

DUGULLUMBA TIMES



(Member of History Queensland Inc.)

**The Quarterly Journal of the
Logan River and District
Family History Society Inc.**

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August, October and December.

1st Thursday of the month March, May, July,
September and November

All Meetings Start at 9.30am

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Dear Members, We are looking for members to do research on a new book. We need to keep producing books like our previous books to bring in much needed revenue to keep the Society afloat. Our last two books were well received and we needed to do reprints of them. We even sold some overseas. Doing research on books like these will also help improve your skills and help you with doing your own research. We will help you in any way you need to successfully do this research. Contact Graham Popple on gpapple@live.com.au

From the Editor

Well here we are with a new year and I would like to wish all our members and those of other Societies who receive our Journal the best for 2017.

This year will be another stressful one for our Committee as we try and find a new place for the Society before the end of year deadline to be out of the Kingston Butter Factory. We are still working with our Patron, Councillor Phil Pidgeon, and other members of the Logan City Council to either have a place built for us by our Patron or to move into another council owned facility. We will just have to wait and see what fate has in store for us. I would like to thank the Logan City Historical Museum Society Inc. for extending the date we have to be out until the end of 2017, but we have been told that there would be no further extension of this date as they need the room back to put up more display cabinets.

In May we have the “Footsteps in Time” Conference from the 19th to 21st May 2017. Our Society has booked a table at this event where we will have all our publications for sale. If you want to learn more about this event go to www.footstepsintime2017.com.au. There will be a lot of seminars for you to look at and see what time they are on, so you should be able to work out a schedule for the day or days you are going to go to the Conference.

The Christmas Party was well attended and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves. Look out for some photos throughout this edition as you may see yourself.

We have some very knowledgeable people who give their time to open up the Society, so why not come along and do some research and if you hit a brick wall then I am sure that these people we only be too happy to show you ways that may help you break down these walls. I am hoping that by the time you read this Journal I will of finished writing my course notes for “Find My Past” and will be able to work out when I will be running the course.

Graham Popple, Member no. 22.



Hobbs
Family
Immigration

Ancestor of

Diane Schulz

Member No. 168.

Jacob Hobbs, aged 38, wife Esther 38 and six children, Charles 15, Fanny 13, Richard 12, Ann 8, Emma 4 and Thomas 2 all embarked on the Ship

*“Royal Dane” on the 24th January 1874 from London and arrived in Brisbane on the 4th May 1874. The family were granted a Free Passage. The eldest child Mary, about 20 years of age, was not mentioned in the immigration records of the “Royal Dane” but she may have made the journey separately. It is hard to imagine the difficulties that the family encountered on their way out to start a new beginning in this country. An entry in the diary of the “Royal Dane” 1874 recorded by Charles French aged 24 who sailed with his wife and baby daughter. **Saturday Jan 31. Roused up at 6-15 to get our fresh water for the day. Sea very rough with a good wind. Still in the Bay of Biscay. Find out what a rough day at sea is. Have not been sea sick but wife still very bad. In fact out of our Mess of 10 find I am the only one up out of bed to do anything. Ship rolling about like a cork all over the shop. Go and help purser***



to get some jam. When I get 3 pots to bring him I lose my sea legs and jam and poor me go rolling to leeward. Happily not much hurt. Retire to bed at 8-30. Sea still very rough indeed.

After arriving in Brisbane the family would have settled in the Logan District which was named after Captain Patrick Logan. Anne, Emma & Thomas were one of the first of 24 children to be enrolled at the Gramzow Provisional School in 1877. Horace Heywood who immigrated from Germany was the first School Teacher at the School.

Family records mention that Jacob and the family resided at German Station which was later named Nundah. Sarah Jane the youngest was born on the 8th December 1878 at Lutwyche Colony of Qld. Charles the eldest son married Wilhelmine Caroline Johanne Voigt in the Lutheran Church Gramzow on the 15th July 1881. The Queensland Electoral Roll mentions that Jacob farmed at Samsonvale for many years and then continued farming at Cooroy until he died on the 10th March 1928 aged 93 years.



The Baumann Immigration from Hamburg

By Diane Schulz (Member 168).

In September 1865 the Wandrahm set sail from Hamburg Germany under the command of Captain Heinrich Bruhns. My great, great grandparents August Baumann 48 and his wife Maria 50 were on this voyage to immigrate to Australia. Other family members on the voyage were their four children Wilhelmine (20), Gottfried August (19), Wilhelm (16), Friederike (27), with her husband Michael Bethke (40), and their 3 children Auguste (5), Wilhelmine (4), and Wilhelm (2 months).

The passenger list has August and his family coming from Brussow, Prussia. Michael, Friederike and the children from Hammelstall, Prussia. The voyage on the ship Wandrahm took 5 months and the family reached Moreton Bay in January of 1866.

The passengers were not allowed to disembark, as there had been many deaths owing to illness on the voyage and they had to be placed in quarantine at Bird Island until finally being cleared in April 1866. Auguste, Wilhelmine and Wilhelm died on the voyage and Michael died while in quarantine. This must have been devastating for Friederike, and one can only imagine the heartache she must have gone through. Friederike remarried to a farmer by the name of Joseph Martin Walz in the Lutheran Church Brisbane on the 10th December 1866. They had a family of 7 children. Friederike died in 1890 at South Pine and was buried at Bunya.

