Weir on the Murray River. Dethridge died in 1926, still working.

DEVINE, Edward (1833-1909)

Known as “Cabbage Tree Ned” because of an eccentric hat he frequently wore, Devine was a popular and colourful Cobb & Co. driver. He drove the largest coach in Australia on the Geelong-Ballarat road, controlling twelve horses and bearing ninety passengers. When the first English cricket team toured Victoria in 1862, Devine was their driver, receiving 300 sovereigns in payment. He worked in New Zealand for a time, until the Dunedin-Oamaru railway opened in 1878, and he returned to Australia. He spent his last years in the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum, driving the hospital’s wagonette.

DEVLIN, Bruce (1937-)

Born in 1937 in Armidale, NSW, he began playing golf as a hobby, becoming the state amateur champion in 1958 and Australian champion the next year. After winning the Australian Open in 1960, he turned professional to claim the American Wills Masters Tournament in 1962. Since then he has won more than fifteen titles in an astonishing range of countries, including Russia, America and Ireland. He wrote a golfing manual in 1967 entitled *Play Like the Devil*.

DEXTER, Caroline (1819-84)

The daughter of a Nottingham jeweller, she was educated in England and Paris, associating with the novelist George Sand and her circle. Dexter and her artist husband emigrated to Australia in 1855 where they established a school in Sydney in which she taught such subjects as elocution and literature. It failed, and the couple moved to Gippsland where Dexter published the first "Ladies Almanack" in the colony. After the end of her marriage she settled in Melbourne and opened an Institute of Hygiene, shocking society by campaigning for the abolition of corsets and the introduction of divided skirts. Dexter married again, and continued her fervent campaigning for women's rights and support for the arts.

DIXON, Sir Owen (1886-1972)

Graduating from Melbourne University in 1908, he became a barrister in 1910. In 1922 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and by the end of the decade

was recognised as Australia's most distinguished constitutional lawyer. In 1928 he became the youngest member on the High Court bench, his interpretations of constitutional issues being regarded as landmarks. After a period as Australian ambassador to the USA, Dixon returned to the High Court, and was made Chief Justice by Sir Robert Menzies in 1952. He was knighted in 1941, and holds honorary degrees from Oxford and Harvard Universities.

DOBELL, Sir William (1899-1970)

Born in Newcastle in 1899, he began working for an architect before moving to Sydney in 1923 to study at the Julian Ashton Art School. He was awarded a scholarship to London's Slade School of Art in 1929, and from there made study tours to Europe. Dobell had several exhibitions of his work in London during the 1930s before becoming a teacher at the East Sydney Technical College on his return in 1939. He won his first Archibald Prize amidst much controversy in 1943, winning again in 1948 and again eleven years later. He has received many other Australian awards including the Wynne Prize for landscape painting, and his works are exhibited in state galleries throughout the country. On his death in 1970 the Sir William Dobell Art Foundation was established in accordance with his will.

DODS, Sir Lorimer Fenton (1900-80)

Born in Brisbane and educated in Sydney, he was appointed resident pediatrician at the Royal Alexandria Hospital for Children in 1925. After further study in Britain and Canada, Dods joined the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps for the duration of World War II, serving in the Middle East

and New Guinea. In 1945 he returned home to found the Australian Paediatric Association, and was instrumental in the establishment of child health chairs in university medical schools throughout Australia. He was knighted in 1962.

DONALD, William Henry (1875-1946)

Born in Lithgow, NSW in 1875, he worked as a journalist on newspapers in Sydney and Melbourne before going to Hong Kong in 1903 to write for the *China Mail*. He was correspondent for American and British newspapers during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, being the first to gain information as to the presence of Russian ships off the coast of Indo-China. Donald became involved in the Chinese revolutionary war in 1911, advising the leader of the revolutionaries, Sun Yat-sen, to the extent of writing the manifesto of the Chinese Republic, and throughout the 1920s was active in Chinese politics. He tried to unite the Chinese against the Japanese during World War I, but was caught in 1942 and interned. After the war he returned to China, where he died in 1946.

DONE, Kenneth Stephen (1940-)

Born in Sydney in 1940, he left school at fourteen to study graphic design at Technical College. He launched into a successful career as a commercial artist, and as creative director of several advertising companies in Sydney, London and New York won a number of awards. In 1980 he held an exhibition of his paintings at the Holdsworth Galleries in Sydney, but has had difficulty being taken seriously as an artist because of his extensive merchandis-

ing of his work. Done's style consists of bright, bold colours depicting famous Australian scenes such as Sydney Harbour. He now concentrates on painting, running his own galleries and organising exhibitions of his work.

