M

Contents

MABO, Eddie (1936-92)

Born in 1936, one of the Meriam people who inhabit the Islands of Mer, (named the Murray Islands by the British), Eddie Mabo had gone across to the mainland as a young man to find work. In the 1970s and early 80s he was employed as a groundsman at James Cook University. Wishing to return to Mer, with the support of well-wishers he brought an action in the High Court claiming ownership of certain land on the islands. In what became a landmark case, the High Court handed down a decision in favour of Eddie Mabo's claim in June 1992. The implications of officially recognising a native Australian's title to land by virtue of continuous occupation by his ancestry were far-reaching and the Mabo Case led directly to the Native Title Act of 1993. Eddie Mabo died in 1992, before the High Court's decision was made.

MACARTHUR, Elizabeth (c. 1767-1850)

Born in Devon, England as Elizabeth Veale, she married John Macarthur in 1788 and the following year accompanied him to NSW with their infant child. In her first few years in the colony, before her husband became a controversial figure, Elizabeth was a favourite guest at Government House, and spent her time studying botany and astronomy, entertaining, playing the piano and bearing children. In 1794 the Macarthurs moved to Elizabeth Farm at Parramatta, which Elizabeth managed in John's absence from 1801-05. When Macarthur was again forced to leave Australia in 1809, Elizabeth expertly administrated the estates at Parramatta and Camden over the next eight years, breeding and developing the Merino flocks and exporting the fleeces. By the time of her husband's return, the Macarthur's wool had increased in

quality and yield, and their product was the most competitive on the British market. She was rewarded by Governor Macquarie for her great contribution to Australian rural expansion in 1816 with a grant of 240 hectares. She died in 1850.

MACARTHUR, John (1766-1834)

Born in England, he joined the army at the age of sixteen, and in 1789 was transferred to the New South Wales Corps. Macarthur and his family arrived in Australia with the second fleet in 1790, and within three years were granted 40 hectares of land near Parramatta. While Macarthur continued to excel in his army career, he and his wife Elizabeth began breeding sheep for wool on their property, Elizabeth Farm. Macarthur was soon a powerful figure in the colony, and he clashed with Governors Hunter and King when they attempted to restrict the privileges and trading practices of the NSW Corps officers. In 1801 Macarthur was sent to England for court martial after wounding a fellow officer in a duel. With the influence of Lord Camden, secretary of state for the colonies, the case was dropped, and Macarthur used his time in England to gain approval and support for his Australian wool ventures. He returned to the colony in 1805 with instructions from the British Government that he be granted 2000 hectares of the best land in NSW. Leaving the army, Macarthur named his new estate Camden Park, and he and Elizabeth expanded their Merino industry. However, Macarthur continued to quarrel with colonial authority, this time in the figure of Governor Bligh. When Bligh arrested Macarthur for incitement against the Government, the latter's supporters, led by George Johnston, deposed Bligh in a coup that became known as the "Rum Rebellion". Macarthur virtually governed the colony until Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph

Foveaux arrived, and he was exiled. While Elizabeth continued to build the family's thriving enterprise, Macarthur studied agriculture, viticulture, wool processing and production in England. On his return to Australia in 1817, he was forbidden any involvement in public affairs, but remained an influential figure, managing to acquire another 5000 hectares of land through his association with Commissioner Bigge's official inquiry into the future of NSW. He also co-founded a number of institutions, including the Australian Agricultural Company in 1824. Macarthur, always a belligerent personality, still clashed regularly with the authorities and with other settlers, and was estranged from his wife. Despite his ban, he served on the Legislative Council for seven years, eventually being dismissed by Governor Bourke on the grounds of insanity. Macarthur's part in establishing the country's wool industry made him one of the most crucial figures in early Australian history.

MacCALLUM, Sir Mungo William (1854-1942)

Educated in Scotland and Germany, he was Professor of English Literature at the University College of Wales from 1879-86 before accepting the appointment of Chair of Modern Literature at Sydney University the following year. Over the next fifty years, Mungo MacCallum greatly influenced the development of the university, holding such positions as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Vice-Chancellor of the University, Deputy Chancellor and Chancellor. He was also involved with a number of other organisations for the advancement of the humanities, including the Australian English Association, and wrote several critical works on English Literature. He was knighted in 1926, and a building at the University of Sydney is named in his honour.

MacDONALD, Louisa (1858-1949)

Born in Scotland, she studied at the University of London, afterwards lecturing there in classical archaeology. In 1887 MacDonald visited Australia, where she was involved in discussion regarding the establishment of a women's university college, lecturing on such subjects as Greek life and art, also lending her expertise to the University's Nicholson Museum, cataloguing classical artifacts. MacDonald retired in 1919 and returned to England.

MACGREGOR, William (1846-1919)

Born in Scotland, he studied medicine at Aberdeen University in 1874. After a period as medical officer in such British colonies as Seychelles, Mauritius, Fiji and New Guinea, he was knighted in 1889, having displayed the qualities of tact and diplomacy in dealing with hostile native inhabitants. Appointed Governor of Queensland in 1909, he founded the University of Queensland, and although retiring five years later, his positive work in British Pacific colonies had a lasting effect on Australia.

MacILWRAITH, John (1828-1902)

Born in Scotland, he was the son of a plumber and took on his father's trade, before emigrating to Victoria in 1853. After an unsuccessful period on the goldfields, he opened his own business importing plumbing supplies from his father for the local plumbing trade. He secured contracts for the new water supply scheme and in 1858 installed a hot water system at the Melbourne Hospital. In 1870 he was nominated to the Melbourne City Council and elected

Mayor from 1872-74. MacIlwraith's pipe business continued to prosper, and in 1884 he returned to Scotland, leaving the company to his eldest son, but returned during the depression of the 1890s when the business was threatened. Having survived the slump, MacIlwraith retired to Scotland in 1901, dying less than a year thereafter.

MACINTOSH, Neil William George (1900-77)

Born in Sydney, he was educated at Sydney University and became medical superintendent at Lewisham Hospital in 1936. After serving as a surgeon during World War II, Macintosh lectured in anatomy at his former university from 1945, retiring in 1972 as professor of the subject. In 1968 he was involved in verifying the authenticity of the Talgai Cranium, (an ancient skull discovered in Queensland in 1886 and previously thought to have been a fraud), thus proving the inhabitation of Australia by Aborigines for at least 14 000 years. Two years earlier Macintosh had become president of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, which he had co-founded in 1961.

MACKANESS, George (1882-1968)

Born in Sydney, he graduated from Sydney University and became a lecturer there, in 1924 taking the position of Head English Lecturer at Sydney Teacher's College. Mackaness wrote many biographical works on influential people in Australian history, including *The Life of Vice-Admiral Sir William Bligh* (1931), and *Admiral Arthur Phillip, Founder of New South Wales, 1738-1814* (1937). He also produced educational texts and edited collections of poetry and short stories. These include *The Children's Treasury of Australian Verse*

(1913) and *Essays: Imaginative and Critical* (1933).

MACKAY, Donald George (1870-1958)

Born in country NSW, he tried his hand at engineering and also worked as a jackeroo, before travelling throughout China and Japan in 1891-92 and completing a 40 day trip around Australia by bicycle in 1900. Following the 1906 Royal Commission Enquiry into Conditions in British New Guinea, he funded and led an expedition into unknown territory surrounding the upper Purari River, discovering an extensive coal field which was later named in his honour. In 1925 he led an expedition into Central Australia, to explore land south west of Lake Amadeus, and in 1928 he led an expedition into Arnhem Land. Between 1930 and 1937 he personally funded and conducted a series of aerial surveys in Central Australia which resulted in the discovery of several new lakes, (one of which was subsequently named Lake Mackay), and allowed corrections to be made to contemporary maps of the area.

MACKAY, Iven Giffard (1882-1966)

Born in Grafton, NSW in 1882, he was educated at Newington College, Sydney and Cambridge University. He joined the Citizen Forces in 1913 and the 1st AIF in 1914. Gallipoli saw him seriously wounded and recommended for a VC, and on the Western Front he was regarded one of the finest battalion and brigade commanders of the 1st AIF. In 1937 Mackay was promoted to the position of Major-General commanding the 2nd Division in 1940 he led the first Western Desert offensive. His men captured in excess of 125 000 Italian troops and seriously undermined Italy's credibility as a significant threat

in World War II. From 1944-48 Mackay held the position of Australian High Commissioner in India. He died in 1966.

MACKELLAR, Isobell Marion Dorothea (1885-1968)

Born in Sydney in 1885, Dorothea Mackellar studied at Sydney University, and as the daughter of a high-profile physician and sociologist travelled extensively in Britain, Europe, Asia and South America. Inspired by experiencing the breaking of a drought at a family property in NSW, Mackellar wrote the anthemic patriotic poem "My Country", published in London in 1908. It's second stanza beginning, "I love a sunburnt country", became one of the most well-known Australian verses and was learned by generations of schoolchildren. Mackellar also wrote a number of romantic novels, and published four volumes of poetry, her first, *The Closed Door* (1911), containing a revised edition of *My Country.*

MACKENNAL, Sir Edgar Bertram (1863-1931)

Born in Melbourne, he was trained in the art of sculpture by his father, later studying at the Melbourne National Gallery and the London Royal Academy. Mackennal also worked with Rodin in Paris, although he spent most of his life in England, and his works showed influence from a more traditional style than that of the French sculptor. His commissions included the memorial tomb of Edward VII, the coinage and coronation medal for King George V, and, in Australia, the relief sculptures on the Victorian Parliament House. Mackennal was knighted in 1921, and examples of his work are owned by the Tate Gallery, London, and Australian State and National Galleries.

