



LIBERTY!

PROCLAIMING EUREKA

#88 June 2024




DESCENDANTS AND SUPPORTERS

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Welcome to Liberty!

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***A friendly reminder!**
Membership renewals for 2024 are due. We welcome new memberships from family, friends. You'll find our Membership form on the last page of this edition of Liberty!



PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Eric Howard, Eureka Australia

"Eureka Australia continues to seek to strengthen commemoration of the Diggers at Eureka and what their courage and their loss of life delivered for this state and country.

Museum of Australian Democracy, Canberra

Leigh Callinan is leading an effort to have the nature of Australian Democracy and Eureka's role in delivering it much better recognized in the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House in Canberra.

We have just received correspondence in reply to our letter of some months ago from the relevant Federal Department which does not in our view respond adequately to our concerns and the opportunities we envisage to better inform Australians of all ages about what our democracy is, how it developed and Eureka and the Victorian Goldfields community's role in that development.

Our Committee is likely to be discussing this at our meeting this month (July 18) and if you have any views on this matter we would be pleased to receive them.

Please send them to our Secretary, Peter Gavin at committee@eurekaaustralia.org.au

Old Treasury Building Museum : Gold and Eureka

I visited the museum section in the Old Treasury Building Vaults in the building basement (In Spring street at the top end of Collins St) and viewed the Eureka room display. Although not large in area, the information provided was very soundly written (provided, I understand, by the Public Records Office) and could be the basis for a much expanded explanation of the benefits we enjoy today that came about because of the courage and determination of the Eureka diggers, their digger community colleagues at Bendigo (1853) and Chewton (1852) and the Melbourne community who reacted so powerfully against Hotham's disgraceful behaviour in attacking civilians, driven to despair at Eureka. Victoria would rarely be tolerant of unequal treatment of citizens to that degree by government again.

I would encourage all members to visit this Museum display, **(A typical panel is attached to this column)** if they can, open daily on week days and Sundays from 10am to last entry 3.30 pm, with free entry. The displays about Melbourne during the gold rush years are excellent and informative. What a change physically,

Chaos followed the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851. Bustling towns appeared almost overnight and government struggled to maintain law and order.

A licence to dig

The tiny colonial administration was overwhelmed. To keep some control over the gold seekers and help pay for the administration of the goldfields, Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe introduced gold licences in September 1851. Miners paid 30 shillings (£1-10 shillings) per month (later reduced to £1 per month or £8 per year) for the right to dig a small 'claim', usually about eight feet square (2.4m²).

Not surprisingly the licence system was unpopular. The licence was expensive: 30 shillings was a substantial sum for most diggers, who might spend months digging for gold without success.

This gold licence cost 30 shillings and was valid for only one month. By contrast squatters could hold 20 square miles of land for an annual tax of 10 pounds!

The licence allowed the bearer to 'mine or dig for Gold, reside at, or carry on, or follow any trade or calling, except that of Storekeeper' on land designated as a gold claim.

Reproduced courtesy State Library Victoria.



socially and economically, Melbourne and Victoria went through in the 1851 to 1856 period! What a transformation took place for democratic rights and the establishment of the principle of “a fair go for all” which have been progressively strengthened over the decades right up until today!

The Old Treasury Building was built in 1858-62 in the grand Renaissance Revival style. It was designed to accommodate the Treasury Department, various government officials' offices including the Governor In Council, and basement vaults intended to house gold from the Victorian gold rush. The building architect was *J J Clark* who

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Reproduced courtesy State Library Victoria.

designed the *Building* when he was just 19 years of age. It was not his first commission, as John James had worked for the PWD since 14. It is a wonderful location for a museum about Eureka and its expansion to describe more of the outcomes of Eureka and their impact on the lives of Victorians, introducing democratic government and a better longer term way of life needs to be considered as a priority for Victoria.

This text is a magnified copy of the small text shown towards the lower section of the larger panel.

Note the comparison of the diggers' license fee (30 shillings a month) with the squatters' lease fee for large tracts of land (10 pounds a year).

George Higginbotham's statue (in his role as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria - 1886 to 1892) stands adjacent to the north side of the Old Treasury Building. He reported for the Melbourne Herald as a young lawyer/journalist from Ballarat in 1854 just prior to Eureka. **(See the feature story on George Higginbotham by Geraldine Moore, page 7 in this edition of Liberty).**

[Democracy Award Dinner 30/11/2024](#)

Our Democracy Award Dinner which is always a highlight of our year is to take place on Saturday November 30 at the Amora Hotel, Richmond. Please place this date in your diaries as we prepare for another evening of commemoration - the 170th year commemoration of Eureka – and to hear from an eminent Australian. More details in a few weeks via a separate flyer as we finalise our guest speaker.

[Visit to Victorian Trades Hall](#)

Committee member David Cragg kindly arranged a tour of the historic Victorian Trades Hall building which has been restored in large part and is such an historic asset for Melbourne. We held our June Committee meeting there and afterwards the Committee and some other members toured the facility. Our Liberty Editor Marianne has prepared a story in this edition and I wish to thank David for his efforts to make the tour a reality.

[Maurice Hanrahan](#)

Maurie is back in reasonable health again after a bout of illness but has decided to step down from the Committee. We know Maurice's commitment to Eureka and its history and we know he will continue to support our efforts into the future. Thank you formally Maurice for your efforts over many years to support the Committee and the Eureka story, particularly the research you have carried out for the Ballarat App and your valuable work on the members' register, historical and current.

[Membership](#)

Please consider your membership status and for those of you who have not yet renewed please attend to this as soon as you can. “

Eric Howard



Eureka and the Trades Union Movement

Marianne Messer. Eureka Australia



Ash Keating *EurEco Revolution* 2009. Flag flying over the Ballarat Trades Hall building. Courtesy of the artist reprinted from The Eureka Flag, Eureka Centre Ballarat.

