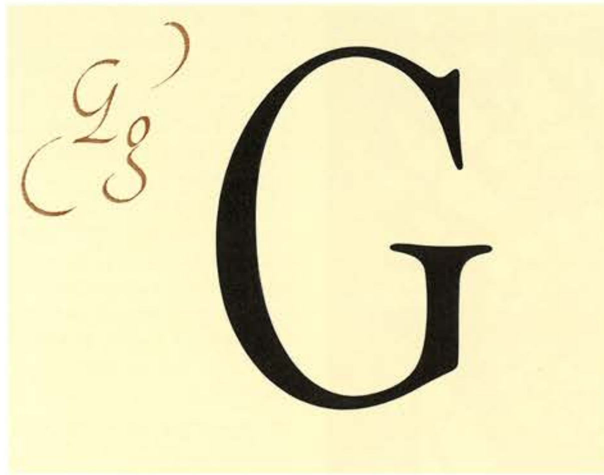


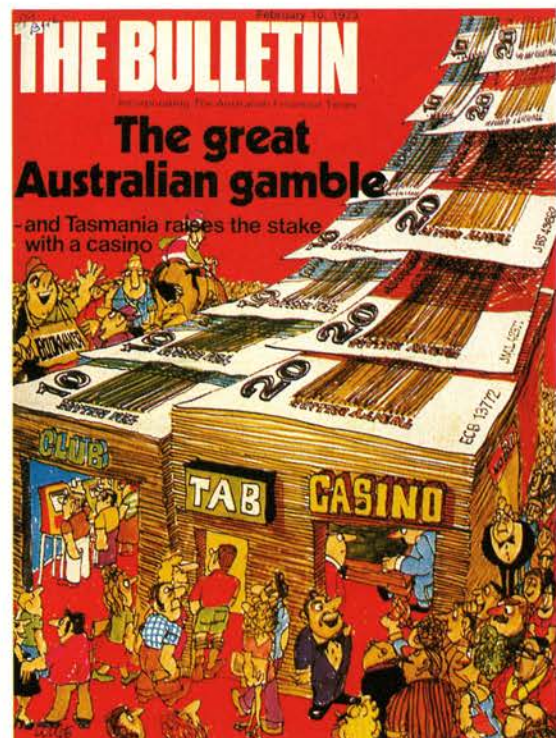
GAIR, Vincent Clair (1902–80), politician, entered the legislative assembly in 1932 as a Labor member for South Brisbane. In 1952 he became premier and remained in office despite expulsion from the Australian Labor Party in 1957. Gair led the merger of the Qld Labor Party with the Democratic Labor Party in 1962 and became a federal senator three years later. Controversy surrounded his resignation in 1974 to take up the post of ambassador to Ireland.

GAMBLING A propensity to risk money or goods on the outcome of some previously agreed event, usually sporting, is part of the myth of the typical Australian. Apart from normal business risks, and the operations of the stock exchange and the insurance industry, gambling has two main forms: betting, which concerns disagreement between bettors about the likely outcome of a particular event or contest, and gaming, where the gambler participates in a game of chance.

Both betting and gaming thrived in early colonial Australia, where the activities were legal, though some games were banned. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, urban middle-class reformers tried to abolish both forms of gambling, with some temporary success. Since the 1920s, however, all Australian governments have gradually liberalised their gambling laws, permitting new forms of gaming and betting, and gaining extensive taxation revenue therefrom.

However, some illegal forms of gambling continued to flourish, notably 'SP' (starting price) betting on horse races. Concerned at their consequent loss of taxation revenue, state governments from the 1960s introduced off-course betting shops administered by totalisator agency boards. Some states also introduced state lotteries and allowed licensed clubs to install poker machines. Then came casinos, which offered a wide range of gambling facilities. Despite such measures, illegal gambling, often sponsored by criminal syndicates, remained a lucrative business. In NSW in particular the alleged operation of illicit casinos by figures associated with organised crime became a scandal during the 1970s and 1980s. JOHN O'HARA

GAME, Sir Philip Woolcott (1876–1961), military and civil administrator, was appointed governor of NSW after a distinguished military career during World War I. He arrived in Sydney at the height of the



Australia's first legalised casino was opened in Hobart in 1973. Australians, it was once said, would bet on two flies crawling up a wall. With legalised off-course betting (TAB), clubs and casinos, by the 1970s their choices had become more sophisticated. Bulletin, *10 Feb 1973.*

Great Depression and made the gesture of returning one quarter of his salary to the state. The Labor government under J.T. Lang wanted to swamp the legislative council and sought the governor's approval. Game assented to Lang's proposals, but when a further crisis arose in May 1932 over Lang's default on paying state revenue to the commonwealth, he took the unprecedented step of dismissing the premier and government. Game returned to England in 1935 and was appointed commissioner of the London metropolitan police.

GARDENS Domestic gardens began with European settlement in 1788, vegetables and fruit trees being the earliest garden plants. The first published garden guide appeared in 1806. Early colonial flower gardens were established as front gardens with the development of the characteristic Australian house set back from the street in its separate plot of ground. Plants from all over the world, exotic trees, shrubs and European flowers were grown for their beauty, many of them being unfamiliar to the settlers. In addition, a few cottage flowers were cultivated for nostalgic reasons. The first commercial garden nursery, providing mainly fruit trees, was established by Thomas Shepherd in 1827. By the mid-1850s the gardenesque style of large villa gardens became the pattern. By Federation, a change from the 'bedded out' flower garden to the informal garden emerged, as demonstrated by designers like Edna Walling. The influence of such designers spread, and the garden became a notable popular art form supporting a burgeoning industry of nurseries and gardening aids.

Australian settlers grew native plants from 1788, but it was not until the 1950s that gardens of Australian native plants became common, a trend which thereafter became more pronounced.

VICTOR CRITTENDEN

GARRAN, Andrew (1825–1901), journalist and politician, left Europe for Adelaide in 1850 in search of better health. After working on a variety of papers he was editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald* from 1873 to 1885. In 1886 and 1887 he edited the *Picturesque atlas of Australasia* and in 1887 entered the NSW legislative council. He resigned in 1892 to become president of the arbitration council and from 1895 to 1898 was vice-president of the executive council.

GARRAN, Sir Robert Randolph (1867–1957), lawyer and public servant, was the son of Andrew Garran (1825–1901), journalist and politician. After working closely with Edmund Barton in the period preceding Federation, as secretary of the attorney-general's department he became a foundation member of the commonwealth public service in 1901, and was responsible for drafting much early commonwealth legislation. He later became solicitor-general (1916), and accompanied the Australian delegation to the Paris peace conference (1919).

GAWLER, George (1795–1869), soldier and colonial governor, came to SA in 1838 as both governor and resident commissioner of the Colonization Society. He found the colony in virtually complete disarray. The treasury was without funds, settlers were prevented from taking up land because no surveys had been made and almost all food had to be imported. Against the orders of London he expanded the public service and embarked on an extensive public works program. The expense of his administration, some £200 000 in two and a half years, led to his recall in 1841.

GEELONG KEYS During a visit to Geelong in September 1847, Superintendent Charles La Trobe, pursuing his interest in geology, was excavating shells at Limeburners' Point on Corio Bay, when he was shown five keys found there the day before, retrieved from a depth of 4.5 metres. On examining three of them (two already having been lost or given away), La Trobe noticed discrepancies between those keys and similar types of the day used for seamen's chests. He guessed their origin as perhaps from a sea voyage some 100 or 150 years earlier. Estimates later in the nineteenth century for the time necessary to cover an object in that area with 4.5 metres of overlay were put at 200 or 300 years.

A recent suggestion has been that the keys were dropped by a seafarer on Cristovao de Mendonça's voyage of discovery in 1522; the detail regarding Port Phillip Bay on the Dauphin Map could only have been provided by one who had closely examined the area. The mystery remains, however. None of the keys appears to have survived; of the three given to La Trobe, two went to a mechanics' institute, and one to private hands.

Further reading L.J. Blake, *Letters of C.J. La Trobe*, Melbourne 1975; K.G. McIntyre, *The secret discovery of Australia*, Sydney 1982.

GENERATION GAP was an expression in vogue in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s, describing the gulf between older and younger generations. Whether the difficulties between age groups were more intense during these years is questionable: certainly the media emphasised the rejection by the young of traditional Australian values such as home ownership, suburban neatness, the work ethic and the outward observance of a morality loosely based in Christianity. Such questionings may well be the prerogative of youth, and have occurred throughout Australian history. Observers noted a considerable change from the habits and beliefs of convict parents in the first generation of Australian-born children. This was Australia's first generation gap, with the offspring of convicts emphasising progress, hard work and independence.

GENTRY In the strict sense (an untitled hereditary landed class of gentlemen), no such body has existed in Australia, although the word has been bandied about by colonists, critics, visitors and historians. It was a convenient term to describe a more complicated and subtle reality. In all six colonies, gentlefolk (people of breeding, but not necessarily extensive landowners) formed societies based on the principles of gentility, and excluding those settlers who did not

share their tastes. Whatever their social origins, members of polite society tried, with varying success, to live as English gentlefolk, despite primitive conditions, an unco-operative working class, and lack of official standing. In Sydney, the Macarthurs and Macleays were notable representatives of gentlemanly society, comprising a coalition of pastoralists, officials, professional men and others, 'pure Merinos', who had founded the Australia Club in 1838 and cold-shouldered emancipists and those they regarded as rich plebeians.

