



Description:

Reproduction of black and white photograph with hand colouring.

Statement Of Significance:

This image portrays one of the key migrants and settlers of the western district in Victoria.

Description Of Content:

Niel Black in full Scottish regalia, circa 1850.

Acquisition Information:

Copied from Black, 2002

Discipline: History An interesting aspect in connection with the Soldiers' Cemetery, which has been aptly termed 'Our garden of memory,' is ... Born 04 November 1890 at Mount Crawford, SA Nurse Lyla Stewart is a daughter of Mrs. J. Stewart, 'Kelvin' Terang.

Dimensions: 250 mm (Height), 210 mm (Width)

13 41 551 Stewart, Andrew, Mporabool' run, squatter in Portland Bay District

13 41 551 Crawford, James, 'Emu Creek' run, squatter in Portland Bay District6

, Mr Alexander Stewart at Mosquito Plains in April 1846,

NAME: Elizabeth Crawford

Gt. A + grandmaster 10/1/1873

No. 198 Board of Advise
of Shire of Mortlake
Central Riding
7th August 1873.

Sir,

I am directed to represent the desirability of establishing a State School in Keilambete East as soon as practicable.

There are at present 40 children in the said locality without the means of education and as the Deed of Conveyance of the site to Government has been duly executed by Mr. Linn I have to request that there may be no delay in taking steps for the erection of a School building.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient Servant

Despard

Correspondent

J. Stewart

The Secretary
Education Department

TERANG - NEAR FRAMLINCHAM Western District Victoria

Rev Sam Fraser support for
 grt grt grandmother Elizabeth Stewart nee Crawford
 to change her homeschool into Victoria

Education Department
 School

The Manse

11th Feb. 1873.

Dear Sir,

At a meeting of parents and heads of families held yesterday in a populous district about 4 official miles from Terang. I was requested and instructed to write to you, to call your attention to the urgent necessity there is for providing a State School for the children of the district. It lies partly in the parish of Keilambete and partly in the parish of Kolora. A portion of it which was formerly a Common has lately been taken up in 26 separate selections. Altogether there are now upwards of 40 separate families in the district referred to and at the present time, there are 38 children between the ages of 5 and 15 not receiving education in any state.

As the greatest number of those settlers in the district are under middle age the probability is that the number of children will increase.

The nearest State School is at Terang and it is 3 in some cases 6 miles distant from the homes of the children. A marsh called the Pejark Marsh lies between the whole length of this district and Terang and in the winter time under the roads to Terang is quite impassable for children.

There is a private school already in existence but as the house in which it is held is altogether unsuitable as the woman who _____ has never been specially trained for teaching and as fees are charged the attendance is not large.

There is no reserve for a school site, but I have been authorized to say that a suitable site could be readily got.

I shall be happy to give any further information that may be required.

Trusting that this urgent case will draw the attention of the Minister of Education.

I am Yours respectfully S Fraser.

TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 4780.

W. M.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO "THE SECRETARY."



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

No. _____

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
BASE RECORDS OFFICE
MELBOURNE. 17th Jun

Dear Sir,

It is with feelings of admiration at the death of a brave Australian soldier who nobly laid down his life in the service of our King and Country, that I am directed by the Minister to forward to you, as the next of kin of No. 1284 Temporary Corporal W.M.W. Porter, 14th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, the Military Medal which His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award to that gallant soldier in recognition of his conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty while serving with the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force.

I am also to ask you to accept his death with sympathy in the loss which, not only you, but the Australian people, has sustained by the death of Temporary Corporal Porter. His magnificent conduct on the field of battle has helped to give our Australian soldiers a fame which will endure as long as the world lasts.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly acknowledge the receipt of the Medal whether it comes safely to hand by signing and returning the attached receipt slip.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Porter
for Officer i/c Base

39

Rev. A. J. Porter,
BIRCHIP, V.