Eureka and the Victorian trade union movement are closely linked, but not necessarily in ways you might expect. Both movements were an expression of the working classes, standing up for their rights. Both occurred during the Victorian gold rush in the 1850's in an era which offered a heady mix of opportunity and ideas drawn from all over the world. As Eric Howard President of Eureka Australia observes: "What a change physically, socially and economically, Melbourne and Victoria went through in the 1851 to 1856 period! What a transformation took place for democratic rights and the establishment of the principle of "a fair go for all" which have been progressively strengthened over the decades right up until today" .

But it's not true that the diggers marched directly from success at the Eureka treason trials to Melbourne trades hall, winning better pay and working conditions on the way.

Instead it was the skill shortages the gold rush caused, as much as anything, that led to another world's first: the 8-hour working day won by Victorian workers in 1856, about 18 months after Eureka.

David Cragg from Eureka Australia, and Vice President of Australian Society for the Study of Labour History (ASSLH Melbourne) took our EA Committee on a recent tour of the Melbourne Trades Hall, where he took up the story:

Oldest trade union building in the world

“The trades hall is relevant for Eureka because it all goes back to the 1850’s during the gold rush when it became difficult to attract tradespeople. Everyone had deserted Melbourne to look for gold.”

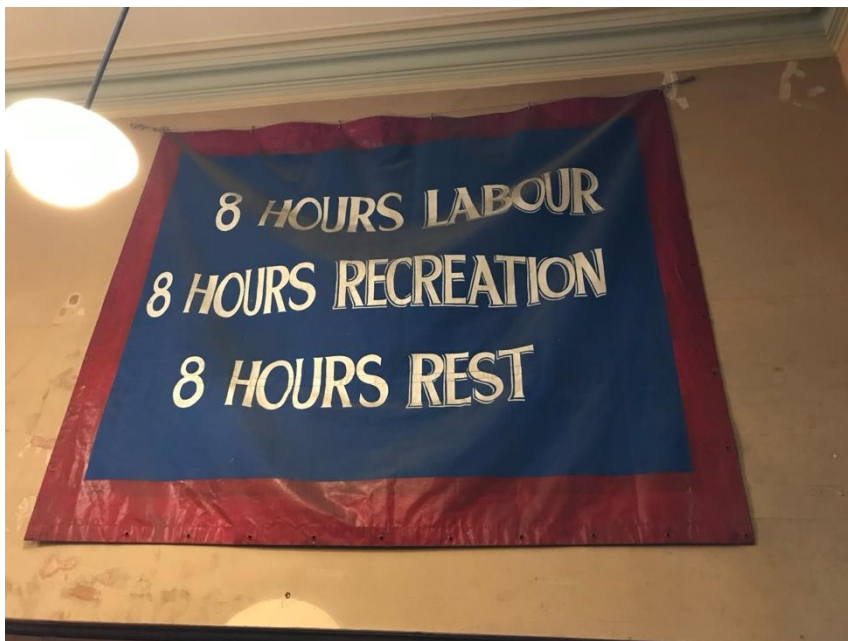
As he spoke David walked us through the handsome old building, over creaking wooden floors, past walls painted with murals celebrating the many victories won after hard fought and much celebrated campaigns. Inside the Trades Hall we are transported back in time. David pointed out the wear on the stone stairs caused by countless workers’ feet shod in hob nailed boots, unlike the soft leather shoes in the nearby Parliament House which have left no mark at all.



“After Eureka, people are pouring into Melbourne going to the goldfields causing a labour shortage at the same time as there is a lot of construction due to the inpouring of gold wealth.”

Marvellous Melbourne

The town of Melbourne David described was what was known as Marvellous Melbourne. Fuelled by gold, buildings were going up everywhere: Melbourne University and the State Parliament among them. To attract labour and compete with the allure of the goldfields, by early 1856 the stone masons came up with a plan, a movement to reduce the hours of labour. Employers were supportive. They saw the potential to protect their projects, to make construction work more attractive, so that workers would stay in Melbourne and stay on the job.



David stood us in front of the historic “8 hour banner” and explained. “In those days people were working six days a week, Monday to Saturday, for 10 hours a day. So the movement was to reduce the working week from 60 to 48 hours per week.”

Two months later, on the 21st April 1856, stonemasons working on Melbourne University, downed tools, marched into the city, carrying this banner and attracting supporters as they went. They marched to the state parliament construction site where the workers there joined them in the strike. “The government of the day agrees and praises the workers efforts . Parliament approves the eight hour day in

December 1856 A later Parliamentary committee of inquiry reports that ‘There is no evidence that productivity has been badly affected by the shortened working week, and in fact, the morale of the workforce has improved and that people have come from Adelaide, Sydney , Hobart town, and have returned from the gold fields to work in construction.’”

Socially and architecturally significant

The Trades Hall is a socially significant site but it also an architecturally significant building. Designed by Joseph Reed who also designed the Melbourne Town Hall and State Library of Victoria, It is classified by the National Trust, and included in the Register of Historic Buildings.

“It’s good that this space has survived.” David told us. “ It’s survived purely by benign neglect. As late as 1985 people were talking about pulling the whole place down and putting up a sky scraper. But it’s nice that we have been able to hang on to the space. Over the years money has been given for restoration, renovations and painting. Today it features a fresh coat of paint : Trades Hall Sand , a paint colour unique to this building “

Eureka, the Worker and Small Business

Over the years since Eureka, the union movement has adopted the Eureka Flag as its symbol. This iconic flag is so important to Trades Hall that a small section of it is preserved in the Trades Hall Museum David showed us as part of our tour. But he reminded us that Eureka doesn’t just belong to the unionist.



