WORLD

ARTISTS

WORLD ARTISTS SERIES

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Wiki list of Australian Artists

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An Artworkz Publication

INTRODUCTION

When is comes to Australian artistry and the influence of artists on our culture, the first Australian artists were of Aboriginals descent. They came to Australia and made it their home in an earlier period for our continent and they carved rocks and trees, painted themselves, rocks and even produced tools and implements with design elements marked on them. They we creative beings—as can be seen from the diversity of their early works.

The first verifiable European artistry influence was when Sydney Parkinson, Assistant Botanist and highly capable artist with the First Fleet, put pen and pencil to paper to record the things he saw, in his numerous sketchbooks. Sydney never lived to see his artwork appreciated back in London, as he died in 1771 on the return voyage.

As the eastern coast of Australia was being occupied by Europeans, the Aboriginals became more concerned with survival than artistry, and most of their creative work ceased. Only in the late 1900s and the early 2000s are we seeing a resurgence in their artistic abilities.

With the influx of convicts to Australia, we saw convict artists and those with literally skills, arrive on our shore and produce early works. Most of their efforts only gained appreciation after they had served their sentences and became freemen and freewomen.

Following this, artists in their own right travelled to Australia and made it their home. These early travelling artists are now referred to as our Early Colonial Artists. They were followed by Australian born and European artists, including well known and respected impressionists such as Tom Roberts, Clara Southern and Frederick McCubbin. We also saw Aboriginal artist Tommy McRae of the Murray River border area in northern Victoria start to use European techniques to represent his world in a distinct and creative Aboriginal flavour.

Art continued to develop and today the art world is connected world-wide with the advent of the internet. The older skills are being minimised and replaced with new exciting techniques such as Graphic Arts—unthinkable to the early art pioneers. Yet older techniques are surviving in the hands of a new era of artists.

This book endeavours to show a few of the many artists who have influenced Australia, as well as ones that have had a direct or indirect influence on Central Victoria. This work does not include photographers, as they it is our intension to dedicate a future eBook to them.

This free book is produced by volunteers and will continue to grow as time allows.

David Hibbert
Artworkz creator

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SYDNEY PARKINSON

Born: c1745
Died: 26 January 1771
Style: Botanical Illustrator, landscape illustrator

Sydney was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, studied drawing and moved to London to further his skill. He is recognised today as being the first European botanical artist to visit and work within Australia. He accompanied James Cook, under the employ of Joseph Banks, as a botanical illustrator during the First Voyage of Discovery aboard *HMS Endeavour* in 1768. He is credited with nearly 1000 illustrations during his time at Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and his travels through the Pacific. He worked in cramped ship conditions and shared the little personal space he did have, with an ever increasing collection of natural specimens obtained as the trip continued. Sadly, Sydney died of dysentery on 26 January 1771 while his ship was sailing for Cape Town and was buried at sea. It is believed that he contracted the dysentery at Java, where they stayed during the warmer summer period. His employer Joseph Banks paid all outstanding remunerations to Sydney's brother. In 1986 Sydney was honoured on an Australia Post postage stamp. Amongst other accolades, he is remembered for being the first European artist to visit Australia and work on our shores and the first European to portray the indigenous people of Australia in a high quality art-form (from observing them directly) and to illustrate a Kangaroo. His surviving artworks are a lasting testimony to his skill. An account of his ship's bottom being holed by coral can be read here. His illustration of the event is inset below.

Public Domain image based on illustration by Sydney Parkinson

Banksia integrifolia

Public Domain

Banksia serrata

World Artist's Series

JOHN GLOVER

Born: 18 February 1767
Died: 9 December 1849
Style: Landscape, portrait, animal

John was born at the property *Houghton-on-Hill* in Leicestershire, England, to parents William Glover (farmer) and Ann (nėe) Bright. From an early age he had an interest in the arts and by 1794 was training as a drawing master at Lichfield. He became an art instructor before moving to London in 1805 and joining the Old Water Colour Society, where he also served as President in 1807. He exhibited widely, including at the Royal Academy and in smaller personal exhibitions. His works steadily grew in popularity as did his reputation. His 64th birthday was celebrated by his arrival at Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on 18 February 1831. He lived at Hobart and acquired one of the largest Land Grants in the State at that time at *Mills Plains*, Deddington. He renamed the property *Patterdale*. He lived close to early settler and co-founder of Melbourne, John Batman, though their relationship was mostly strained. John died at Deddington and is buried in the grounds of the Chapel he helped build (Deddington Chapel). He is considered today one of Australia's most significant early artists. While a number of botanical illustrators preceded him, including Sydney Parkinson who travelled with Cook on his voyage of Discovery and drew hundreds of images, Glover captured Australian scenes as a professional artist during the Australian Colonial Period. He utilised old world style painting techniques in a precise manner and as a result, his works help us to understand our own past.

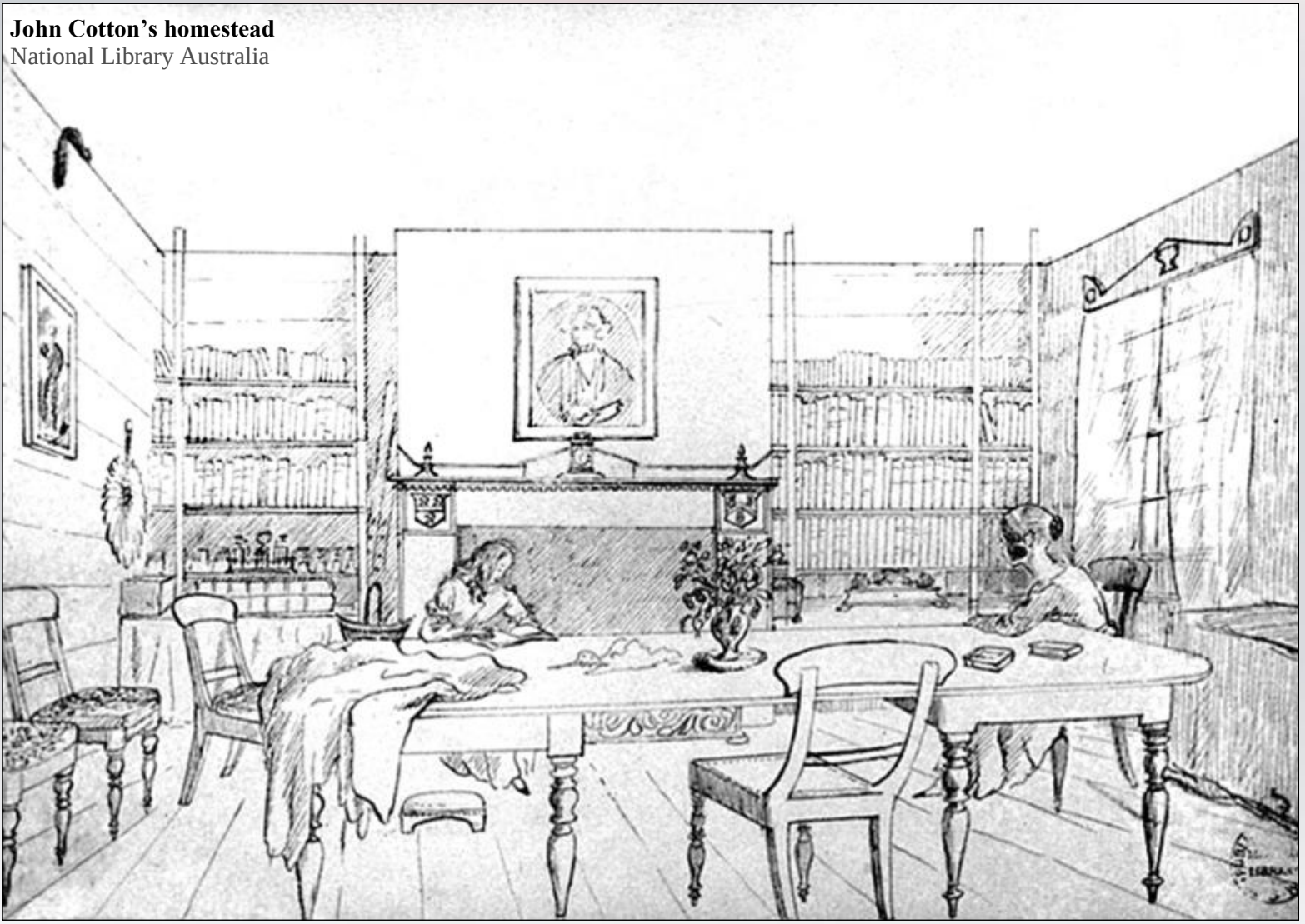
Natives on the Ouse River, Van Diemen's Land, 1838
Courtesy Art Gallery of New South Wales

JOHN COTTON

Born: 17 December 1801
Died: 15 December 1849
Style: Landscape, portrait, animal, bird, photographer

John was a wealthy pastoralist who settled on the Goulburn River in Central Victoria, just downstream of Yea. He was also an accomplished illustrator, writer, poet, photographer and ornithologist. He studied law at the University of Oxford and worked in the legal profession while writing his first book *The Song Birds of Great Britain*. He migrated to Australia in 1843 and settled at *Doogalook* Station near Yea in July 1843, around 14 months after his brother Edward had settled at *Balham Hill* at Molesworth (May 1842). To our knowledge, John was the first person to bring a camera into the Goulburn District (1846) and amongst the first in Victoria. He took his own photos (daguerreotypes) and displayed imagery on his magic lantern projector. His hope to sell photos at home and abroad did not eventuate, but he did excel as an ornithological artist, as well as the capture, preparation and shipping of birds to England for identification, research and naming. He wrote: *Journal of a Voyage in the Barque Parkfield*, and *Birds of Port Phillip*, but due to competition from author and illustrator John Gould, who had released the two volume set *Handbook of the Birds of Australia,* Cotton's bird book went unpublished. John died on 15 December 1849. In 1974 a limited edition book of his works was published by Granddaughter Mae Casey (*John Cotton's Birds of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales 1843-1849)*. Just 850 copies were available. John's granddaughter Ellis Rowan was a successful artist, proficient in illustrating flora and fauna, including insects and reptiles.

