



**EUREKA
EDUCATION
KIT**

**EUREKA
CENTRE
BALLARAT**

**ART GALLERY
OF BALLARAT**

EUREKA EDUCATION KIT

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The Art Gallery of Ballarat and Eureka Centre acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which the Gallery and Eureka Centre stand, the Wadawurrung people of the Kulin nation, and recognise their continuing connection to the land and waterways.

We pay our respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging and extend this to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People.

On the cover:

Charles A Doudiet *Eureka riot 17th October (1854)* 1854 (detail)

watercolour on paper, 16.8 x 23.7 cm

Purchased by the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery with the assistance of many donors, 1996 Principal Donors: Victorian Government through the Community Support Fund, Pam Davies, Eureka Stockade Memorial Committee of Management, Blair Ritchie, Rotary Club of Ballarat South, Wendouree Charitable Fund; Major Donors: Commercial Union Assurance Co., Janet Cowles, Bob & Emma House, Rex Irwin Art Dealer, Mabs Taylor, Peter Tobin, Voi & John Williams: plus 80 donors from the community. Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

The Art Gallery of Ballarat and the Eureka Centre acknowledges the support of the Department of Education Training, Victoria, through the Strategic Partnerships Program.

ABOUT

An overview of the background, themes and key protagonists in the Eureka Stockade. With activities and supplementary resources.

OVERVIEW

This kit has been jointly produced by the Art Gallery of Ballarat and the Eureka Centre Ballarat to support teachers/educators in teaching content relating to the Eureka Stockade and the Victorian goldfields, as specified in the Australian Curriculum.

Each chapter of the guide is focused on a broad theme and is followed by a series of suggested activities and discussion topics to be used alone, or as a starting point for unit planning. The guide has been produced primarily for in-class use and features a detailed timeline, comprehensive descriptions of key figures and a reading list, including suggested class texts and reference books and online resources for teacher use.

The Gallery and the Eureka Centre both offer a range of programs which explore these themes. Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat or the Eureka Centre website to find out more. Or get in contact to discuss how we can further support your school.

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CONTENTS

5–10

**THE
SIGNIFICANCE
OF
EUREKA**

11–16

**THE
JOURNEY
TO
EUREKA**

17–22

**THE
WADAWURRUNG
PEOPLE
AND
THE
GOLD
RUSH**

—
21
Activity
sheet

41–46

**EUREKA
NATIONALITIES**

—
45
Activity
sheet

47–54

**ARTISTS
ON
THE
GOLDFIELDS**

—
51
Activity
sheet

55–62

TIMELINES

—
56
Eureka
—
60
Suffrage
—
61
Bonus
activity

23–28

**THE
EUREKA
REBELLION**

—
27
Activity
sheet

29–34

**THE
EUREKA
FLAG**

—
33
Activity
sheet

35–40

**WOMEN
AND
EUREKA**

—
39
Activity
sheet

63–72

**KEY
FIGURES**

—
71
Bonus
activity

73–79

**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION**

—
76
Further resources
—
77
Glossary
—
79
Quick look index

**EUREKA
EDUCATION**

**THE
SIGNIFICANCE
OF
EUREKA**

**EUREKA
CENTRE
BALLARAT**

**ART GALLERY
OF BALLARAT**



THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EUREKA

The significance of the Eureka rebellion has been evident from its occurrence. It has been recognised by prominent authors, politicians and historians and continues to have a lasting resonance in art, popular culture and political movements.

image p.5:
Peter Solness *Standing tall* 2004
digital print on paper, 29.2 x 44 cm
Purchased 2004. Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



Noel Counihan *On Bakery Hill* 1954
from *Eureka 1854–1954: A folio of linocuts*,
linocut on paper. Gift from the Estate of Ailsa O'Connor, 1981.
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Historian **John Molony**,
The Age, 21 November 2004

'Eureka lives on in the heart and will of every Australian who understands, believes in and acts on the principle that the people are the only legitimate source of all political power.'

‘It was a revolution – small in size; but great politically; it was a strike for liberty, a struggle for principle, a stand against injustice and oppression... It is another instance of a victory won by a lost battle.’

American author **Mark Twain**,
Following the Equator, 1897

‘Is it possible to imagine a nationalism that is not racist, sexist and otherwise xenophobic? I do, and one of the reasons I can is because I have a picture in my head—indelibly inked there through my research—of men and women from many lands standing together beneath a new flag. The flag bore the symbol of the constellation that located and united them in their new home—the Southern Cross.’

Historian **Dr Clare Wright** in *The Forgotten Rebels of Eureka*, 2013

Peter Solness *A tattoo with attitude* 2004
digital print on paper, 29.2 x 44 cm
Purchased 2004, Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Prime Minister **Hon. Ben Chifley**,
forward to Leslie Haylen, *Blood on the Wattle – a Eureka Play*,
Sydney, Halstead Press, 1948.

‘The permanency of Eureka in its impact on our development was that it was the first real affirmation of our determination to be master of our own political destiny’



THE
SIGNIFICANCE
OF
EUREKA



‘ The events at Eureka 150 years ago played a part in the development of Australia. As a pioneer of democracy amongst free nations, Australia is one of the few countries to have been continuously democratic throughout the course of the twentieth century.’

Prime Minister **Hon. John Howard**,
Eureka Echo, 2004

Historian **Geoffrey Blainey**, speech at the Australia Post launch for the ‘Eureka Stockade 150th Anniversary Stamp Issue’, 29 June 2004



Australian Postal Corporation, ‘150th Anniversary of Eureka Stockade’, 2004, stamp (Australia). Reproduced with permission of the Australian Postal Corporation.

‘We should celebrate Eureka and its democratic protests as a landmark event in Australian history. But we should not go too far in celebrating the battle itself, exciting and tragic as it was. To me the main lesson of Eureka is that argument and compromise are more effective than an appeal to arms.’

May Day March 1945. photograph. Image 120. Eureka Youth League Collection. University of Melbourne Archives



‘Australian democracy occurred at Eureka.’

Leader of the Opposition **Hon. HV Evatt**, address to the Labor Golden Jubilee Committee, 1940



Former Victorian Premier **Hon. Steve Bracks** with the *Flag of the Southern Cross*

‘I believe Eureka was a catalyst for the rapid evolution of democratic government in this country and it remains a national symbol of the right of the people to have a say in how they are governed. The principles for which the diggers, fought are universal – human rights, justice and tolerance. These priorities are as relevant today as 150 years ago.’

Victorian Premier **Hon. Steve Bracks**,
‘Brief battle that hastened our democracy’,
The Age, 3 December 2004

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THE JOURNEY TO EUREKA

image p. 11
ST Gill
On the road from Forest Creek to Bendigo
Circa 1854 (detail)
watercolour and gum arabic on paper
18.9 x 25.1 cm
Gift of Mr. Tony Hamilton
and Miss SE Hamilton, 1967
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

The origins of Australia's democratic system can be found in its colonial history and the Eureka rebellion played a significant role in developing Australia's identity.

THE CHARTISTS

In 1838, a working class movement now called Chartism, demanded democratic reforms in Britain and published an important document setting out a number of demands, including manhood suffrage (the right to vote). This document was called the People's Charter and those who championed its ideals became known as Chartists.

THE YEAR OF REVOLUTIONS

Revolutions swept through Europe in 1848. The monarchy was overthrown in France and other European states, barricades blocked the streets of Berlin and the Irish rose against their British rulers. Italian Raffaello Carboni and German Frederick Vern witnessed the revolutions in their home countries before coming to Australia during the early 1850s.

THE EQUALITY OF GOLD

People from all walks of life and different corners of the globe worked side by side on the diggings. For many arriving from Europe, the free and equal nature of the goldfields was a welcome escape from the class-based societies they had left.

‘[The Ballarat digger] will always be a lover of order and good government and, provided he is kindly treated, will be found in the path of loyalty and duty’

LIFE ON THE DIGGINGS

The life of a miner was tough. At the start of the gold rush in 1851, miners would live in tents, eventually building more permanent shelters using timber and stone. Many faced homesickness and loneliness. A few were lucky and found their fortune but many failed. The first miners tended to travel to the diggings by themselves, carrying very few possessions. They would sometimes strike up friendships with fellow gold seekers along the way. The number of different nationalities on the goldfields also contributed to the feeling of isolation.

The second wave of miners brought their families with them. By 1854, women and children made up a third of the population and the families settled into life on the Ballarat goldfields. This group brought with them precious mementos of home and were more settled. Life was still tough for new arrivals as they battled to understand their new environment. The weather ranged from cold winds and sleet, when they

Governor Charles Hotham writing after his visit to the diggings.
VPRS 1085/P Unit 8, Despatch 112, Public Record Office of Victoria Collection.

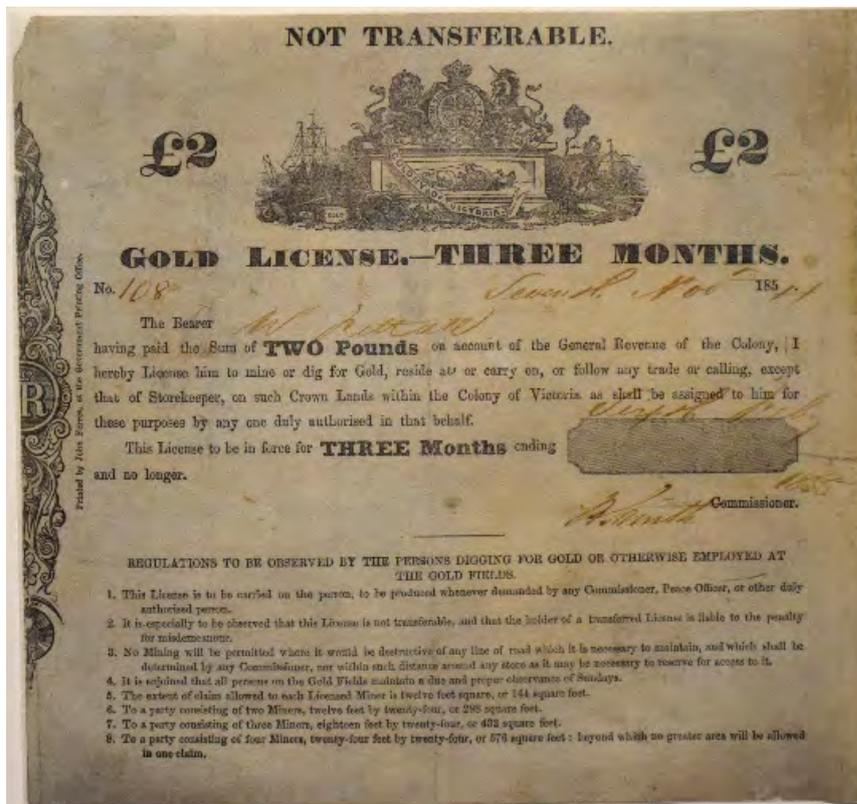


ST Gill
Refreshment shanty (Ballarat), 1854
 1854
 watercolour & gum arabic on paper
 25.3 x 34.2 cm
 Gift from the Estate of Lady Currie, 1963
 Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



ST Gill
Diggers hut, Forest Creek
 Circa 1852
 watercolour & gum arabic on paper
 19.2 x 25.2 cm sheet
 Gift of Mr. Tony Hamilton and
 Miss SE Hamilton, 1967
 Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Government Printing Office, Victoria
Gold license issued to W Tittal 1854
 ink and print on paper
 Accession Number: 78.0971D
 Ballarat Historical Society Collection,
 courtesy of the Sovereign Hill Museums
 Association.



ST Gill
Pensioners on guard, Forest Creek
 Circa 1854
 watercolour & gum arabic on paper
 sheet: 24.8 x 18.7 cm
 Gift of Mr. Tony Hamilton and
 Miss SE Hamilton, 1967
 Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



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might have to work waist deep in freezing water, to periods of extreme heat, when they could only find relief by going down the mine shafts.

The goldfields also proved to be a dangerous place. Bushrangers, mining accidents and disease were constant threats. There was a limited supply of fresh food and medicine. Diets were very basic and fresh fruit and vegetables were expensive. Living conditions were often unhygienic and doctors were difficult to find.

FINDING GOLD

Miners on the goldfields would find gold in shallow creek-beds, known as alluvial gold. They would collect this gold using gold pans or cradles. At first it was relatively easy to find gold this way but after a couple of years, most gold was depleted from the creeks. Miners then had to dig underground to extract gold from leads, veins of gold found in quartz rock. Deep lead mining could be time-consuming and dangerous.