In Van Diemen's Land, especially in the midlands, the countryside was dotted with gentlemen's estates and fine houses. There, the actuality came closest to the English ideal. Even the bleak first years of the Perth and Adelaide settlements did not prevent the growth of polite societies (the piano in the wilderness), distinguished in the west by the number of settlers of good family; in Adelaide, by adherence to nonconformism (although successful survivors later changed to Anglicanism as their society grew in worldliness and confidence). Melbourne had its gentlemen's club in 1838 (now the second oldest in the country) a mere four years after the settlement began, and in both Port Phillip and Moreton Bay districts, gentlemen and would-be gentlemen abounded, exhibiting a devotion to racing and hunting, and even fighting duels to protect their honour (little more than a ritual, although a gentleman was killed in Perth).

In some of the colonies, polite society tended to become overshadowed by the discovery of gold, the increase in population, and the granting of responsible government. Attempts to form a hereditary upper class by W.C. Wentworth and others failed, but established families and the pastoralists formed a de facto alliance which exerted political power through control of the legislative councils, financial sway through growth of the wool and cattle industries and management of the banks and large mercantile houses, and general influence by virtue of their numbers in the judiciary, professions and civil service. While the pre-gold families tended to live in discreet enclaves, the big pastoralists (who saw themselves as the backbone of the country) built large houses in town and country, sent their sons to Oxford and Cambridge, made the grand tour and lived (so Trollope thought) in the manner of hearty eighteenth-century squires. They inhabit the novels of Kingsley, Boldrewood and their successors, and the memoirs of Fetherstonhaugh and Bartley. The city gentlemen, members of pioneer families, or later but acceptable arrivals, moved less assertively through the novels of Couvreur, Cambridge, and more recently, the works of Martin Boyd (noted for their precise dissections of Melbourne society).

By the 1880s an enlarged, amorphous polite society, incorporating presentable professional men, merchants, bankers, financiers and pastoralists, had emerged in most of the colonies. Its members were linked by common interests, schooling, marriage and club life, and all paid lip-service, at least, to the notions of gentility. Battered by depressions, wars and droughts, it endured until the 1950s, and survives still (especially in Adelaide), as islands in the sea of a lower middle-class democracy. P.H. DE SERVILLE

Pearl Gibbs in August 1980 at the Dubbo Aboriginal hostel she established in 1957.
JACK HORNER, CANBERRA

Further reading G. Bolton, 'The idea of a colonial gentry', *Historical studies* 13,52, 1968; D. Denholm, *The colonial Australians*, Melbourne 1979; P. de Serville, *Port Phillip gentlemen*, Melbourne 1980; M. Kiddle, *Men of yesterday*, Melbourne 1963 (1961).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS Most of the Australian colonies appointed government geologists during the 1840s and 1850s, and later established permanent geological agencies or 'surveys'. The functions of these bodies, which still survive, include geological mapping, investigating mineral deposits and making soil and rock studies for engineering works and extractive industries. The large-scale expansion of the minerals industries from the 1960s was possible because of these surveys.

GIBBS, (May) Cecilia May (1877–1969), artist and writer, came with her family from England to Adelaide in 1881. She studied art and worked in England, but from 1913 made Sydney her permanent home. Her fame as a writer and illustrator began with *Gumnut babies* (1916) and was consolidated with *Snugglepot and Cuddlepie* (1918), which sold 17 000 copies on its first release. These simple tales, exquisitely illustrated, told of the gumnuts' struggles against their enemies such as the banksia men. Gibbs created authentic Australian images based on a keen observation of the native bush, rather than simply translating the English fairytale tradition into Australian forms. In 1924 the first 'Bib and Bub' cartoon strip appeared.

She was appointed MBE in 1955. She willed the copyright of all her work to charity.

GIBBS, Pearl (1901–83), Aboriginal rights worker, worked in Sydney throughout the 1920s as a maid and a cook. This work led to contact with Aboriginal girls working as indentured servants under the Aboriginal Protection Board's apprenticeship schemes. During the Aboriginal protest campaigns of the 1930s, Gibbs became an organiser and public speaker and in 1938 became secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Association. In the 1940s she broadcast an appeal to expose the cruelty on reserves and condemn the exclusion of Aboriginal children from state schools. She agitated for Aboriginal representation on the Aborigines' Welfare Board. In 1956 she helped form the Aboriginal Australian Fellowship to reform legislation and gather information about Aborigines. She also established the first hostel in NSW for rural Aborigines requiring hospital treatment.

GIBLIN, Lyndhurst Falkiner (1872–1951), economist, was born and educated in Hobart, completing his studies at Cambridge. After a diverse career which included spells as a prospector, sailor and even jujitsu teacher, Giblin returned to Tas in 1907. From 1913 to 1916 he was Labor member for Denison. After war service Giblin was appointed Tas government statistician in 1919, leaving to take up the Ritchie professorship in economic research at Melbourne University in 1929. His book *Growth of a central bank* was published posthumously.

Sir Robert Gibson. Cartoon by George Finey. Art in Australia, *June 1931.*

GIBNEY, Matthew (1835–1925), bishop, studied for the priesthood in Ireland and was ordained in 1863, arriving in Perth later that year. He raised funds to establish a number of Catholic schools and orphanages in WA. Gibney gained fame by being present at Glenrowan in 1880 and administering the last rites to Ned Kelly. He was consecrated bishop in Perth in 1887 Gibney secured government land at Beagle Bay in 1890 and established an Aboriginal mission.

GIBSON, Sir Robert (1863–1934), a Scots-born industrialist, was chairman of the Commonwealth Bank board (1926–34). In 1931 he refused the Scullin Labor government's request to expand bank credit to meet unemployment relief and wheat industry assistance. Instead the government had to resort to the 'Premiers' Plan', tackling the depression by severely cutting public expenditure—a tactic that split Labor and led to its loss of office.

GILBERT, Charles Marsh (Nash) Web (1867–1925), sculptor, was appointed in 1917 an official war artist with the Australian Imperial Force. He toured France studying the battlefields and produced the models that are now displayed in the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. On his return to Australia in 1920 he received a number of commemorative commissions including the Anzac memorial at Port Said in Egypt and the Matthew Flinders memorial in Melbourne.

GILBERT, John (1810?–45), naturalist and explorer, came to Australia in 1838 as chief collector for zoologist John Gould. After completing intensive fieldwork in Van Diemen's Land he was sent to the Swan River settlement where he collected specimens of and made notes on birds and mammals. In 1840 on learning that the Goulds had sailed for England he went to Port Essington, and in 1841 returned to England. An offer of work brought him back to WA. In seventeen months he had collected several hundred specimens of birds, reptiles and plants, many of which were new to science. In 1844 Gilbert travelled from Sydney to the Darling Downs where he met up with Ludwig Leichhardt's party. He was speared to death by Aborigines the following year.

GILBERT, Kevin (1933–), writer and activist, was born at Condobolin, NSW, of European and Aboriginal descent. Gilbert traces his Aboriginal ancestry to the Wiradjuri and Kamilaroi people. He was orphaned at the age of seven and his education was erratic. As a teenager, he was apprehended while stealing fruit and was sent to an orphanage. As a young man he became a fringe-dweller subsisting on seasonal work.

In 1957 Gilbert was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife and spent fourteen and a half years behind bars. It was only in prison that Gilbert was exposed to books and discovered his writing talent. He was the first Aboriginal dramatist. His play *The cherry pickers*, written while he was in gaol,

was performed in Sydney in 1971 but is still unpublished. In the same year Gilbert was released on parole, and an unauthorised collection of his poetry and linocuts was published under the title, *End of Dreamtime*. He was one of the architects of the widely publicised Aboriginal Embassy set up in Canberra in 1972. His publications include *Because a white man'll never do it* (1973), and his major political work, *Living black: blacks talk to Kevin Gilbert* (1977), which received the 1978 National Book Council Award. In 1978 Gilbert published the first authorised collection of his verse, *People* are *legends*.

Gilbert is currently editing the first anthology of Aboriginal poetry. As an outspoken and controversial poet, playwright, artist and activist, he has made a major mark on both Aboriginal affairs and Australian literature. He has helped to promote the concept of an Aboriginal nation within Australia.

ADAM SHOEMAKER

GILES, Ernest (1835–97), explorer, was born at Bristol, England, the son of a merchant. He arrived in Adelaide in 1850 and for the next fifteen years tried his hand at several occupations including an unsuccessful stint on the Vic goldfields. From 1865 he led several small expeditions to the west of the Darling River in NSW, assessing the pastoral potential of the country. In 1872 he was commissioned to lead a similar expedition from Charlotte Waters on the Overland Telegraph line. The way to the north and south was blocked by desert country and salt lakes and the expedition failed.