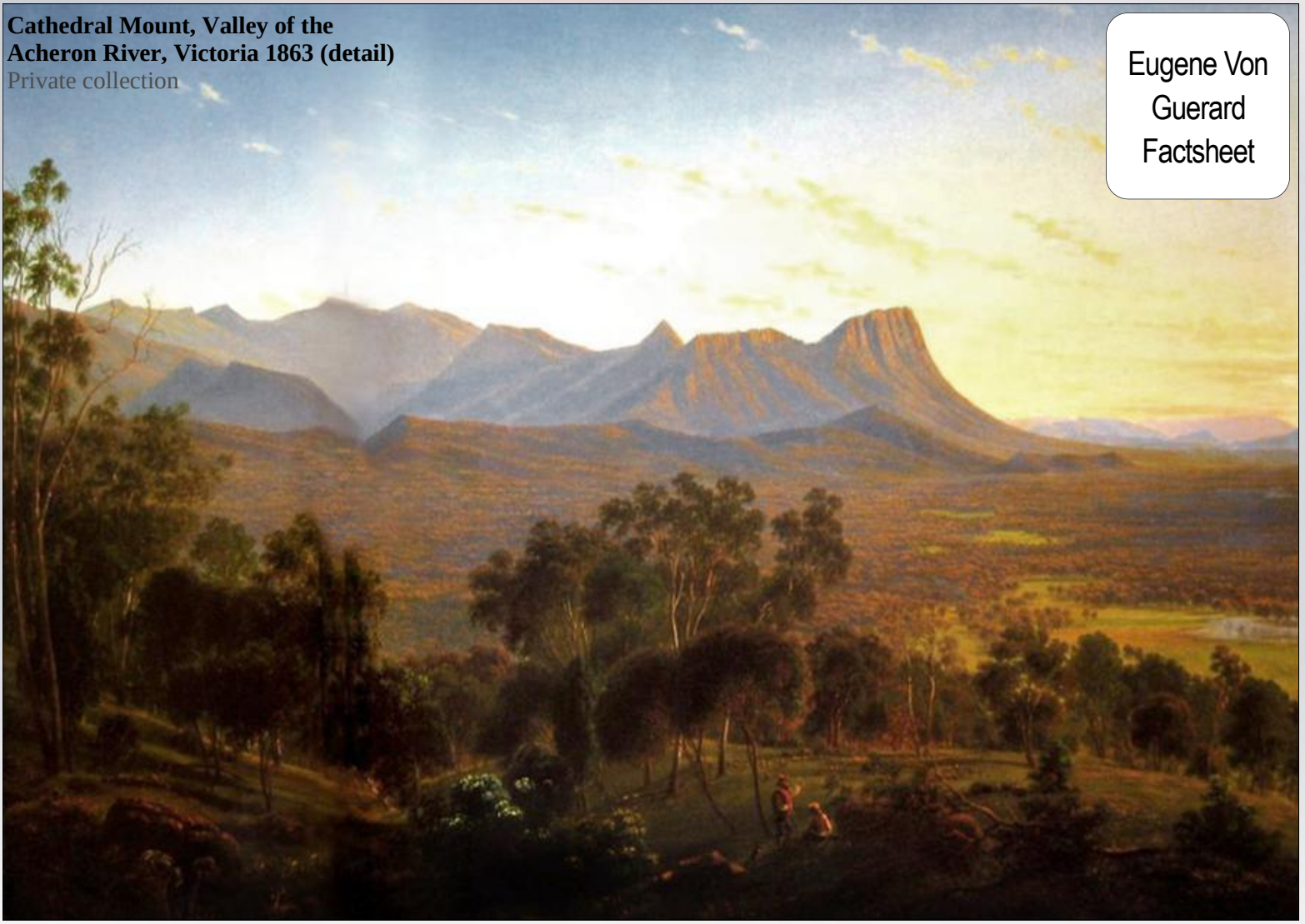
John Cotton's homestead
National Library Australia



EUGENE VON GUERARD

Born: 17 November 1811
Died: 17 April 1901
Style: Primarily landscape

Johann Joseph Eugene Von Guérard was born on 17 November 1811 in Vienna, Austria to Bernard von Guérard (a court painter who painted for a noble family) and Josepha Schulz von Leichtenthall. During his early years his father took him to locations such as Italy, Rome, Naples and Sicily, where Eugene was able to hone his artistic skills and be inspired by other great artists. In 1838 he travelled to Germany and studied under renowned German landscape artist Johann Wilhelm Schirmer. In 1852 he was lured to the Australian goldfields. Although unsuccessful at prospecting, he produced a large number of sketches of the goldfields, many of which remain today. In 1854 he married German national Louise Arnz and settled in Melbourne. He went on to sketch and paint Australian and New Zealand landscape scenes for the next 17 years. He travelled widely and was friends with other Masters such as Nicholas Chevalier and Louis Buvelot who he also travelled with. Eugene founded the 'Victorian Society of Fine Arts' and exhibited broadly. By the 1870s he was highly regarded as an Australian Landscape Artist and was one of the first Australian Artists to exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, USA and to became a charter member of the Victorian Academy of Artists. He returned to Europe in 1882, where his wife died in 1891. He was bankrupt in the 1893 bank crash and died penniless at Chelsea, England on 17 April 1901, aged 89 years. His only child (Victoria) was born in Melbourne.



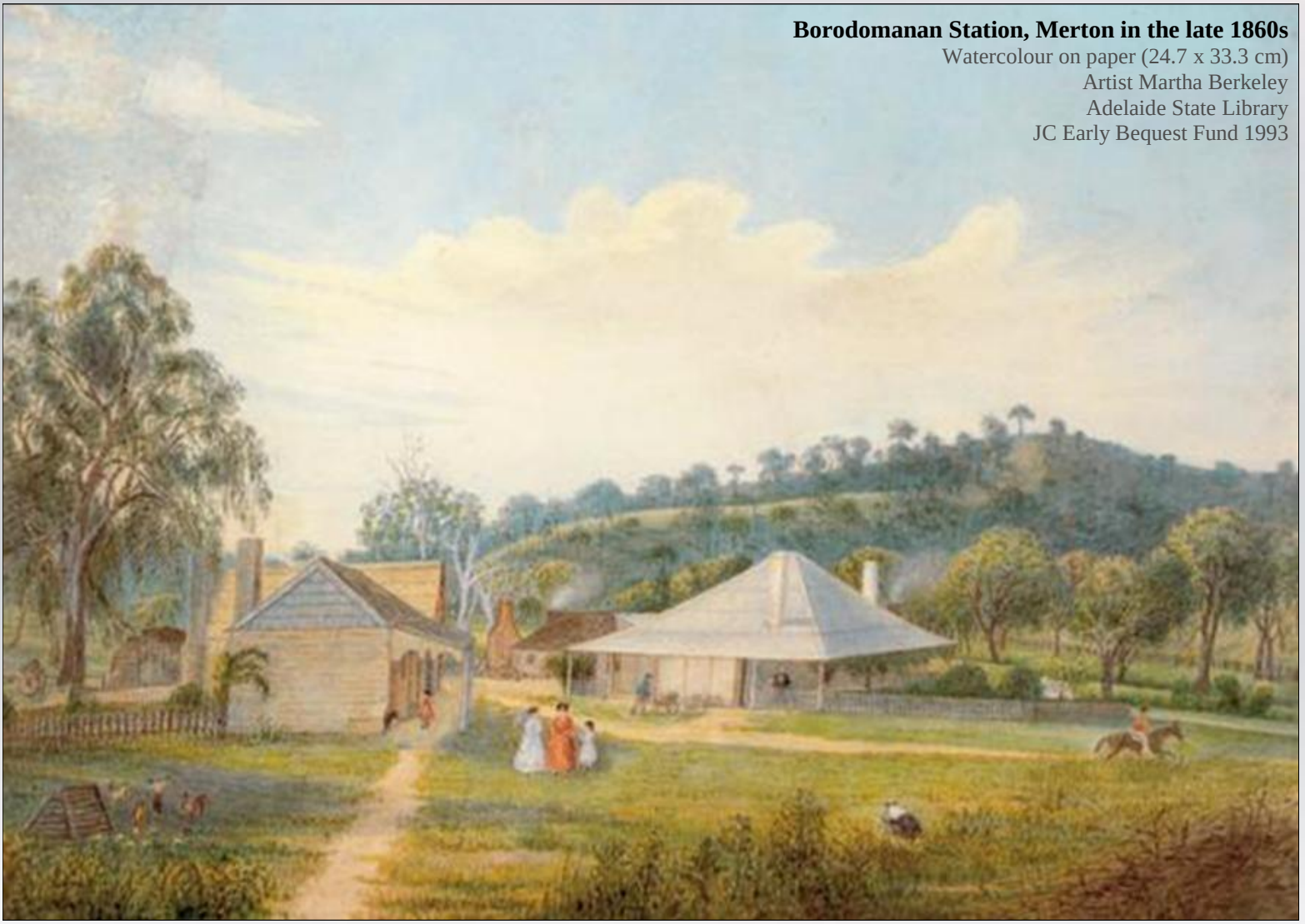
Cathedral Mount, Valley of the Acheron River, Victoria 1863 (detail)
Private collection

Eugene Von Guerard Factsheet

MARTHA MARIA SNELL BERKELEY

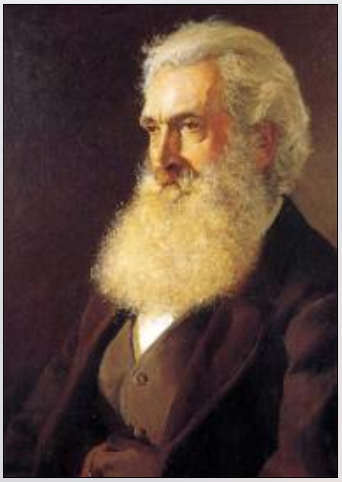
Born: 18 August 1813
Died: 7 July 1899
Style: Portrait, landscape

Painter and illustrator Martha Maria Snell Berkeley was born on 18 August 1813 at Keynsham, England to parents William Chauncy and Theresa (née) Lamothe. She married Captain Charles Berkeley on 11 October 1836, sailed for Australia a week later aboard *John Renwick* (with her sister Theresa—Australia's first female sculptor), and arrived at South Australia on 14 February 1837. She focused on her art while they farmed and was successful in attracting the attention of subjects such as the Governor's wife and botanist Charles Algernon Wilson. She moved to Tasmania in 1852 when her husband Charles joined the Victorian Police Force, and rejoined him in 1855 at Portland, the year before his death. Now in a poor financial position, she worked as a matron at Melbourne's National Model and Training School from 1856-60. In the early 1860s she was in partnership with William Cameron and Samuel Wilson at Merton's *Borodomanan Station* (also often spelt *Borodomanin*) and often travelled to paint there. The station's partnership was dissolved in 1865. She visited England in 1877 and died on 7 July 1899 at her home in Burwood Road, Camberwell. Her sister Theresa Walker accompanied Martha on her voyage to Australia, and is Australia's first female sculptor. She visited Tasmania in 1837, married Lt. John Walker on 17 May 1838, who died in 1855. She married Prof. Herbert Poole in 1856 and they worked the Victorian goldfields for a short time. They also lived in Mauritius and Calcutta, returning to Adelaide in 1868 where Herbert died in 1869. Theresa then moved back to Victoria, dying on 17 April 1876.



Borodomanan Station, Merton in the late 1860s
Watercolour on paper (24.7 x 33.3 cm)
Artist Martha Berkeley
Adelaide State Library
JC Early Bequest Fund 1993

ABRAM-LOUIS BUVELOT



Born: 3 March 1814
Died: 30 May 1888
Style: Landscape painter

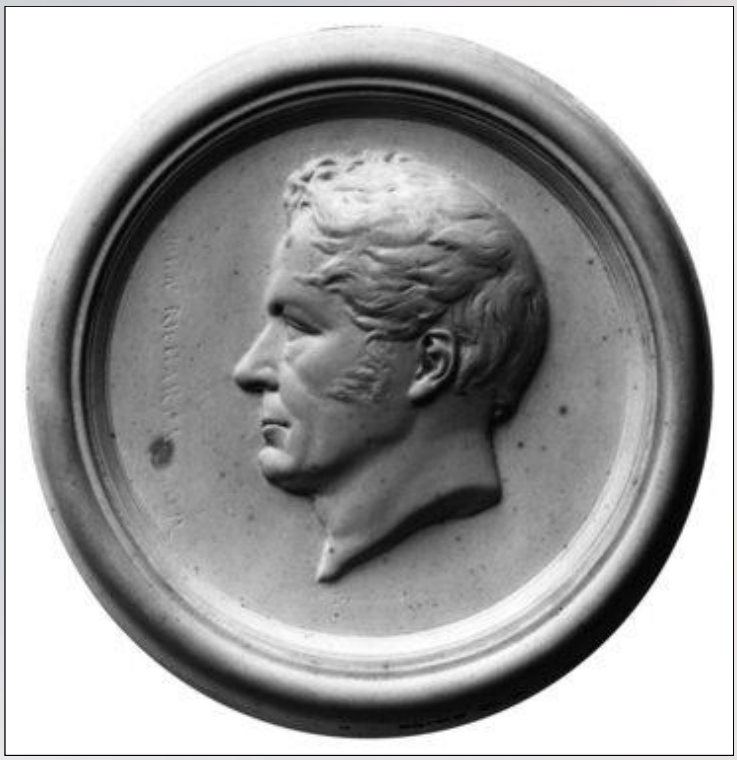
Louis (his preferred name) was born at Morges, Switzerland, second son to postal worker Francois Buvelot and teacher Jeanne-Louise Heizer. He received a university education, entered the Academy of the Arts at Lausanne and was drawing master at a private college in Canton of Bern before being a pupil to Swiss artist and sculptor Joseph Volmar. At age 20 he spent eight months in Paris, before travelling to Bahia in Brazil where he worked in a mercantile house and returned to his easel. He moved to Rio de Janeiro in 1839 and attracted the attention of the Emperor of Brazil, who invested him with the 'Order of the Rose'. He married Maria Felicite Lalouette in 1843, and after 18 years in Brazil, returned to his native land in 1851. He travelled to the East Indies in 1858, returned to Switzerland, then migrated to Australia in February 1865, where he was first involved in a photography business in Bourke Street. He was exhibiting paintings by 1866, received a gold medal at the London Exhibition of 1872-73 and a silver at the Philadelphia Exhibition 1876. In both 1880 and 1886 he won gold medals at Melbourne Exhibitions. He was influenced by the European *En plein air* outdoor painting movement and was known for his detailed accurate painting style and old-world tones and colours. He worked beside other artists such as Eugene von Guérard and Nicholas Chevalier and mentored artists such as impressionist Arthur Streeton. Buvelot died at his residence in George Street Fitzroy on 30 May 1888, aged 75, after being sick for some time. It was stated upon his death that the 'colony had lost its oldest and best exponent.' His wife died in 1902. They had no children. His painting *Between Tallarook and Yea, 1880* was one of his greatest later works, painted as his health was failing.