1

E Murdoch, Patrick John MA (10.6.1850-1.7.1940) b. Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, in FCS Manse, s. Rev. James Murdoch and Helen nee Garden, educ. U Aberdeen., New College, Edinburgh (scholarship). m. 1882 Annie Brown (dau Rev. G. Brown); father of Sir Keith, grandfather of Rupert Murdoch, media barons, and cousin of Prof. Sir Walter Murdoch Murdoch tells it as he sees it. In this opening, he describes how young Australians, knowing that they would probably die, were flocking to fight on Gallipoli's 'sacred soil'. Murdoch was angry at the size of the Australian loss of life at Gallipoli, and blamed the English command. He praised the 'brave hearts' of the Australian troops and condemned their needless sacrifice, describing the result of one battle as 'murder' of their own troops by allied headquarters.

Consequences

This is the letter that helped establish the notion of the Gallipoli campaign as a place of Australian sacrifice. Murdoch was sent to Gallipoli for an honest report on the Gallipoli campaign, to investigate complaints about letters not reaching Australian troops and how Australian hospitals in the Middle East were run. As a journalist, Murdoch had signed a press declaration that assented to military censorship of media material being sent back from the front line. In writing the Gallipoli letter and sending it directly to Fisher, Murdoch was regarded as having violated the press declaration.

The subsequent circulation of the letter to Prime Ministers Fisher and Asquith and then to the British campaign officials, along with other political pressure and reports from the front line, accelerated the allied withdrawal from Gallipoli

Who was Keith Murdoch?

Keith Arthur Murdoch, journalist and Australian newspaper magnate, was born in Melbourne, the son of migrants from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was educated at Camberwell Grammar School and, in 1907, he left Melbourne to attend the London School of Economics. On his return, he joined the *Age* for two years as a staff reporter.

In 1912, Murdoch was appointed political correspondent for the Sydney evening *Sun*. In 1915, he was transferred to London as managing editor of the United Cable Service of the *Sun* and the Melbourne's *Herald*. It was in this role that he commissioned to go to Gallipoli.

Media baron

On returning to Australia, Murdoch threw himself into the newspaper world and, over the next 30 years, he became the country's greatest press 'baron'. A philanthropist, he was also an influential supporter of contemporary art. In 1933, Murdoch was knighted and appointed a trustee of the National Gallery of Victoria. From 1942 he held directorial roles with the *Herald and Weekly Times*, *Sun News-pictorial* and associated publications.

Murdoch married Elisabeth (now Dame Elisabeth Murdoch), daughter of Rupert Greene, in 1928. They had one son, (Keith) Rupert, and three daughters. Rupert is a media magnate, with a large global media empire called News Corp. 'The Gallipoli Letter' was presented to the National Library of Australia in 1975 by Rupert Murdoch, who would later be a co-producer of the Peter Weir film *Gallipoli* (1981).

Rolland, Sir Francis William (Frank) (1878–1965)

by B. R. Keith

Sir Francis William (Frank) Rolland (1878-1965), clergyman and educationist, was born on 12 June 1878 at Geelong, Victoria, second son of Rev. William Stothert Rolland, Presbyterian clergyman, and his wife Margaret Louisa, daughter of Rev. A. J. Campbell. He was educated at Toorak College and at Scotch College, East Melbourne. Tall, slim and springy of step, he was a serious student, good at all sports and an outstanding tennis player. At Ormond College, University of Melbourne, he completed arts and theology (B.A., 1899; M.A. in logic and philosophy, 1903) before proceeding to Edinburgh for a postgraduate year of divinity.

Returning to Melbourne Rolland became assistant minister at Scots Church, but in 1905 accepted a position as agent of the Smith of Dunesk Mission based on Beltana in South Australia's desert north, to oversee, alone, an enormous area of country notorious for extreme heat and aridity and the roughest of male subcultures. Here he drove by horse and buggy where tracks were few and confused, and facilities non-existent, to carry his ministry to mining and railway construction camps, shearing sheds and bore-sinking parties, 'where depravity and alcoholic excess were rampant'. He took risks to visit remote out-stations, and was deeply moved by the plight of the few women and children in his territory.

Like mission agents before and after him, Rolland suffered in health and eyesight from the climate, isolation and poor diet, and was forced to withdraw in 1908, but he had made his diagnosis and, backed by his parents, planned a nursing and hospital service for the inland. Before leaving, he installed Sister Alice Main at Oodnadatta; in 1911 the Rolland Home, a hospital named after the family, was built and opened there.