MACKERRAS, Sir Alan Charles (1925-)

Charles Mackerras was born in the USA of Australian parentage, coming to Sydney as a child. He studied music there and at the Prague Academy, becoming principal oboist with the Sydney Symphony Orchestra from 1944-46, and moving into the field of orchestral conducting in England in 1948. He has since conducted the BBC Concert Orchestra, the Hamburg State Opera, the English National Opera and was chief conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra from 1982-85. Knighted in 1979, Mackerras has also lectured on his special subjects: orchestration, and eighteenth century performance practice.

MACKIE, Alexander (1876-1955)

Born in Edinburgh, he studied philosophy and political economy and became a high school teacher. After lecturing in education at Bangor University in Wales, he came to Sydney in 1906 to take up the position of principal of the new Sydney Teachers' College, and there he introduced innovations that form the foundation of modern-day training. From 1910 Mackie also held the first Chair of Education in Australia at Sydney University, where he maintained high standards and founded a periodical on education. He was actively involved in various committees until his retirement in 1940.

MacKILLOP, Mary Helen (1842-1909)

Born in Melbourne in 1842, MacKillop was a governess in Victoria before establishing a parish school in South Australia with Father Julian Tenison

Woods. There she founded the Sisters of St Joseph of the Sacred Heart, with MacKillop as its first member and mother superior. The order worked towards providing education for impoverished children in isolated regions of the State, and later expanded into care of orphans, unmarried mothers and the sick. Mother Mary and her nuns operated with confidence and independence, and the informal nature of their lives in remote outback places led to disapproval from the Bishop of the diocese, and finally the breaking up of her order and MacKillop's excommunication. Visiting Rome in 1873, she appealed to the Pope, who withdrew her excommunication and reinstated her as mother superior of her order. She died in 1909 and was buried at St Joseph's Convent in North Sydney, and in 1970, Pope Paul VI prayed at her tomb on his tour of Australia. This strengthened the movement towards her canonisation, which was begun in 1925, and continued in 1951. The idea was formally presented to the Vatican in 1973, and in the 1990s the process towards her canonisation has progressed still further.

MACKINNON, Eleanor (1871-1936)

Born in NSW, after a Sydney education she became involved in several charitable organisations, founding the Women's Liberal League and serving as president of the Prince Edward Dog's Home, (later the RSPCA). She also established a scheme for hospital contribution funds as the first female member of the NSW Hospital Commission. In 1914 Mackinnon founded the Junior Red Cross, which soon became a major international charity, and which encourages children to assist others their own age in disadvantaged societies. In 1925, Mackinnon represented Australia at the League of Nations.

MACLEAY, Alexander (1767-1848)

Born in Scotland, he came to Australia in 1826 to take up an appointment as Chief Secretary of NSW, having spent a long career as a public servant in Britain. As a knowledgeable amateur entomologist, Macleay gathered a large collection of insects from many parts of the world, extending his interest to birds and plants after his arrival in the colony. His work forms the basis of the University of Sydney's Macleay Museum. He resigned as Chief Secretary in 1837 after clashing with Governor Bourke, and went on to serve as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from 1843-46. First president of the Australian Museum, and actively involved with the Sydney Botanical Gardens and Agricultural society, Macleay's own garden was known for its fine collection of rare plants.

MACONOCHIE, Alexander (1787-1860)

A geographer by profession, Maconochie was born in Scotland and saw active service in the Napoleonic Wars. He co-founded the Royal Geographic Society in 1830 and three years later became Professor of Geography at London University. As Private Secretary to the new Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land in 1836, Maconochie was appalled by the brutal treatment of the convicts, and on publishing a report criticising the practice of convict labour, he was dismissed. Leaving Hobart in 1839, Maconochie continued publishing his theories on the subject of penal reform in Sydney. Creating more of an impact in England than in the colony itself, Maconochie was appointed Superintendent of Norfolk Island in 1840, where he became one of the first to introduce the method of prisoner rehabilitation rather than pun-

ishment. He was removed after four years, and on attempting to demonstrate his ideas in a British prison he resigned in 1851 when his theories were again criticised.

MACQUARIE, Lachlan (1762-1824)

Born in Scotland, he came to Australia in 1809 with the 73rd Regiment of the British Army, sent to the colony after the "Rum Rebellion" to replace the disgraced New South Wales Corps. Macquarie was sworn in as Governor on New Year's Day, 1810, and applied himself vigorously to the task of reconstructing Bligh's corrupted and neglected colony. He encouraged charitable organisations, religious observance and community activities, and believed in the right of emancipists to be re-assimilated into society, (a belief that was to earn him hostility from free settlers and the military). Macquarie also fostered exploration, seeing the importance of expanding the agricultural frontiers of the colony, building roads to outlying areas and personally selecting the sites of a number of towns. In 1817 he was involved in the establishment of the Bank of NSW, and was responsible for Australia's first coin currency. Commissioner J. T. Bigge's enquiry into the future of New South Wales in 1817 saw Macquarie's policies regarding ex-convicts and his ambitious and expensive public works program challenged and criticised. The Governor resigned in 1820, and returned to Britain two years later to defend his administration. Macquarie died four years before his defence was published.

MADDEN, Horace William (1924-)

Born in NSW in 1924, he served as a medical corpsman in New Guinea and

Bouganville and with Occupation Forces in Japan. In the Battle of Kapyong during the Korean Was, he was captured by the North Koreans, who resorted to frequent beatings in the hope that he would collaborate. He refused, however, and grew progressively weaker, until finally he died on 5th November 1951. Returning prisoners-of-war reported Madden's heroism and self-sacrifice, and he was posthumously awarded the George Cross.

MADIGAN, Cecil Thomas (1889-1947)

Born in South Australia in 1889, he attended Adelaide University, was a Rhodes scholar in 1911, and graduated in geology from Oxford in 1919. In 1911 he joined the Australian Antarctic expedition under Douglas Mawson and in 1914 was awarded the King's Polar Medal. During World War I he served overseas in the Royal Engineers, and on his return he lectured at the University of Adelaide from 1922 onwards. In 1927 he commenced geological research into the desert north of SA's dry lakes and undertook aerial surveys of the area. In 1939 he led the first expedition to traverse the Simpson Desert from west to east. Sadly, he was the last Australian explorer to use camels. Madigan published a number of accounts of his discoveries, including the popular adventure story *Crossing the Dead Heart*, before his death in 1947.

MAGEE, Michael (1814-38)

Arrested in 1838 after having forced his way into the sitting room of the Colony's Sherrif, Samuel Smart, whom he then endeavoured to kill. The subsequent trial brought with it the death sentence, and much of the population

was eager to bear witness to the first public hanging in the State. When the fateful day arrived, almost the entire population of Adelaide including women and children arrived to watch the proceedings. Unfortunately, the hanging was an inept and bungled incident, and some 13 minutes after the rope went taut, the victim was still alive. The crowds condemned the spectacle and began to chant "Shame, shame" until finally the hangman ended the whole affair by launching himself from the back of a horse at Magee's suspended body, and in so doing, snapped the condemned man's neck.

MAILEY, Arthur Alfred (1887-1967)

Born in Sydney, he became an apprentice plumber before entering first-class cricket in 1912 as a leg-spin bowler for the NSW team. He made his Test debut in the summer of 1920-21, when he set an Australian record of 36 wickets, remaining unbeaten for 50 years. In the fourth Test of that series Mailey took 9 wickets for 121 runs, and proceeded to break his own record at the end of the year when Australia toured England and he took 10 for 66. During the 18 years of Mailey's career he took a total of 744 wickets, averaging 24 runs a wicket. After his retirement he continued his involvement in the game by becoming a cricket commentator and writer. Mailey's books include *10 for 66 and All That.*

MAKIN, John (?-1892)

John and his wife Sarah advertised to care for the unwanted babies of unmarried mothers. The couple bought the infants for between two to five pounds, and then sold them to childless families at a much higher price. Known by a

number of different names, they moved house regularly, and it was not until 1892, when a workman digging in a MacDonaldtown drain found the bodies of two small babies, that the Makins' secret began to emerge. Inspection of the residence revealed the bodies of five infants, and further investigations produced another five. It was soon found that those children passing through the Makins' business who were not quickly placed, were usually killed before they became too expensive to keep. The couple, widely known as the "Baby Farmers", were tried and convicted of murder, with Sarah sentenced to 18 years imprisonment, and John receiving the death penalty. He was hanged in 1892.

MALOUF, David (1934-)

Born in 1934 in Brisbane, he studied at the University of Queensland, later lecturing in English there for three years. From 1962-68, Malouf was Master of an English University College, before returning to Australia where he became a tutor and lecturer at Sydney University for ten years. During this time he published his first volume of verse in 1974, and a year later his first novel, *Johnno.* Since then Malouf has written a number of books, as well as the librettos for the Australian opera based on Patrick White's novel, *Voss.* In 1991 *The Great World* was published, and with it Malouf became a Miles Franklin Award winner.