GOLD LICENCES

The huge increase in population created significant difficulties for those governing the colonies who were trying to provide basic services as well as maintaining law and order. Charles La Trobe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Victoria in 1851, and quickly introduced a licence system to raise money. Money raised from these licences was used to pay for roads, administration and police. When they were first introduced, licences cost 30 shillings (\$375 AUD today) and would last a month. The licence fee was very unpopular with the miners because they had to pay even if they didn't find any gold.

LICENCE HUNTS

Police were stationed on the goldfields to enforce the licence system. Everyone had to carry a licence and produce it whenever it was requested. The miners resented the licence 'hunts' and often tried to hide. There were many reports of police, who were known as 'traps,' insulting and bullying miners.

CALLS FOR REFORM

Many of the gold-diggers had radical ideas and became hostile to the gold administrators whom they saw as corrupt and arbitrary. They thought the gold licence system was unfair and brutally administered. They also felt they should have a voice in the government of the colony. Throughout 1853 and 1854, their calls for 'true British justice' fell on deaf ears.

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PEOPLE
AND
THE
GOLD
RUSH

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THE WADAWURRUNG PEOPLE AND THE GOLD RUSH

image, p. 17:
Marlene Gilson
(Australia, Wathaurung, b.1944)
Mount Warrenheip and Eureka Stockade
2013
acrylic on canvas
76.3 x 102.0 cm
Purchased with funds from The Sir Wilfred
Brookes Charitable Foundation, 2013
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

The gold rush brought prosperity to the colony of Victoria but the rapid growth of the economy had an irreversible effect on both the landscape and culture of the Wadawurrung people, who inhabited the land in and around Ballarat.

The imposition of the colonial law facilitated a relentless 'land grab', first by squatters and then by then by gold rush immigrants, and this threatened the way of life of the Wadawurrung people.

Historical accounts of the gold rush generally exclude stories of the people who lived in the area before white settlers arrived. The culture and environment of the Wadawurrung people, the traditional custodians of the Ballarat area, was overwhelmed by the influx of new people. As with most First Nations peoples in south-eastern Australia, they adapted in order to survive. During the gold rush period, the Wadawurrung people adopted many roles undertaken by European settlers and miners. They were also instrumental in the discovery of gold.

GUIDES AND TRACKERS

Many squatters and miners relied on the local knowledge of the Aboriginal people. Hiring a guide enabled Europeans to travel across the land safely, following traditional trading routes where they could use traditional water and food sources. Guides could lead miners to the goldfields and were often instrumental in the discovery of new gold deposits. Many of the roads we use today have their origins as Aboriginal tracks.

Image details
Eugene von Guérard
Aborigines met on the road to the diggings 1854
oil on canvas
46.0 x 75.5 cm
Geelong Gallery,
Gift of W Max Bell and Norman Belcher,
1923.





Marlene Gilson
(Australia, Wathaurung, b.1944)
Mount Warrenheip and Eureka Stockade
2013
acrylic on canvas
76.3 x 102.0 cm
Purchased with funds from The Sir Wilfred
Brookes Charitable Foundation, 2013
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat
© The artist

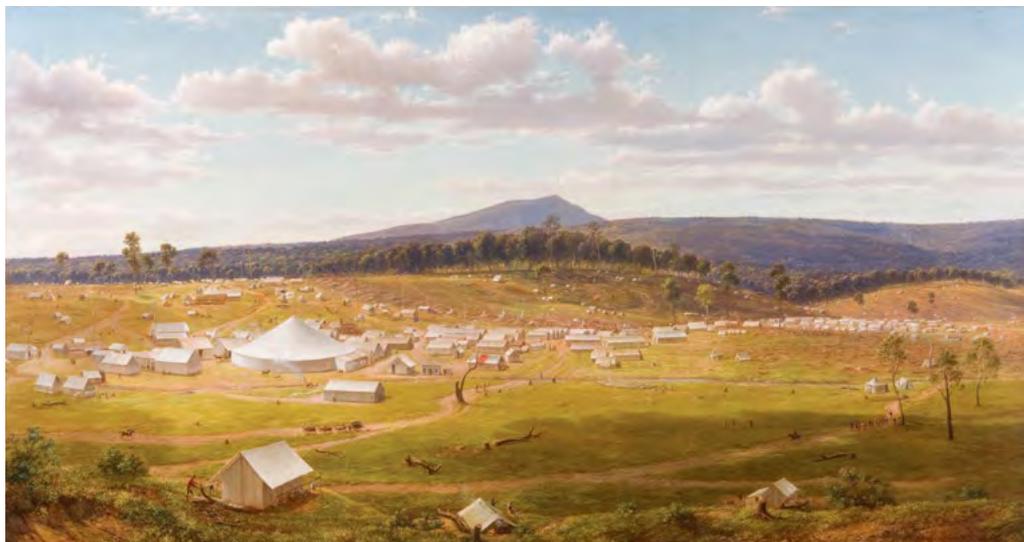
MOUNT WARRENHEIP AND THE EUREKA STOCKADE

In her painting *Mount Warrenheip and Eureka Stockade* 2014, Wadawurrung Elder and artist Aunty Marlene Gilson portrays the Wadawurrung people living 'on Country' during the early years at the Ballarat diggings. In the painting she has included figures carrying out roles that many Aboriginal people undertook during this time, such as serving in the Native Police Corps, mining and fossicking and caring for miner's children.

NATIVE POLICE CORPS

Aboriginal people were employed by the Government to serve in the Native Police Corps, who helped police track down criminals such as bushrangers. Between 1851 and October 1852, members of the Native Police Corps were the first police presence at the Ballarat diggings. Their role was to check gold licences, patrol new finds, guard the sites and escort gold shipments.

Eugene von Guérard
Old Ballarat as it was in the summer of 1853–54 1884
oil on canvas, mounted on board
75.0 x 138.6 cm
Gift of James Oddie on Eureka Day, 1885
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



FOSSICKING

Before colonisation and the gold rush, Aboriginal people quarried for greenstone, sandstone, obsidian, kaolin, ochres and basalt across Victoria. Although they did not value gold in the way white settlers and miners did, the Wadawurrung people quickly understood its economic worth. Many Aboriginal people participated, in some capacity, in the mining and fossicking for gold.

TRADE

Due to the white settlers' desire for gold, Aboriginal clans such as the Wadawurrung used gold as a currency for trade. The trading of gold between Wadawurrung and shepherds began even before the onslaught of the gold rush. Gold was traded for food supplies such as tea, sugar, flour and beef and even clothing. In addition to trading gold, the Wadawurrung are known to have traded their traditional tools. Elaborate cloaks made from possum skin were especially coveted by white settlers.

Activity 1

History 3–9,

Cause and effect

Using artworks from the Art Gallery of Ballarat website, choose images that represent a European miner and a person from the Wadawurrung clan, making notes of the differences between them. Discuss the gold rush, including different perceptions of land and land management and the effects the gold rush had on Wadawurrung people and on Australia as a nation.

<https://artgalleryofballarat.com.au/learn/discover-hidden-stories/>

Activity 2

History 3–9,

Historical sources of evidence

In pairs, develop a role-play script of a dialogue between a European, North American or Chinese miner and a Wadawurrung person, exploring each of their experiences and perspectives of the gold rush. Use information found in the Eureka Education Kit and your own research to inform your roleplay. Present your role-play to the class.

Activity 3

Visual Arts 5–9

Respond and interpret

Compare *Old Ballarat as it was in the summer of 1853–54* 1884 by Eugene von Guérard and *Mount Warrenheip and Eureka Stockade* 2014 by Aunty Marlene Gilson. Compare the ways each artist have depicted the Ballarat goldfields, including the view of the landscape and the representation of Indigenous Victorians. What cultural and historical factor have influenced each artist's depiction? How does each image address the history of the Ballarat gold rush?

<https://artgalleryofballarat.com.au/learn/discover-hidden-stories/>

DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. What affect do you think the gold rush had on the Wadawurrung community in Ballarat?
2. How do you think the changing landscape caused by gold mining impacted the food sources of the Wadawurrung people?
3. Put yourself into the place of a Wadawurrung Elder during the gold rush. How would you feel? Describe the changes you are experiencing.

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat to view the works of Eugene von Guérard and Aunty Marlene Gilson held in the Art Gallery of Ballarat collection.

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat and participate in the Bunjil Murrup program to learn more about Wadawurrung culture and tradition.

ACTIVITIES

THE WADAWURRUNG PEOPLE AND THE GOLD RUSH

Pre-visit

Complete Activity 1

Post-visit

Complete Activity 3

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REBELLION

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THE EUREKA REBELLION

image p. 23:
Charles A Doudiet
Eureka riot 17th October (1854) 1854
watercolour on paper
16.8 x 23.7 cm
Purchased with the assistance of many donors, 1996. Principal Donors: Victorian Government through the Community Support Fund, Pam Davies, Eureka Stockade Memorial Committee of Management, Blair Ritchie, Rotary Club of Ballarat South, Wendouree Charitable Fund; Major Donors: Commercial Union Assurance Co., Janet Cowles, Bob & Emma House, Rex Irwin Art Dealer, Mabs Taylor, Peter Tobin, Voi & John Williams: plus 80 donors from the community. Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Ellen Young A letter to the Editor, The Ballarat Times. Saturday, 11 November 1854, quoted in Clare Wright, *The Forgotten Rebels of Eureka*, Text Publishing, Melbourne, 2013, p.170

PROTESTS ON THE GOLDFIELDS

Diggers on various Victorian goldfields protested against the licence fee, seeking its removal or reduction. In the Red Ribbon Movement of 1853, diggers on the Bendigo and Castlemaine goldfields petitioned Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe to reduce the licence fee.

A NEW GOVERNOR

Sir Charles Hotham was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria in 1853. Although he was popular at first, Hotham angered the miners by ordering that licence hunts be carried out twice a week, instead of two or three times a month. This harsh decision is one of the main reasons the diggers in Ballarat decided to stand up to the goldfields administration.

‘Oh, Sir Charles we had better hopes of you! We the people demand cheap land, just magistrates, to be represented in the Legislative Council, in fact treated as the free subjects of a great nation.’

BENTLEY’S HOTEL

When miner James Scobie was murdered in October 1854, publican William Bentley of the Eureka Hotel was thought to be involved. A meeting was held near the hotel but what started as a peaceful protest quickly turned into a riot. The crowd attacked the hotel and it was looted and burned to the ground.

BALLARAT REFORM LEAGUE

In November 1854, a group of diggers and storekeepers formed the Ballarat Reform League to call for reforms. They adopted a Charter at a public meeting. The League hoped to pressure Hotham into abolishing the licence system and granting a range of democratic rights, including male suffrage (the vote) and full and fair representation in the government.

MONSTER MEETING

The Ballarat Reform League organised huge public gatherings to push for political and social reform. The movement quickly changed as miners became angrier – at a ‘monster meeting’ on Bakery Hill on 29 November 1854, more than 10,000 people responded to the rallying cry and some of the miners burnt their licences in protest.

SWEARING AN OATH

On 30 November the police, ignoring the mood on the goldfields, set out on a provocative licence hunt known as a 'Digger hunt'. The enraged diggers gathered again on Bakery Hill, appointing a young Irishman, Peter Lalor, as their leader.

'With a burning feeling of an injured man I mounted the stump and proclaimed liberty'

Peter Lalor, 'To the Colonists of Victoria', *The Argus*, 10 April 1855

At Bakery Hill, the diggers assembled beneath the blue and white flag depicting the Southern Cross to swear this oath:

'We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties.'

Peter Lalor, Bakery Hill, 29 November 1854, quoted in Raffaello Carboni, *The Eureka Stockade*, 1855

THE STOCKADE

After taking the oath, a group marched to the Eureka Lead where they hastily built a stockade, or wooden fort, overlooking the Melbourne road. They armed themselves with an assortment of weapons and prepared to stand their ground against the authorities. The stockade was built around some of the tents on the diggings and those inside included women and children.

