

# LIBERTY!

A NEWSLETTER FOR EUREKA'S CHILDREN

## IN THIS ISSUE

- Message from the Chair
- Eureka and Democracy
- Centres for Democracy
- Eureka Commemoration 2007
- Digger's March - Part 3
- Jageurs Literary Competition 2007
- Membership and its benefits

## Eureka's Children Executive Committee

President – Eric Howard

Vice President – Phillip Moore, Sharon Keys

Treasurer – Robert Sublet

Secretary – John Ireland  
127 Glen Park Rd,  
Eltham North, 3095

## Message from the Chair

On Friday July 13<sup>th</sup>, Eureka's Children supported the launch by the Celtic Club of a section of their library which is to focus on books, articles and other materials about the Eureka story. We thank Phillip Moore for his efforts in making this happen. About a hundred people attended.

Any Eureka's Children member who would like to donate a book or other material on Eureka to this library is certainly encouraged to do so. Phone the Celtic Club - 9670 6472.

I was asked to make a brief presentation on "Eureka and Democracy" on the evening as well as bringing people attending up to date with the development of the new Australian Centre for Democracy in Canberra at the Old Parliament House as well as the status of the proposed Eureka Stockade Centre expansion in Ballarat.

The notes from the presentation are published in this edition of Liberty and there is also an article by Phillip Moore about progress with developments of the two centres.

I would ask all readers to consider whether their membership is up to date and any prospective members to sign up and join our organization. We do need your support and involvement to move forward. (See the section on the "Benefits of Membership")

At our workshop in April a number of innovative projects were discussed and members of your committee are working on these now to make them a reality. The ideas under development are most worthwhile.

We intend to develop a website in the next two months and this will give us an added presence for anyone interested in Eureka and add to the material we can make available to members. We do intend to list all participants in the events at Eureka on our website to inform members. For all persons named it will mean there is material available about them in one of a number of directories on Eureka. If a person is not named and you believe they may have been involved, let us know and we will endeavour to follow this up.

The City of Ballarat has formed a Commemoration Committee to consider the form of activities to mark the anniversary of the Stockade around December 1<sup>st</sup> this year. Eureka's Children is represented on the committee. We have asked the City to bear the costs and handle the logistics of arranging the Diggers March, with support from us in providing the speakers for the March and from ESMA in providing other key support activities.

Eric Howard

Upcoming Events:

**Eureka Commemoration 2007**  
**29<sup>th</sup> November – 3<sup>rd</sup> December**  
**In Ballarat**

## EUREKA, DEMOCRACY AND RECENT GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES 13.7.07

(These are speaking notes for the presentation and not a written paper as such. The material about the recent government funding activity has been taken out of these notes and is included in a larger separate article in this newsletter)

Good evening and welcome to this launch of the Celtic Club Library and especially to the launch of a section to be developed for Eureka related books and other publications. Eureka's Children is pleased to support this initiative.

I am Eric Howard, President of Eureka's Children and I have been asked to provide some comments tonight about Eureka, Democracy and recent government initiatives that relate to Eureka.

I wish to acknowledge my use tonight of material published or collated by Professor John Moloney, Professor Anne Beggs Sunter and John Ireland, our history advisors and committee members. They should not of course be considered in any way responsible for my comments this evening.

### **EUREKA.**

**“We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties”**

**The Diggers Oath given at Bakery Hill on November 30<sup>th</sup>, 1854 - Under the magnificent Southern Cross.**

**What a rallying symbol it was - and remains!!**

Peter Lalor was elected leader of the assembled group, the Diggers then returned to the Eureka Lead and the stockade was erected.

This followed a police inspection of licensing some time after the Ballarat Reform League met with Hotham and had received certain assurances. These assurances were not supported on the ground by subsequent police behaviour.

The goldfields were of course a lively place. It would have been fascinating to be there and experience it!

Accounts written at the time convey the colour and life of ordinary people taking a chance at perhaps striking it lucky, hopefully, making a living.