MANIFOLD, Thomas (1809-75)

Born in England in 1809, he emigrated to Tasmania in 1827. He received a grant of land on the Tamar, but on hearing that the country around Port

Phillip was to be opened, took sheep, stores and supplies and crossed Bass Strait. Landing at what is now Port Henry, he squatted at the Moorabool River, and was the first to take up land in the area. Thomas and his brother ventured westwards and discovered Lake Purrumbete, as well as gaining 40 470 hectares of land. In 1844 Thomas bought Grasmere Station, and hence acquired another 9700 hectares. He died in 1875.

MANNING, Frederic (1882-1935)

Born in Sydney in 1882, he resided in England from the age of 15, where he fell in with the literary circle of that era. Although ill and 33 years old, Manning enlisted as a private soldier at the commencement of the First World War, and endured some of the fiercest fighting on the Western Front during his service. He drew on these experiences to publish a novel entitled "The Middle Parts of Fortune", which appeared in 1929 under the pseudonym "Private 19022". Manning's authorship was not known until the end of World War II. The book became a classic of English Literature, although his other works have now faded into obscurity. Manning lived the greater part of his life in London and was to die there in 1935.

MANNIX, Daniel (1864-1963)

Irish-born Roman Catholic priest Daniel Mannix came to Australia in 1913 to be Coadjutor of Melbourne, and four years later became Archbishop. He rapidly gained a reputation for contentious outspokenness, and campaigned intensively for State aid for Catholic schools, considering secular education to be a violation of his beliefs. Condemning the brutality of England's sup-

pression of the 1916 Irish rebellion, Mannix continued to inspire and offend by attacking Prime Minister Hughes' plan to introduce conscription in Australia. Simultaneously opposing capitalism and communism, Mannix became deeply involved with the Labor Party, establishing such bodies as Catholic Action, and the Victorian Catholic Social Movement. The Movement's opposition to the communist element in the trade unions contributed to the 1950s split in the ALP and the formation of the Democratic Labor Party, which Mannix supported. He remained Archbishop until his death.

MARIKA, Wandjuk Djuwakan (1928-)

Born in Arnhem Land in 1928, he was educated at a Methodist mission school while also learning about the culture of his people. Wandjuk Marika joined the Aboriginal Advisory Committee of the Australia Council for the Arts in 1972, later becoming a member of the Aboriginal Arts Board, (which he chaired from 1976-80), and the Arts Advisory Committee of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. For his contribution to the national and overseas promotion and the development of Aboriginal art, Marika was awarded the OBE in 1979.

MARSDEN, Samuel (1765-1838)

The son of a blacksmith, he received a religious scholarship to Cambridge University and arrived in NSW as assistant to the Reverend Richard Johnson in 1794. Appointed a magistrate in 1795 and Chaplain of the Colony in 1802, Marsden is remembered less for his contribution to the development of agriculture in NSW and his humanitarian activities, than for his brutal disciplinary

measures against convicts. He clashed with Lachlan Macquarie, vehemently opposing the Governor's policy of encouraging emancipists to actively involve themselves in public life. Macquarie dismissed Marsden from the magistracy in 1818, and the latter was influential in bringing about the enquiry into NSW administration by Commissioner John Bigge which began the following year. Marsden also initiated missionary work in New Zealand, making several visits to the country between 1814 and 1837.

MARSHALL, Alan (1902-84)

Crippled as a child by polio, his family relocated to Melbourne to allow him the opportunity to attend business school. Marshall worked in a number of businesses as a clerk and accountant, and in 1933 he won the Australian Literature Society's short story competition. He became a journalist during World War II, submitting works to magazines and newspapers, including collected family messages compiled during travels in the outback for *AIF News.* His first book was based on his experiences of Australian country folk, *These Are My People,* (1944), a volume of short stories (1946), then a collection of Aboriginal legends for children in 1954. Marshall is most well-known for the first book in his autobiographical trilogy, *I Can Jump Puddles,* which dealt cheerily with the subject of his boyhood experiences with poliomyelitis.

MARSHALL, Alan John (1911-67)

Jock Marshall studied zoology at Sydney University, becoming a journalist and taking part in expeditions to the South Pacific and Arctic regions during the 1930s. These experiences produced two books, and soon after their pub-

lication Marshall joined the AIF Intelligence Corps in New Guinea for the duration of World War II. Afterwards he lectured at Oxford and other British universities before returning to Australia in 1960 to found a Faculty of Zoology at Victoria's Monash University. Marshall was a passionate conservationist, his book *The Great Extermination* (1966) expressing his concerns in no uncertain terms.

MARSHALL, John (1930-57)

Born in Sydney, his family moved to Melbourne where he began his swimming training. At the age of 17, Marshall won the Australian freestyle championships, and at the Olympic Games the following year he took a bronze and a silver medal. While on an athletic scholarship at Yale University in the United States in 1950 and 1951, he set 28 world records, but came a spectacular last in the Helsinki Olympics of 1952. Marshall returned to Australia and married, and was on his way to a comeback when he was killed in a car accident, shortly before the Australian championships.

MARTENS, Conrad (1801-78)

Born in England, of German extraction, he was a watercolourist in Devon for 16 years before joining Darwin's Beagle as topographer in 1832. Three years later he settled in Sydney, where he became the first artist in this country to make a living from his work. Martens painted in both watercolour and oils also producing drawings and wash sketches on expeditions through the Blue Mountains, and later Brisbane, the Darling Downs, and the New England Tablelands. One of his favourite subjects was Sydney Harbour, which he

painted from a variety of viewpoints, in many different weather conditions and at various times of the day. His works include *Sydney from Vaucluse* and *Jamieson Valley, NSW Looking Towards King's Tablelands.*

MAWSON, Sir Douglas (1882-1958)

Came to Australia from England with his family as a child, and after studying science and engineering at Sydney University, Mawson embarked on his first expedition in 1903, two years later becoming lecturer in mineralogy at Adelaide University. In 1907 Mawson joined Ernest Shackleton British Antarctica expedition, and over the next three years his accomplishments included climbing Mount Erebus on Ross Island and, with geologist T. W. Edgeworth David, discovering the South Magnetic Pole. Mawson led his own expedition to Antarctica from 1911-14. Both his companions perished, and Mawson barely found his way to safety. He was knighted for his achievements in 1914. After serving in World War I he went back to Antarctica from 1929-1931, exploring and charting still more coastline, now officially part of the Australian Antarctic Territory. Mawson was involved in the establishment of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition, which set up an Australian base in 1954 named in his honour.

McAULEY, James Phillip (1917-76)

Born in NSW, he studied at Sydney University where he began producing praise-worthy poetry. In 1944, he and another young poet, Harold Stewart, perpetrated a hoax designed to ridicule modernist poetry by submitting a number of verses to Max Harris' literary magazine, *Angry Penguins.* The

poems had been written satirically in the avant-guide style in one afternoon, and were sent to Harris under the fictional name of Ern Malley, a supposedly recently deceased Australian poet. The works were taken as genuine and published, but although McAuley and Stewart revealed their true intentions, the Ern Malley poems were still considered by many to be worthy in their own right. McAuley published several volumes of poetry, and in 1956 founded the literary journal *Quadrant.*

McBRIDE, William Griffith (1927-)

Born in 1927, he studied medicine at the University of Sydney, beginning his career as a gynaecologist and obstetrician at St George Hospital and Crown Street Women's Hospital in 1950. McBride confirmed the link between birth deformities and the anti-morning sickness drug thalidomide, his 1961 paper, *The Teratogenic Action of Thalidomide,* bringing him international recognition, and resulting in an award from the French Academy which enabled McBride to establish a research centre for the study of pregnancy known as Foundation 41. He was also a safety advisor to the World Health Organisation on oral contraceptives, and pioneered the serial-type contraceptive pill. In 1988 a NSW Department of Health enquiry into some of McBride's later research resulted in damage to his reputation and the closure of Foundation 41 in 1991.

McCALLUM, Francis McNeiss McNeil (1822-57)

Born in England in 1822, he began stealing at a young age, being transported in 1836. Beginning his sentence in a juvenile institution in Hobart in

1838, he spent the next thirteen years in a number of penal colonies before finally escaping. McCallum began bushranging on the Ballarat Road, but was re-captured and given a scape-goat's sentence of 32 years. After an attempted escape where a fellow-convict killed a policeman, McCallum was charged with murder, but made legal history when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. In 1857 he was found strangled in his cell, either a murder victim of a suicide.

McCARTHY, Lawrence Dominic (1892-1976)

Born in WA, he worked as a contractor before joining up at the outbreak of World War I. Nicknamed "Fats", he served at Gallipoli and on the Western Front. In 1918 he won the Victoria Cross by single-handedly destroying a machine gun obstructing the path of his battalion, and then killing twenty German soldiers by fighting his way along the trench. He destroyed three more machine guns and ensured the capture of fifty prisoners, having seized control of 500m of the German front virtually unaided. British newspapers named him "The Super VC".

McCAUGHEY, Samuel (1835-1919)

Came to Australia from Ireland in 1856 and began working on his uncle's property in Victoria, soon becoming an overseer. Four years later he bought some land of his own, gradually expanding his influence to include owner-ship or shareholding of some 1 210 000 hectares in NSW and Queensland. McCaughey began sinking bores on some stations in the 1880s, going on to construct an extensive irrigation system using hundreds of kilometres of ca-

nals tapping the Murrumbidgee River. He was also innovative in the design of agricultural equipment, and in successive years became the first station owner to light his shearing sheds with electricity, and the first to conduct his shearing entirely by machine. McCaughey was a philanthropist with particular interest in education, and, at the end of his life, in assisting the families of war veterans.