THE BATTLE

The government was determined to crush the diggers' resistance. Knowing that there were reduced numbers of diggers in the stockade on the morning of Sunday 3 December, 300 Government soldiers and police attacked at dawn. Government troops attacked dying men with bayonets. Tents both inside and outside the stockade were set on fire to drive fugitives out into the open. The well-armed soldiers and police quickly overcame the 150 diggers, killing more than 20 of them. Some reports state that a woman and a child were also killed in the battle. A number of men on the government side were also killed or wounded. More than 120 diggers were arrested. The timing of the attack outraged the community because the troopers attacked the stockade at dawn on a Sunday – the Christian day of worship.

AFTER THE BATTLE

After the battle some of the surviving miners, including Peter Lalor, managed to escape and hide from the authorities but 13 men captured and charged with treason. However, the Eureka trials – the only treason trials in Australian history – did not proceed as the authorities planned. The public supported the diggers and rather than backing the government, the juries sided with the accused. All 13 men were acquitted.

Who do you think was responsible for the battle at Eureka? The miners or the government?

‘Poor Governor Hotham! ... Why did you disregard our memorials and entreaties ... for justice and protection against your unjust stewards here, until the people, sickened by hope deferred, and maddened by continued and increased acts of oppression, were driven to take up arms in self-defence?’

THE BIRTHPLACE OF AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY?

Eureka and its significance to Australian history continue to be debated. Some claim that the reforms granted to the diggers would have been introduced regardless of the Eureka conflict. Others assert that events in Ballarat accelerated discussion of the social and political issues and the achievement of parliamentary representation for the citizens of Victoria.

‘It is the inalienable right of every citizen to have a voice in making the laws he is called upon to obey.’

Clara Seekamp, *The Ballarat Times*,
1 January 1855

Ballarat Reform League Charter, 1854

Activity 1

English 5–9

Literacy

You are a miner working on the Eureka Lead in November–December 1854. Write a letter to your parents or a friend describing life on the diggings and the events associated with the Eureka Rebellion.

Activity 2

History 8–10

Historical skills

Compare the two statements below:

‘We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties.’

Diggers’ oath, 1854

‘From this time forward, I pledge my loyalty to Australia and its people, whose democratic beliefs I share, whose rights and liberties I respect, and whose laws I will uphold and obey.’

Australian Citizenship Pledge, 1948

Analyse the similarities and differences between the two statements (using a Venn diagram or table).

Write a short response to the statement:

The Australian Citizenship Pledge is a modern version of the diggers oath and places importance on the same values.

OR

What do you think is important for Australian citizens to agree to? Write a new oath and then explain what you have chosen to include and/or leave out.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. What was the role of the Eureka Rebellion in the development of Australian democracy?
2. What were the demands of the Ballarat Reform League?

Discuss the roles, attitudes and actions taken by some of the individuals involved in the Eureka story including Peter Lalor, Governor Hotham, John Humffray, Raffaello Carboni, and Clara Seekamp.

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Visit the Eureka Centre and participate in the Eureka! or Down with Despotism program.

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat and participate in the Hall of Debate program.

ACTIVITIES

THE EUREKA REBELLION

Pre-visit

Complete Activity 1

Post-visit

Use what you learnt about the meaning of democracy to compare the two statements listed in Activity 2. Have a class discussion about the similarities and differences.

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**THE
EUREKA
FLAG**

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THE EUREKA FLAG

image, right & p. 29
unknown artist
*The flag of the Southern Cross
(Eureka Flag)* 1854
wool, cotton
Actual size: 260.0 x 324.0cm (irreg.)
Original size: 260.0 x 370.5 cm
Gift of the King family, 2001
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



The original Flag of the Southern Cross (The Eureka Flag) can be viewed at the Eureka Centre, on loan from the Art Gallery of Ballarat. It was made in 1854.

ORIGINS OF THE FLAG

It is not known who designed or made the flag. It is widely believed that it was designed by a Canadian miner, Henry Charles Ross (see Key figures) There are traditional stories which suggest that it may have been sewn by three women – Anne Withers, Anne Duke and Anastasia Hayes (see Women on the goldfields) but there are alternative claims that the claim was made by local tentmakers Edwards and Davis. Neither of these stories have been proven.

The flag was first raised at a Ballarat Reform League meeting at Bakery Hill on 29 November 1854. It was then moved to the Eureka Stockade where it was flown until torn down after the battle on 3 December, only five days later.

FLAG DESCRIPTION

The flag is 2.6 metres high and 4metres wide – more than double the size of a standard flag. The blue fabric is mostly cotton, while wool has been used for the white cross and the stars. The flag is made up of multiple panels of fabric that have been stitched together. It has been suggested that it was stitched together from pieces of petticoat however the fabric was likely clothing fabric from the roll. It features the symbol of the Southern Cross.



Charles A Doudiet
Swearing allegiance to the 'Southern Cross' 1854
 watercolour on paper
 16.8 x 23.7 cm
 Purchased with the assistance of many donors, 1996 Principal Donors: Victorian Government through the Community Support Fund, Pam Davies, Eureka Stockade Memorial Committee of Management, Blair Ritchie, Rotary Club of Ballarat South, Wendouree Charitable Fund; Major Donors: Commercial Union Assurance Co., Janet Cowles, Bob & Emma House, Rex Irwin Art Dealer, Mabs Taylor, Peter Tobin, Voi & John Williams: plus 80 donors from the community
 Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

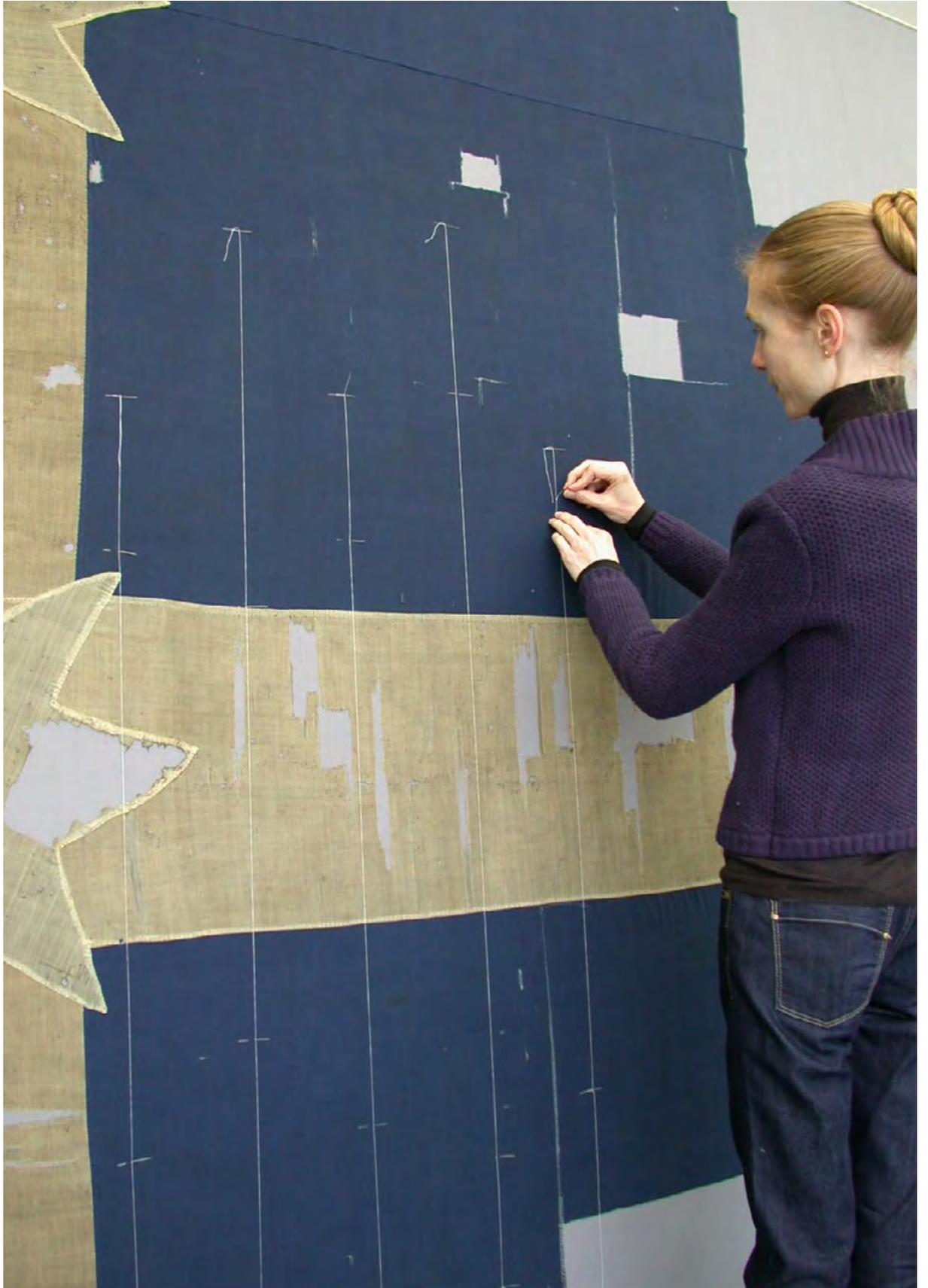
The Southern Cross is a prominent constellation of stars in Australian skies and is only visible in the Southern Hemisphere. It is featured on the Australian, New Zealand and Brazilian flags, and many others, especially those of Pacific Island nations. Most of the arrivals during the gold rush were from the Northern Hemisphere: Europe, North America and Asia. They had not seen this constellation before – it was a sign to them that they were in a new place. For the Eureka rebels, it became a symbol of unity for people living together in this new society.

‘(I call) on my fellow-diggers, irrespective of nationality, religion and colour, to salute the Southern Cross as the refuge for all the oppressed from all countries on earth.’

Raffaello Carboni in
 'The Eureka Stockade' 1855

THE CONDITION OF THE FLAG

Only 40% of the flag survives. In 1854, as soon as the battle was over, trooper John King tore down the flag and many soldiers cut away pieces to keep as a memento of the battle. In the 1890s, the King family offered the flag to the Melbourne Public Library, now State Library of Victoria, but the library decided not to take it because it could not be proven to be authentic.



ArtLab conservators working on the Eureka Flag conservation, 2011. Photo, ArtLab



Founder of the Art Gallery of Ballarat James Oddie asked the King family for the flag because of its importance to the history of Ballarat. The King family lent the flag to the Gallery gifting it in 2001. In a practice no longer followed, during the early years at the Gallery, staff occasionally cut pieces off to give as souvenirs to interested people.

CONSERVATION WORK

In 1973 the flag was washed and repaired by a local seamstress, Val D'Angri. She later discovered that she was a descendant of Anastasia Withers, one of the three women thought to have made the flag.

In 2011 the flag was transported to Artlab, a professional conservation laboratory in Adelaide. During the six months it spent there, conservators analysed the cloth it was made from, undertook repairs and mounted it onto a special backing board. The flag is stitched onto this backing by tiny synthetic threads which are not visible. It is displayed on this board to show how large the flag was and how much of it is missing.

PROTECTING THE FLAG

The flag is currently kept under careful conditions to ensure it is protected. These measures include being encased to regulate temperature and humidity and keep out insects and other pests. It is kept in a secure fireproof room under dim lights that turn off when the room is empty, as constant light can damage the fabric. That is also why flash is not allowed when taking photographs.

Ash Keating *EurEco Revolution* 2009. Flag flying over the Ballarat Trades Hall building. Courtesy of the artist



THE EUREKA FLAG TODAY

Today the Eureka Flag still holds meaning to many Australians as a symbol of defiance in the face of injustice, a collective action to right wrongs and as a sign of democratic social inclusion. The appropriation of the Eureka Flag by groups representing divergent ideologies has a long history. While the flag has a strong association with the Trade Union movement, in recent times it has also been adopted as an expression of nationalist ideology.

Many contemporary artists have used the flag to focus on issues facing society. In Ash Keating's *Euroeco*, (2011) the flag background is no longer blue but green. Keating has used the symbol of the flag to raise questions about the future of the environment. In *Eureconciliation Flag*, (2003) Marc De Jong has also used the flag to raise an important issue. By using the colours of the Aboriginal flag de Jong asks viewers to think about First Nations people and the topic of reconciliation.

Activity 1

Mathematics 5–6

Measurement and Geography

Use tape on the floor to lay out a rectangle that is the same size as the Eureka Flag (2.6 metres high and 4 metres wide).

