ANCES - TREE

Celebrating the 40th year of being a Family History Group

Journal of the

BURWOOD & DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

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MEETINGS: 1.00pm at Burwood Library on 1st Saturday of each month except January and December. Membership is $15 p.a. payable per calendar year – see website for details.
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RESEARCH FEES: Minimum $15.00 (Prepaid); Petersham Cemetery, Concord Cemetery Research fees $15.00 (Prepaid)
WORKSHOP / ENQUIRY AFTERNOON, Visitors welcome; First Saturday of month except January and December 2.00pm – 4.00pm
Cover graphics courtesy of Tony Bryan.

CONTENTS

Upcoming Events

The Burwood & District Family History Group will be celebrating their 40th anniversary in October 2025

Meetings Program

March 1st 2025 - AGM. Workshop- brick walls.
April 5th 2025 - Formatting in word part 2
May 3rd - Demolished Grand Mansions of Burwood. Guest Speaker Kasia Malicka- Local Heritage Librarian, Burwood Council
June 7th - Open workshop
July 5th - How to write an article for the journal
August 2nd - Brick Walls
September 6th - History Week. Guest Speaker
September 9th - Graveyard tour at St Thomas
October 4th - Open Workshop & 40th Birthday Party
November 1st - House names in Burwood Area
December 13th - 2025 Christmas Party

NSW and ACT Family History Conference: They Came From Where?

To be held on 12 – 14th of September 2025 at The Fraternity Club, 11 Bourke Street Fairy Meadow (Wollongong) 2519. This conference will also be available via Zoom.

https://familyhistoryconference2025.org.au/

Useful Websites

The University of Sydney Archives has a large collection available at:

https://archives-search.sydney.edu.au/
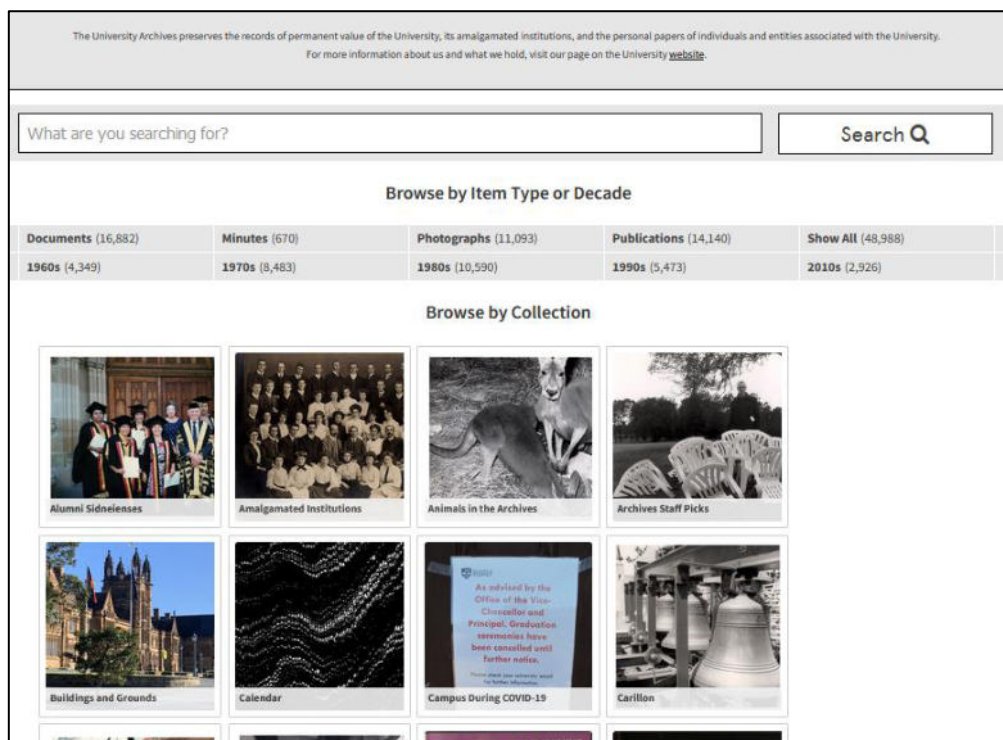
Alumni Sidneienses is a list of graduates of the University of Sydney from **1857 to 1990**. Sidneienses is derived from the latin 'of Sydney'. It is based on the Alumni Cantabrigienses, a listing of graduates of the University of Cambridge. The list consists of searchable pdf files, organised by year. You can search by first or last names, or by award.

Please note that women graduates may be listed by their married names, even where they married after graduation. The list does not include graduates from amalgamated institutions. Lists of graduates can also be found in the University Calendars and Annual Reports.

Please note that the items within this collection are legacy items and may contain inaccuracies.

Navigation: The items are grouped by decade and sorted by year in ascending order. Alternatively, use the search tool.

https://archives-search.sydney.edu.au/nodes/view/77698?keywords=graduates+1925&type=all&highlights=WyJncmFkdWF0ZXMiLCIxOTI1Il0%3D&lsk=cfc17cb16b944c8cdc6bd8d32127a8b0

The Registry of Deeds Index Project (Irish records) can be found at:

https://irishdeedsindex.net/

There are three sets of indexes produced by the project:

- The main index is building a name index for the memorial transcription books held at the Registry of Deeds
- The grantors index consists of transcriptions of the Registry of Deeds' grantors indexes
- The townland index consists of transcriptions of the Registry of Deeds' townland indexes

All indexed records have been contributed by the project volunteers and is an ongoing project.

80th Anniversary of the end of World War 2

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the end of World War 2 with the Victory in Europe on the 8th of May 1945 and Victory over Japan on the 15^{th of} August 1945.

To help honour those who served the National Archies have as of 30 June 2024, completed the digitisation of around 1,058,000 Second World War service records with 99% now available to view online. The remaining 1% are available on request, free of charge.

This includes:

- Royal Australian Navy service cards from Service Cards for Navy Officers (series A6769) and Service Cards for Petty Officers and Men (series A6770)

- Army service records from Citizen Military Forces personnel service records (series B884) and Second Australian Imperial Force personnel dossiers (series B883)

- Royal Australian Air Force Officers personnel files (series A9300) and Royal Australian Air Force Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks personnel files (series A9301).

https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/SearchScreens/BasicSearch.aspx

Information can also be found at:

Australian War Memorial

https://www.awm.gov.au/advanced-search

Virtual War Memorial

https://vwma.org.au/

Commonwealth War Graves

https://www.cwgc.org/find-records/find-war-dead/

State Library NSW War Memorial Register

https://eresources.sl.nsw.gov.au/nsw-war-memorials-register

Celebrations for the end of World War 2.

Doctor Mark Windeyer Traill M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and "Coolabah"

By Susan Borel

Doctor Mark Traill who built a grand mansion called "Coolabah" on Belmore Street Burwood was the second of the eight sons of Dr. Rowland John. Traill and Elizabeth Hannah (nee Windeyer). He was born at Kinross in Raymond Terrace in 1853.

Following in his father's footsteps he studied at Edinburgh University and then in London in medicine and surgery where he became a Member of the Royal Surgeons England in 1875 and in 1876 was licenced by the Royal College of Physicians London, He was for some time one of the house surgeons of the University Hospital, London.

He returned to Sydney and registered as a Medical Practitioner in New South Wales in 1877 giving his address as Sydney. Dr Traill worked at the Sydney Infirmary[1] where he was appointed as a Resident Medical Officer in 1880.

Sydney Infirmary 1870

By 1882 Traill had set up his practice at 215 Macquarie Street but had moved to 211 Macquarie St by 1883 again moving his practice to Burwood Road Burwood by 1885. Traill married Martha Lillie Cadell in 1886 at Raymond Terrace. They had nine children Mark b.1887, Francis b.1888, Ella b.1890, Alan b. 1892, Cecil b. 1983, Roy b. 1895, Freda b.1897, John Eric b. 1900 and Ronald b.1904.

By 1887 the couple had moved to Belmore Street in Burwood where they had built their house "Coolabah". The medical practice operated at the premises and Mrs. Traill advertised for a Cook and laundress that same year.

Coolabah – Belmore Street Burwood.

Demolished in 1982

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[1] Sydney Infirmary was established in 1788 at Dawes Point. It was a collection of tents known as "The Sick Tents". Governor Macquarie agreed to the construction of a hospital on Macquarie Street in 1811 and Sydney Dispensary opened in 1826 "to provide outpatient care for free to "poor people unable to pay for medical attendance" as part of the hospital. It was also known as the "Rum Hospital" as the British Government refused to fund the building so a consortium of businessmen was granted convict labour, supplies and a monopoly on rum imports as payment. It became the Sydney Infirmary in 1844 and in 1880 the central building was demolished it became the Sydney Hospital in 1881.

By 1888 a House and Parlour Maid was required

WANTED, an experienced COOK and Laundress. Apply, with references, between 9 and 11 a.m., to Mrs. M. W. Traill, Coolabah, Burwood.

WANTED, an experienced House and Parlour MAID; recent references required. Apply between 2 and 3.30 to Mrs. M. W. Traill, Coolabah, Burwood.

and in that same year a Nursemaid was advertised for in February, March and April.

WANTED, a trustworthy NURSEMAID, and assist housework. Apply, with references, between 9 and 11 a.m., to Mrs. M. W. Traill, Coolabah, Burwood.

Dr Traill was instrumental in the establishment of the Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital. He served on the committee for the proposed hospital from 1891 and on the 15th August 1894 the hospital was officially opened by His Excellency, Sir Robert Duff, Governor of N.S.W. It was a big occasion with the newspapers reporting "a large crowd had assembled" with a "liberal display of bunting both in the grounds of the institution as well as in festoons across the street".

Dr. Traill was appointed as an Honorary Medical Officer to the hospital with Dr. H Critchley, Dr. Hinder and Dr. E Blaxland and they performed much of the surgery and gave the anesthetics.

Described "as a committeeman Dr Traill was indefatigable and month after month invariably saw him raising some need which if money prevented its immediate satisfaction, was never forgotten until final approval was granted".

Official Opening of the Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital 14th. August 1894

Liverpool Road near Burwood in 1908-
Photo by The Sun

The practice at "Coolabah" in Belmore Street flourished and by 1892 Dr George Scale joined the practice.

Dr. Traill was a member of the Union Club and honorary surgeon to the Australian Jockey Club and for some years a member of its committee. His brother Harold George (fifth son of Rowland and Elizabeth) had married Gertrude Lee in 1883, whose father bred horses two of which won the Melbourne Cup. "The Barb" in 1866 and "Merriwee" in 1899. Harold was a surveyor with the Lands Department and also lived in Burwood.

With his brothers Arthur and Harold, Dr Traill set up the company "Traill Bros". Their father Dr. Rowland Traill while a qualified General Practitioner had become a very successful sheep farmer and left a property "Llangollen" near Cassilis, upon his death in 1873. Arthur managed the property and was recognized as one of the "countries most

successful growers of fine wool". Traill Bros. winning first place at the New Zealand Exhibition of 1890 in the "Wool Awards".

At 8 o'clock on the 3rd June 1908 Dr Mark Traill expired suddenly at his Belmore St home aged 55 years of age. The cause of death being given as heart disease.

His funeral took place the next day at St Thomas' Enfield and was attended by a "large number of mourners, where he was laid to rest with his seventh child Freda who had died at 19 months in 1898.

 The practice at 30 Belmore Street was continued by Dr Herbert Lee until his retirement in 1925. Dr. Alan Traill (the fourth child of Dr. Mark Traill) then took over the practice having moved to "Coolabah" in 1924 from 29 Belmore Street. and by 1927 he was joined by his brother Dr John Eric Traill (the eighth child of Dr. Mark Traill and known as Eric). Later the practice expanded to include Dr Medcalf and Dr Warren Smith.

John Eric passed away in 1964 and the practice closed when Dr. Alan Traill passed away in 1968. A year later "Coolabah" was sold.

Dr Alan Traill   Dr Eric Traill

References

E.W. Dunlop, *Harvest of the Years: The story of Burwood 1794-1974* (Sydney: Council of the Municipality of Burwood 1974)

Gordon Jackett, *Footprints in the Sands of Time: The story of the Western Suburbs Hospital* (Croydon N.S.W. 1986)

Ed. Lesley Potter, *A passion to Care: Nursing and Nurses Western Suburbs Hospital 1894-1982* (The Western Suburbs Hospital, Croydon Graduates' Association Maroubra N.S.W. 2008).

