



Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.

A Member Society of the G.S.V. Inc.

A.C.N.: A0022862G

We look forward to your past



Newsletter No: 208

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April - May 2019



THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE MELBOURNE.

Drawn by J Pittman, Melb.

Thos Ham. Lithog^r Collins S.

*Presented to the subscribers of the "Port Phillip Patriot" by their Obed^t Servant.
J.P.Fawkner July 1845.*

Read the story on page four

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP

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VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www.portphillippioneersgroup.org.au

Group Report.

Hello Members and friends.

The next meeting is May 11th and this is also the A.G.M.

We will also hear Val Wilkinson speak on Mary Gilbert and the first white child born in Melbourne.

Don't forget your Pioneers story for *Pioneer Profiles Volume 7*.

We look forward to reading it when it is published.

Please email your Profile to marilla-james@bigpond.com.

Looking forward to seeing you at a meeting soon.

Barb Hawkins, Newsletter Editor and Vice President.

λ Welcome to the following Members λ

No	Member	Desc. From	Details	Date	Ship or other means
1477 Additional claim	Alexander GRANT	p) O'BRIEN: Julia Ann	Arr. PPD	February 17 1842	"Thetis"
1467 Additional claim	Jan HANSLOW	g) John PHILLIPS h) Emma PHILLIPS (nee DENTON) i) Emily Matilda PHILLIPS	Arr. PPD	April 20, 1851	"Mount Stewart Elphinstone"

The GSV has run the GSV **Writing Prize** for an article on a family history/genealogy theme for its members for some years. This year we are also inviting members of our Member Societies to enter the competition.

In brief, articles should:

- be between 1200 and 2400 words
- be the author's own original work
- not have been previously published in any format
- have a family history/genealogy theme
- contain appropriate citations to documents and other works

The winner's work will be published in the December issue of *Ancestor* and the winner is awarded a prize of a 12-month subscription to a Ancestry Worldwide Membership and an Ancestry DNA test kit. Full details and an entry form will be on the GSV website under the Ancestor Journal tab in early March. The closing date for entries is 31 August 2019.

2019

Meeting Dates

May 11
July 13
September 14
November 9

Newsletter Deadlines

June 12, June - July
August 13, August - September
October 8, October - November

All correspondence for newsletter items must be sent to Barb Hawkins,
email barbh27@bigpond.com

Ken Smith – How to find where your ancestor lived in Melbourne in the 1840s

Long-time member of the PPPG, Ken Smith has scrutinised all the land transactions in the Port Phillip District of NSW from the time of the first land sales on 1st June 1837 until 1851 with the aim of finding where people lived.

Using a combination of Memorial records, Council rate books, Council valuation books and newspaper advertisements he has tried to identify the position of properties on a plan he drew up of Melbourne as it was in 1839. His interest lay in freehold property only.

On August 12th 1842, the Legislative Council of NSW incorporated Melbourne as a Town, allowing councillors to be elected in Melbourne to administer the affairs of the Town and following on from the first municipal election of Councillors on 1st December 1842, rate books and evaluation books were introduced. To understand the memorial records and rate books, knowledge of the layout of Melbourne is required.

The area allotted to the Town of Melbourne consisted of the Parish of North Melbourne, in the County of Bourke, which included all houses on the north side of the Yarra River and also Melbourne's first suburb, New Town (north of Victoria Pde, around Brunswick St).

The town of Melbourne was divided into four wards with Elizabeth St and Bourke St being the internal boundaries. Starting north of Bourke St and west of Elizabeth St, and moving clockwise, the wards were named, Bourke, Gipps, La Trobe & Lonsdale.

The four wards were then divided up into sections and allotments. Starting from the south west corner of Lonsdale ward, (corner of Flinders St and Spencer St) was section one, itself divided into 20 allotments of about ½ acre, the numbering of each allotment going in an anti-clockwise direction.

The Memorials mentioned above, were the Old Law land records before the Torrens system of Land Titles came into existence. Originally at the Registrar Generals Office, they can be accessed at the Repository for Public Records in Cherry Lane, Laverton, but will soon be put in permanent storage at the Public Records Office in North Melbourne. Digital copies will be available for viewing.