Questions to explore:

- How many people can stand outside the rectangle? How many people can you fit inside the rectangle?
- What other shapes can you make using the same length of tape? Are these bigger or smaller than the rectangle?
- Use informal measurements to calculate the perimeter of the rectangle (arm length, feet, hands, etc.). Make a graph comparing the measurements. Which unit did you use the most of? Which did you use the least of? Why do you think they are all different?
- Use familiar measurements to calculate the area of the flag. Use different methods (e.g. length x width, length + width length x 2). Which was the quickest way to work out the area?

Activity 2

Civics and Citizenship 3–7

The images/symbols and colour used on a flag usually have specific meanings. Choose a flag other than the Australian National Flag, and research what the flag represents.

Activity 3

Visual Arts 5–9

There are many theories about who designed and made the Eureka Flag. A popular view is that three women joined together to make the Eureka Flag. As a whole class or small group collaborate and create a flag of your own design.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. What was the significance of design and size of the Eureka flag to the miners?
2. Investigate the reason why the Eureka Flag was first flown at Bakery Hill?
3. How do you think the flag was seen by supporters of the government?

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Visit the Eureka Centre and participate in the Eureka! program.

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat and participate in the Hall of Debate program.

ACTIVITIES

EUREKA FLAG ACTIVITIES

Pre-visit

Complete Activity 2

Post-visit

Complete Activity 3, if you completed your own flag design then make a class flag that represents your school. What are some of the symbols you learnt about that you could use? Do you have school colours? What do they mean?

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—
WOMEN
AND
EUREKA

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WOMEN AND EUREKA

image p.37:
ST Gill
Zealous gold diggers, Castlemaine
1852, [1872]
watercolour and pencil on paper.
Purchased 1891
State Library of Victoria

While the gold diggings were full of men searching for gold, alone or in small groups, some women and children also came to the goldfields. Women and young children did not have to pay for a gold licence, so they were free labour who could also dig for gold.

There were wild stories of miners striking it rich quickly and easily, which helped fuel the gold rush. The reality was very different. Once the easy surface gold was found, diggers had to tunnel underground to follow the gold leads and it could take a long time to find any gold. To help feed themselves and their families, women had to find other ways to make money. Some took on jobs such as teaching in the small schools that appeared on the diggings. Others ran businesses, such as selling groceries, illegal alcohol and other supplies from their tents, cooking meals or taking in laundry.

MAKERS OF THE EUREKA FLAG?

A local story claims that the Eureka Flag was made by Anastasia Hayes, Anne Duke and Anastasia Withers. Anastasia Hayes was a teacher at St. Alipius school and her husband Timothy Hayes was a key member of the Ballarat Reform League. Anne Duke was a miner's wife, pregnant with her first child and living in a tent near the Eureka Stockade. Anastasia Withers was an ex-convict and talented seamstress who was living in Bendigo at the time of the protests.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE COLONIES

Like many other organisations in the mid–19th century, the Ballarat Reform League did not think women should have the same democratic rights as men. Despite this widespread belief, a women's rights movement developed in Victoria. Despite the efforts of activists and their supporters in the Legislative Assembly, Victoria was the last state in Australia to give women the right to vote. Female suffrage was not introduced in Victoria until 1908–15 years after women in South Australia had gained the right to vote.

THE ACCIDENTAL ENFRANCHISEMENT OF 1864

In 1863 the colony of Victoria introduced an Electoral Act that allowed all ratepayers listed on local council (Municipal) rolls to vote in the Legislative Assembly elections. It happened that many of the ratepayers were women. While married women were not allowed to own property until 1884, single women and widows could own property and had to pay rates and vote in their local elections. After many women used this right to vote in the 1864 election, the Victorian parliament quickly changed the law to prevent women from voting.

FEDERATION AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

In 1901 when the Australian colonies became a single Federation, there was significant debate over the question of voting rights. Women had already been granted the right to vote in South Australia (1895) and Western Australia (1900). Would the new federal



ST Gill
Zealous gold diggers, Castlemaine
1852, [1872]
watercolour and pencil on paper.
Purchased 1891
State Library of Victoria

government take these rights away or would all women across Australia be given the same opportunity? Neither situation occurred. In 1902 the Commonwealth Franchise Act gave anyone the right to vote if they were entitled to vote in their state. This meant that women across Australia had different rights despite all living in the same country.

Maybanke Anderson, *The Sun*, 6 July 1912

‘In the politics of a democracy there should be no sex. A woman without a vote is an inferior, and thereby liable to be so regarded.’

FEMALE POLITICIANS

In the very next election, after miners gained the right to vote, the Eureka rebel leader Peter Lalor was elected to the Victorian Legislative Assembly. The same cannot be said for women. While South Australia allowed women to run for parliament in 1895, it was not until 1921 that a woman was elected to an Australian parliament when Edith Cowan was elected to the Lower House in Western Australia. Victoria did not allow women to stand for Parliament until 1923 and it wasn't until 1933 that Millie Peacock became the first female member of the Parliament of Victoria.

Edith Cowan, Debut speech in the House of Assembly (WA), 21 July 1921, Hansard, pp. 15–19.

A transcription of her full inaugural speech is available from the Parliament of Western Australia bit.ly/ecowantranscript

‘The views of both sides are more than ever needed in Parliament to-day. If men and women can work for the State side by side and represent all the different sections of the community, and if the male members of the House would be satisfied to allow women to help them and would accept their suggestions when they are offered, I cannot doubt that we should do very much better work in the community than was ever done before.’

Unknown photographer
Edith Cowan, member of the Legislative Assembly for West Perth, Western Australia 1922
photograph
Sourced from the collections of the State Library of Western Australia and reproduced with the permission of the Library Board of Western Australia



Activity 1

History and English 5–9

As a class, visit eurekacentreballarat.com.au and explore the Ellen Young poetry resource (primary or secondary).

Activity 2

History 5–9

History was traditionally written from the perspective of men. Therefore, men are usually presented as the main protagonists. The women who came to the goldfields often came with their husbands and are therefore were seen in the role of supporting characters. By the end of 1854, a third of the population of Ballarat were women and children and many of these women fought hard to achieve suffrage.

Imagine you live in a world where women were never given the vote. You are a women's rights activist. Create a persuasive presentation or essay outlining the reasons why you think women should be given the vote and the way in which you are going to achieve that.

Activity 3

Visual Arts 5–9

Women often made samplers, or embroidered cloths, with images such as flowers or words which related to a family event such as the birth of a child, a girls' birthday, a marriage. Some samplers featured religious sayings or moral messages to encourage good behaviour. Design and stitch your own sampler.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. What would life be like for women who came to the goldfields. What challenges would they have faced? How would it be different from the way you live today?
2. Why do you think history is often looked at from the male perspective?
3. How do you think having different voting rights across states may have affected the balance of power in parliaments?

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Visit the Eureka Centre and participate in the Eureka! or Down with Despotism program.

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat and participate in the Hall of Debate program.

ACTIVITIES

WOMEN AND EUREKA

Pre-visit

Activity 1. Complete the review of the Ellen Young poetry book and the transcribed poems. After your visit write a poem about something you have learnt.

Post-visit

Complete Activity 2. Choose one the women featured in either the Art Gallery of Ballarat Hall of Debate program or the Eureka Centre program.

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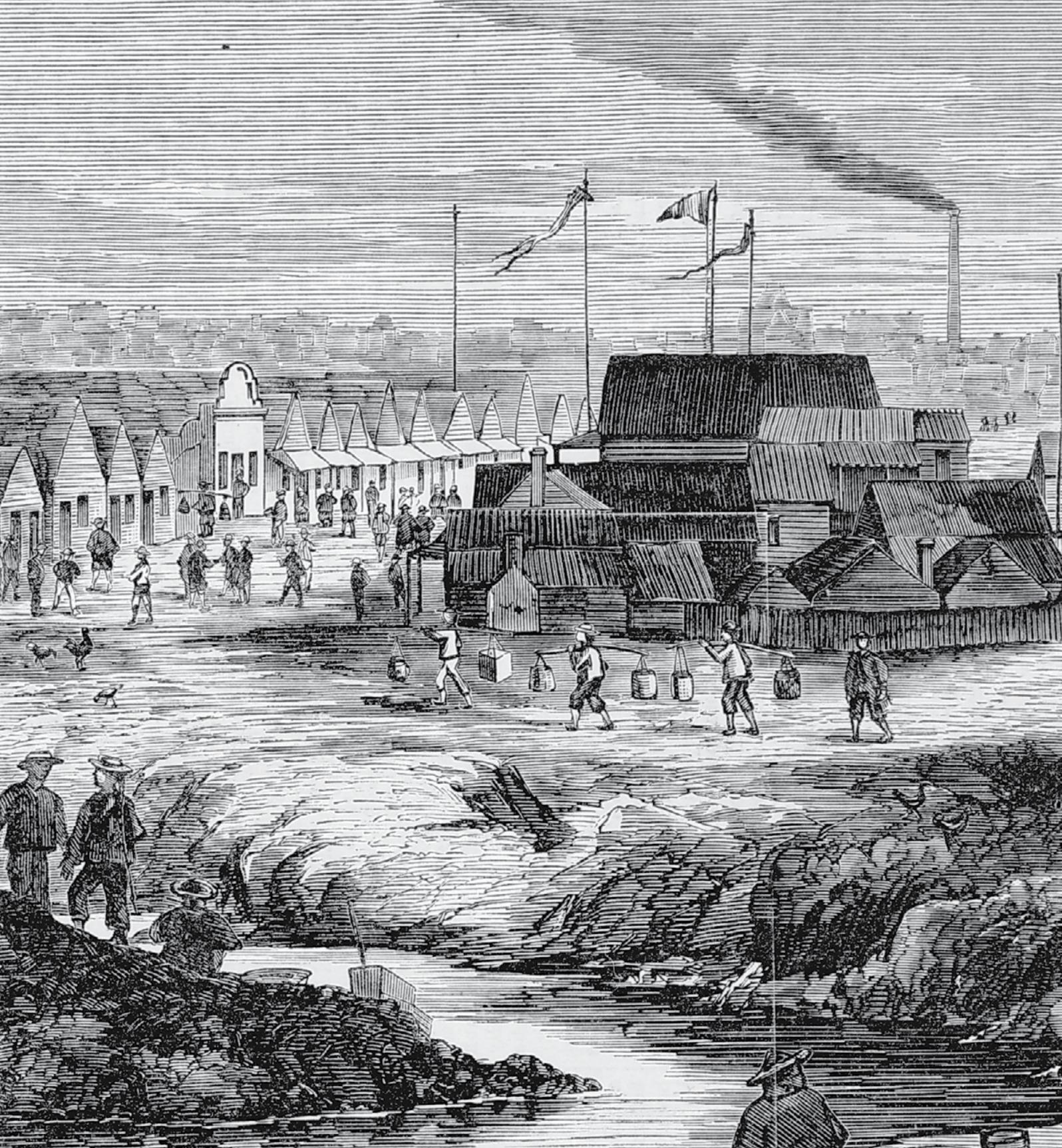
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EUREKA NATIONALITIES

image p.43:
AC Cooke
Chinese quarter, Ballarat, 1868 (detail)
wood engraving published in
The Illustrated Australian News
State Library of Victoria

MULTICULTURALISM ON THE GOLDFIELDS

During the gold rush, many immigrants arrived in Victoria by boat and then travelled to the goldfields to seek their fortune. The population of settlers in the colony swelled from about 77,000 in 1851 to more than 500,000 by 1861. While most of these migrants came from the United Kingdom and Ireland, people of many different places of origin arrived in search of gold.

The cultural diversity on the goldfields is captured in this account from the 1850s by miner and author Seweryn Zorzelski. He describes how people from all over the world

Seweryn Zorzelski, *Memoirs of Gold-digging in Australia*, ca. 1850s, S. Robe (ed.), Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1979, p. 56.

‘...amuse themselves with conversation about their countries of origin and its habits and describe events they have experienced, because every one crossed many lands and many a sea before arriving in Australia’

This mix of people brought diversity of language and culture to the goldfields but also caused tensions. Many people brought with them prejudices against people of other nationalities or races. The Chinese suffered from much of this prejudice and white miners resented their presence on the goldfields. Chinese miners were often targets for violence and there are instances of them being driven out of the mining camps or even killed.

