

# Francis Norster

\*? - †after Dec 1870

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Father: Samuel Norster (\*? - †1863)

Mother: Joan Gibbs (\*? - †?)

Siblings: William Gibbs Norster (\*? - †?)  
Christopher Gibbs Norster (\*? - †1841)  
Samuel Norster (\*1827 - †1913)

Birth: Chesil, Portland, Dorset

Baptism: 25 Jan 1829  
Parish Church, Portland, Dorset

Death: after Dec 1870

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Note: <sup>a)</sup> 1841-Census: Chesil, Portland, Dorset.  
BIOGRAPHY: Looks like he may have made 2 Miners Rights claims for Gold in New Zealand in 1868 and 1869.  
Type Number Name Date Location District Country Source nMR 12503 Francis NORSTER 2 Oct 1868 Karaka Thames New Zealand BACL 14358 2a nMR 9163 Francis NORSTER 14 Dec 1869 Karaka Thames New Zealand BACL 14358 3a  
In 1867 - 1872, the Thames Goldfield included Karaka Creek which included the Collarbone, Waiotahi Creek which included Punga Flat, Moanataiari Creek which included Wiseman's Gully, Grahamstown and Shortland, Hape Creek, Puriri, the Tararu Block which included Shellback Creek, Tapu Creek and the Waikawau Block which encompassed Tapu Creek. From 1867 - 1869, Coromandel and Kennedy Bay were considered part of the Thames Goldfield until a separate Gold Warden's office was opened in Coromandel Township at the end of 1869.  
<http://www.kaelewis.com/>  
BIOGRAPHY: Also looks like, at the end of the 1 year right from 14th Dec 1869, he went down to help with construction of roads on North Island. That is over 450 km from the top to the bottom of North Island.  
Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives  
D-01 PAPERS RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN THE NORTH ISLAND. I.-REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.  
Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1871 Session I  
Enclosure No 82 - Wanganui and Patea Road.  
Contract No.5. — For the opening up of the Great North-Western Road. — Francis Norster, contractor; price, £58. nConsists of 110 chains, being 60 chains flat formation and 50 chains of sidecutting, from which all bush and other vegetation is to be removed, all slips cleared off, culverts and drains opened, surface levels dressed up, and three new culverts put in. Began 17th December, 1870, and to be completed within forty-two days from date.  
<http://atojs.natlib.govt.nz>  
Potential Gold rushes :-  
1860snn Holcomb Valley Gold Rush, California (1860-61)  
n Clearwater Gold Rush, Idaho (1860)  
n Central Otago Gold Rush, New Zealand (1861)  
n Eldorado Canyon Rush, New Mexico Territory (present-day Nevada; 1861)  
n Colorado River Gold Rush, Arizona Territory (1862-64)  
n Boise Basin Gold Rush, Idaho (1862)  
n Cariboo Gold Rush, British Columbia (1862-65)  
n Montana Gold Rush (1862-69), including:  
[13]n Bannack, Virginia City (Alder Gulch), and Helena (Last Chance Gulch) (1862-64)  
n Confederate Gulch (1864-69)  
n Stikine Gold Rush, British Columbia (1863)  
n Owyhee Gold Rush, Southeastern Oregon, Southwestern Idaho (1863)  
n Owens Valley Rush, Owens Valley, California (1863-64)  
n Leechtown Gold Rush, (south of Sooke Lake), Leech River, Vancouver Island (1864-65)  
n West Coast Gold Rush, South Island, New Zealand (1864-67)  
n Big Bend Gold Rush, British Columbia (1865—66)  
n Francistown Gold Rush, British Protectorate of Bechuanaland (1867)  
[14]n Omineca Gold Rush, British Columbia (1869)  
n Wild Horse Creek Gold Rush, British Columbia (1860s)[clarification needed]  
n Eastern Oregon Gold Rush (1860s-70s)[clarification needed]  
n Kildonan Gold Rush, Sutherland, Scotland (1869)  
[15]nn1870snn Lapland gold rush, Finland, 1870  
n El Callao Gold Rush, Venezuela, 1871  
n Cassiar Gold Rush, British Columbia, 1871  
n Palmer River Gold Rush, Palmer River, Queensland, Australia (1872)  
n Pilgrim's Rest, South Africa (1873)  
n Black Hills Gold Rush, Black Hills of South Dakota and Wyoming (1874-78)  
n Bodie Gold Rush, Bodie, California (1876)  
n Kumara Gold Rush, Kumara and Dillmanstown, New Zealand (1876)  
[16]nn1880snn Barberton Gold Rush, South Africa (1883)  
n Witwatersrand Gold Rush, Transvaal, South Africa (1886); discovery of the largest deposit of gold in the world. The resulting influx of miners became one of the triggers of the Second Boer War of 1899-1902.  
n Cayoosh Gold Rush in Lillooet, British Columbia (1884—87)  
n Tulameen Gold Rush, near Princeton, British Columbia[when?]  
n Tierra del Fuego Gold Rush, southernmost Chile and Argentina (1884-1906)  
n Baja California Gold Rush, in the Santa Clara mountains about sixty miles southeast of Ensenada (1889)  
[17]n Amur gold rush, on the China-Russia border. Some miners in the region formed independent proto-states such as the Zheltuga Republic.  
nn1890snn Cripple Creek Gold Rush, Cripple Creek, Colorado (1891)  
n Western Australian gold rushes, Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie, Western

Australia (1893, 1896)n Mount Baker Gold Rush, Whatcom County, Washington, United States (1897-1920s)n Klondike Gold Rush, centered on Dawson City, Yukon, Canada (1896-99)n Atlin Gold Rush, Atlin, British Columbia (1898)n Nome Gold Rush, Nome, Alaska (1899-1909)n Fairview Goldrush, Oliver (Fairview), British Columbia, Canadann20th centurynn Fairbanks Gold Rush, Fairbanks, Alaska (1902-05)n Goldfield Gold Rush, Goldfield, Nevada[when?n Porcupine Gold Rush, 1909-11, Timmins, Ontario, Canada - little known, but one of the largest in terms of gold mined, 67 million ounces as of 2001nn Iditarod Gold Rush, Flat, Alaska, 1910-12, where gold was discovered by John Beaton and William A. Dikeman in 1908nn Soviet gold rush - notably involving Gulag slave labor in the Kolyma region[18]n Kakamega gold rush, Kenya, 1932n Vatukoula Gold Rush, Fiji, 1932nn Serra Pelada, Brazilnn Amazon Gold Rush, Amazon region, Brazil[when?][19]n Mount Kare Gold Rush, Enga Province, Papua New Guinea[20][21]