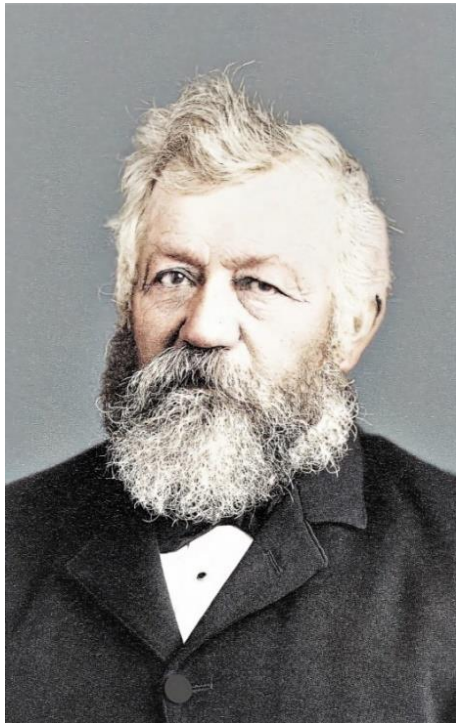


EDUARD GOTTLIEB JULIUS NEUENDORFF

1837-1903

FAMILY AND ANCESTORS



Julius Neuendorff

by

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Cover photograph of Julius Neuendorff (c1902)
courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba

For my mother Mavis

Preface

When I was young, I knew little about my mother's maternal grandparents, Julius and Ernestine Neuendorff—other than that they came to Australia from Germany in the 1870s and the family lived at Minden, Queensland.

Now, after 10 years of exhaustive genealogical research and analysis in Germany and Poland, a great deal of the history and ancestry of the Neuendorff family has been discovered and documented.

I record my sincere thanks to professional genealogists Mr Stefan Rückling (Germany), Mr Martin Sohn (Germany) and Ms Belinda Bölckow (Germany, who also facilitated the initial groundbreaking research in Poland). They were the principal researchers for this project. It was a pleasure to work with them.

This publication is the culmination of all of that work.

Gregory J. Koppenol
Ashgrove, Queensland
March 2024

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1. Summary

This paper is about the family and ancestors of Eduard Gottlieb Julius (known as Julius) Neuendorff (1837-1903). He was my great-grandfather.

Julius was born in Prussia (later, part of Germany). Like his father Carl, Julius became a master miller. His forefathers (back to the 1600s) had been master millers or *Arrendators* (lessee-managers of large estates)—each lucrative occupations.

Julius was married twice. He married his first wife Rosaline Schulz in 1863. They had 10 children. Rosaline died in 1874 aged 38. Only one of their children (Julius Jr, their firstborn) survived childhood. Julius and his son later moved to another town where Julius remarried in 1877. His second wife was Ernestine Staatz. Her grandfather served in the Prussian Army in the Wars against Napoleon.

In 1878, Julius, Ernestine, Julius Jr and new baby Auguste Emilie left Germany to emigrate to Australia. Their baby died on the voyage—as did numerous others. When their ship arrived in Moreton Bay, Queensland, it was ordered into quarantine and the passengers were detained on Peel Island. When released, the Neuendorffs were transferred to Brisbane and then travelled out to Minden. It was already a popular district with emigrants from Germany.

After settling in Minden, Ernestine and Julius had 6 more children—Hermann, Albert, Anna (my grandmother) and Gustav, as well as 2 male children who died in infancy. Ernestine's parents emigrated to Australia in 1882. Her mother Wilhelmine died in Minden only a year later.

Julius bought a 109-acre (44ha) property in Minden in 1884 and became a successful farmer. He died in Minden in 1903 aged 65. Ernestine lived until 1935 (aged 86), having become the family's matriarch.

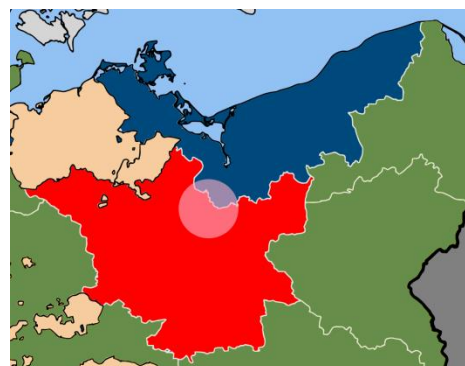
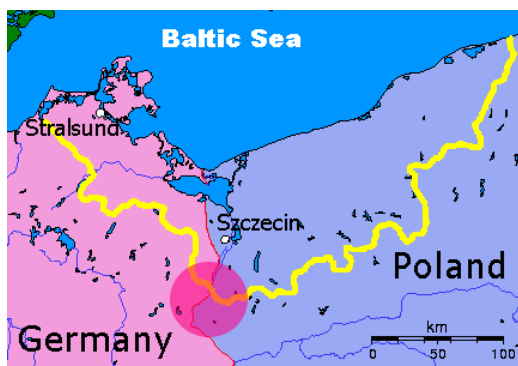
2. Methodology

The methodology used for this paper focuses primarily upon *direct* evidence of facts—especially vital records (church parish registers and civil registration and other records relating to life events such as births, marriages and deaths) and archival documents. Where there is no *direct* evidence of a particular fact, its existence can sometimes be reasonably (logically and rationally) inferred from a combination of known facts. **The research process** was exhaustive and extremely time consuming.

Professional genealogists in Germany and Poland were engaged. A large quantity of potentially relevant documentation was identified in archives and libraries—and that material was then examined and analysed. In accordance with **German naming traditions**, a person with multiple given names will have his or her preferred name (*Rufname*) underlined if it is not the first name.

3. Introduction

Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorff was born on 4 May 1837 in Prussia. Contextually, that was only 7 weeks before the 18-year-old Victoria (1819-1901) became the British Queen. Prussia (a German kingdom founded in 1525) was the driving force behind the unification of Germany in 1871 and the leading state of the German Empire until its dissolution in 1918.¹ The Neuendorffs came from towns in adjoining Prussian provinces—Pomerania and Brandenburg. The pink-shaded circled areas on the following maps show the general location—northeast of Berlin. The second map shows the Pomeranian border in yellow, superimposed on a current map of the area.² The third map shows Pomerania in dark blue and Brandenburg in red.³



¹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Prussia; *Ibid*, [Unification of Germany](#).

² *Ibid*, [Pomerania#/media/File:Pomeraniamap.png](#).

³ *Ibid*, [File:Map-Prussia-Brandenburg.svg](#).

The next map shows the German/Polish border in 1939 (dashed red line) and as it is now.⁴ The eastern part of the pink-shaded area was included in the 112,000km² of land in eastern Germany ceded to Poland at the end of World War II in Europe when Germany's eastern border was shifted westwards to the Oder-Neisse River line.⁵



4. Julius' Birthplace

Julius was born in the town of Uchtdorf (Kreis Greifenhagen), Pomerania (100km northeast of Berlin). The Kreis (Kr) was the governmental administrative district. This 1795 map shows Kr Greifenhagen in purple and Uchtdorf (lower left).⁶

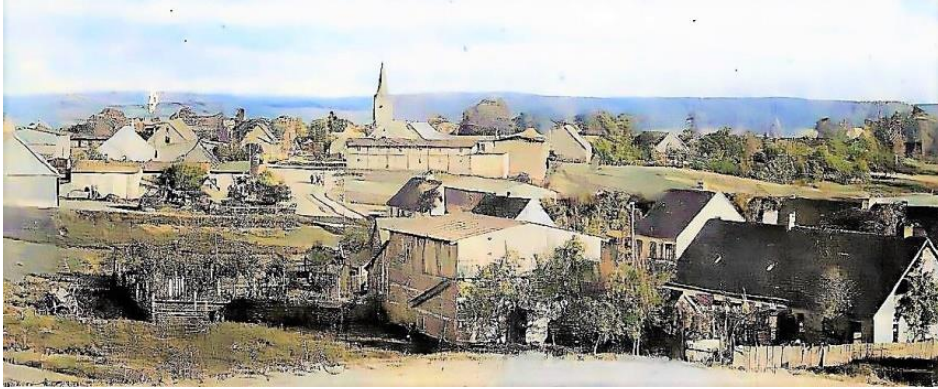


⁴ [economist.com/taxonomy/term/1116?page=106](https://www.economist.com/taxonomy/term/1116?page=106).

⁵ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oder-Neisse_line.

⁶ pinterest.dk/pin/526639750170354263.

Uchtdorf was a thriving residential, business and agricultural town. Its population was about 450 in the early 1800s and 775 by 1871.⁷ The following photographs (now colorized) of Uchtdorf are from c1910.⁸



Wide view of the Town



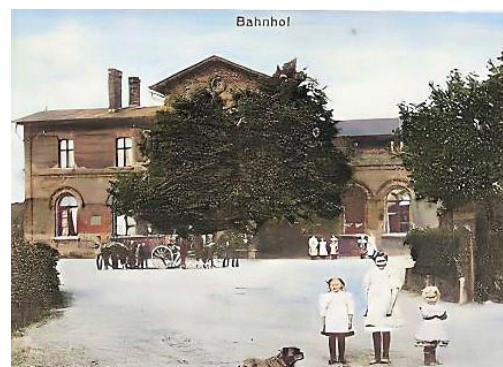
Railway Station (*Bahnhof*) and Train



Church (*Kirche*) and Street View



In front of the School



In front of the Railway Station (*Bahnhof*)

⁷ P. Sülflöhn, *Heimatkundliches aus Uchtdorf* (Local History of Uchtdorf), Greifenhagen, Germany (1935), pages 36-37; agoff.de/?p=95067; heimatkreis-greifenhagen.de/index.php/uchtdorf. In 1839, the town's population included 110 schoolchildren: State Archives, Szczecin (APS), Poland (Stettin, Germany until 1945), Ref. 92/11/622 (IMG_0697).

⁸ facebook.com/pg/lisiepolepl/photos; polska-org-pl/7568053.foto.html; *Ibid*, 9337403.foto.html.



Guesthouse and Street View (Church steeple visible centre left)

The next photograph (now colorized) of Uchtdorf was taken in the 1930s.⁹ Situated 8km *east* of the Oder River, Uchtdorf became part of Poland in 1945 and was renamed Lisie Pole.



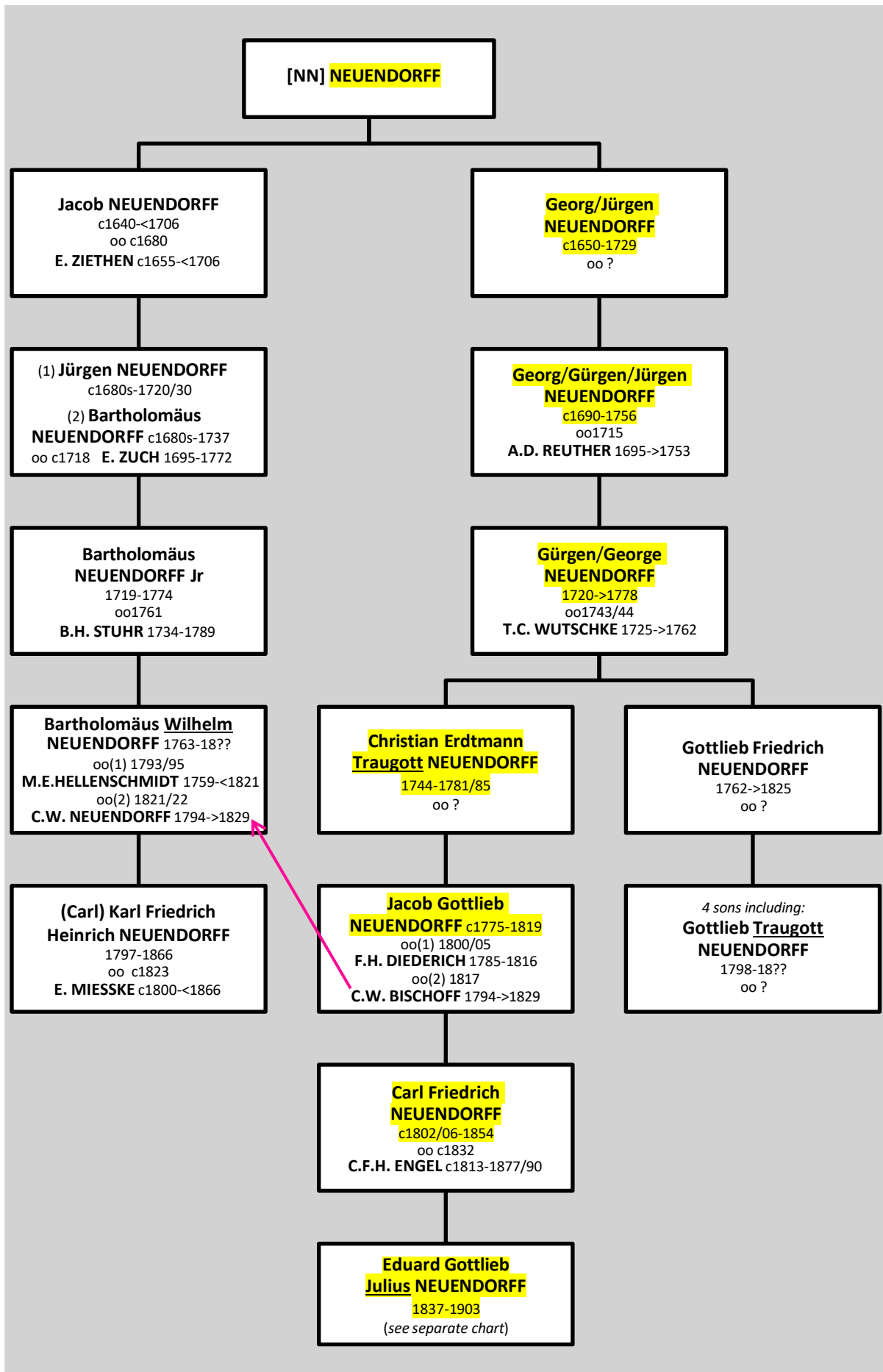
5. Julius' Ancestors' Chart

The following chart reflects the evidence and inferences discussed in this paper.

Three explanatory points should be noted:

1. The earliest Neuendorff is shown as [NN]—as his given names are unknown;
2. The names Georg, Gürgen and Jürgen are old German variants of George; and
3. The pink line/arrow indicates that C.W. Bischoff (J.G. Neuendorff's second wife) and C.W. Neuendorff (B.W. Neuendorff's second wife) were the same person.