However, it did make Giles ambitious to cross the continent from east to west starting from the telegraph. In 1873 he assembled a party for his first attempt. Travelling through some of the most barren country in the Musgrave Ranges region and across the Gibson Desert (named after a member of the expedition who died there), Giles was forced back to the telegraph.

In 1875 Giles made a second attempt to cross from the telegraph to the west coast. This time he started much further south (from Beltana, SA) and relied on camels as his main pack animals. He succeeded crossing the Great Victoria Desert to arrive in Perth. Giles chose to return in 1876 by again crossing the continent, this time from west to east. Starting from the Murchison and Ashburton rivers in the Pilbara, he crossed the Gibson Desert and the country which had frustrated his first attempt to cross the continent, becoming the first man to achieve a double crossing. Through his exploration and journals Giles contributed substantially to European knowledge of the geography of the interior.

JOHN McQUILTON

S. T. Gill left a remarkable record of life on the goldfields of central Victoria in the 1850s. In this watercolour, Might versus right, *he commented on conflicts between European and Chinese diggers.*
MITCHELL LIBRARY

GILL, Samuel Thomas (1818–80), artist, arrived in SA from England in 1839 and was employed in Adelaide, as he had been in London, as a draftsman and painter. In 1846 he went as a draftsman on the Horrocks expedition to the Spencer Gulf region and produced a diary and a series of drawings. His work, usually landscapes or townscapes, appeared in published form. In 1849 he produced a series of 22 lithographed drawings of prominent SA citizens. In 1852 Gill went to the Vic goldfields, and in the next twenty years produced drawings of Vic and NSW, many published as lithographs. His illustrations appeared in many books including his own *Scenery in and around Sydney* (1856). During the last ten years of his life he did comparatively little work.

GILLEN, Francis James (1855–1912), ethnologist, worked with the post and telegraph service in the NT. He made a study of the local Aborigines and assembled a collection of their artefacts and took photographs of them. From 1894 until his death he collaborated with the geologist W. Baldwin Spencer in gathering information on central Australian Aborigines. Spencer subsequently published several books, attributing co-authorship to Gillen.

GILLIES, Duncan (1834–1903), politician, became involved in Vic politics following his success as a goldminer. He was elected to the legislative assembly in 1861. He held a variety of ministerial posts and from 1886 until 1890 was premier. In 1887 Gillies was offered a knighthood but turned it down. Despite the fall of his government Gillies stayed in the assembly and in 1902 was elected speaker.

Mary Gilmore in 1928, aged sixty-three. She had been editing the women's page of the Worker *for nearly twenty years. Oil by A. Perry.*
NATIONAL LIBRARY

GILMORE, Dame Mary (1865–1962), writer, was born in 1865 near Goulburn, NSW, and educated mainly at small country schools in the Wagga Wagga district. She was a schoolteacher at Silverton, Neutral Bay and Stanmore, before joining William Lane's Cosme settlement in Paraguay in 1896. There she married Victorian shearer William Alexander Gilmore (1866–1945) and returned to Australia in 1902, living first at Casterton, Vic, and from 1912, in Sydney. She edited the women's page of the *Worker* from 1908 to 1931, published numerous volumes of poetry, including *The passionate heart* (1918), *The wild swan* (1930) and *Battlefields* (1939), and prose, *Old days, old ways* (1934), and *More recollections* (1935). A highly popular and nationally known figure, she was made Dame of the British Empire in 1937; that award recognised her literary achievements, her lifelong concern to preserve early Australian folklore and history, and her indefatigable struggle to institute a wide range of social, political and economic reforms to ameliorate the lot of the poor and underprivileged in Australian society. WILLIAM H. WILDE

Further reading D. Cusack, T. Inglis Moore, B. Ovenden and W. Stone (eds), *Mary Gilmore: a tribute*, Sydney 1965.

GILROY, Sir Norman Thomas (1896–1977), archbishop and cardinal, trained at St Columba's College, Springwood, NSW, and in Rome where he was ordained in 1923. Returning to Australia the following year he served in a number of positions and in 1931 was appointed bishop of Port Augusta, SA. In 1937 he became coadjutor archbishop of Sydney and archbishop in 1940, a position he held for the next 31 years. In 1946 he became the first Australian-born cardinal. He was knighted in 1969.

GINGER MEGGS A cartoon character created by the Sydney artist J.C. Bancks, Ginger Meggs represented an idealised notion of Australian boyhood. Basically good, albeit something of a larrikin, Ginger battled not only the thug 'Tiger' Kelly but also his own parents. His exploits won the often doubting approval of Minnie Peters who represented the more restrained Australian girl. The cartoon strip first appeared in 1921 in the Sydney *Sun* but was soon syndicated nationally and later internationally. Ginger Meggs also appeared in book form, in a pantomime, a play and in 1982 a film.

GIPPS, Sir George (1791–1847), colonial governor, was born in England and attended the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, before joining the Royal Engineers in 1809. During the 1820s he won praise for administrative work in the West Indies and in 1835 he was appointed a member of a three-man commission to investigate unrest in Lower Canada. His strong personality and forthright liberal opinions impressed

the Whig government, who appointed him governor of New South Wales.

Arriving in Sydney in February 1838, Gipps first tried to please both the colonists and his imperial masters, often unsuccessfully. The *Sydney Herald* claimed in 1840 that his administration was widely known as the 'do-nothing' government, while in 1841 the secretary of state complained that he was governed by the colony instead of governing it. He confronted major problems, including growing violence between Aborigines and colonists on the frontiers of settlement, a prolonged drought and a savage economic depression.

With the introduction of experimental, partially representative legislature in 1843, Gipps clashed with colonial politicians over control of the colony's finances. He stood firm in defence of the executive branch of government against opponents of some talent, including J.D. Lang, W.C. Wentworth, Richard Windeyer and Robert Lowe. His crown lands policy aroused concerted opposition and was eventually abandoned by the imperial government, which in 1846 conceded to colonial landholders much of what they demanded.

Throughout these conflicts, Gipps's performance was characterised by integrity, a devotion to duty and a capacity for hard work. On the eve of his departure, the *Sydney Morning Herald* expressed a view widely shared by the rich and powerful that he was 'the worst Governor New South Wales ever had'. Poorer colonists, whose interests he often championed, thought differently and members of the Colonial Office, after initial misgivings, regarded him highly, allowing him to overrun by two years the term usually allotted to colonial governors. He left Sydney in July 1846, in poor health, and died in England less than a year later.

Further reading S.G. Foster, *Colonial improver: Edward Deas Thomson 1800–1879*, Melbourne 1978; R. Knight, *Illiberal liberal: Robert Lowe in New South Wales, 1842–1850 Melbourne 1966;* S.C. McCulloch, 'Unguarded comments on the administration of New South Wales, 1839–46: the Gipps–La Trobe private correspondence', *Hist stud* 9,33 1959.

GLADSTONE COLONY A brief experiment in the rehabilitation of convicts, the Gladstone Colony was established in 1847 near present-day Gladstone, Qld. Instituted by W.E. Gladstone, then secretary of state for colonies, the settlement was intended for convicts whose terms of transportation had expired, who had been conditionally pardoned, or whose conduct in English gaols merited a pardon on arrival. Heat, rain, and Gladstone's departure from the Colonial Office soon put an end to the experiment, and after only four months the colony was abandoned. P.J.N. VARGHESE

GLOVER, John (1767–1849), landscape painter, was a prominent and highly successful water colour painter in London before he travelled to Hobart Town in 1831 to join his sons. He was granted land on the Nile River and his family developed the property which eventually comprised almost 3000 hectares. By 1835 he was able to send 68 pictures 'descriptive of the Scenery and Customs of Van Diemen's Land' for exhibition in London. He also had an exhibition in the colony in 1847. In Tas his early interest in atmospheric effects continued, but he also tried to accurately portray the new landscape.

GOLD was known to exist in Australia long before the 1850s gold rushes. The first official report of gold being found was made in 1823 by the NSW government surveyor, James McBrien, who recorded finding specks of alluvial gold in a river near Bathurst. Other discoveries in the area followed, including those by the Polish explorer, 'Count' de Strzelecki, in 1839, and the amateur geologist, the Reverend W.B. Clarke, in 1841. It is also likely that a few convicts, assigned to work as shepherds or on road gangs, had come across isolated nuggets, but rather than risk punishment (or theft) had kept their discoveries to themselves. A shepherd named McGregor, for instance, obtained perhaps £200 worth of gold by gradually chipping away at a quartz reef on his master's property near Wellington in the mid-1840s. The gold from this primitive mine was later sold to a Sydney jeweller for display in his shop window.

Given that the existence of gold was known, why were there no gold rushes before the 1850s? The traditional explanation has been that the government discouraged publicity about gold, fearing the consequences should news of its presence become widely known in a penal colony, and that the existing law, under which all deposits of gold and silver belonged to the crown, discouraged people from mining for gold. But undoubtedly the main reason was community ignorance about how gold occurred (either in quartz rock, or as alluvial deposits in old watercourses), and also about methods of mining. Before the middle of the nineteenth century goldmining was seen as a large-scale activity requiring government backing. Few people would have thought of undertaking it on their own initiative.