Note: *There were photographs August and Maria Baumann with this story but I was unable to get them to copy into this story.*

Emigrating from Scotland to South Africa

By Anne Mitchell (Member No. 178)

In 1948 my parents made the decision to immigrate to South Africa. My father left in January to look for a job and my mother, younger brother and I were to follow.

My mother's brother had died in the war so she was the only surviving child. It did not help my grandmother that Gracie Fields was singing "Now is the Hour" constantly on the radio! We sailed on the 'Arundel Castle' of the Union Castle line on 14th June 1940 from Southampton. We were lucky in that we had paid regular fares so shared a 4 berth port-hole cabin with a young woman. Most of the ship had 10 pound poms in segregated dormitories which was pretty dire when everyone got sea-sick in the Bay of Biscay!

We called in at Madeira and were allowed to go ashore on tenders. We explored part of the island and looked at the markets. We were waiting on the dock for a tender to come when my brother asked for something from a nearby stall. Our cabin mate was waiting and when the tender came she said "Come on! Your mother will know you have gone with me". My mother came and found no sign of me, scoured the area in desperation and eventually took the last tender back to the ship to tell the captain that he was missing a passenger. She found me safe and sound on board and tore strips off our cabin mate (who was 18 and bit flighty!)

Most of the voyage was uneventful but pleasant - I was volunteered by my mother to baby-sit during the day to give some exhausted mothers a break. The only other drama was the steady loss of wicker deck chairs. Some of the rough boys were throwing them overboard as it was fun to watch them bob away in the wake. When the issue was addressed these boys dobbed my brother in as the culprit. He was cleared because he was only 6 and could never have hoisted the chairs overboard. I had my 8th birthday on board and was summoned to the Purser's office to collect a parcel which was a Kodak box brownie camera. I took many lop-sided photos over the years.

One morning, early in July, my mother woke us to look at the lights of Cape Town through the porthole - our first sight of land since Madeira - and our arrival in our new homeland.

My mother now faced a three day journey by train to Pietermaritzburg in Natal with 2 small children - to add to her problems she found we had picked up head-lice on board ship. It must have been a challenge to get rid of them in the tiny little washbasin in the cabin! Keeping us

clean was quite a problem anyway, as the locomotive was a steam engine fuelled by coal, so grit and smut were always flying in the window. She must have done a good job of entertaining us as I have no negative memories of the trip.

The conductor woke us at 3 a.m. as we were to arrive in Pietermaritzburg at 3.45. It was the middle of winter and very cold when we alighted - expecting my father to be there to meet us. The only person on the platform was a large man in a kilt. He was very kind and kept us company until my father, dishevelled and embarrassed came running down the platform having had an alarm clock malfunction.

Years later, when I had just finished my midwifery training, I was on night duty in a temporary men's medical ward. It was a fairly quiet shift and I was chatting to a Scot who was being discharged that day. In the course of conversation, I found he had been our 'guardian angel' at the station some 15 years earlier! Small world! I had a very happy childhood in Pietermaritzburg where we lived for 7 years.

Richard and Elizabeth (nee Slater) Popple

By Graham Popple (Member No. 22)

Richard Popple was the second of twelve children born to William and Frances (nee Burton) Popple. Richard was born in Ailsworth, Northamptonshire, England on the 11th September 1845. Not long after the 1871 Census was taken Richard with his brother Joseph moved to Monk Bretton just outside of Barnsley, Yorkshire, England to work in the coal mines. On the 13th October 1873 Joseph married Mary Ann Slater and Richard married Mary's sister Elizabeth Slater on the 4th July 1874. Richard and Elizabeth went on to have their first child, Fanny, on the 26th December 1875 and must have decided not long after this event to go to Australia. On the 24th May 1877 they boarded the ship "Salisbury" in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England along with their young daughter Fanny. At this time Elizabeth was with child and their son, William S., would be one of four children born on the voyage. The "Salisbury" dropped anchor off the Sydney coast on the afternoon of the 2nd September 1877 and the following was from the

newspaper the following day. "September 3rd, 1877. (Monday) The Salisbury - This fine ship commanded by Captain Case, who has for many years been trading between London and the Colonies, arrived yesterday afternoon. She bring 378 immigrants all told, and of the very kind manner of which they speak of the treatment they received during a most pleasant passage, the trip must of partaken of the character of a large family party. The passengers are in excellent health; they have been most exemplary in their behaviour, and appear to be a fine body of immigrants. Dr. King is the Surgeon - superintendent, who was here in the Whampoa, the single women being in charge of Miss Harvey, The Matron. With respect to the passage Captain Case reports leaving Plymouth on 24th May having very light winds to the Bay of Biscay; here strong south - west gales were encountered, detaining the ship for 14 days, and effectively destroying the prospect of making a first class passage. No north - easterly trade winds were met with and the Equator was crossed on 25th June in longitude 29 degrees west, the south-easterly trades were remarkably light. The Cape of Good

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The Logan River and District Family History Society
wish to thank the Management and staff for their continued
support of our Society

Hope was rounded on 1st August, and from this point the Salisbury has made a capital run of 30 days with fine winds from north - west to south - west, running the easting down on a mean parallel between 43 and 40 degrees, passing south of Tasmania on 31 August. The immigrants are thus classified: 47 married couples, 125 single men, 62 single women and 97 children. 1 adult and 2 infant's died on the passage, and there have been 4 births."