Before locating a Memorial, an index has to be searched, and in the case of a conveyance record, for example, the only name to be found will be the name of the seller. The buyer's name is in the Memorial, but is not in the index.

In the memorials pre 1851 a property in Melbourne was described as being in the Port Phillip District of NSW, the Parish of North Melbourne, in the County of Bourke. The portion number and section number was

given and the boundaries of the property were described starting from a particular point.

Ken has now transcribed every land transaction registered at the RGO up to the early part of 1853 in all of Victoria where land had been alienated from the Crown, making a note of every name on the records: all parties to a transaction, buyer and seller for example, the name of a spouse or partner, and witnesses, who were usually solicitors' clerks. Ken's Index gives the names of all involved in a transaction, which is better for genealogists!

The memorials showed who owned the property, but not necessarily who lived there.

The rate books and particularly the valuations books provide different information. An assessor inspected each property and gave it a value. From this figure the rates to be paid was calculated. The assessors started from the corner of Elizabeth St and Bourke St walking north, south, east or west indicating their starting point and the names of streets they crossed. Initially there were no street numbers. On the 24th June 1845, Alderman Andrew Russell proposed that all streets, entries, and lanes should have a name affixed at their corner and all houses should be numbered. However, each time a new dwelling was built the numbering changed.

The numbering was consecutive. N-S roads had odd numbers on the east side, even numbers on the west side. E-W roads had odd numbers on the north side and even numbers on the south side. So that No '5 Collins Street West' would be on the north side of Collins St, a few doors west of Elizabeth St.

The valuation book for 1845/46 lists Thomas McCombie, tenant, at 72 Bourke St in a 5 roomed brick house, a kitchen and yard. The owner was James Westwood and the value was £25. McCombie's occupation was given as Editor of the Port Phillip Gazette. Next door was the 11 roomed residence of James Westwood, owner and Innkeeper. The value for his property was £100. Street numbers were included in 1845/46 but not in the years 1843/44 or 1847/48.

Newspaper advertisements often included helpful details. In 1851, Richard Cox, Spirit & Wine Merchant, advertised his premises at '48 Collins St, next the Union Bank'. He didn't mention east or west, but the Union Bank, built 1842, was at 50 Collins St on the SE corner of Collins St and Queen Sts.

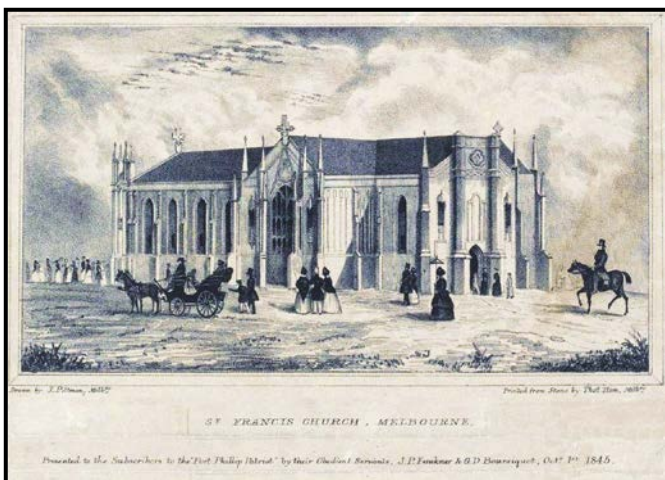
Ken has found that, employing all available records, although not completely impossible, the task of finding where a person lived in the 1840s is extremely difficult.

Contributed by Jan Hanslow, PPPG member 1057

JOSEPH PITTMAN - STATIONER AND ARTIST

Joseph Pittman arrived in Melbourne on 11 April 1843 on the 281 ton barque "**Enmore**" (Captain Henry James Ellis) from London (11 November 1842). He was met here by his brother Frederick who had already been in business in Melbourne for a number of years. Before the end of April 1843 Joseph was advertising supplies of stationery ex the "**Enmore**" for sale by commission at Mathew Holmes's Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street.