Sally Loisa Jackson, *A matter of grave importance: a glimpse into the lives of some of those buried in the cemetery at St Thomas' Anglican Church, Enfield, plus a complete listing of graves* (St Thomas' Anglican Church Enfield N.S.W. 1999)

NSW BDM https://www.nsw.gov.au/family-and-relationships/family-history-search

Sands directory https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/495003

Sydney and Sydney Eye Hospital https://www.seslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/sydney-eye-hospital/about-us/our-history

National Museum Australia https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/first-public-hospital

Dictionary of Sydney https://dictionaryofsydney.org/organisation/sydney_infirmary_and_dispensary

Obituaries Australia Dr Mark Windeyer Traill https://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/traill-mark-windeyer-1132

Dr Rowland John Traill https://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/traill-rowland-john--1133 Mr Arthur Irby Traill https://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/traill-arthur-irby-1131

"Coolabah" image - Burwood Council Library Heritage Collection

MH NSW State Archives Collection SERIES **NRS-9873 | Photographs of doctors** circa 30-01-1889 to circa 01-01-1927

Trove

- Government Gazette Register of Medical Practitioners 1885 (also 1881 & 1884)
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/221622652?browse=ndp%3Abrowse%2Ftitle%2FN%2Ftitle%2F525%2F1885%2F01%2F08%2Fissue%2F2234212%2Fpage%2F13069487%2Farticle%2F221622652

- Appointment as Resident Medical Officer at Sydney Infirmary 4 Aug 1880 SMH
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13465414?searchTerm=%22Dr%20Traill%22

- Advertisement for Cook 24 Nov 1887 SMH
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13680709?searchTerm=%22Coolabah%22%20%26%20%22Traill%22

- Advertisement for a Maid 7 Feb 1888 SMH
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13673768?searchTerm=%22Coolabah%22%20%26%20%22Traill%22
- Advertisement for a Nursemaid 7 Feb 1888 SMH
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13666401?searchTerm=%22Coolabah%22%20%26%20%22Traill%22
- Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital
- https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13832981?searchTerm=%22Western%20Suburbs%20Cottage%20Hospital%22%20%26%20%22Traill%22
- https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/162832904?searchTerm=%22Western%20Suburbs%20Cottage%20Hospital%22
- https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/162832904?searchTerm=%22Western%20Suburbs%20Cottage%20Hospital%22
- Dr Eric Traill joining the practice
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/16385161?searchTerm=%22Dr.%20Eric%20Traill%22
- Picture of Sydney Infirmary by Wes Stacey. https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-152022773/view
- Funeral of Dr. Mark Traill
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/238138393?searchTerm=%22Coolabah%22%20%26%20%22Traill%22
- Traill Bros New Zealand Exhibition
  https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/162077686?searchTerm=%22Traill%20Bros%22

GERMAN SHIPS WITH NO SHIP LISTS, Part 6:

By Lisa Burton

Diana from Bremen to Moreton Bay 1858.

Two ships arrived in Moreton Bay direct from Bremen in 1858/1859[1] for which there are no surviving departure lists[2]: the *Diana* (May 1858) and the *Solon* (May 1859).[3]

As the immigrants who arrived on these ships were self-funded, or contracted privately through immigration agents, no record of individuals was made upon arrival[4] and, therefore, there is no direct way of determining who they were, or where they originated from in the German states.

An article re the *Diana* was previously published in this journal.[5] However, since then, the names of further immigrants have come to light, along with other information, necessitating an addendum.

In 2021 I was excited to learn of a publication; "Her story : 1844 to 1918 / Emma Goeldner Jepsen.", in which Emma states that she and other family members emigrated to Brisbane on the *Diana*.[6] Not only did this confirm some GÖLDNER family members as having been aboard the *Diana*, as well as adding a couple more names to our reconstituted passenger list, but Emma's recollections provide a wonderful insight into both conditions aboard that ship and her early experiences in what was to become Queensland.[7]

It was gratifying to find that her writings supported aspects of my research and confirmed one or two suppositions I had made in that original article. For example, I had posited that Carl Hermann HÜSING, the young son of the master of the *Diana*, had signed on as a member of the crew for this voyage and, indeed, Emma recalled that (Captain HÜSING):

". . . had a son about sixteen years old[8] and he wanted to be a sailor and his father was very much opposed to it. He and a friend of the Captain occupied the Captain's cabin. The boy enjoyed the trip thoroughly, and when we reached Bahia, Brazil he still persisted that he wanted to be a sailor. His father left him at Bahia with friends, to be called for when the ship made the return trip."[9]

It would appear that Captain HÜSING's will prevailed, as Carl Hermann isn't recorded as having made any other sea voyages, at least out of Bremen, at any rate.

Likewise, some of Emma's recollections correlate with contemporary reports. For instance, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that, "The Diana was no less than 173 days on the passage, thirty of which she was detained by headwinds in the North Sea. She put into Falmouth and also into Bahia. Not withstanding the length of the voyage, the immigrants have arrived in healthy condition."[10], while Emma recalled that after leaving Bremerhaven, "We went more and more into the open sea and at last we saw nothing but blue skies and green water. We were to make a trip of six months across the Atlantic over to Australia. We were going through the English Channel. How angry the ocean was. For a week it stormed and we were in the midst of danger as the Channel was full of reefs. The waves rose house high. The ship seemed to go to the bottom of the sea one moment and the next moment we were riding on top of a wave high up in the air. The next thing we went down again, and so on but we heard the voice of the Captain above the storm commanding his ship safely through danger. We saw the hills of Scotland, the white chalk mountains so called. Then we anchored on England's shore."

And further, "We encountered fair weather and storms alternately. Sometimes we were locked up in the cabin so that we could not come on deck, and the hatchways were locked up so that the waves could not beat down where we were in the lower deck, and we were all safe." … "The Captain was a tall heavy set man and many a time we heard his voice, commanding the sailors above the storms in the North Sea."

Like other emigrants, Emma makes mention of the ritual that accompanied the crossing of the Equator on most, if not all, ships of the day: "When we passed the equator great excitement reigned on board the ship. Everyone had to be Christened with a bucket of water and none was allowed to escape. Some of us hid behind the lifeboats on the upper deck. They had been turned upside down. I stayed hidden for some time and finally emerged to go down to the cabin below when one of one of the sailors threw a bucket of water over my head."

As to entertainment, pastimes, and her fellow-passengers: "We spent our time very pleasantly in domino and checker playing. Sometimes we got up a tableau and in social chattering, it was very interesting to hear them speak in the different dialects. They all spoke German but came from different parts of Germany and spoke all kinds of German, each one thinking he was right." . . . ". . . we had theatricals and some of the more talented members sang and spoke."

On a more sombre note, Emma recalled that, "A child was born on board the ship and one died in the steerage. It was sewed up in a canvas and lowered to the water by the crew, the Captain saying the Lord's Prayer."[11] (Two live and one stillbirth occurred during the voyage. One of these infants, Carl Johann Georg GRÜN, died 1st March 1858 at six weeks of age and this would seem to be the child Emma refers to.[12])

Of arriving in Moreton Bay and disembarking, Emma wrote, "We were transferred to a river steamer out in the harbor, as the ocean-going ships did not bring us to the landing in Brisbane. When we went on shore here we had our lunch and then started on our journey to German Station, a missionary settlement established in the early days. . . . We rode in a big cart with two wheels and had to drive through a lot of timber land called the 'bush' in those days. . . . At last we . . . arrived at German station, our future home. What a relief for us young people. Mr. Warner[13], the missionary, had prepared a big supper for our party, twelve or fifteen in all, and we gave thanks for our safe arrival after the eventful trip from the old world to the new."[14]

She reflected that, on parting from other immigrants once in Brisbane, "We took our leave of one another with silent tears. We had been together six long months as one happy family. Behind us was all that we held dear. A new world was in front of us. We were on the threshold of a new existence."[15]

No doubt friendships and alliances had been forged during those long weeks and months at sea, but I do feel that Emma held a slightly romanticised perspective on the voyage and conditions than what was reported at the time - to wit, complaints re the quantity and quality of provisions, the lack of segregation of the sexes and, most tellingly, that some young, single women aboard had arrived in a 'debauched state', as a consequence of relationships with crewmembers. The *Diana* was subsequently referred to in the press of the day as a 'floating brothel'.[16] Perhaps as a young girl she was shielded from some of this by her guardians. It's also highly probable that, later, as a respectable adult woman of her time, she would have chosen not to touch on some of the more 'unsavoury' stories relating to the voyage in her recollections, even if she'd been aware of them.

It is of note that, in "Queensland Lords: Edward & Eliza Lord's Colonial Family"[17], Janet Spillman writes, "When the *Diana* arrived with a cargo in May 1858, the local agent quickly sold on his order of food and wine, watches and furniture, but **the 104 German orphan immigrants, all girls,** were difficult to place into work contracts." [Bold emphasis is mine.]

This is **patently not accurate**, as all contemporary reports state the *Diana* carried **104 immigrants in total** and, to date, we have evidence of at least 25 adult male immigrants aboard.[18] Additionally, there is no doubt such a singular cohort would have been widely reported upon in the press of the day.[19]

A Decided Bargain!

One such noteworthy circumstance relating to the *Diana* did appear in a contemporary newspaper. The "Darling Downs Gazette"[20] carried a somewhat florid recount concerning a young immigrant who, upon arrival, had attempted to 'sell' his betrothed.

"A young German, before leaving his native land, or had even made up his mind to do so, fell desperately in love with a blooming young damsel of eighteen. When thoroughly engulphed in the pellucid stream of the fair one's affections, he determined upon visiting the bright sunny land of Australia, but with the understanding that his bewitching enchanter was to accompany him. The resolution was no soon formed, than it was carried into execution, and both parties embarked on board the Diana, the young German undertaking to defray all the expenses of the irresistible syren - whom he was to lead to the Hymenial Altar as soon as the ship arrived at her destined port."

"The youngster's first impressions of Australia, as gathered from the coast of the bay were anything but favourable; the hectic glow of his fine open countenance, gave way to an ashy paleness, and he turned upon the expectant bride by his side, a look of such withering scorn as seemed to imply, would 'that what you had cost me were again in my pocket.'"

"Arriving at Brisbane, he saw all his fond dreams and extravagant expectations disappear like chaff before the

wind. The very sight of a church was distasteful to him, because it called up a host of reminiscences which he would fain have consigned to oblivion. True he was not married to the girl, and she was old enough to manage for herself, but then what about the expenses, which she had incurred, and which he had paid. A happy idea struck him. He wanted money, and a few pounds would now be acceptable to him; he would sell her; £8 was very nice sum, and he had no doubt he would get that amount for the 'jewel.' He tried it on, first with strangers, then with his own countrymen, he expatiated upon her beauty, her amiable disposition, her sweet docile temper, but alas ! all his eloquence was in vain, no one would purchase, and in a paroxism of grief, he flew to the girl and announced the pitiable condition in which he was placed, but like a true heroine, she spurned him indignantly from her, and the hapless wight has since been obliged to seclude himself in a mountain glen to ruminate and reflect upon the past, his companions being a dog and a flock of sheep."

One can only hope that the young woman in question went on to make a more worthy match!

Confirmation of an 'educated guess':

In the original article, I suggested that, owing to their November 1857 applications to emigrate, Georg Philipp RASEL, and Peter RASEL and wife, in the company of a relative, Elisabeth Katherine HAISS; all of 'Lipporn, Nassau', may have been aboard the *Diana*. ('Phillip Peter ROSSEL' witnessed Elisabeth Katherine's marriage to Johann Carl IHLE soon after the arrival of that ship.[21])

That supposition has since been bolstered by the fact that when 'George Philipp ROSSELL' was admitted to the Benevolent Asylum at Dunwich, Brisbane in 1882, it was recorded that he had arrived on the *Diana* in 1858.[22] (Variations of the name in Queensland records also include: RASSEL, RASEL, RASIL, ROSEL and RAZEL.)

The Philip Peter RUSSELL who died in 1898 and is buried at Milbong, Fassifern, Qld.,[23] is one and the same as the Peter RASEL above. It's very likely that he and Georg Philipp, were related to the Peter Wilhelm RASEL of Lipporn who, along with his wife and surviving daughter, arrived per the *Beulah* to Sydney in April 1849.[24] Peter Wilhelm's parents are stated to be Adam RUSSEL and Catherine née HUSH, while Georg Philipp's parents are recorded as Philp i.e. Philipp and Katherine ROSSELL née HUSCH.[25] (Variations of the name in NSW records include: RASSELL, ROUSEL, RUSSEL and RUSSELL.)

