

BREMER ECHOES

OUR FOREBEARS PAST, YET PRESENT STILL



ISSN 2208 – 2131

IPSWICH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC

VOLUME 41 NO 1

FEBRUARY 2023

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“Brigg House”

Cooneana Heritage Centre
1041 Redbank Plains Road,
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Website: <http://www.igs.org.au>

MONTHLY MEETING: SECOND Tuesday of the month at 9.30am
[except January] Please call or email if attending.

“Brigg House”

**Cooneana Heritage Centre,
1041 Redbank Plains Rd,
New Chum Qld 4303**

Dues are payable by 30th September.

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Journal only subscription [Posted or emailed] \$10

Visitors welcome at Research Library per day \$20 ; ½ day \$10; Research
undertaken by post – Initial Research Fee \$30

Additional Research fees charged at rate of \$25 per hour or part thereof.

Annual Membership includes Society's magazine Bremer Echoes
February, July, & November, posted or emailed.

Out of town members entitled to research on their behalf from Society records.

OPENING HOURS

Monday & Thursday 9.30am to 2.30pm

Saturday 9am to 12 noon – Closed Sunday

Closed all Public Holidays

Cover Photograph: Builder's Plate; In 1881 Frederick George SPRINGALL commenced his own business constructing timber wagons for the Bundaberg Railway. In 1883 with James Frost, he commenced trading as “Messrs. Springall and Frost,” Engineers and Rolling-stock Manufacturers in Lowry Street North Ipswich, the corner of Down and Lowry Streets. On the 11th of October, 1887, the first Queensland-made locomotive was delivered by them to the Railway Department. With a name change it became the Phoenix Engineering and Rolling Stock Company, building steam locomotive engines.

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Volume 41 No1 February 2023

**The Journal of the IPSWICH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC
The First Genealogical Society in Queensland 1977**

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From the Editor: Welcome to 2023, and we wonder what this New Year will bring. The last few years have been traumatic for the whole world and we can only hope that things will improve.

It would be great if we could live in peace with our neighbours and be content with what we have and help those less fortunate. A helping hand is not a lot to ask; when we can do a good deed – we should do it. Perhaps one day you or yours may be the one who is in need, and hopefully there will be someone who will assist.

We feel for those who have been affected by the unprecedented floods all over Australia and hope their lives will return to something like normal soon, Life for many in lots of other countries must be very hard, and we are fortunate to live where we do.

Sadly a number of our members have lost loved ones recently and we extend Deepest Sympathy to them.

Best Wishes for the coming year.

Stay Safe Irma

New Members- We welcome the following new, and a rejoining member and wish them success with their research.



Margaret Hendriks, Denise
O'Sullivan, Brigid McCarthy,
Maxine Jones (Rejoined)

*Maheno Wreck Fraser Island
1975*

Vale: CLAIRE JULER – A FRIEND SADLY MISSED

Claire had been a valued member of the Ipswich Genealogical Society aka The Genies since the mid 1990's, and had held a number of positions on the Committee in that time. It was with great sadness we said goodbye to her on the 12 November 2022. The funeral was held on the 21st of the month. As a committee member in 1997, she was always there with great ideas for the betterment of the Society, in 1999 became Assistant Librarian, and the Treasurer from 2000 for a number of years. A dedicated researcher, and a helpful

assistant when members and visitors came to Brigg House at Cooneana Heritage Centre, Claire knew where to go to find the information required.

Claire was Vice President, and also Research Officer, and spent hours researching and writing up the information. There would be many who have benefited from her work.

She was always ready to drive no matter how far – to Gympie, or just down the road to Goodna, or into Brisbane – it did not worry her at all. We often joked that we were not lost, just diverted – but always reached our destination even if by a roundabout route. Claire drove us to Springfield to a birthday party for one of our members one night, and when it was time to come home it was raining, and Springfield maybe OK if you know the area, but coming to a roundabout and not knowing which exit to take, we went around twice, then suddenly a siren and flashing lights, so we pulled to the side of the road.

“Good evening ladies” and Claire said we are lost – “The reply “Wondered why you went around twice”; Two large plain clothed detectives with guns on their belts, and three little old ladies on a dark rainy night, and after checking names and destination, it was “Follow us”, which we did even doing an illegal u-turn but they put us on the right road. We have had many laughs about that night, and always remembered Audrey’s birthday party at Springfield.

Claire has left a large hole in the Genies, and one that will be hard to fill. She was a special friend, who battled her health issues with courage, as the last few years have been very difficult – a friend but more like a sister to me, and sadly missed.

Rest in Peace Claire, you fought the good fight, and you will always be remembered with love.

(Irma Deas 21.11.2022 - read at the Service)

THE FRIENDLY GAMES

Extract From the "Today Tonight XII Commonwealth Games Official Pictorial History" (Brisbane 1982)

History of the Commonwealth Games

As part of the celebration of the Coronation of King George V in 1911, an "Inter Empire Sports Meeting" was held in London. The countries competing were the United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa and Australasia, and the events contested were Swimming, Boxing and Wrestling.

The winner was Canada who was presented with the Lonsdale Cup, a 30 inch high silver trophy, which they retained until 1932. When the British Empire Games Federation was formed in that year, Canada returned the trophy to Britain, and it was melted down and moulded into replicas. One was retained by the United Kingdom, and the others presented to member countries.

