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NED KELLY'S SYMPATHISERS

EVEN before his death in November 1880, Ned Kelly had become a folk hero. Much of the literature on Kelly since has eulogised his personal qualities and confirmed his heroic status. This paper is a contribution to the much more meagre literature on the social world which Ned Kelly inhabited. Of the published work in this field, Weston Bate's essay 'Kelly and His Times' is the most valuable. Bate sought to explain the Kelly outbreak by reference to the general circumstances of economic and social life in the Northeast of Victoria and its relationship with Melbourne. He highlights the class antagonisms within the region between the large landholders who had been able to use the law to secure their position and the selectors, whom the law was meant to assist, but who had a hard struggle even to survive. In the 'mass of dead end lives' among the selector population Bate sees the foundation of local sympathy for Ned Kelly.¹

Analysis of this sort remains rather general: it does not distinguish between different levels of sympathy or make a very fine classification of the local population or relate 'sympathy' to the actual course of the outlaws' career. This paper aims to further our understanding of the Kelly outbreak by taking a rather narrower focus than Bate's; it attempts to identify those who were *active* sympathisers with the gang, that is those who were directly involved in assisting them. Active sympathy and assistance must be distinguished from admiration, hero worship or passive sympathy, which contemporary and later commentators claimed was widespread in the Northeast. With sympathy of this sort this paper is not primarily concerned. Its extent may well have been exaggerated. As well as sympathy, there was, though most writers are reluctant to discuss it, fear and intimidation. Ned Kelly seems as a matter of course to have threatened to shoot anyone who revealed his whereabouts to the police.² Jacob Wilson, a selector who did pass information about the Kellys to the police, was constantly harassed and menaced by active sympathisers, so much so that he sold his selection and left the district.³

The police, who had the difficult job of catching the Kelly gang, were no doubt annoyed and somewhat impeded by passive sympathy and the fear of reprisal, but they considered that Kelly survived because of the active support of a limited number of people whom they described as the 'associates, relatives, and friends of the outlaws'.⁴ The police identified these people precisely. At the Royal Commission into the police conduct of the Kelly hunt Constable Charles Johnston was examined on the active supporters in various localities.

¹ W. Bate, 'Kelly and his Times', C. Cave (ed.), *Ned Kelly Man and Myth*, Melbourne 1968, pp. 40-55.

² See, for example, Royal Commission on the Police Force of Victoria, *Minutes of Evidence, Votes and Proceedings*, 1881 vol. 3, p. 670, Q. 17713.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 198, Qs. 4457-63; p. 200, Qs. 4528-9.

⁴ F. A. Hare, *The Last of the Bushrangers*, London 1892, pp. 193, 194.

*In fact, they had friends and relations in different places? — Yes. If they were secreted at the back of their mother's place at Greta, were they likely to be supplied with the necessities of life from any other source than from their mother's place? — Yes, the Lloyds and the Quinns. They could have been supplied from those or Mrs Skillian. Then, if they were in the Warby ranges, at the back of Wangaratta, who are the probable parties? The Harts and this Bryan I allude to. Then the Broken River? — Rody Maher and others could supply them.*⁵

During the Kelly hunt constables stationed all over the Northeast sent reports to Benalla on who they considered were the likely local supporters. On 29 August 1879 for example, Senior Constable Kelly, stationed at Hedi reported:

I have received information that three brothers and their brother-in-law, namely William Woods, alias Strickland, Henry Strickland, alias Faithful, Richard Strickland and William Robertson . . . arrived at Albury and stopped at the Rose Hotel . . . their uncle Alexander McInnis . . . was discharged from Pentridge week ending 25 November 1878 after doing a sentence of four (4) years for Highway Robbery. Richard Strickland was . . . discharged from Pentridge the week ending 22 April 1878 after doing a sentence of two and a half years (2½) for Horse Stealing. This crowd will assist the outlaws in any way they can and there is no doubt but they will commence Horse Stealing.⁶

