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BIOGRAPHY FOOTNOTES

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GENERAL EDITOR
MELANIE
NOLAN

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME 19 1991–1995

A–Z

Volume 19 of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* will be published in early 2021 by ANU Press.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



Welcome to Issue 21 of *Biography Footnotes*

This is the only newsletter for 2020 owing to the general chaos of the year. After a long period of retention, the National Centre of Biography had a turnover of over a quarter of its staff, which is remarkable in a small centre. We farewelled three people. Our computer programmer, Scott Yeadon, has taken up a new role as Software Developer at the National Library of Australia after a decade with us. Research Editor, Dr Brian Wimborne retired after twenty years' service. Prior to joining us he was a post-doctoral fellow for three years at the Research School of Biological Sciences, ANU. In March, after completing her PhD and then spending three years as a DECRA Fellow in the NCB, Dr Chris Wallace took up a fixed term Associate Professorship in the 50/50 by 2030 Foundation at the University of Canberra. Her departure is cushioned for the while as she continues as a NCB Visiting Fellow.

On the other hand, we welcomed three new staff members. Michael Hannaford joined us in May from the public service as our new computer programmer. Dr Stephen Wilks, who has been working on the pilot House of Representatives project, is now research editor of the ADB's Commonwealth and Armed Services desk. Kiera Donnelly joined us in March as a Vice Chancellor supported Indigenous Australian Research Officer. In September Kiera submitted her PhD, 'Dating the Life of Saint Chad: A Review of the Evidence with a Critical Edition and Translation', in *Medieval Studies* at the Medieval and Early Modern Centre, University of Sydney. We congratulate Kiera on this milestone, and also Dr Sam Furphy on his promotion in the recent round. Stephen was able to launch his monograph, *'Now is the Psychological Moment'. Earle Page and the Imagining of Australia* (ANU Press) last month in a hybrid

online and in-person function. I was on research leave in the first half of the year. I thank Dr Malcolm Allbrook for deputising for me during this period. His feats included fund raising—with the *Indigenous Australian Dictionary of Biography* (IADB) team members, Dr Shino Konishi and Em. Prof. Tom Griffiths—a grant from the J. T. Reid Foundation which ensures Dr Rani Kerin continues working on the *IADB* project for two more years.

Smoke from the bushfires of the Black Summer, working at home during the COVID lockdown, and staff turnover were not the only forces of entropy for the NCB in 2020. We were scheduled in March to vacate the Coombs Building which has nurtured the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* since its first employee was appointed in 1958. Repairs following the hailstorm in January delayed this and we finally shifted over to the (as yet, unnamed) new RSSS Building in mid-August.

I signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the ADB and ANU Press on 13 February this year to publish five volumes, starting with ADB, volume 19 (1991–1995). That manuscript was with the Press on time in August and will be published early next year. Moving forward, we commenced research editing articles for volume 20 in 2020 with the first annual batch (on subjects who died in 1996) being published online at the time this newsletter is distributed. We hope that next year is less challenging.

Melanie Nolan

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Congratulations

Congratulations to Dr Dorothy Erickson—artist-jeweller, historian, curator, and *ADB* author—who was inducted into the Design Institute of Australia Hall of Fame on 20 March. Exhibiting since 1972, Dorothy's career includes forty solo and over 350 group exhibitions worldwide. She is represented in many collections including the National Gallery of Australia, Victoria & Albert Museum, Swiss National Museum, Dallas Art Museum, Schmuckmuseum (Jewellery Museum) in Pforzheim Germany, Powerhouse Museum, and the Art Galleries of Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland.

Dorothy has written ten *Australian Dictionary of Biography* entries, mostly about artists (you can find them under 'browse', 'author' in the menu) and is a member of the *ADB*'s Western Australian Working Party. Her most recent article, on potter [Eileen Keys](#) (1903–1992) will be published in volume 19 next year.

Dorothy's mother, esteemed naturalist, writer, historian, and botanical artist, Rica Erickson, wrote nine *ADB* entries and was also a longstanding member of WA's Working Party. Rica wrote an entry on botanist and plant collector [James Drummond](#) (1787–1863) in the first volume of the *ADB*. Dorothy is hoping to finish a book on women artists in WA that her mother had envisaged but had not managed to write before her death, aged 101, in 2009.

Congratulations also to Dr Natalie Harkin, Narungga woman, South Australian poet, and member of the *ADB*'s Indigenous Working Party. She has won the 2020 Kate Challis RAKA Award for her work *Archival-Poetics*, an anthology that faces the violence the colony has inflicted on Indigenous women, and offers a roadmap for healing.

Biography Workshops

The NCB will be resuming its Biography Workshops from March 2021. A program will be available on the National Centre of Biography's

website closer to that time.

Drop us a line at ncb@anu.edu.au if you would like to join our mailing list.

ADB Working Parties

The *ADB* South Australian, Victorian, and Oceania Working Parties have welcomed new members this year.

The new members in South Australia are: Karen Agutter (historian of migration), Carolyn Collins (historian of political and social history in Australia and the United States), Tom Gara (historian of ethnography and ethnohistory of the Indigenous peoples of South Australia), Skye Krichauff (ethno-historian, historian and anthropologist of colonial cross-cultural relations and chair of the History Council of South Australia), and Lauren Gobbett (historian and archivist at the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia).

The new members of the *ADB*'s Victorian Working Party are: Kevin Molloy (Principal Librarian, Victorian and Australian Collections, at the State Library of Victoria), Janet McCalman was welcomed back (digital applications and prosopography), and Peter Yule (biographer and economic historian).

The additions to the Oceania Working Party are: Namila Benson (biographer and ABC producer), Dion Enari (Fa'a Samoa and diasporic communities), Ruth Faleolo (Pasifika Trans-Tasman migrants, specifically Samoan and Tongan), Innez Haua (Māori diaspora), Lisa Hilli (Museums Victoria), Kimberley Kruger (Indigenous arts), David Lakisa (diversity management), Kirsten McGavin (Pacific Islands, especially Melanesian diaspora), Melinda Mann (young people connected to Darumbal Country), Jioji Ravulo (Pacific diasporas), Rita Seumanutafa (musicologist), Dulcie Stewart (family and memory historian), Seini F. Taumoepeau (Tongan-Australian diaspora), and Emele Ugavale (visual and performing arts).

ADB TRIVIA

—*Sydney Morning Herald* journalist, and confirmed tea drinker, Richard Glover, devoted his column on 20 February 2020 to the pleasures of drinking tea. In his discussion he noted that 'the word "tea" gets twice as many hits as "coffee" in the database of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*', a result that he believes affirmed tea's importance in Australian history. In the end he had to concede, however, that beverage preferences were changing. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, more Australians have been drinking coffee than tea since the 1980s.

—Of those whose method of body disposal we have noted in the *ADB*, 5,705 were buried and 4,565 were cremated. Not unsurprisingly, given the rising costs of burials and changes in attitudes towards cremations, 70 percent of people in *ADB* volume 19 (died 1991–1995) were cremated.

Congratulations

to *ADB* authors and members of Working Parties who received Australian honours since the last newsletter:

Queens' Birthday Honours (2020)

Member (AM) in the General Division
Prof. Stephen Garton
Barbara Green
David St Ledger Kelly

Medal (OAM) in the General Division
Prof. Peter Tregear

Deaths of ADB authors

It is with sadness that we note the deaths, that were reported to us since December 2019, of the following *ADB* authors:

Brian Galligan
John Jenkin
Lucy Miniam Kinloch
Sophie McGrath
George Parsons
M. J. Saclier
P. A. Selth
T. K. F. Taylor
T. C. R. White

ADB and companion websites end of year report

The *Australian Dictionary of Biography* and its companion websites *Obituaries Australia* and *People Australia* comprised entries for 31,068 individuals on 1 December 2020. There were 12,417 articles (for 13,300 individuals—there are a number of shared and minor entries) in the *ADB*, 8190 entries in *OA*, and 10,891 records in *PA*. (N.B. If you've tallied the numbers, the reason they add up to more than 31,068 is that some people have entries in more than one website.)

4,449 people have written articles for the *ADB*. The *Dictionary* maintains an 'Author's Roll of Honour' at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/about-us/authors-roll/>. Gerry Walsh tops the honour roll at 195 entries. Chris Clark joined the list this year with his 55th article. As most readers know, *ADB* authors receive no remuneration for their work so we are very grateful for their generous contribution.

If you've ever wondered—the *ADB* consists of 9,390,925 words and the online version includes 3,861 portraits.

The breadth of the fielding of entries to enhance their research potential is something that the *ADB* prides itself on. To date 17,025 'entities' such as organisations, awards, events, military battles, immigrant ships, and rural properties associated with subjects have been created for indexing purposes. 'Social Issues' was created as a new entity category this year. You can find it by clicking on 'Faceted Browse' in the menu bar on any of the websites and then click on the 'browse records by' button. Scroll down the list until you get to 'social issues' and then click on 'Browse'. 'Criminal Punishment' is by the far the number one social issue currently recorded. We are recording all punishments of convicts (mostly floggings). We are also listing instances of sexual abuse, rape, stolen children, domestic violence, partner murders, and asylum patients. Both perpetrators and victims are listed.

We continue to add occupations to the fielding as they are needed, the latest being 'dustman' (for the First Three Fleets project) and 'historian of science' (for an *ADB* entry). So far, we have 1,663 unique occupations. Across all the websites the top five occupations are: public servant (2,462), followed by Member of Lower House (1,806), soldier (1,540), convict (1,488) and farmer (1,432). Convict rates so highly because

of the Fleeters project whose entries are mostly in *People Australia*. The top five occupations in the *ADB* are: public servant (1,922), Member of Lower House (1,608), Member of Upper House (1,060), local government councillor (1,054), and army officer (1,031).