All this changed in 1848 with the discovery of gold in California. News of the enormous quantity of gold found, and the realisation that a man could mine and process alluvial ore himself, inspired a rush to the west coast of the United States. Among the first to arrive at the boom town of San Francisco were men from the Australian colonies, for whom California offered an opportunity to gain goldmining experience.

Whether John Lister, William Tom or the newly returned Californian miner Edward Hargraves was really responsible for finding payable gold at Ophir in February 1851 is less important than the impact the discovery made. With his flair for publicity and self-promotion, Hargraves ensured that by the end of May 1851 everyone in NSW knew of the discovery of this 'second California'. Within days 2000 men were at work at the diggings, and within weeks other nearby fields, at the Turon River and Meroo Creek, had been discovered.

Although the Bathurst area was the scene of Australia's first gold rushes, attention soon shifted to the newly separated colony of Vic. At the end of June 1851, another miner who had recently returned from

Goldwashing, Summer Hill Creek, *1851, a lithograph by George French Angas, illustrates the labour-intensive nature of alluvial goldmining on the Ophir goldfield in NSW. All the equipment is hand operated, and large numbers of diggers are ranged along the creek on small claims.*
MITCHELL LIBRARY

California, James Esmonds, discovered gold at Clunes. Discoveries at Warrandyte and Buningyong soon followed. Later in the year came news of the rich fields at Ballarat (the richest alluvial goldfield yet discovered anywhere), Sandhurst, Mount Alexander and McIvor. By the end of 1851 half the adult male population of the colony was at the diggings. During the 'golden decade' (1851–60) the Victorian fields produced 25 million ounces of gold, 87 per cent of Australian and 35 per cent of world production at the time.

News of the Victorian discoveries reached Europe in early 1852. In an age with few opportunities for social advancement, the possibility of making a fortune mining gold acted as an irresistible lure to people from all walks of life. Between 1852 and 1861 over 342 000 gold-rush immigrants (85 per cent of them from Britain) arrived from Europe, joining tens of thousands of goldseekers from the other Australian colonies and just over 8000 from New Zealand. The gold immigrants (two-thirds of whom were male) arrived with the intention of making a quick fortune and then returning home. Few actually struck it rich. Of the hundreds of thousands who at various times tried their luck at the diggings only a hundred or so made over £10 000, or enough to set them up for life. The vast majority of diggers were lucky to make wages (£1–£2 a week), and many lost money. Supplying goods and services to the diggings was the only sure way of making money out of goldmining. Even the discoverer of Vic's largest nugget of the period, the 2217-ounce 'Welcome' (valued at the time at £8000), could not compete with the publicans, who cleared more than £20 000 in three years. Although goldmining rarely satisfied the financial dreams of the immigrants, the freewheeling, egalitarian and sometimes brash society they created did fulfil many of their social ideals. Over half the fortune-hunters made permanent homes in a colony free from many of the constraints of the old world. The skills and spirit of enterprise they brought quickly turned Vic from a small pastoral outpost into the most populous and wealthy colony in Australia.

Officialdom and the pastoralists initially feared that the gold rushes would cause an increase in crime, a drop in the availability of labour, and a challenge to the existing social order. There was an initial shortage of labour and some disruption to government (especially in Vic), but generally there was less crime on the Australian than the Californian goldfields, while the

new wealth and increased population gave a fillip to Australia's previously stagnant rural economy.

Within weeks of the first rush the NSW government introduced a 30s a month licence fee, to discourage mining and (presumably) raise revenue. The Vic government also adopted the licence and also restricted the size of mining claims to 6 square metres per man (later increased to 13.4 square metres). Resentment over the licence fee and the methods used to enforce its collection eventually contributed to the miners' rising at Eureka. The small claim, however, encouraged mining. Whereas large claims quickly closed off a goldfield to all but the lucky few, the arrangements on the Vic diggings gave large numbers of miners an opportunity to stake a claim.

The first shipload of Chinese miners arrived in Vic in January 1853. At their peak in December 1858 they numbered 33 667, and accounted for over 20 per cent of the mining population in Vic. Although colonial merchants and shipping agents encouraged the traffic, white miners resented the Chinese intrusion, arguing that they were immoral, their methods of mining were wasteful, they were unwilling to prospect for new fields, they spread disease, and their numbers would eventually swamp the British character of the colony. Racial prejudice lay at the heart of such claims. A further complication was that Europeans viewed goldmining as a gamble, whereas the Chinese treated it as an industry. While Europeans sought the enormous nugget, the instant fortune, the Chinese were frugal, industrious and, it seemed, possessed of unlimited patience. The fact that they often managed to earn an income from claims which white miners had previously abandoned added to European resentment. As had happened earlier in California, white miners were soon demanding that restrictions be placed on Chinese immigration. In June 1855 the Victorian government complied, but without similar legislation in adjoining colonies the Chinese were able to land outside the colony and travel into Vic on foot. SA restricted Chinese immigration in 1857, but not until 1861, following anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat, was similar legislation introduced in NSW.

The industrialisation of goldmining in Australia was a gradual process. At first the diggers resisted the presence of mining companies on the goldfields. It was only after the easily obtainable gold had been exhausted (as has begun to happen in Vic and NSW by 1860) that company mining was able to expand. A man equipped with a shovel and a cradle could successfully exploit rich alluvial ore close to the surface, but it needed machinery and a large workforce to dig and process the gold which remained in quartz rock, deep leads, or low-grade ore. Fortunes were still to be made from goldmining, but increasingly they were made by share speculators rather than miners. As overall gold production fell, the number of mining companies expanded. By 1880 there were over a thousand quartz mining companies operating in the Bendigo area alone, some with shafts going down below 600 metres. At the end of the century Australia led the world not only in deep quartz mining, but also in the application of metallurgical techniques to the extraction of gold from the rock. That some of the Bendigo mines could still run at a profit by extracting as little as one ounce of gold from fourteen tons of ore, indicates just how efficient they had become.

The growth of company mining did not spell the immediate end of the gold rushes in Australia. The discovery of gold in Qld—at Gympie in 1867, Charters Towers in 1872, and Palmer River in 1873—saw thousands of diggers rush north. Then in 1893 came news of the Coolgardie fields in WA. The discovery of what ultimately turned out to be the richest goldfields in Australia not only sparked another rush, but, like the Victorian rush 40 years earlier, brought prosperity to a previously backward colony. Despite the harsh conditions in the west, the new boom town of Kalgoorlie became a Mecca for tens of thousands of victims of the 1890s depression. The influx of miners from the eastern colonies also ensured that when the referendum on federation was held in 1900, WA would join the commonwealth. JOHN KNOTT

Further reading W. Bate, *Lucky city: the first generation at Ballarat, 1851–1901*, Melbourne 1978; G. Blainey, *The rush that never ended*, Melbourne 1969, (1963); R. Broome, *The Victorians—arriving*, Sydney 1984; K. Cronin, *Colonial casualties:* Chinese in early Victoria, Melbourne 1982; G. Serle, *The golden age*, Melbourne 1963.

Prospectors panning off, *hand-coloured by L. Cutten from a photograph. The intense concentration necessary to detect specks of the precious metal in the pans is evident. Western Australian goldfields in particular attracted many unemployed men in the Great Depression of the 1930s, especially as gold prices rose on the world market.* Western Mail, *Christmas 1935.*

GOLDSBROUGH, Richard (1821–86), woolbroker, arrived in Melbourne in 1847 and by 1850 was the city's leading woolbroker. Other business interests followed, including stock and station agencies, hide and skin businesses and NSW and Vic pastoral properties. A merger with Australasian Agency and Banking Corp in 1881 produced R. Goldsbrough & Co, though his hopes of this company buying Thomas Mort's businesses were not realised until after his death.

GOLDSTEIN, Vida Jane Mary (1869–1949), feminist, was born at Portland, Vic, and educated privately and at Melbourne's Presbyterian Ladies' College. From 1892 to 1898 she and her sisters conducted a small school in St Kilda. Influenced by her suffragist mother, Vida became, by 1900, the leader of the women's movement in Vic. She produced a magazine, *Women's sphere*, and established the Women's Political Association. In 1902 she addressed a Women's International Suffrage Conference in the United States. The following year she stood as an independent female candidate for the Australian Senate, becoming the first woman in the British Empire to stand for election to a national parliament. She was unsuccessful, but polled 51 497 votes.

Vida then turned her attention to the campaign for women's suffrage in Vic. Once this was granted in 1908, she stood again unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1910 and 1917, and for the House of Representatives in 1913 and 1914. During World War I Vida formed the pacifist Women's Peace Army. In 1919 she was invited to represent Australian women at a Women's Peace Conference in Zurich. She remained abroad for three years. When she returned she withdrew from the women's movement. Instead, she became a practitioner in the Christian Science Church. Vida Goldstein was Australia's most important suffragist, and the first Australian to gain recognition in international feminist circles. KATE WHITE

Further reading L.M. Henderson, *The Goldstein story*, Melbourne 1973.