Suggestions had been made for a number of years as to the holding of British Empire Games, but it was not until 1930 that the first Games were held in Hamilton Canada and the following statement was made.

"It will be designed on the Olympic model, both in general construction and the stern definition of the Amateur. But the Games will be different, free from both the excessive stimulus and the babel of the international stadium. They should be merrier and less stern, and will substitute the stimulus of novel adventure for the pressure of international rivalry"

I 1930 - British Empire Games Hamilton Canada August 16 – 23

Countries represented – Australia, Bermuda, Canada, England, British Guinea, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Africa and Wales:

II 1934 - British Empire Games London England August 04 –11

Countries represented - Australia, Bermuda, Canada, England, British Guinea, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Africa and Wales, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Rhodesia and Trinidad:

III 1938 – British Empire Games Sydney Australia February 05 – 12

It appears the same countries were represented as at the 1934 Games. At the end of the competition, it was decided that the 1938 Games would be held at Montreal Canada. Unfortunately the outbreak of war intervened, and the next Games were held in 1950.

IV 1950 - British Empire Games Auckland New Zealand Feb. 4 -11

Twelve countries competed in Auckland with Malaya and Singapore, a

combined team and Nigeria, competing for the first time, and those absent were, Bermuda, British Guinea, Jamaica and Trinidad and Northern Ireland.

V 1954 – British Empire and Commonwealth Games Vancouver Canada July 30 – August 07

It was at these Games that Roger Bannister of England and John Landy Australia fought out the battle of the four minute mile with Roger the winner by 5 yards. Twenty four countries were represented and 662 athletes competed.

VI 1958 – British Empire and Commonwealth Games Cardiff Wales July 18 – 26

Eleven hundred athletes competed at the Cardiff Games with 35 countries represented. Australia was victorious in the swimming events with John and Ilsa Konrads Dawn Fraser and Lorraine Crapp being stars.

VII 1962 – British and Commonwealth Games Perth Australia November 21 – December 01.

Thirty countries participated in Perth, with 1,041 competitors and officials. New countries present were British Honduras, Dominica, Papua New Guinea and St Lucia. It is said the Perth Games lived up to the name – The Friendly Games – “The athletes took over and turned the Closing Ceremony into an hilarious and moving farewell to Perth and they marched out arm in arm”.

VIII 1966 – British Commonwealth Games Kingston Jamaica August 04 -13.

More than 1,000 athletes from 34 countries and 266 officials travelled to the Caribbean in 1966. In the swimming events it was not England and Australia, but England and Canada winning in the pool. There were 15 World Records set in the swimming, and the Australian men won ten of the thirteen events, but the Australian women won only one gold medal. Two sports made their first appearance at these Games – Badminton and Shooting. At a meeting of Federation representatives held on August 7th the title of the Games was changed to British Commonwealth Games.

IX 1970 – British Commonwealth Games Edinburgh Scotland July 16 – 25.

In Edinburgh, the Australian Women's Swim Team shone – In the 400 and 800m Freestyle, and 200 Butterfly winning all three medals. In the 14 events they won 12 gold medals, and the combined men and women came home with 20 gold medals. Hong Kong won its first ever gold medal at the Games and it was Lawn Bowls.

X 1974 - British Commonwealth Games Christchurch New Zealand January 24 – February 02

In Christchurch, there were 38 countries represented, with 1,276 competitors, 977 men and 299 women and 372 team officials. There were nine sports in the competition, and shooting replaced fencing. Filbert Bayi won the first gold medal for Tanzania when he took out the 1500 meters in World Record time.

XI 1978 – Commonwealth Games Edmonton, Canada August 03-12

In Edmonton there was a record number of countries competing – 48. Canada won the most medals by far 109, which included 45 gold. Graham Smith of Canada won six gold medals in swimming, and Tracey Wickham of Australia broke her own 800 meters freestyle World Record by six seconds.

XII 1982- Commonwealth Games Brisbane Australia September 30 – October 9

England won the medal tally with 108 with Australia just beaten with 107, but there were 39 gold for Australia and 38 for England.

“Matilda” the Boxing Kangaroo was the highlight of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the giant figure *“was built on a forklift with a man inside to work the eye movements.”*



Brisbane 1982

MYSTERY OF THE OLD LETTERS – CAN YOU HELP?

When there is a move of resources, things often are misplaced.

Our Society has had many moves in the past, and we had misplaced a folder of very old letters, which had come from Scotland.

One of the letters is reproduced below.

There was an inquiry some years ago, but at that time we were in storage, and it was impossible to know where to look, as the move had been very quick. The inquiry was not direct to the Society, just via a third party.