I have found no evidence of Philipp Peter's wife here to date. It is possible, of course, she didn't accompany her husband, for any number of reasons including ill health, lack of resources or simply a change of heart.

A Case of 'Cold Feet'?:

An example of this can be found in Johann Georg Michael WIELAND, aged 24 years, and his wife, Katharina, aged 19 years, of Walklensweiler/Weinsbach, Öhringen, Württemberg, who also applied to emigrate to Australia in November 1857.[26] As they aren't recorded as having arrived aboard one of the ex.Hamburg vessels, this makes them possible candidates for a *Diana* arrival. However, no evidence was located for them here in Australia and it was, therefore, possible that they either had decided not to emigrate or ended up elsewhere e.g. America.

It was then determined that Georg Michael WIELAND and Rosine Catharina née BAIER married on the 7th June 1857 in Kreuzle, Maienfels; most likely in preparation for departure. However, for whatever reason, they never left.[27] They remained in the vicinity of Maienfels[28] for the rest of their lives; Katharina dying shortly after giving birth to their tenth child in May 1874.[29]

The *Diana* or the *Pauline*?:

The Hessische Staatsarchiv Marburg (Hessian State Archives in Marburg)[30] holds an interesting set of registers entitled "Verzeichnis genehmigter Schiffskontrakte für Auswanderer, 1854-1888"[31] i.e. "List of approved shipping contracts for emigrants, 1854-1888".

Almost a dozen emigrants are recorded within these registers as being contracted by Pokrantz and Co.[32] in November 1856 to sail to Moreton Bay on the *Diana* under Captain HÜSING. However, all is not as it may first appear, as **these individuals arrived aboard the *Pauline* in May 1857.**

All of these had applications to emigrate dated November 1856[33], which fits with the departure of the *Pauline* and **all** the males were recorded as being aboard that vessel by the Shipping Master's Office when she made Sydney. In addition, other evidence which specifically names the *Pauline* as the ship of arrival has been located for some of these individuals and is included in the table below.

Name of Emigrant:	Origin:	Evidence for arrival per *Pauline*, other than the NSW Shipping Master's List.
ECKEL, Georg	B. Bringhausen i.e. Birkenbringhausen, now part of Burgwald, in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	Naturalisation - George ECKEL: [NAA Control Symbol 1894/X4790 Barcode 1792355 Series A712]
GEITZ, Heinrich	Bottendorf, now part of Burgwald, in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district, Hesse.	
JESBERG, Heinrich	Röddenau now a locality in the municipality of Frankenberg (Eder) in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	
MATHINIUS, Wilhelm and wife	Frankenberg i.e. Frankenberg (an der Eder), now in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	
PFINGST, Maria Elisabeth	E. Bringhausen i.e. Ederbringhausen, now part of Vöhl, in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	- wife of Conrad REIN.
PISTON, Maria - wife of Heinrich JESBERG.	Wiesenfeld, now part of the municipality of Burgwald, in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	- wife of Heinrich JESBERG. Obituary - Mrs. Henry YESBERG: [*Darling Downs Gazette* 06 Dec 1907 pg. 5]
REIN, Conrad	B. Bringhausen i.e. Birkenbringhausen, now part of Burgwald, in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	Obituary - Mr. Conrad REIN: [*Maryborough Chronicle and Wide Bay Advertiser* 09 Oct 1905 pg. 2]
SCHMIDT, Conrad	Bottendorf, now part of Burgwald in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district, Hesse.	
SEIBEL, Conrad	Bottendorf, now part of Burgwald in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district, Hesse.	
SPOHR, Louis Werner	Frankenberg i.e. Frankenberg (an der Eder), now in the Waldeck-Frankenberg district of Hesse.	Criminal Record - Louis SPOHR: [QSA: *Admission register for male and female prisoners – Her Majesty's Gaol, Brisbane, 03/11/1863 – 31/12/1868 ITM2933 PRI1/16AA; PRV5939/1/8; A1 Item ID 2933*] Obituary - Mr. W. L. SPHOR(sic) [*Brisbane Courier* 30 Jun 1911 pg. 2]

There are instances where ships were changed with no forewarning or explanation from the agents[34] and, in fact, the practice seems to have been reasonably common. It is alluded to in contemporary sources e.g. the *Allgemeine Auswanderungs-Zeitung von Rudolstadt*[35] which censured "the much-criticized fake parade, the undignified trickery with ship names that are only correct in exceptional cases, in newspaper advertisements, agency circulars and contracts."

In the case of the *Pauline* being substituted for the *Diana*, an explanation can be found in that the latter had sailed for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in early October 1856; only departing there for the return to Bremen in mid-February 1857.[36] Therefore, although the *Diana* may have been scheduled to sail for Australia, and announced as such, she wasn't available and another vessel was substituted by the shipping company.

It is also of note that the *Allgemeine Auswanderungs-Zeitung von Rudolstadt* further reported, "Another consequence of the way things have been done in Bremen so far is the frequent lack of ships ready to take passengers, which means that passengers sometimes have to wait weeks before they can be boarded."[37], and our memorialist, Emma JEPSEN, recalled that after taking 'steam cars'[38] from Gorlitz to Berlin and through to Bremen, once there, ". . . we found we had to wait for weeks before a vessel would depart."[39]

Trades and Occupations:

The Empire (Sydney) reported that, "The emigrants per the German ship Diana are rapidly getting employment. They appear to be a sturdy lot of people and adapted for roughing it in the bush, where their services will, no doubt be found advantageous to their employers. Although there is but little demand in the towns for useful labour, the demand still continues from the interior, every month witnessing an extension of grazing pursuits amongst our extensively-distributed stock-holders."[40]

George MOCHEL/MOKEL would appear to be one of those who went to 'the interior', as he was on the Condamine by at least early 1859. His stated trade was that of shoemaker[41], but was employed as a shepherd, gardener, fencer, etc. in the Roma area over the course of his life.[42] Another was John George SCHEUERMANN, who was in the Taroom area by the early 1860s[43], while George Philipp RASEL gained employed on the Darling Downs, predominantly as a shepherd on stations such as "Glengallan" and "Goomburra", soon after arrival.[44]

And, of course, we have our reluctant bridegroom who had been "obliged to seclude himself in a mountain glen to ruminate and reflect upon the past, his companions being a dog and a flock of sheep."![45]

Females are often 'invisible' in records of the time, but we are fortunate to have a glimpse into the working lives of two women who arrived per the *Diana*.

Christina KRATZ/GUNTHORPE stated she was a dress and mantua maker in 1862.[46] Later, having lost her sight (a common complaint among tailors and seamstresses of the era), as a self-proclaimed 'medical clairvoyante', 'electropathist' and 'electrical healer of Rhein Hessen'; and claiming she had studied anatomy in Hungary, she was known as 'Madame Chalk' and advertised her services[47] right up until her death in Sydney in 1900.[48]

A little less flamboyantly, Dorothea MOCHEL/MOKEL was engaged as a washerwoman on a weekly basis for her husband's employer, Patrick REYNOLDS, of Doughboy Creek (present-day Bulimbah, Q.) in 1859[49] and, some fifteen years later, stated this to be her occupation when naturalised in Roma, Q.[50]

Individual cases/the importance of sources: VOLL:

It is believed by some descendants of the VOLL family that Joseph VOLL (Snr) arrived per the *Diana* to Moreton Bay. In Roslyn Hile's "A Time to Remember"[51], the author writes, "Joseph sailed from Bremen (south west of Hamburg). (It was possibly the ship "Diana", because in 1858 this is the only ship that berthed in Moreton Bay that left Bremen)."

Joseph's Obituary states that he "landed in Brisbane in the year 1858".[52] There is no mention of a ship's name, or the port of departure. It's possible that Ms. Hile, being unable to locate Joseph's name on any surviving passenger list, has then extrapolated the limited information available and arrived at the *Diana*. It's clear how this assumption has been made, but other evidence would be needed (and, indeed, VOLL descendants may be privy to additional information that I am not). The difficulty with this assertion, however, is that, although it is accurate to state that the *Diana* was the only vessel to arrive in Moreton Bay in 1858 **direct** from Bremen, it is also fact that some immigrants from other ex.Bremen departures; namely, the *Fanny Kirchner* (arriv. Sydney Feb 1858), the *Wilhelm Kirchner* (arriv. Sydney Sep 1858) and the *Armin* (arriv. Sydney Nov 1858) were on-shipped to Moreton Bay, thereby 'landing in Brisbane in 1858'.

List of likely *Diana* immigrants:

The following table lists those immigrants located since the publication of in 2010 for whom there is supporting evidence, or strong indication, of having arrived on these shores per the *Diana*, or for whom further evidence has been found.

In conjunction with those listed in the original article, it brings to a total of approx. 70 of the reported 104 immigrants aboard.

Name	Origin	Sources and Information
GÖLDNER, Augusta Clara b. 09 Feb 1846	Geitsdorf, Silesia, Kingdom of Prussia. Geibsdorf, district of Lauban, in the former Schlesien (Silesia). Now called Siekierczyn, in the district of Lubań, Śląsk, Poland.	Daughter of Johann Carl Gottlieb GÖLDNER who arrived per *Caesar Godeffroy* to Sydney 1852. Niece of Wilhelm Moritz Robert GÖLDNER and of Daniel Gotthelf Hermann GÖLDNER. [See: Burton, Lisa. 'German ships with no ship lists. Part 3: *Diana* from Bremen to Moreton Bay 1858' in *Ances-tree* vol.23 no.3 November 2010.]
GÖLDNER, Emma Amalie b. 08 Feb 1844	Geitsdorf, Silesia, Kingdom of Prussia. Geibsdorf, district of Lauban, in the former Schlesien (Silesia). Now called Siekierczyn, in the district of Lubań, Śląsk, Poland.	Daughter of Johann Carl Gottlieb GÖLDNER who arrived per *Caesar Godeffroy* to Sydney 1852. Niece of Wilhelm Moritz Robert GÖLDNER and of Daniel Gotthelf Hermann GÖLDNER. [See: Burton, Lisa. 'German ships with no ship lists. Part 3: *Diana* from Bremen to Moreton Bay 1858' in *Ances-tree* vol.23 no.3 November 2010.] "At last we came to the ship. I had never seen one before. The ship was so high above, I thought I was in a dream. It looked so great and so majestic. We stepped on board and soon we heard the sailors pulling up the anchor. "0-ho, 0-ho, 0-ho, 0-ho." The great ship "**Diana**" floated on and on." [Jepsen, Emma Goeldner. *Her Story : 1844 to 1918 / Emma Goeldner Jepsen.* Emma Goeldner Jepsen, 2018:12][53]
KRATZ, Christine b. 29 Jan 1831 bap. 01 Feb 1831 Christine Elisabeth GRATZ, daughter of Wilhelm GRATZ and Louise KALENBACH. Seligenstadt, Offenbach am Main. [FamilySearch.org: Deutschland, Rheinland-Pfalz, Diözese Mainz, Katholische Kirchenbücher, 1540-1952]	Seligenstadt, Großherzogtum (Grand Duchy of) Hessen. Now in the Offenbach district of Hessen, part of the Frankfurt/Rhine Main Metropolitan Region.	Naturalised 30 Jan 1862: 'Christina GUNTHORPE', aged 31, dressmaker and mantua maker, from Seligenstadt, Gross Herzogthum Hessen, residing Princes Street, Sydney; ship recorded as '**Diana** 1857'. [MHNSW-StAC: Index to Colonial Secretary Letters Received, 1826 – 1894 [4/3465] Letter no 62/621] Daughter of Johann Wilhelm and Margarethe Louise KRATZ (née KALLENBACH), who had arrived per the *Reihersteig* to Sydney in 1856. Christina gave birth to a daughter, Maria Catherine Louisa KRAFT, 29 June 1858 in Sydney.[54] Therefore, she was heavily pregnant upon arrival in Brisbane and was presumably making her way to Grafton to join her parents when the impending birth necessitated a stay in Sydney.
MOCHEL/MOKEL, Georg Nikolaus b. 29 Sep 1818	?Dertingen, Wertheim, Baden. Now part of the town of Wertheim am Main, in the Main-Tauber district of Baden-Württemberg.	'George MUCHOL' a.k.a. 'Muchol' admitted Brisbane Gaol April 1859 – arriv. 1858 Free to Moreton Bay. No ship recorded. From Bremen, Germany. Protestant. Shoemaker. 23 April 1859 Condamine. 3 months' hard labor. [QSA: Registers of Prisoners admitted HM Brisbane Gaol 03 Jan 1850 – 03 Feb 1864 PRI1/25; PRV5933/1/1; A1 Item ID 2917 Film No. Z3993] Admitted to Dunwich Benevolent Asylum in April 1884 as 'George MÖKEL', aged 64 yrs i.e. b.c. 1820. "Came to Brisbane - ship "**Diana**" twenty six years ago". https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/183100752/george-mokel
(Maria) Dorothea MOCHEL/MOKEL née SPIELMANN b. 08 Nov 1830 bap. 09 Nov 1830	Lindelbach, Wertheim, Baden. Now part of the town of Wertheim am Main, in the Main-	Wife of Georg MOCHEL/MOKEL. m. 22 Nov 1857 Bettingen, Wertheim, Baden.