GOLF One of the few genuinely elite sports in Australia, golf is largely restricted to the business and professional classes. Golf may have been played in Australia as early as the 1820s, but, under the modern code of rules it really had its origins in the 1890s. After World War II many municipalities established public courses but these have always been of the second rank and the best courses are the property of private clubs, several of them among Australia's most socially exclusive establishments. Several Australian golfers have reached international status including Peter Thomson who won the British Open five times and Greg Norman.

GONDWANALAND The German geologist, Alfred Wegener, mooted in 1915 the previous existence of one single continent he called Pangaea. Though initially received with scepticism, Wegener's idea gained ground from the 1960s with the almost universal acceptance of the theory of plate tectonics, which suggests that the earth's crust comprises several thin plates in constant movement.

According to the theory of a single original continent between 150 and 200 million years ago, Pangaea separated into the Laurasian continent of the northern hemisphere and Gondwanaland in the southern. Gondwanaland itself was not a static body: it drifted in the southern oceans, and eventually broke up, its segments at different stages becoming the present-day regions of Australia, Antarctica, Africa, New Zealand, South America, India and various islands. The notion is supported not only by the outlines of the continents, which appear to fit together, but by the similarities of various geological features and life forms found widely dispersed across the globe. The independent and parallel evolution of flora and fauna as noted in fossil discoveries, it is argued, would have been unlikely if Gondwanaland had not existed.

Further reading C.F. Laseron, *Ancient Australia: the story of its past geography and life*, London 1984; J.G. McPherson, *Footprints on a frozen continent*, Sydney 1975.

GOODMAN, Isadore (1909–84), pianist and composer, came to Australia in 1930 to teach piano at the NSW Conservatorium. He subsequently taught, composed and conducted both light and serious music. He appeared as a soloist with leading orchestras in both Australia and Europe, and ran a popular weekly television music show in Australia.

GOOLD, James Alipius (1812–86), Catholic archbishop, came as a missionary to Sydney in 1838. Appointed bishop of Melbourne in 1847 he concentrated on recruiting new priests and building schools and churches. In 1850 he laid the foundation stone of St Patrick's Cathedral in Melbourne. A vigorous opponent of secular education he helped defeat the 1867 education bill. Goold became archbishop in 1874.

GOOSSENS, Sir (Aynsley) Eugene (1893–1962), conductor and composer, was born in London and studied there and in Europe. A violinist and later conductor in Europe and North America, he became resident conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and director of the NSW Conservatorium from 1947 to 1956 when he resigned and returned to London over a customs scandal. His compositions include symphonies, chamber and piano music and two operas, *Don Juan de Mañara* and *Judith*.

GORDON, Adam Lindsay (1833–70), poet, is as well known for his adventurous life and eventual suicide as for his poetry which was so popular in the early twentieth century that he became the single Australian poet to have a memorial in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. Today he is recognised principally for 'The sick stockrider', a ballad which influenced the bush ballads of the 1890s.

GORTON, Sir John Grey (1911–), politician, entered federal parliament as a Vic senator in 1949.

The Bulletin *reviews John Gorton's first year in office as prime minister. Two years later he voted himself out of office at a party meeting.* Bulletin, *8 Mar 1969.*

Appointed minister for the navy in 1958, he subsequently served in six other portfolios before his election in January 1968 as Liberal party leader following the drowning of Harold Holt, thus becoming prime minister and the only senator ever to hold that position. Switching to Holt's seat in the House of Representatives, he remained prime minister until March 1971, by which time his informal personal style had eroded some of his party support, while his centralist views had cost him the loyalty of states' rights advocates. The dissension within the party prompted William McMahon to mount a successful challenge against his leadership. Gorton cast the deciding vote against himself. He then served as McMahon's minister for defence but was dismissed five months later as a result of a series of newspaper articles in which he discussed recent political events. He remained a member of the lower house until November 1975, then unsuccessfully contested that year's elections as an independent Senate candidate in the ACT.

GOULD, Elizabeth (1804–41), natural history artist, married zoologist John Gould in 1829 and executed the eight colour plates in his *A century of birds from the Himalayan Mountains* (1831–32) as well as the plates for subsequent works. She accompanied him to Australia in 1838 and was kept continually occupied in producing drawings for her husband's projected publications on the birds of Australia. In all, her drawings for publications number about 600.

GOULD, John (1804–81), zoologist, with his wife Elizabeth travelled to Australia in 1838 following the successful publication of a series of illustrated bird books in England. The result of their visit was *The birds of Australia*. Issued in 36 parts this began appearing in 1840, only eight months after the Goulds had arrived back in England. With 681 colour plates this work is regarded as Gould's greatest achievement.

GOVERNMENT In the first decades of British settlement government power was concentrated in the hands of the governors, Phillip, Hunter, King and Bligh. The scope of government covered virtually all public and private activity—exploration, farming, building, shipbuilding, trade, hours of work, church attendance and morality. In practice the personalities and ambitions of local officials, officers and settlers limited government authority: they often appealed to Britain for redress, or acted for themselves. Gov Macquarie's powers were similarly restricted by powerful local interests, the spread of settlement and the institution of a court system.

Though subject to review by the British government, the colonial government remained immensely powerful in the 1820s, through control of land and the allocation of convict labour. However, the many people freed after servitude, some of them wealthy, and the influx of settlers and investors, limited government authority. The legislative council from 1823 provided a forum for discussing government measures without weakening the governor's power. The newly established colonies, Van Diemen's Land and SA, at first continued this pattern of total government authority.

After 1843 a partly elected legislative council limited the governor's power in NSW. Government was no longer all-pervasive: the churches began providing hospitals and schooling (with government subsidies), and private associations, benefit societies and trade unions had begun forming. The colonial governments resisted any real diversion of their powers to district or local governments on the English model; thus, when the eastern colonies achieved self-government in the 1850s, none had local government. After self-government, ministers responsible to their parliaments exercised the powers of government. The major additional power acquired with self-government was control of the disposal of crown lands, the major source of government revenue for the rest of the century. The influx of people and the greater wealth of the 1850s diminished the general power of government over citizens and the economy, but in major areas, such as land and the mining and marketing of gold, the colonial governments retained authority. The inland towns and rural areas looked to them for administrative direction, roads, bridges, and schools, and they soon had to take over the private companies which tried to build and operate railway lines.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, the problems of small and scattered populations, vast distances and concentrations of wealth and power in a few coastal centres led to governments in Australia acquiring powers, which similar governments

elsewhere did not have. For example, they took a prominent role in railway construction, which consumed about half of the government loans raised in Britain. Governments had a great influence on the rate and direction of private investment. Their pay rates influenced those of the private sector. They influenced settlement patterns through the sales of crown lands. Government revenue financed vast legal and administrative systems symbolised by the building of classically inspired courthouses, post and telegraph offices, police stations, lighthouses, harbours and schools. Unstable governments in this period meant that the rapidly growing civil services exercised considerable government power. They created centrally administered systems of elementary schools which not only spread basic literacy, but imposed a common citizenship and social conformity. They reflected popular racial attitudes in their treatment of Aborigines as social outcasts or parasites, and as a 'dying race'. They also acted energetically and in co-operation with one another, especially in the 1880s and 1890s, to exclude the entry of people from Asia. At the local level some towns and cities acquired a form of local government after 1858, but generally there was local indifference and resistance before local government structures were created late in the century.

The 1890s brought new challenges to governments. Strikes, bank failures, massive unemployment, and economic changes permanently removed much unskilled work, especially in rural areas. Governments responded in ways which extended the range of their economic and social activity. New legislation, most of which followed overseas examples, was introduced. In the case of industrial arbitration, the