DONOHOE, John (1806-30)

Born in Ireland in around 1806, at eighteen he was transported to NSW for life. Within two years of his sentence, he had escaped and become a bushranger, forming a gang which operated around Bathurst and then the Nepean region. He was captured and sentenced to death, but managed to escape, and by the time he was finally caught and shot by troopers in 1830, he had become something of a popular hero. His bravery and defiance of authority inspired the bush song "Bold Jack Donohoe", which was banned for its so-called treasonous sympathies. The ill-fated bushranger Jack Doolan of the famous ballad "The Wild Colonial Boy" is believed to have been based on Donohoe.

DOUGLASS, Henry Grattan (1790-1865)

A distinguished Irish surgeon, he emigrated to Australia in 1821 and was placed in charge of the general hospital at Parramatta. He was made superintendent of the Female Factory there, and conducted his own private practice. He was a magistrate of the Parramatta bench until falling out of favour with his powerful colleagues and being dismissed, leaving for England in 1828. Douglass conducted valuable research into infectious diseases in France, and returned to Australia in 1848 to teach clinical medicine at Sydney Hospital, entering state politics in 1856 and actively supporting the foun-

dition of Sydney University.

DOWNER, Sir John William (1843-1915)

Trained as a lawyer in Adelaide, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1878. He began his political career the same year, initiating such legislation as the right of an accused to give evidence and the 1883 Married Women's Property Act. Downer was premier of South Australia twice, his first term being from 1885-87, the second lasting only eight months in 1892-93. He was actively involved with the federation movement and believed strongly in the importance of a senate in a federal parliament. He retired from his position as leader of the state opposition in 1899.

DOWNING, Richard Ivan (1915-75)

Educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, the University of Melbourne and Cambridge in England, Downing lectured in economics at Melbourne University from 1940. He was an economic advisor to John Curtin's Labor government in the early 1940s, specialising in welfare economics and undertaking research into poverty. Downing was also actively involved in promoting the arts, holding such positions as Trustee of the National Gallery of Victoria and Chairman of the ABC, the latter post he held until his death.

DREYFUS, George (1928-)

Born in Germany in 1928, his family came to Australia to escape the Nazi regime when he was eleven. Dreyfus studied at Melbourne University

Conservatorium, playing bassoon with theatre orchestras and then with the ABC. Ten years after the end of World War II, he went back to Europe to study at the Vienna Academy of Music. On his return to Australia he developed an interest in contemporary music, forming a number of ensembles as exponents for Australian works. Dreyfus has composed chamber, choral, symphonic and ballet music, has written scores for film and television, and his opera *Garni Sands* was the first written in this country to be performed in New York.

DRUMMOND, James (1784-1863)

Scottish born Drummond sailed to Western Australia with Captain James Stirling in 1829, and was given the positions of government botanist and superintendent of the Perth government gardens. He began an extensive study of flora in WA, being particularly interested in discovering new species. More than a hundred native Australian plants were named after him, and samples of his collections were sent to Kew Gardens in England and to European specialists.

DRUMMOND, Peter Roy Maxwell (1894-1945)

Born in Perth in 1894, he served in the Australian Army Medical Corps in 1914 and fought at Gallipoli in 1915 where he was wounded. Invalided to England, he joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1916, the following year becoming a flight commander in the Australian Flying Corps. Continued a distinguished career as a flight lieutenant between the wars, rising to air marshal during World War II and commander in chief of the Middle East Airforce.

Drummond was knighted in 1943, and died when his aircraft crashed during a transatlantic flight in 1945.

DRUMMOND, Stanley Gillick (1885-1943)

Born in country NSW, he became a Methodist minister in 1909 and in 1924 took up the appointment of superintendent of the Far West Mission. He administered a large area in western NSW and over the Queensland border, and was immediately concerned by the inevitable deprivations suffered by children living in isolated regions. He initiated a program which allowed children from remote areas to holiday at Manly, also providing medical and dental treatment during their stay in Sydney. The program is now known as the Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme, and the Drummond Far West Home at Manly has been open since 1935.

DRYSDALE, Sir George Russell (1912-81)

Born in England, he came to Australia as a boy, and studied at the Bell-Shore Art School in Melbourne before continuing his education in London and Paris. He spent the war years in Sydney, having been exempted from military service, and his paintings of the time depict the ravages of drought-stricken New South Wales. He specialized in landscape painting and won the Wynne Prize in 1947, among many other Australian awards. His works are displayed in galleries in London, New York and Australian state capitals.