Conditions were difficult, comforts were few, and from 1853, the accessible alluvial gold at Ballarat and Bendigo began to be exhausted.

At its heart, to me, the Eureka story is about the **reaction** of ordinary, decent, hardworking people surviving in that environment – attempting to cope with oppressive administration, the decreasing availability of readily accessible gold (assuming it could be found), the basic inequity of the license system, over zealous pursuit of the diggers in notorious license hunts by police, their lack of representation in any form of government to assist in resolution of their grievances and - I suggest - their sense of hopelessness about being able to continue to survive - and the sense of desperation that fostered.

And of course the attack of the Government forces on the diggers on the morning of December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1854 was out of all proportion to a sane response.

**Henry Frencham, a speaker at the Monster Meeting in Melbourne on Wednesday the 6<sup>th</sup> of December, 1854, a few days after the debacle at the stockade, commented that:**

“They have been goaded to madness and desperation by ruthless vagabonds sent to Ballarat by the Government”

Tony Dingle in ‘The Victorians - Settling’ made the point that:

**“The violence and killing at the Eureka Stockade resulted from a complex series of events but beneath them lay the desperation of cornered men”**

The events at Eureka, the ridiculous reaction of the government administration locally (the Gold Commissioner) in the hot-house environment that prevailed at the time, the loss of life, the effects upon those widowed or losing fathers or friends, the avoidable nature of it all - were a tragedy. It was a terrible sacrifice by so many.

Richard Ireland – one of John Ireland's ancestors – in his address in the defence of Timothy Hayes' at his trial for treason, summed up Eureka as he saw it.

**“These men were hunted on the Thursday, they armed themselves and swore to defend themselves. On Friday and then, on Saturday, they retreated with their wives and young children behind this little barricade, and there they stood determined to die, each nobly defending the other, and from that you are to infer that these men were to march out and take this colony into their own hands, depose the government and erect we do not know what – we never heard what they were going to erect, and I do not believe that they had an ulterior object beyond the resistance of the payment of this license fee.”**

This eloquently highlights the grossly inappropriate reaction of the local authorities – the madness of it all - resulting in the senseless attack that ensued at the Stockade – leading to such loss of life.

**But seen from afar – more than 150 years later – Eureka can in fact be regarded, I believe, as a triumph of the human spirit and a defining moment in Victorias’ social and political development.**

**Why so? What does Eureka say to us today?**

**I want to briefly talk about three aspects of Eureka – and they are:**

- (1) The times leading up to Eureka:** *What was the background to Eureka internationally and locally in the period from the late 1840’s to 1854 ?*
- (2) The days before and including the Stockade attack:** *During the days of the diggers meetings and up to the attack on the stockade, what can be deduced and observed about the quality of the Government administration?*
- (3) The period since the Eureka Stockade.**  
*What have been the outcomes, how has life in Victoria been influenced by Eureka?*

**Let us examine these 3 time periods in more detail:**

**(1) The times leading up to Eureka:**

- In the period from the late 1840’s to 1854, internationally and locally there were many factors at work which require understanding if the Eureka events are to be more adequately interpreted.
- Movements seeking more democratic societies with greater freedom of expression, the right to vote and freely elected governments, were very active in Europe in the late 1840’s – in a number of countries.
- People had come to Victoria to the goldfields from all over the world, to build new lives and to seek their fortunes. Many were leaving behind economic deprivation, religious intolerance and non-representative governments and had no desire to see these inequities existing in their new land.
- They sought a different setting. They sought liberty. They sought freedom. They sought a better life.
- They came to a place – Victoria – in the early 1850’s that was;
  - A British colony
  - Not a democracy
  - Operating with a non representative (appointed) legislature
  - In dire financial circumstances - this fact is worth expanding upon a little

*John Pascoe Fawkner who was a member of the Legislative Council, said at the Monster meeting in Melbourne a few days after the slaughter, in relation to earlier efforts in the Legislative Council to reduce the burden on the diggers:*