Police reports are the basic source for the list of active sympathisers which appears in the Appendix. Not all the names mentioned in police reports have been accepted as sympathisers; reports from different people and areas have been checked against each other, and have been considered in the light of accounts in the local and metropolitan newspapers, court proceedings, and the evidence given to the Royal Commission. It may still be objected that this is too much the police view of the Kelly supporters: this may well be so, but by offering a tentative list of active supporters this study may set discussion of the Kelly sympathisers on a firmer basis than hitherto. We begin with an examination of the Kelly clan, the most important element in the combination 'associates, relatives, and friends' and in which relationships were much more complex than is commonly supposed.

On 27 April 1868, Ned Kelly, then aged 13, narrowly escaped being burned alive. He and his mother and brother and sisters were staying at the home of Catherine Lloyd, nee Quinn, his mother's sister. About 1.30 a.m. the household was awakened by flames and smoke. Ned and his brother, Jim, helped their mother and their aunt to rescue the younger children from the blazing building. Dressed in only their night clothes, Ned's cousins, Tom and Paddy Lloyd, junior, watched as their home was reduced to cinders. Ellen Kelly and Catherine Lloyd often helped each other through times of adversity. With Ellen's husband, 'Red' John Kelly deceased (1866), and Catherine's husband, John Lloyd senior, serving a five year sentence in Beechworth Gaol

⁵ Police Commission, p. 449, Qs. 12532-5.

⁶ Police Report, Senior Constable Kelly, 29 Aug. 1879, Kelly Papers, Public Record Office, Victoria.

for cattle stealing, the two women and their 13 children were left to fend for themselves. Earlier in the evening James Kelly, Ellen's brother-in-law, came to the Lloyd house drunk and attempted to seduce her. Ellen was quite capable of handling the drunken Kelly. She smashed a bottle of gin over his head and chased him from the house with a stick. Incensed and perhaps offended by this insult to his manhood, James made his way to the Greta hotel and purchased another bottle of gin, vowing to the publican that he would have his revenge. When she escaped from the burning house, Catherine Lloyd saw James Kelly through the smoky haze and the following morning pointed him out to the police saying, 'That is the man that burnt the house!'⁷ Both Ellen Kelly and Catherine Lloyd gave damaging testimony against James Kelly at his trial. The judge, Sir Redmond Barry, influenced by the number of children involved, sentenced the prisoner to death. The Executive Council, however, took a more lenient view of the matter and commuted the sentence to 15 years imprisonment.

In April 1872, James Quinn, the brother of Ellen Kelly and Catherine Lloyd, was arraigned before the Beechworth Court on a charge of having grievously wounded his sister, Margaret Quinn. James pleaded not guilty. Margaret stated on oath that on 12 January 1872 she was sleeping in the same room as Jane Graham, a neighbouring selector's daughter, when her brother, James

came into the room undressed, and began to pull the clothes off the girl. She called out and I woke and told him he should be ashamed of himself . . . I told the girl we would get up and dress . . . when the prisoner struck me a severe blow on the side of the head with his shut hand. It knocked me senseless . . . When I came round I was lying on the floor bleeding from two wounds in the face.

Jane Graham, the recipient of Quinn's attentions, gave a substantially different account of the incident —

I was at Mrs. Quinn's on Friday, the 12th January, and slept in the same room with her . . . I recollect the prisoner coming into the room . . . He sat down on the side of my bed . . . I don't mind what he did . . . He did not pull the clothes down nor try to. I did not call out . . . I made no resistance. Mrs. Quinn interferred and said she 'wouldn't allow it'. The prisoner had been in the same bed with me before when his sister was there . . . He had been sitting on the bed for about one hour before Mrs. Quinn said anything . . . she said something to aggravate him . . . He gave her a shove . . . which also knocked her down, and she became senseless . . . Mrs. Quinn's face was a good bit cut, and bleeding, but not a great deal.⁸

Historians usually depict the police and the law as the common enemy of

⁷ *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, 21 April 1868. See also F. Clune, *The Kelly Hunters*, Sydney 1954, pp. 62, 63. Clune uses this incident to exemplify police persecution of the Kelly clan. He writes 'The local police knew that Jim Kelly was a released lag, and that it would only be a matter of time before they could "pot" him again . . . The police pounced, and charged Jim Kelly with arson, making out a powerful case against him . . . This terrible happening created consternation among the Quinns, the Kellys and the Lloyds, who would have settled the matter among themselves if the police had not interferred.'