Joseph was also a skilled artist. Three buildings, sketched and drawn by him and lithographed by Thomas Ham were printed and published in 1844-45. These were "*The Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne*," "*The Government Offices, Melbourne*," and "*St. Francis Church, Melbourne*." On the latter two of these there is a note indicating that they were distributed to subscribers of the "**Port Phillip Patriot**" newspaper.



Joseph continued in business as a stationer for many years. Both he and Frederick entered into short-lived partnerships with others at various times and also became insolvent at times. Joseph had contracts to supply the government with stationery but he also worked as a draftsman and map colourist with the Geological Survey of Victoria. In December 1851 he wrote a lengthy letter to his mother in England describing conditions in Victoria at the height of the gold rush. In it he describes his difficulties in finding staff to run his business with so many men having gone to the goldfields. This letter was published in "**The Essex Standard and General Advertiser**" of 23 April 1852.

On 21 May 1844 Joseph Pittman married Frances (Fanny) Bolger at St. James Church of England, Melbourne. Fanny was the daughter of William Bolger of Dublin, Ireland and his wife Mary Ann, nee Ellis and also the sister of Emily Bolger, wife of Joseph's brother, Frederick Pittman. Joseph and Fanny had two children, Mary Ann Ellis Pittman (b.1846) who was married in Victoria in 1870 to Richard Hugh Dickson Kelly, second son of J. W. Kelly, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales; and Edward Fisher Pittman (b.1849) who was

married in Victoria in 1883 to Kate Glass Eadie. Joseph's wife Fanny died on 29 March 1862 at Brighton, Victoria.

On 17 April 1863 at St. Kilda, Victoria, Joseph Pittman married secondly, Mary Sarah West, second daughter of Lieutenant Matthew Thomas West, R.N., of London, England. Their children were Joseph Matthew Pittman (1864-1903) and Mary Eliza Frances Halden Pittman (1870-1942). Joseph Matthew was born on 21 January 1864 at Upper Hawthorn, Victoria. He was educated at Blundell's School in Tiverton, Devon, England where he won a scholarship to study at Balliol College, Oxford. There he graduated with a Master of Arts and became a minister in the Church of England at St. Saviour's, Stoke, next Guildford. He died on 23 January 1903.

Mary Eliza was born on 25 July 1870 at Barkers Road, Upper Hawthorn, Victoria. She did not marry and died on 13 February 1942 at "St. Kilda," Fengates Road, Redhill, Surrey, England.

Joseph returned to England in the 1870s, living for a time at Pinhoe, Devon before taking up residence at Oxford where he died on 17 April 1882. His widow, Mary Sarah Pittman, died on 16 May 1905 in England.

Joseph Pittman had been born on 11 May 1810 and baptised on 3 September 1812 at Barking, Essex, England. He was the son of John Joseph Pittman, farmer of Manor Farm, Barking, Essex and his wife Elizabeth, nee Fisher. Besides Frederick, Joseph had a number of other siblings, including Edward Pittman (1814-1873); Emily Elizabeth Pittman (1817-1889); Henry Fisher Pittman (c1815-1848); and John Thomas Pittman.

Edward was a clerk in the British Gas Company who rose to be a superintendent. He married Isabella Trussell in London in 1840 and they had a daughter named Fanny Fisher Pittman (c1844-1885) who married the Rev. George Tuthill (c1843-1901), Vicar of St. Paul's Church, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England. They in turn had three daughters, Catherine Isabella Tuthill (b.c1877), Monica Emily Tuthill (b.1880) and Dorothy

Mary Tuthill (b.c1884). Edward Pittman died on 15 June 1873 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Emily Elizabeth Pittman lived most of her life in London. She did not marry and died at South Lambeth on 4 January 1889.

Henry Fisher Pittman died in London, England in January 1848.

John Thomas Pittman was a grocer at Gravesend, near London in the early 1850s.

Of their parents, John Joseph Pittman is believed to have died in 1823. His widow, Elizabeth, lived in London for many years and died in June 1857 while living in Aston Street, Limehouse, London. She was buried in Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park.