This year, as part of our *Indigenous Australian Dictionary of Biography* project, we have started to list Indigenous language groups under 'ethnicities' which has increased the number in that field to 121. There are forty-two 'religious influences'. Of those whose religious influence we have been able to determine, Anglicans are by far the most numerous group across all the websites, accounting for 7926 people, followed by Catholics (2,425), Presbyterians (2,128), those of Jewish faith (1,597), Methodists (1,462), and Congregationalists (471). The order is not much different if you look just at the *ADB*: Anglican (3,257), Catholic (1,406), Presbyterian (1,204), Methodist (824), Congregational (349), and Jewish (314).

In a departure from usual practice, we have also begun to index details of convicts' lives before they arrived in the colonies. It has been our practice since going online in 2006 to only field subject's activities (apart from their birth details) once they arrived in Australia. For convicts, however—particularly as we are working on a specific project (First Three Fleets and their Families) involving a large number of them—we decided that pre-transportation details such as where sentenced, occupation at sentence, and marriage details, were also necessary additions. [Henry Horne's](#) entry shows some of the enhancements we have added to convict indexing.

More developments are planned for the *ADB* and its companion websites in 2021. The first will be to make them more mobile phone friendly. We will also be seeking to better integrate the websites. At the moment moving between them isn't seamless. For example, if you search for a person on the *ADB* site, and they don't have an entry, you will get a nil result even if they have records in *Obituaries Australia* or *People Australia*.

If you have any suggestions about how the websites could be improved please contact us at ncb@anu.edu.au



Gordon Bryant, 1969,
National Archives of Australia

A Bounty of Tributes

Eleven people feature in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, as well as its companion websites *Obituaries Australia* and *People Australia*. They include First Fleeter, [James Bloodworth](#) (?–1804), master bricklayer and builder, who also has the distinction of having the first obituary published in an Australian newspaper, and society and charity leader, [Dame Mabel Brookes](#) (1890–1975) whose portrait as a young woman (from Victoria's *Who's Who of the World of Women*, 1934) appears on the *People Australia* site. You can read politician [Gordon Bryant's](#) (1914–1991) maiden speech to the House of Representatives in *People Australia*.

Entries for those who died in 1996 were added to the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* website this year. As usual they include a diverse range of people. Many of the selection below will be familiar:

Phyllis Benjamin (1907–1996) was the first woman to lead (1968–69) an upper house in Australia. She drove ambulances in Hobart during World War II and worked in a munitions factory where she threatened to organise a strike over the conditions of women workers. A leading member of the Housewives' Association, she had joined the ALP by 1945, and in 1952 successfully stood for the Legislative Council seat of Hobart. When she retired from parliament in May 1976, she was the longest serving Labor woman parliamentarian in Tasmania.

Nino Borsari (1911–1996), an Italian 1932 Olympics cycling champion, first raced in Australia in 1938 and settled in Carlton, Melbourne, where he opened a bike shop in 1941 and later a sports store in the building next door. His business flourished and became a meeting place for Carlton's growing Italian immigrant community. With his wife he was associated with the foundation of the Juventus Soccer Club in 1948 and helped to promote the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

Dorothy Drain (1909–1996), a third-generation journalist, was assigned to the women's pages of various newspapers before joining Frank Packer's *Australian Women's Weekly* in 1938, the most popular women's magazine in Australia. Drain reported from war zones, including Korea and Vietnam; wrote an opinion column from 1947 to 1963, and became one of Australia's best-known journalists. She was editor of the *Weekly* from 1972 to 1975.

Nadia Evans (1908–1996), film actor and stunt woman, was born in Perth to a Scottish father and Greek mother. She grew up in India where she became a leading actor. In her first successful film, *Hunterwali* (1935), she played a masked, swashbuckling heroine with a whip. She performed her own stunts, no matter how risky. Between 1935 and 1968 she made thirty-eight films. 'Fearless Nadia' became a household name in India and among the Indian diaspora.

Joan Hammond (1912–1996) had originally wanted to be a violinist but a childhood bicycle accident meant that she had to abandon that dream and she pursued singing instead. She made her operatic debut in Sydney in 1932 with J. C. Williamson's Imperial Grand Opera Company in the minor role of Giovanna in *Rigoletto*. A champion golfer she also won the New South Wales open championship in 1932, 1934, and 1935. Hammond left Australia for further operatic studies in 1936. During the 1950s she appeared at leading opera houses in Moscow, Leningrad, Amsterdam, and Barcelona, and toured Scandinavia, East and Central Africa, India, the Far East, and Canada. A series of heart attacks ended her performing career in 1965.

Allan McGilvray (1909–1996) is remembered as one of Australia's greatest cricketing commentators. Joining the ABC in 1938 he created ball-by-ball descriptions of Tests played in England in a Sydney studio using cabled information and his knowledge of the game. His commentary was enhanced by recorded crowd sounds and by simulating the sound of the bat striking the ball using a pencil on a block of wood. He edited (1963–85) the *ABC Cricket Book* and often travelled overseas with touring Australian teams. He retired in 1985 having broadcast 225 Test matches.

Hubert Opperman (1904–1996) was a champion endurance rider. Though small in stature and physique—170 cm tall and

weighing only 65 kg—he became the youngest rider to win the annual Australasian National Road Cycling Championship in 1924; and won again in 1926, 1927, and 1929. In 1928 in France he broke the world record for cycling one thousand kilometres. After competing in the 1931 Tour de France he broke all previous records to win the non-stop Paris-Brest-Paris race (1,162 km) and was hailed as the world's greatest endurance cyclist. The next year he set another world record by riding one thousand miles (1,609 km) in the slipstream of a powerful motorcycle in just under twenty-nine hours in a velodrome. One of his more spectacular rides was 4,300 kms from Fremantle to Sydney in just thirteen days and ten hours. 60,000 spectators welcomed him at the finish line at Martin Place. Opperman became a federal Liberal MP after the war and was appointed minister for shipping and transport in 1960, minister for immigration in 1968, and High Commissioner to Malta in 1966.

Rachel Peter (1931–1996), a Yupungathi and Tjungundji woman, was a prominent advocate for the 'return to Mapoon' land movement in northern Queensland in the 1980s. She had been born in the town and in 1954 was forced to relocate to 'New Mapoon', 200 kilometres to the north at Cape York, when the government decided to abandon the settlement. After a large portion of the original Mapoon land was returned, under a deed of grant in trust in 1989, Peter played a leading role in developing a new town plan for her community.

Betty Roland (1903–1996) wrote her best-known play *The Touch of Silk* in the mid-1920s while recovering from tuberculosis. She began to write radio dramas and scripted one of Australia's first talking films, *The Spur of the Moment* (1931). Fleeing a loveless marriage in 1933 she spent the next nine years with the wealthy Marxist scholar Guido Baracchi. Roland joined the Communist Party, established a theatre group in Sydney, and wrote short agitprop plays designed to be performed on street corners, in parks, or in workplaces. After Baracchi left her for another woman, Roland wrote radio dramas, including episodes of the popular soap opera *A Woman Scorned*. In 1947 she and her daughter moved to the Montsalvat artists' colony at Eltham, Victoria. A founding member of the Australian Society of Authors (1963), between 1979 and 1990 she produced four volumes of autobiography, which chronicled her extraordinary acquaintances, adventurous travels, and numerous love affairs.

Roland Wilson (1904–1996) in 1924 became the first Tasmanian educated at a public school to win a Rhodes scholarship. After completing a doctorate on *The Import of Capital* at Oxford University he undertook a doctorate on *Capital Movements and their Economic Consequences* at the University of Chicago before returning to Tasmania to take up a lectureship in economics at the University of Tasmania. In 1932 he accepted a job with the Federal Treasury and four years later was appointed Commonwealth Statistician. As secretary of the Department of Labour and National Service from 1940 he established a division of post-war reconstruction, the precursor of the Department of Post-War Reconstruction. He was later appointed to the United Nation's Economic and Employment Commission, becoming its chairman in 1948–49. Two years later he was appointed head of Treasury, a position he held for a record fifteen years.

DAVID HORNER

Malcolm Allbrook reflects on the contribution of David Horner to the *ADB*

Emeritus Professor David Horner has retired as chair and section editor of the *ADB*'s Armed Services Working Party, and as a member of the *ADB* Editorial Board. Thus concludes a period of stellar service. Alec Hill, who had taught David history at the Royal Military College, Duntroon, recruited him to the working party in July 1988. After joining the ANU in 1990, and on Hill's retirement, he took on the working party leadership in



1994, and became section editor, in succession to the esteemed military historian Bob O'Neill. David joined the Editorial Board, at that time chaired by Ken Inglis, in 1996. He has known and worked with three chairs—Inglis, Jill Roe, and Tom Griffiths—and four general editors—Geoffrey Serle, John Ritchie, Diane Langmore, and Melanie Nolan—as well as being associated with many research, editorial and administrative staff.

David also wrote many *ADB* entries. Most of these biographies concerned significant figures in Australian military history. His first was a group biography of the five Howell-Price brothers—[John](#) (1886–1937), [Frederick Phillimore](#) (1888–1978), [Owen Glendower](#) (1890–1916), [Philip Llewellyn](#) (1894–1917), and [Richmond Gordon](#) (1896–1917). A complex writing exercise, it demonstrated David's attention to detail and his capacity to draw conclusions from often conflicting evidence, a skill he would show in each of his entries. The Howell-Price brothers' stories reveal both the tragedy and the challenges of wartime service. John was a much-decorated naval officer who saw action with the Royal Navy during World War I and then joined the Royal Australian Navy. His brothers all attained officer rank in the army and served in the various theatres of war, including Gallipoli and France. Only two returned; Owen was killed near Flers in 1916, Philip at Broodseinde the next year, and the youngest, Richmond, died from wounds received at Bullecourt, also in 1917.

Two of David's *ADB* subjects have attracted multiple full-length biographies and divided opinion, surely some of the most difficult challenges facing an *ADB* author who seeks to provide a balanced assessment of complex and controversial lives. The almost-legendary figure of [Sir Thomas Blamey](#) (1884–1951), significant in World War I and a towering presence in World War II, was the subject of David's fourth entry. David's acute understanding both of the military and politics is evident in his assessment of the great man's much contested legacy. He concludes that 'it is hard to think of another Australian general with the prestige, force of personality and understanding of politics who could have filled his role.'