⁸ *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, 17 April 1872.

selectors and sympathisers alike, but clearly the Kellys, Quinns, and Lloyds voluntarily brought them into their private feuds. Ellen Kelly, Catherine Lloyd and Margaret Quinn gave damaging testimony against their kinsfolk. Consequently, James Kelly narrowly escaped being hanged, and James Quinn, convicted on the perjured evidence of his sister Margaret, spent three months in Beechworth Gaol.

Within the clan emotional intensity dominated social relations, generating a complexity of fierce attachments and intense hatreds. Identification within the clan was conceived in terms of temporary harmonious relationships. Clan loyalty depended on identification with 'friendly' as opposed to 'hostile' factions within the group, and was thereby limited. Fear also played a significant role in clan dynamics. John Lloyd, senior, Catherine's husband, gave information to the police which led to the capture of the bushranger Harry Power, a close friend and confederate of the Quinns. Fearful lest his relatives should find him out, Lloyd arranged to collect his reward by instalments.⁹ In 1870 Ned, then around 15 years of age, was chased by two of his uncles into Greta. To save himself from a probable thrashing, he sought sanctuary with Constable Hall, the resident policeman.¹⁰

The Irish tradition bred violent angry men. Centuries of persecution and Anglo-Saxon iniquity fostered in the dispossessed sons of Erin a fierce hatred of the English and an intense pride in Ireland. The Quinns, Kellys, and Lloyds were Irish and passed onto their Australian born children their patriotic fervour for Ireland, and hatred of its oppressors. In the eloquent *Jerilderie Letter* (1879), Ned Kelly reveals the success of his upbringing. His fiercest denunciation was reserved for the Irish members of the police force which was now tracking him down:

he is a traitor to his country, ancestors and religion . . . who for a lazy loafing cowardly bilit left the ash corner, deserted the shamrock, the emblem of true wit and beauty to serve under a flag and nation that has destroyed, massacred, and murdered their forefathers by the greatest of torture . . . More was transported to Van Diemen's Land to pine their young lives away in starvation and misery among tyrants worse than the promised hell itself . . . in those places of tyranny and condemnation many a blooming Irishman rather than subdue to the Saxon Yoke were flogged to death and bravely died in servile chains but true to the shamrock and a credit to Paddy's land.¹¹

The *Jerilderie Letter* reflects the same intensity of emotion that dominated social relations within the clan. There is the same drama of passionate loyalty and betrayal. Ireland was mythically eulogised and worshipped as the spiritual homeland of exiled Irishmen. Irishmen willingly serving her oppressors were traitors to Erin's sacred cause and unworthy sons of the Emerald Isle.

From within this clan Ned Kelly received his firmest support. The Kellys

⁹ B. Carroll, *Ned Kelly: Bushranger*, Melbourne 1976, p. 31.

¹⁰ Bate, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

¹¹ G. Farwell, *Ned Kelly*, Melbourne 1970, p. 145.