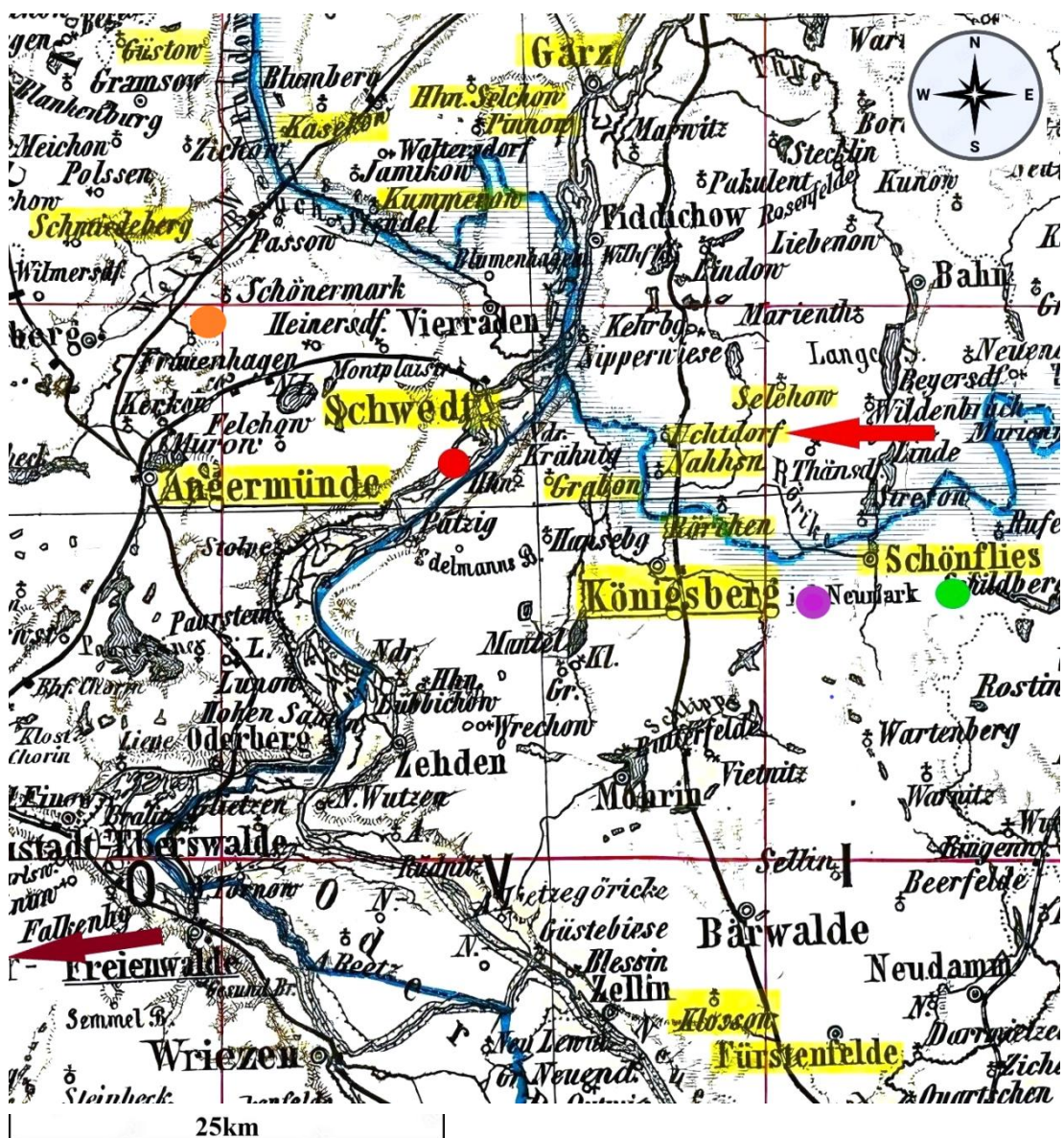
⁹ akpool.co.uk/postcards/31755713-postcard-lisie-pole-uchtdorf-kreis-greifenhagen-pommern-flieger-aufnahme.



6. Map

This 1883 map shows the locations of the towns mentioned in this paper.¹⁰ In addition:

- The wavy blue-shading is the Pomerania-Brandenburg provincial border.
- The red arrow points to Uchtdorf.
- The coloured dots show the locations of Ziethen-Mill/Biesenbrow (orange), Criewen (red), Rohrbeck (purple) and Dobberphul (green).
- The maroon arrow points towards Biesenthal (30km to the west).



¹⁰ L. Ravenstein, *Atlas des Deutschen Reichs*, Leipzig, Germany: search.library.wisc.edu/digital (Map Section II).

7. **Julius'** Parents & Siblings

7.1. **Julius' Parents**

Julius' father was Carl Friedrich Neuendorff and his mother was Caroline Friederike Henriette née Engel. Carl was born between 1802 and 1806¹¹ in Uchtdorf. Henriette's date and place of birth and her parents' names are unknown.¹² She was probably born in c1813.¹³ Carl and Henriette's place of marriage is also unknown.¹⁴ They were probably married in c1832.¹⁵

The church parish registers which would have recorded the various life events of Julius' parents and siblings have not survived. That is unsurprising because at least 80% of the parish registers for Pomerania and Brandenburg were destroyed during World War II.¹⁶ However, some documents located in the State Archives, Szczecin (APS), Poland (Stettin, Germany until 1945) provide many of those details. In Government files from the 1820s regarding a compensation claim made by the Neuendorff mill owner (Julius' grandfather) in Uchtdorf, it was recorded that:

¹¹ To have been a minor (under-25) at the time of the 1826 appeal (footnote 19) but recorded by Sülflohn (page 9) as a miller (then, an adult) in 1831, he must have been born between 1802 and 1806.

¹² There is no record of the birth/baptism of a Caroline Friederike Henriette Engel in 1805-1815 in Prussia. The birth/baptism record of shepherd's daughter Henriette Engel on 18 August 1807 in Königsberg Nm (8km south of Uchtdorf) (Parish Register (PR) Königsberg Nm, Baptisms, 1807, No 80; familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NTDT-TMB) refers to a different person. That is because (a) she had only 1 given name, (b) there is no record of her marriage to Carl Friedrich Neuendorff in 1830-1834 in Königsberg Nm (agoff.de/?p=84741#form)—given that they were probably married in c1832—when it was the practice for marriages to be held at the bride's birthplace, and (c) it is unlikely (according to expert genealogical research advice from Germany) that in the 1830s, the daughter of a poor shepherd (Henriette) would have married a successful master miller/mill owner (Carl Friedrich). No other possibly relevant birth/baptism records for a Henriette Engel were found.

¹³ Inferred because (a) her first child was born in 1833 and her youngest child in 1855, and (b) she was probably younger (not older) than 45 in 1855. That suggests she was about 20 (±2 years) in 1833.

¹⁴ They might have been married in Fürstenfelde (Kr Königsberg Nm), 39km south of Uchtdorf. That possibility would arise if Henriette had been related to the Engel family who owned the mill in Fürstenfelde from the late-1820s to the late-1860s: museum-sagar.de/wp-content/uploads/D.3-Müller-und-Mühlennennung-aus-dem-Amtsblatt-der-Königlichen-Regierung-zu-Frankfurt-a.-d.-Oder.pdf (11/103). However, the lack of parish registers or other relevant archival documentation means that this possibility cannot be meaningfully examined.

¹⁵ Inferred because their first child was born on 6 May 1833.

¹⁶ genealoger.com; [familysearch.org/en/wiki/The_Neumark_\(region\),_Brandenburg,_German_Empire_Genealogy](https://familysearch.org/en/wiki/The_Neumark_(region),_Brandenburg,_German_Empire_Genealogy). The only parish registers for Uchtdorf which have survived are for the years 1797, 1799 and 1800: Brandenburg State Main Archive (BLHA), Potsdam, Germany, Rep 37 Schwedt-Vierraden, No 396. The Neuendorff name is not mentioned.

1. The owner of the mills from 1811 to 1816 (the compensation period) was Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff;¹⁷
2. Jacob died in late May 1819,¹⁸ leaving minor children, the eldest of whom was Carl Friedrich Neuendorff;¹⁹ and
3. Jacob's widow married another miller Mr W. Neuendorff (who became owner of the mills).²⁰

Carl/Karl Friedrich Neuendorff was also recorded in the book *Heimatkundliches aus Uchtdorf* (Local History of Uchtdorf) (1935) as *der Müller* (the miller) in Uchtdorf in 1831 and was listed with the *Freileute* (Freemen) (see below).²¹ The author Mr Paul Sülflohn (1878-1943) was a former long-serving schoolteacher in Uchtdorf. He had full access to all parish registers and town records. Those sources have not survived.



7.2. Julius' Siblings

Julius had 7 siblings (5 sisters and 2 brothers). After his father Carl died in 1854, a new agreement was made with the Government about the future of Carl's mills in

¹⁷ APS Ref. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0608): page 30 of the Report in 1826 by the District Administrator for Kr Greifenhagen to the Government in Stettin, regarding the Neuendorffs' compensation appeal.

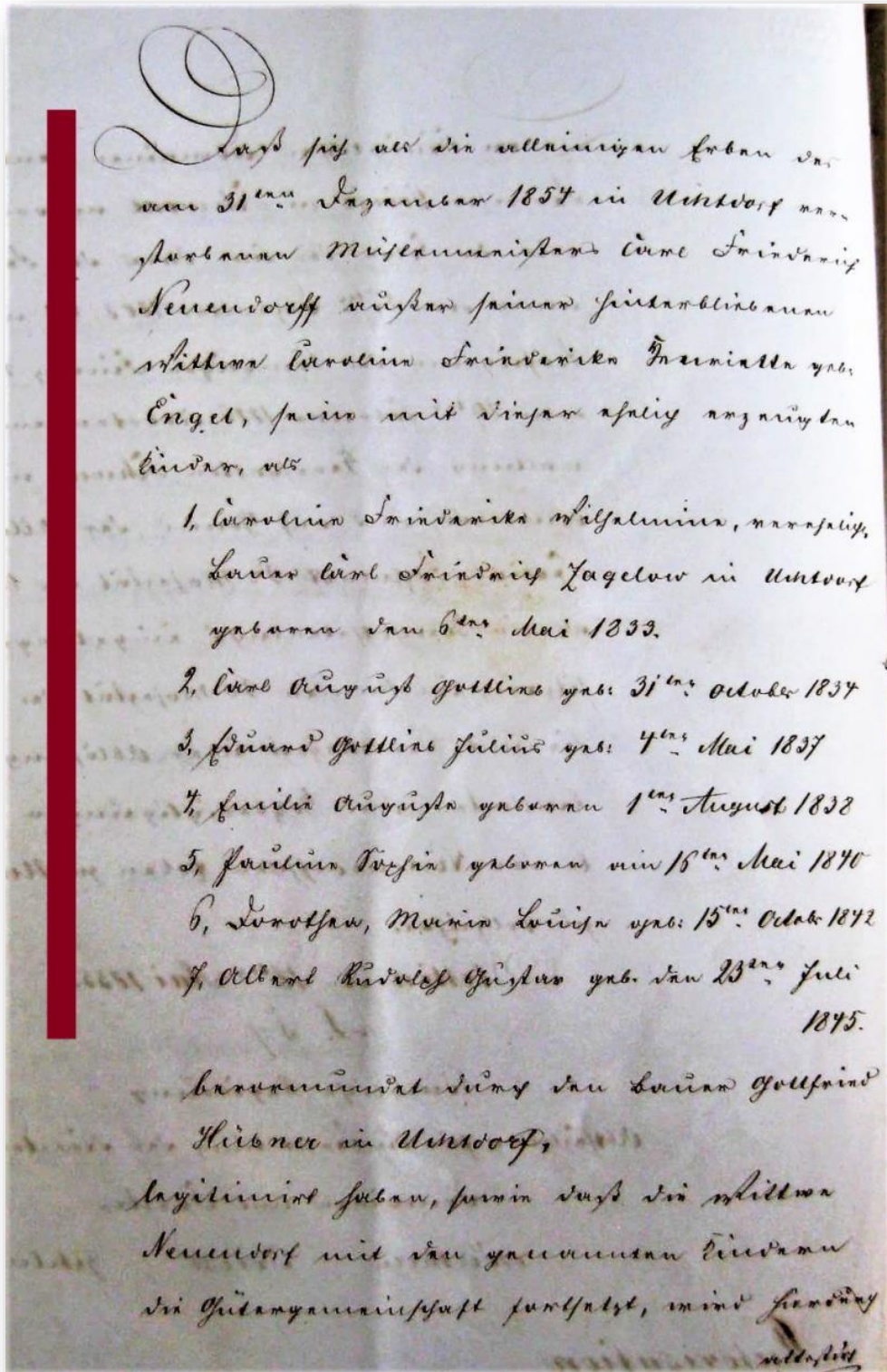
¹⁸ APS Ref. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0641): page 80 of the Decision in 1829 by the Government in Stettin, dismissing the Neuendorffs' compensation appeal.

¹⁹ APS Ref. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0575). In 1826, the Neuendorffs appealed against the refusal by the Government in Stettin to pay compensation for eligible financial losses caused by earlier milling regulations and adverse weather conditions. The appellants were listed on page 30 of the appeal petition as (a) the master miller Neuendorff, (b) [Mr] Dietrich, as legal guardian of Carl Friedrich Neuendorff, and (c) [Mr] Eilenfeldt, as legal guardian of the other minor Neuendorff siblings.

²⁰ See footnote 18.

²¹ books.google.com.au/books?id=LSdJHAAACAAJ (Extract from p 29, discussing the year 1831).

Uchtdorf. The 20-page formal agreement (dated 19 February 1855) is held in the APS.²² This important page (page 18) named Carl's wife and children and also recorded the children's dates of birth.



²² APS Ref. 127/643 (IMG_1546).

The English translation of that marked section is as follows:

“It is hereby confirmed that the only heirs of the master miller Carl Friedrich Neuendorff, deceased on 31 December 1854 in Uchtdorf, besides his surviving widow Caroline Friederike Henriette née Engel, [are] his children, fathered with her, namely:

1. **Caroline Friederike Wilhelmine,²³ married to the farmer Carl Friedrich Zagelow in Uchtdorf, born 6 May 1833**
2. **Carl August Gottlieb,²⁴ born 31 October 1834**
3. **Eduard Gottlieb Julius, born 4 May 1837**
4. **Emilie Auguste,²⁵ born 1 August 1838**
5. **Pauline Sophie,²⁶ born 16 May 1840**
6. **Dorothea Marie Louise, born 15 October 1842**
7. **Albert Rudolph Gustav,²⁷ born 23 July 1845.”**

Henriette also gave birth to another child after Carl died and the 1855 agreement was signed. Her name was **Elise Mathilde Neuendorff**.

Elise was born between April and September 1855.²⁸ She died on 2 April 1920 in Berlin.²⁹ Her death certificate (certified by her husband Julius Hermann Boch) said that:

²³ **Caroline** must have died before 1861—because on 24 February 1861 (when his daughter Anna Marie was born), Carl Friedrich Zagelow had a different wife (Hanne Louise Andres): see Anna Marie’s CM (1886): ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/188561172:2957.

²⁴ **Carl** became the master miller in Wonsowo (Kr Neutomischel), Posen, Prussia (163km southeast of Uchtdorf). He married Emma Amalie Tornow (1836-1901: familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FCP-74Q6) on 31 October 1863: ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/374027:2116; familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FC5-3JPZ. He died on 27 April 1899: familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FCP-Z767.

²⁵ **Emilie** married Friedrich Grünthal and was living in Königsberg Nm in 1900: see their son Johannes Friedrich’s CM (1900): ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/187705898:2957. It also recorded his birth date as 17 November 1865—which suggests that his parents were married by 1865.

²⁶ **Pauline** married August Sydow in c1857. They lived in Selchow, 8km northeast of Uchtdorf. She died before 1919: see CDs of daughters Ernestine Emilie Riss (1919: ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/262685799:2958) and Pauline Hoffmann (1920: *Ibid*, [262562759:2958](https://ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/262562759:2958)).