The American army officer [Douglas MacArthur](#) (1880–1964) was another whose legacy, while similarly complex and contested, is nonetheless significant in Australian history.

As the supreme commander of the South-West Pacific Area and Blamey's immediate commander, he spent less than three years in Australia, but 'few figures ... have had such an impact on Australian life.' MacArthur's air commander in 1942, Lieutenant General George H. Brett, thought that he was 'a brilliant, temperamental egoist; a handsome man, who can be as charming as anyone who ever lived, or harshly indifferent to the needs and desires of those around' him.

Having written on a series of other important Australian figures—including the army officer and governor [Sir John Lavarack](#) (1885–1957), the public service mandarin [Sir Frederick Shedden](#) (1893–1971)—David contributed two articles to *ADB* volume 19, both of which were interesting figures and a delight to edit. [Sir Charles Spry](#) (1910–1994) became the first director-general of ASIO after a distinguished military career, and was responsible for shaping the structure and modus operandi of the organisation. In a different vein altogether was David's biography of the army medical officer, [Susan Felsche](#) (1961–1993), who served with the 4th Australian Contingent in the Western Sahara. She was only a month into her deployment when the *Awsard* aircraft she was in crashed, and she died shortly afterwards.

In 2020, with many of the World War II generation gone, David has come to the conclusion that it is a good time to hand over his various roles at the *ADB* to someone else. The progress of history now takes us into Australia's involvement in Korea, Vietnam, various peace-keeping operations, Afghanistan and Iraq, which are very different from the two worldwide conflicts. Furthermore the *ADB* is changing in the digital era, with annual online publishing largely subsuming the previous volume-by-volume print editions.

Although retiring from *ADB* duties, David has no intention of slowing down his research, writing, and publishing schedule. This year he co-authored (with Peter Londey and R. Crawley) *The Long Search for Peace: Observer Missions and Beyond, 1947–2006*, *The Official History of Australian Peacekeeping, Humanitarian and Post-Cold War Operations, Volume 1*. In 2014 his award-winning book *The Spy Catchers: The Official History of ASIO, 1949–1963*, attracted wide attention and much praise. Numerous articles and chapters have also regularly appeared, including a portrait of Sir Frederick Shedden in Samuel Furphy's edited collection *The Seven Dwarfs and the Age of the Mandarins* (2015). He is currently working on a new book.

The *ADB* pays tribute to David's contribution over many years. We depend absolutely on the voluntary contributions of people such as him who are prepared to devote long hours out of their already full lives to this national cooperative venture. People like David have made the *ADB* a success. We have been privileged to work with a fine scholar, and wish him well for what we are sure will be a highly productive future. And we very much hope that he will be in a position to add to his tally of *ADB* entries.

Malcolm Allbrook is the managing editor of the Australian Dictionary of Biography.

An overview of the *Indigenous Australian Dictionary of Biography* Project

The *Indigenous Australian Dictionary of Biography* project aims to double the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life stories in the *ADB*. We have commissioned entries on more than 100 individuals, and have already published biographies of 25 Indigenous people in the *ADB* Online, with another 25 in progress. The project goal is for 190 new entries. Our articles are written by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous authors, many of them descendants. We invite nominations of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to be included in the *ADB*, and authors.

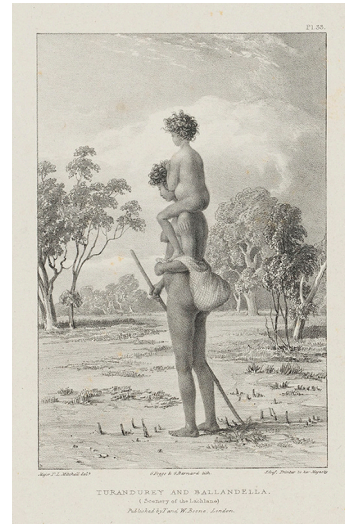
Our project is overseen by the Indigenous Working Party, comprising Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander scholars from across Australia. Chaired by Professor Odette Best (SCU), it includes Dr Julie Andrews (LTU), Dr Laurie Bamblett (ANU), Professor Len Collard (UWA), Associate Professor Brenda Croft (ANU), Associate Professor Linda Ford (CDU), Dr Natalie Harkin (FUSA), Professor Barry Judd (UM), Mr Steve Kinnane (ANU), Dr Shino Konishi (UWA), Professor Greg Lehman (UTAS), Professor Jaky Troy (USYD), Professor Maggie Walter (UTAS), and Uncle John Whop (Batchelor).

The project is led by Dr Shino Konishi, Dr Malcolm Allbrook, and Emeritus Professor Tom Griffiths, and supported by research editors Dr Rani Kerin and Ms Kiera Donnelly. This year Dr Allbrook successfully applied for a grant from the John T. Reid Foundation to support further research on the project.

The *IADB* will introduce readers to remarkable, but often little-known, men, women and children whose lives shed light on different, sometimes hidden, chapters in Australia's past. The project aims to revolutionise how we understand biography, by centering Indigenous experience and perspectives, and facilitating Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander involvement in the *ADB*. We also hope to expand popular notions of who might be worthy of inclusion in the national dictionary of biography.

These include portrayals of Aboriginal women, who had been marginalised in the *ADB* even though they are often particularly revered in local communities as matriarchs and knowledge holders. While many would know the name of (Sir) Thomas Mitchell (1792–1855), surveyor-general, who led the expedition from Sydney, few would have heard of Turandurey (c.1806–?) a young Wiradjuri mother, carrying her four-year-old daughter, Ballandella (c.1831–1863), on her shoulders, who was instrumental to the colonial expedition to explore the confluence of the Darling and Murray rivers in 1836. She guided Mitchell's party to fresh water and food sources when older aboriginal men refused. Turandurey's talent for expressive communication and translation was noted by Mitchell, who watched her communicate with other Indigenous groups as well as take on the role of intermediary and translator between two individuals forbidden by custom to interact directly.

We have published other biographies of Boandik woman



Turandurey, with her daughter Ballandella, by T. L. Mitchell, 1836, State Library of NSW

Annie Brice (c.1849–1931), palawa woman Woretemoetyenner (c.1795–1847), and Kaurna women Kudnarto (c.1832–1855), Maria Welch (c.1834–1909), and Ivaritji (c.1849–1929). We also have life stories of remarkable women such as Guugu Yimidhirr woman Magdalena Mulun (c.1871–1913), who converted to Christianity and was a prolific letter-writer; and Lallie Matbar (1905–1970) who defied State opposition to her relationship with a Muslim man Jack Ackbar and, after her repeated

removal by the Protection board, walked hundreds of miles to reunite with him.

Other stories told are those of Brataualung Iewin, or messenger, Tarra Bobby (1834–1874), who mediated between the various Gunaikurnai clans; Euahlayi cultural custodian and stockman Peter Hippai (c.1835–1904); and Paddy Swift (c.1848–1922), a stockman and horse-breaker who, with his wife Jenny Swift (1858–1894), became a passionate advocate of the Maloga Mission but eventually turned his back on the church after his own attempts to establish a mission were undermined by the Aboriginal Protection Board. The impact of frontier violence is also illuminated through the life stories of the police officer, Gamilaraay man John Bungarie (c.1829–1854); as well as Yugara father and son, Old Moppy (c.1787–c.1842) and Multuggerah (c.1820–1846), who led resistance in the Queensland's Lockyer Valley. There are also entries on twentieth-century individuals, such as Ngarrindjeri community leader and soldier Roland Carter (1892–1960), who enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force and spent two years in a German prisoner of war camp; and rugby league player and resident at the Gully in the Blue Mountains, Walter 'Jacky' Brooks (c.1906–c.1968).

The *IADB* unsettles the notion that Australia's history began in 1788 by including biographies of Mungo Lady and Mungo Man, who lived in the Willandra Lakes area of New South Wales approximately 42,000 years ago, but are nonetheless regarded as ancestors by the traditional owners of the area, the Paakantji, Ngyiampaa, and Mutthi Mutthi peoples.

This article was written by Dr Shino Konishi and the Indigenous Australian Dictionary of Biography Research Team, University of Western Australia, and Australian National University.

PACIFIC BIOGRAPHY IN AUST

Members of the revitalised Oceania Working Party report on their activities

Despite the many challenges thrown our way, 2020 has been a milestone year for the ADB's Oceania Working Party. The year started on a disappointing note, with COVID-19 causing the postponement of a panel organised by working party chair Katerina Teaiwa and research officer Nick Hoare called 'Decolonising the Dictionary: The Place of Pacific Biography in Australia' for the Australian Association for Pacific Studies conference in Melbourne. However, it has ended much more positively thanks to the award of a competitive Asia Pacific Innovation Program (APIP) New Research Directions grant from the ANU's College of Asia and the Pacific and the

with the audiences who matter is a significant methodological innovation when dealing with subjects who have traditionally escaped the attention of earlier generations of historians and record keepers. It is a way of disseminating knowledge to a demographic of people unfamiliar with the ADB and might even be understood as a further layer of peer review.

For the members of our working party, and the fast-growing population of Australian Pacific Islanders, the fact that there are more Channel Islanders than Pacific Islanders in the ADB (only 31 in over 13,000 entries, and only one authored by a



ADB Oceania Working Party at a zoom meeting, 2020

1st row (L-R): Nick Hoare, Katerina Teaiwa, Innez Haua, Kirsten McGavin.

2nd row (L-R): Kimberley Kruger, Jonathan Ritchie, Melinda Mann, Dion Enari.

3rd row (L-R): Vicki Luker, Kari James, Namila Benson, Emele Ugavule.

4th row (L-R): Ruth Faleolo, Rita Seumanutafa, Talei Luscia Mangioni, Nic Halter.

5th row (L-R): Chris Ballard, Dulcie Stewart.

revitalisation of the working party to welcome 15 new Australian Pacific Islander, Māori, South Sea Islander, and Torres Strait Islander scholars, storytellers, and community members.