“A lot of unions are very keen to associate themselves with the Eureka tradition, and every second union t-shirt has a Eureka flag on it. But this is definitely not an exclusive relationship. The Eureka goldminers were self-employed small businessmen, and you could also see the Eureka struggle as Australia’s first tax revolt!”



May Day March 1945. photograph. Image 120. Eureka Youth League Collection. University of Melbourne Archives

WHO WAS GEORGE HIGINBOTHAM?

WHY IS HIS PORTRAIT DISPLAYED ABOVE THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER?

Geraldine Moore

Eureka Australia

George Higinbotham was a highly influential newspaper editor and politician in colonial Victoria. In the lead-up to the conflict at Eureka in 1854 he wrote editorials in the Melbourne Morning Herald warning of impending tragedy and urging immediate reform.

November 1855 – The First Constitutional Crisis: Governor Hotham's 'Minute'

When the Victorian constitution, which had been drafted in Victoria, was returned from London, the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham found it too radical. He proclaimed the Constitution, as required, but he also delivered a 'Minute' to his ministers in which he claimed autocratic powers. The ministers were willing to acquiesce, but George Higinbotham denounced Hotham's claims as a travesty of responsible government. He led a powerful press campaign of opposition. Hotham's sudden death after a short illness ended the matter, and no succeeding governor revived Hotham's claims.

July 1865 – April 1866: The First Deadlock

In 1865 the newly elected government of James McCulloch passed a reformed Tariff bill in the Legislative Assembly, but it was blocked in the Legislative Council, thereby starving the government of funds. As Attorney General of Victoria, Higinbotham demanded that the Legislative Council recognize the right of the Legislative Assembly (as the more democratically elected House) to control taxation. This led to a deadlock between the two house. The new Governor, Sir Charles Darling, sided with the Legislative Assembly. The Colonial Office in London was displeased, and recalled him.

May 1866 – May 1868: The Second Deadlock

A short-lived compromise ensued, but when it became clear that Governor Darling had lost his position, his reputation and his pension entitlements, Higinbotham led a move in the Legislative Assembly to compensate him for his losses with a grant from the Victorian treasury. The Legislative Council blocked the grant, and the Government resigned. Victoria had no Government for 2 years.

1869 – Higinbotham's 5 motions re Self-Government
In 1869 Higinbotham proposed to the Legislative Assembly five motions committing the members to the principal of responsible government. The motions opposed all interference from London and secret instructions to Governors. Despite some opposition, all five motions were solemnly passed.

1869-1884 – Last years in the Parliament

Higinbotham was in and out of Parliament during these years. He advocated strongly for public education, women's rights, land reform, an independent judiciary and workers' rights.

Legacy

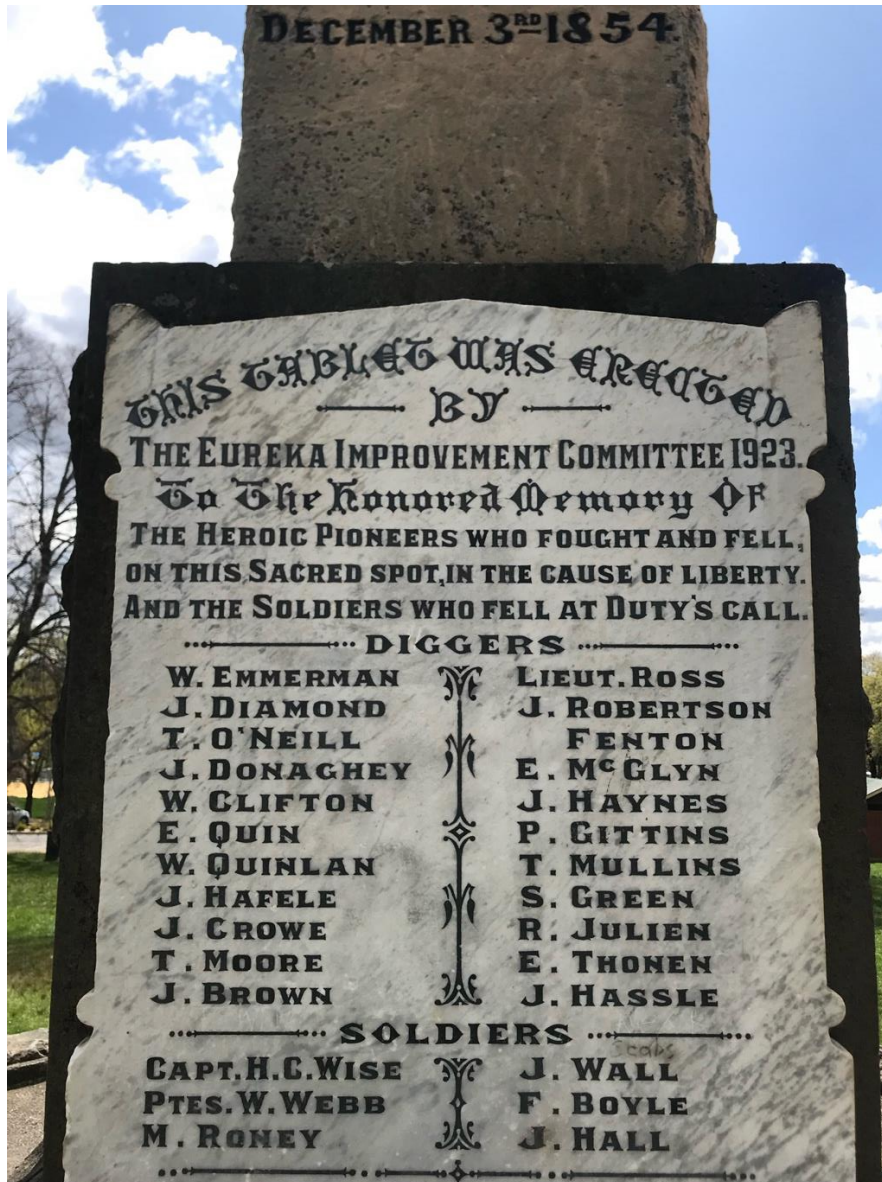
Through his powerful oratory and leadership Higinbotham's vision for Victoria became Victoria's vision for itself. In 1886 he became the Chief Justice of Victoria.