²⁷ **Albert** died on 9 January 1892 in Königsberg Nm and was survived by his wife (unnamed): see PR Königsberg Nm, Deaths, 1892, No 3.

²⁸ **Elise** died on 2 April 1920 aged 64. Therefore she was born between 3 April 1855 and 2 April 1856. If she had been conceived as late as the day her father died (31 December 1854), she would have been born around 30 September 1855. So she must have been born between 3 April 1855 and 30 September 1855. As Elise was born 10 years after her youngest sibling (Albert), it is possible that further siblings were born between 1846 and 1854 but died in infancy.

²⁹ ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/93334-934:2958. As her son Karl Heinrich Paul Boch died on 20 November 1915 aged 41 (*Ibid*, [168332521:2958](https://ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/168332521:2958)), it is likely that Elise married her husband Julius Hermann Boch (1850-1923: *Ibid*, [6399429:2958](https://ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/6399429:2958)) in c1874.

“Elise ... [was] born in Uchtdorf, Kreis Greifenhagen, daughter of the mill owner Neuendorff (first name unknown), last residing in Uchtdorf, and his wife Henriette née Engel, later married to the tanner Haag, deceased, last residing in Königsberg in the Neumark”

Henriette was probably in her early-40s when Carl died in 1854. She later moved 8km south to the large town of Königsberg Nm, Brandenburg—where she remarried. Although the local parish registers for that time have not survived, shown below is an extract from the *Märkischer Anzeiger* (a Königsberg Nm newspaper) for the week of 5-12 February 1858—which reported the *Getraut* (Marriage) of *Der Lederfabrikant Herr Haag mit Frau Neuendorf geb. Engel* (the leather manufacturer Mr Haag with Mrs Neuendorf née Engel).³⁰ Mr Haag’s given name was Gottlieb.³¹

Verzeichniß der Getrauten, Getauften und Gestorbenen:
In Königsberg i. d. N. sind vom 5. bis 12. Februar 1858:

1) **G e t r a u t :**
Der Lederfabrikant Herr Haag mit Frau Neuendorf geb. Engel.

2) **G e t a u f t :**
Keine.

3) **G e s t o r b e n**
1) Am 6. Febr.: Der Sohn des Tagl. Neumann, Herm.

Henriette was living in Königsberg Nm in 1877 (at the time of Julius’ second marriage) but had died by 1890.³² Königsberg Nm became part of Poland in 1945 and was renamed Chojna.

7.3. **Julius’ Family Chart** (Parents & Siblings)

The following chart reflects the evidence and inferences as previously discussed.

As will be seen, many of the birth, marriage and death dates are no longer known. That is a consequence of the widespread destruction of parish registers and civil registration documentation which occurred in Germany’s former eastern provinces (now, Poland) towards the end of World War II in Europe. That loss of records has been described as “remarkable and monumental in its breadth and scope”.³³

³⁰ agoff.de/?p=84741&id=1036&table=zeitungen_koenigsberger_heirat_verlobung#erg.

³¹ *Ibid*, 1478&table=zeitungen_koenigsberger_geburtstag#erg.

³² The 1877-1890 death records for Königsberg Nm have not survived. The 1891-1912 records still exist and were carefully searched, but no record of the death of Henriette Neuendorff or Henriette Haag was found. Therefore she must have died between 1877 and 1890.

³³ many-roads.com/tips-opinions-pointers/german-prussian-genealogy-aids/records-possibilities/. See also J. Lange & L. Zweck, *Finding Forebears in Poland*, Bowden SA, 4th ed (2017), page 3.

CARL FRIEDRICH NEUENDORFF *c1802-06 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; †31.12.1854 (48-52) Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU

∞ c1832 PRU

CAROLINE FRIEDERIKE HENRIETTE ENGEL *c1813 PRU; †1877-90 (64-77) (as Mrs G. HAAG) Königsberg Nm (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, GER

CHILDREN

1. **CAROLINE FRIEDERIKE WILHELMINE** *06.05.1833 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞<Feb 1855, Carl Friedrich ZAGELow; †<1861 (<28)
2. **CARL AUGUST GOTTLIEB** *31.10.1834 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞31.10.1863 Wonsowo (Kr Neutomischel), Pos, PRU, Emma Amalie TORNOW (1836-1901); †27.04.1899 (64) Pos, GER
3. **EDUARD GOTTLIEB JULIUS** *04.05.1837 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞(1) 16.01.1863 Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, PRU, Rosaline SCHULZ (1836-1874); ∞(2) 04.06.1877 (Gr) Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pom, GER, Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine STAATZ (1848-1935); Arr AUS 07.02.1879; †19.03.1903 (65) Minden, QLD
4. **EMILIE AUGUSTE** *01.08.1838 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞1855-65 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU, Friedrich GRÜNTAL; †>1900 (>62) Königsberg Nm (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, GER
5. **PAULINE SOPHIE** *16.05.1840 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞ c1857, August SYDOW; †<1919 (<79)
6. **DOROTHEA MARIE LOUISE** *15.10.1842 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; †>Feb 1855 (>12)
7. **ALBERT RUDOLPH GUSTAV** *23.07.1845 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞18??; †09.01.1892 (46) Königsberg Nm (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, GER
8. **ELISE MATHILDE** *Apr-Sep 1855 Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; ∞ c1874 Königsberg Nm (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, GER, Julius Hermann BOCH (1850-1923); †02.04.1920 (64) Berlin, GER

8. Julius' Grandparents

This section relates to Julius' father Carl Friedrich Neuendorff's parents. No records about Julius' mother Henriette Engel's parents have been found.

8.1. Julius' Father's Parents

Julius' paternal grandparents were Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff and Friederike Henriette Diederich.

Jacob was born in c1775, probably in Clossow (Kr Königsberg Nm), 35km south of Uchtdorf. **Henriette** was born on 6 May 1785 in Nahausen (Kr Königsberg Nm),³⁴ 4km southwest of Uchtdorf. Jacob and Henriette were probably married in c1800-05 in Uchtdorf.

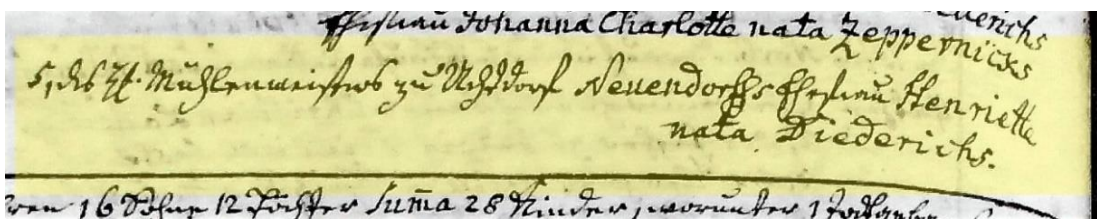
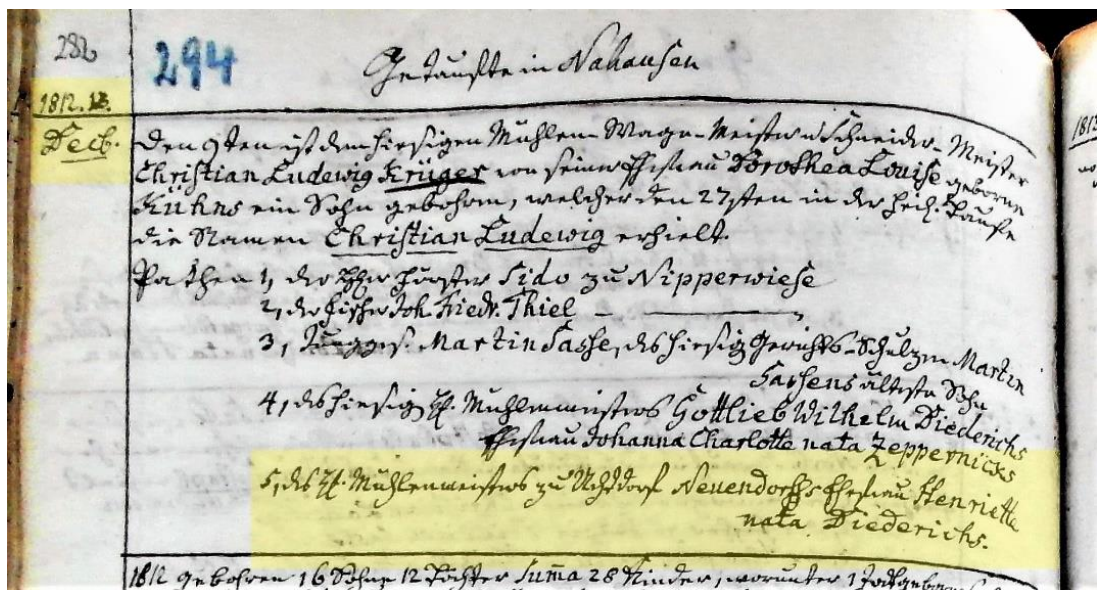
It is known that Henriette was Jacob's wife (and consequently Carl Friedrich's mother) only because she was recorded in a surviving parish register baptism entry from Nahausen in 1812 as godparent #5 of Christian Ludewig Krüger—*“the wife of the master miller Neuendorff from Uchtdorf, Henriette née Diederichs”*.

³⁴ familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXXF-MQT. **Henriette's parents were Joachim Ernst Diederich and Anna Dorothea Rieck.** They were married on 19 August 1762 in Nahausen: *Ibid*, [JHWS-KZH](#).

Joachim Ernst was born in 1728 in Biesenthal (Kr Oberbarnim), Brandenburg (72km southwest of Uchtdorf). He became a master miller and owned the mill in Nahausen from 1762-1809: H. Otto, *Die Mühlen im Nordwesten des Kreises Königsberg Nm* (The Mills in the Northwest of Kreis Königsberg Nm) (Part 1), Angermünde, Germany, page 4, in *Königsberger Kreiskalender 2004* (Königsberg District Calendar Magazine 2004), page 11. Joachim died on 11 January 1814 aged “almost 86”: PR Nahausen, Deaths, 1814, page 583. His death entry also recorded his birthplace. **Joachim's father** was master miller Joachim Ernst Diederich Sr who owned the mill in Nahausen from 1720-1750 (see Otto, above) and died in April 1751: PR Nahausen-Reichenfelde-Grabow, Burials, page 52. He was buried on 22 April 1751 in Nahausen. **Joachim's mother** died on 30 July 1741: PR Nahausen, Deaths, 1741, page 319. The parish register death entry named her only as “the wife of the local miller Mr Diederich”.

Anna Dorothea was born on 20 June 1742 in Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pomerania (30km northwest of Uchtdorf): [archion.de](#) (Hohenselchow, Baptisms Marriages Burials 1694-1777, Image 76 (R)). **Her parents** were master miller Martin Friedrich Rieck and Johanna Dorothea Charlotte Ernter. They married on 28 September 1741 in Pinnow: [archion.de](#), *Ibid*, Image 76 (L). Martin owned mills in Hohenselchow near Pinnow from 1742-1746 and in Pinnow from 1752-1776 (M. Bruhn, *Pommersche Mühlenmeister, Mühlenbesitzer und ihre Gehilfen* (Pomeranian Master Millers, Mill Owners and their Assistants), Hamburg, Germany (1972-73), page 81 ([pommerscher-greif.de/einzelschriften.html](#))), at which time his wife may have died. In late-1777, he moved to Nahausen, where his daughter Anna Dorothea and son-in-law Joachim were living. He died on 14 November 1783 aged 73: PR Nahausen, Deaths, 1783, page 546. His CD said that he moved to the mill in Nahausen “about 7 years ago”. He was still living in Pinnow on 26 August 1777: [archion.de](#), *Ibid*, Image 139). Anna Dorothea died on 26 December 1794 (aged 52) in Nahausen: PR Nahausen, Deaths, 1794, page 546.

Here is a scan of that baptism entry, followed by a close-up of the key words.³⁵



Henriette probably died in 1816. She was only 31.

Jacob remarried on 6 February 1817 in Grabow (Kr Königsberg Nm), 9km southwest of Uchtdorf.

Jacob's new wife was 22-year-old Caroline Wilhelmine Bischoff. A scan of the parish register entry for their marriage is shown on the next page.³⁶ Caroline was born on 3 December 1794 in Grabow.³⁷ Her mother was Dorothea Badike (1760-1796).³⁸ Caroline's father was Johann Andreas Bischoff (1761-1823).³⁹ He was the master miller in Grabow from 1787 to 1823.⁴⁰

³⁵ familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXXF-4HW; PR Nahausen, Births, 1812, page 282. Henriette's brother was probably the Mr Dietrich referred to in footnote 19 as legal guardian of Carl Neuendorff.

³⁶ familysearch.org/search/film/008025241?cat=347272.

³⁷ familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXXX-8DQ; familysearch.org/tree/person/details/MH7T-8KH.

³⁸ gedbas.genealogy.net/person/show/1043164861.

³⁹ *Ibid*, [1043164860](https://gedbas.genealogy.net/person/show/1043164860).

⁴⁰ H. Otto (see footnote 34).

1817

Febr. Ein Brief ist von sechs eigenthümlichen Mißbräuern in Uchtdorf Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff als Mißbräu und Brauer Caroline Wilhelmine Bischoff, Brauerey der sechs eigenthümlichen Mißbräuern Jacob von Johann Andreas Bischoff, Brauerey jüngster Brauer Tochter bey der off. Copulation erwirbt.

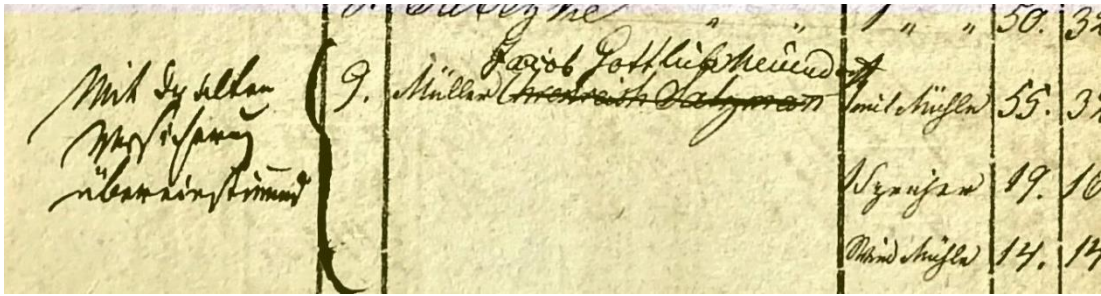
Jacob died in May 1819. His estate assets included the 2 mills in Uchtdorf.