Lindelbach, Wertheim, Baden.	Tauber district of Baden-Württemberg.	
Maria Magdalena SPIELMANN/Maria Magdalene MOCHEL a.k.a. 'Lena MOKEL'. b. 19 Dec 1856 Lindelbach, Wertheim, Baden. bap. 26 Dec 1856 Bettingen, Wertheim, Baden.	Lindelbach, Wertheim, Baden. Now part of the town of Wertheim am Main, in the Main-Tauber district of Baden-Württemberg. d. ELLIS, Ellen. (a.k.a. 'Ellen Elena ELLIS'.) Q. Ref. 1919/C/224 bur. Clermont, Q. (Headstone states 'Helen', rather than 'Ellen'.)	Daughter of (Maria) Dorothea SPIELMANN and Georg Nikolaus MOCHEL/MOKEL. Biographical data for MOCHEL family members from https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/G8JB-6FP
RASEL, Georg Philipp b.c. 1822	Lipporn, Nassau. Now in the Rhein-Lahn district of in Rhineland-Palatinate.	Georg Philipp RASEL, single, applied to emigrate from Lipporn, St. Goarshausen, Duchy of Nassau, to Australia 23 Oct 1857 i.e. date of newspaper advertisement. [Wolf-Heino's "Die Auswanderung aus dem Herzogtum Nassau 1806 – 1866".] Admitted to Dunwich Benevolent Asylum in May 1882 as 'George Philp RÖSSELL', aged 60 yrs. "Came to Brisbane ship "**Diana**" in 1858. Chiefly shepherding since on the Downs Glengallan Goomburra also on the Warrego and Maranoa, Last employed at Winton.**"** https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/181170419/george-philp-rossell
RASEL, Peter	Lipporn, Nassau. Now in the Rhein-Lahn district of in Rhineland-Palatinate.	Peter RASEL and wife applied to emigrate from Lipporn, St. Goarshausen, Duchy of Nassau, to Australia 02 Oct 1857 i.e. date of newspaper advertisement. [Wolf-Heino's "Die Auswanderung aus dem Herzogtum Nassau 1806 – 1866".]
RASEL, unknown. ?Katherine née HUSCH		Wife of the above. May not have emigrated. (Philip) Peter's Death Certificate records that he married Katherine née HUSCH in Lipporn, but there is a possibility that this may have been the name of his mother.
SCHEUERMANN, Johann Georg Michael b. 11 Dec 1830 Dörzbach, Oberamt Kuenzelsau [According to WEI] Also: FHL Film # 1190487 Bap.17 Dec 1830 Dörzbach, Württemberg. Variations of the name include: SCHEUERMAN, SCHENERMAN, SCHIERMAN, SCHEIRMAN and SHERMANN/SHERMAN, etc.	Dörzbach, Oberamt Künzelsau, Württemberg. Now in the Hohenlohe district of Baden-Württemberg. d. SHEARMAN, John G. reg. Glen Innes, NSW Ref. 13501/1908	Applied to emigrate to Australia Nov 1857 Ref. WEI vol. 5 LDS film no. 835756 A group of citizens from Dörzbach who also applied to emigrate in Nov 1857 are known to have arrived per the **Diana** i.e. Leonhard DIETZ, Friedrich FLEISCHMANN and family, and Georg GRÜN and his betrothed, Friedericke KANDELSIEDER. Therefore, it's likely that Joh. Georg Mich. SCHEUERMANN, as part of this group, was aboard this same vessel. [See: 'German ships with no ship lists. Part 3: *Diana* from Bremen to Sydney 1858' in: *Ances-tree* vol.23 no.3 November 2010] Family hearsay: "His parents' friends were asked to take him with them as they did not want him involved in the war that was happening." [Ancestry.com family tree.]
UNKNOWN:	Young man – "his native Rhine"	

Betrothed couple.	Young woman – "a blooming damsel of eighteen" i.e. b.c. 1840 He attempted to 'sell' her upon arrival in Brisbane. [*Darling Downs Gazette* 08 July 1858 pg. 3]	
UNKNOWN: Relatives of the GÖLDNER/GOELDNER family.	"I went with my sister and three of my Uncles, Herman, Wilhelm and an Uncle by marriage and their families." [Jepsen, Emma Goeldner. *Her Story : 1844 to 1918 / Emma Goeldner Jepsen.* Emma Goeldner Jepsen, 2018:11] Presuming the 'uncle by marriage' was accompanied by a wife and children.	
UNKNOWN: Stowaway (male). b.c. 1842	"When we were a couple of days at sea, after leaving Bremerhaven, a stowaway was discovered in the hold where he had concealed himself. He was a boy of about sixteen. After a few days on bread and water, the Captain put him to work helping the steward, and he stayed with the ship until we reached Moreton Bay, Australia." [Jepsen, Emma Goeldner. *Her Story : 1844 to 1918 / Emma Goeldner Jepsen.* Emma Goeldner Jepsen, 2018:13,14]	
WENZELL, Johann b.c. 1817 - 1822	?Strebendorf, Vogelsbergkreis, Hessen. Now part of the town of Romrod, district of Vogelsberg, Hesse. "a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany" [*The Empire* (Sydney) 15 Aug 1860 pg. 1]	John WENZELL, 59 yrs, Lutheran, Gardener, of Germany, arriv. *Dianna* Toowoomba Circuit Criminal Sittings 24 Jul 1876 [QSA: *Court Book – HM Gaol/Prison, Toowoomba 01/07/1864 – 30/04/1903* Item ID 104859 PR14/1, PRV 12442/1/1] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/212168702/john-wenzel No application located at the Hessian Regional History website, specifically, https://www.lagis-hessen.de/en/subjects/index/sn/ha (i.e. Hessian Emigrants). Living in Wachenheim, Bavaria, prior to emigration. (Now Wachenheim an der Weinstraße - formerly called Wachenheim im Speyergau - in the Bad Dürkheim district in Rhineland-Palatinate.) https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MDKS-BXS
VOLL, Joseph b. 08 Jun 1823	?Baden, Germany. "He was born in Baden, on the Switzerland border, on June 8, 1823. He landed in Brisbane in the year 1858, but his first three years were spent at Clifton." [*Toowoomba Chronicle* 20 Jun 1918 pg. 3]	*Diana* suggested as ship of arrival "because in 1858 this is the only ship that berthed in Moreton Bay that left Bremen." [Hile, Roslyn. *A Time to Remember / History and Genealogy by Roslyn Hile.* R. Hile>, 2001.][55] Death Certificate states 65 years in Queensland i.e. arrived c.1853 [Q. Ref. 1918/C/3558 – Joseph VOLL] ?Also possibly a brother, Wilhelm VOLL b.c. 1825

Origins and Religions:

With roughly two-thirds of the immigrants who arrived per the *Diana* now accounted for, it's possible to make some generalisations re the makeup of this cohort.

The majority hailed from Wurttemberg, Hesse, and Baden, which is in keeping with contemporary newspaper reports stating that these immigrants were "principally from the southern part of Germany".[56] (As outlined in the original article, the GÖLDNER family is somewhat of an anomaly in that the Province of Silesia lay in the south-eastern part of the then Kingdom of Prussia.)

With regards religiosity, a slight majority were of Protestant background. Like some others aboard the *Diana*, the Christina KRATZ was Catholic; reflecting her origins in the predominantly Catholic Rhineland, and she had her infant daughter baptized Roman Catholic at St. James, Sydney, soon after arrival.[57] However, she later married according to the Rites of the Church of England[58] and was buried in the non-denominational section of the Waverley Cemetery.[59]

Referencing the GÖLDNER family again, some of the reasoning behind the decision to emigrate may have been religious in nature. Many in Silesia were 'Old Lutherans' opposed to the government-driven unification of Lutheran and Reformed Protestant churches and the changes to the teachings and liturgy this would impose. It is of note that the family was intent on making their way to German Station (Nundah) immediately after the arrival of the *Diana*. Partly this was to reunite with Johann Carl Gottlieb GÖLDNER, but it's logical to believe he had settled there as, culturally and religiously, this community 'fit' and, although German Station was no longer a mission, at least two of the original lay missionaries who had settled in the area and administered to the settlers were also from Silesia.[60]

The author of this article would be very pleased to hear of any other immigrants who arrived aboard the *Diana*, or are suspected to have, and is happy to provide any further information accumulated re individuals mentioned in this article.

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[1] According to Robert C. Heussler in his book *A Colonial Father: The Story of German-born Queenslander J C Heussler* (Self-published, [Sydney] 2001), a third ship, the *Amhurst*, brought immigrants from Bremen to Moreton Bay, arriving in October 1858. This appears to be incorrect. The *Amhurst* (also *Amherst*) sailed from Sydney to Moreton Bay, following her arrival in Sydney on 13 September from Batavia with no passengers aboard. She merely trans-shipped newly arrived German immigrants from Sydney to Brisbane, most likely those who arrived from Bremen on 07 September per the *Wilhelm Kirchner*.

[2] Although 'departing passenger lists' for these ships have not survived, it is not correct that 'all the Bremen (shipping) records were lost during World War II', a statement regularly proffered in one form or another. Even though Bremen sustained devastating damage because of Allied bombing; resulting in the loss of countless historical documents, the Bremen Archives had already systematically culled much documentation relating to emigration and shipping long before the middle of the twentieth century. See the website of Die Maus (the Family History and Genealogical Society of Bremen), https://die-maus-bremen.info/ , specifically, http://www.passagierlisten.de/ .

[3] Queensland State Archives: Alphabetical Register of Ships Arrivals 1848 – 1901 per the 'Card Index' provides the following references: *Solon* - List of Ships Arriving, Microfilm Z33 p. 423, 28 May 1859; *Diana* – List of Ships Arriving, Microfilm Z33 p. 73, 27 May 1858. National Archives Series J715 available in digital format through the National Archives of Australia website. Queensland State Archives: *Index to registers of immigrants ships arriving Queensland* Item 18602 records *Diana* – 27 May 1858 No list, Bremen PDF pg. 24 DR45467 and *Solon* – 28 May 1859 No list, Germany PDF pg. 25 DR45468 https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM18602

[4] Except for a very small number of cabin passengers on the *Solon*.

[5] Burton, Lisa. 'German ships with no ship lists. Part 3: *Diana* from Bremen to Sydney 1858' in: *Ances-tree* vol.23 no.3 November 2010

[6] Compiled from Emma GOELDNER JEPSEN's diaries and notes by her grandson, Gerald L. BREUNER, in 1969. I am indebted to Mr. Geoff Goeldner for a copy of this work.

[7] Besides recollections about the voyage to Australia, this memoir includes detailed descriptions of Emma's childhood and village life in Geibsdorf, life at German Station in the 1860s, her marriage and subsequent relocation to California. It is to be noted that Emma makes various observations about the indigenous peoples of the Nundah area, the settlers' interactions with them, etc., which today are considered offensive and derogatory, but reflect widely held beliefs and attitudes of the time.

[8] According to Registers maintained by the Bremen Seemannsamt (i.e. the Mariners' Office of the Hanseatic Port of Bremen 1815 - 1917) and held by the Staatsarchiv Bremen (State Archives), Carl Hermann HÜSING was born in 1844 and, therefore, approx. 13 years of age in 1857. (Ancestry.com has placed these records, *Bremer Musterungslisten der Schiffe* (Bremen ships' muster lists) and *Bremer Seeleuteregister* 1824 – 1917 (Bremen sailors' index), on-line in the form of a searchable database.)