(Geraldine Moore, *George Higinbotham and Eureka: The Struggle For Democracy In Colonial Victoria*. Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne, 2018. gm_moore@bigpond.net.au.)

Eureka! How I discovered Edward (Ned) McGlinn

By Jim Coghlan



Eureka Diggers' Memorial, Old Ballarat Cemetery (erected 1856). Author's photo

In October 2019 I visited Ballarat in central Victoria. In Sturt Street I walked past a monument to Peter Lalor, the leader of the Eureka rebellion in 1854. I stopped to read a plaque that lists the names of the miners killed in the uprising, and to my surprise, one of them was Edward McGlyn. It caught my attention because Martin McGlinn – not McGlyn - was my great-great-grandfather, who emigrated from Ireland in 1841. I wondered if they were related, because if they were, I would have a famous new member in my family tree.

A few days later I checked the Trove newspaper database and discovered two letters in the *Advocate* newspaper. They were written in 1901, in response to an earlier article about the Eureka Stockade, listing the names of the fallen miners. Most names included the county they came from, but for Edward McGlyn, Ireland was all that was mentioned. However, the authors of these letters had known Edward personally, both in Ireland and Australia, and were able to provide important information about his private life.

One was from 'J. P. Macedon'. He (presumably) said that he was 'personally acquainted' with 'Edward McGlynn', who 'worked his trade as cooper at his mother's residence in Henry-street, in the town of Tipperary'.ⁱ Well, this was looking promising, because my Martin McGlinn was also a cooper.

The other letter, from 'Michael Dwyer, Lougherin, Tabilk', also said that Edward was a cooper who lived in Henry Street, Tipperary. He knew him as 'Ned' as they were both 'reared in the same parish and knelt at the same altar'. They also 'worked for months side by side at Ballarat and Castlemaine'.ⁱⁱ

So, these writers confirmed that Edward was from Ireland, that he was known as Ned and was a cooper who lived in Henry Street (now known as William Henry Street), Tipperary Town. However, there was still no connection to Martin - until Dwyer mentioned that Ned's 'brother Martin took an active part in the early forties at the hurling matches at Batman's Hill, and was very nearly losing his life when the Orangemen fired on the hurlers out of an upper room of the old Pastoral Hotel, Queen Street.'

The missing link

Well, this was the missing link, as my earlier research on Martin supported Dwyer's memory of hurling matches in Melbourne in the 1840s. One newspaper reported that in July 1846 the Orange Society had gathered at the *Pastoral Hotel*, in Queen St, Melbourne. They were celebrating the Battle of the Boyne, displaying orange flags from the upstairs windows. At the same time, according to the *Argus* newspaper, Irish Catholics gathered at Batman's Hill where 'the ruffians assembled under presence [sic] of getting up a hurling match, but in reality, to organise a plan of attack upon the Orangemen'. The men - including 'the notorious Martin McGlynn' - then ran to the *Pastoral Hotel* and surrounded it. Shots were fired and men on both sides were wounded before the military arrived and broke up, what the *Argus* called, 'The Popish Riots'.ⁱⁱⁱ

This was confirmation that Ned McGlynn/McGlinn was my great-great-grand uncle, killed in the 1854 Eureka uprising. Ned and Martin were brothers. Although their surnames were spelt differently, I believe the correct spelling is McGlinn, as this was Martin's surname on his Irish baptism record.^{iv} It was also the name as recorded on the passenger list of the *Fergusson* when Martin arrived in Melbourne in January 1841 as a 21-year-old, single labourer. Also on board were Johanna and Bridget McGlinn, aged 19 and 22 respectively. All were from Tipperary.^v

Later that month Frances (Fanny) Lane arrived in Melbourne as a single immigrant from County Cork, Ireland. Fanny and Martin married in July 1841 and went on to have four children.^{vi} Martin was a cooper by trade and was quite successful, as he owned three buildings in Bourke Street, opposite the Melbourne GPO. He died in 1853 at his home in Bourke Street, aged 37.^{vii}

As for the two McGlinn girls on the *Fergusson*, I presume they were Martin's sisters. I have found no BDM records of Bridget, but Johanna married George Glenwright in 1841 and moved with him to Tasmania, where he was a superintendent of convicts on Maria Ireland.^{viii ix} They had two children before she died in 1844.

Until recently I did not know exactly when Ned arrived in Australia. I came across a record of 'E McGlinn' sailing from Launceston (Tasmania) to Melbourne on board the *Swift* in January 1852 with his brother-in-law George Glenwright.^x Ned has probably travelled to Tasmania to meet his deceased sister's family. So, I presumed that Ned first arrived in Melbourne about 1851.