Frederick Pittman is thought to have arrived in Sydney, New South Wales in July 1831 as a crew member on the "**Georgiana**" and then travelled to Van Diemens Land in 1834. He arrived in Melbourne in October 1837 on the "**Port Phillip Packet**." He was in partnership with William Phelps Pickering for a time up till the middle of 1838. He was then in business as a merchant, shipping and commission agent. On 2 March 1841 he married Emily Bolger in Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. Their children were William Pittman (b.1841) who went to Dunedin, New Zealand; Elizabeth Pittman (1843-1927) who married James Johnston Twining; and Edward Ellis Pittman (1847-1871) who apparently died unmarried. Elizabeth was married in Victoria in 1868 to Captain James Johnston Twining of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment. He was born c1837 in Nova Scotia, Canada. They had a son, Charles Frederick Twining who died in infancy on 11 February 1870. James Johnston Twining died 1 October 1901 in Melbourne and Elizabeth Twining on 25 January 1927 at St. Kilda, Victoria. They are buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery in Carlton, Victoria.

JOSEPH PITTMAN,
IMPORTER OF
**ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY
STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c.**

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery and Plated Goods.

Cutlery, Mathematical Instruments, &c.

MUSIC, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, and Fittings.

**Artists' Colours, Canvass, and Materials for
Drawing.**

SPECTACLES, AND EYE-GLASSES.
Glasses to suit all sights fitted or exchanged.

BOOKBINDER'S GOODS.
Books Bound in a Superior Style.

ACCOUNT BOOKS RULED TO ANY PATTERN.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Nearly opposite the Club House,
Collins-street, Melbourne.

N. B.—Goods sold at his establishment are manufactured
expressly for him by the best London makers.

Contributed by Alexander Romanov-Hughes
PPPG Member No. 52

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF BARFOLD. Part 2

By Ken McNaughton.

In Part I of this article [1] we learned why my family didn't inherit any stories about how my great great grandfather got along with the Aborigines at Barfold in the 1840s. This continues the story of those people.

Edward Stone Parker was appointed in England by the Colonial Office as an Assistant Protector of Aborigines in the Aboriginal Protectorate established in the Port Philip district under George Robinson. He arrived in Melbourne in January 1839, with Robinson appointing Parker to the northwest or Loddon District in March. He did not start his protectorate until September 1839. The Protector's duties included to safeguard aborigines from "encroachments on their property, and from acts of cruelty, of oppression or injustice" and a longer term goal of "civilizing" the natives. Parker's original choice for a reserve in September 1840 was a site, known as Neereman by the Djadjawurrung, on Bet Bet Creek, a tributary of the Loddon River. However, the site proved unsuitable for agriculture and in January 1841 Parker selected a site on the northern side of Mount Franklin on Jim Crow Creek with permanent spring water.

This was an extraordinary choice. John Ross [2] relates that that "Jim Crow" is a corruption of *jumcra*, the aboriginal name for the area. Parker mentions the name in his report of 22 September 1839. But Jim Crow was a stage character created in 1828 by a travelling white minstrel called Thomas "Daddy" Rice, who used to blacken his face (as Al Jolson did a century later). By 1830 the Jim Crow character had become his signature act. Rice was very popular and toured extensively in North America. He was known in England too. He was mentioned in *The Times* in 1833, toured England in 1836, and married there in 1837. Why Rice chose that name is the subject of debate; perhaps it was the name of an old black slave or a ragged black stable boy. It became synonymous with black Americans and other racial groups considered inferior at the time in American society. So it is likely that English settlers in the Colony who had been to the theatre back home would know of the character and would associate the phrase with black people. Upon hearing the local Aborigines use the term *jumcra*, one can speculate how they might easily arrive at the corruption "Jim Crow."