**“The efforts of the representatives of the people are ...rendered useless in consequence of the squatters having all the power in their hands. There were not more than a thousand of them, but they have had 60 million acres of land for years and have paid less than a 1/4m pounds for it, while the diggers, since the discovery of gold, have paid upwards of 1/2 m pounds.”**

**“Last year the government would have given the diggers their licenses for five pound a year but squatter Goodman got up and moved an amendment and hence the additional tax”**

- The viability of low entry cost alluvial gold mining was disappearing - Shaft mines with requirements for extensive capital were necessary and few diggers had the money to be part of them or the interest in working for wages - if work were available.
- The Ballarat Reform League on behalf of the diggers had developed and promulgated its objectives for the goldfields,

1. A full and fair representation
2. Manhood suffrage
3. No property qualification for members of the Legislative Council
4. Payment of members
5. Short duration of Parliament

The immediate objectives of the League were,

- A. An immediate change in the management of the goldfields by disbanding the commission and
- B. The total abolition of the diggers and storekeepers license tax and a thorough and organized agitation of the goldfields and the towns.

- There was a desire across Victoria and beyond for political change – it was in fact well on foot in Melbourne – driven by the desire for much greater “government of the people by the people”

**(2) The days before and including the Stockade attack - what can be deduced and observed about the quality of the Government administration?**

- In the hotbed of the goldfields in November 1854, too little was done too late to avoid the awful confrontation with the diggers.
- There was no local digger's representation in the local administration. (The Gold Commissioner)
- There was no attempt to conciliate after the massive Bakery Hill meeting on November 30<sup>th</sup>.
- Rather there was a push to provide a reaction – whether based on fear or incompetence or a desire to avenge perceived insults, I do not know: This was not only shameful but incompetent in the extreme.
- In Melbourne – the government administration was clearly not in touch with what was really happening and was not able or was not prepared to respond adequately.

They thoroughly deserved the public censure that ensued after the Stockade.

**(3) The period since the Eureka Stockade.**

*What have been the outcomes, how has life in Victoria been influenced by Eureka?*

- Reaction by the Victorian community was swift and its tone quite certain. Monster meetings took place in Melbourne in the week following Eureka. Ten thousand plus people attended peaceful mass meetings in the streets of Melbourne. They spoke eloquently of their dismay and sadness and passed a series of resolutions, including the following:

**“That the constitutional agitation at Ballarat has assumed its present unconstitutional form in consequence of the coercion of military force and that matters would not have been precipitated to their present issue but for the harsh and imprudent re-commencement of digger hunting during a period of excitement”**

**“That the citizens of Melbourne, while disapproving of the physical resistance offered by the diggers to the Government, cannot without betraying the interests of liberty, lend their support to the measures of Government till they have obtained a guarantee that steps will be at once taken to place the colony in general and the goldfields in particular, on such a footing as that, military power will be no longer required.”**

- A Goldfields Commission was rapidly established – by 7<sup>th</sup> December 1854 - to inquire thoroughly into conditions on the goldfields. (Hotham had promised in November a Commission of Inquiry into the Goldfields but it had not happened.) Their findings led to a speedy amelioration of social and political conditions. Very substantial and far-reaching changes granting much local autonomy to the goldfields were introduced.
- Thirteen diggers were tried for Treason – All were acquitted by the Melbourne juries
- Political reform/democratic representation- the move to Responsible Government in Victoria – to a much more democratic society - was given much impetus as a result of Eureka. For example:

**(1) In 1855 the Victoria Act to establish a Constitution in Victoria was assented to.**

5 representatives from the goldfields were appointed pro-tem to the Legislative Council.

**(2) In 1856 the appointed Legislative Council was abolished.** An Elected Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council were put in place (earlier Ballarat goldfields appointees to the former Legislative Council were elected)

**(3)** The first elections for **representative government** in Victoria were held in **1856** - the **first elections internationally to use the secret ballot for voting.**

Voters were to be over 21, male, and meet certain property qualifications.