The APIP grant caps off the hard work put in by Katerina, Nick and Malcolm Allbrook earlier in the year towards developing the framework for a Pacific Australian Dictionary of Biography modelled on the highly successful *Indigenous Australian Dictionary of Biography*. The small grant will not only help support the day-to-day work of the Oceania Working Party into 2021 but presents us with the opportunity to seek out further funding options and research partners in pursuit of our larger goal. It has allowed the working party to welcome a new research assistant, Talei Luscia Mangioni (a PhD candidate from the School of Culture, History and Language), and launch an exciting new Facebook page, [Pacific Biography in Australia](#)

Launched in August, the Facebook page has gained close to 1,300 followers throughout Australia and the Pacific Islands and our posts reach an audience of up to 4,000. More than just a marketing tool, we now see the page as an important part of our biographical method in the COVID age. Many of our posts about Pacific Islander subjects attract the interest of family and other community members who interact, correct, and add further information to what we were already able to provide. We believe this ability to connect through social media

Pacific Islander), is telling. It provides us with a sense of purpose and urgency to seek out further Pacific Islander personalities and authors to contribute to the ADB's goals of providing a more representative snapshot of Australian society.

We invite the larger ADB community to watch this space as our work continues to develop, and encourage any potential collaborators to get in touch. We look forward to staging our first public event in early 2021 featuring artist and Melbourne Museum collection manager Lisa Hilli, who will be speaking about her recently completed Australian War Memorial Commission honouring the lives of 12 Filles de Marie Immaculée Sisters of the Vunapope Catholic Mission, captives for almost three years at the Ramale prisoner of war camp in New Britain. Keep an eye on our Facebook page for further details.

Nick Hoare is a PhD candidate from New Zealand completing a thesis on phosphate mining in the Pacific at the School of History, ANU.

Associate Professor Katerina Teaiwa, of Banaban, I-Kiribati (Tabiteuea) and African American descent, is on the editorial board of the ADB and is the chair of the Oceania Working Party.

Talei Luscia Mangioni is a Fijian and Italian PhD candidate at the School of Culture, History and Language at the ANU, working on the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific movement across Oceania.

COLONIAL WOMEN IN THE ADB

Karen Fox and Emily Gallagher report on the NCB's Colonial Women in the ADB project.

The National Centre of Biography continues to seek nominations for its Colonial Women in the ADB project. The project's aim is to significantly increase representation of women in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* by adding 1,500 new entries for women who flourished during—or before—the colonial period. Making up only 4 percent of entries covering the colonial period, women who lived in this era are sorely underrepresented in the *Dictionary*. Through the Colonial Women project, we seek to raise that proportion to a third, bringing to light the fascinating stories of hundreds of women and revealing the rich diversity of their lives in the colonial era.

Since our last update in *Biography Footnotes* issue 20 in December 2019, I (Karen) have taken on the role of chair of the working party for the project. I am delighted to have come on board, having been passionate about women's, gender, and feminist histories since my days as an undergraduate at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand. I remember with fondness the excitement of studying feminist

history with Katie Pickles in my history Honours course—the thrill of exploring the lives of women in the past has never faded.

At the time of our previous report, we had received 733 nominations. Over the last year we have received a further 106. With 839 nominations to date, we are well on our way to achieving our goal.

Among the recent nominations is [Janet O'Connor](#), née Dods (1827–1895). Born in Cornwall, she married a merchant, Daniel O'Connor, with



Janet O'Connor, c.1880, State Library of Queensland

whom she migrated to Australia. In Ballarat, where the family lived, she opened a school, running it for around eight years. In 1875 she became principal of Brisbane Girls Grammar School, but two years later founded her own school in that city, later relocated and named Duporth. A believer in women's education and independence, she encouraged her students to make a contribution to society. She was also a gifted poet, whose works have been termed 'Tennysonian.' Further information about her can be found in an entry by Elisabeth Wheeler now available in *People Australia*.

Another is Eki Nishioka, who was born in Japan in 1864 and arrived in Australia in 1898. In Broome, Western Australia, where she lived with her storekeeper husband Takazo, she established a photographic studio, producing landscape

photographs and portraits of Japanese people working in the pearling industry. Following her husband's death in 1901, she continued her work as a photographer at the same time as running his store, which—together with her employee Yasukichi Murakami, whom she married in 1906—she expanded to provide banking services for Broome's Japanese community.

Finally, Parramatta's 'seven stone sisters'—as Elizabeth Farrelly termed these historic buildings in a recent *Sydney Morning Herald* article—stimulated a nomination for a collective biography of women connected with these structures. They include Annie Gallagher, a draper and milliner who built Willow Grove in 1891; Elizabeth Falloon, the matron of the Female Factory; Elizabeth More Hume, the matron of the Female Orphan School, and Elizabeth Paterson, who was a regular visitor there; and Selina Walker, the superintendent of the Parramatta Girls Industrial School.

The Colonial Women project occasionally receives nominations for twentieth-century women, and has been trying, where possible, to tell their stories in *People Australia*. One of these women is Agnes Ellen Moglia. Nominated by the Stanley Athenaeum in Victoria, Moglia was a nurse who enlisted in the Australian Army Nursing Service in 1917. After training in Beechworth at the Ovens and District Hospital, she served in Egypt and Greece, before returning home in 1919. Married in 1923, she was widowed before the year was out. Following a long career as a nurse, during which she was matron of the hospital at which she had trained, she retired in 1953. She died in 1987 in Melbourne. Her story will appear on the *People Australia* website in the coming weeks.

We welcome public nominations for the project, and are grateful to all those who have contributed so far. Further information for nominating a woman for the Colonial Women in the ADB project can be located online at <https://history.cass.anu.edu.au/centres/ncb/colonial-women-adb>.

Dr Karen Fox is a research fellow at the National Centre of Biography and research editor for the Australian Dictionary of Biography.

Emily Gallagher is a PhD student in the ANU's School of History. Her thesis examines children's imaginations in Australia in the first half of the twentieth century. She has been assisting with the colonial women in the ADB project.



Eki Nishioka, c.1902, National Archives of Australia

HOUSE OF REPS PROJECT

Stephen Wilks provides an update on the House of Representatives project

The House of Representatives project is nearing completion. This joint project, funded by the Department of the House of Representatives and coordinated by the National Centre of Biography, is centred around biographies of the 64 men and women who have served as Speaker, Deputy Speaker (also known as Chairman of Committees) or Clerk of the House of Representatives since Federation (excluding those currently active in public life). As coordinator of the project for the NCB, I confess to having a few favourites among them, including:

—**William Watt** (1871–1946), a former premier of Victoria with a strikingly stern gaze and an organ-sounding voice that led to his being likened to the Dickensian villain Bill Sikes. Watt switched to Federal politics and, as a favoured acolyte of Alfred Deakin, was widely seen as a near certainty to become prime minister. In the event, he lost heart and didn't quite reach the top, despite spending many months as acting prime minister when Billy Hughes was overseas. Watt remains one of the great 'might-have-beens' of Australian history. He served as Speaker, 1923–26.

—**James Garfield Bayley** (1882–1968), a peripatetic figure who was Deputy Speaker from 1926 to 1929. He lived up to his given names by becoming an ardent Americophile, and was probably one of the first Australians to undertake postgraduate study at Stanford.

—**John McGregor** (1873–1923), a popular but reluctant appointee as Clerk who was described by the press at the time as being 'of modest and retiring disposition.' Today he is known mainly for his untimely passing. He suffered a fatal seizure in the House at the start of the very first working day of the new parliament building in 1927, and died soon after at Canberra Hospital (now located on the present ANU campus). It was reported of the MPs who witnessed this tragedy that 'if the fine white house of parliament had exploded about their ears they could not have been more shocked.'

—**Joe Berinson** (1932–2018) from Western Australia, an outstanding figure who was briefly Deputy Speaker and a cabinet minister for several months in 1975, before losing his seat at the election of that year. Arguably an unfulfilled talent, despite fighting his way back into public life and a career as a state minister.

—**Gordon Scholes** (1931–2018), the gentle, much-loved, ex-heavyweight boxer and train driver from Geelong who overcame a troubled childhood to become Speaker in 1975 and later a cabinet minister. He presided over the House during the constitutional crisis of 1975 and personally delivered to the governor-general advice of the House's vote of no-confidence in the caretaker government of Malcolm Fraser, without result.

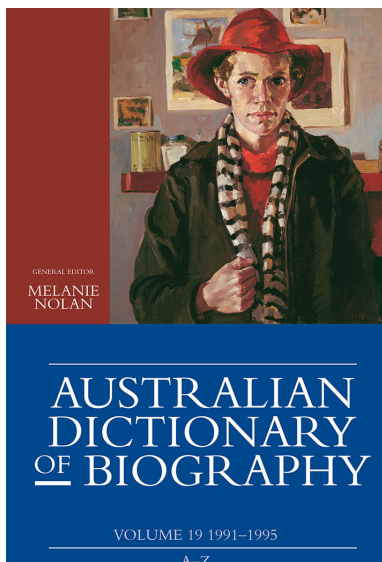


Gordon Scholes, 1983, National Archives of Australia

The Department and the NCB plan to publish all 64 biographies online in 2021. Immense thanks to the many authors and external readers who so generously gave their time to prepare and review these entries.

Stephen Wilks joined the ADB in 2018 to work on the House of Representatives project. He is now the ADB's Commonwealth and Armed Services desk editor.

Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 19, 1991–1995 (A–Z)



Volume 19 of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, 1991–1995 (A–Z), will be available for purchase from ANU Press in early 2021. You can ask the Press to notify you when it has been published at <https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/series/australian-dictionary-biography/australian-dictionary-biography-volume-19>

It is the first of two volumes for the 1990s and has concise biographies of 680 individuals including Wiradjuri midwife and Ngunnawal Elder Violet Bulger; Aboriginal rights activist, poet, playwright, and artist Kevin Gilbert; and Torres Strait Islander community leader and land rights campaigner Eddie Mabo. HIV/AIDS child activists Tony Lovegrove and Eve Van Grafhorst have entries, as does conductor Stuart Challender, 'the first Australian celebrity to go public' about his HIV/AIDS condition in 1991.