Rice's famous stage persona eventually lent its name to a generalized negative and stereotypical view of black people. The shows peaked in the 1850s, and after Rice's death in 1860 interest in them faded. There was still some memory of them in the 1870s however, just as segregation laws were surfacing in the United States. The "Jim Crow" period, which started when segregation rules, laws and customs surfaced after the Reconstruction era ended in the 1870s, existed until the mid-1960s when the struggle for civil rights in the United States gained national attention. The Jim Crow

character portrayed African-Americans as lazy, stupid, inherently less human and unworthy of integration. This led white Americans to have a negative view of African-Americans in both their character and their work ethic. Many performers imitated Rice's use of blackface and toured the United States, spreading racist overtones and ideas perpetuated by the character.

It's extraordinary to think that a white vaudeville performer from Manhattan created a character in the 1830s that had such a poisonous effect on white perceptions of blacks, which endures to this day. And almost more extraordinary to find that the concept was cemented into a Central Victorian shelter selected for the Dja Dja Wurrung almost simultaneously, in the 1830s, twelve thousand miles away, by a man who was selected to protect them. Franklinford was sited on the Jim Crow Creek. There were attempts to rename it "Jumcra," but "Jim Crow" would have been easier for the whites, and the Dja Dja Wurrung may have even heard it the same way. Both sides could have been ignorant of the wider significance of the name.

The site was chosen with the support of The Djadjawurrung as well as Crown Lands Commissioner Frederick Powlett. Approval for the site was given in March, and a large number of Djadjawurrung accompanied Parker there in June 1841 when the station was established on William Mollison's Coliban run, where an outstation hut already existed. This became known as the Loddon Aboriginal Protectorate Station at Franklinford, and the area was known to the Djadjawurrung as Larne-ne-barramul or the habitat of the emu, forty-three miles (69km) southwest of Barfold. Franklinford provided a very important focus for the Dja Dja Wurrung during the 1840s, where they received a measure of protection and rations, but they continued with their traditional cultural practices and semi-nomadic lifestyle as much as they could.

Parker also attempted to prosecute those European settlers who had killed aborigines, including Henry Monro and his employees for killings in January 1840 and William Jenkins, William Martin, John Remington, Edward Collins and Robert Morrison for the murder of Gondurmin in February 1841. Both cases were thrown out of court due to the inadmissibility of aboriginal witness statements and evidence in Courts of Law. Aborigines were regarded as heathens, unable to swear on the bible, and therefore unable to give evidence. This made prosecution of settlers for crimes against aborigines exceedingly difficult, while also making it very difficult for aborigines to offer legal defences when they were prosecuted for such crimes as sheep stealing. The colonial Government severely curtailed funding to the protectorate from 1843. It ended on 31 December 1848, with about 20 or 30 Dja Dja Wurrung living on the station at that time.

While frontier conflict, murder and massacre took their toll, the impact of disease had a far greater impact. From the late 1830s European contact introduced tuberculosis, venereal disease, the common cold, bronchitis, influenza, chicken pox, measles and scarlet

fever. Venereal diseases of syphilis and gonorrhea reached epidemic proportions with estimates of 90% of Dja Dja Wurrung women thought to be suffering from syphilis by late 1841. This also had the effect of rendering aboriginal women infertile and infecting any infants born, causing high infant mortality and a plummeting birthrate.

By December 1852 the population of Dja Dja Wurrung was estimated at 142 people, whereas they had numbered between one and two thousand just 15 years previously at time of first contact [*this would have been in 1837, just before the McNaughtons left Scotland*].

The onset of the Victorian Gold Rush in 1851 placed further pressure on the Dja Dja Wurrung, when 10,000 diggers occupied Barkers Creek and Mount Alexander and many streams turned into alluvial gold diggings, with many sacred sites violated. The gold rush also caused a crisis in agricultural labour, so many of the squatters employed Dja Dja Wurrung people as shepherds, stock-riders, station hands and domestic servants on a seasonal or semi-permanent basis. Many of those that could not find work with the squatters survived on the margins of white society through begging and prostitution for food, clothes and alcohol. The availability of alcohol increased with the number of bush inns and grog shanties associated with the diggings and drunkenness became a serious problem. Mortality rates worsened during the gold rushes.