Richard and Elizabeth went on to have another ten children in New South Wales, Australia.

Francis Popple b.1879 Tamworth, N.S.W.

Harriet Popple b. 1881 Walcha, N.S.W., d. 22 June 1961 Sydney, N.S.W.

Emily Popple b. 1883 Rylstone, N.S.W., d. 1971 Hornsby, N.S.W.

George Popple b. 1885 Ryde, N.S.W., d 13 October 1917 Ypres, Belgium

Sarah Popple b. 1887 Ryde, N.S.W.,

Mary A. Popple b.1889 Wollongong, N.S.W.

Elizabeth A. Popple b. 1891 Wollongong, N.S.W.

Jane Popple b. 1894 Woonona, N.S.W., d. 1896 Woonona N.S.W.

Rose A. Popple b. 1896 Woonona N.S.W., d 1896 Woonona, N.S.W.

Gladys M. Popple b. 1900 Woonona N.S.W.

As for their two children born before they arrived in Australia; Fanny Popple d.4 June 1959 Chatswood, N.S.W. and William S. Popple d.1878 Wellington, N.S.W. Richard Popple d. 10 February 1921 Wollongong and his wife Elizabeth Popple (nee Slater) d 15 June 1940 Auburn, N.S.W.

Oxfordshire Family History Society.

For those of you that like to read the Journal of the Oxfordshire Family History Society I have some bad news for you. The Society has decided to stop doing their journal and has also asked that we stop sending our Journal to them as they have decided to digitise all the Journals they have and get rid of all paper copies.

The Trip from Plymouth to Adelaide on the 'Lightning'

By Heather Cuthbert (Member No. 83)

The ship 'Lightning' was built by Messrs Martin, Samuelson & Co of Hull in 1864. The ship was captained by Alec Cameron and it left Plymouth on 5th March 1876 on its first immigrant trip to Port Adelaide South Australia. It had 400 emigrant passengers on board. They were single and married agricultural and other labourers, mechanics and also 60 young female domestic servants.

The voyage didn't have much sickness but one man died at sea and a new born died at Troubridge, South Australia and was buried at Edithburgh.

The cargo was valued at less than £10,000. It comprised of Saddlery £325, paper 25 cwt, stationary £10, Horse hair and seating £30, brushware £102, plated and paper mache goods £100, hardware and cutlery £266, pig iron 61 tons, galvanized iron 31 tons, wire and wire rope 117 tons, linseed oil 2,300 gallons, rape oil 500 gallons, paint colours £115, china and earthenware £104, deal 73 loads (Fir or pine planks), cement 800 barrels, red wine 480 gallons, beer in glass 30 barrels, vinegar 1000 gallons, foreign salad oil 820 gallons, candles (British and Foreign) 218 cwt, raisins 759 cwt, rice 300 cwt, and a portion of the Port (Adelaide) Bridge.

It was a fine and clear day on Thursday 6th July, 1876 as the ship made its way up St. Vincent's Gulf towards Port Adelaide, around Troubridge Point when it ran aground on the Troubridge Shoals. The Lighthouse signalled to warn the Captain of the danger but the warnings were ignored and the ship went between the shoals and the land. On board, the Chief Officer, Samuel Hines tried to get the Captain to change course but the Captain kept on as he was doing. The Captain was reported to be drunk for most of the voyage and also at the time they ran aground.

No one was injured but the Passengers panicked. Every person was rescued safely and either taken ashore or taken by rescue vessels to Semaphore where a train took the passengers to Adelaide. Here they were housed. They were also hungry as they had not had any food since the ship had run aground.

The ship had run aground at low tide, so on Sunday, 9th July, 1876 they were able to refloat the "Lightening" during high tide. They had

lightened the vessel by removing most of the cargo. The ship had very little damage as it was an iron ship. It was towed to Port Adelaide. Later a tribunal was set up to enquire into the mishap. -

My Great-grandmother Margaret Ann Dolan and her brother, Malachy Dolan were passengers on this ship. They were aged 22 and 20 years respectively and had come from Ireland to a new life. Neither returned to Ireland and both had families here in Australia.



Malachy Dolan

Malachy Dolan



Margaret Ann Faulkner (nee Dolan)
with some of her family

Acknowledgement

The Committee and Members of the Logan River and District Family History Society Inc. would like to thank Shannon Fentiman M.P. Member for Waterford, and her Staff for their support of our Society by printing our Journal and brochures.

The Barque “Bellissima” 1862



My Great Grandfather William Armstrong was a passenger along with the Lahey Family on the 431 ton barque “Bellissima”. The “Bellissima” was the second ship carrying Irish Immigrants to sail direct to Australia. Her name means “most beautiful” . “Bellissima” was under the command of Captain J. Whittle, a co-owner. Thacker, Daniel and Co. were the agents. She was 26ft 2ins (about 8 metres) wide and 148ft 5ins (just over 45 metres) long with a draught of 16ft 2ins (just under 5 metres).