Next year Rev. John Flynn asked Rolland for help, and in September 1912 the two men led the public launching in Melbourne of the Australian Inland Mission, which inherited the Rolland Home, ready-made and staffed, the first of its many hospitals.

Rolland was then serving at Noorat, Victoria, but even this, the only normal parish appointment of his life, had been interrupted by secondment in 1911 to Broome, Western Australia, to report on a breakdown of Presbyterian activity there.

After a year living close to townspeople, pearlers and cattlemen, he had restored the Church's standing.

In 1915 Rolland resigned the Noorat charge to become chaplain with the Australian Imperial Force, and after postings in Egypt and **England was appointed chaplain-captain with the 14th Battalion on the Somme.** To the dismay of senior officers he had original ideas of chaplaincy, insisting on taking his ministrations into the forward trenches. His morale-building through creature comforts earned him the affectionate title of 'Cocoa King'. He went 'over the top' in one attack, armed with a bag of splints, to set up an aid post. He was promoted major in 1917 and lieutenant-colonel in 1919. Behind the lines he developed study courses which, with the support of **General Sir William Birdwood** and **Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash**, grew into the army scheme of education for post-war living. His courage

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Behind the lines he developed study courses which, with the support

of General Sir William Birdwood and Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash,

grew into the army scheme of education for post-war living. His courage and devotion led to

mention in dispatches, award of the Military Cross, and the undying admiration of the men for

their 'Old Padre'.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, on 19 March 1919, Rolland married Enid Aline (d.1964),

daughter of the **English surgeon Sir Charles Ballance; he had met her at Noorat.**

Intelligent, cultured, with a strong personality, she gave the needed support when her husband

hesitated through natural shyness and a nervousness due in part to war experiences. There were

no children. He adopted dad and his brothers at Geelong College.

While in England Rolland received a call from the council of the ailing Geelong College to be

principal from 1920. He had never been a schoolmaster, and there was professional hostility to

the appointment, while his unconventionality, especially in matters of discipline, was not always

appreciated by his staff. He demanded a building programme on British public school lines to

match his ideals of dignity and beauty and engaged specialist teachers in music, arts and crafts,

physical education and holiday adventure. In 1937-38 Rolland was moderator of the Presbyterian

Church of Victoria, and in 1936-39 chairman of the Headmasters' Conference of Australia. Early

in World War II he undertook two unofficial missions, to the United States of America and the

Netherlands East Indies, to press the British cause.

Rolland retired from Geelong in 1945, having given the college a new stability. It seemed his work

was done, but soon his voice was heard again in Church matters related to education. He reorganized the training of Presbyterian deaconesses in Victoria, sought to improve religious

instruction in state schools, and worked with others for the acceptance of Bible studies as a

subject of public examination.

lectronically Translated Text

Why may this text have mistakes?

How to correct this text?

1 correction by [twistieg](#) - [Show corrections](#)

Memorial to Nurse Warrnambool, Sunday A memorial stained glass window was unveiled

yester- day at Warrnambool Base Hospital, in honor of Sister Mona Wilton, granddaughter of

John and Elizabeth Stewart, who lost her Life in the evacuation of Singapore(Shot in sea

with a large group of nurses. 1 survived wrote book)

TERANG. - The death occurred on Thursday morning, after a long illness, of Mr John

Stewart, who was one of the very oldest residents of the Terang district. The late Mr Stewart,

who was 80 years of age, was born at Bannockburn, Scotland, on 10th December, 1831, and

arrived in Victoria in 1856. He came immediately to Terang, and started farming on the

banks of the Pejark Creek. For many years he lived at Keilambete East, and latterly

had

resided in Terang. He was married in 1865, and his wife, who is a daughter of the late

Mr Peter Crawford, survives him. There were twelve children in the family, and of these

there are living eight daughters and three sons. Four of the daughters are married, viz., Mrs

J. T. Warren (Hamilton), Mrs C. Patterson (Terang), Mrs Angus McLean and Mrs Wilton

(Willaura); while four of the unmarried daughters are trained nurses and conduct a private

hospital in Terang. Mr E. L. Backhouse, secretary of the Terang Progress Association, has

received a telegram from the Town Clerk Warrnambool, asking the Association to be

represented on a deputation which is to wait on the Railway Commissioners during the next

few days with regard to the proposed alteration in the Western district railway time table.