[9] Jepsen, Emma Goeldner. *Her Story : 1844 to 1918 / Emma Goeldner Jepsen.* Emma Goeldner Jepsen, 2018:14

[10] 31 May 1858 pg. 5

[11] Jepsen, Emma Goeldner, op. cit., 2018:13, 14, 15 (A contemporaneous hand-drawn illustration of the 'hi-jinks' accompanying the crossing of the Equator during the voyage of the *Caesar Godeffroy* to Sydney in 1852 can be seen at https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-84017285/view?partId=nla.obj-84020023)

[12] Death registered Q. Ref. 1858/M/3 GRUN, Carl Johanus Georg - NSW Ref. 501195/1858 GRUN, Carl J. See: Burton, Lisa. 'German ships with no ship lists. Part 3: *Diana* from Bremen to Sydney 1858' in: *Ances-tree* vol.23 no.3 November 2010

[13] Likely Pastor Johann Gottfried WAGNER b. 1809 in Silesia and one of the founding group at Zion Hill, later German Mission, present-day Nundah, Brisbane.

[14] Jepsen, Emma Goeldner, op. cit., 2018:17

[15] Jepsen, Emma Goeldner, op. cit., 2018:16

[16] Originally, *Darling Downs Gazette* 10 Jun 1858 pg. 2, and picked up by *Moreton Bay Free Press* 15 Jun 1858 pg. 3 and *The Empire* (Sydney) 21 Jun 1858 pg. 2

[17] Spillman, Janet. *Queensland Lords : Edward & Eliza Lord's Colonial Family / Janet Spillman.* Boolarong Press, 2015:100

[18] Emma Jepsen Goeldner stated, "We were one hundred and twenty-five on board." If that figure is accurate and includes the 14 crew members and 1 stowaway, it indicates 110 others, presumably immigrants, as being aboard. loc.cit. pg. 16

[19] Ms. Spillman was unable to provide a source for the statement, referring me to the findings of the 1858 Parliamentary Inquiry into German Immigration. (Personal email correspondence dated 13 June 2021.) With reference to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Legislative Council Select Committee on German Immigration [*NSW Legislative Council Journal* 1858 vol 3], the *Diana* is referred to only once, and even then, not by name. When asked by J. DOCKER, Chairman, how many German immigrant ships had arrived so far
that year, agent Henry HAMBURGER replied, "Only one ship to Sydney, and one to Moreton Bay." i.e. the *Fanny Kirchner* and the *Diana*, respectively.

[20] 08 July 1858 pg. 3

[21] 30 May 1858 Q. Ref. 1859/B/138 NSW Ref. 1439/1858 An Obituary for Elizabeth Katherine IHLE states that she was born 22 Sep 1831 in Lipporn, Germany and that she "landed in Brisbane on 29th May, 1858, and was then married to Mr. J. C. Ihle . . ." [*Queensland Times* 05 Mar 1909 pg. 4]

[22] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/181170419/george-philp-rossell

[23] Q. Ref. 1898/C/1845 Indexed as 'Philip Peter RUSSELL'. However, registration clearly states 'RASSELL'. Details: Aged 84 years (i.e. b.c. 1814) Lipporn, Germany. Married Lipporn, Germany to Katherine HUSCH. (No parents recorded.) 40 years in Queensland i.e. arriv. c.1858. Children living: Nil. Dead: 1 Male. Informant: P. C. IHLE, Grand-Step-Son, Milbong, Q. (John Charles and Elisabeth Katherina IHLE née HAISS, the couple Phillip Peter saw married in 1858, are also buried in the same section of the Milbong General Cemetery. See: findagrave.com)

[24] Recorded as 'RASELL' by the Immigration Board, Sydney, and as 'RASSELL' by the Agent for Immigration, Sydney.

[25] Death registered Bathurst, NSW Ref. 3045/1860 RUSSEL, Peter W. - Death registered Q. 1901/C/3342 ROSSELL, George Philp.

[26] *Württemberg Emigration Index* vol. 6 pg. 461 and 462, respectively. LDS film no. 841030

[27] Their first child was born January 1858 so perhaps they had decided against a voyage when Katharina would have been so heavily pregnant on departure.

[28] Maienfels included the hamlets of Berg, Busch, Kreuzle, Oberheimbach, Ochsenhof, Schweizerhof and Walklensweiler and now lies in the Heilbronn district of Baden-Württemberg.

[29] Biographical data for this couple from Ancestry.com i.e. *Württemberg, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1500-1985 and Württemberg, Germany, Family Tables, 1550-1985.*

[30] https://landesarchiv.hessen.de/

[31] HStAM 180 Frankenberg, Nr. 1425: Verzeichnis genehmigter Schiffskontrakte für Auswanderer, 1854-1888

[32] A Bremen-based emigration agent and shipping company.

[33] *Hessische Auswander* (i.e. *Hessian Emigrants*) website https://www.lagis-hessen.de/

[34] For example, emigrants who were to sail on the *Australia* to Sydney in 1857 ended up on the *Fanny Kirchner*. See Burton, Lisa. 'German ships with no ship lists. Part 5: Addendum on the *Fanny Kirchner* and the *Wilhelm Kirchner* from Bremen to Sydney 1858' in: *Ances-tree* vol.34 no.1 March 2021

[35] *Allgemeine Auswanderungs-Zeitung von Rudolstadt* No. 140 of November 29, 1853 - Translated extracts available as 'Emigrant ABC' through the 'Cultural Projects' page of the *Routes to the Roots* website.

[36] With thanks to Dr. Peter-Michael Pawlik, author of *Von der Weser in die Welt.* (Personal email correspondence dated 07 Sep 2024)

[37] op.cit.

[38] i.e. trains

[39] Jepsen, Emma Goeldner, op. cit., 2018:12

[40] 07 Jun 1858 pg. 2

[41] QSA: Registers of Prisoners admitted HM Brisbane Gaol 03 Jan 1850 – 03 Feb 1864 PRI1/25; PRV5933/1/1; A1 Item ID 2917 Film No. Z3993 and Naturalisation - MOKLE, George QSA: 1879 #4650 Item ID 882265 (DR115637) Film No. Z2205 SCT/CF36 and SCT/CF14

[42] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/183100752/george-mokel

[43] John George SCHEIRMAN m. Sarah Hall GEARY 13 Nov 1864 Taroom, Q. Ref. 1864/C/490 Daughter, Ellen Elizabeth SCHIERMAN, b. 23 Jan 1866 Taroom, Q. Ref. 1866/C/2159

[44] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/181170419/george-philp-rossell

[45] *Darling Downs Gazette* 08 July 1858 pg. 3

[46] Naturalisation – see Table.

[47] Various and numerous contemporary newspaper items e.g. *Sydney Morning Herald* 18 Aug 1884 pg. 2 and 17 Aug 1885 pg. 1, *Nepean Times* 15 Oct 1887 pg. 1, *Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* 18 Oct 1887 pg. 1, *Nepean Times* 15 Oct 1887 pg. 1 and 08 Sep 1888 pg. 3, *Goulburn Herald* 21 Apr 1888 pg. 3, *The Australian Star* 12 Dec 1892 pg. 6, *The Evening News (Sydney)* 12 Dec 1892 pg. 3, *Daily Telegraph* (Sydney) 21 Mar 1900 pg. 8

[48] NSW Ref. 4311/1900 Reg. as both 'GUNTHORPE' and 'CHALK. Buried Waverly Cemetery, NSW as 'Christina CHALK'.

[49] *Moreton Bay Courier* 28 Sep 1859 pg. 2 'The Woman That Would Not Churn' and *Moreton Bay Courier* 21 Sept 1859 pg. 2

[50] Naturalisation - MOKLE, Marya Dorote QSA: 1875 #3386 Item ID 882261 (DR111054) Film No. Z2203 SCT/CF10

[51] Hile, Roslyn. *A Time to Remember / History and Genealogy by Roslyn Hile.* R. Hile>, 2001. ISBN 1876245557

[52] See Table.

[53] Copy available State Library of Queensland (Q 929 JEN)

[54] KRAFT, Maria C. L. reg. Sydney, NSW Ref. 1368/1858 Later known as 'Louisa KRAFT' or 'Louisa CROFT'.

[55] Copy available State Library of Queensland (Q 929.2 VOL)

[56] *Moreton Bay Free Press* 01 Jun 1858, page unknown.

[57] KRAFT, Maria C. L. NSW Ref. 3304/1858 V18583304 142B

[58] Married Henry GUNTHORP 25 Oct 1859 reg. Grafton Ref. 1998/1859, as 'Christina KRAFT', widow.

[59] https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/218688149/christina-chalk and email Waverley Cemetery dated 02 January 2025

[60] Johann Gottfried WAGNER (1809 - 1893) and Franz Jospeh August ROHDE (1811 - 1903)

JOSIAH MULLENS 1826-1915

<div align="right">By Marguerita Carey</div>

From research into **Kelso King** 1853-1914 who owned *Navena* on Liverpool Road, Croydon we know that **Josiah Mullens** owned a mansion and ground situated 'nearly opposite' those of **William Hudson's** *Roslyn House* and **Kelso King's** *Navena* in Liverpool Road, Croydon.[1] Josiah Mullens called his house *Tahlee.* The street Tahlee situated on the north side of Liverpool Road, Croydon was opened in 1913.[2]

JOSIAH MULLINS (Dec'd)

A resident of Burwood for over 40 years, Mr. Mullins was an alderman and Mayor of Balmain before coming to this district. He was one of the founders of the Burwood School of Arts and took a leading part in the affairs of the Congregational Church.

Item in W*estern Suburbs Courier, Thurs. 10 August 1950, p.15 Josiah Mullens lived in Tahlee (Liverpool Rd) and Tenilba (now Elim) in Shaftesbury Road and was well known in Business and Financial circles.*

Josiah Mullens was born on 4 July 1826 in London. He was one of seven children of **Richard Mullens** a clerk in the Court of Chancery and his wife **Anne Mather.** He worked with Drummond's Bank becoming clerk in charge of the bank's stock exchange department. In 1852 Josiah arrived in Melbourne in the *City of Poonah,* then went to Sydney where from connections he had with Congregational Church obtained employment with **G. A. Lloyd,** gold merchant, becoming a gold-buyer for the firm. He married **Mary Ann Broome** from London on 18 February 1854.[3]

Originally the family lived in *Derwent Cottage* in Balmain.[4] On 3 January 1860 Josiah set up his own stock broking firm. He was elected as an alderman of Balmain Council in 1869 and was mayor in 1870 of Balmain. In 1871 when the Sydney Stock Exchange was established he became a founding member. His record term ended in 1889.

Josiah was of a 'studious and retiring habits' and had a hobby of Egyptology and archaeology becoming a vice-president of the Australian branch of the Egyptian Exploration Fund and was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographic society of London. He was a committee member of the University of Sydney's Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, vice-president of the National Art Gallery, Sydney and in 1877 elected to the Royal Society of New South Wales.[5]

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[1] *Sydney Morning Herald,* 7 January 1885.