She was probably three masted, very similar to Captain James Cook’s “Endeavour”. She was small in Comparison to other ships of that era. I wonder what life was like on a Barque such as this in 1862?

The Lahey family, tenant farmers on the Raharney farm, Craddens-town in County Cavan and their Leading Hand William Armstrong, decided after much deliberation to move to a better life in Australia. It was a big decision to leave their homeland, family, and friends. They packed their possessions; which included Mahogany furniture; for the voyage. They left Dublin on a ferry crossing the Irish Sea to Liverpool England. This was very likely the Lahey’s first encounter with the sea, soon to be followed by the four months it took to sail to Australia. The “Bellissima” left Liverpool on 20th March 1862 and crossed the Equator on the 23rd April and the meridian of the Cape on 13th June, on which date she shipped a sea while running in a heavy westerly gale, which stoved the long boat and carried overboard the deck water tanks and a spare spar, and completely filled the decks with water.

Cape Otway was passed on the 20th instant. She arrived Sydney, New South Wales on 26th July, 1862.

It is interesting to note that on this small Barque there was the Captain and 17 crew and 14 passengers. I think Francis Lahey had considered the safety and health of his family in choosing a smaller ship to sail to Australia.

It is also interesting to note that the crew had joined the Bellissima with the dream of moving to this wonderful country.

So began the Lahey's and William Armstrong's life in Australia. The Lahey name now becoming Leahy. Francis 54yrs and Alicia 45yrs, their eldest daughter Jane 20yrs, eldest son John was 12yrs, down to their 11th child David 3yrs 3mths. William Armstrong 19 years. During the next few days passages were secured on a coastal vessel bound for Brisbane where the family and William arrived in Moreton Bay on the 1st August 1862.

By Elizabeth Lamb (nee Armstrong)

Finding our ancestors

How many years

All prim and proper

In prison did you get

Maybe not, here's one

Shipped to Australia

In trouble

To his sorrow

Let's investigate

One by one the years do pass

You little horror

Reminiscing about family

You left behind, never to see again

Graham Popple Member No. 22.

The Queenslander (Brisbane)

Saturday 19th December 1868, Page 7.

Logan and Albert District.

When I wrote last for your paper we had no idea that our Christmas amusement would be varied by the excitement of a contested election; but such it appears will be the case. The usual amount of promising and verbal patriotism will likely come off, as we are to have several opportunities of hearing the different aspirants for legislative honors. Most, if not all the inhabitants of this extensive district are in favor of a progressive and liberal Government, but especially of a redistribution and increase of members of the Legislative Assembly, popular being the basis. Also, a fair working of the land law, and an end bring put to the gross abuses which have hitherto been so fragrantly carried on in the alienation of Crown lands. I hear a good many opinions about the three men now standing as candidates for election,

Two of them are publicly known—Messrs. Jordan and Cribb— and neither of them seem to be popular here; and as for Mr. Blake, he might be the right man for aught we know, but it felt here that in the present state of Colonial politics East Moreton ought to be represented by tried men of name and influence.

Let us hope that our electors will lay aside the apathy which so closely clings to them, and prove for once they know their duty, and will do it too.

The Logan Races promise to be a very splendid turn out. The following horses are in training, and will very likely show off on the 28th:—Mr. Mark's Pyrrhus II, Elector and Snow Drop; all of these are known good mettle, one or more of them are from Mr. Ford's collection of racers; Mr. Cockrell's Kaffir, Tim Whiffler, and The Barb; also Mr. Massie's Actress; and Mr. Drynan's Nimrod and Tallyho. There is to all appearance, bright times coming. Although the heat is oppressive vegetation does not appear to suffer yet; rain would do great good. I shall try to give you an outline of our platform eloquence, which we

expect to be most convincing and brilliant, and greatly to enlighten us all in this out of the way place.

The Week (Brisbane)

Friday 14 July 1899, Page 11

At Beaudesert a successful anti-federal meeting has been held, and an Anti-federal League formed. The committee consists of Messrs. Harry Henley, Joseph Hawthorne, George Donovan, Michael Enright, John Murray, Frederick Hinchcliffe, A. Stansfull, and Isaiah Lahey, with power to add to their numbers. Meetings are to be held At Beenleigh, Southport and Nerang, where Leagues will be formed. Mr. Theodore Uamack is to be asked to speak at Beenleigh.

Queensland State Archives

Saturday Openings 2017

11 February 2017, 11 March 2017 and 08 April 2017.

The Queenslander (Brisbane)

Saturday 30 August 1880 Page 569.

Logan and Albert

After the very heavy thunderstorms of the past few weeks the country is looking beautiful: grass and crops are growing fast, weeds likewise. We have not had such a show of grass thus early in the season for years past. There is every prospect of cattle fattening very quickly, but I think there are not at present nearly as many cattle fit for fattening as at this time last year, Ramornie and local butchers having taken nearly all that was fit last season and that included all of more than four years.