The arts are, as always, well-represented, including writers Frank Hardy, Mary Durack and Nene Gare; actors Frank Thring and Leonard Teale; and arts patron Ian Potter. We are beginning to see the effects of the steep rise in postwar immigration flow through to the *ADB*. Artist Joseph Stanislaw Ostojka-Kotkowski was born in Poland. Pilar Moreno de Otaegui, co-founded the Spanish Club of Sydney. Chinese restaurateur and community leader Ming Poon (Dick) Low migrated to Victoria in 1953.

The cover features a self-portrait by Dora Chapman, whose life is recorded in the volume.

Melanie Nolan reports on the history and development of the *ADB's* Armed Services Working Party

The *Australian Dictionary of Biography* has had an armed services advisory group from the outset. Gavin Long led the group from 1962 to 1974.

The *ADB* General Editor, Douglas Pike, sought Bob O'Neill's help in creating an armed services list of individuals to appear in the dictionary in the early 1970s, in readiness for the volumes covering the period of the First World War, 1891–1939. Pike had met O'Neill through his wife Sally. Pike had taught Sally at the University of Adelaide and appointed her as an *ADB* researcher in 1967. Bob in turn had been appointed head of the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre at the ANU in 1971; Pike appointed him the section editor of armed services entries and a member of the Editorial Board. And, in 1974, when the advisory group formally developed into a working party Bob was appointed its first chair.

Bob O'Neill drew together a splendid and efficient committee, full of engaging and memorable characters such as Captain Alec Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Frank Brown and the inimitable Brigadier Maurice 'Bunny' Austin, a group of retired army officers and historians.

When O'Neill moved to Britain in 1982 as director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, he remained section editor of the Armed Service entries, and Alec Hill became chair of the Working Party. Sally continued to work for the *ADB* too, researching English Birth, Death and Marriage certificates and probates from the UK. From 1987 to 2001, Bob was Chichele Professor of the History of War at Oxford. He continued as section editor of armed forces entries to 2001.

Alec Hill (1916–2008) was a founding member of the Armed Services Working Party and became the second chair of the *ADB* Working Party in Canberra from 1982 to 1994. He wrote 38 entries, many on prominent generals. His full length biography of General Sir Henry Chauvel (1865–1945), the commander of the Desert Mounted Corps in World War I, published in 1978, emphasised the role of leadership. David Horner succeeded Hill and served as chair and section editor from 2001 to 2020.

Within the *ADB* we have had a series of research editors working on armed services articles: Jean Fielding was the first (1974–1978), followed by Marilyn Lincoln (1978–1989). Darryl Bennet joined the *ADB* in 1989 and, with Chris Coulthard-Clark (now Chris Clark), was responsible for the *ADB's* military 'desk', that is he edited most of the entries on armed servicemen and women until 2001. Jolyon Horner (David Horner's son) was assigned to the armed services desk from 2001 to 2007; and Brian Wimborne took over the role until he, in turn, retired earlier this year (March 2020).

Over the years there has been some criticism of the high number of armed services entries in the *ADB*. For instance, as a result of the impact of World War I on Australian society and its history, 560 entries, or 14 per cent of the total period,

were allocated to the lives of servicemen. In 1975, O'Neill, then convenor of the Armed Services Working Party, justified the number of articles allotted to his working party on the basis of the importance of World War I. The involvement of 300,000 Australians in the services in that war was nationally significant. He noted that the armed services subjects came from all states and the intention was to include a good sample of the experience arising from war, by incorporating biographies of individuals from various ranks and occupations. This has similarly been the response to questions about the representation of armed service personnel from World War II (Minutes, *ADB* Editorial Board meeting, 29 October 1975). In 1986 Editorial Board member Ann Curthoys more explicitly criticised the extent of military articles in the *ADB*, (Submission to the 1986 Review of the *ADB*, box 125, Q31, *ADBA*, *ANUA*). Marilyn Lake, Henry Reynolds and others have developed this criticism more expansively (in *What's Wrong with Anzac? The Militarisation of Australian History*, 2010).

Until recently, the Armed Services Working Party chose its subjects from a list of service personnel who had received two decorations. The Armed Services has had a close relationship with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, which has supplied the working party with lists of service people who met the *ADB's* criteria, and also supplied their dates of death. Fewer people are meeting this criteria. As David Horner reported to the *ADB* Editorial Board in 2018, 'As we move into the gap between the Korean and Vietnam Wars, there is a dearth of service people who have gained the requisite two decorations for an *ADB* article. Furthermore, following the end of the Vietnam War, there is a long gap until 2003, but a number of wars since,' (Minutes of the 72nd Editorial Board Meeting, 20 April 2018). We are also looking backwards; State working parties have been considering revisions of existing military articles, especially for the period before 1850 and the Armed Forces Working Party will soon be considering new additions to colonial forces.

Meanwhile, subjects for the period the *ADB* is currently working on, 1991 to 2000, include significant figures, as one would expect. Brigadier Hugh Norman (1904–1996)

earnt a Military Cross for raising the 24th Anti-Tank Company in Western Australia and commanding it effectively in Tobruk. As Lieutenant Colonel he was later awarded the Distinguished Service Order for



Gwen Caldwell, c.1945 Australian War Memorial

ARMED SERVICES WP cont'd

his leadership in New Guinea. The list also includes surgeon [Sir Weary Dunlop](#) (1907–1993), POW doctor and veterans' advocate; and [Keith Chisholm](#) (1918–1991), who was awarded the Military Cross for 'his dogged persistence and careful planning' in successfully escaping from the enemy.

More recent armed services articles include [Amy Caldwell](#) (1910–1994), pilot and air force officer, who was the first president of the WAAAF branch of the New South Wales division of the Royal Australian Air Force Association. [Margaret Anderson](#) (1915–1995), received the George Medal in September 1942 for bravery as a nurse in the Australian Imperial Force serving overseas. Lieutenant Colonel Vivian Statham (1915–2000), née Bullwinkel, army nurse, was the sole surviving nurse of the Bangka Island mass rape and massacre.

Professor Melanie Oppenheimer joined the Armed Services Working Party in 2010. Her knowledge of women working in wartime voluntary organisations resulted in several additions. For example, Persia Gallegan (1902–1997) a worker for philanthropic causes, including the Red Cross Society and the Voluntary Aid Detachment in New South Wales, and others of her ilk, have been added to the list of entries to be published.

From 2021 Dr Karl James, head of the Military Section of the Australian War Memorial, and his predecessor, Ashley Elkins, will be joint chairs of the ADB's Armed Services Working Party.

Melanie Nolan is the director of the National Centre of Biography and general editor of the Australian Dictionary of Biography.

NCB Publications, 2020

Since the last edition of *Biography Footnotes*, NCB staff have published a number of significant works, including books, journal articles, book reviews, and, of course, ADB entries.

On 29 October the NCB and the School of History at The ANU celebrated the launch of a new book by Stephen Wilks, *'Now is the Psychological Moment': Earle Page and the Imagining of Australia* (ANU Press). In the book's blurb, Stephen describes Page (who was briefly Prime Minister in 1939) 'as perhaps the most extraordinary visionary to hold high public office in twentieth-century Australia.' At the launch, Nicholas Brown (who supervised Stephen's PhD thesis on Page) remarked that Page 'is not an easy subject, and has demanded a particular kind of imagination, dedication, tolerance, wisdom, and persistence to be brought to book.' We congratulate Stephen and wish him every success with the publication.

The Page biography is one of three titles published in 2020 by the NCB's biography series, ANU.Lives, the other two being: Len Richardson, *People and Place: The West Coast of New Zealand's South Island in History and Literature*, appeared in May; and Katherine Massam, *A Bridge Between: Spanish Benedictine Missionary Women in Australia*, published in October.

Three other notable books by NCB staff have appeared in the last year. In December 2019 Tim Rowse launched Samuel Furphy and Amanda Nettelbeck (eds.), *Aboriginal Protection and Its Intermediaries in Britain's Antipodean Colonies* (Routledge, 2019), at the annual conference of the Australia and New Zealand Law and History Society in Melbourne. Visiting Fellow Chris Wallace published her *How to Win an Election* with NewSouth Publishing in September. NCB Visitor Tim Rowse's book *Indigenous Self-Determination in Australia: Histories and Historiography*, co-edited with

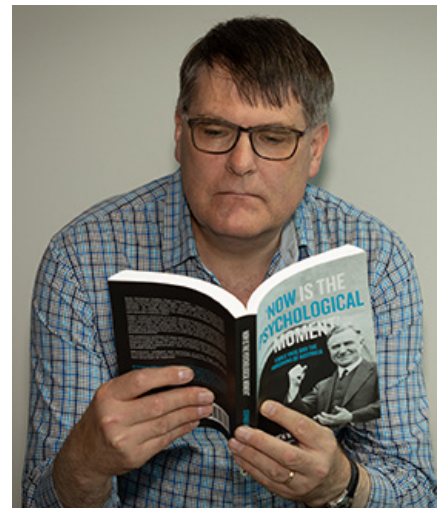
Laura Rademaker, was published by ANU Press in September.

Both NCB staff and PhD students have been active in writing book reviews in 2020, many of them for the NCB's journal *Australian Journal of Biography and History*. In 2020 the *AJBH* has also provided a forum for journal articles by staff and students,

including Melanie Nolan, Christine Fernon, Stephen Wilks, Nichola Garvey, and Sophie Scott-Brown.

Our current PhD students Josh Black and Tom Gardner each have articles in the recently launched second number of *ANU Historical Journal II*, while Josh has showcased his work on political biography and autobiography in such publications as *The Conversation*, *Inside Story*, and *Australian Book Review*.