[2] Burwood Library, Kasia Malicka *Grand Homes of Burwood, 150 years of Burwood 1874-2024.*

[3] *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Supplement, 2005, online in 2006.*

[4] Kasia Malicka *Grand Homes of Burwood.*

[5] *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Supplement.*

In 1877 Josiah purchased a block of 'waste land' on Liverpool Road from **Daniel Holborow** and here was constructed the mansion *Tahlee* under the supervision of Messrs Mansfield Brothers, Architects between 1878 and 1880. Josiah, his wife Mary Anne and six children lived in *Tahlee* until his retirement in 1890 when the property was advertised for sale. It was described in the SMH on 2 Oct 1889 as:

> *Hardie and Gorman have received instructions from Josiah Mullens, Esq., in consequence of his early departure for Europe to sell by public auction…His residential property at Burwood Heights more particularly described as under:* ***TAHLEE HOUSE and GROUNDS,*** *area nearly 13 Acres extending from Liverpool Road to Fitzroy Street, a total depth of 1450 ft. The* ***RESIDENCE*** *stands on the higher portion at convenient distance off the main Liverpool road, and faces north, overlooking the wooded heights of Burwood and Croydon. The grounds are charmingly laid out in shrubberies, lawns, flower parteries, carriage drives and walks, and a good part is in productive orchard and kitchen garden. The shrubs, palms, and trees, which are well grown include many fine and rare kinds. Probably one-fourth of the whole property is garden and orchard, around the house the balance in paddocks of gently sloping park lands, divided with white rail fences and intersected by the carriage drive from Fitzroy street, which is bordered by well grown shrubbery. The principal carriage entrance is from Liverpool road leading up to handsome porch entrance to* ***THE HALL.,*** *7ft 6in wide. The* ***HOUSE,*** *which is two stories high, specially built of double brick walls for dryness and ventilation by Messrs Mansfield Brothers architects, slate roof, and solid stonework in the foundation.*
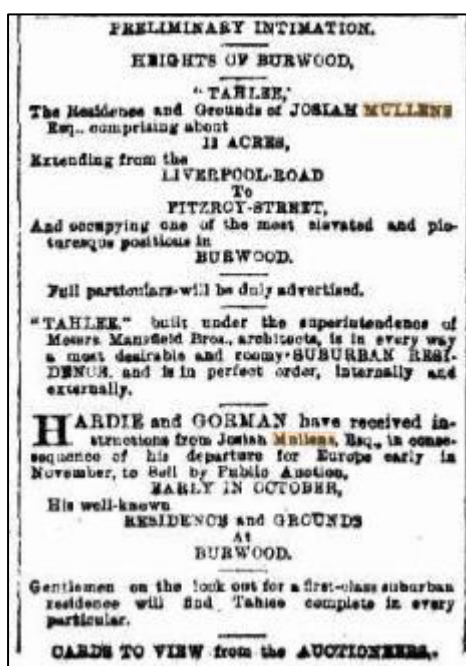

Tahlee, Residence of Josiah Mullens

The ground floor included a wide hall, drawing-room, morning room with folding doors which can be thrown open into a large room opening onto a wide verandah, dining room, library, cloak room, large kitchen, scullery, pantry store, properly constructed dairy and wine cellar. On the first floor were five bedrooms, linen closet, two bathrooms, three good servants bedrooms approached by a separate staircase and two patent W.C's. **DETACHED** were stables, coach house, harness room, fodder shed, work shop and tool house.[6]

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[6] *SMH,* 2 October 1889 p.12.

Previously *Tahlee* was advertised for sale by auction on 27 July 1889.

PRELIMINARY INTIMATION.

HEIGHTS OF BURWOOD,

"TAHLEE,"

The Residence and Grounds of JOSIAH MULLENS
Esq., comprising about
13 ACRES,
Extending from the
LIVERPOOL-ROAD
To
FITZROY-STREET,
And occupying one of the most elevated and pic-
turesque positions in
BURWOOD.

Full particulars will be duly advertised.

"TAHLEE," built under the superintendence of
Messrs. Mansfield Bros., architects, is in every way
a most desirable and roomy SUBURBAN RESI-
DENCE, and is in perfect order, internally and
externally.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received in-
structions from Josiah Mullens, Esq., in conse-
quence of his departure for Europe early in
November, to Sell by Public Auction,
EARLY IN OCTOBER,
His well-known
RESIDENCE and GROUNDS
At
BURWOOD.

Gentlemen on the look out for a first-class suburban
residence will find Tahlee complete in every
particular.

CARDS TO VIEW from the AUCTIONEERS.

The Daily Telegraph Sat. 27 July 1889 p. 2

Tahlee was sold to **William Hilson Pigott** and his second wife Louisa Matilda at the end of 1889. Pigott credited with extending the railway line from Belmore to Liverpool and establishing a Burwood fire brigade, died in 1909 aged 70 years, His wife died in 1946. *Tahlee* was purchased by Burwood Council in July 1954 and demolished.[7]

Josiah Mullens rebuilt in Burwood on the corner of Church Street and Shaftesbury Road. He advertised through his architects in 1891 for tenders;

> *To Builders Residence at Burwood for Josiah Mullens Esq. Those desirous of tendering for the above are requested to send in their names to the undersigned. The lowest of any tender will not necessarily be accepted. SULMAN and POWER Architects Mutual Life Buildings George and Wynyard Street, Sydney*[8]

His new residence was named *Tenilba.* Mary Ann wife of Josiah Mullens aged 81 years died at *Tenilba* 29 June 1904. Her funeral was to leave her late residence *Tenilba,* Shaftesbury Road, Burwood to meet the Funeral Train for Rookwood. Josiah Mullens died on October 20 1915 at his late residence, Shaftesbury Road, Burwood in his 90th year.[9]

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[7] Kasia Malicka *Grand Homes of Burwood*.
[8] *The Daily Telegraph* 7 April 1891.
[9] *SMH,* 25 June 1904; *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser,* 29 June 1904; *SMH,* 22 October 1915.

Family Life

Josiah Mullens and **Mary Ann Broome** had married on 18 February 1854 at the Independent (Congregational) Church in Pitt Street, Sydney. They had six children.

Edith Helena born 1855, **Constance Adelaide** born 1856, **Frances Irene** born 1858, **Alfred Arnold** born 1859, **Arthur Launcelot** born 1861, **Mary Beatrice** born 1863. As births were registered in NSW from 1856 the births of the children from 1856 were registered at Balmain.[10]

Marriages

Edith Helena Mullens eldest daughter of Josiah Mullens, *Tahlee,* Burwood married on 6 April 1881 at the Congregational Church Burwood to **Henry Lomas Smith** eldest son of F Hague Smith Esq of Sydney.[11]

Constance Adelaide Mullens married   **Richard Meares Sly** on 21 December 1886 at Burwood. Constance Sly was a foundation executive member of the State Division of the British Red Cross Society in 1914 and with Eleanor Mackinnon published the War Workers' Gazette (1918). The Hon. Richard Meares Sly, LLD., was a Judge of the Supreme Court of NSW.[12]

Arthur Launcelot Mullens eldest son of Josiah Mullens of *Tahlee,* Burwood married on 27 April 1887 at the Congregational Church, Burwood to **Mary Kennett** adopted daughter of P. Sydney Jones M.D - Llandillo Strathfield.[13]

REFERENCES

Australian Dictionary of Biography https://adb.anu.edu.au

Births deaths marriages NSW https://www.nsw.gov.au

Kasia Malicka, Grand Homes of Burwood, Burwood Library

Trove Newspapers https://trove.nla.gov.au

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[10] Online Index to Marriages and Births, NSW.
[11] *SMH,* 22 April 1881.
[12] *Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol. 11 1988*
[13] *SMH,* May 9 1887.

MURRAY BROS

By Karen Olsen Badway

Murray & Co's Departmental Store was a major retail outlet in Burwood, situated on Burwood Road between Railway Parade and the Murray Arcade, opposite Burwood Post office. Nowadays called "*Burwood Chinatown*".

The building still stands, which was built in 1906. It replaced the earlier premises known as "*Clarendon House*". The business was owned by Thomas Murray, who soon realised the impending growth of the town and business. He moved his store from "*Clarendon House* "to the newly built premises, of the Department Store opposite the Burwood Post office so that the business could expand comfortably.

Thomas Augustus Murray was born in Tallow, Co Waterford, Ireland, on the 10 March 1841, third born son to:
Thomas Murray (1812 - 1867) and *Brigid Power (1812 - 1894).* He was one of eight children.
Michael (16 Dec 1838 - 2 Feb 1926)
Thomas (19 February 1840 - died after birth)
Thomas Augustus (10 March 1841 - 28 August 1926)
John Murray (30 April -)
Mary Murray (20 April 1845 - died soon after birth)
Bridget Murray (1847 - 24 May 1917)
Mary Murray (23 March 1849 - died after 1917)
Charles Murray (10 April 1852 - 16 Dec 1874)
(Fig. 1)

His elder brother, *Michael,* became a very well respected and prominent character in Maitland, NSW. He had resided there for 70 years as a butcher. He was very involved with the political arena and an outstanding figure in the church. (Fig. 8)

Thomas Murray's first home at Burwood NSW in 1878 was a timber home of the period, thought to be built in the 1860's and located on the south corner of Victoria Street and Lucas Road. (Fig. 2)

Fig. 1

The home and hotel where
Thomas Augustus Murray *and his*
Siblings were born: Convent Street
(Formerly Tallowbridge Street), Tallow,
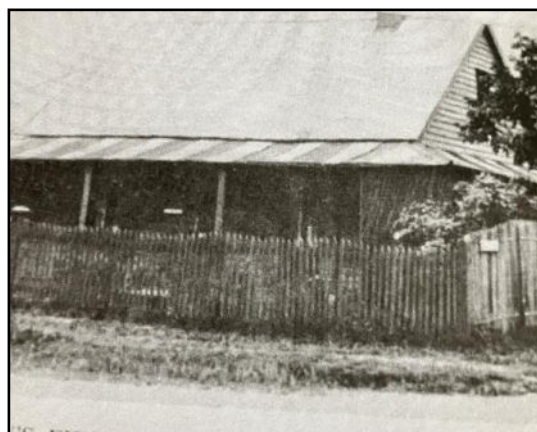*Co. Waterford, Ireland*

Fig. 2

Thomas Augustus Murray'.
first home at Burwood in 1878
Photo - ***Mr D. Murray***

A family enterprise, in 1884, two of the brothers joined forces and started '*Murray Bros* ' in Parramatta dealing in the sales of furniture, including pianos and organs, clothing and jams.

The addition of the purchase of a Woollen Mill from the French family in 1887, was bought, developed and renamed *"Parramatta Woollen Mill'.* They manufactured rugs and blankets. The prize-winning venture won gold medals at the *Royal Agricultural Show (RAS)* in Sydney, for 1897, 1898, 1899 and in 1908 at the *Franco - British exhibition,* for uniforms. (Fig. 3)

(Fig. 3) Advertising Slogan
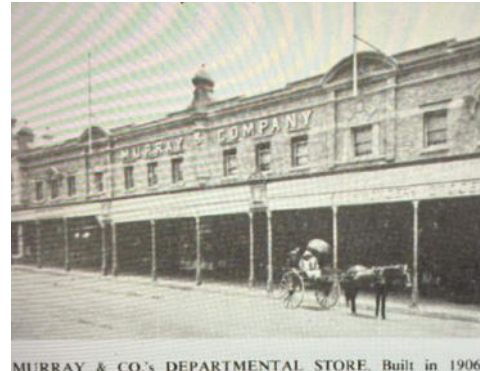
(Fig. 4) Murray & Co 1906, newly built store

Murray & Co. rightly advertised themselves as '*Universal Providers'* .
Noted on their advertisement on 28 April 1922
Complete House Furnishers
Importers of Sewing Machines
Departments
Tailoring
Millinery
Clothing
Pianos & Organs

1898 - On Wednesday, 19 January 1898, Thomas Murray, was appointed a Magistrate by His
        Excellency. Thomas and Michael (brothers) were living at 37 Clarence St Burwood.
1906 - Thomas diversified the business and opened his new store 127 Burwood Road, Burwood
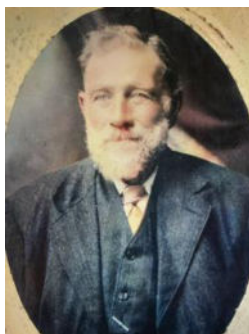   Named **'Murray & Company Pty Ltd'**.

(Fig. 5)

About 1910. A picture of inside the store.
The chairs for customers and old style
gaslights are nostalgic reminders of
days gone by.

(Fig. 6)

1948 A view of outside
Murray & Company
Department Store
Photo - *Mr D. Murray*

(Fig. 7)

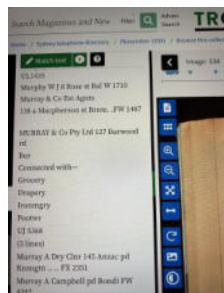**Thomas Murray**
Taken *1910*
At Wollongong

(Fig. 8)

Michael Murray
1838 - 1926
State Records Authority of NSW
Assisted immigrant - RC
Arrived 31 March 1861
From Tipperary 22 years old
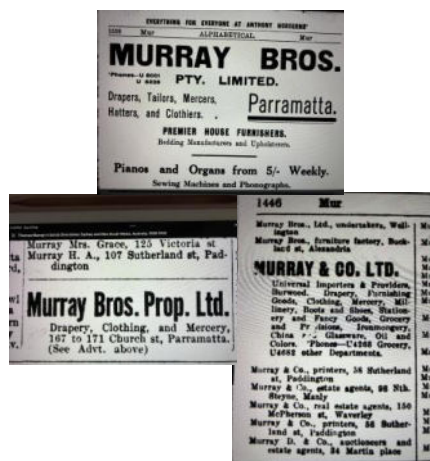Sailed from Plymouth

(Fig. 9)

TROVE - *November 1939*
Sydney Telephone Direc-
tory
Murray & Co Pty Ltd
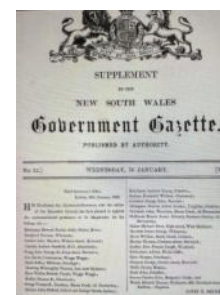127 Burwood Rd Burwood
Tel. ' UJ 5368'

(Fig. 10)

Sands Street Directory
Sydney and NSW: 1916 & 1924
Lists of goods and services available
From **Murray's Stores**

(Fig. 11)

Gov. Gazette
Wednesday 19 Jan. 1898
Thomas - Gentleman,
Appointed Magistrate.