The Logan River Murder

Empire (Sydney N.S.W.) Page 8

Monday 27 November 1865

The Brisbane Courier reports the trial in this case, which commenced on Monday, November 20th, before Justice Lutwyche. Our telegrams have already stated that Mornberger had been convicted and sentenced to death, and that Schaig had been acquitted, But remanded:-

Rudolph Mornberger and Casper Schaig stood indicted for that, on the 27th August last, at the Logan River, They feloniously, wilfully and their malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Heinrich Bode.

Michael Heine deposed: I am a farmer, and live on the Logan; lived there in September last; on the 5th September last I saw the dead body of a man in the Logan River: I know the prisoner Mornberger, and know his hut on the Logan; the body was about three miles above the hut, near Mr. Beetham's land, the body was floating on its back, the arms nearly meeting across the body; I pushed the body towards the land, and drew it with Mr. Beetham's help on shore; the body had a woollen shirt, a kind of grey, with red stripes, a white shirt underneath, and a pair of trousers, which were also grey, with red stripes; it had no boots, hat, pouch, or belt on; I saw the police there the day after I found the body I put in a coffin and buried it about nine or ten feet from the river, on Mr. Beetham's ground, When I buried the body it had the same clothes on as when I found it, on the 26th September I saw the body again, The police where there then; I and Master Stunts dug up the grave and opened the coffin; the body was dressed in the same manner as when it was buried; the doctor cut off one (unreadable), I did not take notice what kind of (unreadable) had.

Samuel John Lloyd deposed; I am a sub-inspector of the police, stationed in Brisbane; I was so employed in August and September last; I know the two prisoners; I apprehended them on 28th September, fourteen miles the other side of Toowoomba, on the Dalby railway line: I

had a warrant, sergeant Buckley and a German named Frederick Voltz were with me; Voltz is a labourer on the Logan; he came up with me from the Logan, and pointed out to me the prisoners; They were working on the railway line, when we came within a short distance of them they looked at us and Schaig threw down the tool he was working with and walked off; Buckley followed and brought him back; I then read the warrant, and arrested them on the charge of murdering Heinrich Bode; both prisoners said, "Oh no"; I searched them on the spot; on Mornberger I found a pouch marked E, pair of boots, on the right sole of which there is a patch (boots marked Z), a clasp knife, a pipe, and some tobacco; on Schaig I found a new leather pouch marked B with stains on it, a new leather watch pocket with a watch and chain inside; I also found a key and a different chain attached; I produced a lock taken from the prisoners hut; the key produced fit it; this lock was on the hut when I first visited it on the 24th September last; after I had searched them they pointed out their hut and we went to it; I there found a coloured handkerchief (produced) which Mornberger claimed: I brought the prisoners down to Brisbane; I visited the Logan on the 24th September and 3rd October; the first time I made an examination of the prisoners' hut in company with Hunt, Alexander Beeton and Voltz; Beeton is a neighbour; I made a model of the hut, which I produce. (model produce in plasterboard). By lifting the top of this one may see the arrangement of the inside of the hut; the door of the bedroom opens inwards, touching the bed as it opens; the front door opens outwards; the chimney is at the back of the hut; in the hut I discovered this maul, 14 lbs weight (produced); when I found it there appeared to be blood and hair on it; it is now in the same state, except some of what I believe to of been blood and hair has been taken from it; I also saw a box (produced) marked Rudolph Mornberger; in it I found a belt with snake clasp (marked E) and a porte-monnaie? (marked C); on the top of a leather portmanteau which was lying on the bed I found a cornsack (marked G); it exhibiting stains of what I believe to be blood; I searched the straw of the bedding, and found this hat (marked D); there is a small hole in top of the hat, and ventilators on each side; inside

there is a needle and thread; all these articles were found in the bedroom; in the outer room I found a German tick or quilt with something like blood on it; it is in the same state with the exception of what Mr. Norrie took off it; on the 3rd October I made a further search in the hut: I examined the bedstead and brought away the post nearest the door; it is stained with what appears to be blood; I also produce the jamb of the door leading from the bedroom to the outer-room; there was a substance like blood also upon this, but the greater portion has been removed by Mr. Norrie; I gave the German tick to Alexander Beeton; he gave it back to me on the 3rd October; on the same day, at the foot of the bed, I found three axe-handles spotted with something like blood, a pair of moleskin trousers (marked A4), and a pair of black cloth trousers (marked A5), also similarly stained; I also found a sack (marked Y) stained with some substance; I cannot say what; I found this paper in the bedroom pasted against the wall; (some missing text at this point).