This scan from a Government register of Uchtdorf house owners and fire insurance details in 1818 shows the Neuendorff entry (now highlighted).⁴¹

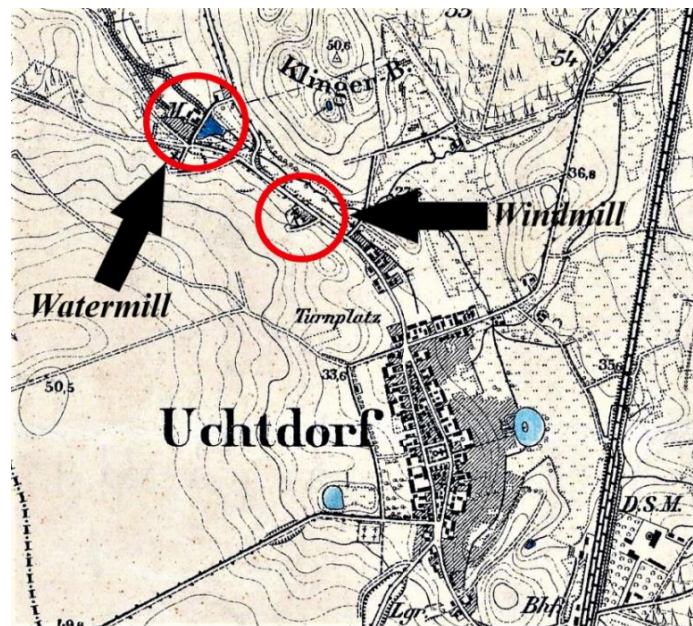
Namen des Dorfs, Meier und Vorwerks.	No.	Namen des Besitzers, Unterthanen und Einwohner.	Namen und Maas nach Rhein bei der Dinte.			ständlichen Fuß der Zimmer und Gebäude, und wie solche Pomerischen Feuer-Societät einzustreit werden sollen.												Summe des im Feuer-Societät eingetragenen Geldes.
			Wohnhäuser.	Elge.	Zelle.	Kornen zum Cautro.	Schranke.	Elge.	Zelle.	Kornen zum Cautro.	Erstung.	Elge.	Zelle.	Kornen zum Cautro.				
		Transport.	30.			425.	19.			4400	24.			3415.	15450.			
	17.	Daniel Galmann	1.	23.	23.	345.	1.	31.	33.	500	150.	1.	51	17.	105	100.		
	20.	Michael Sasse	1.	59.	35.	350.	1.	60.	20.	100	50.	1.	50.	20.	200	1000.		
	21.	Joh. Saar	1.	54.	34.	400	1.	53.	25.	200	1.	45.	20.	100	100.			
	22.	Chr. Rüst	1.	71.	20.	500	1.	60.	20.	125	1.	60.	25.	300	1000.			
	23.	Heinr. Föppl	1.	51.	23.	300	1.	60.	20.	200	1.	25.	12.	100	1000.			
	24.	Chr. Fagelen	1.	53.	35.	300	1.	60.	20.	200	1.	60.	25.	100	1000.			
		Miller Ehrenreich Salzman	1.	31.	24.	300	1.				1.	21.	13.	100	1000.			
	2.	Chr. Prüggen	1.	26.	32.	300	1.				1.	21.	10.	100	1000.			
	3.	Miller Heith	1.	70.	24.	400	1.				1.	24.	12.	100	1000.			
	4.	Chr. Fühl	1.	40.	20.	300	1.				1.	24.	15.	150	1000.			
	5.	Chr. Fickner	1.	45.	20.	300	1.				1.	24.	15.	150	1000.			
	6.	Bartholomäus Kade	1.	39.	21.	250	1.				1.	26.	18.	150	1000.			
	7.	Anton Schmaje	1.	45.	26.	500	1.				1.	24.	14.	150	1000.			
	8.	Salome	1.	50.	32.	500	1.				1.	20.	12.	25	575.			
	9.	Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff	1.	35.	23.	1000	1.	45.	25.	150	1.	75.	28.	100	2125.			
		Labur	39.							5975.				5975.	26225.			

It noted (see close-up next page) that the miller Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff owned “1 house with mill [which would have been the watermill], 1 barn, 1 windmill”. Jacob’s name was written in above the previous owner’s name “Miller Ehrenreich Salzman” and his signature (as “JaCob Gott Neuendf”) is circled in red (see above).

⁴¹ BLHA, Rep. 37 Schwedt, No 1383 (page 80).



The watermill was built in 1665⁴² and the windmill was built in 1786.⁴³ This topographic map from 1905 shows their locations.⁴⁴ Photographs (now colorized) of the mills in the early-1900s are shown below.⁴⁵



⁴² heimatkreis-greifenhagen.de/index.php/uchtdorf; BLHA, Rep. 37 Schwedt, No 695 (4-5) (pp 5-6).

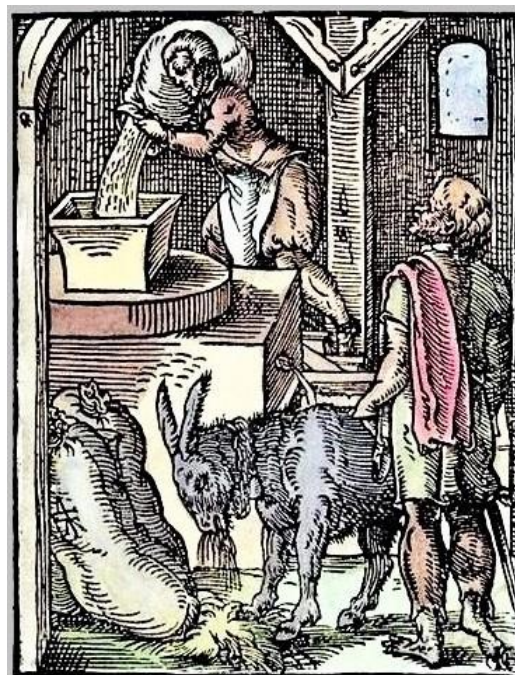
⁴³ APS Ref. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0577-0589, 0695).

⁴⁴ landkartenarchiv.de/tk25c.php?q=2952_1485_Uchtdorf.

⁴⁵ *Watermill*: [facebook.com/lisiepolepl/photos/a.377648832315904/1766353946778712](https://www.facebook.com/lisiepolepl/photos/a.377648832315904/1766353946778712); *Windmill*: Pictured in P. Sülflohn, *Heimatkundliches aus Uchtdorf* (Local History of Uchtdorf), Greifenhagen, Germany (1935), page 41.

Milling remained an important aspect of the culture and identity of the wider Königsberg Neumark district well into the 20th century:

- Shown below is a copy of the whimsical style front page of the 1931 *Königsberger Kreiskalender* (district calendar) magazine.⁴⁶
- There is a beautiful and fascinating 13-minute historic German film available on YouTube showing the practice of a farmer taking his grain by horse and cart to a timber windmill and then the miller operating the mill to convert the grain into flour. The movie (*In der Windmühle*) was produced for German schools in 1934.⁴⁷ The procedures shown in that film would have changed little since the time of the Neuendorff mills 200 years ago.
- That traditional milling procedure was timeless. Also shown below is a copy of a superb early (1568) woodcut by celebrated Swiss-German printmaker and draftsman Jost Amman (1539-1591).⁴⁸



⁴⁶ albert-heyde-stiftung.de/koenigsberg-neumark/kreiskalender/1931.htm. The *Königsberger Kreiskalender* is an annual magazine first published in 1926. It contains articles of various types (including historical articles) about the former Königsberg Neumark district.

⁴⁷ youtube.com/watch?v=U9Jg1xuw8Uk; filmportal.de/en/movie/in-der-windmühle.

⁴⁸ britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_1904-0206-103-34; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jost_Amman.

8.2. Julius' Father's Step-Parents

Julius' father Carl's step-parents were Caroline Neuendorff (née Bischoff) and her second husband. Caroline was Carl's father Jacob's second wife. She remarried about 2 years after Jacob died.

Caroline's second husband was Wilhelm Neuendorff.⁴⁹ He was almost certainly master miller Bartholomäus Wilhelm Neuendorff—a 59 year old widower from the town of Rörchen (Kr Greifenhagen),⁵⁰ 6km southeast of Uchtdorf. Caroline (then aged 27) and Wilhelm were married in 1821-22.⁵¹ That date is consistent with:

- the ownership of Wilhelm's mill in Rörchen passing in 1821⁵² to his son Carl/Karl Friedrich Heinrich Neuendorff (1797-1866);⁵³ and
- records about Julius August Neuendorff who died on 15 May 1897 in a Berlin hospital.⁵⁴ His patient file (which has survived) recorded that (a) he was born on 10 August 1822 in Uchtdorf, and (b) his parents (who were not named) were "Father, Miller, Deceased" and "Mother, Deceased".⁵⁵ They can only have been Wilhelm and Caroline.

Wilhelm then assumed ownership of the mills in Uchtdorf.⁵⁶ He ran the milling business until Caroline's stepson Carl reached adulthood and inherited the mills in about 1831. Carl would undoubtedly have helped his stepfather Wilhelm.

Interestingly, Carl's grandfather (Jacob's father) and Wilhelm were third cousins—their great-grandfathers were brothers.

⁴⁹ See footnote 20 (Mr W. Neuendorff) and BLHA, Rep. 37 Schwedt, No 695 (51-52) (pages 81-82) (Wilhelm Neuendorff).

⁵⁰ Bartholomäus Wilhelm Neuendorff was born on 8 November 1763 in Biesenbrow (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg: archion.de (Biesenbrow > Combined Parish Registers 1727-1768, Image 57). *He was known as Wilhelm*: see baptism record of his nephew George Christian Gottlob Neuendorff on 3 March 1793 (archion.de (Biesenbrow > Baptisms 1765-1857, Image 65)). Wilhelm's father was Biesenbrow master miller Bartholomäus Neuendorff Jr (1719-1774). His grandfather master miller Bartholomäus Neuendorff (c1680s-1737) bought the mill in Biesenbrow in 1706 (see footnote 75).

⁵¹ Wilhelm's first wife was Maria Elisabeth Hellenschmidt. She was born on 1 April 1759 in Peetzig (Kr Königsberg Nm). They were married in 1793-95. Elisabeth must have died by 1821.

⁵² APS, *Minutes Book 1812-1862*, Ref. Greifenhagen Millers' Guild, No 24.

⁵³ ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/2467585:61229.

⁵⁴ *Ibid*, 19723:2958.

⁵⁵ State Archive, Berlin, Germany: A Rep. 003/04-04 No 7565 (Patient File No 677/7/1).

⁵⁶ APS Ref. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0641). His ownership would have been on trust for Jacob's son Carl.

There was a 32-year age difference between Wilhelm and Caroline when they married. However, as explained (below) by leading German genealogist Mr Stefan Rückling, such an age difference would not have been of primary importance.⁵⁷

“Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff married about 1802 Henriette Diedrich. Their son Carl (your ancestor) was born about 1802-06. Henriette Diedrich died in 1816 and Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff remarried in 1817 Caroline Wilhelmine Bischoff, then he died in 1819. At that time the heir of the mill was about 17 years old.

Usually a widow remarried and the new husband took over the mill until the heir was adult.

In this special case the heir was almost adult (17 years) and I doubt that Caroline Wilhelmine née Bischoff would have found a groom who wanted to take over the mill for only about 3 years. The only chance she had was to also marry a widower who was looking for a wife for housekeeping.

Please be aware that Caroline Wilhelmine née Bischoff hadn't any right to stay any longer at the mill in Uchtdorf. She wasn't Carl's mother. She had to move away when her stepson Carl would be able to take over the mill.

It happened that in the neighboring village (Röhrchen) lived a widowed miller whose son Carl [*1797] was now ready to take over the mill.

So in 1822 Carl [*1797] took over the mill in Röhrchen and his father Wilhelm married the Neuendorff widow from Uchtdorf and took over the mill in Uchtdorf. It was clear that he could conduct the mill in Uchtdorf for only a few years because the heir, Carl [*1802-06], wanted to take over the mill soon. I think that was no problem for Wilhelm because he was over 60 years old. He wasn't looking for a mill which he could take over for 20 years, but for a wife to run the household.”

Mr Rückling added that this was:⁵⁸

“a good example of the fact that at that time, love marriages were unusual.”

Similar views were expressed by Peter Borscheid (Professor Emeritus of Economic and Social History at the University of Marburg, Germany) in a learned article written in 1986. After discussing the pre-marital choice between romantic love and material interest, Professor Borscheid concluded that:⁵⁹

“In nineteenth-century Germany, one did not marry *for* love, even if toward the end of the century one did marry more often *with* love. Of primary importance was money, and then, depending upon character and one's particular situation in life, love followed as an afterthought.”

⁵⁷ Source: Email 4 February 2023 from Mr S. Rückling (Germany) to the author.

⁵⁸ Source: Email 5 February 2023 from Mr S. Rückling (Germany) to the author.

⁵⁹ (1986) 11 J. Fam. Hist. 157, 168 (journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/036319908601100203).

9. Julius' Great-Grandparents

This section relates to Julius' grandfather Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff's parents.

Details of Julius' grandmother Henriette Neuendorff (née Diederich)'s parents and grandparents were set out earlier (page 14).

No direct evidence of Jacob's parents' names has been found. However, the facts set out below enable a reasonable inference to be drawn about Jacob's father's identity:

- Jacob was born in c1775 and his father would have been born in the 1740s.⁶⁰ Jacob owned the mills in Uchtdorf when he died in 1819. In the 1820s, Jacob's eldest son Carl was an apprentice miller and assisted his new step-father with the mills, which Carl would later inherit.
- In 1824, another master miller moved to Uchtdorf. He was Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff from Clossow (35km south of Uchtdorf).⁶¹ He had owned the mill in Clossow since 1789. The previous owner Neuendorff (given name unrecorded) had died in 1781-85 and his unnamed "heirs" (probably his young children who were too young to take over the mill) were bypassed and Gottlieb (born 1762) became owner of the mill.⁶² That could not have happened without the deceased's family's approval.
- In 1798, Gottlieb named his newly born son Gottlieb Traugott Neuendorff.⁶³ Traugott was such a rare name that only one other Traugott Neuendorff was recorded in Brandenburg in the 1700s. He was Christian Erdtmann Traugott Neuendorff (born 1744 in Criewen, 23km west of Uchtdorf).⁶⁴

⁶⁰ Jacob's eldest son Carl was born in c1802-06: see footnote 11. Using the earliest date (c1802) as a reference point, his parents were probably married in c1800-01. At that time, men typically married for the first time in their mid-20s: familysearch.org/en/wiki/Germany_Church_Records#Marriages_28_Heiraten.29. Therefore, Jacob was probably born in c1775. If he were the firstborn child in his family, his father would have been born in c1749. If Jacob were the third- or fourth-born child, his father would have been born in c1743.

⁶¹ He left Clossow in 1824 because the Government sold his mill to pay outstanding taxes: *Amtsblatt der Regierung zu Frankfurt a.d. Oder 1823* (Official Gazette of the Government of Frankfurt (Oder)) (1823), page 334) (books.google.com.au/books?id=-gk_AAAAcAAJ&pg=RA1-PA334). He was living in Uchtdorf in 1825: BLHA, Rep 38 IHG, No 1550.

⁶² BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, No 245-249 (*Fire Insurance of Clossow, 1778-1820*). Gottlieb was recognised in 1789 by the King of Prussia as the owner of the mill in Clossow: BLHA, Rep 3, No 674, No 7445.

⁶³ BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, No 259 (*Male Census of Clossow, 1815*); museum-sagar.de (1825: p 45/103).

⁶⁴ archion.de (Criewen > Combined Parish Registers 1714-1782, Image 48: born 13 December 1744).