McCONNELL, David Cannon (1818-85)

Arriving in Australia from England in 1840, he crossed the Great Dividing Range and took up land on the upper Brisbane River. Beginning with sheep and then changing to cattle, McConnell went back to England to marry in 1847. He returned two years later, but, leaving his original property with his brother, built a fine homestead near Brisbane and grew crops. Selling up in 1854, he travelled in Europe for seven years before returning to Australia, this time to his original station. He retired in 1873, and although he died in England, his land remained in the McConnell family for several generations.

McCRAE, Hugh Raymond (1876-1958)

Born in Melbourne, he studied architecture, but changed career direction when artist Norman Lindsay encouraged him to become an illustrator and writer. He did freelance work for such publications as the *Bulletin* and *Punch,* then went to New York, where he acted small parts on Broadway, returning to Australia in 1918. McCrae continued his acting in Sydney, playing Shakespeare on the stage and appearing in a silent film. His poetry was strongly influenced by Lindsay, who illustrated his first collection of verse, *Satyrs and*

Sunlight (1909). He published many such volumes of poetry, as well as prose and drama, and edited the diaries of his pioneer grandmother, Georgiana Huntley McCrae.

McCUBBIN, Frederick (1855-1917)

Born in Melbourne, he studied drawing and painting at night classes while working in the family bakery. With fellow painters Tom Roberts, Charles Conder and Arthur Streeton, McCubbin founded an artist's camp just outside Melbourne in 1885, and the group became known as the Heidelberg School, named after a suburb the artists frequented. Modifying the techniques of the French impressionists, McCubbin developed a style which captured the light conditions of the Australian bush, depicting aspects of pioneer life. Such paintings include *Down on his Luck* (1889), *The Lost Child* (1886) and *A Bush Burial* (1890). He exhibited in Europe in 1907, and from 1886 until his death taught at the Melbourne National Gallery School.

McCULLOUGH, Colleen Margaretta (1937-)

Born in 1937 in NSW, she qualified as a neurophysiologist in Sydney, doing research work in London, and from 1967 working in the USA. There she wrote her first novel, *Tim,* in 1974 which was made into a film starring Mel Gibson. In 1977 McCullough published the international bestseller *The Thorn Birds,* which was a family saga set in country NSW, made into a television series in the 1980s. *An Indecent Obsession* followed in 1981, also adapted to the screen, and her most recent project is a series of historical novels set in Ancient Rome. McCullough lives and writes on Norfolk Island.

McDONALD, Garry (1948-)

Born in 1948 in Sydney, he studied at the National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), graduating in 1967. After building a reputation as an accomplished stage actor with the Old Tote Theatre and the Nimrod Theatre, McDonald moved into comedy with the ABC's *Aunty Jack* skit shows, for which he created his Norman Gunston persona. When *Aunty Jack* ended, he starred on the *Norman Gunston Show* for three years from 1975. After a return to theatre acting, McDonald next comedy project was the highly successful ABC TV series *Mother and Son,* beginning in 1984 and starring Ruth Cracknell. McDonald's film credits include *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975) and *Ginger Meggs* (1982).

McEWAN, Sir John (1900-80)

Born in Victoria, he left school in his early teens and worked as a messenger boy, entering the army at the very end of World War I. Establishing a co-operative dairy factory in the Goulburn Valley, McEwan became involved in local rural politics, joining the Victorian Farmer's Union and the Country Party. He entered federal politics in 1934, holding several portfolios until his retirement in 1971. In 1967, McEwan was caretaker Prime Minister for twenty-three days after the disappearance of Harold Holt, having become Country Party leader and deputy Prime Minister nearly a decade earlier.

McGILL, Linda (1945-)

Born in Sydney in 1945, she became a fine swimming all-rounder in the early

1960s, winning a number of championships in butterfly, breast-stroke and freestyle. From 1965 McGill concentrated on marathon swimming, becoming the first Australian to swim the English Channel that year. She repeated her performance two years later, and in doing so created a new women's record of 9 hours 59 minutes. Other long distance swims include crossing Port Phillip Bay in Victoria in 1965, (becoming the first person to do so), swimming the perilous strait between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain in 1977, (for which she earned $40 000), and being the first person to swim around the island of Hong Kong in 1976.

McILWRAITH, Sir Thomas (1835-1900)

Born in Scotland in 1835, he emigrated to Victoria in 1854. He worked as a miner, surveyor and engineer before settling upon the life of a financier from the early 1880s. In 1870 he entered the Queensland Legislative Assembly where he remained until 1897, assuming a number of important positions including that of Chief Secretary and Colonial Treasurer. McIlwraith was Premier of Queensland from 1879-83 and from 1888-93. He encouraged the development of the State, advocating government sponsored immigration and widespread railway expansion to foster settlement and economic growth. His failed attempt to forestall German expansion in New Guinea in 1883, indirectly contributed to the movement towards Australian Federation. He was knighted in 1892 and died in 1900.

McINTOSH, Hugh Donald (1876-1942)

Born in Sydney in 1876, he recognised the meat pie with sauce as a poten-

tially important part of the Australian diet and subsequently provided piemen to cater to the crowds at Sydney's beaches, racecourses, parks and sporting arenas. He soon opened a chain of restaurants and stepped forward as an entrepreneur. McIntosh promoted numerous boxing matches, and in 1908 built an immense open-air structure (which later became the Sydney Stadium) to house a match between world champion heavyweight Tommy Burns, and Australian Bill Squires. He bought the Tivoli Theatre Circuit in 1911, and branched out into newspaper ownership. Moving to England in 1928, extravagant living and poor business left him bankrupt, and he died a pauper in 1942.

McINTYRE, Duncan (1831-66)

Born in Scotland in 1831, he emigrated to Melbourne at the age of 18. He was employed as a station overseer in Bullock Creek, near Castlemain from 1850 through to 1862. In an expedition overlanding cattle in search of fresh grazing land during 1863, he witnessed two trees bearing the letter L and believed them to be connected with the disappearance of Ludwig Leichhardt. On returning to Victoria he announced his discovery and a committee of affluent women raised the funds to finance what was known as the "Ladies Leichhardt Search Expedition". The party set out under the instruction of McIntyre, in 1865, but the expedition was inundated by misfortune and McIntyre himself succumbed to fever and died in Burketown in 1866.

McKAY, Heather Pamela (1941-)

Born in 1941 in NSW as Heather Blundell, she became amateur Australian

squash champion in 1960, and held the title for thirteen years. She was British Open Squash champion from 1962-77, during this time marrying fellow squash champion Brian McKay and moving to Canada where she took up a coaching position. Heather McKay won the first Women's World Squash Championship, held in Brisbane, in 1976, winning again in 1979. She retired from professional squash competition in 1980, having been defeated only twice in her entire career.

McKAY, Hugh Victor (1865-1926)

Born in Victoria, he worked on his father's property, and by 1884 he had invented a machine that could strip, thresh, clean and bag wheat. McKay named it the Sunshine Harvester, and it became the first harvester to go into commercial production in 1891, funded by a grant from the Victorian government. In 1906 the business moved to Braybrook (later called Sunshine), on the outskirts of Melbourne, where McKay became known for his efforts to ensure the welfare of his employees. His application to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to have his wage-rates declared "fair and reasonable" led directly to the 1907 Harvester Judgement, which established the basic wage. By the end of his life, McKay's business was the largest manufacturer of agricultural equipment in the southern hemisphere.

McKELL, Sir William John (1891-1985)

Born in NSW, he began his working life as an apprentice boilermaker before entering State politics in 1917 as Labor member for Redfern. While a member of the ministry in the 1920s and 1930s, McKell studied law and became a

barrister, and in 1939 he replaced Jack Lang as NSW Labor leader. From 1941 until 1947, he was Premier and Treasurer, afterwards serving as Governor-General of Australia until 1953. McKell was made a knight in 1951.

McKERN, Leo Reginald (1920-)

Born in 1920 in Sydney, he studied art and became a commercial artist before becoming involved in amateur theatre. He worked professionally for the Metropolitan Theatre and J. C. Williamson's productions, and after World War II he moved to England, joining the Nottingham Repertory Company, then spending five years with the Old Vic Company and two with the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. In 1953 he toured Australia with the Stratford-on-Avon Company, returning home to play the title role in the 1956 Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust production of *Ned Kelly.* After continuing his career on the London stage, and appearing in a number of films in Britain and the USA, McKern began playing the eccentric and erudite barrister in the long-running BBC TV series *Rumpole of the Bailey,* which has made him a familiar face in England and Australia.

McKINLAY, John (1819-72)

Born in Scotland, he came to NSW in 1836 and worked on his uncle's property at Goulburn for four years. He then spent two decades in outback Australia, learning about Aboriginal culture and speculating in land in South Australia. In 1861 McKinlay led the relief expedition which discovered the fate of Burke and Wills, and he went on to explore the country from the Northern Territory to Victoria, becoming only the second person to cross the continent

from south to north. His 1865 expedition led to the location of a site for the future capital of the Northern Territory.

McMAHON, Gregan (1874-1941)

Born in Sydney, he became a solicitor, but decided to follow his interest in drama, touring Australasia and becoming a producer with J. C. Williamson's company. In 1911 he formed the Melbourne Repertory Company, producing classics from Ibsen, Chekhov and Shaw. Losing the support of the major theatre organisations, in 1929 McMahon established his own company, the Gregan McMahon Players, which was popular with actors and audiences alike. Many Australian actors who began in this group went on to use their experience to succeed overseas.