**(4)** In 1857 the property qualification was removed for voting for the legislative assembly

**THESE WERE SUBSTANTIAL REFORMS.** Compared for example with Britain in the 1850's a large % of Victorians by 1856 had the right to vote. Eureka drove the sense of urgency associated with these reforms, towards true representative government, democratic government.

- Reorganisation of local administration of the goldfields. A major and substantial change with considerable local autonomy given to the new administrations.
- The principle of standing up to injustice and tyranny was firmly established in Victorian life. The day of despotism, in the form of any sustained effort to enforce law and order by the bayonet together with the presence of a standing army among civilians was over in Victoria.
- Pressure to open up the land for closer settlement in rural Victoria and break the stranglehold the squatters had achieved on remarkably favourable terms increased substantially as the readily accessible gold ran out.
- The practice of responding to/negotiating with representatives of an aggrieved interest group claiming inequity - no matter how troublesome - became entrenched as an expected practice of government in Victoria. Those governments who have failed over the years to heed this expected approach have not survived for long.

**In summary,** Eureka was a product of its time and circumstance and was driven in large part it is contended by the incompetence of government administration. It affected many aspects of life in this country for the better – especially in reaffirming the right of free people to go about their business without fear or coercion.

Eureka talks to us of the importance of a free society, prepared to react to oppressive authority, seeking fairness and equity, valuing human rights, respecting human dignity.

In short, the Eureka diggers, by their actions were seeking a more democratic and just society for all – not just the privileged.

We should remember Eureka – the sacrifice, the impact on this country down the years.

The diggers by their action gave great impetus to the movement for a more democratic Victoria and Australia, a fairer place for even the most vulnerable.

Henry Lawson recounts in “An old mate of Your Father’s”

*“The two old men would whisper together and refuse to answer questions. “But how it was they talked low, and their eyes brightened up, and they didn’t look at each other, but away over the sunset, and had to get up and walk about, and take a stroll in the cool of the evening when they talked about Eureka.”*

The old men knew that in this new land, the right to stand up against tyranny, to be treated with respect befitting a human person and to hope in, and work for, a better future, is inalienable. They knew that those things had been fought and died for at Eureka. They had stood up for a freer, more democratic society and we are all the beneficiaries. (*Professor John Moloney*)

It said and continues to say, so much about what this community values and stands for.

Eric Howard (President - Eureka’s Children)

13.7.07

---

## CENTRES FOR DEMOCRACY

### PROGRESS REPORT –Phillip Moore

#### Eureka Stockade and a Centre for Democracy – Ballarat

Ballarat City Council has commissioned The Consultants “Lateral Projects” to provide a more detailed assessment of the Eureka Stage 2 Plan so as to assist in developing the new Eureka project (Cost \$10 million) to its final stage of realisation. This also includes the development of a case that will seek matching Federal Government support of \$5 million.

The Consultants have presented an initial overview of their work and Eureka model to the Eureka Commemoration Committee and intends to interview various representatives before their deputation to Canberra. They will meet with Eureka’s Children in September.

**LIBERTY!**

A Newsletter of Eureka’s Children

### **Gallery of Australian Democracy – Canberra**

Below is a draft document that sets out the Vision, Aims and Key Messages for the Gallery of Australian Democracy that will be established at Old Parliament House in Canberra in 2009.

The projects Special Planning Committee will present their Draft Concept Plan to a Government Council Meeting on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August and subsequently representatives will be visiting Melbourne for a series of meetings which will include a meeting with Eureka's Children.

## **GALLERY OF AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRACY (GAD) PROJECT SCOPING**

### **1. Vision Statement**

The Gallery of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House (OPH) will inspire and engage our visitors to celebrate, debate and experience the past, present and future of Australia's democracy.

### **2. Aims and approach.**

Using the historic setting of OPH, as well as online and outreach programming, the GAD initiative aims to:

- o deepen understanding of Australia's democratic, political and social history by interpreting the past to understand the present and explore the future;
- o facilitate ongoing discussion and debate about the history and nature of Australia's evolving style of democracy; and
- o enable visitors to experience how people from all walks of life have shaped our distinctive democracy.