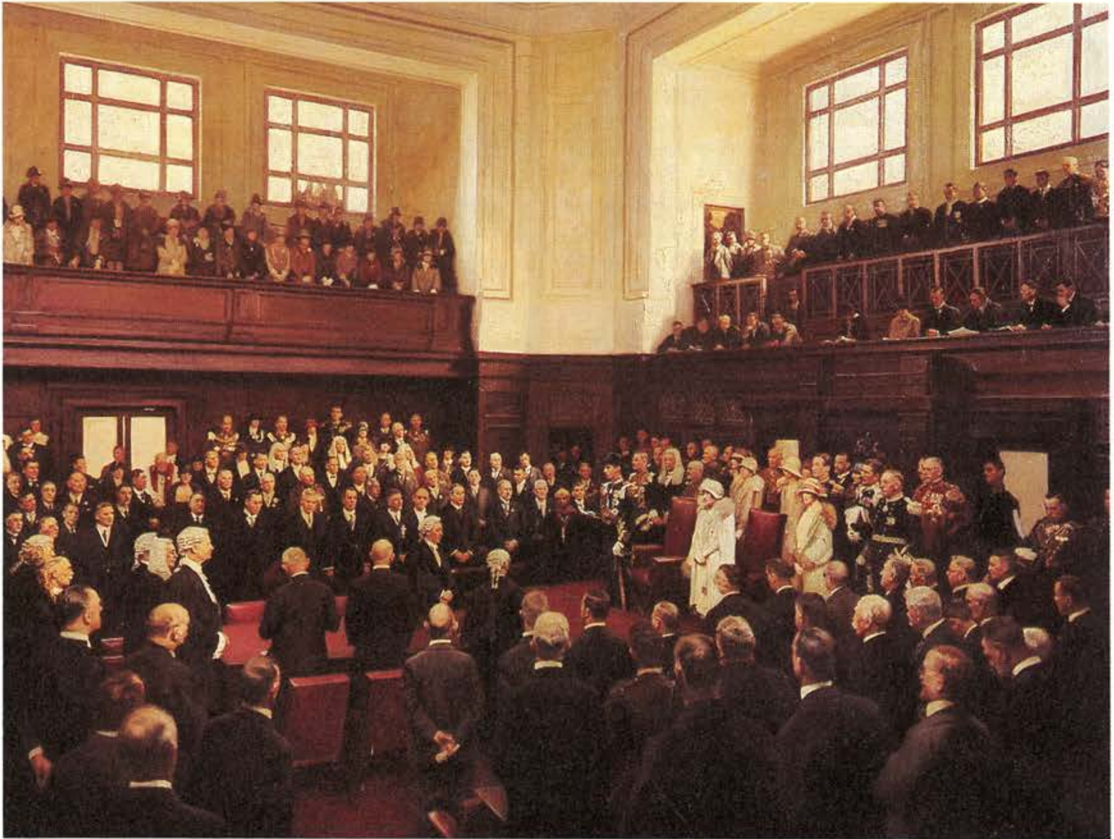
Malcolm Fraser, leader of the caretaker government appointed by Sir John Kerr after the dismissal of the Labor Government in 1975, acknowledges supporters at a Liberal Party rally at Randwick Racecourse.
FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

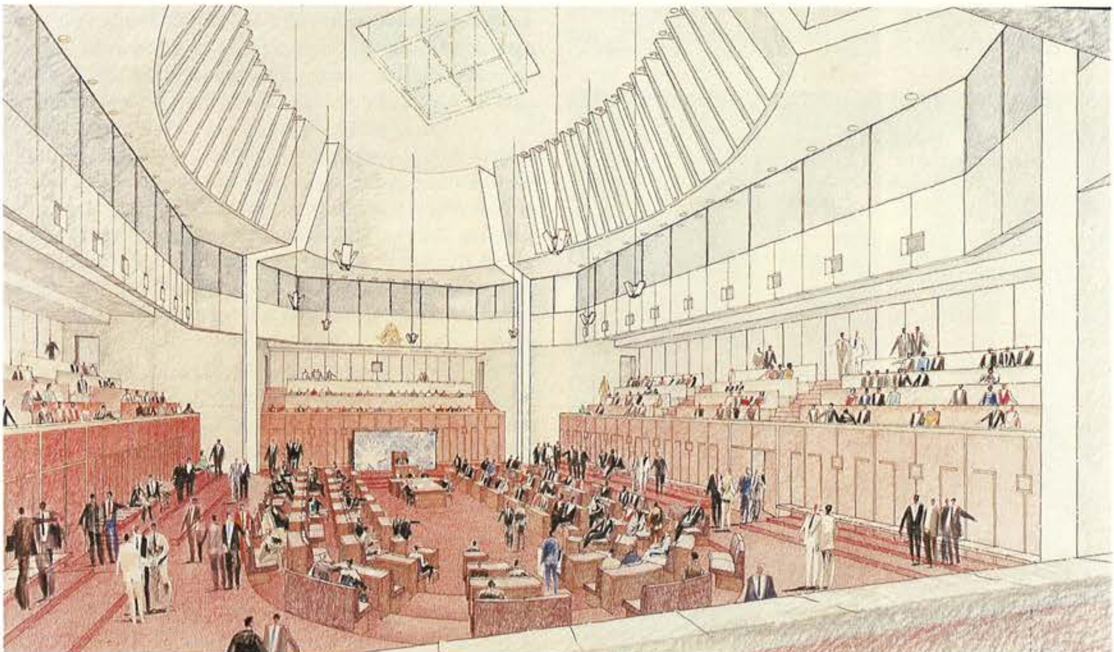
legislation broke new ground, as had the earlier electoral reforms. These innovations attracted international attention.

The new level of government created with Federation was intended to have minimal powers but was expected to assist economic recovery and growth by establishing an internal free-trade zone, highly protected from overseas competition. Federal government was also intended to help economic development by providing a national administrative framework for shipping, quarantine, immigration, tariffs, posts and telegraphs. Legislation in all these areas was enacted soon after Federation. In following years the federal government introduced a compulsory industrial arbitration system for interstate disputes (1904), a commonwealth bank (1911), and some basic measures of social welfare: for example, old age pensions (1908) and maternity allowances (1912). The federal government also inaugurated a national army, compulsory citizen military training, a British-style officer training academy and a small navy.

In the twenty years before World War I even more energetic government action was seen at the state level. Land was resumed and closer settlement encouraged. Factory acts regulated the physical conditions of work and workers' compensation legislation was introduced. The establishment of wages boards and the arbitration system encouraged trade union membership and began to influence and change industrial relations. Extensive reforms in elementary education systems were commenced. Secondary and technical education were extended, and 'clean up' campaigns were directed not only at dwellings, water and sanitation, but also at the controversial areas of gaming, betting and drinking. 'New liberal' principles inspired the enactment of this extensive legislation. Politicians of all persuasions believed the new nation needed 'welfare' legislation, often entailing a high level of coercion of individuals and organisations which offered advantages rather than threats for private capital and business. This was seen most clearly when the NSW Labor government dropped its own plans for a state steel industry in 1911, preferring to assist Broken Hill Proprietary establish its Newcastle plant.

World War I led to increased levels of government action. A large army was raised, equipped and transported, and marketing boards were created to control all aspects of primary production. State governments took advantage of patriotic fervour to introduce certain controls over their citizens' behaviour, for example, early hotel closing hours, although an attempt by the federal government to introduce conscription for overseas military service was rejected twice in referendums. By the end of the war the governments' share of the gross national product had risen to about 25 per cent compared with about 13 per cent before the war. During the 1920s and 1930s direct government economic activity was at a lower level, at about 20 per cent of the national economy, and governments tried to create an environment in which private economic activity was encouraged while minimal





Above, the senate chamber during the opening of the first federal parliament building in Canberra by the Duke of York on 9 May 1927. Oil by W. B McInnes, 1927. Below, an artist's impression of the senate chamber in Canberra's new parliament house due to be opened in 1988.
HISTORIC MEMORIALS COLLECTION/
PARLIAMENT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY

welfare and protection was provided for the ill, the old and the poor. The Lang Labor government in NSW extended slightly the range of welfare services with a widows' pension and child endowment. During the Great Depression all governments adhered to the conventional belief in 'balanced budgets', and consequently did little to alleviate misery or assist economic recovery.

During World War II, governments, especially the federal government, vastly extended their powers. Not only were the army, navy and air force greatly enlarged, but new manufacturing enterprises were created; the entire wheat and wool crops were acquired; extensive controls over civilian work, training, pay and conditions were imposed; and unprecedented controls were established over virtually all aspects of life, from dress lengths to the rationing of many foodstuffs and other commodities. In the immediate postwar years the federal government obtained increased powers at a referendum, 1946, and established a more extensive system of social welfare, created enterprises like the domestic airline, Trans-Australia Airlines, started public work projects like the Snowy Mountains scheme, and acquired other businesses such as the airline Qantas. It started a massive immigration program, bringing people from Britain and Europe, and began to assume responsibility for education.

The enthusiasm for social reform and reconstruction that marked these years waned quickly with the anti-communist sentiments of the Cold War period. Governments, state and federal, henceforth tried to consolidate rather than extend their activities. There was, however, a slow increase in the governments' share of the nation's economic activity from about 25 to 33 per cent between 1950 and the early 1970s. Major commonwealth initiatives in the period included increased aid to universities, special grants to schools (initially for science laboratories), and aid to non-state schools. By the early 1970s, however, Australian governments had fallen well behind the governments of other advanced capitalist societies in their provision of health, education and welfare services. There were intermittent and partially successful attempts to upgrade government services in these areas after 1972, but by the mid-1980s governments seemed more interested in reducing the level and range of their activities. Many Australians nevertheless saw government as too intrusive.

The relative share of state and federal governments in total governmental activity was the subject of continuous debate and steady change from 1901, with the federal government acquiring more initiative and power. Local government remained weak. Local roads, health and building regulations, sports grounds, sanitation and garbage were its major concerns. The state governments have kept a close rein on its resources and powers, regularly changing municipal boundaries and imposing financial and policy controls. The states also resisted in the 1970s federal attempts to increase the financial autonomy of local governments.

In the widest sense government activities included those of 'semigovernment' agencies, which provided services like electricity and water for major cities, and regulated the marketing of primary produce. The systems of industrial arbitration, which were an influence on unions, employers, wages, working conditions and the resolution of industrial disputes, existed within a judicial framework, supposedly independent of government. However, while this framework removed governments from the day-to-day business of industrial relations, governments have regularly changed the legislation in attempts to favour their supporters, whether employers or unions.