McMAHON, Sir William (1908-88)

Born in Sydney, Bill McMahon studied law and economics at Sydney University and had a long career as a solicitor before entering politics in 1949. He held several portfolios in Prime Minister Robert Menzies' Liberal government of the 1950s and 1960s, and on Menzies' retirement in 1966, McMahon became deputy Prime Minister under Harold Holt, serving as Treasurer. On Holt's death in 1967, he lacked the necessary support from Country Party leader John McEwan to take over as Prime Minister, but two years later challenged John Gorton for the position. Unsuccessful, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs until, in 1971, he became Party leader and Prime Minister on Gorton's resignation. When the Liberal Party was defeated at the next general election in 1972, McMahon resigned as party leader, remaining a

backbencher until his retirement ten years later.

McMASTER, Sir Frederick Duncan (1873-1954)

Born in Sydney, in 1891 he began managing his sheep and cattle station in NSW, improving pasture and raising the quality of his Merino and Hereford stock. McMaster was a foundation member of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, funding an Animal Health Laboratory at Sydney University in 1929. Also a philanthropist, during the Great Depression of the 1930s he donated livestock to struggling farmers, and after World War II helped returned servicemen establish themselves on the land. In 1954 he donated 50 000 pounds to found a wing at Sydney University in memory of his son, killed in action during World War II. McMaster was knighted in 1934.

McMILLAN, Angus (1810-65)

Emigrated to Australia from Scotland in 1838, being employed as a property manager in NSW by Captain Lachlan Macalister. Faced by a drought the next year, Macalister commissioned McMillan to find new pasture land. This McMillan accomplished with his discovery of the fertile Gippsland plains across the Snowy River to eastern Victoria. He was not to receive due credit for his discovery for some years, although now the highest Gippsland peak and a strait linking two lakes in the region are named in his honour. McMillan continued his pioneering exploration until the end of his life, finding routes to the coast from Gippsland, and paths to the goldfields of Victoria.

McNAMARA, Frank Hubert (1884-1961)

Born in Victoria, he was commissioned in the army in 1913, graduated as a pilot in 1915 and went to Egypt in 1916. The next year he flew his single-seat plane inside enemy territory, in order to rescue fellow pilot D. W. Rutherford, whose craft had been grounded during a recent offensive. Both men were seriously wounded when McNamara's overloaded aircraft was destroyed whilst attempting to take off. The two officers were then forced to transfer to Rutherford's two-seater plane, which McNamara successfully guided back to base, despite severe injury and profound bleeding. He was awarded the VC, receiving the honour for "conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. " He remained in the air-force following the war and retired an air vice-marshal.

McPHERSON, Alpin (1841?-95)

Arrived in Brisbane in 1855. As a youth, he took an interest in education and played an active role in the local debating society, where he excelled. In 1863 he moved north and learned to ride and shoot whilst working on farms and properties. In 1865, he used these newly acquired skills to hold up a hotel on the Houghton River and later became the feared bushranger on the Northern Road in NSW, before being ensnared by police. On capture, McPherson was extradited to Queensland, however he managed to escape on the way to trial. He then specialised in mail and store robberies and soon earned himself the title of "The Mad Scotchman". With a price of 250 pounds on his head, he was finally caught in 1866. On his release from gaol, he assumed the life of a stockman and drover, but was killed when thrown from a horse.

McTAGGART, John. (1878-1907)

Born in Scotland, he emigrated to Australia during the Victorian gold rush. He worked as an overseer in South Australia, and remained there until he'd saved enough to purchase a flock of wethers, which he fattened up and sold for a handsome profit. McTaggart then bought 1500 ewes and took up a property north-east of Port Augusta, at the furthermost northern point in the colony. The land was fertile and conditions optimum for raising sheep, and McTaggart achieved much success before a severe drought in 1853 left him in serious financial difficulty. In time he managed to recover his losses, pay his debts and improve the property, as well as building up the flock to some 30 000 head.

MEAGHER, Richard Denis (1866-1931)

Studied law at the University of Sydney and began practising as a criminal lawyer. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1895, Meagher was forced to resign a short while later because of his involvement in a controversial case. An alleged murderer he was defending confessed to the crime in confidence, and Meagher kept the information from the court while managing to have his client acquitted. In 1896 he was struck off the roll of solicitors. Returning to State politics in 1898, he served as Speaker for four years from 1913, and was also Lord Mayor of Sydney in 1916-17. From 1917 he was a member of the Legislative Council, leaving in 1920 when he finally was allowed to resume legal practice. Meagher wrote an account of the controversial case, publishing it as *A Twenty-Five Years' Battle.*

MEALE, Richard Graham (1932-)

Born in 1932 in Sydney, he studied piano at Sydney Conservatorium in the late 1940s, while teaching himself to compose. After establishing himself locally as a concert pianist and composer during the 1950s, Meale received a grant in recognition of his piece *Sonata for Flute and Piano,* which allowed him to study non-Western music at California University in the United States in 1960. On his return to Australia, Meale joined the ABC as music officer, while composing Spanish and oriental influenced works and orchestral pieces, including his 1975 *String Quartet,* by which time he had taken the position of Senior Music Lecturer at Adelaide University. In the early 1980s, Meale collaborated with novelist David Malouf to produce two operas; one based on Patrick White's Miles Franklin Award-winning book *Voss.*

MEILLON, John (1934-89)

Began his acting career in Sydney at the age of eleven in the ABC radio series *Stumpy.* Meillon made his first stage appearance the next year, and while continuing his involvement with radio plays throughout his teens, joined the Shakespeare Touring Company. In 1959 he appeared in the film *On the Beach,* which led to a number of parts in overseas films over the next ten years. Coming back to Australia in the 1970s, Meillon returned to the stage in such plays as *Death of a Salesman* and *Rattle of a Simple Man.* His television work includes *The Dismissal* in 1983, in which he played Governor-General John Kerr who dismissed the Whitlam government; and his Australian film appearances include *The Fourth Wish* in 1976, which won him an AFI Best Actor Award, and *Heatwave* in 1982.

MELBA, Dame Nellie (1861-1931)

Born Helen Mitchell in 1861 in Melbourne, she came from a musical family and studied singing with the Italian tenor Pietro Cecchi. Her marriage in 1882 to Queenslander Charles Armstrong failed within two years, and she returned to her hometown with her baby son. Taking up her singing studies again, she left Australia to pursue a career overseas in 1886, undertaking further training and gaining experience in the concert halls of Paris. It was at this stage that Helen Armstrong became Madame Melba, adopting this name in honour of her home city. In 1887 she made a successful operatic debut in Brussels in *Rigoletto,* creating an impression in Paris and later in London. She became an internationally renowned soprano, appearing at Covent Garden, London, regularly over the next two decades, also performing in the major opera houses in Europe and the USA. Melba excelled in such roles as Violetta in *La Traviata,* and Mimi in *La Boheme,* and French composer Camille Saint-Saens wrote the opera *Helene* specifically for her. She toured Australia regularly from 1909, using proceeds from her concerts to found the Melba Concert Hall at the Conservatorium of Music in Melbourne, where she gave singing lessons free of charge. She was also a keen philanthropist, contributing her talents to fund-raising ventures for the Red Cross and for the war-effort during World War II. Her world-wide popularity inspired French chef Georges Escoffier to create a dessert dish in her honour, and Melba toast is also named after her. Nellie Melba was created a Dame in 1918, made her final British performance in 1926, and her farewell Australian appearance two years later. She died in 1931 and was buried in Melbourne.

MELDRUM, Duncan Max (1875-1955)

Born in Scotland Max Meldrum came to Australia with his family at the age of 13. After studying at the National Gallery School in Melbourne, he received a travelling scholarship in 1899 and went to Paris, where he lived and worked for the next 13 years. On his return to Melbourne, he founded the Meldrum School of Painting, where he expounded his theories on the science of art, opposing modernism and adhering strictly to tonal realism in his work and in his teaching. Meldrum won the Archibald Prize twice, in 1939 and 1940, but his most well-known painting is the 1913 work *Portrait of the Artist's Mother.* He died in Melbourne, a year after a retrospective of his work toured the country to enthusiastic acclaim.

MELVILLE, Henry (?1799-1873)

Arrived in Hobart around 1827, and three years later purchased the Colonial Times, the same year becoming publisher of the first novel written and published in Australia. Melville began Australia's first monthly literary journal in 1833, including in its pages his play, *The Bushranger,* which was the first work of drama with an Australian setting and subject to be produced in the colonies. Other 1830s publications included the *Van Diemen's Land Almanack,* and two newspapers. Faced with government disapproval of its criticism of Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, Melville had his *History of the Island of Van Diemen's Land from the Year 1824-1835* published secretly in England. He sold his business in 1839 and devoted the rest of his life to studying the occult, astronomy and freemasonry.