Showcasing Australian approaches to biography, NCB director Melanie Nolan produced a book chapter titled 'Biography in Australia: Different yet the Same?' for *Different Lives. Global Perspectives on Biography in Public Cultures and Societies*, edited by Hans Renders and David Veltman (Leiden: The Netherlands: Brill & Boston, 2020).



Stephen Wilks, with his biography of Earle Page, 2020

Gerard Carney traces the legacy of an Australian convict, Daniel Cooper

Having just read a reference to 'the Australian' Douglas Cooper (1911–1984) in Anton Gill's biography of Peggy Guggenheim, my interest was immediately sparked when the following week I saw at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, attached to the rear of a painting by Juan Gris (hung at right angle to the wall to enable one to view the painting on each side) an old label of Douglas Cooper, Chelsea, London. After further investigation, I discovered that the origins of this latest gift to the Met can be traced back to the success of an emancipated Australian convict, [Daniel Cooper](#) (c.1785–1853).

In 2014 New York's Metropolitan Museum hosted a major exhibition, *Cubism: The Leonard A. Lauder Collection* (20 October 2014–16 February 2015) to celebrate the promised gift by Mr Leonard Lauder of 81 outstanding works of art by Braque, Gris, Léger and Picasso. Twenty of those paintings were originally collected by the art historian, Douglas Cooper, in the 1930s.

(Arthur William) Douglas Cooper was born at Chelsea, London, on 20 February 1911 to English-born parents, Major Arthur Cooper and Mabel (née Smith-Marriott). However, Douglas' Australian roots extend back to the earliest years of Sydney. But for the phenomenal financial success in Sydney of his great, great, great uncle, Daniel Cooper, it seems unlikely that such an art collection would ever have been amassed. No Uncle Daniel, no trust fund, no collecting by Douglas. So, to that extent, the Met's latest gift is due, in part, to the financial success of his forebear, an emancipated convict.

Born at Bolton, Lancashire, in c.1785, Daniel Cooper was convicted in 1815 at Chester for stealing, and sentenced to transportation for life. He arrived in Sydney in January 1816. After a conditional pardon in 1818, he established himself in business as a merchant. Daniel had extraordinary success in shipping and in 1826 bought the harbour estate of the disgraced Captain John Piper—over 1,100 acres comprising much of Woollahra and Rose Bay. Upon his death in 1853, childless, his English born nephew, also named [Daniel Cooper](#), inherited most of his uncle's estate at the age of 32.

The Cooper business continued to prosper with the nephew becoming the first speaker of the inaugural Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1856. He was knighted in 1857 and made Baronet of Woollahra in 1863. After Sir Daniel's death in 1902, the business was run from England by his sons, Daniel and William. Daniel, the 2nd Baronet died childless a few years later, leaving William to continue the dynasty. By the 1920s, William and his son, Arthur, had sold all their Australian property except for over 25 acres in Double Bay, which were dedicated in 1917 as a public park, still known today as Cooper Park.

Douglas, the art historian, was Arthur's eldest son. He inherited a fortune of £100,000 from a trust fund in 1932 when he turned 21. Having studied art history in Marburg-in-

Hesse and at the Sorbonne, Douglas decided to use a third of his inheritance to acquire what soon became the finest collection of cubist art in the world. He purchased the bulk of his collection during the 1930s, carefully selecting only works created by the original cubists, Braque, Gris, Picasso and Léger, between 1907 and 1914.

During World War II, Douglas's talents were put to good use in air force intelligence as an interrogator in Alexandria and Malta, before joining the Monuments and Fine Arts branch of the Control Commission for Germany to pursue Nazi loot.

After the war, Douglas spent the rest of his life as a prolific art historian and curator of exhibitions. A fascinating insight into his character is given by Sir John Richardson, the acclaimed biographer of Picasso, who lived with Douglas for a decade in the 1950s in Provence, in his 1999 memoir, *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*: 'Anglophobia made for the outlandish accents, outré clothes, and preposterous manner that Douglas cultivated.' (p 19)

As with all collectors of great art, Douglas no doubt pondered the future of his collection after his death. The masterpieces he donated or sold to public institutions include the following:

—After being honoured, as the first foreigner, with membership of the Patronato, he gave the Prado two masterpieces: Juan Gris's *Portrait of his wife*, and Picasso's *Nature morte aux pigeons* (1912).

—He sold Picasso's *Homme a la clarinette* to the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection in Madrid.

—He bequeathed to the Kunstmuseum Basel a 1907 drawing by Picasso for the *Desmoiselles d'Avignon*.

—Regarded as the most important painting of his collection, *Three Figures (Nudes?) under a Tree* (1907-8) by Picasso is one of the star attractions of the Musée Picasso in Paris. Douglas originally offered to donate this work to France on condition that it establish such a museum.

Among the works he sold, which eventually ended up in a public collection, is a mural by Léger, *Les Trapézistes*, which Douglas commissioned for the stairwell of his Chateau de Castille in Provence. Designed but not entirely executed by Léger personally, Douglas sold this work to Paul Haim in Paris in 1977 after selling the chateau. This work was eventually acquired by the National Gallery of Australia from a dealer in New York in 1981.

Douglas Cooper died in the Royal Free Hospital, Camden, London, on 1 April 1984. His adopted son, William (Billy) McCarty-Cooper, inherited the bulk of his art collection. Most of these works were sold through Christies in New York at their auction on 11 May 1992. It appears that around 20 works were purchased at that time by Mr Leonard A. Lauder.

All great collectors deserve to be remembered, not only for the works they acquire, but for their intellectual discipline,

THE MET'S LATEST GIFT cont'd

stamina, and discernment. Few achieve a degree of immortality as the founders of great galleries or museums. While Peggy Guggenheim achieved this in Venice, Douglas Cooper appears not to have shared that ambition. Nonetheless, he ought to be remembered for his contribution to the Leonard A. Lauder Cubist Collection when it finally comes to rest at The Met.

Gerard Carney is a former Dean of University of Queensland Law School, an expert on constitutional law, and a recent graduate of the New York School of Interior Design who combines these interests in researching the history of the map of Australia, and the history of design.

Sources

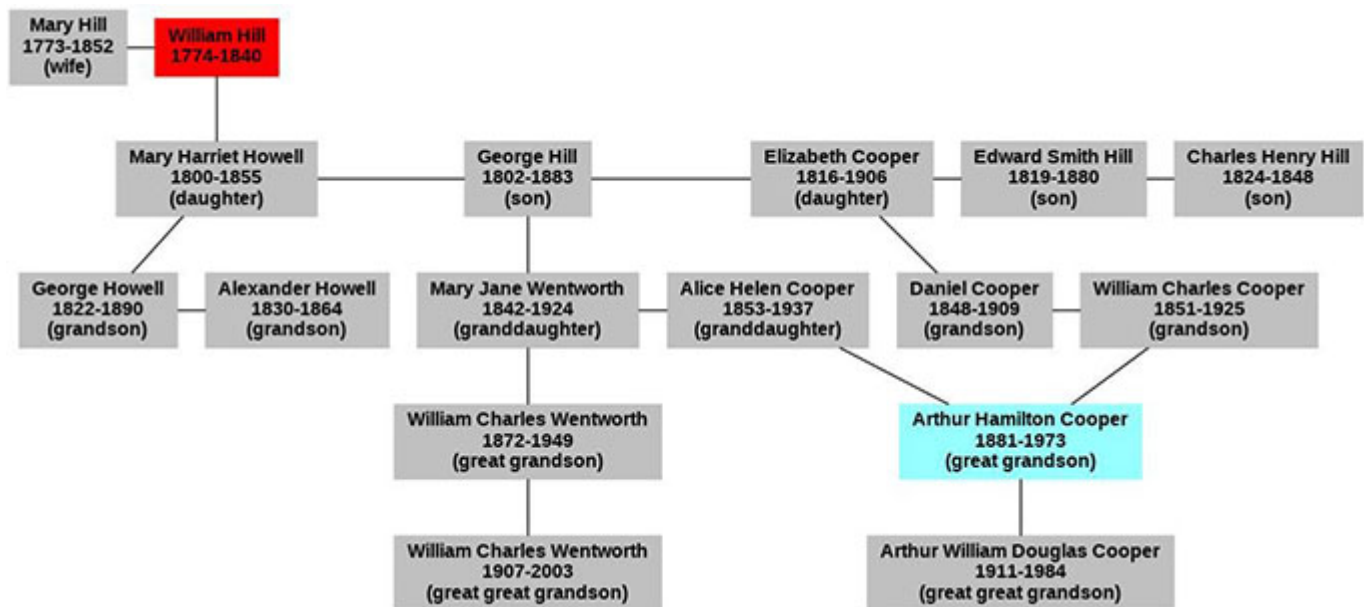
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John Richardson, 'Obituary – Douglas Cooper (1911-1984)', *The Burlington Magazine*, vol 127, no 985 April 1984, p 228ff

John Richardson, *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* (1999)

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Postscript—some more family history



Arthur Cooper family tree, ADB website

In 1985 John Richardson began his tribute of his longtime partner with the sentence, 'One point that Douglas Cooper, the controversial English art historian who died last year, would want his obituarist to emphasize is that he was *not* Australian'. It greatly irked Douglas that people linked him to Australia because it was the source of his family's fortune.

Douglas never told Richardson that Daniel Cooper, the original source of his family's wealth, had arrived in Sydney as a convict. He was also not the only convict in the family. Sir Daniel Cooper (1821–1903), who inherited his convict uncle's wealth, married Elizabeth Hill, the daughter of convicts, William Hill (*Ganges*, 1797) and Mary Johnson (*Britannia*, 1798) in 1846.

Delving a bit further into the family tree you find Douglas also had a connection to the Sydney Wentworth family. The Hill's granddaughter (and Douglas's grandmother) Alice Hill, married her cousin William Cooper. Alice's sister Mary Jane married D'Arcy Wentworth's grandson, William Charles Wentworth, making the irrepressible [Bill Wentworth](#) (1907–2003), the first federal minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Douglas's second cousin. Given Douglas's loathing of his Australian roots he probably never met Bill Wentworth. A pity, as the two men, both larger than life characters, may well have enjoyed each other's company.