My Eureka Moment

However, with the assistance of the GSV, I had my Eureka moment. Whilst writing this article I found a record for an Edmund/Edmond McGlinn who arrived in Melbourne on the *Sir Robert Sale* on 30 May 1850. He was 28 years old, single, and from County Tipperary. And the ship's disposal list gives the name and residence of his employer as 'Martin McGlinn, Cooper Melbourne. His brother'. Furthermore, he was travelling with two of his cousins - Martin and Thomas Coughlan/Coughlane - from 'Town of Tipperary'. They disembarked, also going to 'Martin McGlinn Queen St, Melbourne, a Cousin'.^{xi}

So it seems that Edmund was known as Edward/Ned in Australia. But what this ship's record proves beyond doubt is that Ned and Martin were brothers, and that Ned and his two cousins emigrated to Australia in May 1850. A check of the Irish Catholic parish registers shows Edmund, son of Thomas and Catherine McGlinn, baptised on 19 April 1817 at Tipperary.^{xii}

I presume Ned was single, as there is no mention of a Mrs McGlinn in the *Swift's* passenger list for January 1852, nor has any marriage record been located for him. And neither J P Macedon nor Michael Dwyer mentioned Ned having a wife.

Sometime after his Tasmanian trip, Ned went to the Victorian gold fields and became a miner at Castlemaine, and then Ballarat. I imagine that he put up a tent at that section of the Ballarat goldfield known as the Eureka Lead, because it had a high concentration of Irishmen, especially from County Tipperary. They had a reputation: historian John Moloney quoted MacMahon, the Acting Head of Police, who regarded 'the Tipperary Mob ... as most powerful and troublesome and bent on mischief.'^{xiii}

The 'mischief' that MacMahon was referring to would have been the diggers' agitation for goldfields reform. After years of discontent, a mass meeting of 10,000 men and women formed the Ballarat Reform League on 11 November 1854. Amongst other things, they demanded the abolition of the mining license and the right to vote. Governor Hotham ignored these demands, so the diggers had another rally at Bakery Hill on 30 November, where they raised their own flag: the Southern Cross. Not the Queen's flag - a rebel flag. They heard their leader, Peter Lalor, announce: 'We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties'.^{xiv} I would like to think that Edward McGlinn stood under the flag and swore the oath with his fellow rebels.

They then marched to higher ground, to the Eureka Lead – the site of Ned's Tipperary Mob - and built a stockade, described by historian John Molony as a 'frail symbol of resistance'.^{xv} A few days later, at dawn on 3 December, 300 British soldiers attacked the stockade, overwhelmed it in ten minutes and killed 27 diggers – including Ned McGlinn.^{xvi}

According to Ned's death certificate he died of 'gunshot wounds' – he was 36 years old. Unfortunately there is no plot for Ned as he - and others – were buried in an unmarked grave in the Old Ballarat Cemetery. However, a monument erected in the cemetery on 22 March 1856 by James Leggat records:

Those who fell
On the memorable
3rd December 1854
In resisting
The unconstitutional proceedings
of the Victorian Government^{xvii}

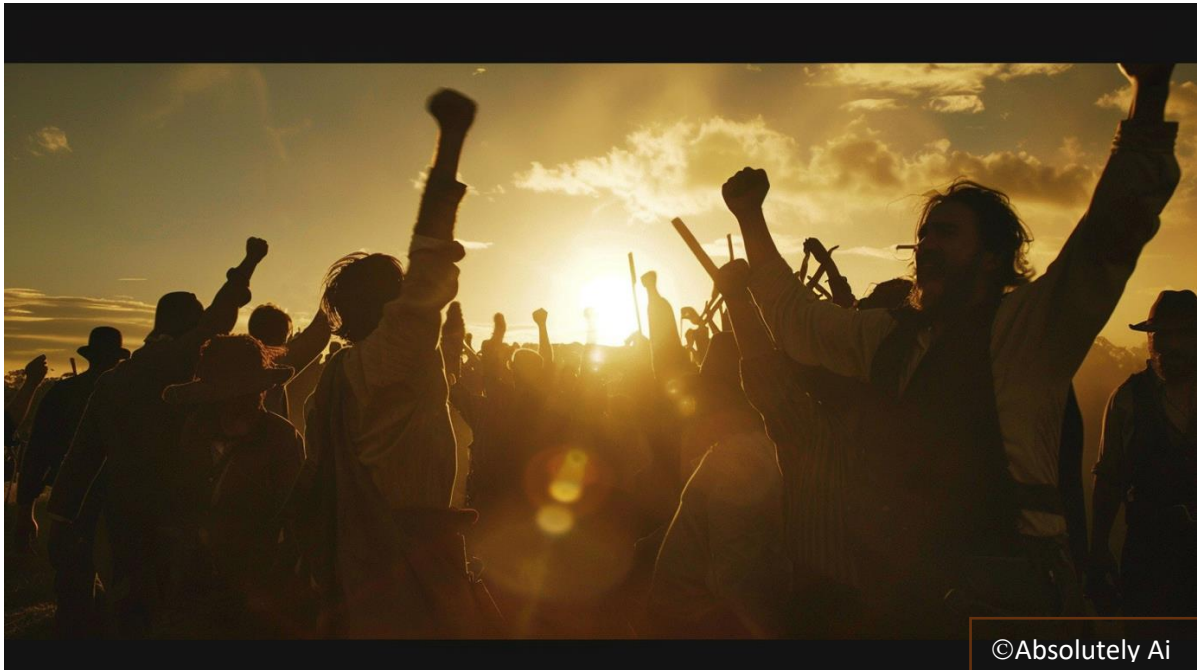
All the miners' names are inscribed on it, including 'EDWd McGLYN, IRELAND'.

As a result of Eureka, reforms to the gold license and Victoria's voting system were implemented in 1855. There were long-term consequences as well. The former Premier of Victoria, Steve Bracks, believes that 'Eureka was a catalyst for the rapid evolution of democratic government in this country and it remains a national symbol of the right of people to have a say in how they are governed.'^{xviii}

In conclusion I have discovered a relative who was at the Eureka Stockade. But one I now know more about, who was more than a name on a monument. He was Ned McGlinn who had two sisters and a brother in Melbourne. He was a cooper from Tipperary, and a goldminer in Victoria. In the words of friend Michael Dwyer, Ned was 'the hearts blood of an Irishman, a true patriot and a thorough gentleman.'^{xix}

(Article reprinted with the permission of the author.)