MENZIES, Sir Robert Gordon (1894-1978)

Born in country Victoria, the son of a shopkeeper, he became a highly successful barrister after graduating from Melbourne University in 1916. In 1929 he became the youngest King's Counsel in Australian history, and was elected to the State Legislative Assembly. Joining the United Australia Party (UAP), Menzies entered Federal politics in 1934, two years later being appointed Deputy Prime Minister to Joseph Lyons. He became Prime Minister on the death of Lyons in 1939, the following year banned the Communist Party, and in 1941 resigned because of incompatibility between the UAP and its coalition partner, the Country Party, led by Earl Page. With the Labor Party now in power, Menzies began constructing a new anti-Labor force which became the Liberal Party in 1944. Menzies and his new party won the 1949 General Elections, and so began his record term of 16 years as Prime Minister. During this time, Australia experienced an economic boom, Menzies introduced an extensive immigration program, medical benefit schemes and state assistance for non-government schools. In 1951 he signed the ANZUS defence treaty with New Zealand and the United States, thereby initiating the first alliance outside the British Commonwealth, (although Menzies was always a committed royalist). He oversaw Australia's controversial entrance into the Vietnam War and continued his extreme anti-communist stance. Menzies retired in 1966, having been knighted three years earlier. He became the first Knight of the Order of Australia in 1977, and published several books, including two volumes of memoirs.

MEREDITH, George (1778-1856)

Born in England, he joined the Royal Marines at the age of 18, and after a 24 year career, he and his family emigrated to Van Diemen's Land on a privately chartered ship. They chose some land at Oyster Bay, and Meredith set about establishing several local industries, including a tannery, a flour mill and a shipyard. Involving himself in colonial affairs, Meredith advocated an elected legislative administration and the abolition of transportation. He fathered five sons, all of whom went on to become influential figures, in particular his second son, Charles (1811-1880), who was Colonial Treasurer twice and a member of parliament for two decades.

MERRIMAN, Sir Walter Thomas (1882-1972)

Born in country NSW he was trained as a sheep stud manager by his father, and by 1903 had established a Merino sheep farm of his own which he named Merryville Stud. Merriman worked to develop a pure breed without the wrinkle in its fleece, and he won numerous show awards for his superior animals. He received a knighthood in 1954 in recognition of his contribution to raising the standard of Australian wool.

MESSEL, Harry (1922-)

Born in 1922, he studied engineering, physics and mathematics in Canada, continuing with post-graduate study in mathematics in Scotland, and then gained a PhD in theoretical physics in Ireland. Messel was appointed Professor of Physics at the University of Sydney in 1952, and later Head of the

School of Physics. In the course of his lengthy tenure, he established a comprehensive research department, in 1958 founded annual summer science schools for high school pupils, and promoted and edited texts for the new NSW secondary school science curriculum introduced in the 1960s. Messel has also been involved with conservation activities and was a member of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission from 1974-81. He resigned his post at Sydney University in 1987, and became Chancellor of Bond University in 1992.

MESSENGER, Herbert Henry (1883-1959)

Born in Sydney, he was training as a shipwright when he began playing for the Eastern Suburbs Rugby Club in 1906, the following year being selected for the Australian team. On the first Australian Rugby League team tour of England, Dally Messenger, as he was known, scored a record 155 points which was to remain unbroken for a quarter of a century. Although offered contracts from British clubs, Messenger chose instead to captain the Australian side in 1909, playing at home for a victorious Eastern Suburbs team for the next three years before retiring in 1913.

MICHELL, Keith (1928-)

Born in 1928 in South Australia, he worked as an art teacher in Adelaide while acting and designing sets for the Playbox Theatre Company. Michell went to England in 1949, and two years later he was accepted by the Old Vic Theatre School, touring Britain and Europe with the Young Vic. Specialising in Shakespearean roles, he joined the Stratford Memorial Company and toured

Australia in 1952-53. Basing himself in London, he achieved great success on the stage in such productions as *Irma La Douce, Robert and Elizabeth,* and the musical *Man of La Mancha.* Michell appeared in a number of films, and continued his Shakespearean performances, touring Australia again, this time with the Chichester Festival Theatre of which he was artistic director from 1974-77. He has also exhibited his silk screen and lithographic artwork in London and New York.

MILLER, Godfrey (1893-1964)

Born in New Zealand he served in the Gallipoli campaign and on his return graduated in architecture. Deciding to become a painter, Miller travelled extensively before living in Victoria, Australia for nine years, later studying at the Slade School of Art in London before finally settling in Sydney. His art evolved from post-impressionist influenced landscape painting into intricate fragmentary works, drawing greatly from his architectural and mathematical training, as well as from pointillism and cubism. Miller's paintings include *Nude and the Moon* and *Trees in a Quarry,* and examples of his work reside in most Australian State galleries as well as overseas.

MILLER, Harry Maurice (1934-)

Born in 1934 in New Zealand, he began his long career as an impresario there, migrating to Australia in 1964. Miller became promotional consultant to the Australian Opera in 1967, adding the Australian Ballet to his clientele in 1968, and the Melbourne Theatre Company in 1969. His production company was responsible for such block-buster musicals as *Hair, The Rocky*

Horror Show and *Jesus Christ Superstar,* and for the tours of overseas artists such as Louis Armstrong and Judy Garland. Miller held a number of prominent positions on Government boards, including a director of Qantas Airlines, and advisor to the Australian Bicentenary and Expo organisations. After a ten month prison term for fraud, Miller returned to his business career, this time becoming the most productive breeder of Simmental cattle in Australia and New Zealand, and managing such high-profile acts as Maggie Tabberer, Bill Collins, Alan Jones and Lindy Chamberlain.

MILLER, Keith Ross (1919-)

Born in Melbourne in 1919, he began playing Australian Rules football for his State before transferring to cricket in 1939. Immediately after the war, Miller established himself as an aggressive all-rounder, on one occasion scoring 185 runs in 165 minutes, on another taking 6 wickets for 107. After retiring from his 55 Test match career, Miller wrote on cricket for the *Daily Express* in London for two decades, also publishing a number of popular books on the game such as *Cricket Crossfire.*

MILLER, Sir Denison Samuel King (1860-1923)

Joined his local branch of the Bank of NSW in 1876, moving to the Sydney Head Office six years later. After a number of promotions over the next two decades, Miller was made the first governor of the newly established Commonwealth Bank in 1911. Under his direction, the bank expanded into a nationwide network during World War I, with Miller overseeing the financial aspect of repatriation in person. He also was a founder of the Institute of Bank-

ers of NSW, and was a life governor of the Sydney Hospital and the Royal Alexandria Children's Hospital.

MINOGUE, Kylie (1968-)

Born in Melbourne in 1968, she started her television career at eleven years of age on *The Sullivans,* also appearing in such soap operas as *Skyways* and *The Henderson Kids.* The last of these, *Neighbours,* was the vehicle for Minogue's rise to stardom in Australia and Britain, where the program gained a phenomenally large following. 1987 saw her win the Logie Award for Most Popular Actress, and begin her recording career with the biggest selling Australian single of the decade: *Locomotion.* The following year Minogue released her debut album, *Kylie,* which made her famous in Britain, Europe and Japan. Since then she has continued her acting career with a number of film appearances, given live stadium concerts around the world, and become the first artist in British recording history to have each of her fifteen singles reach the Top 10. More recently, Minogue has sought to change her image from the "girl next door" to a sultrier, raunchier style, and has even gained some musical credibility with her later albums and such projects as her collaboration with Nick Cave.

MISSINGHAM, Hal (1906-)

Born in 1906 in WA, he studied drawing in Perth and then Europe, before becoming a teacher of book illustration and life drawing in London art schools. Returning to Australia in 1941 he began directing film while working as a graphic designer. After serving with the AIF during World War II, he was

made Director of the Art Gallery of New South Wales, chairing several award and scholarship committees and organising travelling art exhibitions in that capacity from 1945-71. Missingham's own works are represented at various Australian galleries and he has had exhibitions at home and abroad. His many books on art include *Hal Missingham's Sketch Book* (1954) and *Design Focus* (1979).

MITCHELL, Dame Roma Flinders (1913-)

Born in 1913 in SA, she studied law at Adelaide University, becoming a barrister in 1934. Twenty-eight years later she was made the first woman QC in Australia, and in 1965 the first female Supreme Court Judge. Created a Dame in 1982, she retired from the bench the following year, continuing her chairmanship of the Commonwealth Human Rights Commission, begun in 1981, until 1986. Mitchell has also held such illustrious positions as Deputy-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and in 1991 Governor of South Australia.

MITCHELL, David Scott (1836-1907)

Born in Sydney, he was one of the first people to graduate from Sydney University. Although qualified as a lawyer he never practised. Living on an inherited fortune, Mitchell indulged his love of books by building up an extensive collection of documents relating to Australasia. His comprehensive record included books, maps, diaries, logbooks and also pictures, medals and coins relating to Australia and the Pacific region. In 1898 Mitchell stipulated that, on the condition that his collection remain intact, he would bequeath it to the Public Library of NSW. Three years after his death, the Mitchell Library was

opened, containing around 60 000 volumes. Mitchell also left 70 000 pounds to the Library.

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone (1792-1855)

Born in Scotland, he joined the army in 1811 and in 1826 was appointed Assistant Surveyor-General of NSW. Mitchell took over from John Oxley as Surveyor-General in 1828 on the latter's death, in this capacity planning numerous towns, bridges and roads in Eastern Australia, retaining many Aboriginal place names. Of Mitchell's many exploratory expeditions during the first half of the 1800s, his most consequential was undertaken in 1836 and led to the settlement of the lush Western District of Victoria named "Australia Felix. " He was knighted for his contribution to Australia's pastoral development, and published a number of accounts of his endeavours.

