



The Surf Coast Family History Group



Vol. 74 Summer, December 2019 Edition

(Sub group of the Anglesea and District Historical Society Inc.)

Inverlochy Log



From painting by Geoffrey Soames

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Merry Christmas 2019



Quarterly Journal of The Surf Coast Family History Group

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We have a wide range of indexes both Australian and overseas. We have internet access for researching.

Our equipment includes computers, scanners, printers, microfiche readers and an extensive library.

Need help with your research? Call in and we will help.

Library and Research Facilities

Tuesday 10.30am - 1.00pm

Wednesday by appointment

Saturday 10.30am - 1.00pm

Meetings held on the 2nd Thursday of the month

commencing at 10am at History House
unless an excursion has been scheduled

5a McMillan Street Anglesea 3230

Visitors Welcome

Enquiries: surfcoastfh@gmail.com

Susan Clarke: Phone 0438 070 560

Email: surfcoastfh@gmail.com

Forthcoming Activities

DECEMBER

Thursday 12 December

Christmas Quiz & end of year break-up

Bring a parcel-value up to \$5 for our Kris Kringle

JANUARY 2020

No meeting

FEBRUARY 2020

Thursday 13 February

Victoria Spicer, author of "Finding Johanna"

Victoria was runner-up in the annual GSV Writing Prize 2019

MARCH

Thursday 12 March

Outing to Mooramong, Skipton

Leave 9.00 am, return 4.00 pm

Cost: \$25 (must prepay) plus lunch



Members and visitors welcome to all activities.

This newsletter is available electronically.

If you wish to receive an electronic copy please email us on surfcoastfh@gmail.com

No activities are held on days of code red or extreme fire danger for the Central Region.

Committee Members 2019/2020

Chairperson

Secretary

Treasurer

Vice Chairperson

Website

Committee Member

Committee Member

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responsible for the accuracy of the statements or opinions expressed by authors of
articles published in this magazine

News and resources

Wayward Women exhibition

What makes a woman 'wayward'? Discover ten stories about individual women's lives in the past. Either intentionally, or through force of circumstance, they transgressed society's rules in some way. Some prospered, but others paid dearly for their actions.

Free exhibition at Old Treasury, 27 June to mid-2020.

Victorian inquests

What inquests can reveal about a person's life. Excellent presentation entitled "Untimely Ends: Using Inquests for Family and Local History" at <https://melbournehistoryworkshop.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/InquestsWebVersion.pdf>

7 Traits that make a good genealogist

- Have patience
- Get organised
- Question everything
- Have determination
- Self-education
- Be polite
- Be ethical

see full post at: <https://www.lonetester.com/2019/10/7-traits-that-make-a-good-genealogist/>

FamilySearch users can now correct name indexing errors

Corrections made by users increase the likelihood of success for researchers to find the records of their ancestors. See how to edit at:

<https://www.familysearch.org/blog/en/edit-names-indexed-records/>

Destination: Australia – Sharing our post-war migrant stories

"The joys and challenges of immigration ... Share your story, read about other migrants' memories and explore our photos – to see if you recognise someone you know. Between 1946 and 1999 government photographers snapped 22,000 images of people arriving and living in Australia. You can view them online in the National Archives' collection."

<https://www.destinationaustralia.gov.au/>

Ancestors from Dublin?

See the Libraries and Archives Heritage Databases of Dublin City, and search for free at:

<http://databases.dublincity.ie/about.php>

Quote for this edition

'It is how our ancestors lived, what influenced their actions and how economics, politics or geography shaped their lives and character that turns genealogy into family history.'

[Gill Blanchard, *Writing Your Family History: A guide for family historians*]

It is not all online.

The Surf Coast Family History Group has the 1841 census by surname for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in Scotland and surrounding areas. These are a set of booklets that give families by name, their age and occupation with place of birth, which is not available online. For the Parish of Kirkcudbright, it tells you that in 1841 the population was 820. Helen Robinson, a pauper, was 95. One man and three women were in their eighties. Isabella Stewart at Galway was three weeks old.

Ten people were born in England and fifty six in Ireland. Eleven people were of independent means and two were paupers. The parish minister lived in the burgh of Kirkcudbright. Robert Blacklock was the parish school teacher and Errol Fleming, a schoolmaster. David McLellan, Surgeon, lived at Balgreddan.

Each booklet includes a map of the area and lists farmers and the names of their farms. Each booklet covers a different parish and is a little treasure trove.

If any of these are where your ancestors lived It would be well worth spending time looking through these indexes.