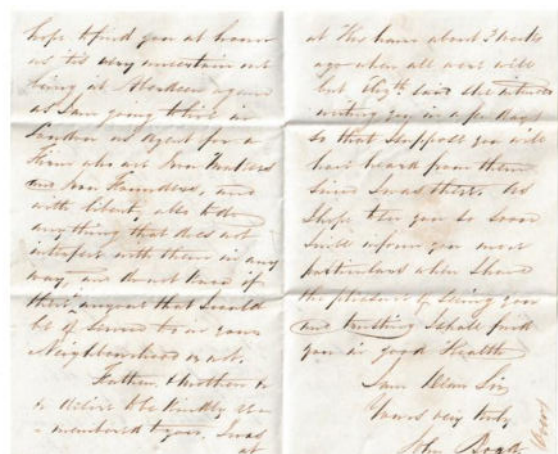
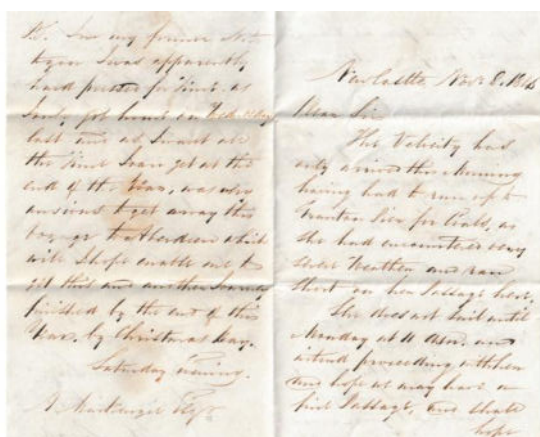
Recently the folder was found and we would like to return it to the owners, who must surely think they have gone forever.

The members of the executive at that time have unfortunately passed away. No present members have any knowledge of where they came from, or who the rightful owners might be and we are appealing for information so that they may be returned. We apologize for this unfortunate incident.

If you can help please contact the Society:

secretary@igs.org.au

or phone the President 07 3282 3067.



There are number of letters and envelopes all in amazing condition as they are over 170 years old. The envelope is 12 x 8 cms.

Hexham 14th March 1844

Dear Sister,

We rec. the paper of the loss of the Newcastle at greater length than in our paper we were happy that Mrs Stewart escaped with life - Mary Boyd was here a few days before the accident was saying what a pleasant person Capt Stewart was and what comfortable accomadation (sic) his vessel afforded for passengers. His own loss will no doubt be serious. Cozen (sic) John Boyd intends to be in Aberdeen in three weeks or a month from this time. We hope he will find you and Mr Mackenzie well. Shall expect a return from you soon.

*I remain Dr (Dear?) Sister,
Yours Affectionatly (sic)
Eliza Wiles*

This letter is one sheet of paper folded and sealed with red wax and stamped Hexham and Aberdeen, 1844. Folded it is 12 x 7 cms – no envelope.

The stamp has been removed from the letter.

Addressed to: *Mrs Alex Mackenzie
Skene Square
Aberdeen*

Another letter has “Stamped” written on the front of the envelope, and is difficult to read, in an envelope 13 x 8 cms was written by John Boyd from Newcastle to *Convenor Mackenzie, Skene Square, Aberdeen*. There are date stamps from Newcastle-on-Tyne NO 8 1845, Berwick NO 9 1845, and Berwick NO 10 1845 on the back.

Other names on the letters -

A & R Smith, Aberdeen, from - *Brand & Burnett* 15. January 1842

Date stamps *Stonehaven* 15 JA 1842 / *Aberdeen* E JA 15 1842

Mr Sutherland, No 1 Blacks Buildings, Aberdeen; Date Stamps – *Sep 13 1844, Aberdeen* SE 14 1844. No letter.

19 Sept 1846 Chas. Mackenzie Royal Hospital Greenwich, appointing Mr Thomas Laurie his agent addressed to *Francis I. Cochran Esq. 96 Union St Aberdeen.*

William Brown Esq, Collector of Taxes, Aberdeen, from Clerk of Supply
Date stamp *Stonehaven* FE 15 1846

QT 23.02.1911 page 4 **OBITUARY MR JOHN O'NEILL, SEN**

The news of the death of Mr. John **O'Neil**, of Mount Walker (writes our correspondent) will, no doubt, be read with mournful interest by a large number of friends and acquaintances. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1845.

He left home at the age of 15 years and landed in Brisbane in the year 1863, so that he must be considered as one of the early pioneers in Queensland, to whom this State owes so much. Shortly after landing he came on to Ipswich, and found employment at Purga, where he stayed for about 12 months. Then he went to work on the line which, at that time, was being constructed to Toowoomba. Subsequently he was employed on Jondaryan station for about three years, and afterwards engaged in shearing for a few years.

In the year 1873 he came to reside on some land he had selected at the Black Flat, and then followed farming and dairying pursuits. About 17 years ago he secured a large block of land in the Buaraba district, and resided there periodically with some of the family, and utilised it principally for grazing purposes. In later years, having acquired more land in this district, he engaged in dairying on an extensive scale, and was one of the largest cream producers in the district.

Some years ago, he purchased the holding of Mr. **Jessen**, which place was just across the road, and upon this he took up his residence, and which place must now be regarded as a most comfortable and ideal home. There he resided up to the time of his death. The deceased, who appeared to be of very strong physique, enjoyed good health until about six months ago, when he had to seek medical advice, and placed himself in the hands of Dr. **Flynn**, of Ipswich, but, in spite of medical skill, he never seemed to regain his strength, and gradually weakened.

About a week before his death he became an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital, Ipswich, at which place he passed away about half-past 5 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The deceased, who was of a retiring disposition, and averse to taking a prominent part in public matters, was very highly respected in this district, and the news of his death came as a shock. A strict adherent of the Roman Catholic Church, he was ministered to during his illness by the various priests in the Ipswich parish.