A billabong on the Goulburn (1884)

BERNHARD WILLIAM SMITH

Born: 1820, Greenwich London England
Died: 1885, Alexandra
Style: Sculpture. landscape, portraiture

Bernhard Smith PM was born in England, the third son of Mr Lord Henry Smith and Jane Mary (née) Voase. As a young man he worked as a civil servant, though also pursued vigorously his love of the art. He was a member of the Antique School of Art in 1840 and enrolled at the prestigious Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. By 1851 he had exhibited 19 works at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. He was also one of the early members of the prestigious Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (PRB), established in 1848. His good friend and fellow student Thomas Woolner, was one of the highly regarded 'seven founding members' of this historically significant arts' group. In 1849, the year after the group formed, Bernhard signed an artwork as 'Bernhard Smith **PRB**'. He was later instrumental in helping produce the group's first written publication then called *The Germ*. This publication was first published in early 1850. Importantly, he was also one of the two most highly educated artists in the group. He migrated to Australia in July of 1852, arriving on 23 October with friend and fellow artist T. Woolner. Smith became the Assistant Commissioner for the Westernport District in 1854 and a goldfield warden in 1858. In 1860 he was a police commissioner, though resigned in 1861. In August 1861, he became a commissioner of crown lands and warden for the goldfields in September. He was a police magistrate and deputy sheriff at Stawell from 1865, but was dismissed after Black Wednesday of 1878 while at Smythesdale. He was later reinstated and transferred to Alexandra, in Central Victoria, where he also acted as a coroner. He died at Alexandra aged 64 from pneumonia caught after rescuing two young boys from a flooded creek near Alexandra. He was buried at the Alexandra Cemetery and was survived by his wife, three of his four sons, and four of his five daughters. In September 2017, the township of Alexandra placing a sign in his honour at the eastern town entrance on the Goulburn Valley Highway.



Portrait medallion
Sir John Richardson

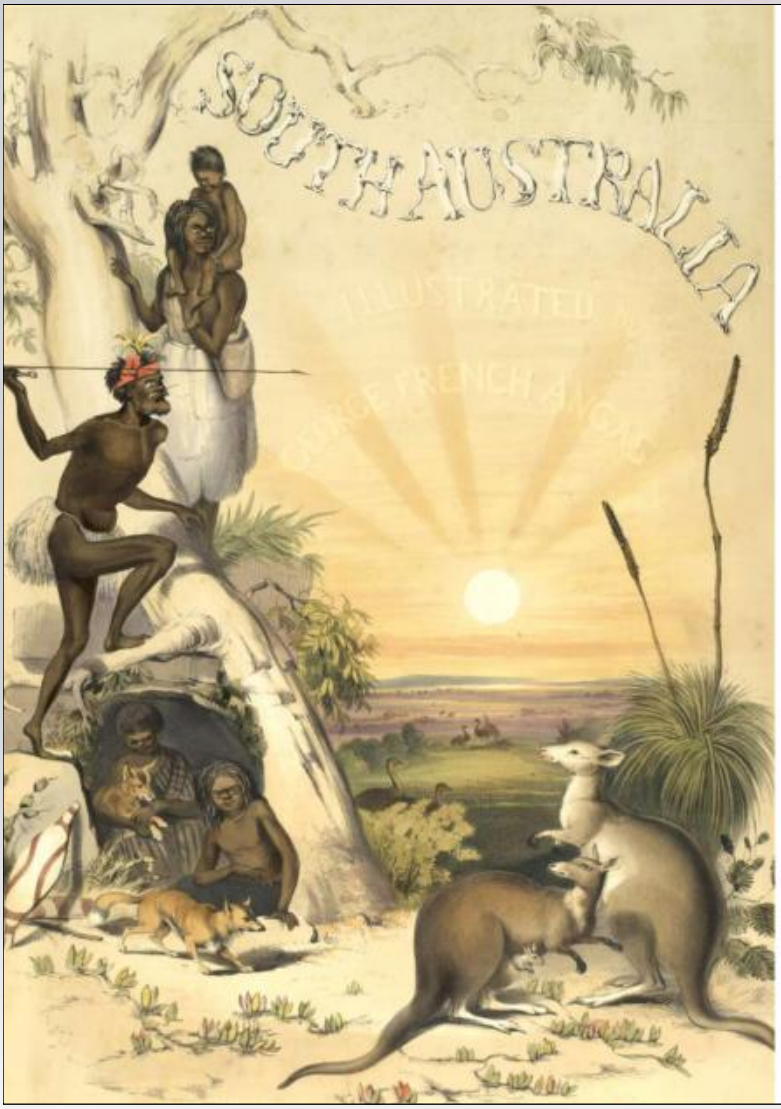
Portrait medallion
Sir James Clark Ross

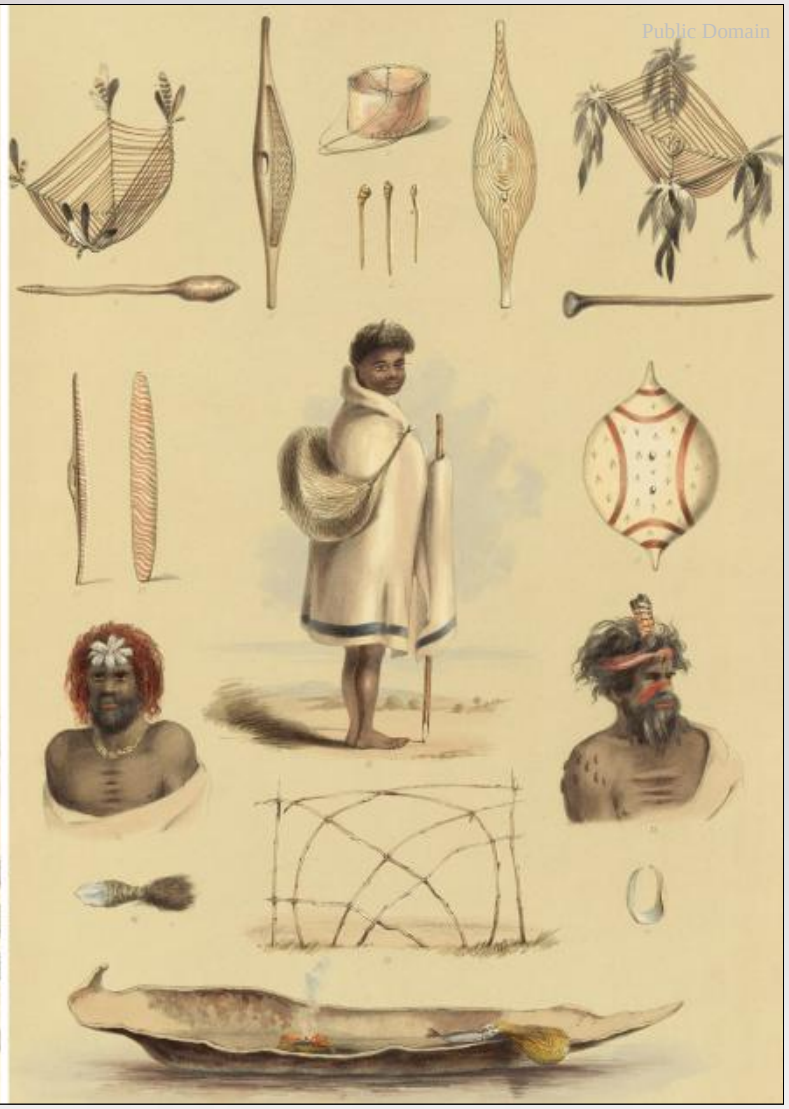
WORLD ARTIST'S SERIES

GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS

Born: 25 April 1822
Died: 4 October 1886
Style: Australian Painter, explorer, poet and naturalist

George was born in Newcastle upon Tyne, England, eldest son of parents George Fife (a wealthy and prominent figure in early South Australia) and Rosetta (née) French. He migrated to Australia with his parents and siblings, arriving at Adelaide in January 1844. Soon after he joined with explorer Sir George Grey on an expedition into the Australian interior, where he illustrated scenes and findings. He then mounted small expeditions and again illustrated scenes and findings in localities including the Murray River Lakes, Barossa Valley and the Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia. He travelled to New Zealand, returning in 1845, then set out for London, then Africa in 1846. Here he worked on a series of illustrations which were published in 1849. He married Alicia Mary (née) Moran in 1849, having four daughters. In 1853 he received employment at the Australian Museum in Sydney, working up to Director and serving for seven years. He travelled to Bathurst when the goldrush commenced there and illustrated events. A number of these works were published in Sydney and later in London. He and four colleagues displayed work at the 1855 Paris Exposition, becoming the first Australian artists to exhibit work at a major overseas display. He returned to Australia in 1860 and left for London in 1863 where he published several books on Australia and Australian explorations. He died in London on 8 October 1886 and is remembered for his excellent works depicting Australia and Aboriginal life.

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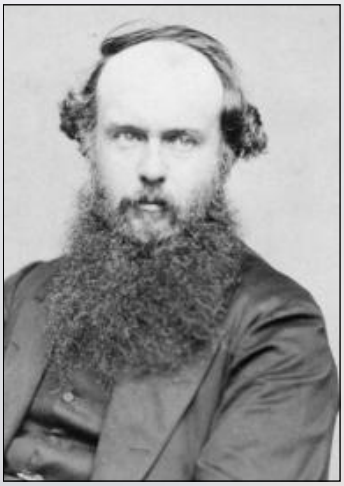
World Artist Series

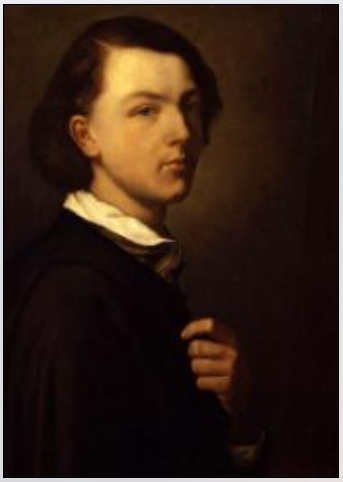
Myles Birket Foster



Born: 4 February 1825
Died: 27 March 1899
Style: Illustrator, engraver, watercolour, landscape

Illustrator, engraver and watercolourist, Myles Birket Foster was born on 4 February 1825 into a Quaker family at North Shields, England. In 1830 his family moved south of London where his father founded M.B. Foster & Sons, a successful beer bottling company. Birket (as he became known) was schooled at Hitchin, Hertfordshire before working in his father's business. After recognizing Birket's natural artistic talent, his father secured him an apprenticeship under wood engraver and magazine proprietor Ebenezer Landells. He helped produce illustrations for the historically significant *Punch Magazine* and was one of the first generation of illustrators for the highly regarded *Illustrated London News*. Both magazines made their way to Australia. He also went on to produce works for the *Illustrated London Almanac*. He found work as a book illustrator (including for Longfellow) and taught himself to paint with watercolours in the 1850s. He went on to paint many hundreds of framed watercolours with a focus on countryside scenes from around Scotland, Rhine Valley, the Swiss lakes and Italy. He moved to Witley, Surrey in 1863, married Francis Watson in 1864, then went on to produce some of his best works—scenes of the English countryside. He fell ill in 1893 and died on 27 March 1899 at his final home at Weybridge. Upon his death, *The Times* stated in his obituary that he was 'certainly the most popular water-colour artist of our time'. He exhibited over 400 works at the prestigious Royal Academy over his lifetime and in Australia he is remembered for some works depicted on Cadbury Chocolate boxes from the 1860s.

