

GOLD Timeline Task 3

Outcome M3.7

Teacher Information

1823	James McBrien found gold particles near Fish River, NSW
1840	Count Paul de Strzelecki found gold in the Australian Alps.
1841	Rev W. B. Clarke found gold near Hartley, NSW
1848	William Smith found gold at Yorky's Corner near Bathurst and showed it to the colonial secretary of NSW.
1849	People are lured to the Californian goldfields
1849	January: More than 1000 grams of gold was found at Glenmona station, 160 kms northwest of Melbourne but troopers dispersed men who came to fossick.
1850	March: William Campbell found gold at Clunes, Victoria. The discovery was concealed.
1851	February: Edward Hammond Hargraves and John Lister found specks of gold in Lewis Ponds Creek, NSW. Hargraves showed Lister and William Tom how to construct a cradle. Then left the fields.
1851	April: Lister and Tom found payable gold at what was later called Ophir and sold it to Hargraves. Hargraves claimed for himself the reward for the discovery of gold.
1851	May: 300 men prospecting at Ophir - The first goldrush in NSW broke out.
1851	June: The need to have a license to dig for gold proclaimed by the NSW government. June 1851 Gold discovered in Turon Valley north of Bathurst. Near Hill End, and Sofala.
1851	June: Hargraves was paid 500 pounds by the NSW government as the discoverer of gold in payable quantities
1851	July..Christopher Peters found a nugget of gold on a sheep station 65 kms north of Ballarat. By end of the year a goldfield was established there
1851	July Gold found at Clunes, Victoria. First gold rush began
1851	July The first great 'nugget' found near Louise Creek, 80 Kilometres north of Bathurst. It weighed 75 kilograms
1851	August Buninyong and Ballarat Gold Rush A gold license system set up in Victoria - 30 shilling a month
1851	August: Angry meetings were held by miners on many goldfields to condemn the licence system. August 1851: Gold found at Ballarat's Golden Point
1851	October: men from Melbourne deserted to the Mt. Alexander goldfield to be joined by men from other states.
1851	November Meeting of 2000 to 3000 miners at Sofala to demand reduction of licence fee.
1851	December: Gold found at Bendigo
1852	30,000 adult males on Victorian goldfields
1852	December: NSW passed law to enforce that all aliens had to pay double for gold licence (60 shillings) and all people on goldfields had to pay it including traders, and publicans.
1853	Licence reduced to 11 monthly and to 8/ in Bendigo after digger unrest. Rewards granted to the discoverers of gold in Victoria. Gold commission established.
1853	June: The Anti Gold Licence Association was formed.
1853	October: In NSW gold licence reduced to 10 shillings and only diggers had to pay
1854	Grievances against licence system and agitation for miner's political rights increased.

	Riots on the Ballarat goldfields, resulting in the miner's rebellion at Eureka Stockade on 3 December.
1854	January: Cobb and Co established a coach firm running between many of the goldfields
1854	July: Gold found in Mt Magnet area of Western Australia
1854	September Licence inspections increased
1854	November Ballarat Reform League formed to protest Licence system
1854	December: 3,400 hundred police and troops raided the Eureka stockade. 5 soldiers and 30 diggers killed.
1855	Report by Victorian Goldfields Royal Commission. Goldfields Commission abolished and wardens established in their place. Local courts set up. Licence replaced by a Miner's Right costing 1 pound a year and entitling the holder to vote.
1856	All colonies (except WA) draw up constitutions and prepare for self government. Deep leads discovered at Ballarat. Maximum gold yields on the Victorian goldfields.
1857	Victorians receive manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. Anti Chinese riots on the Ovens Valley goldfields and at Ararat.
1858	NSW introduces manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. SA also passes anti Chinese legislation. found in Ballarat. One million people in the colonies. Probably a quarter of Victorian miners were Chinese.
1858	June: The 'Welcome' nugget was found near Ballarat. It weighed (2,217oz , 62 kg)
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony and receives responsible government.
1860	Kiandra (NSW) goldfields discovered.
1861	Anti Chinese riots at Burrangong goldfields near Lambing Flat. Anti Chinese Restriction Act is passed in NSW. Rush to Forbes, NSW. Rush to the Otago goldfields in New Zealand
1867	Gold discovered at Gympie in Queensland
1869	"Welcome Stranger' gold nugget (2,284 oz, 64.5 kg) found in Victoria.
1871	Gold found at Pine Creek, NT
1872	Charters Towers goldfields in Queensland is officially proclaimed.
1873	Palmer River Goldfield, Old, proclaimed.
1874	Gold found Queensland outstripped NSW. SA permits miners Chinese miners to enter NT goldfields after demands by big companies.
1877	Chinese Restriction Act passed in Queensland to prevent Chinese working the goldfields.
1879	Chinese outnumber Europeans on the NT goldfields by about 7:1
1881	Further restrictions on Chinese passed in NSW and a poll tax of 10 imposed.
1882	Gold found near Cossack, WA and at Mt Morgan, Old.
1883	Silver found at Broken Hill, NSW
1886	Gold and copper found at Mt. Lyall, Tasmania. Chinese in NT forbidden from working on new goldfields for 2 years after discovery, unless they were the discoverers.
1888	Inter Colonial Conference on Chinese immigrants. NSW passes more restrictive legislation directed against the Chinese.
1892	Gold discovered at Coolgardie, WA and many people from the Eastern states join the rush.
1893	The "Golden Mile" of Kalgoorlie discovered.