These aims will be achieved as follows:

1. The GAD initiative will involve a redevelopment of the whole OPH onsite visitor experience, and online and outreach services.
2. GAD will build on and extend OPH's role as a museum of political history in order to establish a national museum of Australian parliamentary and social democracy.
3. Our presentation of Australia's democratic history and traditions will be based on balanced and scholarly research, and present a 'warts and all' approach.
4. It will deliver a comprehensive program of exhibitions, education, research, scholarship and outreach activities in actual and virtual environments.
5. These activities will be designed to engage, inspire, and entertain diverse audiences across the broad spectrum of Australian society.
6. The main gallery will comprise a core exhibition on Australian democracy occupying the former Parliamentary Library and associated galleries currently occupied by the National Portrait Gallery. [The particular use for each of these spaces is still to be determined.]
7. The main gallery will be complemented by the Australian Prime Ministers Centre (an exhibition and research facility), as well as permanent and temporary exhibitions dealing with different aspects of parliamentary and social democracy in specific areas of OPH.
8. The Interpretation Plan will address both the heritage values and interpretation opportunities for OPH as a whole, and ensure that these are in alignment with the GAD initiative.

### **3. Key messages**

As Australians,

1. we have shaped, and continue to shape, our own unique democracy,
2. living in a democratic society we have individual and collective rights and responsibilities,
3. democratic government continually impacts on all our lives,
4. we all have the opportunity to provide leadership in our democracy,
5. the health of our democracy relies on our participation, debate and response to change.

#### 4. Defining Australian democracy

The following is a draft working definition drawn from various sources:

Democracy represents a set of principles, usually expressed through government practices, but also reflected in social values and behaviours. The word democracy derives from the ancient Greek *demokratia* formed from *demos* meaning 'people' or 'the many', and *kratos* meaning 'rule'.

Australia's unique form of democracy encompasses elements of Western liberal and social democratic laws, institutions, and traditions.<sup>[1]</sup> Its character has continuously evolved since British colonisation in 1788 in response to changing circumstances, attitudes and values.

Australian democratic history also takes into account traditional Indigenous laws and social structures, and encompasses the interactions that have occurred between Indigenous and Western laws, institutions and traditions over time.

In its present form Australia's parliamentary democracy has a distinctive cluster of features:

- a Westminster system of government modelled on the parliament of the United Kingdom
- compulsory parliamentary voting for all men and women above a certain age
- secret ballot
- political and social rights and active citizenship for all
- separate legislative, executive and judicial powers
- salaried parliamentarians
- constitutional change by majority vote.

Australian democracy also embraces social institutions, traditions and behaviour characterised by certain democratic values including egalitarianism, suspicion of elitist authority, tolerance of difference, and respect for rule of law. Particular social movements and values have played a significant role in shaping the laws that define Australia's parliamentary democracy.

---

## EUREKA ANNUAL COMMEMORATION AND CELEBRATION AT BALLARAT – 29<sup>th</sup> Nov -3<sup>rd</sup> Dec.

The events planned so far include:

### Thursday Nov. 29<sup>th</sup>

2pm Raising the Eureka Flag @ Bakery Hill

Evening –Eureka Rebellion Movie –starring Chips Rafferty @ Regent Theatre

Eureka Pacing Cup @ Bray Raceway

### Friday Nov. 30<sup>th</sup>

9am - 3.30 pm. Eureka Schools Day @ Eureka Centre

Evening – Annual Eureka Lecture @ Aquinas Catholic University

### Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> December

12pm. Eureka Graves Ceremony @ Old Ballarat Cemetery

2pm -4pm. Diggers March - from Bakery Hill to Eureka Stockade and Monument

7pm. Eureka Mass @ St. Alipius Church

### Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> December

6am. Eureka Dawn Oration @ Eureka Monument (followed by breakfast)

Catch the Spirit of Eureka Stockade-Entertainment at the Reserve

Eureka Sunday –Free entry to the Eureka Centre and Ballarat Fine Art Gallery

12 -3.30 pm. Eureka Annual Luncheon @ Colonist Club

### Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> December

Eureka Day – Free entry to the Eureka Centre and Ballarat Fine Art Gallery

## PLEASE NOTE

The Diggers March is an important event for Eureka's Children and we encourage all our members and friends to attend.