JFC Johnson
Euchre in the bush circa 1867
oil on canvas
42 x 60.2 cm
Bequest of Clarice May Megaw, 1980
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



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PLACES OF BIRTH



AC Cooke
Chinese quarter, Ballarat 1868
wood engraving published in
The Illustrated Australian News
State Library of Victoria



NATIONALITIES AT EUREKA

Raffaello Carboni, *The Eureka Stockade*,
1855.

‘[I call] on all my fellow-diggers, irrespective of nationality, religion, and colour, to salute the “Southern Cross” as the refuge of all the oppressed from all countries on earth’

It is estimated that people from 23 different countries were involved in the Eureka Rebellion. While most of the rebels came from the United Kingdom and Europe, there were also many people from North America. In fact, two of the men tried for high treason were of African American descent (see John Joseph in Key Figures).

CHINESE PROTESTS

The Eureka Rebellion is not the only instance during the 1850s of protest of the colonial government. An immigration poll tax was introduced in 1855. This is the same year that the Eureka rebels achieved reduced mining taxes and voting rights. This tax was a way of restricting Chinese migration to Australia. It restricted the number of Chinese people allowed aboard each ship and required each Chinese arrival pay an entry tax.

Many Chinese migrants managed to evade the taxes by arriving in neighbouring colonies and then travelling over land to Victoria. This led to several amendments to the bill tightening the restrictions. From 1856 until 1859 various Victorian Chinese communities, including those in Ballarat and Bendigo, sent petitions protesting this discriminatory legislation. A petition signed by 102 Europeans and 75 Chinese individuals was sent to the Governor in June 1861 and may have added momentum to this campaign. In 1861 the legislation was repealed.

Activity 1

History and Civics and Citizenship 5–10

Choose one of the countries from the 'Birth countries of those involved in Eureka' map. Research what was happening in that country when the gold rush happened (1850). What was life like for people in those counties at the time and why might people have left?

5–7 Create a class presentation on Eureka nationalities. Each student should produce one slide (or poster) with images and information about the country they have chosen.

8–10 Write a report outlining information about your chosen country. Include information such as population statistics, economic/work practices, language and education, and arts and culture.

Activity 2

History and Civic and Citizenship 6–10

Protests normally occur when a group of people within a society wants something to change. Choose another period of protest, historical or recent, in Australia and hold a debate. One group should be the protestors and the other the government/those who are resisting the change.

See this guide for an overview of a formal debate

<https://www.debating.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Debating-An-Introduction-For-Beginners.pdf>

Activity 3

Visual Art, Respond and Interpret 5–9

View the painting *Euchre in the bush*, circa 1867 by Joseph Johnson and answer the following questions:

- What nationality do you think each of the people in the painting are? Give reasons for your answers
- What are the people doing in the painting?
- Why do you think the artist chose to paint this scene?
- View *Euchre in the bush*, circa 1867 by Joseph Johnson and *Old Ballarat as it was in the summer of 1853–54* 1884 by Eugene von Guérard. Compare how have each of the artists depicted different nationalities on the goldfields.
 - In the painting three men are playing a card game. What other things do you think might have been introduced to the goldfields that we still enjoy today? Create a drawing showing one of these things – this could be a cuisine you like, a game you play or a place you like to visit.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

1. How has immigration shaped Australian society?
2. What does it mean to be Australian?
3. What do you think some of the challenges would have been for people coming from overseas to the goldfields?

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Visit the Eureka Centre and take part in the Down with Despotism program.

ACTIVITIES

EUREKA NATIONALITIES

Pre-visit

Activity 1: Complete the research component.

Post-visit

Activity 1: Complete the appropriate year level activity.

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**ARTISTS
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ARTISTS ON THE GOLDFIELDS

image p. 49:
Eugene von Guérard
That's the Styl Mary 1854 (detail)
oil on canvas
24.2 x 19.4 cm
Purchased with funds from Cecil and
Kathleen Toy and the Ferry Foundation,
1989
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Many of the people who arrived on the diggings decided to keep a record of what life was like. Many wrote letters and diaries, but some also sketched or even painted. Some of these were professional artists like Eugene von Guérard who had come to seek their fortune digging for gold, but there were also many amateur artists like Canadian Charles-Alphonse Doudiet. These artists became an important part of telling the story of the Ballarat goldfields and the early days of the Australian colonies.

CAPTURING LIFE ON THE GOLDFIELDS

Drawing was very important because at the time of the gold rush photography was still quite new – it was not able to capture much detail and the images were in black and white. In the earliest period of the gold rush, only a few photographers had arrived on the diggings with their cumbersome equipment, so the task of recording what was happening on the goldfields became the role of artists who could paint and draw

Artists captured the daily happenings on the goldfields – the challenges and makeshift nature of the diggers' lives, as well as the physical and emotional challenges of digging for gold. They also captured the environmental impact mining had on the landscape.

However, these depictions showed the perspective of European men, so key parts of the story, especially that of the Wadawurrung people and the stories of woman and children, were overlooked or, at times represented with prejudice and judgement.

The Art Gallery of Ballarat collection holds a number of artworks by significant goldfields artists including Eugene von Guérard, ST Gill, Charles-Alphonse Doudiet and others.

EUGENE VON GUÉRARD



Eugene von Guérard
Golden Point Ballarat, and flat, with part
of Black Hill as in July 1853 1874
oil on canvas
36.0 x 61.4 cm
Gift of James Oddie, 1891
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Austrian-born artist Eugene von Guérard arrived on the Ballarat goldfields in late 1852. He was a trained landscape painter with a meticulous eye for detail. He came with a thirst for adventure, expecting to find gold, but was also drawn to capturing the happenings and landscape of the new world in which he found himself.

In his extensive journals and sketchbooks von Guérard captured the harsh realities of the digger's life. His diary entries and sketches also reveal the everyday realities of life on the goldfields, such as the clothes people wore, the meals they ate and the entertainment they enjoyed – as well as the illicit sale of alcohol.

His drawings and paintings give a detailed artist's impression of both life on the goldfields and the impact mining had on the landscape.

SAMUEL THOMAS GILL

ST Gill

Subscription Ball Ballarat 1854 1854

watercolour & gum arabic on paper

25.1 x 35.3 cm

Purchased, 1961

Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

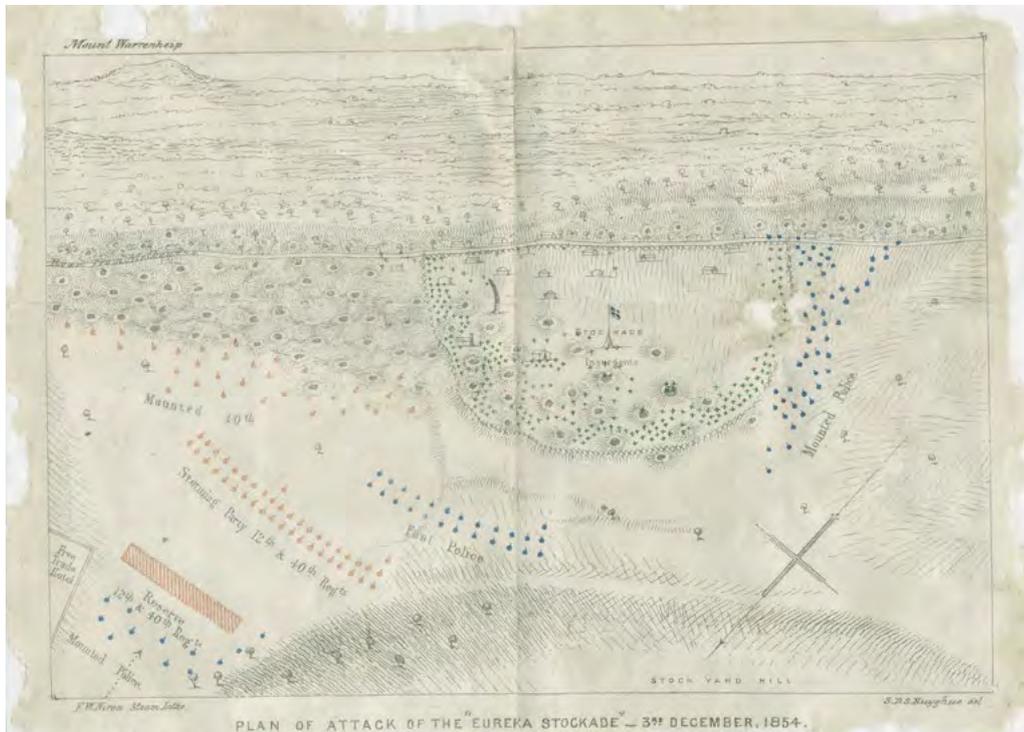


Born in England, ST (Samuel Thomas) Gill arrived in Australia 1839, aged 21. He lived first in the colony of South Australia, where he made a living painting street scenes and portraits. He also accompanied explorers on expeditions to record the country they travelled through. The last expedition he joined ended in disaster when its leader accidentally shot himself in the face.

In 1851, after gold was discovered in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, ST Gill made his way to the goldfields, including Ballarat. By August 1852 he had produced many sketches of goldfields life, including a set of 24 sketches which were reproduced and published as *Gold diggers and Diggings of Victoria*. The prints of his sketches were very popular in the colonies but also back in England, showing people what life was like on the Victorian goldfields.

In his drawings, ST Gill documented the comings and goings of life on the diggings – the stores and restaurants, the theatres and concert halls, sly-grog shops and Christian religious services, even the arrival of the mail coaches. He captured much of the excitement but also the disappointment and misery that were the reality of a digger's life.

HENRY WINKLES



Henry Winkles
Canadian Gully 1853
pencil on paper
8.0 x 12.4 cm (irreg.)
Purchased with funds from the
Colin Hicks Caldwell Bequest, 2004
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat

Henry Winkles was a well established artist in England and already a middle aged man when he came to Australia in 1852. He was travelling with his son who wanted to try his luck on the diggings. He spent a lot of his time recording the details of the living conditions on the goldfields. His sketches, which are even more detailed and meticulous than those of von Guerard, were bought by the Art Gallery of Ballarat in 2004.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS HUYGHUE

Samuel Douglas Huyghue
FW Niven and Co (printer)
*Plan of attack of the "Eureka Stockade" 3rd
December 1854* 1854
lithograph on paper
15.1 x 21.9 cm
Purchased, 1974
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



After the Canadian writer and artist Samuel Douglas Huyghue arrived in Melbourne in 1852, he joined the Government service as a clerk. He was working in the Office of Mines at Ballarat during the Eureka Rebellion and wrote one of the first accounts of it, using a pseudonym. He made sketches of the landscape and vegetation around Ballarat and also drew sketches and maps of the Eureka battle. His drawings are valuable records of the early diggings and the Stockade itself.

CHARLES-ALPHONSE DOUDIET

The son of a clergyman, Charles-Alphonse Doudiet was born in Switzerland but grew up in Canada. He arrived on the Ballarat goldfields in 1854, in time to see the events of the Eureka Rebellion. In a sketchbook, he recorded some of the key events in the story of the Eureka Stockade including the burning of Bentley's hotel, the raising of the Eureka Flag and swearing of the diggers' oath and the final attack on the Stockade.

After Doudiet returned to Canada and became a clergyman, his sketchbook was packed away and not discovered until 1992, when it was bought by the Art Gallery of Ballarat.

(see page 31 for an example of Doudiet's work)

Activity 1

History 3–9:

Historical sources as evidence

Imagine you have just arrived on the Ballarat goldfields, after travelling from a distant country. Using the image of von Guérard's *Old Ballarat as it was in the summer of 1853–54* 1884 and ST Gill's sketches of the goldfields, write a series of diary entries detailing your arrival.

Include the sights, sounds and smells, the landscape and other environmental factors, including weather conditions.

Activity 2

History 3–9:

Historical sources as evidence

Imagine you are a reporter for *The Ballarat Times* newspaper and a large gold nugget has been discovered.

You are asked to interview the miners who have made the discovery. What information do you need? Write a list of questions that you would need to ask about the find. Then write a detailed account of the discovery for the newspaper. You could include the lead-up to the discovery, why they decided to mine in that spot, the preparation of the mine shaft, any challenges they may have faced, the excitement of the find and what their future plans might be.

Activity 3

Visual Arts 5–9, Explore and Express, Visual Arts Practices

Look at the art of ST Gill. Look at the way he has portrayed the people going about everyday life. Research other artists who showed life on the goldfields. Design a poster to advertise life on the goldfields that could be used to encourage families to travel to Ballarat and set up a new home.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

- What was the role of the artist on the goldfields and why do we consider them important today?
- If you were an artist working on the goldfields what aspects of life on the goldfields would you consider most important to capture?