“Rudolph Mornberger, Casper Schaig, Elizabeth Schaig, Catherina (more missing text)

The hut on the Logan nearest to Mornberger’s is Beeton’s which is a distance as follows;- From Beeton’s to commencement of scrub, 110 yards, through the scrub to the gate leading to Mornberger’s 216 yards; and from the gate to the hut 25 yards; in all 351 yards; I measured from Mornberger’s hut to the river—it was 93 yards; (**Note from Editor: 1 yard is approx. 0.92 meters**); there is a landing place for boats at the river frontage; the water is very deep at high tide; the bank and bottom of the river are muddy; there is a path between Beeton’s and Mornberger’s huts; there are other separate huts— the two Halliday’s and Christian Bearne’s; I searched in the Logan River for some hours with a drag, for a coat opposite Mornberger’s hut, near the landing place on the side and about midway down the bed in the hut, at the Logan, I saw ashes about half a foot in diameter strewn about the floor: I should say that Beetham’s place is four miles and a half or five miles higher up the river than Mornberger’s hut; I produce a straw hat

(marked A3) found on Mornberger; there was a stain like blood on the front of it; I also produce a felt hat which I found on Schaig, which was also stained; Mr. Norrie has removed the stains, on the 24th September; when I went to the hut, Charles Homan was present; he was also present on the 3rd October.

Edward Hunt: I was a mounted constable in Brisbane police force in September last; I went with the last witness Charles Homan, and Alexander Beeton, to the hut on the Logan, which was pointed out to us as that of Mornberger and Schaig. [The witness then described and identified the various articles discovered at the hut on 24th September and 3rd October in identical terms with those of the former witness.]

Examination continued. Lloyd, the last witness took possession of all the articles except the German tick; on the 26th September I saw the dead body of a man about half a mile by water from Mr. Beetham's house; Mr. Massie, P.M., Dr. Hobbs, Inspector Lewis, and Messrs. Heine, Charles Homan, Stone and Mr. Lather were present; the body had been buried not more than four yards from the river's bank; the body was in a wooden box, covered with bark; I saw the bark removed; I noticed the right side of the skull of the body was smashed in; the hair was quite a light brown; the jaw was perfect, the teeth white and even; the body was dressed: it had on a Crimean shirt, an under flannel, which I believe to have been white; the body was much decomposed; it had also on a pair of tweed trousers; there were stripes down the Crimean shirt; I believe they had been a kind of purple colour; the body of the shirt was a kind of steel colour, a sort of grey; the trousers were sort of greyish with a kind of red colour through them the grey—not striped; Dr. Hobbs took the head off the body and also the finger; cut pieces off the shirt and trousers, and took a piece of the hair; I saw Dr. Hobbs partly clean the skull; he took the scalp off; I did not see what he did with it; I returned to Brisbane, bringing with me the skull and a piece of the clothing; I kept the skull until the 30th September when I gave it to Mr. Lloyd; I produced the piece of the Crimean shirt, the hair, and the piece of the trousers.

William Hobbs, M.D., deposed; I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, practicing in Queensland; I recollect accompanying Mr. Massie, P.M., and Inspector Lewis to the Logan River on the 26th September; Hunt was with us; we saw a dead body exhumed on that day; there were present, besides, Charles Homan, Luther Heine, Stone, and another young man I believe to be the brother of Bode, the pedlar; witness here described the condition of the body, which was decomposed, the integuments of the face, particularly of the right side, being removed, exposing the teeth and gums and jaws both sides up to the ears; the right side had evidently been driven in, there were dirt and blood and decomposed tissue about the right side; I removed the decomposed integuments of the skull and found that bones on the right side of the head had been driven in, leaving a large hole, about five inches in diameter; I took the head off the body, and, after having partially cleaned and examined it, handed it to Mr. Inspector Lewis; the teeth in the skull were quite perfect and regular; the colour was a good natural colour; when I first saw the skull the teeth were perfect; in cleaning, some fell out; on the left side of the skull there was a corresponding crack in the skull; I think Hunt took the skull (the skull was here produced in court); the left side of the skull, opposite to where it is broken on the right side, is fissured or starred; the cracks from a common centre; I believe that a blow from the maul produced, when a man was asleep, would produce these injuries; the consequence would be instant death; I removed a portion of hair from the head, and from the body a piece of the shirt and a piece of the trousers; the hair produced is that which I took from the skull of deceased, as also the piece of Crimean shirt and trousers; the skull was that of a young man, and was a thin skull; the length of the body was about five feet nine inches; if a man was struck while on the ground asleep, I should expect to find such a corresponding injury to the other side of the head as I did find; I saw some hair on the maul at the police-office; if a man's skull was struck by the maul so as to produce the wounds described, the blood would gush up alongside of the maul, as the stain on the maul her shows.

Sarah Lading deposed: I live in Elizabeth Street in August and September last I lived in Albert Street; I knew a German pedlar named Heinrich Bode; I had him last on a Saturday night about (unreadable); he had arrived about nine or ten days before the Susanne Godeffroy arrived; I know Anseime Bode, the brother of the alleged deceased; he arrived in the Susanne Godeffroy; Heinrich Bode went away on the Sunday morning very early; I did not see him go; I got up at seven, or a little after seven on the Sunday morning; Heinrich Bode had gone. I had conversation with him the night before; I have never seen the man Bode alive since; on the Saturday night he wore a drab coat and a low felt hat; he had a Crimean shirt and a belt around his waist; he had on old trousers, a mixture of brown and drab, and worn at the bottom; should not know the type of material if I saw it; the shirt was a kind of washed out purple, faded—a purple stripped shirt; I would know the kind of material if I saw it; he had an handkerchief that he used to carry some things about with him in; the handkerchief was red, with flowers; Mr. Lloyd showed me four or five pairs of boots a week ago; I Picked a pair out; to the best of my belief they belonged to Heinrich Bode—(looks at Z); those are the boots; I have seen Bode put pins and needles into his hat; he used to wear a hat since I knew him like that, and used to remark that there was a hole in the top and ventilators at the sides; there is a needle and thread inside—(looks at handkerchief); that is exactly like the handkerchief he used to wear; the patterns of articles produced are like those of the shirt and trousers he wore on Saturday, but the shirt is lighter in colour than when I saw him; his hair was light brown and he was about 22 or 23 years old from appearance -(looks at the hair); this hair is like it; it is dirty, but very like it.