For endnotes and references, or further information Jim can be contacted at: jcoghlan@bigpond.com)



Discovery and Dead-ends.

Looking for the lost grave sites of the 12 treason trial participants.

Simon Huggard Eureka Australia

As you would all know, the last resting place of the African American John Joseph was honoured with a plaque and ceremony, attended by the US Ambassador to Australia, Caroline Kennedy, and others in February last year.

As a follow on from this, in November 2023 I was asked by our President, Eric Howard, to consider doing some work to identify the last resting places of the remaining 12 Eureka stockade participants who were tried for treason and acquitted in 1855.

This has been a long journey of discovery and dead-ends.

This report provides an update as to what I have discovered so far, and an indicator of some of the work needed to complete the journey. All readers, including descendants of those involved in the Eureka Stockade, who may have some small amount of information related to the 12 participants, are encouraged to contact myself or the committee to further progress this work.

13 Treason Trial accused

The people who were charged with high treason were: John Joseph, John Manning, Timothy Hayes, Raffaello Carboni, Jan Vennik, James Beattie, Michael Tuohy, Henry Reed, James McFie Campbell, William Molloy, John Phelan, Jacob Sorenson and Thomas Dignum. Dignum's trial did not proceed.

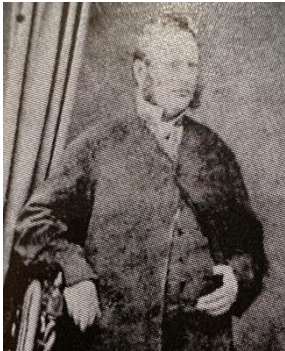
Three of those charged were buried overseas (UK or Netherlands, USA and Italy). These are John Manning, Raffaello Carboni and Jan Vennik.

There are three who have graves which already have plaques on them referring to the Eureka Stockade. They are John Phelan, James Beattie and Michael Tuohy who are buried at Nagambie, Ballan and Terang (respectively) in Victoria.

There are six others whose graves need to be verified, or discovered as there is no information about them at all. These are Timothy Hayes, Henry Reed, James McFie Campbell, William Molloy, Jacob Sorenson and Thomas Dignum.

The information gathered so far, is listed below. Again – any help with details, or corrections to any of these, please let me know.

1. Timothy Hayes (1820 – 31 Aug 1873)



Timothy Hayes worked as a rate-collector in Ballarat and a railway worker in Melbourne. Unfortunately it appears he had no money and died a very unwell and poor man on 31 August 1873 aged 53 and is buried in a pauper's grave at the Melbourne General Cemetery in Carlton, Victoria. There is no headstone and he is buried in a shared grave site.

The committee will work on visiting his grave site and working with the Cemetery trust to investigate the possibility of a plaque being erected on the site.



Timothy Hayes' unmarked grave in the Melbourne General Cemetery photographed June 2024 . Timothy is buried in a pauper' s grave. He died at the Kew Asylum Melbourne on 31 August 1873.

2. John Manning (1830-1868 or later?)



John Manning was born in Ireland and educated in New York. He worked as a reporter for the *Ballarat Times* newspaper and was very active in reporting on Eureka and was a strong advocate of Irish nationalism. He moved to New Zealand and the USA where he worked as a journalist. Little is known about the death of John Manning and it appears certain that he is buried in the USA, but there are no grave entries that can be found for him.

3. RAFAELLO CARBONI (1817-1875)



A lot of information is known about Raffaello Carboni because of his writings about the Eureka Stockade shortly after it occurred. There is a [Wikipedia article](#) which states that “after periods of travelling, he returned to Italy where he died in Rome.” The Eureka Encyclopedia states that on 24 October 1875 he died at St James’ Hospital, Rome.

4. JAN VENNICK (1823-1901).



The Eureka Encyclopaedia has a detailed entry for him (he was a Dutchman). It confirms other sources indicating that he married and moved back overseas after Eureka and he appears to be buried overseas, with a number of reports indicating that this was in Amsterdam in 1901 aged 77.

5. James Beattie (1831-1901)

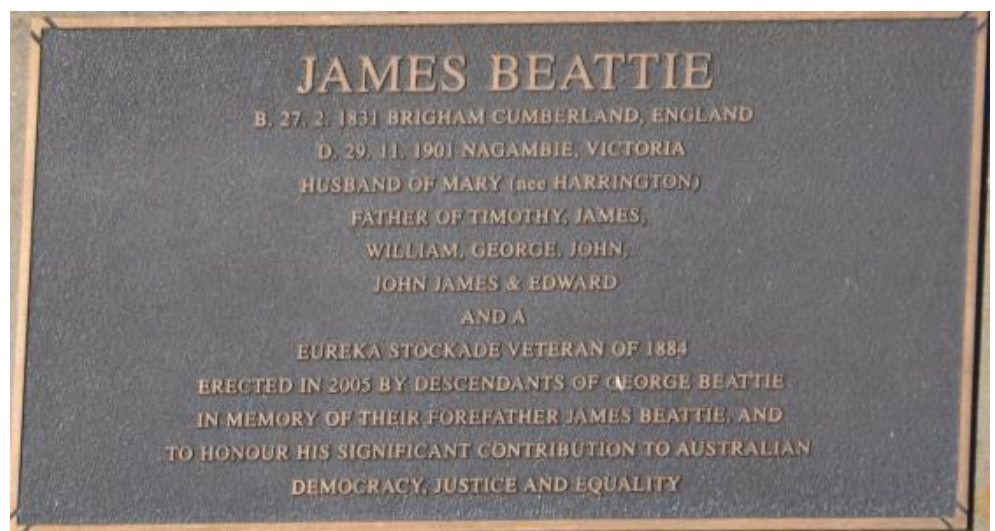


James Beattie lived from 27 Feb 1831 - 30 Nov 1901. He is buried in the Nagambie Cemetery in Victoria.