Murray & Co's Departmental Store provided late night Friday shopping for customers until it was stopped during the 'Blackout' in World War 2. It was most convenient to pop into the Store on the way home from work and purchase the required items needed.

It remained our beloved store until it was burnt out in 1970. The property was then bought out by the publican from the hotel up to *Murrays Arcade* between *Clarendon Place* and *Burwood Road.* The property was divided into small shops.

Today, the property has become '**Burwood Chinatown'**. With the changing demographic and the growth of multi storey buildings, means Burwood is becoming an extremely social hub.

REFERENCES

- *Pictorial History BURWOOD* by Roger Coombs
- *Harvest Of The Years* by Eric Dunlop pages 62, 80, 81 **(Fig. 2, 4, 5)**
- *Burwood Council* - Group chats and Info exchange
- *Ancestry* - The Murray Family, Research and Portraits **(Fig. 1, 7, 8)**
- *TROVE*: November 1939, Sydney Telephone Directory **(Fig. 9)**
- *Sands Street Directory* Sydney and NSW for *1916* and *1924, page 1446* **(Fig. 10)**
- *State Records Authority of NSW* **(Fig. 8)**
- *Parramatta Family History* - Research
- *Photos - Mr D Murray* from *Pictorial History BURWOOD* **(Fig. 2, 4, 6)** *p. 62*
- *Advertising Slogan* - Goods and merchandise for sale **(Fig. 3)**
- *State Government Gazette* - No. 52 - Wednesday, 19 January 1898 **(Fig. 11)**

CINTRA - One of the "Lost" Grand Houses of Burwood and Its People

<div align="right">By Katie Kershaw</div>

Many grand homes were built in Burwood in the 1800s and most of them are still standing. However, there are several which no longer exist and **Cintra** is a prime example of these losses. It was a beautiful old home built in the 1860s and demolished in 1931.The following questions will be considered in a two-part presentation.

PART 1   What did it look like?
Where was it located?
Who built the house?
Who was the architect?
PART 2   Who were the subsequent owners and families who lived there?
When was the land subdivided?
Why was it demolished?
What happened to the building materials after the demolition?

INTRODUCTION - Cintra was a grand Victorian mansion and the earliest known image of the house is shown in the following photo [1] from the 1890s. It is a view from the north with a tennis court in the foreground.

CINTRA,
Former home of Walter Friend, showing the lawn-tennis courts
(Photo - Miss. D. Friend)

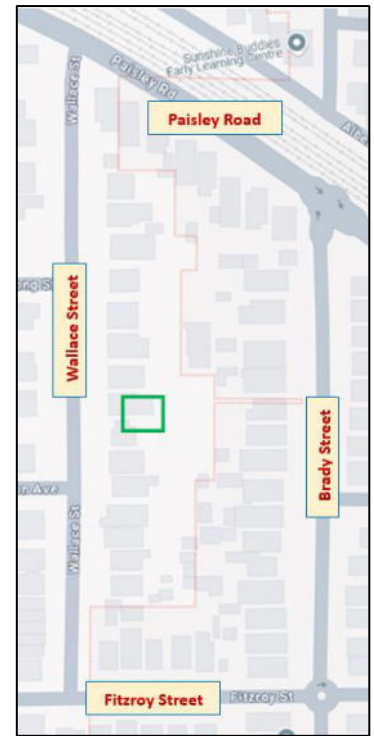
[1] From Burwood Library Collection

LOCATION - The house Cintra was located on the block of land bounded by Wallace, Fitzroy and Brady Streets and Paisley Road. Its approximate location is shown by the green rectangle on the adjacent plan [2].

The existing houses and outbuildings are represented by the grey outlines. Cintra was located where numbers 16 and 18 now stand on the east side of Wallace Street. All the land in the block originally belonged to Cintra, but was sold off in future transactions as will be explained in Part 2. The land was described as the Cintra Estate, but the extent of the estate is unclear. When the property was auctioned in 1874, the preamble in the auction advertisement referred to the Cintra Estate as a "well-known valuable suburban estate comprising about 25 acres". However, the details in the auction referred to the grounds having "an area of upwards of 10 acres". The land bounded by Wallace, Fitzroy and Brady Streets and Paisley Road is approximately 10 acres and thus it is assumed that this block was the "original" Cintra estate. Other documents from the time suggest that land to the east of Brady Street as well as land on the south side of Fitzroy Street was also considered to be part of the Cintra Estate. This will be covered in Part 2.

DESCRIPTION - The only known description of the Cintra building was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on Tuesday 4th August 1874 in preparation for its sale by auction.

The house was described as a "commodious, handsome 2-storey residence, substantially built of brick, cemented (meaning rendered), on stone foundations, nearly surrounded by wide verandahs".

The following photograph [3] shows the house from the east.

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[2] Google Maps
[3] From Burwood Library Collection

The building was entered from a "massive, tastefully designed porch" which led into a lobby which was 8 feet (2.4 m) wide and then into a spacious hall 11 feet (3.4 m) in width. The ground floor contained:

- Drawing room, 42 feet (12.8 m) long, divided by folding doors;
- Dining room 23 x 16 feet (7.0 x 4.9 m);
- Library 22 x 15 feet (6.7 x 4.6 m);
- Kitchen 18 x 14 feet (5.5 x 4.3 m);
- Butler's pantry;
- Laundry 14x 14 feet (4.3 x 4.3 m);
- Storeroom with cellar underneath;
- Dairy and scullery.

The first floor contained 6 bedrooms, the principal one being 22 x 15 feet (6.7 x 4.5m), a bathroom and a closet (toilet). The water supply to both floors was described as "never failing in all seasons".

The outbuildings comprised a 3-stall stable, 2 coach houses, a loft and ancillary structures. The grounds, covering an area of about 10 acres, were described as one of the most valuable sites in the popular suburb (of Burwood) and commanding extensive views. They were laid out and planted with considerable taste, and included a carriage drive, lawns, shrubbery and flower gardens stocked with the choicest ornamental trees and plants.

The following photos [4] show the main drawing room and the large hallway.

The following photos [5] show the main entrance gate to the property on Wallace Street and the Conservatory, which was built some years after the 1874 sale.

[4] From Burwood Library Collection
[5] From Burwood Library Collection

The following photos [6] show the east-facing verandah (but the caption attached to the photo describes it as a colonade) and the view to the north showing the large lawn area in front of the house. This photo was presumably taken from an upstairs room. This lawn became part of the tennis court that is visible in the first photo.

TIMELINE - Cintra graced the Burwood area for approximately 60 years and the timeline of its existence is presented below:

1840s	John Want purchased the land
1860s	Randolph John Want (son of John Want) built Cintra
1869	Randolph John Want died
1871-74	George Sutherland Caird in residence, presumably as tenant
1873	Ebenezer Orr purchased Cintra by private sale
1874	Ebenezer Orr died
1874	Walter William Friend purchased Cintra at auction
1895	Walter William Friend died
1911-13	Land (east of Brady Street and south of Fitzroy Street) subdivided and sold
1917	Mrs Walter William Friend died
1919-20	Cintra Estate grounds (between Wallace and Brady Streets) subdivided and sold
1925-30	Cintra house converted to flats which were leased
1931	Cintra was demolished.

1st OWNER - Randolph John WANT (1811-1869)

Randolph John Want [7] was born on 1 January 1811 in London, the eldest son of John Want, surgeon and co-editor of *The Medical and Physical Journal*, and his wife Mary Nott. He came to Sydney on the ship "Swiftsure" on 8 May 1829 and received a grant of land in the County of Camden. Randolph was articled to the legal firm of F. W. Unwin and was admitted as a solicitor and proctor on 25 February 1837. It is not known where he received his legal training because the University of Sydney only commenced its Law Faculty [8] in 1855.

In 1841 he took over Unwin's practice and became an examiner of aspirants to law. Among his clients were the wealthy emancipists Samuel Lyons and Samuel Terry. Want acted for merchants seeking an equitable distribution [9] of bankrupt's assets. He was consulted about the new Insolvency Act and gave evidence [10] about it to a Legislative Council Select Committee.

On 28 September 1839, Randolph married Harriette Lister (1819-1891) at Christ Church, St Laurence, Sydney. They had a large family and one of their sons, John
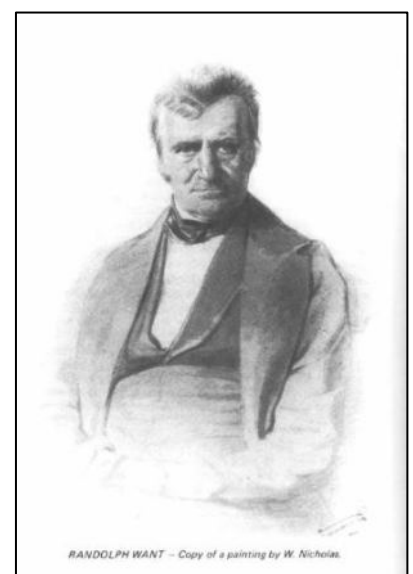
RANDOLPH WANT – Copy of a painting by W. Nicholas.

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[6] From Burwood Library Collection

[7] Australian Dictionary of Biography – Randolph John Want (1811-1869)

[8] https://www.sydney.edu.au

[9] Trove – The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser – Tuesday 28 Feb 1837 – Supreme Court – R.J. Want

[10] Trove – The Government Gazette Private Notes – Tuesday 19 Oct 1849 - Insolvency

Henry Want, became prominent in the legal fraternity. John Want was a pupil of the Hon. Charles E. Pilcher KC (who lived in Burwood) and became a QC. He later became the Attorney General of New South Wales and served for several years.

In the 1850s Randolph Want was a member of several associations as well as being a committeeman member of the Union Club, a member of the Australian Yacht Club and a founding member of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.

In 1856 Want was appointed to the new Legislative Council but resigned in May 1861. In 1860, he became a member of the general committee of the NSW Constitutional Association. He was also interested in mining and legislation associated with mining activities. Randolph became chairman of several companies mainly in NSW. Also, he was the solicitor for the Commercial Banking Co of Sydney and the Peak Downs Copper Mining Co.

On 28 June 1869, Want died of a haemorrhage of the stomach at his house Clopee, in Potts Point and was buried at St John's Church of England Cemetery [11] at Ashfield. His wife, two daughters, brother, brother-in-law and other family members were also buried at the same cemetery.

No evidence has been found that Randolph Want ever lived in Cintra even though he built it.

It is noted in the 1870 Sydney NSW Australia Sands Street Index that Mrs R. J. Want [12] was recorded as being at Burwood/Enfield, off the Liverpool Road. I have made the assumption that she moved into Cintra after Randolph died.


ARCHITECT - Thomas ROWE (1829-1899)

Thomas Rowe [13] was born on 20 July 1829 at Penzance in Cornwall, England, the eldest son of Richard Rowe and Ursula Mumford, who was a descendent of the ancient Godolphin family that governed the Scilly Islands. He attended the Barnes Academy in Penzance and at the age of 15 became a draftsman in his father's building business before the family emigrated to Australia in 1848.

He worked for local builders until 1851, when he moved to Sofala in NSW and successfully prospected for gold. In 1853, he returned to Sydney and set up a building business with his brother Richard (1831-1909), mainly undertaking domestic work.

He commenced practice as an architect in 1856 and between 1859 and 1895 he worked as an architect in Sydney with W.B. Field, Sydney Green and Alfred Spain as successive partners. It is assumed that he did not have any formal architectural training because Sydney University first offered undergraduate degrees in architecture in 1919.
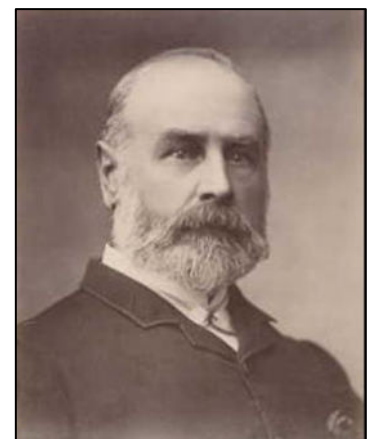
Thomas's better-known buildings in Sydney [14] are the Imperial Arcade (1891, now demolished), the Sydney Arcade, the Great Synagogue (1874) in Elizabeth Street, Newington College's Founder's Wing (1878) and Prescott Hall in Stanmore.