Much further evidence was taken on the 21st, and we extract the following:-

Part 2 of this story will appear in the May issue of the Dugullumba times

THINGS WE LEARN IN OUR RESEARCH JOURNEY

By Val Watson (Member No. 35)

It's true, we learn such a lot while researching our pioneering families. I especially love the things I learn about Australian history. For instance, I have recently been helping a friend research the McNally family. James McNally, an Irishman emigrated to Australia in 1840. While tracing the events in his life, I have learnt more of what was happening at the time. The places I have 'been to' along the journey, Adelaide, Melbourne, Tasmania, and the goldfields areas of Victoria.

About 1851-3, a young ten year old girl named Ann Bailey, was apparently brought from Tasmania to Melbourne by her father, who left her with some people there. She never saw her father again. Some years later Ann was to become Mrs James McNally.

This place where she was left turns out to be where one of Australia's famous icons is today namely Young & Jackson's Hotel. Of course we wanted to find out more about this location which in turn led us to finding out about John Batman. He is famous in Australian history as founder of Melbourne,. When sailing along the Yarra River said *'This is the place for a village.'*

History

The site was purchased by John Batman in 1837 at Melbourne's first Crown land sale. On the site was built a home for his children, which became a schoolhouse in 1839. Warehouses were erected on the site after the schoolhouse was razed in 1853. The Princes Bridge Hotel opened there on 1 July 1861. The hotel was renamed to Young and Jackson after the Irish diggers who took it over in 1875, Henry Young and Thomas Jackson.

The hotel is an amalgamation of five separate buildings of two and three storeys, with the original 1853 bluestone building designed as a three-story residence, with a butcher's shop on the ground floor. It

was later extended in both directions, with all buildings rendered and painted to match each other by the 1920s. Since the 1920s the exterior hotel has been dominated by large advertising signs, even to this day .

(Many of you would know Young & Jackson's hotel, as the home of Chloe)

The portrait of Chloe

The hotel is well known for the painting *Chloé*, painted by French artist Jules Joseph Lefebvre in 1875. A young Parisian artist's model named Marie was immortalised as Chloe. Little is known of her, except she was approximately 19 years of age at the time of painting. About two years later, Marie, after throwing a party for friends, boiled a soup of poisonous matches, drank the concoction and died. The reason for her suicide is thought to be unrequited love.¹

The painting is oil on canvas measuring a life size 260 x 139 cm. It was purchased for 850 guineas by Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald of Lonsdale Street in Melbourne. After being hung in the National Gallery of Victoria for three weeks in 1883, it was withdrawn from exhibition because of the uproar created especially by the Presbyterian Assembly. It was bought for the Young and Jackson Hotel in 1908 for £800. Chloe still 'lives' there today. (courtesy: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_and_Jackson_Hotel)

Back to the McNally family ~ ~

James McNally and Ann Bailey were married in 1854 either at Lexton or Ararat in Victoria. (Marriage record is very elusive so far.) We follow James and Ann via the births and baptisms of their children. They had ten children, the early births in places like Learmonth, The Springs (now known as Waubra), and then they eventually settled at Peters Diggings (near St Arnaud.) James was a miner in those early days and seems he was following the gold trail.

St Arnaud was originally known as 'New Bendigo'

We have written to various Catholic churches in Victoria for help with baptism records. We have had wonderful responses from both St Arnaud and Maryborough (Vic.) parish priests. Godparents on baptism records can send you off on a tangent, they often provide wonderful clues helping us to widen the family circle, which is has with this family.

We noticed that the Godparents for one of the McNally children born

at St Arnaud was Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings and his wife Lady Mary Ann Jennings. These names really caught our attention, so we just had to find out who they were. (we are so lucky to have “Google” search, how would we manage without it?)

Patrick Alfred Jennings (1831-1897)



Photo courtesy of National Library of Australia (Trove)

In Waverley Cemetery, Sydney, overlooking the sea, lies the neglected grave of an Irishman who was once the first non-Labor Catholic Premier of New South Wales. Surmounted by a tall cross it bears the words, “a good name is better than great riches and good *favour is above silver and gold.*” This is the grave of Patrick Alfred Jennings, the son of Francis Jennings, linen merchant, and Mary O’Neil of Mill Street, Newry, Co Down.