DUFFY, Sir Charles Gavan (1816-1903)

Born in Ireland in 1816, he studied law in Dublin and spent years agitating for the cause of Irish nationalism before becoming disillusioned and emigrating to Australia. He embarked on a career in Victorian politics, serving as premier of the state from 1871-72, and instigating legislation that sought to assist less wealthy people in the acquisition of farming land. He was knighted in 1873, and was Speaker of the Victorian parliament from 1877 until 1880. Duffy retired to the south of France and there wrote on Irish history and poetry and his memoirs until his death in 1903.

DUIGAN, John Robertson (1882-1951)

Born in Victoria, he trained in England as an electrical and motor engineer. He returned to Australia in 1908, and over the next two years designed the first Australian-built aircraft to fly. In 1911 Duigan went back to England to qualify for his pilot's licence, and continued his experimentation in aviation and aircraft design. He was back in Australia when World War I began, and he joined the Australian Flying Corps, earning a Military Cross for his services in 1918. After the war he worked as an electrical engineer, and then for the RAAF during World War II.

DUMARESQ, Henry (1792-1838)

Born in England and educated at a military college, he was wounded in the Battle of Waterloo and became military secretary to his brother-in-law, Ralph Darling. On Darling's appointment as Governor of NSW in 1825, Dumaresq

became his private secretary, staying on in the colony in various official posts after Darling's governorship was ended. Dumaresq had two younger brothers, both of whom took up governmental positions in Sydney the year of Darling's appointment. William (1793-1868) was civil engineer and then inspector of roads and bridges, and later served in the state Legislative Council. Edward (1802-1906) was appointed surveyor-general in Hobart Town. He later became a police magistrate, and then a farmer until his death at the age of 104. Because of the prominence of the Dumaresq family in colonial affairs, a river in NSW was named in its honour by the explorer Allan Cunningham.

DUNLEA, Thomas Vincent (1894-1970)

Father Dunlea came to Australia from Ireland in 1920, soon after his ordination. After working with Sydney's poor during the depression of the 1930s, he began taking guardianship of orphaned and neglected children in his parish of Sutherland. The council evicted Father Dunlea and his charges, so they set up tents in the Royal National Park, and in 1940 enough funds had been raised to relocate Boy's Town, as it was known, to Engadine. The community advocated self-sufficiency and offered practical education such as butchery and carpentry to delinquent or neglected boys. Dunlea retired in 1950, but his Boy's Town continued to thrive.

DUNLOP, Sir Edward (1907-94)

Born in Victoria, he studied medicine at Melbourne University, excelling as a scholar and a sportsman. He graduated in 1934 and entered the Australian

Army Medical Corps, qualifying as a surgeon in 1938. When World War II began he enlisted in the AIF, serving as a medical officer in Africa, the Middle East and Europe before being sent to Indonesia to found an Allied hospital. Java was soon captured by the Japanese, and Dunlop spent the rest of the war in prison camps and on the notorious Burma-Thailand railway, where his determined attempts to provide decent medical attention for the ill-treated allied prisoners earned him the affectionately ironic nickname “Weary”. He was knighted in 1969, and died in 1994 as one of Australia’s best-loved war heroes.

DUNSTAN, Donald Allan (1926-)

Born in Fiji and educated in Adelaide, he practised law and was appointed a QC in 1965. He entered the political arena in 1953 as Labor member for Norwood, becoming Australia’s youngest parliamentarian. When the Labor Party took office in 1965, Dunstan played a prominent role in introducing progressive legislation in such areas as Aboriginal rights and industrial relations. He took over as premier in 1967, but lost the election the following year, to be returned to government in 1970. For the next nine years he continued initiating legislative reforms and showed his support for the arts by founding the South Australian Film Corporation and state opera and theatre companies. He retired in 1979.

DUPAIN, Maxwell Spencer (1911-92)

Born in Sydney, he studied art at the Julian Ashton School and was apprenticed to a photographer in 1930. Four years later he set up his own business

as an industrial and commercial photographer, serving as a camouflage officer during the Second World War. From 1947 he resumed his photography business, taking photos of Australian people, architecture and scenery, exhibiting collections of his work in Britain, Europe and Australia, and publishing several books.

DURACK, Sarah (1889-1956)

Fanny Durack was born in Sydney, and at sixteen was the state female champion. When in 1912 the Stockholm Olympic Games held the first women's swimming events in Olympic history, Durack and Wilhemina Wylie were selected to represent Australia. Durack won the gold medal, breaking a world record in the 100m freestyle race. Over the next seven years she set eleven world records and held all the Australian freestyle records. Illness forced her to withdraw from the 1920 Olympics, and she retired the following year.