Prior to interment the remains were removed to St. Mary's Church, where a special mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the deceased, the celebrant being the Rev, A. **Horan**. The funeral left the sacred edifice at 11.30 on Friday, and, considering the short notice given, the cortege was a large one. The remains were interred in the Ipswich Cemetery, the Rev. A. **Horan** officiating at the graveside. The deceased leaves a widow and grown-up family of seven to mourn their sad loss. The sons are Messrs. Edward, John, William, and Michael—all of whom reside at Mount Walker—and the daughters are Mrs. G. H. **Kingston**, of One-Mile, Ipswich Miss Maggie **O'Neil**, of Toowoomba; and Miss Mary **O'Neill** of Mount Walker. The family were the recipients of a large number of letters and messages, expressing sympathy with them in their sad bereavement.

Empire (Sydney, NSW 1850 - 1875), 13.12.1853, page 2

WRECK OF THE MERIDIAN

As many persons in Sydney are variously interested the calamitous wreck of the Meridian, on her passage from London to this port, and as no full account of the disaster has yet been published in the colony, we extract from a Mauritius paper, October 18th, the following particulars, with a correct list of the names of all the passengers.

We have to report a most destructive shipwreck, which has occurred on the Island of Amsterdam, whereby the British barque Meridian, of and from London to Sydney, and her cargo, have been totally lost. News of the disaster was brought here by the American whaler Monmouth, which picked up the whole of her crew and passengers who were on the Island, amounting to one hundred and five in all. We regret to state that her captain, cook, and a Swiss passenger named **Pfau**, were drowned.

The greatest sympathy has been excited here by the distressed condition of the passengers, who have lost their all; and the most laudable exertions are being made for their relief. A meeting of the shipwreck passengers has been held since their arrival here at which resolutions were passed expressing their grateful sense of the noble and humane conduct of their preserver, Captain **Ludlow**, of the Monmouth, as well as of the generosity with which they have been treated by the Government and people of Island. A large sum has been subscribed in their aid and the Chamber of Commerce have contributed about £130, to be remitted to London by Messrs. Bligh Brothers, and Co., the agents of the Monmouth, for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, which will be forwarded to Captain **Ludlow's** family, in America, as a mark of their appreciation of his brave and generous conduct, in rescuing so many of our unfortunate countrymen from a horrible death. We refer to the following extract from the Mauritius Reporter, of the 1st instant, for particulars of the wreck, &c.:—

"The English barque Meridian of London, of 570 tons register, on her voyage from London to Sydney, struck on a rock on the S.W. end of the Island of Amsterdam, at about 7 p.m. on the 24th August, 1853. The vessel went to pieces almost immediately after she struck; and it is miraculous that, under such circumstances, we should have to deplore the loss of only three human beings. There are : Captain **Herneman** (late commander of the Meridian), Mr. **Pfau** (a Swiss passenger), and Thomas **George**, the cook.

"Amsterdam is an arid and desert island, the only vegetation upon it being wild cabbages and a species reed resembling the bamboo. Providentially enough, an abundance of pure and fresh water existed near the spot where the wreck occurred. Had this not been the case it is frightful to contemplate the horrors that must have ensued. The unfortunate

passengers and crew, among whom there were 17 women and 41 children, passed six days on these almost barren rocks, sheltered only by a temporary canvas tent constructed of a sail that had been saved from the wreck; and they were beginning to experience all the sufferings of famine, when, to their inexpressible joy, they observed the white sails of a ship. The most agonising anxiety sprung up amongst them, lest their signals of distress should not be perceived; but was not of long duration, for they speedily observed that the vessel was bearing down upon the island, and that their signals had been understood. This vessel proved to be the American whaler Monmouth, Captain **Ludlow**.

Relief although now certain, could not however immediately tendered, on account of the dangerous and inaccessible nature of the coast at the point where the wreck occurred. Captain **Ludlow** signalled that they must pass over to the other side of the island before he could render them any assistance. Then commenced a series of privations and dangers of which no one who was not an actual sharer in them can form any conception. The almost impenetrable nature of the reeds which cover the Island rendered it an undertaking as difficult as it was dangerous to accomplish, it being necessary to pass over on the extreme edge of the precipitous cliffs which surround the island. After a journey of three days they succeeded in reaching the part of the coast indicated by Captain **Ludlow**, who himself, through prevalence of unfavourable weather, had been compelled to make a tour of the island, and had been more than once blown out to sea before he could reach the spot which he did on the fourth day after first discovering the shipwreck.

"Arrived on board the Monmouth the most humane and cordial reception it is possible to conceive, was given to these people, nor can they speak of it without being affected to tears. As our readers are aware, the Monmouth safely reached this port in the evening of the 26th ultimo, after a passage of 17 days from Amsterdam Island.

"The Chamber of Commerce, vieing with the Masonic Lodges, with the Government, and with the beneficence of private individuals, for whose noble generosity we have too much respect to wound their feelings by blazoning their names in print—each and all of these will offer a suitable testimonial of their admiration and gratitude to this brave and generous sailor. The British Government, and the Royal Humane, and other similar societies in England, will also doubtless recompense this noble salvage of priceless humane freight. But there is a monument raised to Captain **Ludlow**, which, in our estimation, and we believe we may say in his also is above all others in price. That monument is erected in the grateful memories and in the hearts of one hundred and five of his fellow-creatures, whom he has saved from almost certain destruction.