Parishes they cover, Kirkcudbright excluding Kirkcudbright Burgh. Torquer excluding Maxwell town. Kirk bean. Terrellas. Kelton excluding Castle Douglas. Dal Beattie. Kilpatrick Durham. Urr excluding Dalbeattie.

Database of Australian Nuns by St Bede's College.

It is interesting that nuns use two names, their birth name or their religious name.

1838-1918



Stafford Brothers



The photomontage on this tinplate badge are of Pte Clyde Gilford Stafford, Pte John Harold Stafford and Col. Charles Fitzroy Stafford descendants of the Darug/Gamilaroi.

The badge came from a time when a mother wore a visual representation of pride and honour for a son or sons serving in war. It was perhaps a way of keeping a son close to a mother's heart.

The Stafford brothers are descended from a Prospect or Cannemegal (Warmuli) clan woman, Black Kitty, who was placed in the Parramatta Native Institution in 1814 at the age of five. The Parramatta Native Institution was established by NSW Governor Macquarie to assimilate Aboriginal children, educate, train and Christianise them into colonial societal standards. Once the children were sent to the institution they were not allowed to return to their parents or to their lives as they knew it. ...

Kitty first married Boorooberongal (Richmond) man Colebee, who had been granted land in the Richmond area of NSW. In 1831, Kitty is mentioned in a blanket list as being widowed in her 20s living in Richmond. Aboriginal people wore animal skin cloaks, the main form of warmth and insulation from the cold. These cloaks would take a year or more to make and were much warmer than the blankets. Nevertheless, Governor Macquarie initiated the distribution of blankets to Aboriginal people in the hope their adoption of blankets would encourage civilised habits and cooperation. So began the blanket list.

Kitty then married English convict Joseph Budsworth (aka Henry Joseph Budsworth) in 1832. Joseph had been assigned to Magistrate William Cox in 1829 in Clarendon and it may have been this connection that led him to meet Kitty. They had six children, one of whom was Catherine Budsworth, born in 1832 on the Liverpool Plains. The family then moved to the Maitland area.

In 1852, Catherine Budsworth married Joseph Stafford, an Irish convict from Cork who had been assigned to James Hale's Bomera Station, located at the foot of the Warrumbungle range north of Coolah. They had seven children including John Allan Stafford, born in the year 1857. He was also known as John Allen Stafford.

In 1865, Mary Ann of the Gamilaroi people was born in Binnaway to Anna Mahan and Thomas Henry Blackman or Captain Blackman, as he was known. Blackman was an Aboriginal man and was the son of doctor and farmer, Thomas Blackman and Aboriginal woman Mary Ann.

In 1884, Mary Ann and John Allen Stafford married in Coonabarabran. They had 12 children including Charles Fitzroy, Clyde Gilford and John Harold. Their full stories are on the Web Site with photo's. [Editor Pat Hughes]

The brothers' war service

The three Stafford brothers, Charles Fitzroy, Clyde Gilford and John Harold were enlisted in the Australian Light Horse, having distinguished themselves as horsemen.

For their service, all three brothers were awarded the 1914-1915 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal and a King's Certificate of discharge. Clyde and Charles Stafford were also awarded a Silver War Badge.

Binnaway World War I role of honour featuring the three Stafford brothers

Courtesy of Taralee Flynn.

According to the Australian War Memorial, the number of men with Indigenous Australian heritage who enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force in the First World War stands at 823, other estimates put the total figure between 1000 and 1200.



References (See website for full list) © AIATSIS 2014

A history of Aboriginal Sydney <http://www.historyofaboriginalsydney.edu.au/west/1820s>

First World War Official Histories, Volume I – The Story of ANZAC from the outbreak of war to the end of the first phase of the Gallipoli Campaign, May 4, 1915 (11th edition, 1941) <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/RCDIG1069875/>

1914-1915 Star, Defence Honours & Awards, Australian Government Department of Defence <http://www.defence.gov.au/Medals/Imperial/WWI/1914-15-Star.asp>

Need help researching your Aboriginal Ancestry ?

The AIATSIS Web Site gives you guidelines on how to do research . [Editor, Pat Hughes]

<https://aiatsis.gov.au/research/finding-your-family/research-step-step/search-records>

John Frederick Norton: Pioneer photographer

Gwen Morgan & Susan Clarke

John Frederick Norton was born in 1830 to Richard and Mary Ann Norton, at Yelvertoft in Northamptonshire, England. He arrived in Victoria in 1849, aged 19, aboard the ship *Caroline Agnes*. From his working life as a professional photographer he left the important legacy of a visual record of the early development of Geelong and surrounding districts in the latter half of the nineteenth century. John's great granddaughter, Gwen Morgan, is justly proud of her ancestor's achievements.