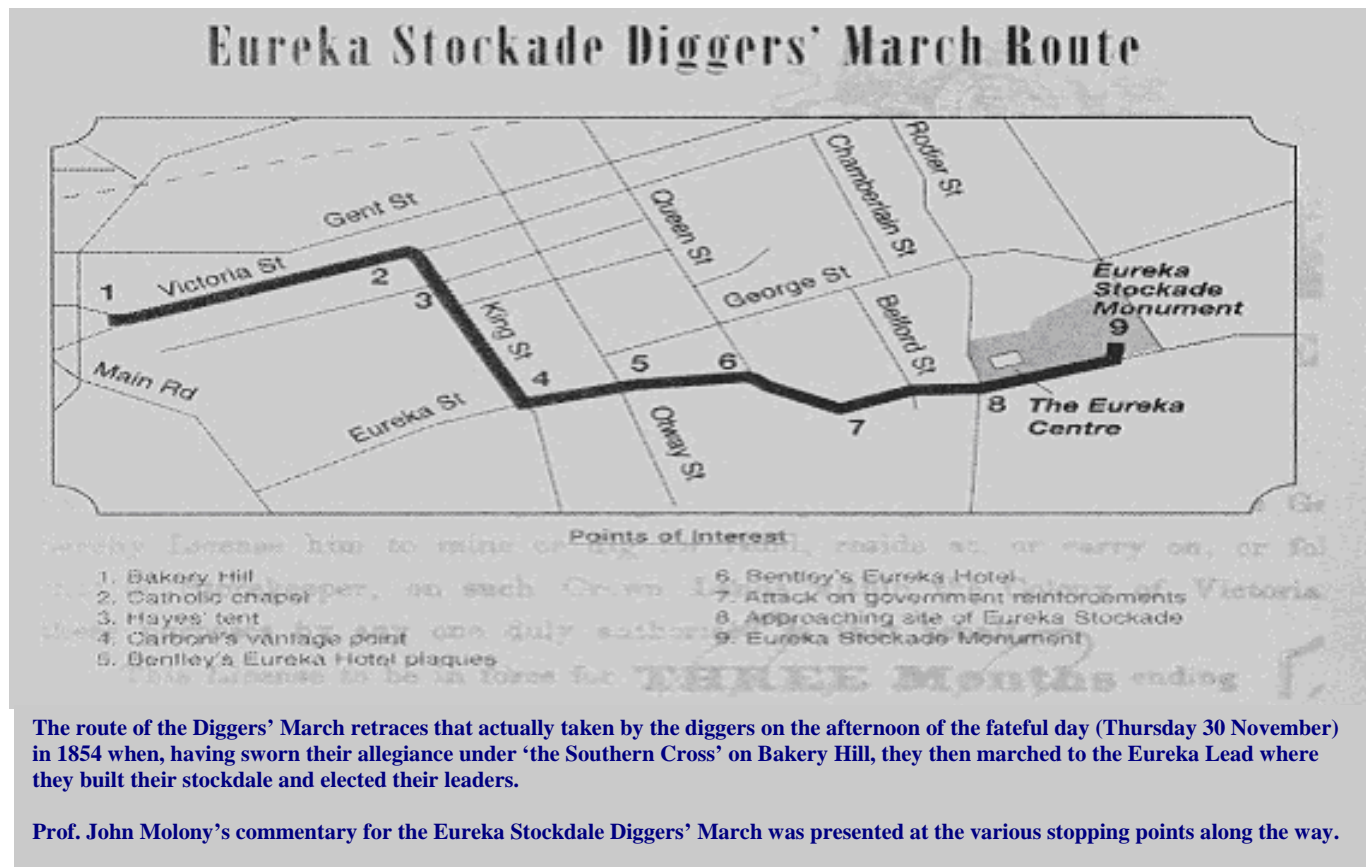
A detailed program will be included in our next newsletter