- In 1836, one of Gottlieb's sons⁶⁵ named his newly born daughter Dorothea Luise Marie⁶⁶ or Dorothee Marie Louise.⁶⁷ Then in 1842, Jacob's son Carl named his newly born daughter (Julius' sister) Dorothea Marie Louise. Such a reuse of names is significant because multiple given names received at baptism were often the names of relatives.⁶⁸

Upon analysis, those facts suggest the existence of these family connections:

- *between the Neuendorffs of Clossow and Uchtdorf*—because in 1824, Gottlieb moved from Clossow to Uchtdorf (rather than to any other town) where Jacob's son Carl was undertaking his miller's apprenticeship, prior to inheriting Jacob's mills. *Carl would have benefited from Gottlieb's assistance and long experience as a master miller.*
- *between Gottlieb and the Neuendorff miller in Clossow who died in the 1780s*—because the deceased's family made Gottlieb the mill owner rather than the deceased's minor children heirs. *Like those children, Jacob (born c1775) was also a minor when the Clossow miller Neuendorff died.*
- *between Gottlieb and Traugott Neuendorff (born 1744)*—because in 1798, Gottlieb named his newly born son Traugott, probably after the 1744-born Traugott (the only other Traugott Neuendorff recorded in Brandenburg in the 1700s). *Like the earlier Traugott, Jacob's father was also born in the 1740s.*
- *between Gottlieb's son and Jacob's son Carl*—because they each gave one of their daughters the same multiple given names. *That was a custom often used by relatives.*

When all of the evidence is considered, two reasonable inferences can be drawn:

- 1. Gottlieb named his son after his late brother Traugott (born 1744) who was the miller in Clossow who died in the 1780s; and**
- 2. Jacob was one of Traugott's minor children heirs.**

⁶⁵ Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Neuendorff (born 1796): BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, No 259.

⁶⁶ See her CM (1860): ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/61229/images/0070123-00150.

⁶⁷ See her children's parish register baptism entries: familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPV8-46B4 (Otto Christian Ernst Gerlach, 1866), [QPVZ-NKS3](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPVZ-NKS3) (Elise Maria Louise Gerlach, 1869), [N6L7-KHX](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N6L7-KHX) (Marie Louise Emilie Gerlach, 1871), [QPV8-QKPV](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPV8-QKPV) (Paul Ernst Anton Gerlach, 1874), [QPVZ-FBPN](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPVZ-FBPN) (Martha Louise Marie Gerlach, 1874), [QPXJ-ICGG](https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPXJ-ICGG) (Martha Frida Auguste Gerlach, 18??).

⁶⁸ familysearch.org/en/wiki/Germany_Naming_Customs#Given_Names.

Importantly, the given name Traugott reappeared in a later generation of the Neuendorff family.

Great-grandfather Julius had a nephew named Traugott. He was Traugott Robert Grünthal—the son of Julius' sister Emilie Auguste Neuendorff (born 1838) and her husband Friedrich Grünthal.⁶⁹ The following annotated snip from Traugott's marriage certificate (1898) provides the evidence.⁷⁰

In the opinion of leading German genealogist Mr Stefan Rückling, this reappearance of the given name Traugott “confirms” the inferred Neuendorff pedigree.⁷¹

B.

Nr. 1043

Berlin, am dreißigsten ten
November tausend acht hundert neunzig und acht

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck
der Eheschließung:

1. der Arbeiter Traugott Robert
Grünthal,
der Persönlichkeit nach seiner Geburtskunde
_____ taucht,
unangewandter Religion, geboren den dreizehnten
Oktober des Jahres tausend acht hundert
neunzig und vier zu Königsberg in
der Neumark, Kreis Ostpr. 17, wohnhaft zu Berlin
Ufflenburgerstr. 17,
Sohn des verstorbenen Arbeiters Friedrich
Grünthal, zuletzt wohnhaft zu Königsberg
in der Neumark und seiner Ehefrau
Auguste geb. v. Neuendorf wohnhaft
zu Königsberg in der Neumark,

2. die Fabrikarbeiterin Emma Karsten
Maria Ziera,
der Persönlichkeit nach seiner Geburtskunde

**1. The labourer
Traugott Robert
Grünthal**

**... born the 13th
October 1874 in
Königsberg in
the Neumark**

**Son of the deceased
labourer Friedrich
Grünthal ... and his
wife Auguste née
Neuendorf**

2. [Bride's name]

⁶⁹ See footnote 25.

⁷⁰ ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/188624064:2957 (30 November 1898, Berlin). The bride was Emma Martha Maria Ziera (1877-1942: *Ibid*, [22780240:2958](https://ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/188624064:2958)). Traugott Grünthal died on 30 July 1928 in Berlin: *Ibid*, [5150476:2958](https://ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/188624064:2958).

⁷¹ Source: Email dated 10 February 2024 from Mr S. Rückling (Germany) to the author.

10. Julius' Great-Grandparents' Ancestors

Julius' great-grandfather was probably Christian Erdtmann Traugott Neuendorff. He was born in 1744 in Criewen (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg.

Julius' great-great-grandparents (Traugott's parents) were Gürgen/George Neuendorff (born 1720)⁷² and Theodora Christiana Wutschke (born 1725).⁷³ They were married in 1743/44 in Criewen.⁷⁴

Gürgen/George was descended from an old miller family in Brandenburg.⁷⁵

⁷² [archion.de](#) (Schmiedeberg > Baptisms 1678-1723, Image 26: baptised 29 November 1720).

⁷³ [archion.de](#) (Criewen > Combined Parish Registers 1714-1782, Image 20: born 28 May 1725). **Her parents were Martin Erdtmann Wutschke (1687-1744) and Dorothea Sophia Krause.** They were married in 1722/23 in Criewen where Martin was the Lutheran pastor (1721-1744). His parents were Martin Wutschke (a carter) and Marie Vetter from Frankfurt (Oder), Brandenburg: H. Lupnitz & W. Arndt, *Die evangelischen Pfarrer in der Uckermark* (The Lutheran Pastors in the Uckermark), AMF, Leipzig, Germany, 2008, pages 48-49; [archion.de](#) (Criewen > *Ibid*, Images 13-21).

⁷⁴ Their date of marriage is unknown. It was *after* 2 October 1743 because on that day, they were recorded as godparents at a baptism. The parish register entry described them as an *Arrendator* (George) and *unmarried* (Theodora): [archion.de](#) (Criewen > *Ibid*, Image 46). Their first child Traugott was born on 13 December 1744.

⁷⁵ **His parents were Georg/Gürgen/Jürgen) Neuendorff** (born c1690—assuming he was in his mid-20s (the typical age for a first-time groom) when he married) **and Anna Dorothea Reuter** (born 30 October 1695 in Angermünde (Kr Angermünde): [archion.de](#) (Angermünde, St Mary's > Baptisms 1662-1715, Image 79)). They were married on 16 October 1715 in Angermünde: [archion.de](#) (Angermünde, St Mary's > Marriages, Burials 1662-1742, Image 22). Georg was an *Arrendator* in Schmiedeberg (Kr Angermünde) and later (1722-1739) in Tornow (Kr Prenzlau), Brandenburg: [archion.de](#) (Tornow > Combined Parish Registers 1704-1832, Images 24, 27, 28, 38, 42). Georg and Anna Dorothea died in the 1750s in Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pomerania. Her last mention in the Pinnow parish register was on 1 December 1753—as godmother Frau *Amtmann* [Bailiff] Neuendorff. Their son Georg's marriage record on 26 April 1757 ([archion.de](#) (Mecklenburg Church District > Fürstenberg > Marriages 1733-1782, Image 204) confirms that Anna Dorothea's husband Georg had become the Royal Bailiff in Pinnow. Georg had died by November 1756 because the records show that by then, a different bailiff (Mr Borghart) had been appointed: [archion.de](#) (Hohenselchow > Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1694-1777, Images 88, 91). **Georg's father (Georg/Jürgen, c1650-1729)** was an *Arrendator* and his brother Jacob Neuendorff (c1640-<1706) became the owner of the Ziethen Mill near Biesenbrow (Kr Angermünde) (36km northwest of Uchtdorf) after he married Elisabeth Ziethen in c1680. Her father Bartholomäus bought the mill in 1661. After Jacob died (before 1706), his sons Jürgen and Bartholomäus inherited the mill. Jürgen then agreed to buy his brother's share and Bartholomäus (see footnote 50) bought the mill in Biesenbrow: see Agreement dated 12 February 1706: BLHA, Rep. 78 II Families No 8 (blha-recherche.brandenburg.de/1784057). Georg/Jürgen (the father) signed the agreement as legal guardian of Jacob's sons (then, minors). He died on 23 July 1729 in Cremzow (Kr Prenzlau): [archion.de](#) (Carmzow > Combined Parish Registers 1695-1785, Image 309). His parish register death entry recorded that he had been an *Arrendator* in Güstow (now Hohengüstow) (Kr Angermünde) and died as *ein alter Mann* (an old man).

Anna Dorothea's parents were Angermünde school director **Gottlieb Reuter and Catharina Blühenberg**: [archion.de](#) (Angermünde, St Mary's > Baptisms 1662-1715, Image 79).

He completed a miller's apprenticeship when he was young but then worked as an *Arrendator* (lessee-manager of a large estate).⁷⁶ He returned to milling in his 40s and later became a master miller.⁷⁷

Julius' great-great-great-grandparents (Gürgen/George's parents) were *Arrendator* Georg/Gürgen/Jürgen Neuendorff (c1690-1756) and Anna Dorothea Reuther (1695->1753).

Julius' great-great-great-great-grandfather (Georg/Gürgen/Jürgen's father) was Georg/Jürgen Neuendorff (c1650-1729). He was also an *Arrendator*. It was a lucrative occupation in Prussia, particularly during the lengthy reconstruction period which followed the devastation of the 30-Years War (1618-1648).⁷⁸

The first documented master miller in the Neuendorff family was Georg/Jürgen (c1650-1729)'s brother Jacob Neuendorff (c1640-<1706). He became the owner of the Ziethen Mill (36km northwest of Uchtdorf) after he married Elisabeth Ziethen in c1680. Her father Bartholomäus bought the mill in 1661.

The first mention of a miller named Neuendorff in Brandenburg was Jürgen Neuendorff in 1544 in the Kietzmühle near Biesenthal (Kr Oberbarnim).⁷⁹ He was probably an even earlier ancestor.⁸⁰ Biesenthal was also the birthplace in 1728 of Julius' great-grandfather master miller Joachim Ernst Diederich. It is 72km southwest of Uchtdorf—the same distance as from Brisbane Airport to Minden, Queensland by road.

⁷⁶ George and family moved away from Criewen in 1752-53. He was last mentioned (as a godfather) in the Criewen parish register on 7 October 1752 (archion.de (Criewen > Combined Parish Registers 1714-1782, Image 83)). On 16 December 1753, a different person (Mr Adam H. Haussmann) was recorded as the *Arrendator* in Criewen (archion.de (Criewen > *Ibid*, Images 86, 94)).

⁷⁷ He was the miller in Rohrbeck (Kr Königsberg Nm) (32km east of Criewen) in 1766 (BLHA, Rep 3, No 47, p 103) & later the mill owner in Dobberphul (Kr Königsberg Nm) (15km east of Rohrbeck). In 1778, the Millers' Guild accepted him as a master miller: BLHA, Rep 8 Soldin, No 418, page 94.

⁷⁸ historylearningsite.co.uk/the-thirty-years-war/the-social-and-economic-impact-of-the-thirty-years-war/agriculture/#google_vignette; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrendator; historyguild.org/how-the-thirty-years-war-affected-germany-then-and-now.

⁷⁹ R. Schmidt, *Geschichte der Stadt Biesenthal* (History of the Town of Biesenthal), 2nd ed, Eberswalde, Germany (1941), page 200; G.W. Forch, *Die Geschichte des Mühlenwesens [in der Neumark]* (The History of the Mill Industry [in the Neumark]), Berlin, Germany (1928), page 100.

⁸⁰ S. Rückling, *Die Müllerfamilie Neuendorff: Uckermark, Pommern, Neumark* (The Neuendorff Milling Family: Uckermark, Pomerania, Neumark), Bad Freienwalde (Oder), Germany (2024), Currently Unpublished Draft Paper, page 20.

11. Marriages, Children, Australia

11.1. **Julius'** first marriage was to Rosaline Schulz in 1863

They were married in Rosaline's hometown of Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brandenburg on 16 January 1863. Schönfliess (now, Trzcínsko-Zdrój, Poland) is 15km southeast of Uchtdorf. Although the Schönfliess parish registers for most of the 1800s have not survived, other extant records confirm those marriage details.

The date and place were recorded on the birth certificates of 5 of the children from Julius' second marriage (see extracts below).

Hermann Carl (1879)

CHILD.			PARENTS.	
When and where born.	Name, and whether present or not.	Sex.	FATHER.	
			(1) Name and Residence. (2) Rank or Profession of the Father. (3) Age, and (4) Birthplace.	(1) When and where Married. (2) Periods, Issue, living and deceased.
May 29 th 1879	Hermann Carl		(1) Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorf	16 th January 1863 at Schönfliess Brandenburg (1) Prussia 2 nd 4 th June 1877 at Pommern

Albert Robert (1880)

26 th October 1880	Albert Robert		(1) Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorf	16 th in January 1863 at Schönfliess Brandenburg (1) Prussia 2 nd 4 th June 1877 at Pommern
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Anna Emilie Mathilde (1882)

7 th May 1882	Anna Emilie Mathilde		(1) Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorf	16 th January 1863 at Schönfliess Brandenburg (1) Prussia 2 nd 4 th June 1877 at Pommern
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Carl Robert (1883)

13 th July 1883	Carl Robert		(1) Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorf	16 th January 1863 at Schönfliess Brandenburg (1) Prussia 2 nd 4 th June 1877 at Pommern
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Gustav Emil (1885)

6 th June 1885	Gustav Emil		(1) Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorf	16 th January 1863 at Schönfliess Brandenburg (1) Prussia 2 nd 4 th June 1877 at Pommern
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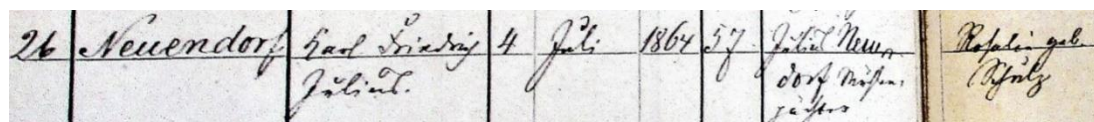
Julius was the certifying informant for those certificates—each of which recorded January as the month of the marriage and Schönfliess as the place of marriage. Hermann’s and Albert’s certificates recorded 1863 as the year of marriage, but Anna’s, Carl Robert’s and Gustav’s certificates recorded it as 1862. Only Gustav’s certificate recorded the precise date (January 16) of the marriage.

The firstborn child of Julius’ first marriage was Carl Friedrich Julius (born 4 July 1864). He would have been conceived in October 1863. Therefore it seems more likely that his parents would have married in January of that same year (1863) rather than in January of the previous year (1862). Julius’ death certificate in 1903 (extract below) did not record his age at the time of his first marriage—although it did record the place of marriage (Schönfliess) and the bride’s name (as “Rosalina Schultz”).

IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
(1) Where, and at what (2) Age, and to (3) Whom.	Issue, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.
(1) Schönfliess Neumarkt Germany	Living 70 (1) Julius 38
(2) Pirmow Pommern Germany	(2) Hermann 25 Albert 23 Anna 20 Gustav-Ernst 14
(2) 40 years	
(3) Rosalina Schultz	Dead (1) 9 set mitthorn
(2) Ernestine Staatz	(2) 2. Males 1 Female

Rosaline’s name was recorded as Rosaline Schulz (not Rosalina Schultz) on the only surviving birth records for any of their children. Here are extracts (and close-ups) from the Schönfliess *Male Births Register 1836-1874*.⁸¹ Rosaline’s name is shown in the right-hand columns. The word between “Rosaline” and “Schulz” is “geb.” (the abbreviation for *geboren*, which means born—and in this context, née).

(Carl) Karl Friedrich Julius (born 4 July 1864)



⁸¹ BLHA, Rep. 8 Schönfliess, No 804.

Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Rifitz
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Karl Friedrich (born 3 May 1868)

X Neuendorf	Karl Friedrich	3. Mai	1868	36	Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Rifitz
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Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Rifitz
--	------------------------

Albert Julius Robert (born 24 August 1869)

X 35 Neuendorf	Albert Julius Robert	24 Aug	1869	60	Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Rifitz
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Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Rifitz
--	------------------------

Karl Friedrich Hermann (born 1 September 1870)

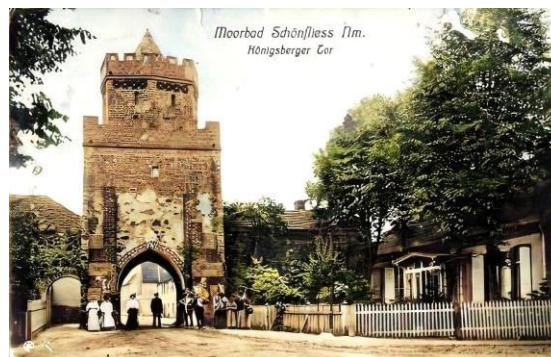
X 34 Neuendorf	Karl Friedr. Hermann	1 Sept	1870	86	Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Schutz
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Julius Neuen- dorf Mühlent- schloß	Kopalin geb. Schutz
--	------------------------

In 1863, the population of Schönfliess was about 2,750.⁸² Julius and Rosaline would have been married in St Mary's Lutheran Church. Here is an aerial photograph (now colorized) of the town in the 1930s.⁸³ St Mary's Church is circled.



The next photographs (now colorized) of the town are from c1900.⁸⁴ They show one of the old town gates (top) and market square and town hall.



⁸² de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Trzcińsko-Zdrój.

⁸³ polska-org.pl/8807747.foto.html?idEntity=7765189.

⁸⁴ akpool.co.uk/postcards/27978286-postcard-trzcinsko-zdroj-bad-schoenfliess-ostbrandenburg-koenigsberger-tor; polska-org.pl/7578103.foto.html?idEntity=7210913

Julius and Rosaline had 10 children (including 2 sets of twins). The firstborn was Carl/Karl Friedrich Julius (Julius Jr) in 1864. Tragically, the next 9 children died when very young. Some of them drowned in the lake next to the town.

Most of those details are known today because of a letter that Julius Jr's daughter Mrs Anna Rosaline Fischer (1910-1999) wrote to her son Elwyn C. Fischer (1944-) in 1983, in which she recorded many things that her late father told her about his family. The handwritten extract from Mrs Fischer's letter (shown below) reads as follows:

"Grandmother's name Rosaline Schulz (maiden name) Father's Mother. Grandfather ~~Julius~~ ~~Gothlieb~~ Edward Gothlieb Julius Neuendorff, don't know the other names. Father's Mother died 38 years old when Father was 9 years old. Father was the eldest of ten ~~or eleven~~ children including two sets twins. Father was the only one to survive. They lived near a lake & some were drowned. Grandfather married Caroline Statz. I think that was her Christian name. They came to ~~Queensland~~ Australia on the sailing ship Fritzreuther. I'm not sure if it took them 3 or 6 months. Father was 13 yrs old. Grandfather & stepgrandmother & Father's half-sister who died on the ship & was buried at sea. They settled on a farm at Minden."

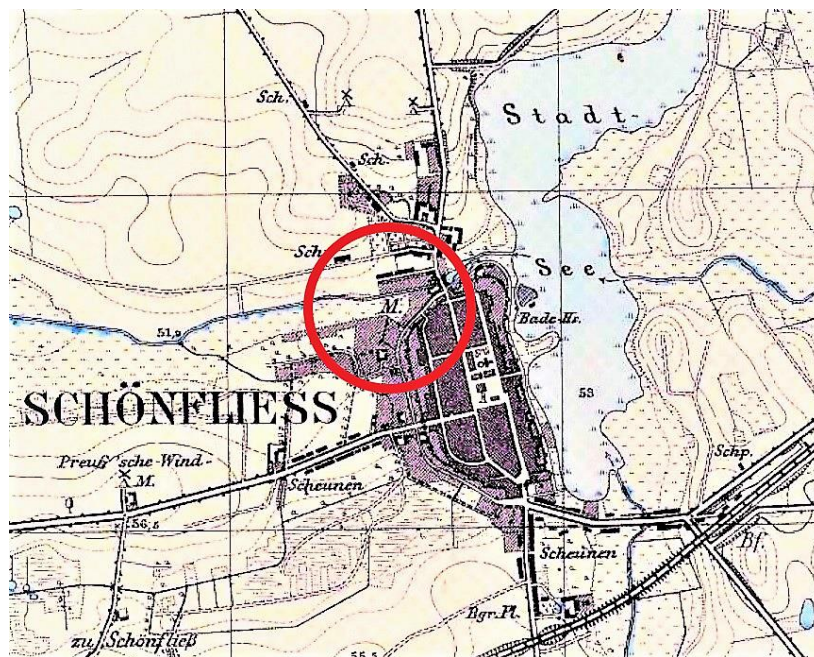
Extract from Letter courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba

The birth certificates of Julius' children from his second marriage as well as Julius' death certificate (see extract on page 27) confirm that Julius Jr was the only surviving child of the first marriage and had 9 deceased siblings. The sexes of those 9 children were recorded on Hermann's birth certificate (1879) as 6 males and 3 females—but on Albert's (1880), Anna's (1882), Carl Robert's (1883) and Gustav's (1885) birth certificates as 5 males and 4 females. The only surviving official records of any of those deaths were included in the Schönfliess *Male Births Register*—which

noted (as an addendum to their respective birth entries) the dates of death of 2 of Julius Jr's brothers:

- Karl Friedrich Hermann died on 8 October 1870 (aged 5 weeks).
- Albert Julius Robert died on 7 March 1874 (aged 4 years and 6 months).

Julius' occupation was recorded on his sons' birth entries (see pages 27-28) as *Mühlenmeister* (master miller). He would have completed his apprenticeship in the Uchtdorf area before moving to Schönfliess. This topographic map from 1919 shows the mill's location (marked "M").⁸⁵ It was probably a water mill as it was located on what appears to have been a stream near the *Stadt See* (town lake).



Sadly, as Mrs Fischer recorded, Julius' wife Rosaline died aged 38 when Julius Jr was only 9 years old. Therefore she probably died in 1874.

Julius and his son Julius Jr later moved away from Schönfliess (now, Trzcińsko-Zdrój) and travelled 42km to Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pomerania. First, they would have travelled west to Königsberg Nm (now, Chojna) (see photograph next page, in the 1930s).⁸⁶ That is where Julius' mother Henriette lived (with her second husband Gottlieb Haag). They probably spent some quality time there with Henriette and Gottlieb (and perhaps with some of Julius' siblings as well) before moving on.

⁸⁵ landkartenarchiv.de/messtischblatt.php?q=3053_1559_Bad_Schoenfliess_in_der_Neumark.

⁸⁶ ansichtskartenversand.com.



Next, they would have travelled northwest and across the old bridge (pictured)⁸⁷ over the Oder River to Schwedt (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg—and then north to the town of Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pomerania. The map below shows their route.



⁸⁷ schwedt.eu/de/23489.

The population of Pinnow in 1875 was 814.⁸⁸ The town is 6km *west* of the Oder River and thus is still in Germany. In 1950, it was renamed *Groß* (Gross, or Large) Pinnow.⁸⁹ These photographs (now colorized) of the town are from the early 1900s.⁹⁰



St Catherine's Church

Julius Jr would have been between 10 and 12 years of age when he and his father arrived in Pinnow. In Germany at that time, school education was compulsory for all children aged between 6 and 14.⁹¹ Julius Jr therefore continued his education in Pinnow. Here is an enhanced and colorized scan of his school photograph from the mid- to late-1870s (with Julius Jr circled), followed by an enhanced close-up of Julius Jr.

⁸⁸ [de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Hohenselchow-Groß_Pinnow](https://de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Hohenselchow-Gro%C3%9F_Pinnow).

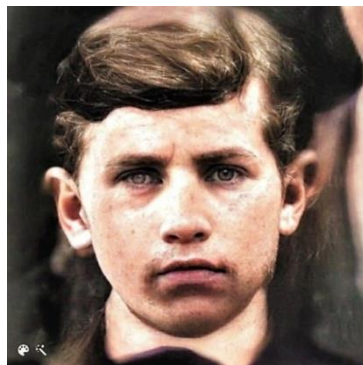
⁸⁹ gov.genealogy.net/item/show/PINNOWJO73DE.

⁹⁰ genemaas.net/Pinnow_photos.htm; [alamy.com](https://www.alamy.com).

⁹¹ *An Inquiry Into the Evolution of German Compulsory Education Law* (2020), page 2: atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccese-20/125936909.



Photograph courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba



11.2. **Julius'** second marriage was to Ernestine Staatz in 1877

They were married on 4 June 1877 in Ernestine's hometown of Pinnow.⁹² Ernestine's full name was Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Staatz—but she was known as Ernestine. She was born on 30 June 1848 in Pinnow.⁹³ She had 2 younger siblings: Carl Friedrich Jr (born 1850) and Marie Auguste Hermine (born 1860). Her parents were 22-year-old labourer Carl Friedrich Staatz (born on 14 December 1823 in

⁹² Pinnow was also well known to Julius' ancestors. His grandmother Henriette's grandfather Martin Friedrich Rieck (1710-1783) was the master miller there from 1752-1776 (see footnote 34), and his grandfather Jacob Gottlieb's great-grandfather Georg/Gürgen/Jürgen Neuendorff (c1690-1756) ended his career as the Royal Bailiff in Pinnow (see footnote 75). Indeed, Martin and Georg (and their families) probably knew each other.

⁹³ archion.de (Hohenselchow-Gross Pinnow > Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1826-1854, Image 239).

Pinnow)⁹⁴ and 24-year-old Christine Wilhelmine (later known as Wilhelmine) Stockfisch (born on 28 January 1824 in Kummerow,⁹⁵ 7km southwest of Pinnow). They were married on 8 September 1845 in Kummerow.⁹⁶

Ernestine's grandfather Christian Friedrich Staatz had been a non-commissioned officer in the famous Colberg Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Army in the Wars against Napoleon.⁹⁷ It was part of von Blücher's victorious Prussian Army at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.⁹⁸ This snip from Carl Röchling's painting *Battle of Grossbeeren* shows soldiers from the Colberg Regiment (white collars, red shoulder straps) attacking from the right across a destroyed churchyard near Berlin in 1813.⁹⁹



⁹⁴ archion.de (Hohenselchow > Baptisms 1821-1845, Image 17). His parents were Christian Friedrich Staatz (1786-1841) and Charlotte Stockfisch (1796-1845). Their parents were Christian Friedrich Staatz Sr (1763-1832) and Maria Zerbel (1761-1839), and Christian Friedrich Stockfisch and Christine Elisabeth Stange (1770-1833), respectively.

⁹⁵ archion.de (Kummerow > Combined Parish Registers 1783-1863, Image 58). Her parents were Christian Stockfisch (1783-1844) and Eleonore Kehrberg (1790-1835).

⁹⁶ archion.de (Kummerow > *Ibid*, Image 128).

⁹⁷ The parish register entry for his marriage on 22 November 1821 in Pinnow described him as *vermalig Unteroffizier im Colbergschen Regiment* (formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Colberg Regiment): archion.de (Hohenselchow > Banns and Marriages 1821-1845, Images 3 and 4). The Regiment was named in honour of its successful defence of Colberg (Kr Kolberg-Körllin), Pomerania, Prussia in 1807: see P. Hofschröder, *Prussian Line Infantry 1792-1815*, Osprey Publishing, 1984; prussia.online/Data/Book/th/the-prussian-army-during-the-napoleonic-wars-1/Nafziger.

⁹⁸ warfarehistorynetwork.com/the-prussian-army-at-the-battle-of-waterloo/; books.google.de/books?id=CqhDAAAACAAJ&redir_esc=y; pbc.gda.pl/dlibra/doccontent?id=8442.

⁹⁹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Grossbeeren; akg-images.com/archive/-2UMDHUWOT9M5.html.

Here is a scan of Julius and Ernestine's (2-page) marriage certificate.

Nr. //

Pinnau am 17ten
Junii ein tausend acht hundert siebenzig und sechsen

Vor dem unterzeichneten Standesbeamten erschienen heute zum Zweck
 der Eheschließung:

1. der Grundbesitzer Edward Gottlieb Julius Neundorff
 der Persönlichkeit nach

er kannt,
evangelischer Religion, geboren den 17ten Mai
1868 des Jahres tausend acht hundert
sechsen und dreißig zu Wittorf
er, wohnhaft zu Pinnau

Sohn des in Wittorf wohnenden Wirtshausbesizers
Carl Neundorff und seiner Ehefrau Henriette
geb. Engel wohnhaft
 zu Königsberg i/Pr.

2. die Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Stacht
 der Persönlichkeit nach

er kannt,
evangelischer Religion, geboren den 17ten
Junii des Jahres tausend acht hundert
acht und siebenzig zu Pinnau
er, wohnhaft zu Pinnau

Tochter des in Wittorf wohnenden Wirtshausbesizers
Carl Friedrich Stacht
geb. Stacht wohnhaft
 zu Pinnau

Als Zeugen waren zugezogen und erschienen:

3. der *Landespfleger Christian Dietrich*
der Persönlichkeit nach _____

_____ *Er* kannt,
fünf und sechzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu *Pinnau*

4. der *Landespfleger August Wendt*
der Persönlichkeit nach _____

_____ *Er* kannt,
fünf und sechzig Jahre alt, wohnhaft zu *Pinnau*

In Gegenwart der Zeugen richtete der Standesbeamte an die
Verlobten einzeln und nach einander die Frage:

ob sie erklären, daß sie die Ehe mit einander eingehen wollen.

Die Verlobten beantworteten diese Frage bejahend und erfolgte
hierauf der Ausspruch des Standesbeamten, daß er sie nunmehr kraft
des Gesetzes für rechtmäßig verbundene Eheleute erkläre.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und *unterscriben*

_____ *Julius Neuendorff*
_____ *Ernestine Staatz*
_____ *Chr. Dietrich*
_____ *A. Wendt*

Der Standesbeamte.