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LOVE AND PURITY OF YOUNG DATE
in no way besmirched. At
Island, New York, you may
thousands of both sexes bath
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so much individual liberty is
ed there is the minimum of
modesty. The bathing costume
rich and varied but not too se

WESTERN DISTRICTS

CAMPERDOWN.

The monthly meeting of the
mittee of the Camperdown
Hospital was held on Friday.
Present were Messrs P. T.
(president), A. O. McQuillan,
Birey, J. H. Hindhaugh, W. K.
Einson, W. McDowall, and J.
McKellar. An apology was re-
ceived from Mr J. C. Macfarlane.

powerless groups: footdragging, dissimulation, false compliance, pilfering, feigned ignorance, slander, arson, sabotage and so forth'; *ibid.*, p 419.

44 See D Lowe, *Forgotten Rebels: Black Australians who Fought Back*; Permanent Press, Melbourne, 1994. This book provides several examples of Aboriginal outcasts of both worlds waging their personal war against the European presence. See also *Aboriginal Heroes and Heroines of the Resistance, Action for World Development*, Sydney, 1988; and F Robinson and B York, *The Black Resistance: An Introduction to the History of the Aborigines' Struggle against British Colonialism*, Widescope International, Melbourne, 1977.

45 It is worth noting David Malouf's 1998 observation identifying anxiety as the fundamental feature of the Australian consciousness (the same theme constitutes also a basic trait of his prizewinning historical novel *Remembering Babylon*). Anxiety and history had also been the subject of Bernard Smith's 1980 Boyers lectures. See D Malouf, *A Spirit of Play: The Making of Australian Consciousness*, ABC Books, Sydney, 1998; D Malouf, *Remembering Babylon*, Chatto and Windus, London, 1993; and B Smith, *The Spectre of Truganini*, Australian Broadcasting Commission, Sydney, 1980.

46 The parallel with J C Scott's work on the 'weapons of the weak' is captivating: '[I]t is seldom that the perpetrators seek to call attention to themselves. Their safety lies in anonymity. It is also extremely rare that officials of the state wish to publicise the insubordination. To do so would be ... above all, to expose the tenuousness of their authority ... Thus, the nature of the acts themselves and the self-interested muteness of the antagonists conspire to create a complicitous silence that is reflected in the historical record'. J C Scott, *Resistance Without Protest*, *op. cit.*, p 422.

47 Gillian Cowlishw's *Rednecks, Eggheads and Blackfellas* is of extreme interest to the study of white Australia's representations of Aboriginal people

My History from Noorat, Mortlake, Camperdown, Cobden, Terang, Hamilton of western district .

Crawford, Stewart, Porter, McLean, and their relationships with Murdoch's, Rowlands, WW1 Gallipoli fiasco but the lack of recognition of the massacres and plights of the Aborigines yet strong in the home mission and education and incarceration of Aborigines.

The population being so outnumbered towards men in numbers yet population increase fits in with assumptions that many early relationships between Aborigine and European were later passed as European.

So the maternal side of my family mostly from Clunes, Creswick, Ballarat and Geelong shows a great grandmother as mother not recorded, father unknown Longstaff. Longstaff family members were also born around Clunes, Maldon which give credence to family stories. Denisons remained friends until 1960s. Longstaffs portrait shows family connections. – as with Murdochs that were connected on other side of family.

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~dotwells/md1.htm Cached - Similar

16 Jul 2001 – **Allan MACLEAN** , son of Donald MACLEAN and Ann MACLEAN, was born in ... on 10 Oct 1835 in Kingarth, Bute, Scotland and died in 1894 in **Mortlake**, Vic. ... **Penshurst**, Victoria and was buried in Tower Hill Graveyard, Vic.

www.penshurstvolcano.org.au

Can we then ignore statistics?