His grave has an inscription which mentions his contribution to the Eureka Stockade (with a date wrongly attributed to 1884 rather than 1854). The epitaph is as follows:

JAMES BEATTIE. B 27.2.1831
Brigham, Cumberland, England D
29.11.1901 Nagambie, Victoria.

Husband of Mary (nee Harrington). Father of Timothy, James,



William, George, John, John James & Edward, and a Eureka Stockade veteran of 1884. Erected in 2005 by descendants of George Beattie in memory of their forefather, James Beattie, and to honour his significant contribution to Australian democracy, justice and equality.

6. MICHAEL TUOHY (1830-1915)



There is a quite a bit of information available on Michael Tuohy. He was born in Scariff, County Clare, Ireland in 1830. He arrived in Sydney in 1847 and died in Ballarat Hospital in 1915, aged 85. He is buried in Ballan Cemetery and his grave also has a plaque honoring his contribution to the Eureka Stockade.



The grave says: In memory of Michael Tuohy. Acquitted of treason after 1854 Eureka Rebellion. Born 1830 Scariff, County Clare, Ireland. Died 10 . 9 . 1915.

On 4 December, 2004 (150th Anniversary of the Eureka Stockade), a commemorative ceremony was held at Ballan Cemetery by the descendants of Michael Tuohy when the above plaque was placed at his grave.

7. HENRY REED



There is almost no information on the internet about Henry Reed after the Eureka treason trials.

The spelling of his name comes from the Eureka Encyclopaedia but has no birth or death dates. Sources list him as being born in England. The [Eurekapedia](#) site has 3 different entries for him under each of the spelling variants [Reed](#), [Read](#) and [Reid](#). There are a number of death records for the name "Henry Reed" buried in Victoria in Carlton, Dunolly, Brighton, Queenstown and South Yarra. There is still some work to do to verify which (if any) of these graves is the correct one. If any readers wish to visit these cemeteries to find grave site records, please let us know.

8. James McFie Campbell



This one produces a dead end. All sources say he was an African man from Kingston Jamaica and the newspaper sketch from the time of the trials (shown above) indicates visibly that this could be true.

So far, I have been able to verify is that he is not the "James McFie" who died in 1887 in Victoria and should not be confused with the Ballarat politician "James Campbell" who died in 1893 (some online sources have confused these two with him).

After many hours of searching Ancestry.com, MyHeritage and many birth, deaths and marriages databases, I can confidently conclude that he is not buried in Australia. It appears it would be difficult to find a death record for him at all overseas, but it's likely that reports indicating that he returned to Jamaica (and died there) may well be correct. I also suspect that records from Jamaica are not readily online, so this would require a visit to the country to try to find his last resting place.

9. WILLIAM MOLLOY.



The entry for him in the Eureka Encyclopaedia is brief and has no details about his subsequent life. The information in the Eurekaedia and Wikitree sites are not helpful (with Wikitree guessing that he died in about 1930, which is unlikely to be true).

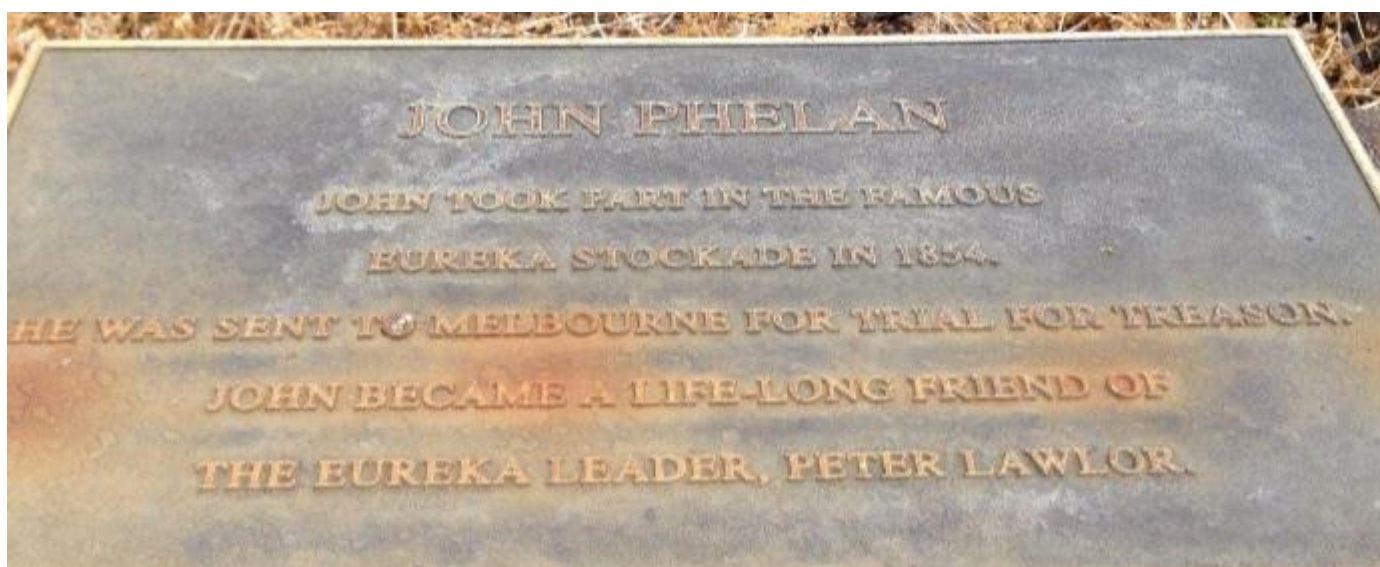
Currently there are entries for a William Molloy buried at Ballarat (1884), another for 1879 (place not known), another for 1878 (place not known) and one for Queensland in 1885 in various online databases, including the Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages and Ancestry.com. I would suspect the William Molloy who is buried in open ground (a papuper's grave?) at Ballarat Cemetery in July 1884 as being a distinct possibility. This remains to be verified. Any readers who can visit this grave and verify details, including dates of birth and death would be most helpful to this research.