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat to view the Eugene von Guérard and ST Gill works held in the collection as well as looking at other art relating to the goldfields.

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat and participate in the Eureka program, with workshop.

ACTIVITIES

ARTISTS ON THE GOLDFIELDS

Pre-visit

Complete Activity 1

Post-visit

Complete
Activity 2 or 3

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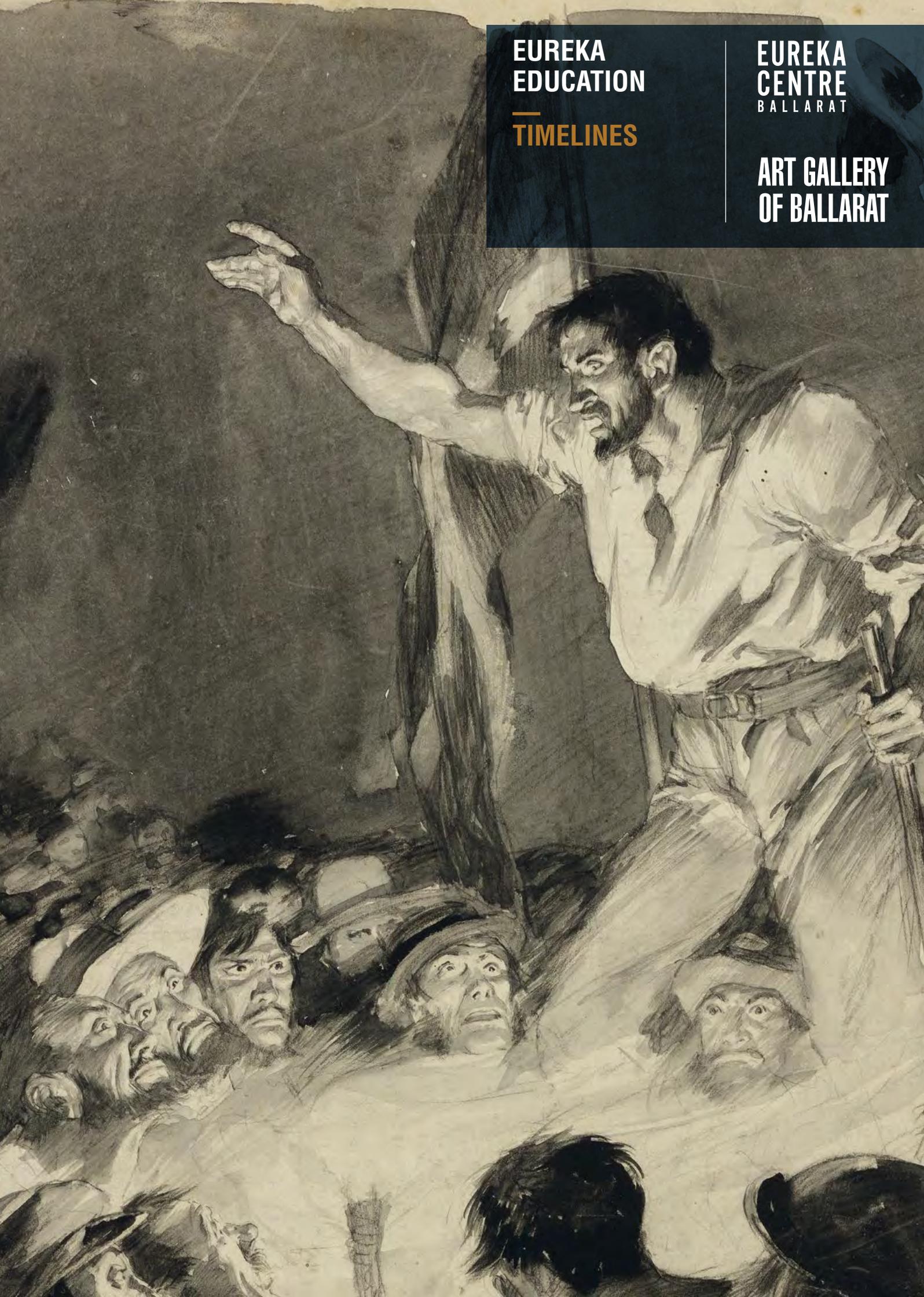
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TIMELINES

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EUREKA TIMELINE

1851

1 July The Port Phillip District separates from New South Wales to become the Colony of Victoria. It is still subject to British rule.

21 August Gold is discovered at Buninyong near Ballarat and the gold rush to Ballarat begins.

23 August The gold licence system is introduced by Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe.

1852

4 July Anti-Chinese riots take place in Victoria.

1853

8 January An Act is passed to set up a single police force in Victoria.
Licence hunts continue.

6 June A meeting is held at the Camp Reserve in Castlemaine denouncing the licensing system and the tyranny of the police.

August The Anti-Gold License Association is formed in Bendigo and a petition, signed by over 23,000 people, calls for a reduction of the license fee to 10 shillings, monthly or quarterly licences, a delay of 15 days for new arrivals on the diggings to buy a licence, more opportunities for 'agricultural pursuits', reduction of fines and removal of government troops from the diggings.

27 August Red Ribbon protestors meet on the Bendigo diggings.

19–26 Meeting of the diggers on the Ballarat diggings call for elections for representatives on
November the Legislative Council.

17 December A meeting of the Old Diggers' Association moves that gold licences be extended to March and a system of equal taxation for all 'classes of the community' be introduced and a 'fresh bill for the Management of the Goldfields' be introduced. Colonial Secretary Foster writes 'No answer' on the letter.

1854

March	A Bill to Extend the Elective Franchise is drawn up by the Legislative Council and sent to London for the assent of the British Parliament.
May	Robert Rede becomes Ballarat's resident Gold Commissioner.
June	Sir Charles Hotham replaces Charles La Trobe as Lieutenant Governor of Victoria. The new Governor must deal with both government overspending and unrest on the goldfields.
13 September	Hotham orders twice-weekly licence hunts to increase the proportion of diggers paying for their licences and to boost government revenue.
August	Hotham tours the goldfields, gaining an unrealistically positive impression of the feelings of the diggers.
6–7 October	Digger James Scobie is murdered by several assailants outside Bentley's Eureka Hotel at 1am after he and a friend try to gain entry for a drink.
9 October	Chief Commissioner of the Goldfields, William White, sends out a confidential instruction that a magistrate and two witnesses are to attend all public meetings held for political purposes and take note of seditious or inflammatory language. Police spies and government officials start to attend meetings.
12 October	Publican James Bentley and three others are acquitted of the murder of James Scobie.
16 October	There is a major robbery on the Bank of Victoria in Ballarat with up to £15,000 stolen.
17 October	After a meeting of diggers angry at Bentley's acquittal, the Eureka Hotel is looted and burned to the ground.
November	The population of Ballarat is reported as 24,600 men, 4000 women and 4410 children. Government revenue from licences in Ballarat alone for that year is £96,000. This makes it obvious that only a tiny proportion of diggers or storekeepers are paying their licence fees.
11 November	The Ballarat Reform League is established and its Charter is proclaimed.

1854 (continued)

- 22 November Catholics on the Ballarat diggings meet after church to protest against the treatment by authorities of the servant of Catholic priest, Father Patrick Smythe.
-
- 23 November At the second trial of James and Catherine Bentley, John Farrell and William Hance for murder of Scobie, Bentley's wife is acquitted but the others are found guilty of manslaughter.
-
- 27 November Father Patrick Smythe meets with Commissioner Rede to advise him of developments on the diggings. Governor Hotham refuses a request to release the diggers arrested over the burning of Bentley's Hotel.
-
- 28 November Diggers and military confront each other as the 12th Regiment arrives in Ballarat and marches through the Eureka goldfield with bayonets drawn. A skirmish occurs, during which the regiment's drummer boy, John Egan, is wounded which enrages the troopers.
-
- 29 November At the Bring Your Licence monster meeting of 10,000 diggers on Bakery Hill, the Eureka Flag is unfurled for the first time.
-
- 30 November The authorities launch their largest ever licence hunt and several miners are arrested after confronting police. Miners meet and elect Peter Lalor as their leader – he calls on them all to swear the oath of allegiance. The miners start to build a stockade to cover an area of an acre.
-
- 1 December Some miners leave the unfinished stockade to collect food and ammunition.
-
- 2 December The Eureka Stockade, made mostly of paling slabs used as supports in mine shafts, is completed. Most diggers leave the stockade through the evening, leaving around 150 there overnight.
- A small delegation of diggers (Black, Carboni and Father Smythe) go to the Government Camp asking Commissioner Rede not to launch any more licence hunts. Rede gives no indication of how the authorities will respond.
-
- 3 December 276 troopers leave the Government Camp at 3.52 am to attack the stockade at dawn. The attack starts when a digger fires the first shot at 4.35 am. The battles finished by 4.55 am.

1854 (continued)

4 December Governor Hotham issues a Social Order notice calling on all Victorians to preserve social order and uphold supremacy of the law.

5 December Major General Nickle arrives in Ballarat.

6 December Martial Law is proclaimed. Henry Seekamp, editor of the Ballarat Times, is charged with seditious libel.

7 December The Colonial Secretary resigns his position. A Goldfields Commission is appointed.

9 December Martial Law is lifted

1855

February Thirteen miners charged with treason are tried and 12 are acquitted. Henry Seekamp, the editor of The Ballarat Times is sentenced to six months gaol for seditious libel and his wife Clara takes over as editor, becoming the first female editor of a newspaper in Australia.

March The Goldfields Commission recommends replacing the gold licence with an export duty on gold, changing the miner's right to a title deed to their claim and opening Crown Land up for small landholders.

November The Legislative Council is enlarged to include goldfields representatives. Peter Lalor and John Humffray are elected to represent the area in November 1855.

1857

November Male suffrage is achieved in Victoria – men can vote once they are 21 years old, but women and Aboriginal people are still denied the vote.

SUFFRAGE TIMELINE

1788

26 January

Australia is claimed as a sovereign nation of Britain. England applies terra nullius, the claim that Australia is unoccupied, even though there were people living right across the continent.

1829

Britain sovereignty now extends to all of Australia – everyone born in Australia, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, become British subjects by birth.

1850

Colonies become self-governing and can make their own constitutions. Only men with significant wealth or land could vote. This included Aboriginal people, however often this message was poorly communicated and the conditions on voting were so strict that it prevents most Aboriginal people from participating.

1856–1896

Male suffrage is introduced, all male British subjects over the age of 21 can vote in South Australia (1856), in Victoria (1857), in New South Wales (1858) and in Tasmania (1896). This includes Aboriginal people. Queensland (1859) and Western Australia (1890) also introduce male suffrage but specifically exclude Aboriginal people from voting.

1894

Women gain the right to vote and stand for Parliament in South Australia Women.

1899

Western Australia grants women the right to vote.

1902

Section 4 of the Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902 states that "No aboriginal native of Australia Asia Africa or the Islands of the Pacific except New Zealand shall be entitled to have his name placed on an Electoral Roll unless so entitled under section 41 of the Constitution". This means that only Aboriginal people who had already registered to vote in their colony would be allowed to vote for the Federal Government. The same is true for women – only those who lived in States and Territories that had granted women the right to vote would be allowed to participate in elections. New South Wales grants women the right to vote.

1903

Tasmania grants women the right to vote.

1905

Queensland grants women the right to vote.

1908

November An adult suffrage bill is passed in Victoria giving women the right to vote. Women across Australia could vote but many Aboriginal people are still denied the vote.

1922

The Northern Territory excludes Aboriginal people from being able to vote and government officials decide who is Aboriginal and who is not.

1948

Federal voting rights are extended to Aboriginal people who have served in the armed forces. These voting rights do not extend to voting in state/territory elections. So those Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia are still unable to vote in their state elections.

1962

May Australia achieves universal suffrage, the right for all citizens to vote after an amendment to the Commonwealth Electoral Act gives 'Aboriginal Natives of Australia' the right to enrol and to vote – this is not compulsory.

1965

Queensland gives Aboriginal people the right to vote in State elections.

1984

Voting in elections is made compulsory for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

BONUS ACTIVITY

History 3–6

Historical Concepts and Skills

Timeline of events

Choose 10 events from the timelines you think are significant. Create a visual representation. Include images that represent each event.