## EUREKA STOCKDALE DIGGERS MARCH – MAP OF THE ROUTE AND COMMENTARY – PART 3 - MELBOURNE ROAD & BENTLEYS EUREKA HOTEL

This is an extract from the commentary provided during the Digger's march in recent years by Professor John Moloney, eminent historian and member of Eureka's Children. It is intended to publish this material in successive editions of Liberty in the interests of bringing these comments to the attention of as many of our members and others as possible.

Eureka's Children was instrumental in seeing the Diggers March return to Ballarat in 2001 and Phillip Moore, our President at that time and local Ballarat identity Jack Harvey researched the route for the march, now from Bakery Hill to the Eureka Stockade, selecting appropriate sites and providing base information.

We acknowledge and thank them for all of their important contributions.



## MELBOURNE ROAD & BENTLEYS EUREKA HOTEL

As a sea port, Geelong was Ballarat's major link with Melbourne for several years after the first discoveries of gold in this area in 1851. For that reason the entry into Ballarat from Geelong was called Main Road, as it still is. Furthermore, to travel here from Melbourne through Geelong was considerably easier than coming through Bacchus Marsh and passing over the Pentland hills, especially on foot. Even by 1854 this road, the Melbourne Road, now Eureka Street, was little more than a bush track. In this exact locality the principal events occurred which bring us here today.

Eureka was opened as a new field in mid-1852, at the same time as Ballarat was proclaimed a town. Named after the word used by the famous Greek mathematician, Archimedes, who exclaimed, 'Eureka', [I have found it.] when he solved a problem, the field proved as rich as Golden Point. Here the diggers, working in parties, began following the deep leads of the ancient creek beds. Being forced to dig down, perhaps to thirty metres, before bottoming out on a bed, they created a stable work force and, by 1853, some diggers had even started to replace their tents with log huts. The population on Eureka included a large proportion of Irish.

It was customary for the Victorian authorities to imagine that the population of the goldfields was made up of unruly, rough and uneducated scum. In fact, the level of education among the diggers was higher than that generally pertaining in the British Isles. For the greater part the diggers were law abiding, aware of their civic responsibilities and intensely interested in the building of a well ordered and peaceful society.

Unsurprisingly, commerce quickly followed the success of Eureka and, among the first business premises was the Eureka hotel, owned by the ex-convict James Bentley and partly financed by the magistrate John D'ewes. Costing £20,000 and covering half an acre with its American bowling alley, the hotel was nonetheless a house of 'very bad fame' although its patrons included many government officials and police.

On 7 October 1854, two, young, Scottish diggers, James Scobie and Peter Martin, arrived at the hotel late at night. Both were with drink taken, but they were still thirsty. Their request for further refreshments was refused; a scuffle followed leaving Scobie dead from a head wound. Despite the widespread conviction that Bentley was responsible, he was exonerated with the complicity of Magistrate D'ewes. Public outrage in the community was immense and, on 17 October, the hotel was burnt to its stumps. With the arrests and imprisonment of three innocent diggers, the final events of Eureka had begun.

Despite the general air of good order on Ballarat, in late November Governor Charles Hotham, who was determined to crush the democratic movement here, dispatched additional troops from Melbourne. By 28 November there were 435 officers and men under arms in the Camp. On that same evening a small party of the 12th Regiment, accompanying wagons carrying ammunition and other baggage of war, foolishly taunted the diggers on Eureka by entering Ballarat on this road. A group of Gravel Pits men attacked them, overturned wagons, and inflicted injuries, including one on the regimental drummer.