had numerous relatives scattered throughout the Northeast, and their sympathy varied from mild to extreme. The most enthusiastic sympathisers were the younger members of the clan. Tom Lloyd, junior, his brother Paddy, and cousin, John Lloyd, junior, together with Maggie Skillian, Ned's sister, were the main Kelly supporters within the clan. They supplied the outlaws with provisions, arranged shelter, and passed on information gleaned from other sympathisers concerning the movements of the police. The police kept Maggie Skillian under constant surveillance. Once in daylight, Maggie rode out into the bush with a bundle attached to the pommel of her saddle. The police in great excitement pursued her for some miles and found her sitting on a log thumbing her nose at them. The bundle contained some rolled up table cloths.¹² Occasionally, Maggie, Tom, 'Wild' Wright, and perhaps one or two others would journey to Melbourne to replenish the gang's arsenal of weapons. A police telegram dated 16 June 1879 reveals the inability of the police to keep the sympathisers under surveillance. The telegram reads: 'Disappearance of the young man who came into town with Mrs. Skillian . . . (and) purchased ammunition at Rosiers.'¹³

Although younger members of the clan were staunchly loyal to Ned and his mates, one of the older generation voluntarily supplied the police with information. Patrick Quinn, Ned's uncle, thoroughly disliked his outlawed nephews and became a police informer. Appearing before the Royal Commission Quinn explained how he offered his services to the police:

You saw them after the murders? — Yes. I suppose they passed to and fro very often? — Yes. You did not feel disposed to give any information to the police? — I did. Did they act upon it? — I gave information to Mr. Sadleir. But one thing I want to mention before that. About a week before the Euroa bank robbery, there was a woman came to my place who wanted to find out from my wife if she could get some rations for the Kellys. My wife told me on Sunday. This woman came back on Monday, and I came on the following day to Mr. Nicolson and Mr. Sadleir, in Benalla, and I told them what I had seen. I had seen a man too at the same time meeting this woman at the corner of the lane, as she was leaving my place, and he had a pack on his horse. Did you know the woman? — Yes, it was Mrs. Skillan, sister of Ned Kelly. What happened when you told Mr. Sadleir that? — I told him and Mr. Nicolson I should like he should come, or some of his men come, and I would go with them up the King [River].¹⁴

Suspicious of his older relatives, Ned Kelly placed his trust in the younger generation of Quinns, Lloyds, and Kellys, with whom he shared a common view of the world. Although aware of Pat Quinn's activities as a police informer, the Kelly gang never interfered with him. Betrayal by the young was a different matter. Aaron Sherritt, the only police informer shot by the Kellys, was a larrikin friend of Joe Byrne.

¹² Police Commission, p. 92, Q. 1581. See also Clune, *op. cit.*, p. 206.

¹³ Police Telegram, 16 June 1879, Kelly Papers.

¹⁴ Police Commission, p. 670, Qs. 17702-7.

Outside the clan the strongest sympathy for the outlaws came from a group of bush larrikins known to the police as the Greta Mob. The Greta Mob operated in the neighbourhood of Greta and Glenrowan, although larrikins from as far away as Beechworth and Mansfield regularly joined the Mob in its mischief-making. Flashy dress, swaggering gait, and riotous behaviour typify the character of the bush larrikin. Strapped moleskin trousers, gaudy waistcoats, high-heeled boots, and wide-brimmed hats, with the chinstrap neatly tucked under the nose, a characteristic destined to become the mark of the Kelly sympathiser, were distinctive features of the larrikin style of dress.

Predominantly sons of local selectors, the Greta Mob were actively involved in horse and cattle stealing. Of 124 Kelly sympathisers listed in the Appendix, a little over 20 per cent were convicted of criminal offences. The Greta Mob, with a membership near 40, had a conviction rate of 56 per cent.¹⁵ Crime was significantly higher amongst younger Kelly sympathisers than amongst their elders. The Greta Mob's activities chiefly revolved around horses. They moved from joy-riding and skylarking to horse stealing. Horses, especially 'other peoples', were a readily available means of transport and source of easy money for the Greta Mob. Ned Kelly confessed to having stolen over 200 horses before being proclaimed an outlaw.