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—
KEY
FIGURES

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KEY FIGURES

Judge William A'Beckett

A'Beckett was the judge at the first two Eureka State Treason Trials. After becoming ill, he was replaced by Judge Redmond Barry.

Judge Redmond Barry

Judge Redmond Barry presided over the Eureka State Treason Trials. Barry is best known for being tough in his sentences and for sentencing bushranger Ned Kelly to death in 1880.

James Bentley

An ex-convict from Tasmania, James Bentley was the owner of the Eureka Hotel, which was burnt down on 17 October 1854, after the death of Scottish miner, James Scobie. Bentley was accused of murdering Scobie and on 18 November 1854, James Bentley and his employees Thomas Farrell and William Hance were convicted of manslaughter. The three men had been tried and acquitted previously for this murder but due to the outcry on the Ballarat Diggings, the accusations of police corruption, and the riot and burning of the Eureka Hotel, a new trial was started. Bentley served three years hard labour for the crime.

Raffaello Carboni

An educated linguist and Italian revolutionary, Raffaello Carboni was a member of the Young Italy movement, which aimed to create a united, independent country from the many fragmented Italian states. After fighting and being wounded in the Battle of Rome in 1849, he left Italy for London where he worked as a translator. By 1854, Carboni was in Ballarat and involved with the miner's campaign for a change. He was one of the 13 sent to trial for treason. To the government, he was an important arrest, as they tried to paint the diggers' rebellion as a foreign insurgency. Carboni, who had witnessed the battle wrote a book that is a primary reference document for Eureka.

Doctor Alfred Carr

Alfred Carr was a doctor who worked on the Ballarat goldfields who performed the autopsy on the body of the murdered digger James Scobie. He also attended to the injuries of both the miners and the soldiers at the stockade. Dr Carr was a witness examined during the report of the Board appointed to enquire into circumstances connected with the riot at Ballarat, and the burning of James Bentley's Eureka Hotel.

Magistrate John d'Ewes

Magistrate d'Ewes was one of the judges who acquitted James Bentley, Thomas Farrell and William Hance of all charges in relation to James Scobie's murder. The miners believed d'Ewes to be corrupt and the acquittal greatly angered the diggers,

triggering the burning of Bentley's Eureka Hotel. Shortly afterwards, the three men were tried again and convicted. At the same time, d'Ewes was questioned at an inquiry investigating the circumstances connected with the Eureka riot and the burning of the Eureka Hotel. The enquiry led to d'Ewes dismissal.

Alicia Dunne

Alicia Dunne was the fiancé and later wife of Peter Lalor. When Peter Lalor was smuggled to Geelong after the Eureka battle, Alicia Dunne and Father Dunne (Alicia's father) later moved him to the Young Queen Hotel, where a bullet was removed from Lalor. Alicia then nursed him back to health.

Lalor kept Dunne up to date on the events leading up to the rebellion. On 30 November 1854 Peter Lalor sent the following letter to his future bride:

My Dear Alicia,

Since my last a most unfortunate state of things has arisen here. I mentioned that great excitement prevailed here, owing to the attempt of the magistrates to screen the murderer of a digger. That excitement has been still further increased by the wicked licence-hunting. The authorities have gone so far as to have diggers fired upon this morning, who, in self-defence, have taken up arms and are resolved to use them.

You must not be unhappy on this account. I would be unworthy of being called a man, I would be unworthy of myself, and above all I would be unworthy of you and your love, were I base enough to desert my companions in danger. Should I fall, I beseech you by your love for me that love which has increased in proportion to my misfortunes, to shed a single tear on the grave of one who has died in the cause of honour and liberty, and then forget me until we meet in heaven.

*Farewell, and believe me my dear,
Yours until death,*

Peter Lalor.

John Pascoe Fawkner

John Pascoe Fawkner devoted much of his time on the goldfields to the laws that governed gold mining. Fawkner participated in 96 select committees between 1852 and 1869, including the Commission of Inquiry into the goldfields in 1854–55. He referred to angry miners as 'worthless idlers' and was alarmed by the Chinese and American immigrants who he saw as potential sources of disorder. He considered that the presence of the Chinese might lead to civil war and he would have liked to expel them all. In September 1855 he wrote of 'wild Americans— who know no law but the Bowie Knife, the Rifle or Lynch practice'.

Trooper Henry Goodenough

Trooper Henry Goodenough was brought to Ballarat in 1854 to act as a police informant. He worked in plain clothes and acted as a government spy. In the lead up to the Eureka Stockade, he observed the diggers meetings at Bakery Hill where he dressed as a digger. He is known for arresting James Beattie, a digger who participated in the Eureka uprising.

Anastasia Hayes

Anastasia Hayes was a strong advocate for democratic rights and wife of the chairman of the Ballarat Reform League. In 1854, the family were in Ballarat where Hayes had given birth to their sixth child and started work as a teacher at St Alipius Catholic School.

The Eureka Flag was made as the emblem of the Ballarat Reform League and flown at their meetings. Stories passed down by descendants of those in Ballarat in 1854 suggest that the flag may have been sewn by three women, one of whom was Anastasia Hayes.

Timothy Hayes

Timothy Hayes was an Irish engineer and supporter of the failed Young Ireland independence movement. The Irish potato famine and the British Government's suppression of the movement encouraged Young Irishmen like Hayes to seek opportunities elsewhere.

Hayes dug for gold and may have been in partnership with Lalor. When a Catholic priest's servant was fined for not having a licence, Hayes collected signatures to petition the colonial government to drop charges. He was elected chairman of the Ballarat Reform League and supported Lalor's call to arms. He was arrested after the events at Eureka and tried for treason but was acquitted by the jury.

Charles Hotham

Sir Charles Hotham was a British naval officer and held senior posts, including acting as envoy on a sensitive diplomatic mission. The new colony of Victoria was struggling with the influx of gold seekers and the government couldn't build the required services quickly enough. When Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe resigned, Hotham was the replacement appointed to deal with this problem.

Unfortunately, Hotham's experience in the Royal Navy did not mean he could run a difficult colony. His staff and the executive council complained of his authoritarian nature. He saw his main problem as being trying to find the huge sums of money needed to run the colony. Although the licence fee was very unpopular, Hotham demanded that the police carry out frequent licence hunts.

John Basson Humffray

John Basson Humffray, the son of a weaver, had worked as a legal clerk in Wales. He was a Chartist and believed that all men should have the right to vote, but also felt that the best way to achieve change was through non-violent means. He arrived in Ballarat in 1853.

As Secretary of the Ballarat Reform League, he was the principal author of the League's Charter, which was inspired by the Charter in Britain. It called for rights for the people, as well as outlining practical solutions to the diggers' discontent.

Repulsed by violence, Humffray did not support the building of the Eureka Stockade. After the attack, Humffray became a popular leader and gave evidence on the Goldfields Commission of Enquiry. In 1856 he was elected to represent Ballarat in the newly formed Legislative Assembly. He was Minister for Mines in 1861–62 and chairman of the Royal Commission for Mines in 1863.

Richard Ireland

Richard Ireland was born in Ireland, the son of an army officer, and attended Trinity College Dublin. He moved to Victoria with his family in 1853 and worked as a barrister in Melbourne. He defended eight of the men accused of high treason. His eloquent defence of the Eureka defendants helped establish his career as Victoria's leading criminal lawyer.

In 1857, Ireland was elected to the Legislative Assembly and served as the representative for several rural electorates until 1863. His support of squatters who opposed their large land holdings being broken up into smaller parcels made him unpopular and his political career was short lived as a result.

John Joseph

John Joseph was a black American and, like so many others who came to the goldfields, his origins are unclear. Joseph was the first rebel to be tried and it was assumed that jurors would be happy to convict him based on his race. The involvement of Americans at Eureka was significant, and while other Americans who were arrested received consular support and were freed, John was abandoned by his country and sent to trial. His acquittal was widely celebrated and on exiting the courthouse he was carried on a chair through the streets of Melbourne amidst a throng of 10,000 people.

'The announcement of the verdict of the jury was received with the most vociferous demonstration of applause... Joseph was immediately surrounded by hundreds of friends who welcomed him with the most lively manifestations of joy.'

'Friday, 23rd February 1855', *The Age*, Melbourne, 24 February 1855.

Thomas Kennedy

Thomas Kennedy was a friend of James Scobie. At the burning of the Eureka Hotel he cried out that he could tell that James Scobie's ghost was nearby, and swore to seek revenge for the murder of Scobie. Kennedy became involved in the miners' reform actions following the death of Scobie. He tried to enlist Creswick miners to support the rebels but this support arrived after the event.

Peter Lalor

Peter Lalor came from a politically active family in Ireland. He arrived in Victoria in October 1852 and first worked as a railway engineer in Geelong before starting a business selling wine, spirits and other provisions. By 1854 he was digging for gold at Eureka Lead.

Lalor was one of those urging miners to burn their licences and stand up to the authorities. He asked them to swear an allegiance to the Southern Cross, organised weapons and supplies and led the building of the stockade. During the battle, Lalor was hit by a musket ball in his left shoulder and lost a large amount of blood. His arm had to be amputated. By November 1855, when the Legislative Council was enlarged to include representation from the goldfields, Lalor was elected to represent Ballarat.

Charles MacMahon

Captain Charles MacMahon was acting Chief Commissioner of the Victoria Police during the events of 1854. This was a difficult position to hold, as it was hard to recruit respectable men to fill police ranks. Many recruits were ex-convicts and unlucky gold seekers keen to make money any way they could. Often accused of drunkenness, their aggressive methods of collecting licence fees angered miners.

MacMahon, who was only 30 years old when he was appointed, was regarded as a capable man. He was an advocate for fairer treatment of miners, with a clear grasp of the problems of the goldfields. He urged Hotham to change the gold licence system. He introduced the first police code of conduct and improved administration processes. The positive changes were too late to improve police treatment of miners before the events of the Eureka Stockade

James Oddie

James Oddie is often referred to as the Father of Ballarat. Moving to Ballarat in 1851 he became one of the first gold prospectors at Golden Point. Along with his brother Thomas, he set up a store at the diggings and was present at many of the protest meetings and witnessed the battle. The brothers went on to establish an auctioneer business trading in property and money-lending. Oddie became one of Ballarat's wealthiest citizens. He founded the Art Gallery of Ballarat in 1884.

Commissioner Robert Rede

Commissioner Robert Rede was the Ballarat Gold Commissioner at the time of the Eureka Rebellion. Commissioner Rede was willing to listen to the concerns of the miners, but was angered at the miner's involvement in the burning of the Eureka Hotel. Rede became determined to teach the miners a lesson and ordered license hunts, which he had previously opposed, to bring about a confrontation with the miners. Robert Rede released a Proclamation on 3 December 1854 after the Eureka battle:

V.R.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice.

Government Camp,

Ballarat, December 3rd, 1854

Her Majesty's forces were this morning fired upon by a large body of evil-disposed persons of various nations who had entrenched themselves in a stockade on Eureka, and some have paid officers and men were killed or wounded. Several of the rioters have paid the penalty of their crime, and a large number are in custody. All well-disposed persons are requested to return to their ordinary occupations and to abstain from assembling in ground, and every protection will be afforded to them.

Robert Rede, Resident Commissioner.

Henry Ross

Henry Charles Ross was a Canadian digger who was active in the Ballarat Reform League. The most common claim is that it was Ross who designed the Eureka Flag. It is believed that Ross raised the flag at the Ballarat Reform League meetings on 29 November and 30 November 1854.

On the morning of the attack, Ross was back in the stockade and was fighting near the flagpole when he was shot in the groin. Later that day, he bled to death from his wounds on a sofa at the Star Hotel. Ross is one of the miners buried at Ballarat Old Cemetery.

George Scobie

George Scobie arrived in Victoria with his younger brother James in late 1852. Scobie felt he was responsible for his brother James' death, as he was not with him when he was murdered. He was very supportive of the miners and their cause. He fought on the side of the diggers and successfully escaped after the battle. He hid out for a brief time at Phoebe Emmerson's store on the diggings. He remained in hiding until a general amnesty was proclaimed for all participants. In 1860, he married Phoebe Emmerson.

Clara Seekamp

Clara Seekamp was a singer and theatrical entrepreneur who was the de facto wife of Henry Seekamp, Editor of *The Ballarat Times*. She took over as editor after Henry was imprisoned for seditious libel: the crime of inciting people to rebel against the government. She arranged a petition to have her husband freed, and he was released after three months due to this public outcry.

