Sir Samuel Griffith

Sir Samuel Griffith (born 1845; died 1920) was born in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. He came to Queensland in 1853 and became a lawyer and politician, and then a judge. His extensive legal experience was valuable in his role of shaping the Australian Constitution. After Federation, he became the first Chief Justice of the new High Court of Australia.

Andrew Inglis Clark

Andrew Inglis Clark (born 1848; died 1907) was a lawyer and politician in Tasmania. He was a major contributor to the development of the Australian Constitution. He had studied the constitutions of other countries – particularly that of the United States – and included many of their ideas in the Australian Constitution. Clark was also a great supporter of equality for women.
Charles Kingston

Charles Cameron Kingston (born 1850; died 1908) was a lawyer and politician in South Australia, serving under the Protectionist Party. He was socially progressive and brought in many reforms, including votes for women, better arbitration systems for solving industrial disputes, the reduction of powers in the upper house (the Legislative Council) and better factory conditions. A fiery character, he was once arrested while on his way to a duel with pistols. Kingston was a great reformer in the South Australian Parliament and was popular with many, but had a reputation as a bully towards his political enemies.

Alfred Deakin

Alfred Deakin (born 1856; died 1919) was a lawyer, journalist and politician first in Victorian state politics and later in Commonwealth politics, where he helped decide what would be in the new Australian Constitution. Deakin was a great believer in organisations such as the Australian Natives' Association (of Australian-born Europeans), which rallied public interest in Federation. He became Australia's second prime minister in 1903. Deakin passed away in 1919, and a British flag was draped over his coffin.
**Edmund Barton**

Edmund Barton (born 1840; died 1920) was a lawyer and politician from New South Wales. He supported Federation and became one of the key political leaders who helped create the new Australian Constitution. Barton was a dedicated advocate of Federation. During Federation campaigns, he would go by train and then ride in a buggy at night, in order to arrive on time at the next place to speak.

Barton became the first prime minister of Australia, and then a judge of the High Court.

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**Catherine Helen Spence**

Catherine Helen Spence (born 1825; died 1910) was a writer, preacher, reformer and feminist. She was born in Scotland, and came to Australia in 1839. Spence quickly became involved in reform activities, helping orphaned and destitute children and fighting for equal rights for women. Spence was Australia's first female political candidate when she ran unsuccessfully for election as a delegate to the 1897 Federal Convention. She never married but raised three families of orphaned children.