The statistics of frontier violence share the characteristics of today's Dialogue towards the first Nation people- same accusations and but over incarceration not dispersal and massacre.

At times they are as precise as a rain gauge, but more often that not, they mirror modern crime statistics, which depend on the level of reportage and detection, itself subject to many factors.

Mid 1839 The Murdering Gully massacre near Camperdown, Victoria was carried out by Frederick Taylor and others in retaliation for some sheep being killed on his station by two unidentified Aborigines. The *Tarnbeere Gundidj* clan of the Djargurd Wurrung people, around 35-40 people, was wiped out. Public censure led to Taylor's River being renamed Mount Emu Creek and, fearing prosecution for the massacre, in late 1839 or early 1840 Taylor fled to India. Of particular note for this massacre is the extent of oral history, first hand accounts of the incident, the detail in settler diaries, records of Wesleyan missionaries, and Aboriginal Protectorate records

In Port Phillip in the 1840s, settlers' letters and diaries recorded the mood of the frontier. In 1839 at the height of the troubles, Niel Black of the Western District said

new pastoral stations could be won if 'the conscience of the party is sufficiently seared to

enable him without remorse to slaughter natives right and left'

.[34] David Wilson on the Upper Werribee River in 1840 despaired of the frontier, where

people 'lose all regards to religion and learn too many bad habits'.

Yet facing debt from scabby sheep and Aboriginal raids, he wrote that Aborigines: 'one link

removed from the ourang outang' should be extirpated, as they were 'unworthy of

life'.[35]

Henry Meyrick, condemned frontier killing, especially of women and children, yet said he

would shoot an Aboriginal man killing his sheep.[36] The frontier was an extraordinary place

where British law and order struggled to assert itself, vainly at times.

As Richard Howitt the colonial commentator wrote: 'In colonies, men cast off their disguises.

Consequently every kind of monstrosity and villainy display themselves in all their hideous

nakedness colonially'.

For this reason he stayed in Heidelberg in the early 1840s to avoid as he put it, 'the disagreeable situation of killing or being killed by such hideous creatures' as Aborigines, who

were 'still after all, human beings'.[37]

While Howitt might be operating on town hearsay, Wilson and Black were on the frontier.

The Aboriginal Protector George Augustus Robinson often caught frontier voices as he

journeyed around Victoria. In Portland in 17 May 1841 he took tea with Messrs Henty and

Blair. Henty related the story of the Convincing Ground fight.

Blair expressed his disgust at their nakedness and wondered if they were really human.

Then he added, so Robinson recorded, 'he knew what he would do if he was governor.

He would send down the soldiers and if they did not deliver up the murdered he would shoot

the whole tribe'.[38]

Can we then ignore statistics?

No certainly not, if only for the reason that we live in a scientifically-based culture awash

with statistics. Everyone and everything is measured. Some measurements are exact like

rainfall statistics, the price movements of the stock market, cricket statistics or those of the

road toll listed in the Age each day. Other statistics are much more imprecise like those

concerning the incidence of crime, but they are counted, listed and are accorded significance

in any case. Others like economic indicators lead to estimations, which shape economic

policy. These are not economists' lies and fantasies, but careful and honest attempts to judge

the mood of the economy.

The statistics of frontier violence share the characteristics of all the above.

At times they are as precise as a rain gauge, but more often that not, they mirror modern crime statistics, which depend on the level of reportage and detection, itself subject to many factors.

Kilcarer gundidj clan of the Gunditjmarra Ngoora.

The Convincing Ground (Near Portland) *1833 or 1834*

The Convincing Ground (near Portland) is probably the first and largest recorded

massacre site in Victoria, There was tension between the local Indigenous Australian

tribe, the Kilcarer gundidj clan of the Gunditjmarra people and the whalers. In 1833 or

1834 this tension turned into a full fledged conflict over the ownership of a beached

whale. Reports arising from a meeting in 1842 that Robinson had with Gunditjmarra

people stated only two members survived the massacre and that between 60 and 200

Aborigines killed, including women and children

Noorat - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noorat