In 1852 aged only 21, he travelled as an unassisted passenger aboard the barque the Chaseley from Liverpool via Melbourne to Sydney. His name appears on a list from a letter of thanks to Captain Slaughter. The Ballarat and Bendigo Gold rushes had drawn many young men to Australia. Patrick prospered there, taking part in the 1855 gold rush as a merchant. By 1857 he was a Justice of the Peace. He opened a store in what was to become St. Arnaud and operated a quartz mine at Bendigo. With the proceeds, he went into partnership with another Irishman, Martin Shanahan, and bought a sheep station called Warbreccan. His mother, sisters and brother having followed him to Australia, they took over the running of the store. His sister, Mrs. Quigley, a widow, later married Thomas Gormley and the store then took that name. The Jennings family were Catholic and the first Mass at St. Arnaud was celebrated at their residence. For almost eight years Patrick

lived and played an active part in the growth and development of St. Arnaud. There is still a Jennings Street in St. Arnaud. In 1863 he married Martin Shanahan's daughter Mary Anne at their Marnoo Homestead on the Richardson River and they made their home at Warbrecan. Patrick and Mary Anne had one daughter and two sons.

Patrick continued to acquire land and property, Garawilla, near Gunnedah, and Denobillie and Ulimambri, near Coonabarabran.

A Patron of the Arts, he was a trustee of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales 1876-87, and president of Sydney Liedertafel. He was an enthusiastic patron and performer of music and he contributed £1100 to Sydney University towards the cost of an organ. In St. Arnaud he had, according to a biographer, led local amateur concerts and sometimes joined visiting professional singers in public performances of Rossini and Verdi. His enthusiasm for Wagner was one of the few radical traits in a consistently conservative character. Patrick also donated a considerable sum of money through his friend, Archbishop Vaughan, to finance the building of a Library at St. John's College. As a token of his generosity a window commemorating him was included in the building.

He became Premier of New South Wales and Colonial Treasurer in 1886 but resigned in 1887. He was not a great Parliamentarian. During his Premiership he lived in Colebrook, a house noteworthy for its impressive ballroom and cast iron decorative work. Banjo Paterson wrote an unflattering poem about him called "The Deficit Demon" in which he describes how;

*"the people put forward a champion known as Sir Patrick the Portly.
As in the midnight the tomcat who seeketh his love on the housetop,
Lifteth his voice up and is struck by the fast whizzing brickbat,
Drops to the ground in a swoon and glides to the silent hereafter,
So fell Sir Patrick the Portly at the stroke of the Deficit Demon."*

In 1887 he revisited Ireland and received an honorary LL.D from Dublin University. Two years later his wife died, aged only 42, and was buried in the family grave in Waverley Cemetery. In the Lady Chapel of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, there is a stained glass window dedicated to Dame Mary Anne Jennings by Patrick Jennings.

his own failing health he lost all his property except Westbrook. He went to live in Westbrook, near Toowoomba, which comprised 80,000 acres on the Darling Downs. There he led a quiet retired life but took a keen interest in benevolent and social movements.

He was decorated by Pope Pius IX, Knight of St. Gregory the Great 1874 (Papal Order) and by Leo XIII, Knight Commander of Order of Pius IX 1876, Grand Cross of that order conferring title of Marquis 1885, making him Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings.

Anecdotal evidence describes him as travelling everywhere with a man carrying water bottle. There may have been some truth in the story as the cause of death was diabetes, a symptom of which is thirst.

He died in Brisbane having travelled there to attend a wedding. His body was returned by rail to Sydney (via Jennings township) for burial. A man of equable temperament and a range of informed interest, he was an organiser, administrator and benefactor and had attractive personal qualities. His obituary in the Sydney Morning Herald on the 12th of July 1897 stated that "As a politician it may truly be said that he made no enemies.... those who were privileged to know him personally can bear not less generous testimony to his private qualities... He acknowledged the influence of culture, and represented in our public life a high standard of personal character.,"

(Courtesy: Nicola Jennings, carrigoran.blogspot.com.au/2014/06/patrick-alfred-jennings-1831-1897)

Lady Mary Ann Jennings was an amazing lady too. More on her here: oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/jennings-lady-mary-ann-16658

And so, the search for the McNally family continues, but what things we have learned along the way! The more we find out, the more questions we have of course. We still have not found James in Ireland, although from the births of his children, he gives his birthplace as Dublin, or County Meath.

There was a convict James McNally too (from Co. Meath). We think it is probably him. He was tried at the Adelaide Goal in 1846 and sentenced to 7 years and sent to Saltwater River in Tasmania. All the dates fit very nicely but need to prove it. Convict records say he emigrated to Australia in 1840, on the Brecken Moor.

(very interesting bit of trivia, Mrs. Batman (widow of John Batman) was on same ship. (Mrs. Batman was a convict too.)
So we have learned a lot about the early days of Melbourne town followed the family on their trail around the goldfields, wondered what their lives were like - the mines, the hardships, the early Church community and the part it played in their lives.

This is just a brief summary of our McNally travels.

Every family has stories like this.



Lithograph of Melbourne 1862 taken from Princes Bridge
(Young & Jackson's hotel is the building on the left.)
It was not yet built when Ann Bailey was left by her father c 1851

au.pinterest.com/gbforth/colonial-melbourne-town/

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