MONASH, Sir John (1865-1931)

Born in Melbourne, he was educated at the University of Melbourne, undertaking studies in civil engineering, arts and law. He designed numerous bridges in Victoria and Tasmania and was innovative in the use of reinforced concrete. In the mid-1880s, Monash took interest in military matters, and by 1908 he was head of the Australian Intelligence Corps in Victoria. At Gallipoli, Monash commanded the 4th Infantry Brigade and went on to establish his leadership capabilities in France where he was commander of the Australian Corps. He was noted especially for his role in the Battle of Amiens and the capture of Mont St Quentin. After the war, and indeed until his death, Monash was chairman of the State Electicity Commission of Victoria and

maintained a number of public offices.

MONCRIEFF, Gladys (1892-1976)

A Queenslander by birth, Moncrieff, who had an early interest in theatre, made her stage debut in Townsville. Her ability as an understudy to take over the role of Elsie in *The Yeoman of the Guard* at short notice led to further Gilbert and Sullivan roles. Moncrieff then moved to Sydney where she undertook singing training and created the title role in *The Maid of the Mountain* in 1921 during its performances at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. It is with this part that she most keenly identified. Further success took her around Australia and then overseas to New Zealand, Britain, South Africa and the United States. After a long period recovering from a serious car accident, Moncrieff returned to the stage during the war years to replay many of the roles that had made her famous. Her two year farewell tour ended in New Zealand, and thereafter Moncrieff resided in Australia.

MONKMAN, Noel (1896-1969)

Born in New Zealand, Monkman arrived in Australia in 1920. Although he worked primarily as a musician, he became interested in photography in the late 1920s, and after learning basic cinematography at Fox Movietone (Australia), he formed his own company in 1931 and made several documentaries on the Great Barrier Reef. Spending a short time working for the Commonwealth Film Unit, Monkman returned to his own films, setting up Argosy Film in 1937 and Monkman Productions in 1941. Always an active supporter of the Australian film industry, Monkman sought to revive local production

after World War II. He filmed the underwater sequences in Chips Rafferty's *King of the Coral Sea* (1953). His natural interest in marine biology led Monkman to establish the Green Island Marine Biology Laboratories in 1956, where he pioneered the filming of micro-organisms for research purposes.

MOORE, George (1923-)

Born in Queensland in 1923, Moore was apprenticed as a jockey at age 15, and won his first race in 1940 in Brisbane. After he moved to Sydney and was associated with trainer Tommy Smith, Moore began to ride a succession winners. So great was his success that in spite of a 30 month suspension from 1954, Moore managed to win over 2200 races in his career. He won the Sydney Jockey's Premiership ten times and has won most of the major metropolitan races such as the Sydney and Doomben Cups. It is interesting to note that he never won the Melbourne Cup. Moore travelled to Europe and spent time in France and England, riding winners in both the French and English derbies. He later went on in 1972 to establish the top horse training stable in Hong Kong where he remains today.

MOOREHEAD, Alan McCrae (1910-)

Born in Melbourne in 1910 and educated at Melbourne University, Moorehead completed a BA in 1930. Upon his graduation he joined the Melbourne *Herald* and later moved to Europe, working as a foreign correspondent for London's *Daily Express* in places such as Paris, Rome and Gibraltar, and as a war correspondent during World War II. Although Moorehead's texts deal largely with historical issues such as *The Mediterranean Front* (1941) and

Gallipoli (1956), and he also wrote two novels, *The Rage of the Vulture* (1948) *A Summer Night* (1954). Upon returning to Australia in 1962, Moorehead commenced writing on the fateful Burke and Wills expedition, published as *Cooper's Creek* (1963), after researching every available document and actually making the journey himself. He has had many of his books translated into foreign languages, and won awards for several of his publications.

MOORHOUSE, Frank (1938-)

Born in country NSW, Moorhouse worked as a journalist before gaining a position with the ABC in 1967. He had been writing short stories for ten years by this stage, but had found difficulty in publishing his work due to the threat of obscenity charges. However by 1969 he published his first collection of short stories *Futility and Other Animals* and began a career as a full-time writer. His writing style embraced "discontinuous narrative", which is the essence of his many stories, including the collection *The Americans, Baby* (1972). He has continued to write for magazines, with regular contribution to the *Bulletin* and has also written film and TV screenplays.

MORAN, Patrick Francis (1830-1911)

Cardinal Moran was born in Ireland and trained at the Irish College in Rome. Ordained in 1853 he remained at the college, eventually becoming vice rector. He later returned to Ireland in 1866 as Professor of Sacred Scriptures at Cloniffe College. After a bishopry at Olba, Moran was appointed to succeed Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Sydney in 1884. In this position, Moran encouraged the local training of priests and established St Patrick's Semi-

nary at Manly. he was very involved in Catholic education and authorised the expenditure of large sums on schools, orphanages and hospitals. Moran also published a number of works on Church history including the *History of the Catholic Church in Australia* (1895), a weighty tome of 1200 pages.

MORANT, Harry Harbord (c.1864-1902)

Born in England in around 1864, Harry Morant came to Australia in the 1880s and began working in northern Queensland, moving to NSW in the 1890s. Morant, working as a drover and horseman, earned his title "The Breaker" from his skill at breaking horses. He published a number of ballads in the *Bulletin* from 1891 using this as his penname. At the start of the Boer War, Morant joined an Australian Contingent and because of his horse skills, Morant became part of the Bushveldt horse regiment formed by the British. Morant came to attention after he and three other officers killed a number of Boer prisoners to avenge the death of a Bushveldt friend, Captain Hunt. He was subsequently executed by the British in 1902, causing political uproar in Australia where the execution was seen as an act of scapegoating by the British military. The incident was written as a screenplay and filmed as *Breaker Morant* in 1981.

MORGAN, Daniel (1830-66)

Morgan, who was born in NSW, received little formal education and instead worked as a stockman for many years. After gaining notoriety as a petty thief, he turned to bushranging in 1862, and unlike many other bushrangers, worked alone rather than in a gang. His infamy was established by the many

raids he made in the Monaro and Riverina districts. Morgan was nicknamed "Mad Dog" because of the callous and often unpredictable manner in which he shot sleeping or unarmed men. With a 1000 pound reward being offered for his capture, Morgan crossed the Victorian border and went on crazed robberies and arson attacks before being shot by a stationhand. Morgan's life was later made into the film *Mad Dog Morgan* (1976).

MORGAN, Molly (1762-1835)

Born in England she was married to a carpenter before receiving a seven year sentence for a minor theft. She was transported to Australia on the second fleet in 1790 and sent to the Women's Prison at Parramatta. After an escape to England and a bigamous marriage, Morgan was again transported to Australia in 1804 for arson. She received a land grant in Parramatta, but when it was discovered that she had branded government cattle as her own she was moved to Newcastle's penal settlement in 1816. Accepting a land grant near Maitland, Morgan farmed successfully and opened a wine business. In 1822 she married a young officer and had many holdings by 1827, her lands gradually expanding in size around the Maitland district. Although a somewhat unconventional and rather colourful character, Morgan was known for her generosity.

MORPHETT, Sir John (1809-92)

Born in England, Morphett first travelled to Australia after investing in the South Australia company. An important figure in the early days of Adelaide, Morphett managed to acquire large land plots for his family and clients. He

also aided Colonel Light in the planning of Adelaide City, having a street named after him. He founded the Adelaide Mechanic's Institute and organised the workings of the *South Australia* newspaper, and after serving several terms in the Legislative Council, Morphett was elected president from 1865-73. He received a knighthood in 1870.

MORRISON, George Ernest (1862-1920)

Born in Victoria, George "Chinese" Morrison, who gained his nickname from his interest in Asian affairs, began his studies in medicine in the late 1880s. However, he failed medical school and instead took a post on a Pacific Schooner. It was during this time that he wrote articles on the "kanaka" trade which were published in the *Melbourne Age* and contributed to the downfall of this morally reprehensible practice. Upon travelling to Scotland, Morrison decided to complete his medical studies, graduating form Edinburgh University in 1887. He practiced in Spain and Morocco before returning to Australia. In 1893 he travelled to China and undertook a trek of 5000km, continuing by ship down the Yangste River and hiking another 2000km. His interest in China allowed him to take up the post of Asian correspondent for the *London Times* during some of the most turbulent periods of Asian history.

MORRISON, James (1962-)

Born in a country town in NSW in 1962, he was encouraged to take up the cornet at he age of seven by his musically talented family. During High School he became particularly interested in jazz, and joined the Young Northside Big Band which toured the USA in 1979. Morrison attended the

Conservatorium of Music in Sydney, now playing piano, trombone and trumpet, and upon leaving had already formed a number of groups that played around Sydney clubs. During the 1980s he became an international ambassador for Australian jazz, his undeniable virtuosity and flamboyant style bringing him greater recognition than many of his more artistically adventurous contemporaries. As well as releasing a number of recordings, Morrison has also worked as an arranger, composer and lecturer.

MORSE, Helen (1946-)

English by birth, Helen Morse came to Australia in her early childhood. She undertook drama studies at NIDA, graduating in 1965. Morse's first professional appearance was in the Cell Block Theatre's production of *A Taste of Honey.* She continued to work as a stage actress, touring NSW in a number of Shakespearean productions and also working for the Melbourne Theatre Company and the Nimrod Theatre. In the mid-1970s, Morse broke into screen acting, featuring in the acclaimed *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975) and *Caddie* (1976). Morse was awarded the AFI Award for Best Actress as the title role in the latter. Since this time, Morse has worked with many regional theatre companies, including the Hunter Valley Theatre Company.