The attack on the soldiers, although provoked, was cowardly but the widespread impression that the drummer boy had died from his wounds was false. It was used at the time, and until very recently, as grounds for accusing the diggers of murderous brutality. The historical record has now been set straight and the memorial to him in the Old Ballarat Cemetery removed.

Our next pause will be on the ground where so much blood was shed on 3 December 1854. Before we move there let us remember the red-headed, outspoken and fiery Italian patriot, Raffaello Carboni. Next to his tent he had an outside fireplace with a chimney from where, awakened by the first shots of the battle, he heard the commands of the military officers and of Peter Lalor in the Stockade; saw Lalor shot and watched the dying Thonen and others as they fell.

Carboni heard the soldiers shout 'Hurrah' as the Southern Cross was torn down and witnessed the wanton slaying of many innocent bystanders after all resistance had ceased. He was acquitted when later tried among the thirteen for treason and thus escaped the death penalty. Elected to the Ballarat local court, in the following year he set down Eureka and the events that led to it in his famous work, *The Eureka Stockade*, which he sold here on the first anniversary in 1855.

The most telling words in his book are in its sub title. 'The consequence of some pirates on quarter deck wanting a rebellion.' To Carboni, Hotham and his officers were the true pirates assembled on their bridge, then called a quarter deck, at Toorak. They wanted, and crafted, a rebellion so as to be able to justify their brutal crushing of the diggers and their democratic movement with one blow. All that happened at Ballarat proved Carboni was right. He returned to Italy, became a captain under Garibaldi in Sicily in 1860 and died in Rome in 1875.

---

## Jageurs Literary Competition 2007

The Celtic Club, Melbourne, presents the annual Jageurs Literary Competition to honour Morgan Jageurs' achievements in promoting Irish culture in Australia and his role in founding the Celtic Club.

### Competition Guidelines

1. Entry is free and open to all, with a limit of two entries per person.
2. Entries may be prose or poetry up to a maximum of 5000 words.
3. Entries may be fiction or non-fiction relating to the Irish diaspora in Australia.
4. Entries must not have been previously published.
5. Entries will be judged on broadly-based aesthetic criteria, the quality and clarity of the writing and the depth of the research that underpins it.
6. Entries close on Friday 2 November 2007.
7. The prize will be \$500 and a trophy.
8. The prize will be presented at an event held in the Celtic Club. The winner will be asked to read from the winning entry at the presentation.

For full details and an entry form, please visit our website at

[www.celticclub.com.au/literary](http://www.celticclub.com.au/literary)

**Celtic Club** 320 Queen Street Melbourne Vic 3000

Ph. (03) 9670 6472 E: [info@celticclub.com.au](mailto:info@celticclub.com.au) [www.celticclub.com.au](http://www.celticclub.com.au)

**LIBERTY!**

A Newsletter of Eureka's Children

### **BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP – EUREKAS' CHILDREN**

Opportunity to learn about, support and promote the ideals which Eureka represents and especially the contribution of Eureka to the development of Australian democratic practice

Opportunity to meet and join the descendants of those connected to the Eureka Stockade event; its prelude and aftermath, and including those people who have a special interest in Eureka

Opportunity to register your Eureka connection on our Data Base and in future publications of our Eureka Descendants Directory and to develop further insights into your ancestors activity, family relationships and friendships

Opportunity to support various Eureka programs and events such as the proposed re-development of the Eureka Stockade Centre in Ballarat and the development of the Centre for Democracy in Old Parliament House in Canberra as well as the annual celebration of Eureka in Ballarat each December

Invitation to special Eureka events throughout the year and the opportunity to meet authors, speakers and performers.

Representation through our Committee on various other Eureka Planning Committees providing greater opportunity to promote Eureka's Children's interests in achieving comprehensive recognition of the significance of Eureka

Access to the hospitality of Melbourne's Celtic Club where our Committee meets and to their library with its special section on Eureka and Democracy

Receipt of our Eureka quarterly newsletter - Liberty