The Beechworth Gaol became a central meeting place for young bush larrikins. Numerous members of the Greta Mob, including members of the Kelly gang, spent considerable time behind its imposing granite walls. Amongst the larrikins of the Northeast, a community of interest complete with an ethical code of conduct developed. The Greta Mob measured the social worth of an individual by his anti-social behaviour. Prison experience and daring criminal activity considerably enhanced the larrikin's prestige amongst his peers.¹⁶ These young men travelled around the country together and gathered at the pubs to drink, skylark and fight. The Kelly sympathisers had numerous haunts throughout the Northeast, but none so popular as O'Brien's Victoria Hotel, Greta, and McDonald's shanty pub, Glenrowan.¹⁷ The police kept a close watch on these premises, hoping to gather information concerning the whereabouts of the outlaws.

This mobile group of bush larrikins, sharing a subculture of deviance somewhat different from other Kelly sympathisers, rendered the Kelly gang valuable assistance. The Greta Mob, by monopolising the attention of local police, substantially reduced the number of police patrols pursuing the outlaws. Through a complicated network of associates, the Greta Mob was able to pass onto the outlaws valuable information concerning the activities of the police.

¹⁵ Criminal proceedings concerning members of the Greta Mob and other Kelly sympathisers were extensively reported in local newspapers, and frequently mentioned in police reports. Horse and cattle stealing constitute the majority of convictions obtained.

¹⁶ For Superintendent Nicolson's view of the Mob, see Police Commission, p. 47, Q. 1028.

¹⁷ For an account of the pub fight in which Tom Lloyd killed his cousin John Lloyd, see *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, 3 May 1879.

They moved over a very wide area, and still maintained connections with old associates of the Quinns and Kellys in the Wallan district just north of Melbourne, where both families had lived before moving to the Northeast.¹⁸ By disrupting telegraph communications and leaking misleading reports to the police, the Greta Mob created the setting for the Kelly gang's daring raids on Euroa and Jerilderie. Some of the more active sympathisers, especially from amongst the Greta Mob, played a supportive role in the outlaws' raids on these towns. According to Constable Hayes of Myrtleford:

The gold watch taken from . . . Sergt. Kennedy is believed to be in [the] possession of Andrew Morton . . . Morton was in Pentridge Gaol [the] same time as Ned Kelly. He was at Younghusband's station at the same time as the Kelly Gang committed robbery on [the] Euroa Bank . . . A short time afterwards he was about Myrtleford and Buffalo River where he was seen wearing a gold watch . . . [and] a new suit of dark clothes, riding a good looking bay horse, [with a] nearly new saddle and bridle . . . and is said to have been armed with a revolver.¹⁹

However, not all members of the Greta Mob were trusted confederates of the Kellys. Aaron Sherritt, suspected of selling information to the police, was shot dead by Joe Byrne. Another member of the Greta Mob, Michael Delaney, junior, was threatened by Ned Kelly at Glenrowan. Delaney had applied for admission to the police force. If not for the timely intervention of those present, Delaney's 'indiscretion' may have cost him his life.²⁰ Even within the ranks of Kelly's staunchest admirers self-interest, fear, and betrayal existed.

Outside the clan and Greta Mob, a small group of sympathetic selectors supported the outlaws. Selectors whose sons rode with the Greta Mob, or who were themselves bound by blood or marriage ties to the outlaws helped the gang to elude the police. The blood and marriage bonds existing between the outlaws and the selectors who aided them are more pronounced than previously supposed. John McElroy, arrested as a Kelly sympathiser in January 1879, was married to Mary Lloyd, Ned and Dan's cousin.²¹ At Wangaratta James Brien, possibly related to Steve Hart, allowed the Kellys to camp amongst his orange trees.²² His son, James Brien, junior, frequently rode with the Greta Mob before settling down to married life on a selection of his own. The major contribution of these selectors to the cause of the Kellys was their willingness to hide the outlaws. Constable Charles Johnston, veteran of numerous police patrols sent out to hunt the Kellys, gives us an insight into the movements of the Kelly gang. Whilst being examined by the Royal Commission, Johnston stated We followed them to the summit of the range immediately over the orangegroove over Bryan's place, where they had evidently camped . . . Coming back towards

¹⁸ See Police Report, Constable Boyd, 25 Aug. 1879, Kelly Papers, on the movements of Joseph Ryan, a cousin of the Kellys.