WILLIAM STRUTT



Born: 3 July 1825
Died: 3 January 1915
Style: Australian watercolour painter

William Strutt RBA FZS was born in Teignmouth, Devon, England to parents William Thomas Strutt (a miniature painter) and his second wife Mary Ann Price. William studied in Paris in 1839, made entry into the Ecole des Beaux Arts School in France and was a member of the Royal Society of British Artists and the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. He spent time at the Louvre (one of the worlds largest art museums). On 5 July 1850 he arrived at Melbourne aboard the *Culloden*, struggling with failing eyesight. However this did not stop him from pursuing his art with enthusiasm. He soon commenced work as an Illustrator for the *Illustrated Australian Magazine*, which was renowned for its illustrations, but his form of artistry (figurative and historical) was not a good fit for the publication. By September 1851 he had a studio at 72 Collins Street, East, and was advertising himself as a Portrait Painter, who would also paint animals. From this studio he painted scenes of the Black Thursday Bushfires that burnt Victoria 6 February 1851. Ten years later he painted *Black Thursday 6 February 1851, 1864* one of his most recognised paintings. In 1852 he tried gold mining near Ballarat, but gained little for his 18 months' toil. Upon returning to Melbourne in 1853 he performed commission work, at one point even designing a postage stamp and an Australasian Anti-Transportation League card. He was an early member of the Victorian Society of Fine Arts (formed 29 October 1856) and exhibited at their first exhibition on Friday 4 December 1857 alongside Eugene von Guérard and Nicholas Chevalier. He was a friend of early Victorian businessman, newspaper proprietor and politician John Pascoe Fawkner who attended the inaugural meeting of the Victorian Society of Fine Arts. William returned to England in 1862 and died in Wadhurst, Sussex on 3 January 1915.

The Burial of Burke (1911)

NICHOLAS CHEVALIER

Born: 9 May 1828
Died: 15 March 1902
Style: Landscape, portraiture

Nicholas Chevalier was born in St Petersburg, Russia, son of Louis Chevalier of Vaud in Switzerland and his Russian born wife. His father was well known, serving as overseer of estates owned by a Russian Prince. The family left Russia in 1845 and Nicholas was afforded the opportunity to study painting in oil and architecture in Lausanne, Switzerland and Munich. In 1851 he moved to London and worked in lithography and watercolour. Around this time he designed a large fountain which was erected within the Royal grounds at Osborne. In 1852 two of his paintings were displayed at the Prestigious Royal Academy. In late 1854 Nicholas migrated to Australia aboard the ship *Swallow* to join his father and brother. They arrived in Melbourne in August 1855 and soon after he was working in lithography as a cartoonist on the newly established monthly magazine *Melbourne Punch* which was established 2 August 1855. He also worked as an illustrator for *The Illustrated Australian News*, the precursor of the *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers* (first published in 1837). Nicholas was the first artist to be included in the 'Melbourne Collection'. He travelled widely, even travelling with other artists such as Eugene von Guérard who joined Nicholas Chevalier and Arctic Explorer and Scientist Professor Goerg von Neumayer on their 1862 trip through the Otway Ranges. He was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, eventually made London his home and died there in 1902.

Buffalo Ranges

World Artist's Series

Edwin Roper Stocqueler

We have not been able to find an image of Edwin Stocqueler

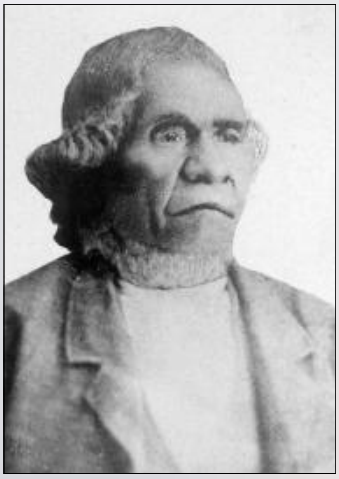
Born: 18 November 1829, Bombay India
Died: 28 October 1895
Style: Topographical specialising in oil and watercolour

Edwin Stocqueler was the son of British parents Joaquim Hayward Stocqueler (1801-1886) and Jane Spencer (1803-1870). He was born at Beehive, Bombay. His father worked in numerous jobs including as a journalist, lecturer, playwright. At one time he even served as the editor of the Bombay Courier. The family returned to England in 1843 where Edwin was educated. In 1852, a number of years after his parents had separated, he joined his mother in sailing to Australia. By 1853, Edwin was an active artist in Victoria and was painting the world recognised Victorian goldfields. He was active in Australia until 1857 and during this time he produced a large number of works, mostly depicted scenes from around Melbourne, Bendigo, and along the Goulburn and upper Murray Rivers. In 1857 he set up a studio in Market Place, where he completed a huge gallery diorama (work with three dimensional components) featuring well over 50 paintings highlighting the area from Melbourne and Bendigo to Goulburn and the upper Murray River. The Bendigo Advertiser overstated the work as 'being a mile long' in recognising its worth. By 1860 the diorama had been moved around a number of times and was lost. By this time Edwin was falling out of the public domain and today many of his works have been lost. He moved with his mother to Bombay in 1860, married in 1862, remarried in 1876 after the death of his wife and died in London in 1895 in ill-health. He also went by the name Edward Roper.

Australian gold diggings (c1855)
Courtesy National Library Australia

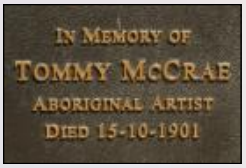
WORLD ARTIST'S SERIES

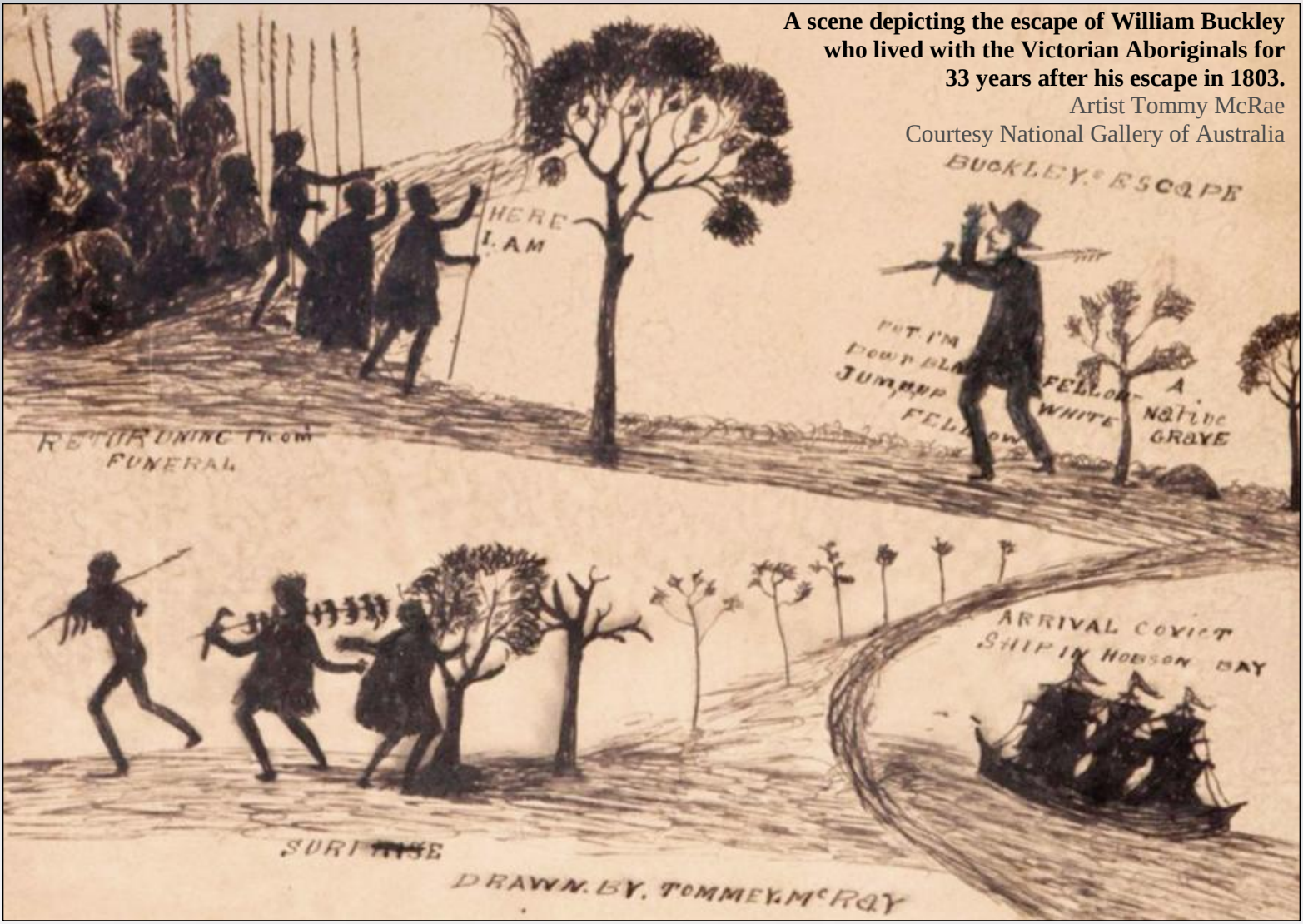
TOMMY MCCRAE



Born: Circa 1835
Died: 15 October 1901
Style: Aboriginal pictorial

Tommy McRae was a full blooded Aboriginal of the Kwatkwat people who grew up around Wahgunyah, in Victoria, near the Murray River. He is recognised as one of the earliest and most prolific Aboriginal artists to adopt western artistic mediums such as pen and ink, paper and sketch books. His earliest known drawing is from circa 1860 and often captured white man as they integrated into the Australian Continent. He drew pictorial scenes showing the relationships between Aboriginals, Aboriginals and whites, ceremonies, hunting scenes, general life, mining scenes and even Chinese miners and workers. He incorporated tools, weapons, alcohol, and local flora and fauna into his works, and drew numerous scenes that included William Buckley, a white convict who escaped white captivity near current day Sorrento in 1803 and lived with the Victorian Aboriginals for 32 years. Later in life Tommy drew in sketch books which he then sold. He also caught and sold fish, raised poultry, and trapped, prepared, then sold animal skin rugs. He had a wife Lily and four children, all of whom were removed by the Government in the 1890s. He died in 1901, just four years after his fourth child was forcibly removed from him. He was buried at the Carlyle Cemetery at Wahgunyah and a rock and plaque mark this spot today (right).