John's father, who was a farmer and grazier, died soon after he was born, and his mother Mary Ann (nee Foster) remarried in 1833. By 1841 John (aged 10) was living with his mother, step-father W Cleaver, and brother Charles (aged 20) at Leicester. It is not known what motivated John to travel to this side of the world, but he landed at Point Henry on 3 July 1849. Nor do we know much about his first eight years in the colony, but we do know that in 1858 John married Elizabeth Brown at the Presbyterian Church in Geelong. They had four children: John, Richard, Mary and Charles (Gwen's grandfather).

John started business as a picture framer and photographer and worked in Geelong between about 1857 and 1882. In 1861 his studio was in the upstairs section of York House in Myers Street.

He also had a studio in Collins Street, Melbourne from 1857 to 1860. During the 1860s, John exhibited photographic views of Geelong and surrounding districts at the 1862 Geelong Exhibition of Art, Science and Industry, the 1866 Melbourne Intercolonial Exhibition, and the following Paris Universal Exhibition. He was commissioned by the Geelong Corporation and the borough of South Barwon. For the latter, the photographs included views of the mayor's residence, and his Australian Tannery on the banks of the Barwon River. The mayor was, of course, Sharpe Brearley, whose name is well known as an early Anglesea resident. Also amongst the photographs was the Highton residence of G.F. Belcher, another early Anglesea family name.

During the 1870s, John was again commissioned by the Geelong Town Council, the Barrabool Hills Shire, and the Bannockburn Shire to produce works for the 1873 London International Exhibition.

The Victorian Commissioners to the Vienna Universal Exhibition requested John to produce photographs of the Western District, followed by the Corio Shire Council who wanted 'the prettiest and most important portions of the Shire' photographed for the same exhibition. Commissions culminated in 1875 when John made a tour through Geelong and the Western District taking photographs of all 'the more important mansions and pretty views'. And the same year he produced 21 views for the Colac Shire Council, including the Red Rock, the Irrewillipe Forest, and Colac East and West. His Western District photos were selected for the exhibition in Paris in 1877.

York House-Myers Street



Jan Juc (Bellbrae) township

Apart from these commissions, John expanded his business (literally) by importing a 14 x 12 inch plate camera, considered the largest in the colony.

He first used it to take views of Geelong's Market Square. In April 1871 he produced a double, 28 x 12 inch photograph of the extensions to the Victorian Woollen and Cloth Mill. He imported a new lens in 1872 which he used to take a panoramic view of Geelong from the top of the Western Brewery. The photographic plates were of the wet type which meant that there had to be a portable darkroom to treat the photos both before and after exposure. Despite the difficult conditions, John's photos were remarkably clear.



Other aspects of John's achievements included the establishment of a Portrait Club in 1874. This club enabled those 'of moderate means' to obtain a portrait of themselves or another member of their family, when the alternative of commissioning an oil painting was the preserve of the wealthy. Subscribers paid 2s 6d per week, and lots were drawn to decide who was to be photographed. To Gwen's regret, she has never seen any portraits of John or his family.

John ceased producing photographs in the early 1880s, and he died at his residence in Noble Street, Chilwell, on 10 August 1899. His oldest son, also named John Frederick, followed his father's artistic bent and became a painter. One of his paintings is in the Geelong Gallery collection, and Gwen was invited a couple of years ago to a private viewing of the work.

John's photographs were acknowledged by a special exhibition at the Geelong Heritage Centre in 2009. His photographs have also been included in publications such as *Geelong & District: A Sepia Album of Historic Photographs, 1838 – 1988*, published by the City of Geelong.

Sources

D. Davies, 'Geelong Photographers', *Investigator*, Geelong Historical Society, March 1979, p. 19
Design & Art Australia Online:

<https://www.daa.org.au/bio/john-norton/biography/>

'Local exhibits for the Paris Exhibition', *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 November 1877

1841 census, baptism record, marriage & death certificates, & incoming passenger record for John Frederick Norton

Marriage notice for Mary Ann Norton in *Northampton Mercury*, 21 September 18

Photo of York House: Gwen Morgan collection

Photos of Jan Juc township Residence of Mrs Armytage: State Library of Victoria

The Surf Coast Family History Group Christmas raffle 2019

At this time of the year we run a fundraiser and we ask members once again for your support.

Raffle tickets are \$2 each or 3 for \$5.

We are also needing volunteers to help sell raffle tickets.

Please put your name down on our roster if you are able to help.

Thank you.