¹⁹ Police Report, Constable Hayes, 8 July 1880, Kelly Papers.

²⁰ Police Commission, pp. 663-4, Q. 17597.

²¹ In January 1879 police officers stationed throughout the Northeast carried out a co-ordinated series of lightning raids and arrested over 20 sympathisers under section 5 of the Felons Apprehension Act 1878.

²² Police Commission, p. 445, Qs. 12397-9.

Wangaratta on the morning of the 8th we passed Mr. Ryan's place at Lake Rowan . . . I found that horses had been recently in the stockyard . . . they had called at Ryan's . . . to get provisions . . . I am satisfied that we were not more than forty-eight hours behind them . . . Ned Kelly told me at Beechworth that he did not sleep any that night, that he knew we were on to them, and that they held their horses in their hand all the night.²³

The Kellys had numerous haunts in the Warby and Strathbogie Ranges, but spent the greater portion of their career as outlaws travelling between the selections of sympathetic selectors.

Family and national loyalties were the strongest element in the active support for the Kelly gang. Of the Kelly sympathisers listed in the Appendix 78 per cent were Irish. Of the Greta Mob 83 per cent were Australian born sons of Irish selectors.²⁴ A preliminary examination of land selection records in the Greta-Glenrowan area suggests that the economic position of the Kelly sympathisers was much the same as other selectors. Some of the sympathisers were doing well on the land. Bate almost certainly exaggerates when he summarises the selectors' experiences in the area as 'a mass of dead end lives'.²⁵ It may be, however, that the children of selectors saw life on the selection as a 'dead end'. It was from the young that Kelly received his most active support. Bate rightly points to the unsettled lives of the first generation of native-born Victorians and the widespread phenomenon of larrikinism.²⁶ But here, too, we must be wary of making our categories too broad, and ascribing too much to *Australian* experience. The overwhelming majority of the Greta Mob were of Irish parentage.

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²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 444, 445, 448, Qs. 12399, 12362, 12369, 12508, 12509.

²⁴ There are estimates based on the Irishness of sympathisers' surnames.

²⁵ D. Morrissey, 'Ned Kelly's Sympathisers', B.A. thesis, La Trobe University 1977, chap. 1, Appendix 1.

²⁶ Bate, *op. cit.*, p. 51.