Michael Flynn discusses the *Biographical Database of Australia* and its new, much anticipated, advanced search option.

The *Biographical Database of Australia* (BDA) <http://www.bda-online.org.au/> consists of over two million biographical records relating to Australia's early colonial period. It is a valuable resource for researchers (the annual subscription rate is \$33) with free access also available in some libraries, historical and genealogical societies, and wider library distribution expected in the future.

The BDA website was launched in 2013 but its origins lie in the publication of the New South Wales 1828 census by Malcolm Sainty and Keith Johnson in 1979. This led to their founding the Australian Biographical and Genealogical Record (ABGR), a non-profit project dedicated to the publication of the musters of NSW from 1800 to 1825, an extraordinary series of census-like records documenting convicts and non-military colonists. As the growing bureaucracies of Europe and North America developed national census returns, early Australian penal administrators made intensive use of census-like methods of recordkeeping to measure costs and economic progress and to monitor and control convict behaviour as well as their rehabilitation, integration, and economic participation on attaining their freedom. As the colonies expanded, this process of recording life events was gradually extended to include free immigrants and, to a more limited extent, Aboriginal people.

In 2006 the BDA was established as a volunteer-based non-profit project dedicated to drawing on ABGR publications to create an electronic database. These have been merged with indexes created by volunteers for BDA, ABGR, various genealogical and historical societies, and the NSW State Archives.

BDA datasets now include extensive NSW court indexes; passenger lists for NSW/Victoria (assisted/bounty immigrant 1832+); records of most convicts sent to NSW/Queensland/Victoria between 1788 and the 1840s; Tasmanian colonists between 1803 and c.1827 extracted from convict, muster and parish indexes; the only full online transcript of the NSW 1828 census; full transcripts of the NSW muster and baptism, marriage and burial records from 1788 to the 1830s+; records of most soldiers stationed in Australia between 1788 and 1837; more than 160,000 NSW Colonial Secretary records; 31,000 full text biographies (many published in the period 1879 to 1907); and 10,000 Sydney burials and inscriptions from 1819 to 1901. The BDA's aim is to include records for every individual in the early Australian colonies, including Aboriginal people.

In November 2020, the BDA's much anticipated 'advanced search' option went online, vastly expanding the utility of the site as a research tool for both historians and genealogists. As well as simply searching by surname and first name there are now fields for location, year, ship of arrival, year of arrival, event year, arrival status (convict, soldier, immigrant etc.), ethnicity, regiments, religion and more. Overseas origins and the movement of individuals within Australia can be traced by location searches. Common names can be filtered by place

of birth/marriage/death, religion, or employment/occupation. Literacy can be identified by the ability or otherwise to sign a marriage register, and family and social relationships can be identified through marriage and baptism witnesses. It is possible to trace the connection of early colonists or Aboriginal people with a specific locality, as well as the place of origin or trial of convicts from Jamaica to Gibraltar. The earliest land grants have been added, many of them already linked to biographical profiles.

The 'advanced search' option also allows characteristics of individual convicts, or classes of convicts—such as age, crime, birthplace, occupation, marital and parental status, and movement within the colonies—to be tracked and analysed. Of interest to military historians are databases of individual soldiers and officers from army garrisons stationed in the colonies from 1788 to the late 1830s. Their details have been transcribed from regimental pay and other archival records. The military and their families, particularly the rank and file, have often gone under the archival and biographical radar owing to their exemption from civilian muster and census records, sometimes leading to confusion with civilians of the same name. The 'advanced search' option also enhances researchers' ability to 'see' and distinguish previously invisible or difficult to identify individuals. This includes persons with the same or similar common names, and the illiterate, whose names appearing in multiple variant spellings can now be more easily traced.

Full transcripts of parish registers are being progressively added to the BDA. Most of NSW and Norfolk Island parish registers for the period from 1788 to 1830 have been included; later NSW parishes and early parish records in other states are being added over time. A large number of records, often with variant name spellings, have been linked to create biographical profiles for thousands of colonists in the early period, particularly up to 1828. This has produced occasional errors, which are being corrected as we can. The BDA is presently funded entirely by subscriptions, books sales, and donations. Transcripts have been contributed by volunteers but ongoing funding is needed to improve internal biographical data linking and the site's interface with users, allowing them to suggest links and corrections, particularly mistaken links. The BDA encourages input from users but rather than allowing an open wiki-style input, corrections and links will be assessed by experienced researchers. This process is necessarily slow, but will, in the long run, allow a more accurate timeline of past lives to be created.

You can find a list of recent additions to the BDA at <https://www.bda-online.org.au/about-us/news/>

Michael Flynn is a Sydney historian and genealogist and the author of The Second Fleet: Britain's Grim Convict Armada of 1790 (1993). Since 2006 he has assisted the editors of BDA as honorary research officer, website text editor and BDA board member.

MERCURY CONVICTS

Melanie Nolan reflects on working with and supervising a student intern



Matt Cunneen in the NCB PhD students' room, RSSS building, ANU, 2020

The National Centre of Biography hosted a student intern in the second half of 2020, Matt Cunneen, who is graduating this year with a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Politics, Philosophy and Economics. This internship is a good example of the research teaching nexus. Matt was organised to have a placement at the In Flanders Fields Museum in Ypres, Belgium, under the Australian National Internships Program, which provides students with the opportunity to undertake a significant research project within a workplace. A week before Matt was meant to leave for Ypres, COVID-19 made his trip impossible.

So, he had to find an alternative. Matt had attended an NCB Higher Degree Research (HDR) workshop on Convict History Research on 26–27 September 2019 that I organised, which related to the NCB's convict history project, 'The First Three Fleets and Their Families'. It was here that he developed an understanding of and appreciation for the work done by the centre. The NCB also has several HDR students working on convict-related doctoral theses: Jenni Bird, 'Robert Edward Knox—The 'Flash Fighting Man': One infamous convict's journey through the New South Wales colonial penal system, 1829–1869'; and Nichola Garvey, 'Second Fleet Women, First-Rate Survivors'. We had also published Matt's essay '[From Across the Seas: The Diverse Origins of Australia's Convicts](#)' on our website last year. So, when the internship with the In Flanders Fields Museum fell through, Matt decided to substitute it with an NCB internship.

Christine Fernon, who leads the First Three Fleets project, suggested that Matt write a report on the *Mercury* transport convicts because it would be a well-defined and delineated study within the project. The convicts studied were mostly sentenced in England in 1783 and 1784 and were loaded on to the *Mercury* bound for America in April 1784. Following a mutiny on board, some convicts escaped and landed at Torbay, Devon. Eighty-two of those who were recaptured (including some women) were eventually sent to New South Wales on the First and Second Fleets.

Matt's three-month placement at the NCB consisted of working two days a week in the new Research School of Social Sciences building. He attended seminars, assisted me in my research on convict Sarah Bellamy (first delivered as a Humanities Research Centre lecture and later published in article form) and participated in the NCB's writing group, to which he presented a paper on his research. Matt submitted his research essay, 'The *Mercury* Mutineers: Biographical Analyses of Early Australian Convicts' on 28 October. It will be added to the *ADB*'s biographical essay series at <http://adb.anu.edu.au/essays/browse/>. Written alongside this for a different course was another essay, titled 'Interlinked Imperial Mobilities: British Guiana and Convict Transportation to Australia'. Researched under the supervision of Frank Bongiorno, this work examines the transportation of convicts to Australia from one of Britain's colonies in South America and the implications this has for contemporary understandings of Australian colonial and British imperial history. It too is being revised for future publication, as a journal article.

Matt is enrolling in History Honours in 2021 and has already decided on the subject of his dissertation, 'An exploration of the life courses of ethnic minorities transported to Australia's colonies as convicts, revealing their geographic and social origins, and lives as emancipists in Australia'. His thesis aims to fill significant gaps in Australian convict historiography concerning the interconnections of mobility, imperialism, and slavery with convict transportation. Malcolm Allbrook and I will be his supervisors. In addition to completing his honours degree, Matt will be working as an assistant editor in the publication of the next issue of the *ANU Historical Journal II*.

Melanie Nolan is the director of the National Centre of Biography and general editor of the Australian Dictionary of Biography.

Malcolm Allbrook, reflects on the *Australian Journal of Biography and History* in 2020

ANU Press published two issues of the National Centre of Biography journal, the *Australian Journal of Biography and History* in 2020.

The articles in number 3 (<https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/journals/australian-journal-biography-and-history/ajbh-3>), published in April, considered subjects who have lived across and between national and internal Australian boundaries. The authors have thus been compelled to address the methodological and theoretical problems of mobility. Kate Bagnall examined the seemingly insurmountable problem of writing about Chinese women who settled in Australia in the second half of the twentieth century for when there are few records. Contrasting with this dearth of information, Jackie Dickenson's chapter on Hong Kong-based merchant and trader, Melbourne-born Elma Kelly (1895–1974), benefited from an abundance of documentation, both personal and official. Alexandra McKinnon, in her article on the Corney family in the aftermath of World War I, considers the record of loss and sorrow preserved in the archives of the Australian War Memorial. Alexandra received a commendation in the Victorian Community History Awards in the history article category for this article—our congratulations!

Very different methodological questions were explored by Suzanne Robinson in her reflections on writing a biography of the Australian composer Peggy Glanville-Hicks (1912–1990). As a feminist biographer, Robinson had to face a most 'troublesome question' of whether her subject's considerable imperfections, which became evident during research, risked undermining her status as a composer, particularly one whose reputation was yet to be fully established. Another methodological approach was posed by Pat Buckridge in his article on three generations of Macdougall men, each of whom became journalists—Dugald (1833–1879), who also excelled in business and politics, Dugald the younger (1872–1947), and James (1903–1995). The question Buckridge considered was whether his subjects can 'usefully be considered as a grouped biographical entity signifying more than the sum of its parts, which is to say more than the three separate lives'. By contrast, Peter Crabb's article on the colonial goldfields reporter John Augustus Hux (1826–1864) related the story of a single figure. Hux, having made connections in his English homeland that would serve him well in Australia, provided eyewitness accounts of a number of significant goldfields in New South Wales, which were widely read in the colony and thus helped to form popular images of the industry.