After the battle, when Governor Hotham tried to blame foreigners for the Eureka Rebellion, Clara Seekamp wrote in the paper:

'What is this country else but Australia? Is it any more England than it is Ireland or Scotland, France or America, Italy or Germany? Is the population, wealth, intelligence, enterprise and learning wholly and solely English? No, the population is not English, but Australian. The youngest immigrant is the latest Australian.'

The Ballarat Times, 1 January 1855

William Stawell

William Stawell was the prosecutor during the Treason Trials.

Captain John Thomas

Captain Thomas was a member of the 40th Regiment at Ballarat. A battle-hardened soldier Captain Thomas used his knowledge of warfare to plan a surprise attack on the diggers. He did not wait for reinforcements from Melbourne to arrive, instead he led the attack at the stockade in the early hours of 3 December 1854. He felt the need to attack before the diggers had time to prepare.

Frederick Vern

Although he did not fight at Eureka, Frederick Vern was one of the leaders during the Eureka Stockade uprising. He was Sub-Treasurer of the Ballarat Reform League and in November 1854 Vern proposed a Ballarat Reform League resolution. After the Eureka Stockade battle, Vern was accused of High Treason.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 11th December, 1854.

£500 REWARD for the apprehension of Frederick Vern. – Whereas a man known by the name of Vern has unlawfully, rebelliously, and traitorously levied and arrayed armed men at *Ballaarat, in the Colony of Victoria, with the view of making was against Our Sovereign Lady the QUEEN: Notice is hereby given that whoever will give such information as may lead to the apprehension of the said Vern, shall receive a reward of £500, being the reward offered by Sir ROBERT NICKLE. By His Excellency's Command, JOHN FOSTER.*

Description of Vern. – Tall, about 5 feet 10 ½ inches, long light hair falling heavily

on the side of his head, little whisker, a large flat face, eyes light grey or green and very wide asunder. Speaks with a strong foreign accent. A Hanoverian by birth, about 26 years of age. A warrant has been issued

Henry Wise

Captain Henry Christopher Wise, was born in Rome, Italy and was the son of an English clergyman. He completed officer training at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. By 1853, he was a Captain in the 40th Regiment. He was 26 years old when he led men from the 40th Regiment, along with the mounted police, in the attack on the stockade.

Officers would lead from the front to set a good example to their men – this made them easy targets. After being shot in the leg, Wise was able to stand again, but was hit a second time, this time shattering the bone. Doctors amputated his leg, but he developed an infection and died on 21 December 1854.

Ellen Young

Ellen Young was called the Ballarat Poetess. She wrote poetry describing life in London and on the Ballarat goldfields. Her poems show she was educated, religious and interested in current affairs.

For many on the goldfields, gold proved hard to find, food was in short supply and the colonial government appeared to ignore the miner's concerns. In her 1854 poem, 'A Diggers Lament', Young turned these grievances into a call for political action. Many of her letters and poems were published in *The Ballarat Times* and *The Geelong Advertiser*. The newspapers willingly gave voice to her political views and the grievances of miners.

BONUS ACTIVITY

History 3–6 Historical Concepts and Skills

Choose ONE of the key people in the Eureka and create one of the below from the perspective of those people.

Include 3 events from the timeline (see Eureka Timeline) to talk about or portray from the perspective of your chosen person:

A series of VLOG's (Video journal)

A stop motion film

A comic strip

A series of journal entries

A play to enact in front of your classmates

Or can you suggest another way to tell these important stories?

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**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION**

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FURTHER RESOURCES

The Eureka Rebellion has inspired books, plays, songs and poems. Explore some other ways in which the Eureka story has been told.

Fiction

- Years 4–6: 1854: 'Eureka Boys' by Penny Matthews
- Years 5–6: 'The Night They Stormed Eureka' by Jackie French
Teaching notes available from HarperCollins Publishers Australia
<http://static.booktopia.com.au/pdf/9780732285418-1.pdf>
- Years 8–10: 'Journey to Eureka' by Kerry Greenwood

Non-Fiction

Primary Research

Visit the Public Record Office Victoria website to view important Eureka documents
<https://prov.vic.gov.au/explore-collection/online-galleries-and-exhibitions/eureka-trial>

The Law Library of Victoria holds the records from the Eureka Treason Trials and they can be accessed online.

<https://www.lawlibrary.vic.gov.au/eureka-trials>

Watch

'Riot or Revolution', Screen Australia, 2005

A three-part documentary including Teaching Notes

<https://aso.gov.au/titles/documentaries/riot-or-revolution/clip1/>

Adult Reading List

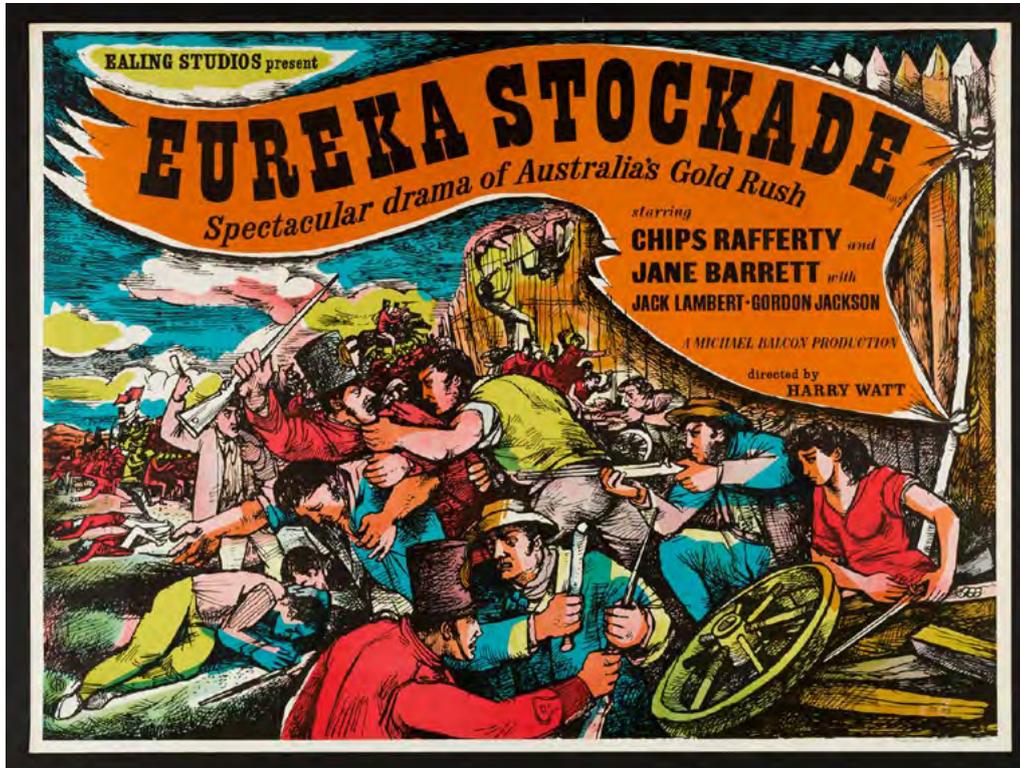
'Eureka' by John Molony

'The Forgotten Rebels of Eureka' by Clare Wright

'Eureka: The Unfinished Revolution' by Peter FitzSimons

'Black Gold' by Fred Cahir, free download can be accessed: <https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/series/aboriginal-history/black-gold>

image p. 73:
WEP
Raffaello Carboni
Sunnybrook Press
The Eureka Stockade
1942 (detail)
hardcover bound with linen and printed
paper, illustrated text
28.9 x 21.0 x 3.1 cm
Purchased, 1994
Collection of the Art Gallery of Ballarat



John Minton
Eureka Stockade (1949),
1948 Illustration [poster]
Courtesy of STUDIOCANAL

So we must fly a rebel flag,
As others did before us;
And we must sing a rebel song,
And join in rebel chorus.
We'll make the tyrants feel the sting
O' those that they would throttle;
They needn't say the fault is ours
If blood should stain the wattle.

Freedom on the Wallaby
Henry Lawson,
Worker, Brisbane, 16 May 1891

VISIT

Visit the Art Gallery of Ballarat website (Discover Hidden Stories) and the Eureka Centre website to access further resources or book a school program.

**ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION**

GLOSSARY

Acquitted: To be found not guilty of a crime.

Conservation: To keep safe and preserve from loss or decay. The Eureka Flag was repaired and preserved by a team of conservationists to help ensure that it would last for a long time without damage.

Cradle: A box on rockers used by miners to separate the gold from soil and gravel with water.

Democracy: A system of governing a country where the people have a say in how the government is run by voting, though there are usually rules about who can vote.

Diggings: A region where people go to search for gold and mining takes place.

Enfranchise: To give the right to vote.

Federation: A union of separate states under a central government. In 1901 the six separate British colonies – New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia – united to become a new nation.

Gold Commissioner: An official who issues gold licences, managed law and order and oversaw the transportation of gold and supplies to and from the diggings.

Gold pan: A hand-held shallow dish used for finding gold in creeks or rivers.

Goldrush: A movement of people to a newly discovered goldfield. During the Victorian goldrush, period came from around the world to find gold.

Goldfield: An area where gold is found.

Land grab: The period after colonisation when people (squatters) tried to claim the best land in Australia for farming and industry. Also used to describe the way in which land was taken from Aboriginal people.

Lieutenant Governor: The head government official in the Colony of Victoria (see Charles Hotham), later called a Governor.

Martial Law: Rule by the army over an area.

Miner's licence: God diggers had to pay for a miner's licence before they could search for gold. They had to pay a licence fee whether they found gold or not.

Miners Right: A document which replaced the miner's licence, it was cheaper and gave them the right to vote.

Municipal: relating to a town or district, especially a local council

Pseudonym: A second or alternate name for a person. Some authors write under a pseudonym so they cannot be identified.

Representation: A system of government where you choose people to represent you and share your ideas.

Wadawurrung people: The traditional owners of the land that includes Ballarat. Wadawurrung country covers the area from Werribee, Queenscliff and Airey's Inlet in the south-east to Beaufort in the north-west and Cressy in the south. The language border was marked by the Werribee River to the north-east, the Barwon River, Warrambine Creek and Ferres Creek to the south and Mount Emu Creek and Fiery Creek to the west. The Wadawurrung people are part of the Kulin nation.

Seditious Libel: A crime where you say things in public that threaten the government or encourage people to use violence against the government.

Sovereign nation: Where one power or government has complete control over an area. During the 1850s Australia was a sovereign state of England. This means that England had power over all of Australia.

Squatter: In Australia, a squatter is someone who occupied a large area of Crown land (managed by the government) for running sheep. Initially they did not own the land that they used, but later were given ownership.

Stockade: A wooden fort that is quickly made, usually of things found around you, such as carts, fence posts, etc.

Suffrage: The right to vote in political elections.

Terra nullius: A Latin phrase which lawyers use to mean 'nobody's land'. Britain claimed Australia was terra nullius and that they could take control of it even though it had been occupied for more than 40,000 years by Aboriginal people.

Treason: The crime of betraying your country.

Trooper: A policeman on horseback.

- Aboriginal 18, 19, 20, 34, 61, 62, 63
- Ballarat 2, 1, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24,
26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41,
42, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56,
58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72,
73, 74, 76, 80
- Ballarat Reform League 24, 26, 27, 30, 38, 59,
68, 69, 71, 72
- Charles Hotham 12, 24, 59, 68
- Chartism 12
- Chartist 69
- Chinese 21, 44, 46, 58, 67
- Colonial 58, 61, 72
- Colony 58, 72, 79
- Democracy 26
- Enfranchisement 38
- Eureka Flag 9, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 54, 60, 68,
71
- Eureka Stockade 2, 1, 6, 8, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25,
30, 31, 38, 44, 54, 60, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72,
76, 79
- Federation 38
- Gold miner 12, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 38, 44, 61,
66, 71, 73
- Indigenous 21
- Licence 15, 58, 60
- Monster meeting 24, 60
- Peter Lalor 25, 26, 27, 39, 60, 61, 67, 70, 79
- Police 15, 18, 19, 59, 70
- Suffrage 2, 62, 79
- Trials 26, 66, 72
- Wadawurrung 2, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 50
- Women 30, 38, 41, 62, 63, 79

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