On 28 March 2013, the State of Victoria and the Dja Dja Wurrung people entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement under the Victorian government's Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010, which formally recognises the Dja Dja Wurrung people as the traditional owners for part of Central Victoria. The agreement area extends from north of the Great Dividing Range near Daylesford and includes part or all of the catchments of the Richardson, Avon, Avoca, Loddon and Campaspe Rivers. It includes, among other things, Crown land in the City of Greater Bendigo, Lake Boort and part of Lake Buloke. The agreement was the culmination of eighteen months of negotiations between the Victorian Government and the Dja Dja Wurrung people and settles Native title claims dating back to 1998. This statement forms a good introduction to the history, culture, feelings and status of the Djadjawurrung and their country [3].

REFERENCES

1. McNaughton, Ken, "The Indigenous People of Barfold, Port Phillip Pioneers Group Newsletter.
2. Ross, John, "[Where did the name 'Jim Crow' come from?](#)", Yandoit.net, Community website for Yandoit, Clydesdale and Franklinford, 13 July 2012.
3. [Recognition Statement, Dja Dja Wurrung Clans](#), 2016.

NOTES

Customary Warning: Aboriginal viewers should be aware that this article may contain culturally sensitive material—including names of people who have since died. This work is copyrighted and may not be reproduced in whole or in part in any medium without written permission from Ken McNaughton, 3778 College Avenue, Ellicott City, MD 21043; phone/fax: 410-418-9340; kjmcn@comcast.net (10 November 2018).

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Port Phillip Pioneers Group Annual General Meeting will be held on Saturday 11th May 2019 at which time all Committee positions will be declared vacant.

All financial members are eligible to be nominated for any of the following committee positions:

President
Vice-President
Honorary Secretary
Honorary Treasurer
Ordinary Committee Members

Nomination forms may be obtained from the Secretary.

Completed nomination forms are to be delivered by the 3 May 2019 to

The Honorary Secretary
Port Phillip Pioneers Group
Address: 55 Kerferd St
Malvern East VIC 3145

All Members are urged to give serious consideration to nomination for a Committee position.

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP **NOMINATION FORM**

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARER/COMMITTEE PERSON FOR YEAR 2019

We and
(Proposer's Signature) (Seconder's Signature)

Hereby nominateFor the office of

I accept/decline this nomination

.....
(Candidate's Signature)

POSITIONS VACANT: President - Vice-President - Honorary Secretary
Honorary Treasurer - Ordinary Committee Members

PORT PHILLIP PIONEERS GROUP INC – MEETINGS

Venue:	Wesley Hall. St. Andrew's Uniting Church, cnr Burke and Malvern Rds, Gardiner. Public Transport: Right on the route of the No 72 tram and only a short walk from the Gardiner Railway Station. Melways Reference: Map 59 H7.
Entry:	\$2.00.
Doors Open:	1.30 pm. Sign in. Time to browse notice board, borrow library books, and chat.
Meeting Starts:	2.00 pm.
Guest Speaker:	2.30 pm.
Afternoon Tea:	3.30 pm. Refreshments provided.
Next Meeting:	Saturday: 11 May 2019
Speaker:	Speaker: Val Wilkinson Topic: Mary Gilbert & The First White Child Born in Melbourne.

Upcoming Meetings:

Saturday, 13 July 2019

Speaker: Trevor Cohen

Topic: Michael Cashmore and the Solomon Family - Jewish Pioneers of Port Phillip, South Australia and other Australian Colonies

Saturday, 14 September 2019

Speaker: Susie Zada

Topic: Point Henry - An Amazing Place

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Representatives from other States/Countries:

USA Mr Ken McNaughton, 3778 College Ave, Ellicott City, MD 21043 kjmcn@comcast.net



PPPG ENewsletter

If there are any members who would prefer to receive their PPPG Newsletter via email rather than by post, please contact Susan Grant at grantsv@bigpond.net.au.

Unless we hear from you, we will continue to send your newsletter via Australia Post.

**“All articles and information contained in this Newsletter
are accepted in good faith and the Port Phillip Pioneers Group Inc.
takes no responsibility for the content and accuracy contained therein.”**