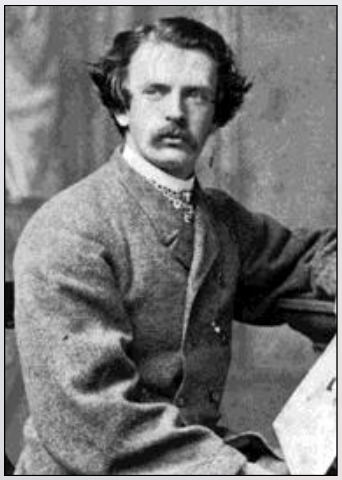




A scene depicting the escape of William Buckley who lived with the Victorian Aboriginals for 33 years after his escape in 1803.
Artist Tommy McRae
Courtesy National Gallery of Australia

World Artist's Series

Henry James Johnstone



Born: 1835
Died: 1907
Style: Landscapes, portraiture

Henry James Johnstone was born in Birmingham, England in 1835. He studied under numerous private teachers as well as the Birmingham School of Design. He then joined his father's photographic business. He arrived in Melbourne in 1853 when he was just 18 years old. He bought out the studio of Duryea and MacDonald in 1862 and commenced operations as Johnstone and Co. They became Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. in 1865, working with his partner Emily O'Shannessy and business partner George Hasler. At this time the first was a favoured photographic firm for the upper class including politicians, governors and even visiting royalty. Works from the studio were exhibited in the 1875 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition and the 1888 Melbourne International Exhibition. As an artist, Henry studied under sculptor Charles Summers, was a member of Louis Buvelot's painting school in 1867 and joined the National Gallery School under Thomas Cook. He was a member of the Victorian Academy of Arts in 1871 and a member of the Society of British Arts. He left Melbourne for South Australia in 1876, then travelled to America before travelling to London in 1880. He died in London in 1907 aged 72. His business continued in Melbourne until the 1890s and had expanded to Sydney by then. The company was finally placed into liquidation in 1905. Locally Henry painted landscape scenes around Acheron (inset A ford on the Acheron River, 1881—donated to the Broken Hill City in 1948 by Otto von Rieben).

Evening shadows, backwater of the Murray, SA

1881 A Ford on the Acheron River

JOHN WILLIAM WATERHOUSE

Born: 6 April 1849
Died: 10 February 1917
Style: Neo-classic painter

John William Waterhouse was born in Rome on 6 April 1849 to English parents William and Isabella, who were both painters. He was born in the same year that the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood were beginning their influence on London (of which Bernhard Smith—who died and is buried at Alexandra—was an early member and was involved in the publication of their magazine *The Germ*). Growing up, John worked in his parents gallery, and learnt painting and sculpturing. As a young man he moved to London where, after initially being declined admission, he was accepted into the Royal Academy of Arts in 1870. He exhibited his works in local exhibitions where his works, which included large format canvas paintings, were well received. He married Esther Kenworthy in 1883 and in 1895 he became a full member of the Royal Academy of Arts (Royal Academician). Unlike many artists of his time, John (affectionately known as Nino to his friends and family) received wide acclaim during his lifetime and lived comfortably from the profits of his works. His works tended to become larger scale over time, and this led to an even greater appeal of his work. Although he never lived in Australia, his art influenced artists following in his footsteps. Locally, Marysville artist and sculptor Bruno Torfs reproduced a work after John's painting *Lady of Shalott (1888)*. A physical reproduction of this work can be seen at Bruno Art and Sculpture Garden in Marysville.

Miranda (1916)

World Artist's Series

JANE SUTHERLAND

Born: 16 December 1853, New York City
Died: 5 July 1928, Kew
Style: Landscape

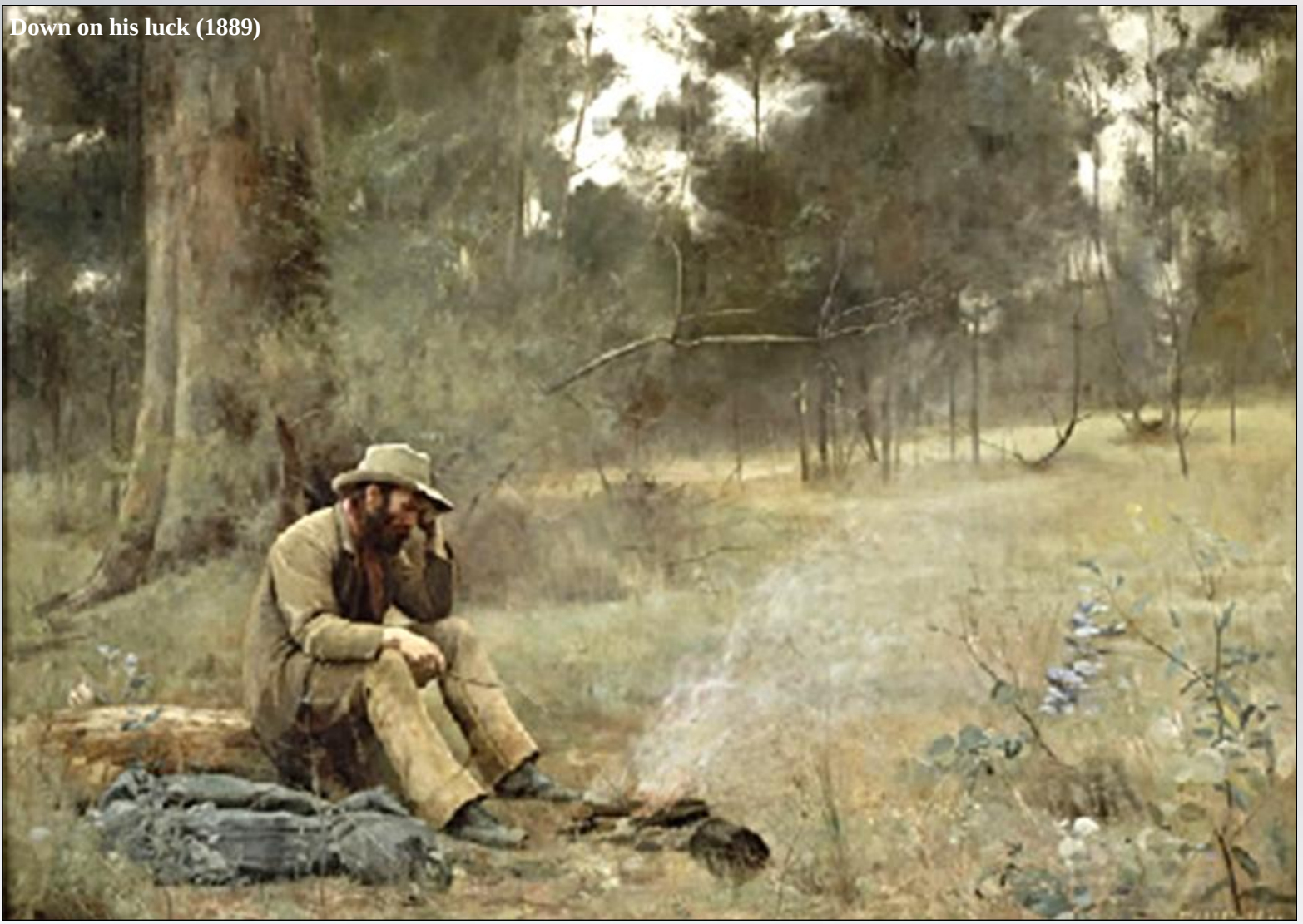
Jane Sutherland was born in New York City on 16 December 1853 to Scottish parents. The family migrated to Sydney, Australia in 1864 and moved to Melbourne, Victoria in 1870. The family was influential in the development of the arts movement in Melbourne and Jane was an early adopter of the en plein-air style that was popular in the arts world from the mid 1800s. She worked as a full-time female artist with support from her family and enrolled in the National Gallery of Arts School in 1871—a time when the role of women was still considered to be child-raising. She studied along-side other female artists such as May Vale (who operated a studio in Swanson Street at one point) and Clara Southern (who once shared a studio in Collins Street with Jane). Jane exhibited at the Victorian Academy of Arts, and was generally accepted equal to male artists, though her works sold for much less. She was one of the first women to ever join the Buonarotti Society (club) (1884) and she and fellow female artist May Vale were elected Councillors of the Victorian Artists' Association in 1900. She was a respected member of the Heidelberg School and would often paint outdoors with her male counterparts. In 1889 Jane and Clara submitted works for the 9 by 5 Impression Exhibition, which marked the start of the Impressionist style of painting in Australia. Jane is remembered for her quality works and for raising the profile of female artists in Australia. She died in 1928 and was buried at the Box Hill Cemetery.

Cross section of
Obstruction, Box Hill (1887)
Courtesy Art Gallery of Ballarat

FREDRICK MCCUBBIN

Born: 25 February 1855
Died: 20 December 1917
Style: Australian landscape painter

Fredrick McCubbin was born in Melbourne, Australia, the third of eight children to parents Alexander McCubbin and Anne (nee Williams). He was educated at the West Melbourne William Willmet Common School, and later studied at the St. Paul's School in Swanston Street, Melbourne. His early work experience included as a coach painter, a clerk to a solicitor, and at his family's bakery business. He studied art at the National Gallery of Victoria School of Design for 15 years from 1871 and it was during this time that he met and studied under Eugene Von Guerard. He also became friends with Tom Roberts and studied at the Victorian Academy of the Arts where he exhibited numerous works. By the time he married Annie Moriarty in March 1889, his works were already attracting considerable attention. He and Annie went on to have seven children and during this time his artistic works became even more refined. Frederick was an instructor to artists such as Arthur Streeton and Charles Conder in 1888, settled at Mt Macedon in 1901 (his house still stands today), and was the founding member of the Australian Art Association in 1912, along with artists Edward Officer (President), John Mather, Max Meldrum and Walter Withers. He was a member until he died of a heart attack at his home in Kensington Road, South Yarra on 20 December 1917 aged 62. He was buried at the Brighton Cemetery. His son Louis McCubbin went on to become an artist and Director of the Art Gallery of South Australia (1936–50).



Down on his luck (1889)

JOHN SINGER SARGENT

Born: 12 January 1856
Died: 14 April 1925
Style: Portrait

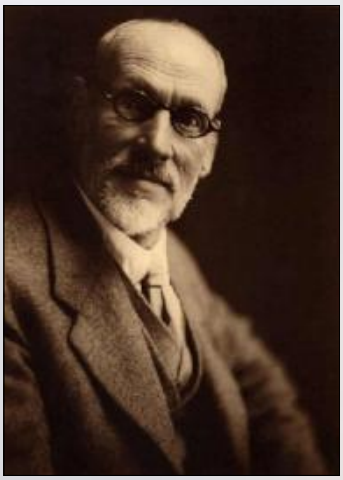
John was born in Florence, Tuscan 1856 to American parents FitzWilliam Sargent (b1820) and Mary (née) Singer (1826–1906). He received training in Paris before moving to London where he built his reputation as a portrait artist. After his sister's death and his mother suffered a breakdown, they family travelled widely for the rest of their lives, living off an inheritance and often drawn to the warmer climates. John loved the outdoors and resisted conventional studies. When thirteen, John's mother noticed his skill in drawing and helped him receive watercolour training. This was enough for him to begin his artistic journey. John is credited with creating over 3,000 works in multiple formats. Ironically his father was an eye surgeon who helped people to see, and his son helped create beautiful imagery for people to see. John loved using strong blacks at a time when it was less popular, attracting criticism at times. Many of John's works promoted early Edwardian scenes (the age of elegance) showcasing luxury and beauty through exquisite portraits of socialites and people of power and great influence. His acclaimed Madame X painting took over a year to finish and resulted in a high profile French scandal due to its inherent sensuality. John's works make him one of the most significant portrait artists of his time. In 1922 John published a painting depicting 22 WWI officers in Africa titled *General Officers of World War I*. One officer was Sir John Monash, builder of the Cremona and Benalla Bridges.