BRUCE MITCHELL

GOVERNOR, Jimmy (1875–1901), part-Aboriginal bushranger, grew up and worked as a stockman around Gulgong, NSW, before becoming the police tracker at Cassilis. Married to a white woman and believing he and she had been slighted by local residents, Governor and his brother Joe in July 1900 killed four women they believed had insulted Jimmy's wife. The brothers proceeded to terrorise north central NSW. Joe was shot in November 1900 and Jimmy captured and hanged in January 1901. His life was the subject of Thomas Keneally's novel *The chant of Jimmie Blacksmith*.

GOVERNORS As representatives of the British monarch and commandants of a penal colony, the early governors exercised autocratic powers. The commissions and royal instructions issued to the first governor of NSW, Arthur Phillip, gave him power to appoint all civil officials, pardon convicts, regulate trade, make land grants and declare martial law, and also appointed him as the supreme avenue of judicial appeal within the colony. In practice these powers were sometimes limited by opposition from the officers and colonial gentry, the most graphic case being when William Bligh was deposed as governor in the Rum Rebellion of 1808. From 1814 with the second charter of justice some powers of the governor were vested in other officials, notably in 1823 when a nominated legislative council was formed and in 1828 when the governor lost the right to override the council. But it was not until the colonies gained constitutions, which established responsible government in 1855–56, that the governor became subordinate to the legislature.

Under the constitutions, the governors had powers to summon and dissolve parliament, appoint and dismiss ministers of the crown and authorise government expenditure. Responsible government introduced some of the conventions that limited the royal power in Britain, but many of the governors' powers remained undefined with regard to the colonial ministries. Apart from reserve powers to dismiss governments for illegal acts, governors retained the prerogative powers of the crown, such as the power to commute sentences, as well as powers relating to matters of imperial concern. They were constrained by their royal instructions to reserve certain acts for royal assent, which effectively meant a veto by the British

government, and generally remained the colonial conduit for imperial policies framed in London. While there were often clashes between governors and governments over the use of these powers in the 1870s and 1880s, in practice many of the governors' powers came to be exercised on the advice of the colonial ministers, while new royal instructions issued in 1892 reinforced this convention.

In the twentieth century the governors have tended to become figureheads, usually exercising their powers only at the request of their premiers, although requests for an election were refused in Tas in 1923 and in Vic in 1952. The reserve power to dismiss a government was invoked in 1932 when the NSW governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the Labor government led by Jack Lang for persistently acting contrary to the 1927 financial agreement between the commonwealth and the states.

Further reading W. G. McMinn, *A constitutional history of Australia*, Melbourne 1979.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL The Australian constitution (1900) established that there would be a governor-general with powers somewhat analogous to those of the British monarch. Clearly it was intended that the governor-general would be superior in status to the state governors, who nevertheless lost few, if any, of their powers at Federation. Petty jealousies existed between several governors-general and various state governors in the first years of Federation, the Vic governor, particularly, finding his role somewhat circumscribed.

Early appointees to the position of governor-general were hardly inspiring, the post falling to moderately wealthy British peers, many of whom complained that the position was poorly paid and of limited usefulness. Early governors-general played some part in the formation of governments, but as the party system consolidated there was less need for vice-regal intervention. Ronald Munro-Feguson (later Lord Novar) stands out among early appointees, assisting Prime Minister W.M. Hughes during World War I and acting as one of Hughes's few genuine confidants. The first Australian appointed to the post was Sir Isaac Isaacs (1931–36). It was said that the King opposed Prime Minister James Scullin's nomination of Isaacs. The next Australians appointed were Sir William McKell (1947–53), and Lord Casey (1965–69). Since then all appointees have been Australians. Sir Paul Hasluck, one of the few practising Australian politicians to be appointed to the office, was the first to act as Australian head of state, representing his country abroad. The most notorious governor-general was undoubtedly Sir John Kerr, appointed by Prime Minister E.G. Whitlam, whom he subsequently dismissed from office. The legality of Kerr's action is still being strenuously debated. Kerr's actions led to widespread public odium of his office, largely restored by his two successors, Sir Zelman Cowen and Sir Ninian Stephen.

Further reading C. Cunneen, *Kings' men: Australia's governors-general from Hopetoun to Isaacs*, Sydney 1983.

The governor-general from 1965 to 1969, Lord Casey, steps from the vice-regal car to take the salute from troops returned from the Vietnam War. Lance-Corp Munday opens the door, 8 June 1966.
FAIRFAX PHOTO LIBRARY

GOYDER'S LINE George Woodroffe Goyder (1826–98), SA surveyor-general (1861–94), was instructed in November 1865 to chart a line dividing suitable farming land from drought-afflicted land in northern SA. Having charted the line following personal meteorological observations, Goyder advised against extensive settlement in the 80 per cent of the colony lying beyond it. For much of the 1870s good seasonal rainfall fell in the area and his advice went unheeded, while a new land act in 1874 enabling credit selection throughout SA encouraged settlement of the northern lands. By 1882 severe drought had proved that 'Goyder's Line' accurately indicated where agricultural lands should give way to pastoral activities, and many northern farmers who had ignored Goyder's advice had been ruined.

GRACE, Joseph Neal (1859–1931), retailer, worked in retail houses in London before emigrating to Sydney in about 1880. After a period as a hawker, he and his brother Albert established a drapery business on Broadway in 1885. The store prospered and became one of Sydney's leading department stores. In 1917 the partnership was incorporated as a private company, with all shares owned by family members. Grace became governing director. He was also presi-

dent of the Retail Traders' Association and was a member of Sydney's Chamber of Commerce.

GRAINGER, Percy Aldridge (1882–1961), musician, was born at Brighton, Vic, and studied the piano with his mother from an early age, making his concert debut at age ten. He studied in Frankfurt from 1895 to 1900 and began his concert career in 1901 in London. In England he met Edward Grieg and Frederick Delius and performed their piano works. Grainger's own compositions included adaptations of traditional folk songs and many avant-garde experimental pieces. He migrated to the United States in 1914 and became a US citizen four years later but still retained his links with Australia. In 1935 he founded the Grainger Museum at the University of Melbourne.

GRASSBY, Albert Jaime (1926–), commissioner for community relations, trained in journalism in England and served in the British Army Infantry and Intelligence Corps before returning to Australia in 1948. After working as a specialist in irrigation, Grassby entered the NSW legislative assembly in 1965 as ALP member for Murrumbidgee and in 1968 became shadow minister for agriculture and conservation. He moved to federal politics in 1969 and was elected as member for Riverina, NSW. Grassby was appointed minister for immigration in 1972 but lost his seat in the 1974 federal elections. He was commissioner for community relations from 1975 to 1986.

Autographed photograph of composer Percy Grainger, 9 July 1912.
NATIONAL LIBRARY

GREEN, Henry Mackenzie (1881–1962), journalist and writer, was librarian at the Fisher Library, University of Sydney, from 1921 until 1946. He was an enthusiast for Australian literature and helped to promote its study. His monumental *A history of Australian literature* (1961) drew together a vast range of information on Australian writing and established a base for subsequent critical work.

GREEN BANS The green ban movement began in Sydney in the early 1970s in response to growing concern among residents that large-scale redevelopment was threatening the urban environment. The first green ban was at Kelly's Bush, Sydney, in 1971 where thirteen housewives fighting to preserve five hectares of bushland enlisted the support of the NSW Builders' Labourers Federation, led by Jack Mundey. Of the 60 to 75 bans imposed by the BLF in Sydney and Melbourne, most involved the preservation of historical buildings (for example, Theatre Royal, Sydney) and the protection of parklands (for example, Centennial Park, Sydney). Others aimed to preserve low-income housing in inner urban areas from high-rise office and flat development (for example, the Rocks and Woolloomooloo in Sydney, Carlton in Melbourne). The movement increased public awareness of the environment and contributed to the establishment of the Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate (1973).

GREENWAY, Francis Howard (1777–1837), architect, was born near Bristol, England, into a family of stonemasons, builders and architects. Greenway was in private practice as an architect when in 1812 he was found guilty of forging a document. He was sentenced to death, but the penalty was commuted to fourteen years' transportation to the colony of NSW. He arrived in Sydney in 1814, was soon given a ticket of leave and opened a private practice in architecture. Recommended to Governor Macquarie by ex-Governor Hunter, Greenway was appointed unpaid adviser to the government (July 1815).

Despite a consistently difficult temperament and an adverse report on the state of public works which was received unfavourably among builders, Macquarie appointed Greenway civil architect and assistant engineer in 1816.