10. JOHN PHELAN (1832-1874)



There is a large entry for John Phelan in the Eureka Encyclopaedia, including birth and death years.

He was born in Ireland, and died on 21 Feb 1874 at Elingamite, Victoria (in the Cobram district). He is buried at Terang cemetery where his grave has an epitaph which references the Eureka Stockade.



The Epitaph on his gravestone reads:

ERECTED BY / MARY / TO THE MEMORY OF / HER HUSBAND
/ JOHN PHELAN / COBRECO /
DIED 21ST FEBRUARY 1874

/ AGED 43 YEARS

PLAQUE AT FOOT OF GRAVE AREA reads:

JOHN PHELAN / JOHN TOOK PART IN THE FAMOUS EUREKA STOCKADE IN 1854 / HE WAS SENT TO MELBOURNE FOR TRIAL FOR TREASON / JOHN BECAME A LIFE - LONG FRIEND OF / THE EUREKA LEADER, PETER LAWLOR

11. JACOB SORENSON



The Eureka Encyclopaedia has a short entry with no birth or death dates. He is noted as being tattooed and illiterate. There is a Canberra Times [article](#) from 3 Dec 1989 which confirms other earlier reports that he was Swedish.

After extensive searching, no clear information has been found as yet, as this is quite a common name globally and there is no other reference point that can be used to verify which person he is. Given that a number of local databases in Australia have no information on him, I would conclude at this stage that he returned to Sweden or elsewhere and is buried overseas. The MyHeritage and Ancestry.com databases are not immediately helpful in solving this puzzle.

12. THOMAS DIGNUM (1836- ?)



The Eureka Encyclopaedia has an entry for Dignum (which the birth date listed above). It says he was the only Australian-born miner arrested. He was born in Sydney, the son of Thomas and Ann Dignum. He is possibly the [Thomas Dignum](#) who married Esther Moran in 1857 at Bathurst but that record is too sparse to provide anything useful.

He does not appear in the Victorian Births Deaths and Marriages database but the NSW Births Deaths and Marriages database has an entry for a Thomas Dignum being born in 1836 and an entry for his father, also Thomas Dignum, who died in 1869. Ancestry.com also has birth entries for Thomas Dignum and his father, but the date of birth is slightly different (1837 not 1836).

After extensive research of these databases and some cemetery records, my conclusion is that it is unknown as to where he is buried and may take some time to find any answers. I noted that at our Eureka Australia AGM this year (on 30 May) there was an apology for a person with surname Dignum. Is this a relative who may have some answers?

Further work required

Further work is required to visit the graves (and potential graves) of **Timothy Hayes** at the Melbourne General Cemetery; **Henry Reed** at Dunolly, Brighton, Williamstown, St Andrews or South Yarra; **William Molloy** at Ballarat Cemetery;

Participants buried (or most certainly buried) overseas are those below. Further work would be needed to contact officials for government or cemetery trusts to find the exact locations:

James McFie Campbell (Jamaica?); **Jacob Sorenson** (Sweden?); **John Manning** (USA), **Raffaello Carboni** (Italy) and **Jan Vennik** (Netherlands).

Unknown grave sites: **Thomas Dignum** (date unknown, possibly buried in NSW).

Further sources to be consulted:

State Library of Victoria – Victorian Cemetery records on CD-ROM, print, microfilm/fiche (available in the Newspapers and Family History Reading Rooms) – there are some records here potentially which are not part of the MyHeritage and Ancestry.com online databases.

These other genealogical databases may also be of interest (which may require a subscription or use of a free trial are: Truthfinder.com and Peoplefinders.com).

More work to find databases, parish records, council records and cemetery records online is needed as well – as not all sources are held by the two major databases (Ancestry and MyHeritage) mentioned above (which have already been extensively consulted).



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A friendly reminder for members to pay their memberships if still outstanding for 2024, and to look to register new members from their family and/ or friends. They would be most welcome.

MEMBERSHIP FORM:

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DESCENDANTS AND SUPPORTERS INC.

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After Eureka

More than 100 miners were arrested and taken to Melbourne to stand trial. But the savage actions of the government had provoked a popular backlash. Only the leaders were brought to trial. Juries acquitted all 13 of them.

Governor Hotham called for a Goldfields Commission of Enquiry. Recommendations included the removal of the licence fee, to be replaced by an export duty and a nominal £1 per year Miner's Right. Half of the police on the goldfields were sacked, as were the gold commissioners, many of whom were found to be corrupt.

Twelve new members were added to the Victorian Legislative Council, four nominated by the Governor and eight elected by those diggers who held a Miner's Right. One of those members was Peter Lalor who had survived Eureka, though he was seriously wounded.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SCENE IN THE IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH OF THE ATTACK ON THE STOCKADE

The most harrowing and heartrending scenes were amongst the women and children I have witnessed through this dreadful morning. Many innocent persons have suffered, and many are prisoners who were there at the time of the skirmish but took no active part [...] At present every one is as if stunned, and but few are seen to be about. The flag of the diggings, "the Southern Cross," as well as the "Union Jack," which they had to hoist underneath, were captured by the foot police.

The Argus, 19 December 1854

*"Eureka Stockade Riot" by J.B. Henderson, 1854.
Reproduced courtesy State Library of New South Wales.*