His business was presumably well-established when he undertook the superintendent role on Cintra. In modern times, the job description "superintendent" would be equated with "project manager".

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[11] www.findagrave.com – Randolph John Want
[12] All Sydney, NSW, Australia – Want, Mrs R.J.
[13] Australian Dictionary of Biography – Thomas Rowe
[14] Australian Dictionary of Biography – Thomas Rowe

On 21 May 1857 at the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel in York Street, Sydney, Thomas married Charlotte Jane Piper [15] (1838-1877). They had one son followed by five daughters. Unfortunately, three of the daughters did not survive past the age of six years and are buried with their mother [16] at Rookwood Cemetery, NSW.

On 10 November 1877, Thomas married Sarah Selina Maude Cornish [17] (1854-1938). They had ten children, six of whom had Godolphin as their middle name. All the children outlived their father [18] and only one pre-deceased their mother.

In 1871, Thomas was a founder of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales and served as its President in 1876-89 and 1895-97. He was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects [19] (RIBA) in 1884. Between 1872 and 1876, Thomas was an Alderman for the Bourke Ward of the Sydney City Council and Rowe Street [20] (between Pitt Street and Castlereagh Street) was named after him. In 1877, Thomas became the first Mayor of Manly and was credited with the establishment of the Manly Fire Brigade, the first municipal brigade [21] in Australia. He initiated the planting of the distinctive Norfolk Island pines at Manly Beach. In 1888, he became the first President [22] of the newly formed Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

Thomas found time to be active in the military defence of the colony, being involved in the Volunteer NSW Colonial Forces. He gained several promotions, including Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in 1886. The next year, Thomas undertook a European tour, where he visited several military establishments in search of information relating to defence matters. Later Rowe designed several entrenching tools for use by the Engineers Corps, including a bullet-proof shovel. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1895 and served until his retirement [23] on 30 June 1898.

Rowe was the superintendent of the Dowling Street Wesleyan Sunday School in 1860-90 and was active in both the Paddington and Waverley Methodist churches. He was also a warden [24] at St Mark's Church of England, Darling Point.

At the peak of his career in 1890, Rowe was reputedly worth about £70,000 (which is approximately $12M in today's currency [25]) with an income of £14,000 pounds (approximately $2.4M in today's currency). He lost nearly all his wealth in the 1893 depression. This crisis involved 54 of the 64 banking institutions [26] operating in 1891. By 1893, 34 of these institutions had permanently closed.

In the 1895 Sands Street Index, Thomas was recorded as Colonel Thomas Rowe J.P. of Mona, Darling Point Road (on the west side), Darling Point. He died [27] penniless on 14 January 1899 at his home Mona. Sarah, his widow, took in boarders and ran art unions with Rowe's valuable pictures as prizes. For example, a Constable landscape was sold to assist with paying Thomas' debts and bring up the family.

The funeral service was held at St Mark's Church, Darling Point, followed by burial (in his full military uniform) at Waverley Cemetery. He had requested "to be laid to rest near the sea" and at the conclusion of the burial service, three volleys were fired over the grave. His second wife, Sarah [28] is also buried at Waverley cemetery.

In the next part of the Cintra story, its occupants, subsequent owners, subdivision and demise will be revealed in Journal no 2, 2025.

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[15] Ancestry.com – Charlotte Jane Piper
[16] Ancestry.com – Charlotte Jane Piper
[17] Ancestry.com – Selina Maude Cornish
[18] Ancestry.com – Thomas Rowe
[19] Ancestry.com – Thomas Rowe
[20] https://cityofsydney.nsw.au
[21] Manly Library Local Studies – Mayor (Colonel) Thomas Rowe, FRIBA (1829-1899)
[22] https://cityofsydney.nsw.au
[23] Trove – Australian Town and country Journal – Sat 21 Jan 1899
[24] Australian Dictionary of Biography – Thomas Rowe
[25] https://thomblake.com.au
[26] The Reserve Bank of Australia – The 1890s depression
[27] Trove – SMH - Mon 16 Jan 1899 – Death of Colonel Rowe – A Worthy Colonist
[28] www. Findagrave.com – Sarah Rowe

Robert William Hardie (1848 - 1928)

By Barbara Reen

Figure 1: Robert William Hardie

Robert William Hardie was for six years an alderman of the Burwood municipality and served as Mayor in 1887, where he was an advocate for the introduction of the water supply, gas and sewerage and the extension of the railway into the city of Sydney. The Council Chambers building in Condor Street was built and opened during his term in office.[1] [2]

He was the descendant of a family of whalers from Aberdeen, Scotland. His great-grandparents were **William Hardie** (1750 -) and **Jean Hardie** (nee **Ironside**) (1748 - 1835). His grandparents were **Robert Hardie** (1775 -) and **Rachel Hardie** (nee **Robb)** (1774 -). He was the fourth son of the **Reverend Charles Hardie** (1802 – 1880), who, for twenty years, was in the service of the London Missionary Society. He, with his wife **Jane Faulkner Hardie (**nee **Hitchcock)** (1813 -1894*),*went out as a Missionary to Samoa where their seven children were born: **Charles Hardie (**1838 -), **Walter Hardie** (1839 – 1874), **Charlotte Jane Hardie** (1842 -), **Sarah Anne Hardie (Annie**) (1844 - 1920), **George Hardie** (1845 -1916), **Robert William Hardie** (1848 - 1928) and **Helen Barbara Hardie** (1850 - 1851).[3]
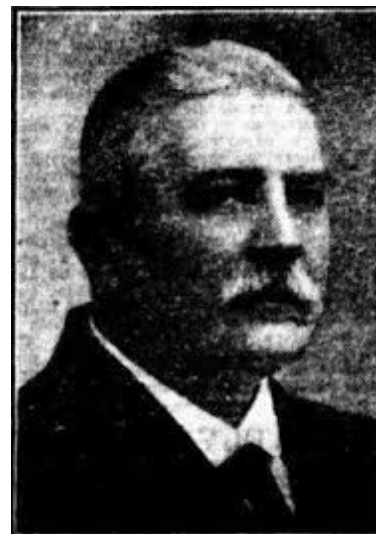
He was sent to England, along with his brothers, to be educated at Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, a school for the sons of missionaries. The family returned to England in 1855, after twenty years in Samoa. Following the migration of his brother George to Australia in 1866, Robert William Hardie arrived in Melbourne, Australia from London, England in February 1867, aged 18, with his father, Reverend Charles Hardie aged 64, his mother, Jane aged 63 and his sister Charlotte aged 24 aboard the ***Dover Castle*** as unassisted immigrants.[4] [5]

On 13 December 1873 Robert married **Mary Elizabeth Lesslie** (1873/1465) at the Congregational Church Point Piper Road Woollahra with the Reverend J. G. Fraser MA officiating, assisted by the Reverend Charles Hardie, Robert's father. She was the daughter of the late **Captain William Charles Lesslie** and his wife **Hepzibah Lesslie** (nee **Gordon**) of Double Bay. The Lesslie family was also of Scottish origin, and they were master mariners.[6] [7]

Robert William Hardie, his brother George Hardie and Henry Gorman founded the firm of Hardie and Gorman, a business that was subsequently formed into the company known as Hardie and Gorman Proprietary, Ltd., of Martin Place, Sydney, dealing in mining interests and real estate. George Hardie also took an interest in civic affairs, being the first Mayor of Strathfield Council in 1885-1886 before returning with his family to England. Robert William Hardie was also a director of Perdriau Rubber Company, Ltd., and The Vale of Clwydd Coal Mining Company, Ltd. At the same time, he maintained a keen interest in all religious and philanthropic movements and was a deacon and secretary of the Burwood Congregational Church for over 40 years. He was a member of the public school board for Burwood and a long-standing member of both the old Athenaeum Club and the New South Wales Club.[8]

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[1]   'The Mayor of Burwood', *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 30 July 1887, p. 10, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article, accessed 8 February 2025.

[2]   'Death of Mr R. W. Hardie', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 August 1928, p. 14, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article, accessed 9 February 2025.

[3]   'In My Grandparents Footsteps: The Hardie Family', https://inmygrandparentsfootsteps.wordpress.com/the-hardie-family, accessed 9 February 2025.

[4]   'Strathfield Heritage', https://strathfieldheritage.com/local-government/council/mayors-of-strathfield-council/george-hardie, accessed 9 February 2025.

[5]   Public Record Office Victoria, 'Unassisted Passenger Lists (1852-1923)', https://prov.vic.gov.au/explore-collection/explore-topic/passenger-records-and-immigration/unassisted-passenger-lists, accessed 9 February 2025.

[6]   'Marriage', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 December 1873, p. 1, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article, accessed 9 February 2025.

[7]   'William Lesslie, 1812–1855 (Aged 43 Years)', *Australian Royalty: Genealogy of the Colony of NSW*, https://australianroyalty.net.au/tree/purnellmccord.ged/individual/I54840/William-Lesslie, accessed 9 February 2025.

[8]   'Death of Mr R. W. Hardie'.

He and his wife, Mary Elizabeth were the parents of 4 children: **Robert Walter Hardie** (1874 - 1962), **Laura Mary Hardie** (1876 - 1917), **Leslie Norman Hardie** (1879 - 1879) and **Howard Gordon Hardie** (1880 - 1958). [9] [10]

The children were born prior to the family moving to Burwood, where their home *Ilfracombe* was built in 1882 on Riverview Street, now Park Road.[11] As a real estate agent, Robert William Hardie would have seen the subdivision of the Burwood House Estate in 1885 as an opportunity, and it is most likely that he purchased two of the lots at auction on which he built two identical villa residences, *Merioola* at No. 51 and *Malua* at No. 53. *Merioola* was put on the market several times between 1888 and 1907, either for lease or for sale, but *Malua*, (named after his birthplace in Samoa), became the home of his daughter Laura.[12]

Figure 2: Ilfracombe
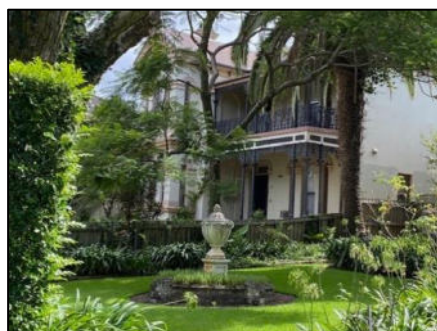
Figures 3 & 4: Merioola, 51 Park Road Burwood and *Malua,* 53 Park Road Burwood [13]

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9   NSW Government, 'Birth Records of Robert Walter Hardie 4682/1874, Laura Mary Hardie 4893/1876, Leslie Norman Hardie, 6089/1879 and Howard Gordon Hardie 6455/1880', *Family History Search*, https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search/births, accessed 9 February 2025.

10   NSW Government, 'Death Records of Robert Walter Hardie, 6916/1962 Laura Mary Hardie 11434/1917 Leslie Norman Hardie 3088/1879 and Howard Gordon Hardie18350/1958', *Family History Search*, https://familyhistory.bdm.nsw.gov.au/lifelink/familyhistory/search/deaths, accessed 9 February 2025.

11   Kasia Malicka, *Grand Homes of Burwood: Ilfracombe*.

12   'Know That Property', https://knowthatproperty.com, accessed 9 February 2025.

13   Barbara Reen, *Merioola and Malua*, 2025.

Opposite the homes, is Burwood Park where two fig (*ficus)* trees stand that are very likely survivors of the first ornamental plantings that William Robert Hardie appears to have been responsible for.

Figures 5 & 6:

Fig (*Ficus*) trees in Burwood Park, Burwood on Park Road, opposite the homes *Merioola* and *Malua* nos 51 & 53 Park Road Burwood[14]

Burwood can count itself fortunate to have had such a man of vision and high moral character as William Robert Hardie as one of its founding fathers. At his funeral, he was described as "one who valued honour above riches, and integrity above fame. As a citizen he cherished the highest traditions of the race."[15]

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Reen, Barbara, *Merioola and Malua*, 2025, Two Photographs.

Reen, Barbara, Two fig trees, 2025, Two Photographs.

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[14]   Barbara Reen, *Fig Trees in Burwood Park*, 2025.

[15]   'Late Mr R. W. Hardie Representative Funeral', *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 August 1928, p. 16, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article, accessed 9 February 2025.