So long as they live, those one hundred and five human beings will not cease to bless his name. When they shall have gone to their last long

home, and repose beneath the sod of the valley whether in their native or a foreign land, their children and their children's children, will invoke the blessings of Heaven upon him and his; and when this same Captain **Ludlow** shall himself embark upon that long voyage which leads to the "bourne from whence no traveller returns," his epitaph will have been already prepared, it will be simple and grand, like everything which is beautiful and true.

It will be this:—To the memory of Captain **Ludlow**, an American citizen! He saved from certain death one hundred and five human beings! "Memoranda of the wreck of the barque *Meridian*, of London, on the Island of Amsterdam:

"Soon after dark, during a gale from S.W., the ship ran right under the cliff. On bumping the second time, every cabin between decks to leeward fell down, and the ship's bottom on that side was out. " Under the advice of Mr. Leonard **Worthington**, one of the mates, whose bearing and cool judgment were beyond all praise, we remained between decks about two hours and a half, supporting as many of my infants in my arms as I could grasp, and holding them up to windward out of the way of the wreck that was washing about between decks, the water at times reaching my shoulders, the ship reclining over at an angle of forty-five degrees or thereabouts. Mother and children calm and still; never dreaming that we should live the night through.

" When it became evident to Mr. Edward **Tullock**, the second mate of the barque, and to Mr, **Worthington**, that the vessel must part amidships, they came between deck, and, with the assistance of Charles **Snow**, one of the seamen, got all the women and children up into the cuddy, Here we remained, under their advice, and guided by their cool judgment of the strength of the poop of the ship, until daybreak; when these gallant fellows commenced, and during the intervals between the seas, succeeded in getting off and over the wreck to the base of the cliffs, all the passengers who had remained under their advice in the cuddy. A few minutes after all had got from the lower deck, the ship parted, and all but the weather topsides of the once fine barque *Meridian*, was ground into splinters, and for the most part carried by the drawback out to sea.

"All our children, of whom I had eight, one of them an Infant at the mother's breast, were naked, but God in His mercy provided for us a bale of red surge shirts, part of the cargo, and which, thrown up under the ledge of rocks under the cliff, saved the poor infants from perishing the first night—colder than an English winter's night, and the spray flying right over us. We could not have lived but for this providential supply.

"Once under the cliff, our next serious consideration was how far the tide rose. A few hours relieved our anxiety, and we felt we were beyond the tide. Three days after, the tide and sea rose over the ledge of rocks that first shattered us; and none of us, had we then remained under the cliff,

could have ever troubled the generous and warm-hearted inhabitants of Mauritius for all the kindness we have received from them. May God bless them and preserve them from ever encountering the dangers we have escaped!

"The interval of time between the landing under and the ascent of the cliff, we passed in picking up such things as would serve to sustain life; and the entire quantity secured would have kept us, at the rate of half a biscuit daily, about two weeks.

"Once on the top of the cliff, our first care was to erect a flag-staff and signal; and on Monday, the 29th August last, we wept for joy at seeing a barque which we afterwards found to be the Monmouth, standing to windward of the Island. It blew a gale and rained, and we feared they would not see us. But they did; and when Captain **Ludlow** dipped his ensign, we knew we were saved if we could only hold out until the gale ceased. All that day, and the next, Captain **Ludlow** could barely hold his own, much less help us. But on Wednesday, the 31st August, he managed to land one of his crew, Wm. **Smith**, on the Island, with directions to find us out, and lead us to the only landing place on the Island—which none but a whaler would know,—telling him to cheer us up as best he could, and to reassure us that he would, on the first chance, take us off. Strong gales, however, set in again immediately after **Smith's** landing, and again was the Monmouth blown to sea; and, to the great anxiety and grief of her gallant Captain, he could not regain the land until Monday the 5th September.

"During the interval from the 31st August to the day of our reaching the landing place, besides the great labour of our journey across the mountains, which had to be traversed on the extreme edge of the cliff, affording a foot-hold——'As dangerous as to o'er-walk a torrent roaring loud on the unsteadfast footing of a spear,' we suffered all the pressure of famine, and, during the last part, want of water.

"During a brief lull of the usual squalls that prevail in this bad-weather region, Captain **Ludlow** embarked us all in the style of an accomplished seaman, and when we were once on board, doing all kindness in the kindest possible manner, he did everything his head and heart could suggest. The limited means and inventory of a whaler's outfit alone placed any bounds to his efforts and wishes for our recovery.

"I was wrecked a strong man in all respects, Captain **Ludlow** received me with about the strength of an infant. But he has landed me here again as strong as ever, and, although heavily chastened and humbled, I trust a better man."

"We find much pleasure in stating that the Mr. **Worthington** mentioned in the preceding narrative is by birth a Creole of this Island, and is the son of Captain **Worthington** who was for many years a respected resident here. From information we have received from other sources, his conduct as well as that of the 2nd mate, Mr. **Tullock**, and of the seaman

Charles **Snow**, throughout the above melancholy catastrophe, was beyond all praise. We therefore signal them for special honourable mention by the Managing Committee of the Subscription Fund in the report which they will feel called upon to make to Government and the Public.