His first government work was a lighthouse on South Head. Macquarie so approved of the work that on completion of the stonework (1817) he granted Greenway a conditional pardon. This building was used by Greenway as a training school for masons, where teaching and incentives to produce better work resulted in vastly improved standards of workmanship. He introduced a system of progress payments to combat abuses in building contracts, and insisted on quality and a fair deal. Greenway designed many fine colonial buildings of which only eleven remain. He utilised the attractive building materials readily available to produce simple designs of elegant proportions which were suited to the Australian climate and landscape. Outstanding examples of his work are the Hyde Park convict barracks (1817), for which Greenway received a full pardon, St James's, Sydney (1819)

and the stable block for a proposed Government House, now the Conservatorium of Music.

In spite of Greenway's architectural genius and the patronage and protection of Macquarie, which had made his fruitful career possible, Greenway's unfortunate personality led him to make outrageous demands for fees on the government from 1819. This progressively diminished his professional integrity until he was finally dismissed in 1822. He died in poverty.

GREER, Germaine (1939–), feminist and writer, was born in Melbourne, and educated at Star of the Sea Convent, Gardenvale, Vic, University of Melbourne (BA), University of Sydney (MA) and Cambridge University (PhD).

She gained world attention in 1970 on publication of *The female eunuch*, a witty and incisive exploration of the forms of women's oppression and subordination. Her book challenged the values and ideas that supported male domination in the prevailing culture and put the question of sexuality to the centre stage of the women's liberation debate. As one of the first major literary expressions of women's liberation it helped to consolidate the women's movement. The book became an international best-seller and Greer herself became a media 'sensation'. The press often trivialised her, being more concerned with her appearance than with her ideas.

An intellectual radical, she contributed to *Oz*, *Nation Review* and *Private Eye*. During the 1970s she continued to work as a freelance writer and lecturer. Although an expatriate she remained an Australian media cult figure and a household name.

In 1979 she published *The obstacle race: the fortunes of women painters and their work*, which traced the effect of traditional social constraints on women artists, and in 1984 *Sex and destiny: the politics of human fertility* in which she strongly criticised western fertility practices.

A media-created feminist celebrity, Greer moved significantly away from mainstream feminism. She remains a controversial visitor to Australia, a strong critic of Australian suburbia and bourgeois lifestyles. The mass media continued to use her name synonymously with the women's movement.

MARION K. STELL

GREGG, Sir Norman McAlister (1892–1966), ophthalmologist, graduated from the University of Sydney in medicine in 1915 and enlisted with the Royal Australian Medical Corps, later receiving the Military Cross for gallantry in France. Gregg trained in England as an ophthalmologist and returned to practise and lecture in Sydney. After a German measles epidemic in 1939 he did research into the formation of congenital cataracts and presented his findings in 1941 that rubella contracted in early pregnancy was the cause. He was knighted in 1953 for his services to medicine.

GREGORY, Sir Augustus Charles (1819–1905), surveyor-general and explorer, arrived in Perth in 1829 with his father. He worked as a surveyor from 1841 and in 1846 led his first expedition north of Perth looking for pastoral land. In 1848 he explored the Gascoigne district. His most significant expedition was undertaken in 1855 across northern Australia from the Victoria River to Brisbane. This was the first coast-to-coast crossing. Appointed as Qld's surveyor-general in 1859, he held the post for twenty years. Opposed to selection, he favoured the squatters and his administration of land law in Qld was the subject of much criticism. Appointed to Qld's legislative council in 1882, he became a leading conservative politician.

GREGORY, Francis Thomas (1821–88), surveyor and explorer, arrived in WA in 1829. His first major expedition explored the upper Murchison River system in 1857. In 1858 he explored the country inland from Shark Bay, following the Gascoyne River system. Both journeys opened up new pastoral land. In 1861, he explored the Hamersley Range region and the Fortescue, Ashburton and De Grey rivers. Moving to Queensland, he was appointed commissioner of crown lands in 1862 and a member of the legislative council in 1874.

GREY, Sir George (1812–98), explorer and governor, was born in Portugal and educated in England. After a dissatisfied term of service in the army, Grey convinced the Colonial Office and the Royal Geographical Society to back him in an expedition to find the site for a new settlement in Australia. In December 1838 he landed with a party at Hanover Bay on the northwest coast. Hampered by inexperience (none of the members of the expedition knew the nature of the continent) and Aboriginal attacks, the expedition made several short excursions before heading inland where they discovered and named the Glenelg River, Stephen Range and Mount Lyell. Grey mounted an expedition to explore the North West Cape region from Shark Bay on the WA coast in 1839. This expedition was a failure. The boats taken by the party to Shark Bay sank and Grey's expedition was forced to travel on foot along the coast south to Perth. Grey did make valuable observations on the nature of the country traversed. He also wrote a book on the language of the southwestern Aborigines in WA.

Grey returned to England in 1840 where he was offered the governorship of SA which he accepted.

SA was bankrupt when Grey accepted the governorship. An autocrat as governor, he began to cut back in all areas of government expenditure. These were austere years for the colony, and Grey's governorship was subject to strong criticism. Yet, with some deft political manoeuvres and carefully worded despatches, which, his critics charged, were filled with half-truths, he was able to rely on full support from the Colonial Office. By 1844, he had balanced the colony's budget.

Grey left SA for the governorship of New Zealand, which he held until 1861 when he was appointed governor of the Cape Colony. He returned as governor to NZ again in 1861 but was dismissed in 1868. He served in the NZ parliament as an elected member and, for two years, was premier of the colony.

Incinerator at Willoughby, Sydney c1933, designed by the architect W. B. Griffin. Photograph by John Storey, 1980.

GRIFFIN, Walter Burley (1876–1937), architect, was born on 24 November 1876 at Maywood near Chicago and is best remembered for the foundation he gave to the city plan of Canberra. A graduate in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1899, Griffin often paid tribute to Louis H. Sullivan and the philosophy that 'form follows function'. Attachment to Chicago's Steinway Hall placed him at the forefront of the internationally recognised Prairie School practice and close to Marion Lucy Mahony whom he married in 1911.

Marion, second female architect to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1894), demonstrated outstanding drafting skills in the sectional drawings and perspective watercolours submitted by Walter as part of his winning entry to Australia's Federal Capital competition in 1910. This plan for Canberra was 'elastic' in concept but separated suburban functions according to five centres placed within a complex system of radial co-ordinate axes similar to l'Enfant's plan of 1791 for Washington. He proposed a Capitol building as centrepoint to a triangular grouping of terraced administrative buildings in an 'organic arrangement' of legislative and judiciary functions parallel to a proposed artificial lake (now named in his honour). Opposition from budget-conscious public works officers were not resolved by Griffin's appointment (1913–20) to Canberra as part-time federal capital director of design and construction. Revised four times, the 'Griffin plan' was gazetted as the street layout in 1925.

Griffin retained architecture practices in Chicago, Melbourne and Sydney, his best-known buildings being Newman College (1917) at the University of Melbourne, and Melbourne's Capitol Theatre (1924). Little resulted from more comprehensive designs, including a layout of the University of Sydney, his plans for Leeton and Griffith and the Sydney suburbs of Castlecrag, Covecraig and Castle Cove. Griffin received many commissions in Lucknow, India, after his migration in 1936.

Further reading D. L. Johnson, *The architecture of Walter Burley Griffin*, Melbourne 1977.

GRIFFITH, Sir Samuel Walker (1845–1920), politician and first chief justice of Australia, emigrated from Wales to Australia with his father in 1854. He was called to the Brisbane Bar in 1867. Griffith was a member of the Qld legislative assembly (1872–93), and premier (1883–88 and 1890–93), the latter term being in a coalition ministry. He retired from the premiership to become chief justice in Qld.

Griffith opened crown lands for settlement, encouraged local government and trade unionism, introduced payment for members of parliament, advocated a Qld University, and compiled Qld's criminal code. He proposed the Federal Australasian Council, represented Qld at the Colonial Conference (London, 1887) and the Federal Conference (1890), and became vice-president of the 1891 convention. He was the main drafter of the bill which formed the basis of Australia's constitution. Griffith served as lieut-governor (1899–1903), became a privy councillor (1901), and first chief justice of Australia when the high court was established in 1903. Griffith maintained high judicial standards, impartiality and dignity. He retired from the high court in 1919.

GRIMWADE, Sir (Wilfred) Russell (1879–1955), industrial chemist and philanthropist, joined the family firm of Felton, Grimwade and Co in 1903 as director of their new chemical research laboratory. In 1910 Russell's interest in industrial gases helped establish the Australian Oxygen Co in Melbourne. He was a member of the advisory council set up in 1916, a precursor of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO). Among other interests, Grimwade was a keen collector of Australiana and in 1934 donated the so-called Cook's Cottage to the people of Vic. He was knighted in 1950.

GUNN, Jeannie (nee Taylor) (1870–1961), writer, matriculated at the University of Melbourne and worked as a teacher. In 1901 she married Aeneas James Gunn, the 'Maluka' of her stories and in the following year accompanied him to the Elsey cattle station on the Roper River. After his death in 1903 Mrs Gunn returned to Melbourne where she wrote *The little black princess: a true tale of life in the never-never land* (1905) and *We of the never-never* (1908). These much loved books were based on her own experiences in the NT and showed her insight and sympathetic understanding of the life of the people in the Territory, as well as a love for the beauty of the landscape.