Mrs Cecil Wade (1856)

Madame X (1884)
The painting behind the scandal

WORLD ARTIST'S SERIES

THOMAS (TOM) WILLIAM ROBERTS



Born: 9 March 1856
Died: 14 September 1931
Style: Landscapes, portraits

Thomas (Tom) William Roberts was born in Dorchester, Dorset, England, to parents Richard Roberts (journalist) and Matilda (née Evans). He travelled to Australia in 1869 with his family who settled in Collingwood, Melbourne. He found work where he could, including working as a photographer's assistant for Stewart's Photographers in Bourke Street. He attended local artisan schools in the early 1870s and the National Gallery School in 1874. In 1881 he returned to England to study at the Royal Arts Academy, returning again to Collingwood in 1884. Inspired by the latest International trends, he went on to promote the en plein air style of painting which promoted painting in outdoor environments under natural lighting as against the studio style painting that had been popular up until this time. From 1885 he worked outdoors at Box Hill and Heidelberg, bonding with other well known artists such as colonial painter Eugene von Guérard, impressionist Fredrick McCubbin, impressionist Arthur Streeton, painter Jane Sutherland, painter Clara Southern and painter/lithographer Charles Condor. In the 1880s and 1890s he often worked from his gallery at 9 Collins Street and in 1896 he married Elizabeth (née) Williamson and had a son Caleb. He enlisted in WWI with other artists and served as an orderly in the 3rd London General Hospital where he was promoted to Corporal. However he found little time for his artistic endeavours. He died in 1931 at Kallista and his ashes were scattered at Longwood, Tasmania.

Shearing the Rams (1888-1890)

A Battery Field Artillery (1896)

CLARA SOUTHERN

Born: 3 October 1860
Died: 15 December 1940
Style: Impressionist landscape

Clara Southern was born on 3 October 1861 at Kyneton, Victoria to English parents John Southern (farmer) and Jane (née) Elliot. As a young child she attended the Trentham State School and the Kyneton Minerva Academy for Girls, where her artistic skill and musical ability was first recognised. She later studied at the Madame Mouchette's Melbourne Studio, studied at the National Gallery of Victoria Art School from 1883 to 1887 (under instructors including Artistic Master Frederick McCubbin—a significant Australian Impressionist. She was a member of the Heidelberg School of artists and shared a studio in Collins Street Melbourne with artist Jane Sutherland (1853–1928) from 1888. Clara married John Arthur Finn on 9 November 1905 and together they later established a small gallery at Warrandyte, where by 1908 she had drawn to herself a small group of younger landscape artists. During this time she continued to work under her own name after her marriage. One of her best known works is the painting *An old bee farm*, held today by the National Gallery of Victoria. This painting was one of 79 paintings exhibited at the Athenaeum Hall in Collins Street in 1914. During her career, she held membership in the Victorian Artists Society, the Australian Art Association, the Melbourne Society of Women Painters and Sculptors, as well as the Twenty Melbourne Painters and the Lyceum Club. Clara died in Melbourne aged 80 years and was cremated.

An old bee farm
National Gallery of Victoria
Felton Bequest, 1942

WORLD ARTIST'S SERIES

LT ARTHUR ERNEST STREETON

Born: 8 May 1867
Died: 2 September 1943
Style: Impressionist

Lieutenant Arthur Ernest Streeton was born at Mt Duneed, Geelong on 8 May 1867 to parents Charles Streeton and Mary (née) Johnson. In 1874 the family moved to Richmond and by 1882 Arthur was studying at the National Gallery School. He worked as a lithographic artist until 1888 when he commenced painting full time. During the 1880s he took up the French tradition of outdoor painting (*en plein air*) and in the summer of 1888 he was instrumental in the establishment of the Heidelberg School (a group of artists who banded together to paint) when he was offered the use of the empty *Mount Eagle Estate* by its owner Charles Davies. This property attracted other artists such as Charles Condor and Tom Roberts, and by 1889 the foundations of the Heidelberg School had been laid. Arthur moved to Sydney in 1890 and travelled to Europe in 1897. While at London (aged 25), the *Freeman's Journal published a piece that* strongly criticised how trustees of the National Gallery and the Victorian Melbourne Gallery handled Streeton (Saturday 28 May 1892). When WWI was declared he was too old for active service and enlisted and served in the Royal Medical Group as an orderly, alongside other artists including friend Tom Roberts. He later lobbied for the creation of a War Art Scheme and was appointed an official War Artist in 1918. Today his works help define the war and our men and women who served. Arthur died on 1 September 1943 and was buried at the Ferntree Gully Cemetery.

HMS Renown, Sydney Harbour

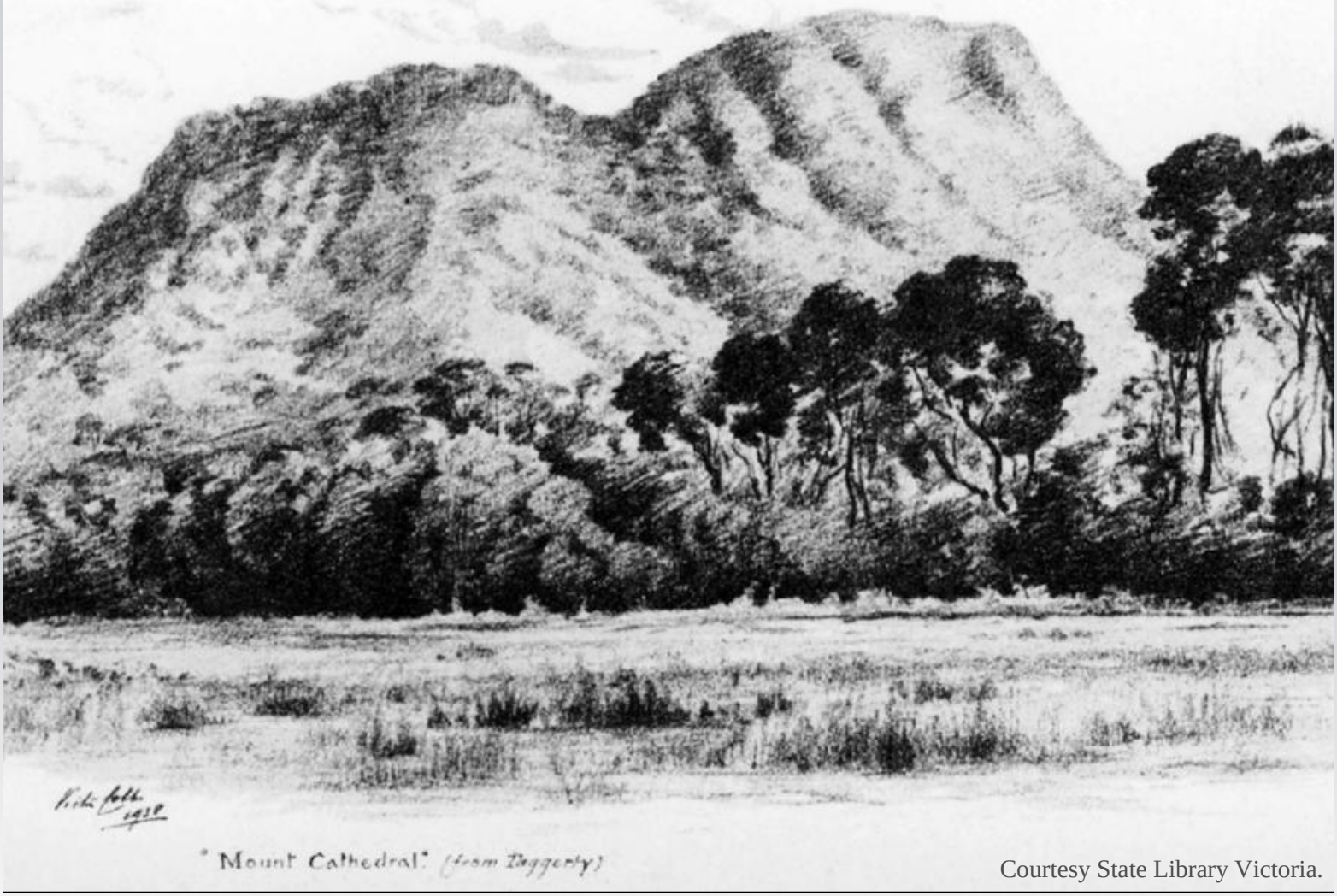
Courtesy Australian War Memorial.

VICTOR ERNEST COBB

Born: 14 August 1876, Footscray
Died: 2 December 1945, East Brunswick
Style: Etchings

Victor Cobb was born at Footscray, Melbourne on 14 August 1876, eighth child to Sussex Surgeon John Frederick Cobb and his New Zealand born wife Mary Elizabeth (née) King. When six years old, Victor's family moved from the city to Warragul in Gippsland, where he first saw the vastness of open country scenes and the beauty of nature. As a young man he loved sport and played cricket, participated in rifle shooting and learnt to throw boomerangs. He attended Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, where his artistic abilities became more evident, before attending the National Gallery School. A creative thinker, he developed his own etching techniques and even produced his own tools and etching press. Victor served in the South African Boer War, then afterwards served as a police officer in Johannesburg for a short period, before returning to Melbourne in 1905. He then worked as a book clerk in Coles Book Arcade, and married Alice Bassett in 1908, who he had met at his work. As an artist, he did commission work (including the Ball Card for the 1920 visit of the Prince of Wales) and created a series of etchings for Dame Nellie Melba. In 1925 he commenced work as an anatomical artist for the National Museum of Australian Zoology, completing an etching of bushranger Ned Kelly's skull and etchings of Aboriginal skulls and skeletons. He exhibited regularly and taught etching. Victor died on 2 December 1945 at East Brunswick, and was buried at the Melbourne General Cemetery.

Etching of Cathedral Mount, from Taggerty

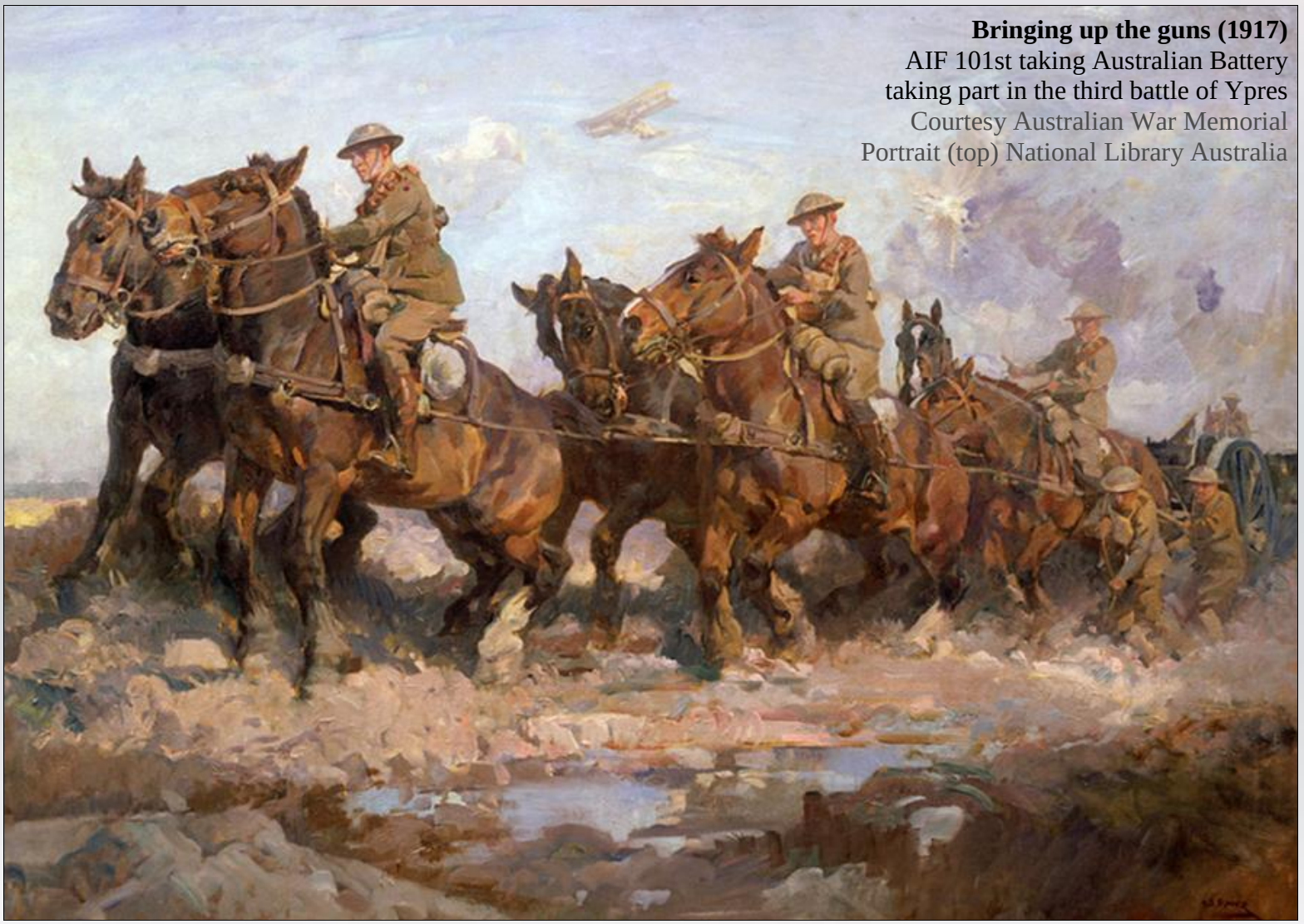


Courtesy State Library Victoria.