" The following is a correct list of the passengers and officers of the ill-fated barque Meridian:—Passengers Mr. and Mrs. **Guyton**, 3 children, and female servant, Mr. and Mrs. **Baxter** and 4 children, Mr. **Riboulet**, and Mr. **Delaporte**, (French,) Mr. and Mrs. **Voller** and 3 children, Mrs. **Herneman** (the Captain's widow) and child, Mr. **Lutwyche**, Mr. **Newbolt**, Mr. and Mrs. (Dr.) **Nutt** and child, Mr. and Mrs. **Henderson** and 8 children, Mr. and Mrs. **Anderson**, 7 children, and female servant, Mrs. **Robertson**, Mr. Christian **Ried** (German,) Mr. and Mrs. **Moore**, Mr. and Mrs. **Stacey**, Mr. and Mrs. **Medcalf** and 6 children, Mr. and Mrs. **Scoltock** and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. **Jackson** and child, Miss **Mackenzie**, Messrs. **Heitz** (German) and **Dansler** (Swiss), Mr. **Armstrong**, Mr. **Dehan** (French,) Messrs. **Taylor**, **Burrell**, **Gande**, **Belward**, **Pell**, **Seaton** and **Pratt**, Mr. and Mrs. **Morris** and 4 children. **OFFICERS**—Mr. **Lambert**, Chief Officer, Mr. **Tullock**, Second Mate, Mr. **Worthington** Third Mate.

Amsterdam is a French Antarctic island in the southern Indian Ocean

EARLY NORTH IPSWICH LAND SALES

John Rossiter

The Queensland Government Gazette on 27th October 1877 announced that 20 acres of land had been reserved in the Parish of Chuwar for cemetery purposes. This was on the corner of Waterworks Road and Fernvale Road, now known as Pine Mountain Road.

As far as it is known, it was never used, and 24 years later the Brassall Divisional Board was advised in April 1902 by the Lands Department, that this Reserve was cancelled. The Government considered that the land was too valuable to be used for that purpose, and they intended to cut it up for residential blocks.

This area plus adjoining Crown Land was offered for sale by auction on 1st November 1902. The following year further land was surveyed around Clem Street and between Pommer and Holt Streets which had been the Brassall Rifle Range, and together 153 allotments were put up for sale.

In 1904 a notice in the Queensland Times informed readers the "Unsold Balance of the [*Brassall Park*] Estate is held for Private sale in large and small lots, at from £3 to £5 each, for Half and Three-quarter Acre Blocks. Terms – One- quarter cash; balance at 6, 12 and 18 months."

FIRSTS FOR IPSWICH 1843 TO 1971 (Ipswich City Council)

1843 - The first recorded coal mine in Queensland was started by John Williams on the riverbank at Redbank;

1859 - Queensland's first horse race meeting was held in Ipswich;

1860 - Queensland's first Defence Force was established in Ipswich. The first Army Corps was the Ipswich Troop of the Queensland Mounted Rifles, and the First, or Ipswich, Company of the Queensland Rifle Brigade.;

1860 - The Ipswich Baptist congregation met for the first time after Queensland became a separate State, so the city could claim Queensland's first Baptist Church;

1861 - First known electric telegraph transmission was received in Ipswich from Brisbane on April 13, 1861;

1861 - The first mining strike in Queensland occurred at Campbell and Towns coal mine at Redbank;

1863 - Ipswich Grammar School established as Queensland's first Grammar School;

1864 - The first railway workshops were established at North Ipswich;

1865 - The first railway in Queensland was built from Ipswich to the Darling Downs but contracts were let in several sections. The first of these was from Ipswich to Bigges Camp (Grandchester) in 1865. The first section of railway was officially opened on 31 July 31, 1865;

1878 - First pumped water supply in Queensland occurred in Ipswich when a waterworks was completed at Kholo and officially opened early the following year;

1878 - Queensland's first totalisator was operated on an Ipswich race meeting;

1883 – The only Welsh Church in Queensland the United Welsh Church at Blackstone, was first founded at Newtown on July 19, 1883;

1887 - First Eisteddfod in Queensland held in Ipswich;

1889 - First locally made locomotive made for the Queensland railways by Barbats at the Terrace, North Ipswich in October.

1892 – The first cotton mill in Australia was built in Ipswich;

1894 - First towels made in Australia -The first towels made in Australia were two honey-comb unbleached bath towels manufactured at the Queensland Cotton Company's factory at East Ipswich;

1897 - First railway bridge of this type to be constructed in Australia, was built over the Bremer River by the Railway Department;

1902 - Eleanor Greenham became the first Queensland-born woman to be registered as a medical practitioner. She was the daughter of a successful Ipswich businessman and she was the first student to enrol at Ipswich Girls Grammar School when it opened in 1892;

1902 – Ipswich Railway Workshops become first major industrial site in Queensland to use electricity;

1905 - The first electric coal cutter in Queensland were used at the Box Flat mine;

1915 - The first Queensland Mines Rescue Station was opened in the Ipswich area in this year

1918 - North Ipswich Railway Workshops produced the first 'Pig Iron' from Queensland ore for Queensland in April 1918.

1920s - The very first TV transmission in the 1920's era, sending a picture the size of a postage stamp, was sent by Joe Crombie of Ipswich to Tom Biddle of North Ipswich.;

1926 - The old Queensland Times building in Brisbane and Ellenborough Streets, when renovations were made on 1st October, 1926, was the first on which electrical welding was used in structural steelwork in Queensland.