_____ *J. Kötter*
_____ *Zesler*

As seen in the highlighted section, Julius signed the certificate as “Julius” Neuendorff and Ernestine signed as “Ernestine” Staatz—using their preferred given names.

An English translation of their marriage certificate is shown on the next page.

TRANSLATION

(Page 1)

“No. 11

Pinnow on 4 June 1877

In front of the undersigning Civil Registrar appeared today for the purpose of matrimony:

1. The tradesman Eduard Gottlieb Julius Neuendorf, personally known, Lutheran religion, born on 4 May 1837 in Uchtdorf, residing in Pinnow, son of the master miller Carl Neuendorf who died in Uchtdorf and his widow Henriette née Engel residing in Königsberg in the Neumark.

2. Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Staatz, personally known, Lutheran religion, born on 30 June 1848 in Pinnow, residing in Pinnow, daughter of the laborer Carl Friedrich Staatz and his wife Wilhelmine Ernestine née Stockfisch, residing in Pinnow.”

(Page 2)

“As marriage witnesses were present and appeared:

3. The farm owner Christian Dietrich, personally known, 37 years old, residing in Pinnow.

4. The farmer’s son August Wendt, personally known, 35 years old, residing in Pinnow.

In the presence of the witnesses, the Civil Registrar addressed the engaged couple one after another with the following question:

If they declared to enter into marriage with each other.

The engaged couple both answered this question with Yes and thereafter the Civil Registrar declared that they are now by virtue of the law a legally married couple.

Read out, accepted and signed

Julius Neuendorff (*signature*)

Ernestine Staatz (*signature*)

Chr Dietrich (*signature*)

A. Wendt (*signature*)

The Registrar

Zerler (*signature*)”

Ernestine’s mother was recorded (in paragraph 2 above) as “Wilhelmine Ernestine” née Stockfisch. However, her mother’s given names were also recorded as:

- “Christine Wilhelmine”, on her own baptism record (1824) and marriage record (1845);
- “Wilhelmine Christine”, on Ernestine’s baptism record (1848); and
- “Wilhelmine” Staatz, on the ship’s passenger list (1882) when she emigrated to Australia.¹⁰⁰

Clearly, her preferred given name was Wilhelmine.

Julius and Ernestine’s marriage certificate did not specify precisely where in the town of Pinnow they were married. I raised that point with the Director and Chief

¹⁰⁰ data.qld.gov.au/dataset/assisted-immigration-1848-to-1912 (Series ID 13086, page 452 of 643).

Registrar of the Administrative Office of Gartz (Oder), Uckermark, Germany, Mr Frank Gotzmann.¹⁰¹ His Office administers a number of local municipalities including Hohenselchow-Gross Pinnow. Mr Gotzmann said that:¹⁰²

- “In 1874 Prussia introduced the personal status law [*Gesetz über die Beurkundung des Personenstandes und die Form der Eheschließung* (Law on the Certification of Civil Status and the Form of Marriage)].¹⁰³ From 1 October 1874 only registrars were allowed to certify births, marriages and deaths. ... Until then, the churches were responsible for all [such] matters”.
- He “checked the old [register] books of 1877 and talk[ed] to the former parish council chair of Gross Pinnow”.
- “In 1877, [Mr Zerler] was the deputy registrar of Pinnow. ... The Zerler family lived in Pinnow, house number 3—today Hohenselchower Strasse 3”.
- **“The marriage ceremony took place at the home of deputy registrar Zerler [*pictured below*].** This might have been a rather short and formal procedure due to the civil marriage act. Most likely there has been a [legally voluntary] wedding ceremony the same day at the church St Catherine [*pictured on page 33*] with parents, friends and family in front of a priest. ... There was only one wedding—a mandatory procedure in front of a state registrar”.



Hohenselchower Strasse 3, Gross Pinnow. Photograph courtesy Mr Frank Gotzmann, Germany

Julius’ mother probably attended the wedding. Henriette was 64 years old then and lived 29km away in Königsberg Nm. Some of his siblings probably attended too.

¹⁰¹ [de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amt_Gartz_\(Oder\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amt_Gartz_(Oder)).

¹⁰² Source: Emails 24 & 25 May 2023 from Standesbeamter@gartz.de to the author.

¹⁰³ ancestry.com/search/collections/2957/; digitale-sammlungen.de/de/view/bsb11185031?page=1.

11.3. Emigration to Australia

Within a year, the Neuendorffs had decided to emigrate to Australia. Two questions arise: why did the family decide to emigrate?—and why to Australia? In a learned 12-page paper read at The Historical Society of Queensland, Brisbane on 16 April 1915, Mr Charles Schindler BA discussed the background to German emigration to Queensland in the 1870s, following the founding of the German Empire in 1871. He said:¹⁰⁴

At first, the unification of Germany under the leadership of Prussia, simply increased the exodus from the new Empire. War with France seemed ever on the eve of breaking out again, and German families did not contemplate without shudders further losses of fathers and sons. Business was disorganised, and, to make matters worse, Catholics and Protestants did not live on too friendly a footing. America was still, of course, the foremost land of promise for the emigrants. Yet, in 1872, 1,800 came to Queensland, which was more than went to all other British colonies put together.

The popularity of Queensland was largely attributable to the proactive approach towards immigration which was taken by the Queensland Government. Immigration agents were sent to Germany. Potential emigrants were offered land grants and free (or heavily discounted) fares for passage to Queensland. The German Government initially prohibited the recruiting of emigrants but the ban was later lifted and about 11,000 German people emigrated to Queensland.¹⁰⁵ Many of those factors would have influenced Julius and Ernestine's decision to emigrate to Queensland. However, there is evidence that the reason for their decision to emigrate *when they did* was that otherwise, Julius Jr would have been drafted into the German Army the next year (when he turned 15 on 4 July 1879).¹⁰⁶

The family (which by then included their baby daughter Auguste Emilie)¹⁰⁷ then travelled 390km to Hamburg to begin their voyage. They would have travelled by train—from Casekow station (6km northwest of Pinnow) and via Berlin.¹⁰⁸ The

¹⁰⁴ (1915) 1 HSQJ 64, 68: textqueensland.com.au/journals/royal-historical-society-queensland/1915.

¹⁰⁵ (1984) 12 HSQJ 103, 109: *Ibid*, [1984](#).

¹⁰⁶ Source: Emails 3 & 5 May 2021 from Mr E. Fischer (Toowoomba) to the author. Mr Fischer said that his mother (Julius Jr's daughter) told him those things.

¹⁰⁷ She was born on 13 October 1877 in Pinnow: see StA Pinnow, Births 103/1877.

¹⁰⁸ Casekow railway station (on the then recently-completed Stettin to Berlin line) opened in 1857: commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Casekow_railway_station,_2010.jpg. The railway line from Berlin to Hamburg opened in 1846: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin-Hamburg_Railway.

following map shows the route. In those days, it took about 11 hours to reach Hamburg. Today, it takes only 3 hours and 32 minutes.¹⁰⁹



Hamburg harbour was a very busy place in the late 19th century—as the following photograph from 1885 graphically shows.¹¹⁰ It was one of the major ports in Europe and the principal departure point for emigrants from Germany.¹¹¹



On 4 October 1878, the Neuendorffs began their voyage to Brisbane on the ship *Fritz Reuter*. There were 513 emigrants (including 2 stowaways) on board.¹¹² This extract from the passenger departure list shows the Neuendorffs.¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ rome2rio.com/map/Casekow/Hamburg/Train.

¹¹⁰ germany1900.tumblr.com/post/165262225351/hamburg-germany-1885.

¹¹¹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_of_Hamburg.

¹¹² ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1068/images/K_1723_0804820152?treeid=&personid.

¹¹³ ancestry.com.au/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1068&h=4561566&.

Verzeichniss

der Personen, welche mit dem *Hamburg* Dampf-Schiffe *Fritz Reuter*
 unter *Arntschers* Flagge, Capitain *Watten* nach *Brisbane*
 zur Auswanderung durch Unterzeichnete engagirt sind.

Abgang des Schiffes, d. *1. Octobr 1874*

Zuname.		Vorname.	Geschlecht.	Alter.	Bisheriger Wohnort.	Im Staate wohnte.	Bisheriger Stand.	Ziel der Auswanderung.	Zahl der Personen.	Davon sind		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
201	Neuendorff	Julius	M.	41	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	Müller		1			
202		Christiane	F.	15	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
203		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
204		Auguste	F.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
205		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
206		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
207		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
208		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
209		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
210		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
211		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			
212		Julius	M.	14	Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O	Pinnow	früher?		1			

It recorded their names, sexes and ages. Their previous residence was accurately recorded (in columns 5 and 6) as *Pinnow b[ei] Gartz a/O* (Pinnow near Gartz on the Oder [River]). Julius' occupation was shown (in column 7) as *Müller* (miller).

The *Fritz Reuter* (pictured next page)¹¹⁴ was built in 1857 in Glasgow, Scotland as the British passenger-cargo steamship *Crimean*. It was an iron ship—77m long (upper deck from stem to stern) and with a capacity of 1,475 tonnes. In 1874, the ship was sold to a German shipping company, renamed (after a well-known and popular German writer), stripped of its engines and boiler and converted to a sailing ship to create more space for passengers. Conditions on board were cramped, uncomfortable and unhygienic. The people of Hamburg were ashamed of the ship.¹¹⁵

It took 15 weeks to sail to Brisbane.¹¹⁶ It would become a heartbreaking voyage for the Neuendorffs and for many other families.

¹¹⁴ polesdownsouth.org.nz/ship/immigrant-ship-fritz-reuter/.

¹¹⁵ Source: Email 12 February 2020 from Mr U. Bentfeld (Hamburg, Germany) to the author. See also E. & R. Kopittke, *Emigrants from Hamburg to Australia*, QFHS Brisbane (2010), page 67; *Ships in Quarantine at Peel Island 1873-1896*, page 2, in P. Ludlow, *Peel Island: Paradise or Prison*, Brisbane (1999).

¹¹⁶ Doubtless using the same route (via the Cape of Good Hope and around Tasmania) as its first voyage to Queensland in 1877: see *The Capricornian*, 13 October 1877, page 14 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65764593).



Tragedy struck the Neuendorffs after 7 weeks at sea. On 24 November 1878, baby Auguste Emilie died from diarrhoea. She was just 13 months old and was buried at sea.¹¹⁷ In total, 26 children died on the voyage—17 of whom from diarrhoea.¹¹⁸

The *Fritz Reuter* arrived off Cape Moreton on 17 January 1879.¹¹⁹ The ship was then inspected by the Port Health Officer, Dr Henry Challinor. He discovered that 32 passengers had died during the trip—7 of whom from typhoid fever. The ship and “all of those on board” were immediately ordered into quarantine and the ship was towed across to Peel Island on 19 January 1879.¹²⁰ The Immigration Board decided to hold an official enquiry into the state of the ship. The following notice appeared in *The Queenslander* newspaper on 25 January 1879.¹²¹ The *Fritz Reuter* never made another trip to Queensland.

We understand that an enquiry will be held by the Immigration Board, as soon as practicable, into the provisioning and other matters connected with the ship Fritz Reuter, which arrived in port a few days ago. It will be remembered that no less than thirty deaths occurred on the passage, a state of things which would seem to point to a serious defect either in the fitting or in the sanitary arrangements of the vessel.

¹¹⁷ familyhistory.bdm.qld.gov.au (CD1879/M/1683).

¹¹⁸ *The Brisbane Courier*, 6 March 1879, page 3 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/896076).

¹¹⁹ *Ibid*, 18 January 1879, page 4 (*Ibid*, [882242](http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/882242)).

¹²⁰ C.R. Wiburd, *Notes on the History of Maritime Quarantine in Queensland, 19th Century*, page 379 (core.ac.uk/download/pdf/15095879.pdf); hauntsofbrisbane.blogspot.com/2019/09/the-140-year-old-dark-secret-hidden.

¹²¹ trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/19778624.

Peel Island became an operational quarantine station for the Colony of Queensland in 1873. The *Fritz Reuter* was the 21st ship to have been quarantined there.¹²² Until the 1880s, the facilities provided to house detainees were primitive—with complaints of sick people having only a tent to protect themselves from the elements.¹²³ This vintage photograph shows some of the tents which were then in use on the island.¹²⁴



The Neuendorffs and most of the other passengers from the *Fritz Reuter* were released from quarantine detention by 7 February 1879. They were then transferred by another vessel across the Bar to the Brisbane River (see map below) and upstream to the Brisbane Immigration Depot (Queen's Wharf, William Street).¹²⁵



¹²² qfhs.org.au/media/1563656/list_ships_quarantined-peel-island.pdf.

¹²³ fopia.org.au/about-peel-island/history; parks.des.qld.gov.au/parks/teerk-roo-ra/about/culture; research-ate.net/figure/Peel-Island-Quarantine-Station-1880s.

¹²⁴ fopia.org.au/about-peel-island/history.

¹²⁵ peterlud.wordpress.com/category/quarantine; queenswharf.org/places/national-trust-house.

This photograph (now colorized) by Daniel Marquis (1829-1879) was taken from Wilson Outlook, Bowen Terrace. It shows the Brisbane River in c1875-79, with Kangaroo Point in the foreground and Parliament House centre-left.¹²⁶



This extract from the *Fritz Reuter*'s passenger arrival list shows the Neuendorffs.¹²⁷

Fritz Reuter										216		
NO.	NO. OF BAND ORDERS	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	ADULTS				CHILDREN				REMARKS
				MARRIED		SINGLE		CHILDREN 1 TO 12		INFANTS UNDER 1		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		<i>Fra Nominated</i>			2	2	2	1	2	3	1	
486		<i>Nansen</i>	<i>Maria</i>							2 1/2		<i>Head (M)</i>
7			<i>Wilhelmum</i>							6		<i>Head</i>
8			<i>Samuel</i>							4		
9			<i>Ottilie</i>							2		
490			<i>Augusta</i>									1/4 <i>Head</i>
1		<i>Seese</i>	<i>Seede Wil C</i>	42								
2			<i>Anna</i>		28							
3			<i>Wilhelm</i>			17						
4			<i>August L</i>			14						
5			<i>Wilhelmum</i>							11 1/2		
6			<i>Ernestine</i>							9		
7			<i>Emilie</i>							9		
8			<i>Auguste</i>							6		
9			<i>Henriette</i>							2		
500		<i>Nebler</i>	<i>Catharina</i>			21						
2		<i>Neuendorff</i>	<i>Julius</i>	11								
3			<i>Ernestine</i>		30							
4			<i>Julius</i>			14						
5			<i>Auguste</i>									1/4 <i>Head</i>
6		<i>Nansen</i>	<i>Caroline</i>	20								

¹²⁶ searchthecollection.nga.gov.au/object/103568 (panel 2 of a 4-panel panorama); marquis-kyle.com.au/mt/002185.php.

¹²⁷ qld.gov.au/recreation/arts/heritage/archives/search-the-records: Item 18478, MF Z1959, page 216.