Finally, in a departure from the theme of mobility characterising the other contributions, Nichola Garvey documented her experiences of working with the Western Australian iron ore magnate Andrew Forrest to research and write his biography. In what was conceived by both the author and the subject as an 'authorised biography', Garvey's article raised some fundamental questions about biographical writing of living persons, including the utility and pitfalls of what she calls 'expressivist anthropology.' Her article attracted considerable attention in the media when, in October, the *Australian* published a piece entitled 'Money counts in "dominating" billionaire's life story.'

Australian Journal of Biography and History, number 4 ([https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/journals/australian-journal-](https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/journals/australian-journal-biography-and-history/ajbh-4)

[biography-and-history/ajbh-4](https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/journals/australian-journal-biography-and-history/ajbh-4)), published in November, included eight articles and twelve book reviews. Each of the articles used biography to illustrate historical themes and to add texture to historical episodes. Patricia Clarke examined the role of four women journalists who were recruited by the Australian Government to tour operational bases in eastern Australia during a critical phase in the Pacific War. Lyndon and Lyne Megarrity, in their article examined the two wives of the Queensland businessman and later premier Robert Philp (1851–1922), Jessie (née Bannister; 1856–1890), and Mina (née Munro; 1867–1940). They use these lives to illustrate the changes in the role of elite Queensland women over the relatively short period of a decade.

The next two articles considered the problems of constructing biographies of those who are essentially invisible in the historical record. Melanie Nolan, Christine Fernon, and Rebecca Kippen discussed the 'first-fleeter' Sarah Bellamy's seemingly 'insignificant life' to illustrate various aspects of the British colonisation of the continent. The biography of the Boonwurrung man Kurrburra (1797–1849) forms the subject of the contribution by Ian Clark, Rolf Schlagloth, Fred Cahir, and Gabrielle McGinnis. By setting out to consider the whole of Kurrburra's life rather than only the moments of contact (or conflict) with colonial society, he can be re-presented as one who was respected and important in his Aboriginal community, and who managed, negotiated, and sought to control his interactions with the colonising forces.

Sophie Scott-Brown, in her article on the British Marxist historian Raphael Samuel, considered the utility of biography to intellectual history, and the relationship between what she terms 'cultural persona' and the empirical personality. From a different perspective, Michael Davis's biographical portrait of the anthropologist Leonhard Adam revealed a figure who some viewed as an outsider, but whose works on Aboriginal art were highly successful. In his study of the Australian delegation to the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, David Lee looked at the men who between them forcefully asserted Australia's position, and thus contributed to the country's consolidation as an independent nation-state during the inter-war period. In the final article, Stephen Wilks argued that biography is founded on human agency, and that political history is 'rich in interpersonal interaction'. He concluded that biography provides scholars with 'a platform for exploring the tortuous chains of decision, chance and error that characterise the political past and the legacies it imparts'.

Malcolm Allbrook is the managing editor of the Australian Dictionary of Biography and editor of the Australian Journal of Biography and History.



CHRISTMAS BELLES

Nicole McLennan muses on the festive season

It's that time of year again, the lead up to Christmas. Of course, advertising and shop decorations have been alerting us to the approach of the festive season for some time. This will be another year that I do not send out Christmas cards, instead I will be making phone calls to close friends and family that I do not see over the Christmas/New Year break. Yet, like many, in the past I have duly selected, written out, and posted dozens of cards to those in my address book (yes, a book, not my phone or an electronic device).

Recently I stumbled on a story about a competition run by **John Sands** Ltd in 1881 to motivate artists to design Australian Christmas and New Year cards. Advertising in February that year, the firm offered prize money totalling fifty guineas in order to 'encourage Colonial Art'. A requirement was that entries be original works and comprise only Australian subjects. In a circular Sands explained that '[h]itherto we have been compelled to import these cards from England, America, and the Continent ... but being published for climates of temperature and season different to our own, they are never specially appropriate here'. Instead artists were urged to 'leave the beaten track' of 'ice' and 'holly'.

By the closing date of the end of April some 660 entries had been submitted. Placed on public display in the Domain, the *Sydney Telegraph* considered them to be a representative collection, embracing 'specimens of all degrees of excellence, from the very best to the very worst' (23 May 1881, 3)! The entries were judged by three trustees of the Art Gallery of New South Wales: **Edward Combes** (1830–1895), politician and amateur painter; **Eliezer Montefiore** (1820–1894), a talented etcher and businessman; and **Eccleston Du Faur** (1832–1915), a draftsman who had a long involvement in the arts. Fourteen prize winners received sums ranging from 15 pounds down to 1 pound. The first four place getters were female artists, most of whom highlighted native flora and fauna. The winning entry, by Mrs F. W. Stoddard of Sydney, secured the prize with a design that incorporated fairies, sprites, and the Southern Cross.



Stoddard's design for the twenty-shilling postage stamp

Stoddard's design for the twenty-shilling postage stamp to commemorate the approaching Centenary of New South Wales and, in 1889, composed the winning artwork for the Melbourne Exhibition certificate.

Yet, despite the fervour created by Sands' competition, these were not Australia's first Christmas cards with a local flavour. That honour is thought to belong to **Helena Forde**,

née Scott (1832–1910), whose Australian floral Christmas cards were being advertised for sale by Turner and Henderson in late 1879. She too had entered the Sands' Christmas card competition, placing fourth with her composition of a cluster of berries overhanging the Prince Consort's statue in Hyde Park.

In late 1881 both women also entered the Fine Art Competition at the Art Gallery of New South Wales. The competition was also funded by

Sands who had been encouraged by the success of his earlier venture. It included four classes: 1. land and sea scenes; 2. Australian subjects including figures and animals; 3. flowers and birds; and 4. flowers and insects. Stoddard and Forde were again among the prize winners. Stoddard claimed first prize in class 5 with 'Native Flowers' and second prize in class 2 with her depiction of 'Coming Home From the Bush'. Forde secured second prize in class 4 for her scene of 'Native Flowers and Butterflies'.

For Christmas that year Sands printed a selection of cards from his May competition. The firm marketed them as being 'essentially Australian in character'—they were designed by local artists, drawn on stone by the firm's lithographers, and printed at Sands' chromo-lithographic works. The advertisement cautioned purchasers to make sure the cards they bought carried Sands' hour-glass trademark noting that while many cards offered for sale were 'Australian in character' they were 'of European production'. Among those cards was one by Forde (although not her fourth place-getting artwork) that comprised a spray of native flowers and a butterfly. The proof copy held by the National Gallery of Australia bears the handwritten inscription 'Christmas Card – Helena Forde – Prize Given by Sands Art Competition'.

Want More Christmas Cards?: A selection of the Sands' competition entries that are held by the Mitchell Library can be viewed at <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110010042>. Sadly the collection does not include Stoddard's 'A fairy boat and fairies' or Forde's pen and ink vignette, but there is an array of designs including comic illustrations, botanical paintings, rural scenes, and a somewhat menacing watercolour of a frog and two red-bellied black snakes.

Nicole McLennan is a research editor for the Australian Dictionary of Biography.



Sands' Christmas card, incorporating Forde's illustration, 1881, NLA

ADB XMAS FIND-A-WORD

Try your hand at the ADB's Christmas Find-a-Word

We have scoured the ADB for festive names. Can you locate all fourteen of them in the grid below?

C	H	E	L	U	Y	S	E	L
F	H	P	B	L	L	Q	G	L
A	W	R	L	E	O	N	D	A
I	R	O	I	O	L	X	I	B
T	J	G	S	S	D	L	R	W
H	H	L	V	A	T	U	T	O
F	B	E	R	R	Y	M	R	N
U	N	I	C	H	O	L	A	S
L	E	G	N	A	J	T	P	S



Grazier **Henry ANGEL** (1791–1881) who, as a former convict, had accompanied Hume and Hovell.

Jane BELL (1873–1959), a hospital matron who sought to improve the lot of nurses.

Dame Alice Miriam BERRY (1900–1978), stalwart of the Country Women's Association and president of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Surgeon and politician **Sir Earle CHRISTMAS Page** (1880–1961) who became caretaker prime minister of Australia in 1939.

William FAITHFUL (1774–1847), a prosperous pastoralist and colonial politician.

Forester **Norman William JOLLY** (1882–1954), who occupied senior roles in South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales.

Artist **JOY St Clair Hester** (1920–1960), known for her brush and ink works.

John Liddiard NICHOLAS (1784–1868), traveller and author of a *Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand* (1817).

Aboriginal rights campaigner **Hyllus NOEL Maris** (1933–1986), of Yorta Yorta and Wurundjeri (Woiworung) descent, who was a founder of the National Council of Aboriginal and Island Women.

Bridget PARTRIDGE (1890–1966), a discontented Catholic nun, whose repeated efforts to leave the order became known as the Liguori affair.

RUDOLPH Bronner (1890–1960), a radio administrator who rose to prominence in the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Merchant and ship owner **Harold Crofton SLEIGH** (1867–1933) who, in 1913, registered a cargo of Californian motor spirit as Golden Fleece and set up filling-stations in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide.

William SNOWBALL (1854–1902), a talented doctor and teacher, dubbed the 'father of paediatrics in Melbourne'.

Businessman and financier **Sir Henry YULE Braddon** (1863–1955), who was prominent in numerous Australian companies.



WANTED

More women for the ADB

Fewer than one in twenty of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography's* entries for the colonial period are of women.

You can help us add another 1500 women by nominating those you think should be in the ADB.

To learn more about the colonial women in the ADB project and to download the nomination form go to: history.cass.anu.edu.au/centres/ncb/colonial-women-adb

If you would like to donate to the ADB Endowment Fund to help sponsor this project, please see adb.anu.edu.au/adb-endowment-fund/