1928 - The first horse float in Queensland was owned by an Ipswich resident;

1936 - The first and only Walter Burley Griffin designed building in Queensland was constructed in Queens Park (Incinerator).

1938 - The first Apex Club in Queensland was formed in Ipswich in June 1938 and has functioned continuously since, even during the period of World War II;

1957 - The Blue Nursing Service was founded in Ipswich by Rev Jacob, who was the first director in 1957. A gift of three acres of ground was received towards the construction of Brassall Village Home.

1958 - Ipswich photographic firm of FA Whitehead and Sons, founded in 1883 is the oldest of its type in Queensland. In 1958 they introduced direct colour into Queensland and professional photographers from all over Australia came to be lectured on aspects of the new products;

1959 - Meals on Wheels, was first formed in Ipswich;

1961 – The first remote controlled broadcasting station in Australia was in Ipswich when on February 24, 1961 Radio 4IP Ipswich, invited local residents to view its two new transmitters in Briggs Rd, Ipswich;

1971 - Australia's first Aboriginal Senator in Federal Parliament was Neville Bonner from Ipswich.

FACTS ON LIFE OF FERDINAND MY BLACK SHEEP GRANDFATHER

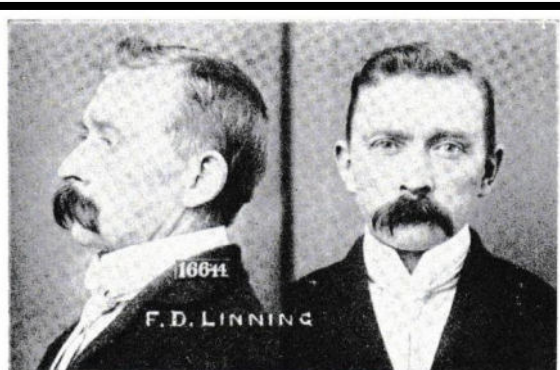


Linning Family c1885 Ferdinand is sitting on the floor

Ferdinand Detlof **LINNING**, was born to Frederick Wilhelm and Johanna Margretha (**LORENZEN**) **LINNING** at Kirchheim (now Haigslea) Queensland 25th March 1875. Married Wilhelmina Catherine Elizabeth **ZERNER** (always known as Louisa or Lizzie) 20th March 1902.

Born to this marriage, (my Father) Frederick Detlof 8th March 1903 (died 28th June 1974) and Edward Blandford 5th July 1904

(died 17th February 1905). After Edward's death, Ferdinand left Louisa, and went gold mining to Mt Morgan and Gympie. As she had no means of support (long before social security) Louisa trained at the Lady Bowen Lying Hospital in Brisbane and for a time went Private Nursing. Frederick was bought up by her parents at Gympie, and later by her brother George **ZERNER** and his wife Jane. (I did find that she was always close to the **LINNING** family).



Linning, Ferdinand Detlof.
From 1915 Queensland Police Gazette

At Gympie on 13th July 1908, Ferdinand, using the names Frederick Dunlop **LENNINGS**, was married to Alice **McKENZIE** in the Church of England by Rev. HENRY, and there were three daughters, Doris Jean, b 30th November 1908, Mavis Catherine 13th March 1912, Alice Muriel b 8th June 1914.

It was a note in one of the family diaries which led me to a visit to the

State Archives and the Divorce papers filed in Brisbane 13th December

1915, and found he had been charged with bigamy on Tuesday 10th November 1914, and sentenced to "Imprisonment with hard labour in Brisbane Gaol for 12 calendar months", I thought, Boggo Road, but it was St Helena Island. Ferdinand died in Gympie Hospital 31st January 1916 of typhoid fever and toxæmia, only a short time after his release from gaol. One of the witnesses on his death certificate was John **MCKENZIE** - perhaps Alice's father?

As I took for granted that the three girls would have married, I had no way of knowing their names, but with help of the Salvation Army, did make contact with some of the descendants of Mavis Catherine who had married Frederick James **BENNETT**. None of the families had known this story, but were interested to learn a bit about the family history, and not upset about it. I would not have liked to have caused grief to them, but I guess you cannot change the facts.

I did discover after the death of my eldest brother Murray in 1987, that he was friendly with Graham **BENNETT** in Gatton, who was also the grandson of Ferdinand. Small world and neither of them ever knew of the connection, as Graham died not long after Murray, and before all the facts came to light.

I am told that Alice approached old Fred after the death of her husband, and he would not help her, but I do not know if this is true. I never knew him, as he died in 1927 and I was born 1941. When growing up I went to church with, and visited the brothers of Ferdinand, and called them Uncle, but was not told of the real connection. I guess in those days I did not think about it.

My father never spoke of his natural father, but I suppose he never really knew him, and was always treated as a son by the old Doctor, my grandmother's second husband. As we all say, I wish I had asked questions when I was younger, and my grandmother was still with us. We cannot change the past, but I would have liked to have known my grandfather Ferdinand, as I have a soft spot for him, even though he must have caused a lot of grief to a lot of people.