HAROLD SEPTIMUS POWER

Born: 31 December 1877
Died: 3 January 1951
Style: Painter, illustrator, cartoonist

Harold was born in Dunedin, New Zealand to Irish father Peter Power and his Scottish wife Jane Amers. Harold was educated in Melbourne and as a young man tried his hand at numerous occupations before settling in Adelaide. It was here where he first exhibited some of his works in 1899. He married his first wife Isabel Butterworth in 1904, studied art in Paris between 1905 and 1907, then moved to London where he continued to hone his craft. In 1917, after war broke out, he was appointed an Australian War Artist with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, where he specialised in animal scenes. He received a further war appointment from 1919–20. He is considered unrivalled in Australia for his incredible horse war scenes which often depicted them entering battle. He exhibited at the Royal Institute of Arts in 1919 and married his second wife Margery Desmazures in 1936. He died in 1951 aged 71. At the time of his death it was reported that he was receiving higher prices for his paintings than any other Australian artist. Interestingly as his works were so popular, he attracted attention from a forger and *The Adelaide Advertiser* reported: 'Later at an important art competition in the United States, it was discovered that a prize-winning painting entered by an American artist was an exact copy of *On The Moors'.* Incredibly, even the copy of his painting won an award! The original 1925 oil on canvas painting *On The Moors* was purchased by the National Gallery of Victoria for 1,000 guineas and can be viewed here.



Bringing up the guns (1917)
AIF 101st taking Australian Battery
taking part in the third battle of Ypres
Courtesy Australian War Memorial
Portrait (top) National Library Australia

GEORGE BELL

Born: 1 December 1878
Died: 23 October 1966
Style: Painter, teacher

George Frederick Henry Bell was born in Kew, Victoria to public servant father George Bell Snr and Clara (née) Barlow. George attended Kew High School and although his father (who passed when George was eight) had hoped that he would study law, George studied art at the National Gallery of Victoria Art School (1895–1903) under influential artists such as impressionist Frederick McCubbin, portrait artist George Coates and English born artist, teacher and gallery director Lindsay Bernard Hall. George excelled at his artistry and was recognised as the school's best draughtsmen (technical drawer). After school he lived with artist Lionel Lindsay for a period before studying in Paris and London in the early 1900s. After returning to Australia he married Edith (née) Hobbs. During WWI he worked as a teacher before being deployed at a munition's factory. In October 1918 he transferred to the 4th Division of the AIF where he served as an official Australian War Artist until late 1919. He returned to Australia in 1920 where he completed his well known painting *Dawn at Hamel 4th July 1918 (*168.5 x 273.5 cm) which depicted the Battle of Hamel. During this battle Australian Corps were under the command of General John Monash, who planned the battle and commanded American Troops. Monash was also a founding member of the first Rotary Club in Australia (Rotary Club of Melbourne). George died at his Toorak home on 22 October 1966 the same year he was awarded a O.B.E.

Dawn at Hamel (4 July 1918)
Courtesy Australian War Memorial
Portrait (top) State Library Victoria

ISAAC WHITEHEAD

We have not been able to find an image of Isaac Whitehead

Born: Circa 1819
Died: 21 April 1881
Style: Landscape artist and picture framer

Isaac Whitehead was an Irish-Australian artist born in Dublin circa 1819 to parents Joseph Whitehead and Ann (née Studdard). His father was a carver and gilder. Isaac started drawing as a youngster in Dublin and while a teenager he established a picture framing business at 5 Church Lane, which was off the large thoroughfare of Dame Street in Dublin. He married Rebecca Mailey in 1838 when he was 19 and migrated to Victoria, Australia with his family circa 1853. By 1860 he was considered one of the foremost picture framers in Melbourne with a list of clients that included some of the more significant early Masters such as: Eugene von Guėrard, Louis Buvelot and Nicholas Chevalier. His frames were well regarded for their detailed ornate floral decorations. Isaac also painted a number of scenes which featured a high level of detail in botanical elements. His scenes often featured a canvas rich in ferns and trees and were mounted in his own frames. He also painted in watercolour and pastels. The below work *A spring morning near Fernshaw* was produced for the 1880 Melbourne International Exhibition. He was a member of the Victorian and New South Wales Academy of Arts and won two awards for his works (1875 Victorian Intercolonial Preparatory to the Philadelphia Centenary Exhibition, and secondly a silver medal at Paris Universal Exhibition in 1878). His work was posthumously exhibited at 1884 Victorian Jubilee Exhibition, the 1886 London Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and the 1888 Melbourne Centennial Intercolonial Exhibition. He died on 21 April 1881 at his home at 50 Punt Road Prahran.

A spring morning near Fernshaw (1880)
Courtesy National Gallery Victoria

DARYL LINDSAY

Born: 31 December 1889
Died: 25 December 1976
Style: Painter

Daryl was born at Creswick, Victoria, youngest son of parents Robert Charles Alexandra (an Irish surgeon who migrated to Australia in 1864) and Jane Elizabeth (née) Williams, the daughter of a Wesleyan missionary. As a young man Daryl worked as junior bank clerk in Ballarat and a jackaroo in NSW and Queensland. He later travelled overseas where he served in France during WWI, worked as a medical artist in England for the Australian Imperial Force before there were official war artists. He returned to Australia in 1919 and exhibited many wartime works and published his book *Digger Book*. He produced artworks based on the world tour of the itinerant ballet company Ballet Russes. He returned to London in 1921 where he married Australian writer, and playwright Joan (née) Weigall on Valentines day 1922. Back in Melbourne, he did commission work, published a number of books and became the curator of the National Gallery of Victoria in 1940. He served as Director from 1942–56 and was a member of the Commonwealth Art Advisory Board in 1953. He was knighted for 'outstanding services to Australia as an artist and art director' on 31 May 1956. Daryl died on Christmas Day 1976, at Mornington and was buried at the Creswick Cemetery. Interestingly, his tombstone reads '1890-1976'. His siblings Percy, Lionel and Norman all distinguished themselves in the Arts. His sister Ruby was also an artist and the wife of cartoonist Will Dyson. Daryl's wife Joan's most celebrated book was *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, one of the Australia's most important novels. A movie was released in 1975.

The Drover Return
Artist Daryl Lindsay

WORLD ARTIST'S SERIES

ERNEST WILLIAM BUCKMASTER

Born: 3 July 1897, Hawthorn Melbourne
Died: 18 October 1968, Warrandyte
Style: Portraiture, landscape

Ernest William Buckmaster was born at Hawthorn, eldest son to Harry Amos Buckmaster (who manufactured straw hats in Australia) and Letitia Martha (nee Chandler). He lived at Box Hill until aged 14 and attended State School where his artistic talent was evident. He worked as an apprentice signwriter before joining the Victorian Artists Society (after being rejected for military service). He received his only training at the National Gallery Art School (1918 - 1924) where he sold 19 paintings and won numerous awards and accolades. In 1926 he held his first solo exhibition at the Athenaeum Gallery in Melbourne and in 1932 he won the coveted Archibald Prize for his portrait of Sir William Irvine (Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria). He married Dorothy Laura Cook at the Methodist Ladies College on 12 February 1936 and divorced her in 1939. He remarried Florence Botting a week after his divorce, at the Presbyterian manse at South Melbourne. In 1941 he won the National Gallery of Victoria's subject prize and in 1945 was appointed an official Australian War Artist, receiving numerous commendations. At the end of the war he was sent to Singapore to document the Japanese surrender, but arrived late and missed the ceremony. He did however create over 50 works for the Australian War Memorial. He died at his Warrandyte home and was buried at the Lilydale Cemetery. He is remembered in Central Victoria for having painted landscape scenes as well as befriending a number of locals.

Near Yea

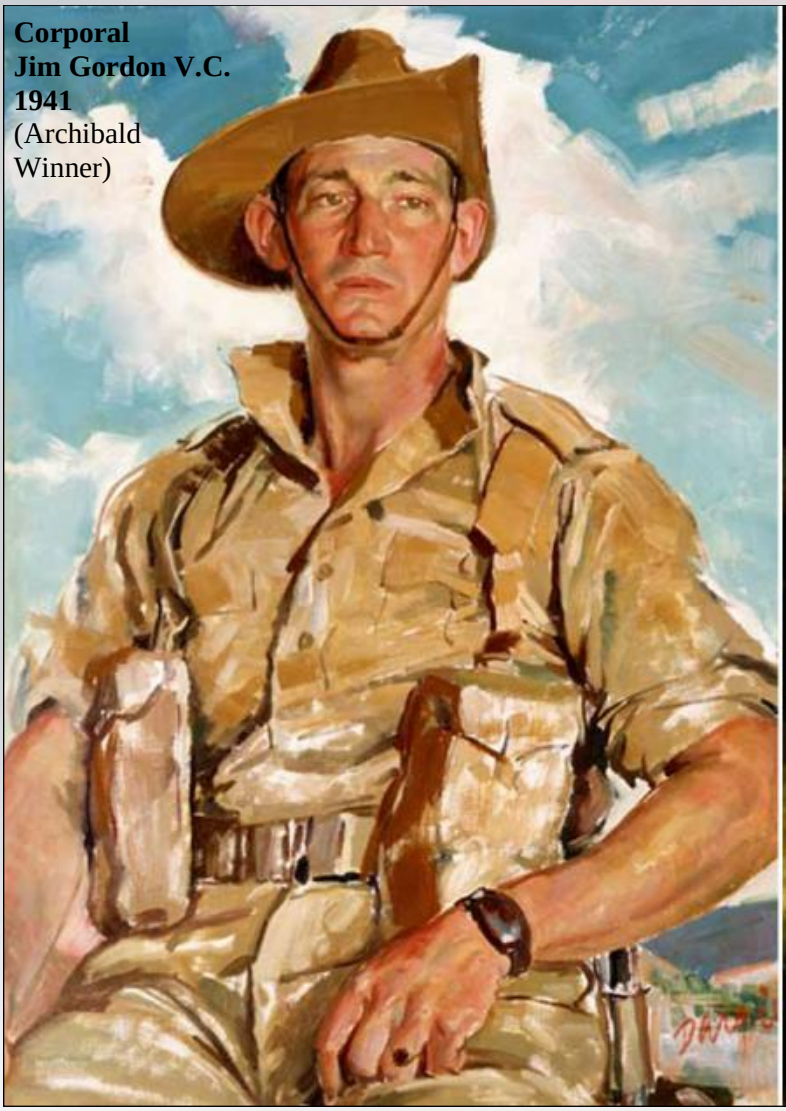
World Artist's Series

William Dargie

William Dargie in 1934.