DUSTY, Slim (1927-)

Born in 1927 in country NSW, David Kirkpatrick left school at twelve to work on his parents' farm. He adopted the pseudonym Slim Dusty and began sending out his home-made records to radio stations. His first commercial recording was "When the Rain Tumbles Down" which became an instant success on its release in 1946. Over the next fifty years Slim Dusty recorded over a hundred gold records, including the 1957 hit "The Pub With No Beer", which sold more copies than any other Australian release and was the first Australian song to reach the British charts.

DUTTON, Frederick Hansborough (1812-90)

Born in Germany he came to Australia with his brother in 1830 and the two bought a sheep run in Yass and a cattle run near Albury. After seven years the brothers acquired separate properties, Frederick buying 50 hectares near Kapunda. He named the station Anlaby, and it soon became a flourishing sheep stud, with Dutton increasing his land to 28 000 hectares and his stock from 20 000 to 60 000. Dutton also improved on the quality of his produce, importing fine Rambouillet rams and Saxon sheep to his station. Dutton also held interests in copper mines, served on the Legislative Council, and was a director of the Bank of Australasia. He retired to England and his property was inherited by his nephew.

DUTTON, Geoffrey Piers Henry (1922-)

Educated at Adelaide and Oxford Universities, he was a flight lieutenant in the RAAF during World War II. Dutton became senior lecturer at Adelaide University in 1955, a position he held for seven years, during which time he co-founded two literary magazines, *Australian Letters* and the *Australian Book Review*, and was visiting professor in English at universities in Britain and the United States. In the early 1960s he was editor for Penguin publishing house, and was later a member of the Australia Council for the Arts. Dutton has written more than thirty books, and his poetry has appeared in literary magazines in Britain, the USA and Russia.

DUTTON, William (1811-78)

Born in Sydney and raised in Hobart, he was a crew member of various whaling and sealing vessels, one of which landed at Portland Bay in Victoria in 1828. The following year Dutton settled at Portland Bay with his own crew, building a house which he used as a base for whaling expeditions along the Victorian coast. He is therefore credited with being the first white settler in the state. Later he ran a ferry service between Portland and Launceston in Tasmania, before retiring from the sea in 1850 to become a farmer in Victoria.

DYER, John Raymond (1913-)

Legendary Australian Rules football player Jack Dyer learnt the aggressive style of play that would earn him the nickname “Captain Blood” from his high school coach, Brother Peter at St. Ignatius School in Melbourne. He joined the Richmond “Tigers” in 1930 and over the next nineteen years gained a reputation as a skillful player in all areas of the game, being responsible for the development of the drop-punt. Dyer played a record 311 VFL matches, captaining the Richmond team to victory in the 1943 Grand Final. On his retirement in 1949, he became a prominent media sports commentator.

DYER, Robert Neal (1900-84)

Born in the USA, he toured Australia in 1937 as a singer and banjo player, performing at the Tivoli Theatre in Sydney. Dyer returned in 1940 and became the country’s second radio quiz compere, carrying on a good-natured,

well-aired rivalry with the popular radio figure, Jack Davey. He made a successful transition to television in 1957 with the quiz show *Pick-a-Box*, which became the longest running show in Australia. Dyer's catch-phrases "Howdy, customers" and "Tell them Bob sent you" were familiar to viewers throughout the country. He retired in 1971 and with his wife Dolly concentrated on big-game fishing.

DYSON, Edward George (1865-1931)

Born in Ballarat, he left school at 12 to work on the goldfields. He began freelance writing and by 1886 he had become sub-editor of *Life* magazine in Melbourne. Dyson wrote dozens of ballads and short stories based on his experiences in the goldfields. He also wrote two novels, and his books of larrikin stories would influence the style of C. J. Dennis' famous *Sentimental Bloke*. Dyson was so prolific in his writing that he assumed several pen-names, and although he published more than 15 books, many works remain uncollected in various journals and periodicals.

DYSON, William Henry (1880-1938)

Having studied art in Melbourne he worked on various magazines in Melbourne, Adelaide and on the *Bulletin* in Sydney. In 1910 he married Ruby Lindsay, the sister of artist Norman Lindsay, and the couple moved to London, where Dyson became a prominent cartoonist. With the outbreak of World War I he became a war artist on the Western Front, further enhancing his reputation. Dyson held an exhibition of his drawings and lithographs in London, and gave the proceeds to the Red Cross. His wife died in 1919 during

the post-war flu epidemic, and he returned to Australia, working for *Punch* and the *Herald* and publishing a book of poems, *In Memory of a Wife*. Dyson was also an accomplished etcher, draughtsman, colour artist and after-dinner speaker. He returned to London, but had less success than before, and died there in 1938.