MORSHEAD, Sir Leslie James (1889-1959)

Born in Victoria, Morshead entered military service after teaching at a number of grammar schools. He enlisted in 1914, serving at Gallipoli and on the Western Front, returning to active duty as Commander of the 18th Infantry at the beginning of World War II. Morshead later directed the 9th Division dur-

ing its 1941 campaign in North Africa and served as Garrison Commander at Tobruk and in the Middle East. Upon his return to Australia in 1943, Morshead commanded the 2nd Australian Corps, the New Guinea Force and the Second Australian Army. Morshead won numerous decorations for his military service.

MORT, Thomas Sutcliffe (1816-78)

An Englishman by birth, Mort arrived in NSW in 1838, later establishing his own auction company in the early 1840s. Mort's business interests included wool-selling, mining, shipping and dairy farming, his agency staking a claim as the colony's major wool business. By 1855, Mort had set up a ship building enterprise named Mort's Dock and Engineering Co. which embraced the concept of providing frozen shipping services in the holds of ships. Mort's interest stemmed from Eugene Nicolle's experiments with ice-making and liquified ammonia gas. After establishing the NSW Fresh Food and Ice Co. , Mort planned consignments of frozen beef during 1877. The project failed due to a fault in the equipment, and Mort died before the first successful cargo was exported in 1879.

MOSES, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred (1900-88)

Born in England at the turn of the century, he migrated to Victoria at the age of 22 after a short spell in the British Army. He began his career in broadcasting as an announcer for 3AR, moving to the ABC in 1930. He was promoted to the position of General Manager of the ABC five years later, an appointment Moses held for 30 years. During his time at the ABC he established the

independent news service, the ABC orchestra in each state, and instigated the development of school radio broadcasts. Moses also returned to military service from 1940-43 where he served as Lieutenant-Colonel in Singapore. Upon his retirement, Moses maintained an interest in Asia, and was Secretary-General of the Asian Broadcasting Union from 1965-76. He was knighted in 1961 and remained active in various committees.

MOUNTFORD, Charles Percy (1890-76)

Born in South Australia and educated at Adelaide and Cambridge universities, Mountford began his career as a photographer and anthropologist. He was a member of numerous scientific expeditions between 1930 and 1960, most of which were to Central and Northern Australia. During this time, Mountford gained much knowledge of Australia's natural history and Aboriginal culture. In the 1940s, Mountford won a number of awards, including the Australian Natural History Medallion, continuing his work into the 1950s with the writing of several books such as *Symbolism in Arnhem Land* and *Aboriginal Conception Beliefs*. It was at this time that Mountford produced two documentary films and showed an extensive collection of bark paintings in England. Mountford's photographs, films and notes were collected for posterity after his death.

MUDIE, Ian Mayleston (1911-76)

A South Australian by birth, Mudie worked in a number of jobs as varied as real-estate agent, farm hand and freelance journalist after a Scotch College education in Adelaide. He turned to full-time writing, establishing himself as a

prolific author and poet, winning prizes for *The Australian Dream* (1943) and *The North-Bound Rider* (1963), as well as publishing a children's book, *The Blue Crane* (1958) and editing several anthologies. These encompassed *Poets at War* (1944), *Jindyworobak Anthology* (1946) (named after the literary movement that was Mudie's main influence), and *Favourite Australian Poems* (1963). Mudie's concern for indigenous values and the Australian landscape is a common thread linking his work.

MUELLER, Baron Sir Ferdinand Von (1825-96)

Born in Germany and educated at Kiel University, Von Mueller arrived in Adelaide as a qualified pharmacist in 1847. He then moved to Melbourne, setting up a pharmacy business. By 1857, Mueller was appointed Public Botanist of Victoria and Director of Melbourne Botanic Gardens after he had published numerous papers and gained an international reputation for his large botanical specimen collection. Mueller travelled overland to the Northern Territory, exploring the Victoria River and Arnhem Land, his travels providing the basis for his seven-volume *Flora Australiensis* and his book on eucalypt species, *Eucalyptographia.* His rather academic approach to the Botanic Gardens led to his replacement as director in 1873 in favour of a more popularist choice. Von Mueller was made a baron by the King of Wurtenburg in 1871 and received honours in numerous countries.

MURCUTT, Glenn (1936-)

Born in London, Murcutt spent his early life in New Guinea before moving to Australia in the mid-1940s. His father Arthur, an avid conservationist, fos-

tered Murcutt's interest in nature and forms which developed into a fascination for architecture. He studied at the University of New South Wales and after graduating travelled and worked in Britain and Europe, observing architectural works. In 1969, Murcutt went into private practice. Most of his buildings involve the use of corrugated iron and timber. He has won numerous awards and is the only Australian to have been awarded the Alvar Aalto Award for Architecture. His buildings have changed the course of the Australian architectural movement over the last 30 years.

MURDOCH, Keith Rupert (1931-)

Born in 1931, the son of Sir Keith, Rupert Murdoch was educated in Melbourne and at Oxford University. In 1952 he inherited a controlling portion of News Ltd, the newspaper empire his father had built, and continued in a similar vein, quickly buying out the Sydney *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror* and a number of suburban publications. Murdoch was responsible for founding the country's national newspaper, the *Australian,* in 1964. His interests in overseas papers led to his becoming an international media magnate during the late 1970s. Murdoch has continued in this manner, purchasing numerous television stations, investing in film studios, as well as magazine and book publishing. Although often criticised for the sensationalist and exploitative nature of many of his publications, as well as the virtual monopoly on the industry he had acquired by the 1980s, Murdoch is nonetheless admired for his business acumen.

MURDOCH, Sir Keith Arthur (1886-1952)

Born and educated in Melbourne, Murdoch began his newspaper career as a Melbourne *Age* journalist. In 1915 he went to England to manage a cable service, and worked for the *Times* until 1921. Murdoch returned to edit the failing Melbourne *Herald,* turning it into one of Australia's leading newspapers. He then moved into managing the *Herald and Weekly Times* organisation and extended its business interests interstate. By 1942, Murdoch had acquired the *West Australian,* the Adelaide *Advertiser* and *News,* and the *Courier* and *Daily Mail* in Brisbane, of which he became Chairman of Directors. Murdoch was knighted in 1933 and remained a prominent public figure until the time of his death.

MURPHY, Graeme (1950-)

Born in 1950 in Melbourne, he joined the Australian Ballet School in 1967 as the youngest male dancer to receive a scholarship there. Murphy worked with the Australian Ballet from 1968, studying for a time in America but returning to the company in 1976. That year he became artistic director of the Dance Company, (later the Sydney Dance Company), for which he began choreographing original works. These include *Poppy* (1978), *After Venice* (1984) and *Nearly Beloved* (1991). Murphy has also worked for the Australian Ballet, (creating a new version of Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker,* set in Australia and first performed in 1992), the Canadian Opera Company (choreographing Benjamin Britten's *Death in Venice*), the Australian Opera (producing an original version of Puccini's *Turandot*) and English champion iceskaters, Torvill and Dean. Although Murphy retired from dancing in 1987, he

returned to the stage to dance the lead in the 1991 revival of *Poppy.*

MURPHY, Lionel Keith (1922-86)

Born in Sydney, he became a barrister in 1947, becoming a QC in NSW and Victoria. Murphy entered politics in 1962 as a senator, five years later being elected Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. He was Senate Government Leader during Gough Whitlam's 1972-75 term, also reforming trade, administrative and family law in his capacity as Attorney-General. After an influential and sometimes controversial political career, Murphy retired in 1975 to become a High Court Judge. His liberal views led to more controversy, and allegations of corruption were made against him during the early 1980s. In 1985 he was finally charged with attempting to pervert the course of justice in favour of his friend, solicitor Morgan Ryan, but although initially found guilty, he was later cleared. More allegations of misconduct the following year sparked a continuation of action against Murphy, but on his revelation that he was terminally ill, the enquiry was abandoned.

MURRAY, Leslie Allan (1938-)

Born in northern NSW in 1938, he studied at Sydney University after a country school education. Before becoming a full-time writer, poet and editor, Les Murray worked as a translator at the Australian National University and as a civil servant. Since the 1960s, he has published a number of acclaimed volumes of poetry, including *Lunch & Counter Lunch* (1974), *The Vernacular Republic: Poems 1961-81* (1982), *The People's Other World* (1983 Australian Literature Society Gold Medal winner), and *Dog Fox Field* and a collec-

tion of prose works in 1990. In 1986 Murray edited *The New Oxford Book of Australian Verse,* and for twelve years from 1978 he was poetry reader for Angus & Robertson. Murray was awarded the prestigious T. S. Elliot Prize for Poetry, presented to him in London in 1996.

MYER, Sidney Baevski (1878-1934)

Born in Russia in 1878, he emigrated to Australia at the age of 20 and opened a clothing and drapery store in the Victorian gold town of Bendigo. He built up his business interests gradually, and by 1914 Myer owned an eight storey building on Bourke St in Melbourne; the city's first major emporium. An innovative advertiser and displayer of goods, Myer made his store a huge success, allowing him to expand his business to include woollen mills, a china importing firm and a home furnishing company among other ventures. Also a committed philanthropist and supporter of the arts, Sidney Myer gave financial aid to the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Melbourne University and a number of hospitals, and established the Sidney Myer Trust for charitable endeavours with a 100 000 pound bequest in his will. His first and second sons and a nephew all went on to play active roles in the family business after Myer's death in 1934.