KELLY SYMPATHISERS

Name	Address	Occupation	Name	Address	Occupation
John Barnett	Greta	Selector	*Patrick Lloyd	Greta	Labourer
*John Barnett jnr.	Greta	—	*Thomas Lloyd jnr.	Greta	Labourer
William Barnett	Greta	Selector	*John Lloyd jnr.	Greta	Labourer
Mathew Barnett	Greta	—	Catherine Lloyd	Greta	—
Thomas Barnett	Greta	Selector	John Lynch	Terrick	—
Edward Barnett	Greta	—		Terrick	Selector
James Brien/Bryan	Wangaratta	Selector	Rody Maher	Broken	—
*James Brien/Bryan jnr.	Wangaratta	Selector		River	—
*Joseph Byrne	Beechworth	Labourer	Robert Miller	Mansfield	Selector
Margaret Byrne	Beechworth	Selector	Mary Miller	Mansfield	—
Dennis Byrne	Beechworth	—	Michael Miller	Buckland	Selector
*Patrick Byrne	Beechworth	Labourer	*Andrew Morton	—	Labourer
Kate Byrne	Beechworth	—	William Morton	Benalla	Saddler
Edward Burke	Hedi	Selector	*Dennis McAuliffe	Greta	Selector
Francis Beecroft	Longwood	Hawker's Boy	Thomas McAuliffe	Greta	Selector
			Henry McAuliffe	Glenrowan	Selector
William Culph	Oxley	Blacksmith	Bridget McAuliffe	Glenrowan	—
*Charles Culph	Oxley	Blacksmith	*Patrick McAuliffe	Greta	Labourer
*James Clancy	Wangaratta	—	John McElroy	Benalla	—
*Daniel Clancy	Wangaratta	—	Patrick McElroy	—	—
*Daniel Delaney	Greta	Labourer	Alexander McInnis	Corryong	Labourer
Michael Delaney	Greta	Selector	Duncan McInnis	Corryong	Selector
Patrick Delaney	Greta	—	John McMonigle	Glenrowan	Selector
*Michael Delaney jnr.	Greta	—	John Nolan	Greta	Selector
Robert Ellis	Hedi	—	*Daniel Nolan	Greta	—
John Fox	Beechworth	—	*Michael Nolan	Greta	—
*Alexander Gunn	Greta	Selector	*Isaac Nixon	—	Labourer
Robert Graham	Glenrowan	Selector	John O'Brien	Greta	Selector
James Glouster	Seymour	Hawker	*John O'Brien jnr.	Greta	Labourer
Benjamin Gould	Euroa	Selector	Henry Perkins	Mansfield	Selector
Michael Hanney	Lake Rowan	—	James Quinn	King River	Labourer
Isaac Hall	—	Labourer	John Quinn	King River	Selector
John Hall	Benalla	Shearer	*Joseph Ryan	Lake Rowan	Labourer
*Steve Hart	Wangaratta	Labourer	John Ryan	Lake Rowan	Selector
Brian Hart	Wangaratta	—	Thomas Ryan	Lake Rowan	—
Etty Hart	Wangaratta	—	Daniel Ryan	Greta	Selector
Richard Hart	Wangaratta	Selector	*William Robertson	King River	Labourer
*Richard Hart jnr.	Wangaratta	Labourer	Elizabeth Summers	Lurg	Servant
*Thomas Hart	Wangaratta	—	*Aaron Sherritt	Beechworth	Selector
John Hart	Wangaratta	—	*John Sherritt	Beechworth	—
James Hart	Oxley	Selector	Margaret Skillian	Greta	—
Frederick Hart	Albury	Labourer	*William Skillian	Greta	—
Francis Harty	Winton	Selector	Walter Stewart	—	—
Joseph Harvey	—	—	John Stewart	—	—
Patrick Hennessy	Glenrowan	Selector	*Richard Strickland	Moyhu	Labourer
William Higgins	Glenrowan	Selector	*Henry Strickland	Moyhu	Labourer
George Johnston	Oxley	Selector	William Tanner	Greta	Selector
James Kershaw jnr.	Greta	Selector	*William Tanner	—	—
John Kearney	Lurg	Selector	jnr.	Greta	Labourer
*Edward Kelly (Ned)	Greta	Labourer	John Tanner	Greta	Selector
*Daniel Kelly	Greta	Labourer	Frederick Tanner	Greta	Selector
*James Kelly	Greta	Labourer	James Tanner	Myrrhee	Selector
Ellen Kelly	Greta	Selector	Daniel Tanner	Greta	Selector
Kate Kelly	Greta	—	Owen Trainor	Broken	—
Grace Kelly	Greta	—		Creek	Carrier
Ann Kelly	Greta	—	Owen Trainor jnr.	Broken	—
James Kelly (uncle)	—	Labourer		Creek	Selector
Roderick Kennedy	Donnybrook	—	William Williamson	Greta	Labourer
Max Kraft	Wangaratta	Hawker	Michael Woodyard	—	—
Thomas Lloyd	Greta	Selector	*Isaiah Wright	Mansfield	Labourer
Jane Lloyd	Greta	—	*Thomas Wright	Mansfield	Labourer
Mary Lloyd	Greta	—	*William Woods	Towong	Selector
John Lloyd	Greta	Selector	John Watson	Greta	Selector
			William Watson	Greta	Selector

*Denotes members of the Greta Mob.