Born: 4 June 1912
Died: 26 July 2003
Style: Portraiture, landscape, still life

William Alexander Dargie was born in Footscray, the first son of Andrew Dargie and Adelaide (nee Sargent). His mother was a teacher, and one of her first postings was to Jerusalem Creek, in Central Victoria. She once told of her arrival there by stagecoach, describing how as she alighted, members of the local community were asking 'Where is our teacher? where is he?' They were all expecting a male teacher. As a young artist William knew artists Arthur Streeton and Tom Roberts and in December 1954 he was commissioned to paint Australia's first official portrait of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. The painting remains at Australia's Parliament house, while a replica hangs at the National Museum of Australia. He painted significant figures including: Prime Ministers Arthur Fadden and John McEwan, Margaret Court, and Sir Charles Kingsford Smith. In 1960 he was appointed an OBE and in 1969 he was promoted to CBE. In 1970, he was knighted. William died on 26 July 2003 aged 91. This was just two months after his wife Kathleen (nee Howlitt) had passed. He is remembered as a decorated Australian artist and has been described as our most 'eminent portrait painter'. He is the only Australian artist to win the coveted Archibald Prize eight times (1941-1956). The Archibald was Australia's the first major prize for Portraiture and was first awarded in 1921. William is also remembered as a respected War Artist during both WWI and WWII. The Australian War Memorial holds over 500 of his works.



Corporal Jim Gordon V.C. 1941 (Archibald Winner)

Queen Elizabeth, 1954 Australia's first official Portrait

AUSTRALIAN ART PERIODS

Indigenous Period (Earliest habitation–1770)
The first artists of Australia were the indigenous people who lived here before whiteman arrived. Their art and art-form were not recognised and appreciated until the late twentieth century.

Colonial Period (1770–1885)
This period was dominated by artists from Europe and especially London. However great painters such as Eugene von Guėrard was from Germany, Abram Louis Buvelot was from Switzerland and Nicholas Chevalier was born in Russia to a Swiss father.

Impressionist Period (1885–1901)
The Impressionist Period was a decline in popularity of works by many of the great Colonial artists. A more free impressionistic form of painting took hold on the country during this time, and artists such as Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton, Frederick McCubbin and Walter Withers rose to the fore of the arts scene.

Foundation Period (1901–1914)
The six self-governing colonies of Australia were federated in 1901. From this period art again changed.

Heidelberg School
The name 'Heidelberg School' is an unofficial term first used in the late 1800s referencing a number of artists that painted in and around Heidelberg in Melbourne. Many of these friends worked together and attended Artists' Camps together. This term has since come to represent a period in Australia's art history where masters such as Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton, Frederick McCubbin, Walter Withers and others dominated Australia's developing arts scene.

MELBOURNE'S ROYAL EXHIBITIONS

Early Melbourne was home to a number of large exhibitions which showcased local, national and international artists. These were first held in the Melbourne Exhibition Building and later the Royal Exhibition Building once it was built. These included:

1854
First Melbourne Exhibition (Official Catalogue) (Winners - listed on pages 556–560)
Melbourne Exhibition Building, Corner William and Little Lonsdale Streets, now Hellenic Museum)
17 October 1854 to 12 December 1854

1861
Melbourne Victorian Exhibition (Official Catalogue)
1 October 1861 to 29 November 1861
Melbourne Exhibition Building, Corner William and Little Lonsdale Streets, now Hellenic Museum)

1866
Melbourne Intercontinental Exhibition (Official Catalogue)
24 October 1866 to 23 February 1877
Melbourne Exhibition Building, Corner William and Little Lonsdale Streets, now Hellenic Museum)

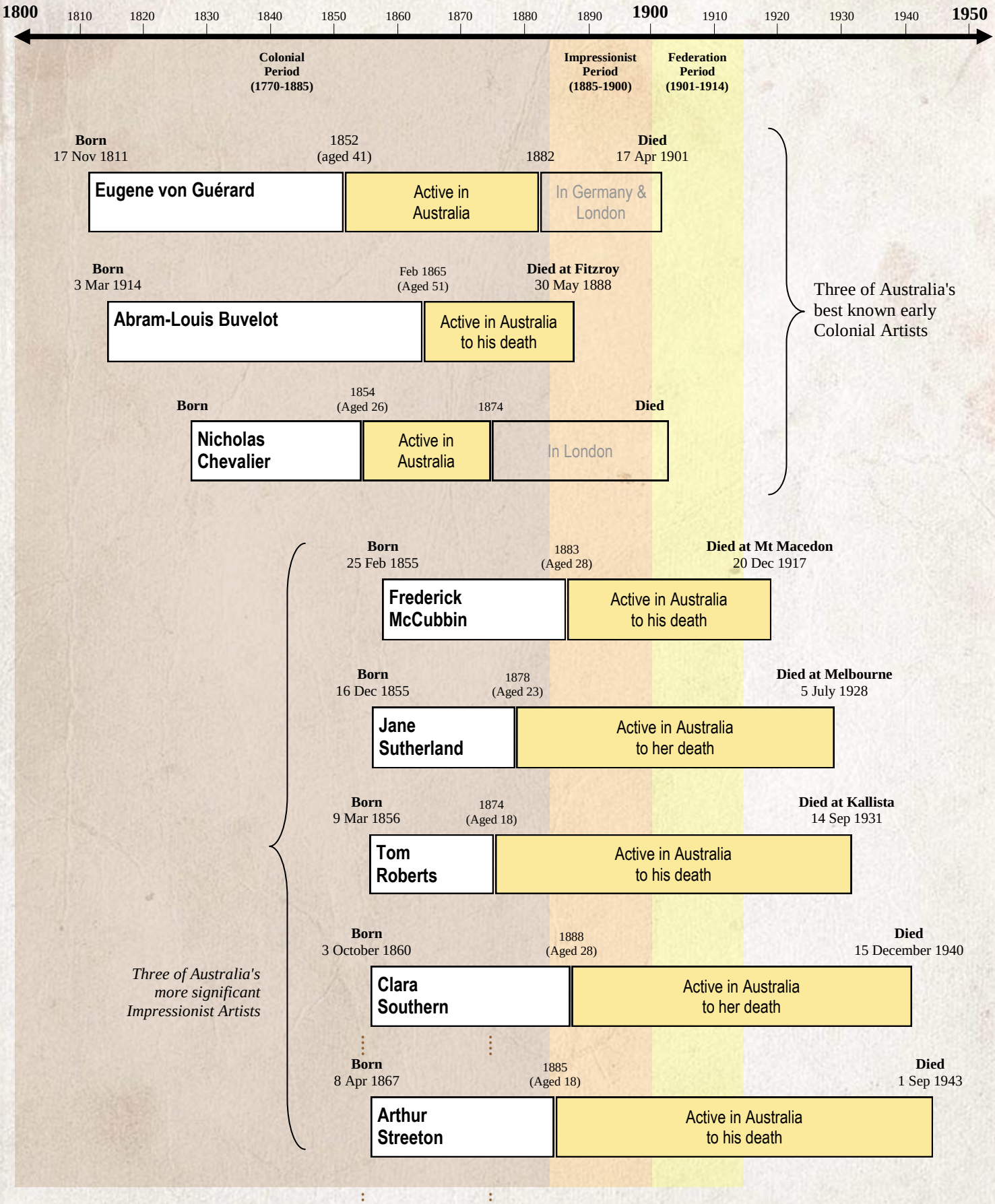
1872
Melbourne Victorian Exhibition (Official Catalogue)
6 November 1872 to 16 January 1872
Melbourne Exhibition Building, Corner William and Little Lonsdale Streets, now Hellenic Museum)

1875
Melbourne Victorian Intercontinental Exhibition (Official Catalogue)
2 September 1875 to 16 November 1875
Melbourne Exhibition Building, Corner William and Little Lonsdale Streets, now Hellenic Museum)

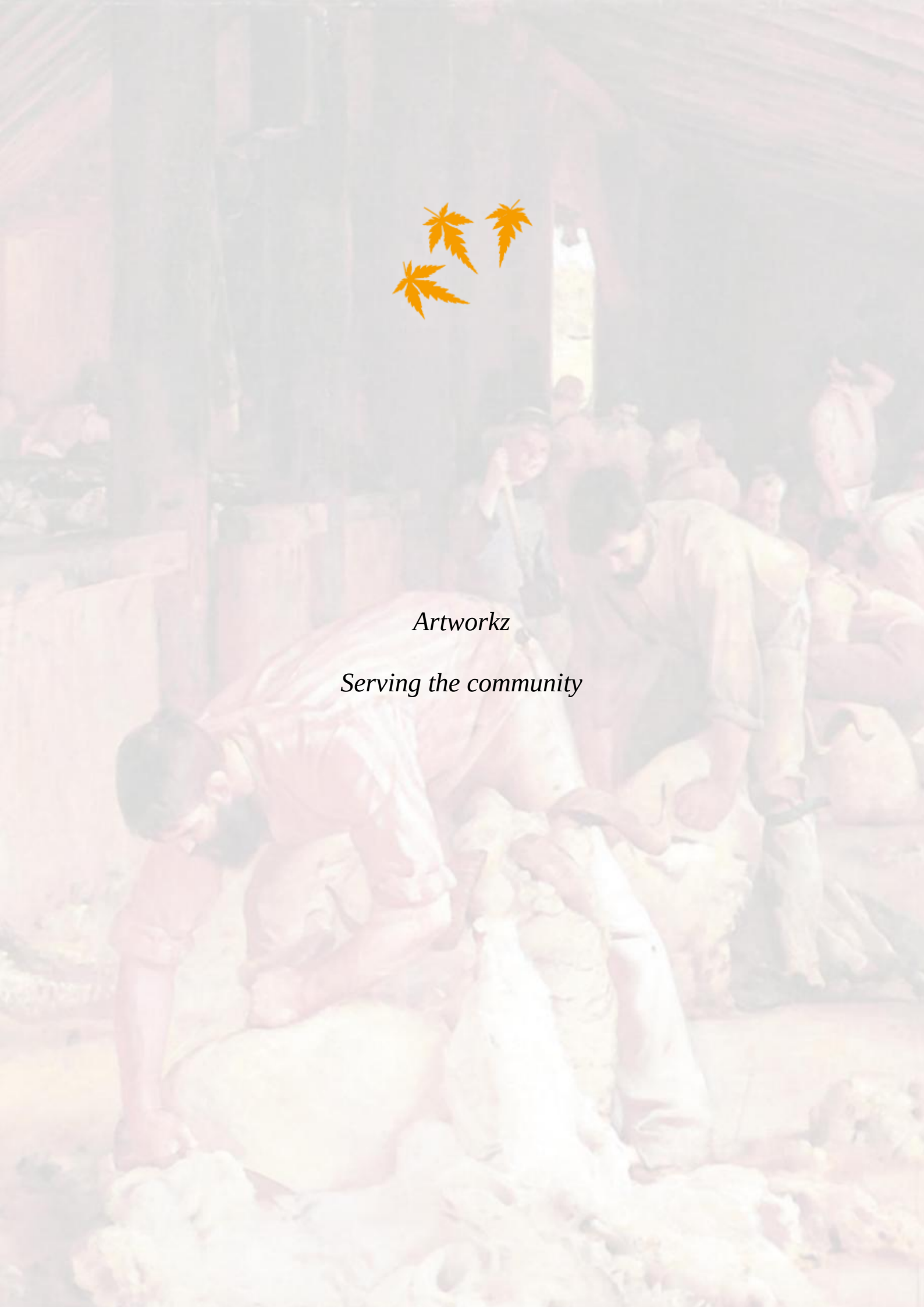
1979-80 - Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building was built

1880
Melbourne International Exhibition
Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building
1 October 1880 to 30 April 1881

1888
Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition
Melbourne Royal Exhibition Building
1 August 1888 to 31 January 1889



The three Masters von Guérard, Buvelot and Chevalier were friends and all painted in Australia between 1854 and 1874. McCubbin, Roberts and Streeton were only beginning their careers by 1874 but would change the Australian art scene through their impressionist paintings.



Artworkz

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