I have found in the Queensland BDMs Alice married Roger **BOURKE** on 27th May 1919 and had at least three children, Thomas David born 17th June 1920, William John 23rd June 1921 and Kathleen Ellen 4th February 1923 - and perhaps more ? *Irma DEAS nee LINNING*

GERMAN WEDDING TRADITIONS – *submitted by Judith Beitzel.*

Most of us are familiar with common Western wedding traditions, such as the bride wearing a white gown or having a flower girl - but Germany has its own unique customs, from log-sawing to bridal kidnappings, some of these German wedding traditions are listed below.

The Wedding Shower (*Polterabend*) The Greek tradition of smashing porcelain for good luck at a wedding is well-documented, but Germans share a very similar custom. Known as the *Polterabend*, meaning the “eve of making a racket”, this event is usually held the night before the wedding. Friends and family from far and wide are invited to come together for a big party, where everyone breaks china and porcelain dishes for good luck and to scare away any evil spirits. Only pottery dishes are smashed - breaking glass during the *Polterabend* is considered to bring bad luck.

Tradition indicates that the more shards of broken china, the better luck the couple will experience throughout their married lives. At the end of the party, the bride and the groom work together to clean up the mess, as a symbol of how they will work together as a couple in the future.

The Bachelor & Bachelorette parties (*Junggesellenabschied*)

While bachelor and bachelorette parties may not be as popular in Germany as they are in the USA, UK or Australia, the Germans do have their own customs when it comes to celebrating the end of single life before a wedding. Known as the *Junggesellenabschied*, meaning the “bachelor’s farewell”, the respective bride or groom is required to sell certain items, like condoms, candies or alcohol shots to strangers in the street while they are partying the night away. The goal is to earn as much money as possible, and selling all the items by the end of the night.

The Groom / Bridal parties (*Trauzeuge/Trauzeugin*)

Many brides and grooms opt to have large parties of bridesmaids and groomsmen to escort them on their big day. However, in Germany, the wife and husband-to-be tend to just have one trusted person each to assist them with all their wedding preparations. The *Trauzeuge* and *Trauzeugin*, “best man and maid of honour”, can be any gender and play a vital role throughout the wedding planning process. In addition to acting as witnesses at the wedding ceremony, they may also help plan things such as the *Junggesellenabschied* or help kidnap the bride during the reception. One of the most popular pranks in the southern part of Germany is the *Brautentführung* - the kidnapping of the bride. The grooms' friends “abduct” the bride at some point during the reception. The group moves from local bar to bar to keep their prize hidden as long as possible. In some cases, the groom is given a funny ransom note, or hint that his new wife

has been taken. Once the groom has managed to find his bride, he is then expected to pay her ransom, which is usually the bar tab the kidnappers have managed to ring up!

Bridal wear (*Bräutkleid*)

A German bride will usually don a white gown for her big day, long, sweeping trains are few and far between. Ball gown styled dresses without a train tend to be favoured by most brides, with a fingertip length veil – unless the bride is getting married in a church, in which case a floor-length, cathedral-style veil is preferred. Another older custom, which is still practised in some parts of Germany, sees the bride carry a pinch of salt and bread on her wedding day, as an omen for a good harvest, and the groom carry grain for good luck and wealth. One of the main differences in German wedding tradition involves the wedding rings; it is not common for a German bride to wear an engagement ring (diamond or no diamond!) If she does, once she is wed she will often swap it for a wedding band, which matches her husband's and is worn on the right hand, rather than the left.

Log Sawing (*Baumstamm sägen*)

Games and pranks are quite common at German weddings, but one of the most common games is the *Baumstamm sägen*, also known as the sawing of a tree trunk. After the ceremony the newlyweds are expected to embark on their first challenge as a couple, namely cutting a log of wood in half. The bride and groom must saw through the log together, which is set on a sawhorse outside the ceremony venue, to prove their strength and teamwork as a couple. Only after the log has been cut in half, and the celebratory confetti tossed, will the couple make their way to the reception, accompanied by a burst of cars honking, to drive away any evil spirits and bring good fortune.

Veil Dance (*Schleiertanz*)

Wedding receptions in Germany are an all-night affair, which usually start with coffee and cake before the time comes for the first dance (*Hochzeitstanz*). Although some German brides may toss their bouquet to their single friends to see who is next to wed, The *Schleiertanz*, may take place instead. During this "veil dance", guests take the veil and make the newlywed couple dance underneath it to the music. Once the music stops, single women at the wedding try to rip pieces off of it. Whoever grabs the biggest piece is said to be the next to get married. An alternative version of the veil dance sees guests throw money on the veil while the couple dances underneath, to win a dance with the bride or groom.

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Contact the Secretary the address page 2

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PLACES OF WORSHIP – Ipswich & District Churches
Short history of churches in the area \$5.00 + \$2.50 P&P in Australia

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BIRTH, DEATH & MARRIAGE EXTRACTS 1858 – 1865 from The North Australian & Ipswich General Advertiser. \$10 + \$10.00 P&P in Australia

CITIZENS OF IPSWICH - 1904 Names of Ipswich citizens in 1904 taken from Available Church Records - Baptisms, Deaths and Marriages, Electoral Rolls, Post Office Directory, Available School Rolls, Queensland Times Reports. \$10 + \$10.00 P&P in Australia

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JUBILEE HISTORY OF IPSWICH 1910 Commemorates the Jubilee of Municipal Government. Reproduced on CD from the original 157 page book \$19.50 (\$6.00 P&P)

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