As can be seen, the Neuendorffs were recorded as “Free Nominated” emigrants. That meant that a friend or relative of theirs (who was required to be a Queensland-born or naturalised resident) had arranged with the Queensland Government to pay for their passage to Queensland. Passage warrants (as they were called) would then have been sent to the Neuendorffs in Germany—and they would have presented them to a Queensland Government representative (probably in Hamburg) to arrange their passage.¹²⁸ In the 1870s, the identity of the nominating friend or relative was not recorded.

11.4. Minden & Children

Julius, Ernestine and Julius Jr then travelled 60km west to Minden. It was already a popular district with emigrants from Germany.¹²⁹ This was the start of the Neuendorff family’s distinguished (and continuing) connection with Minden.

After settling in Minden, 6 more children were born to Ernestine and Julius:

1. **Hermann Carl on 29 May 1879**
2. **Albert Robert on 26 October 1880**
3. **Anna Emilie Mathilde on 9 May 1882**
4. **Carl Robert on 13 July 1883 (who died on 31 January 1884)**
5. **Gustav Emil on 6 June 1885**
6. **an unnamed boy who died in infancy.**

Julius formalised his commitment to his newly-adopted country by becoming a naturalised “British subject” (as Australians were then called) on 5 March 1883.¹³⁰

Perhaps encouraged by letters from Ernestine, her parents Carl and Wilhelmine Staatz also emigrated to Australia. They arrived in Brisbane on 27 February 1882 and moved to Minden. Sadly, Wilhelmine died only 14 months later, aged 59. Carl then moved to Hatton Vale. By July 1883, he had purchased a 100-acre (40ha) farm and was growing maize.¹³¹ Carl lived until 1909 and died at Hatton Vale, aged 85.

¹²⁸ publications.qld.gov.au/ckan-publications-attachments-prod/resources/36dac1f8-e262-497f-98459a8346cb-035/research-guide-to-immigration-records.pdf.

¹²⁹ See footnote 104.

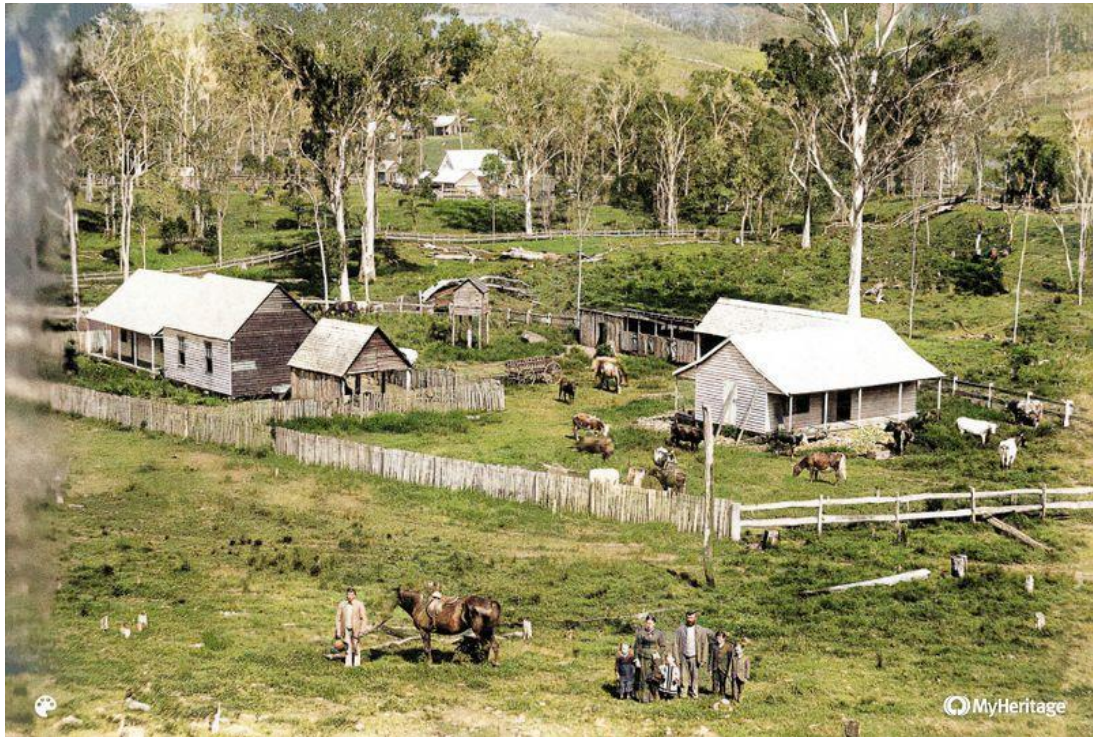
¹³⁰ QSA: *Naturalisations 1851-1908* (SCT/CF37), Item 841183, MF Z2286, No 6152, page 5.

¹³¹ *Queensland Times*, 3 July 1883, page 3; 10 July 1883, page 3: trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article122935110.3.html; *Ibid*, [122931423.3.html](https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article122931423.3.html).

Photographs

In the 1880s and 1890s, the popularity of photography was booming. Happily, Julius and Ernestine arranged to have professional photographs taken of the family.

The first was this wonderful photograph (now colorized) of the whole family which was taken on their farm in c1888. It is a remarkable and important record of the times.



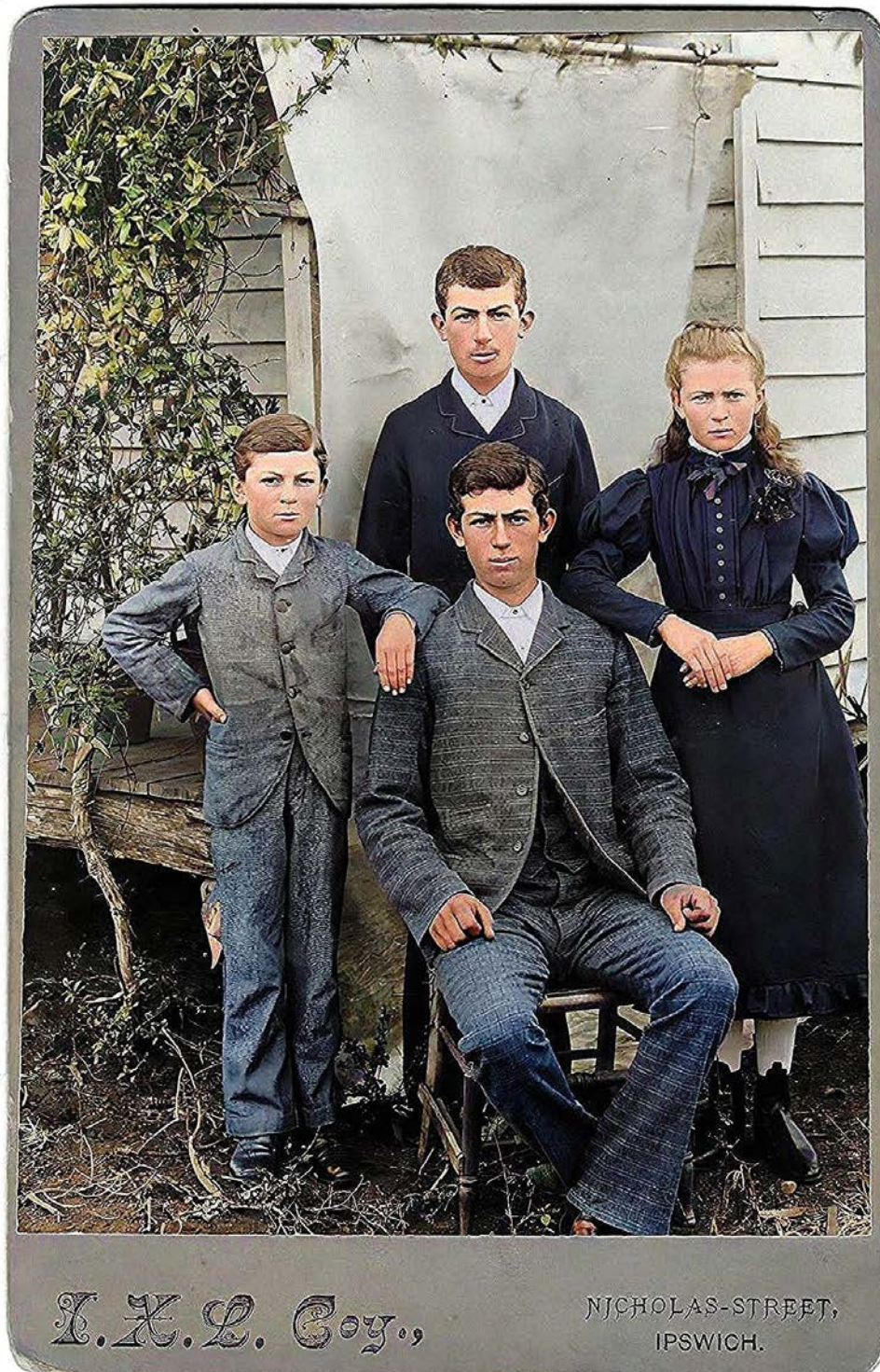
Photograph courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba

Here is a cropped close-up: (*L-R*) Julius Jr, Anna, Ernestine, Gustav (Gus), Julius, Hermann, Albert.



Two more photographs were taken in the mid-1890s. Copies are shown on the following pages.

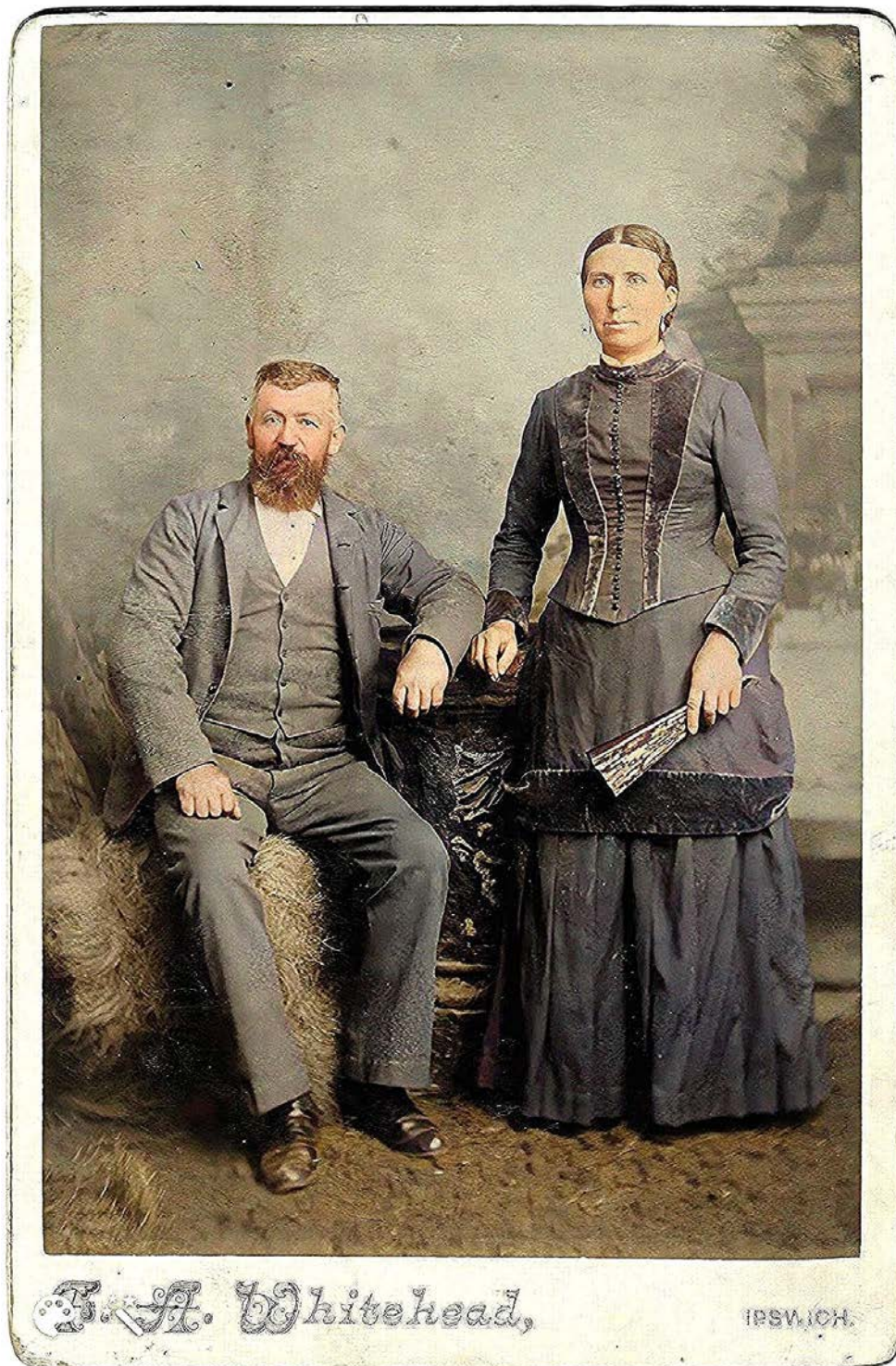
This photograph (now colorized) of the children was taken on their farm. The photograph was by IXL Co, Ipswich (and probably taken by Mr Benjamin Taylor).¹³²



L-R: Gustav (Gus), Hermann (seated), Albert, Anna
Photograph courtesy Mrs Jennifer Horsnell, Flinders View, Ipswich

¹³² ipswichlibraries.com.au/ben-taylor-and-i-x-l-photographic-studio/.

This photograph (now colorized) of Julius and Ernestine was taken in F.A. Whitehead's Studio in Ipswich.¹³³



Photograph courtesy Mrs Jennifer Horsnell, Flinders View, Ipswich

¹³³ The studio was in Brisbane Street, Ipswich (1896-1901): pictureipswich.com.au/nodes/view/8325.

The year 1902 was a doubly significant one for Julius and Ernestine. First, on May 4, Julius celebrated his 65th birthday. Secondly, on June 4, he and Ernestine celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary. So perhaps for both reasons, they had another studio photograph taken (colorized copy shown below).



Photograph courtesy Mrs Hazel Sills, Moore's Pocket, Ipswich

This photograph (now colorized) shows Ernestine (circled) and other relatives at Dave and Meta Neuendorff's wedding reception at his parents' home in Minden on 1 February 1923. Ernestine was undoubtedly the family's matriarch.



Rev T. Lutze (*back row, right*) and members of the Boughen, Haak, Itzstein, Kerle, Lehmann, Neuendorff, Sakrzewski, Staatz & Zabel families.

Photograph courtesy Mrs Gail Hill-Hartporter, Redland Bay



In addition to his various family responsibilities and farming activities, Julius also took a great interest in civic affairs. Here is a copy of a newspaper public notice in 1892 in which Julius and other men in the district requested local farmer Stephen Hardgrave to stand for State Parliament.¹³⁶

**To Stephen Hardgrave, Esq.,
WOOLSHED CREEK.**

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of the Roswood Electorate, hereby request you to **ALLOW YOURSELF to be NOMINATED** as a **CANDIDATE** to fill the Vacancy in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, caused by the resignation of J. B. Lambert, Esq., and, in the event of your acceding to our request, we pledge ourselves to vote for you, and to do our utmost to secure your return.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

H. W. Sippel	George Kisling
A. Schmidt	P. Svenson
John Uppichard	Xavier Oberle
C. F. Tulloff	Charles Oberle
Robert Bodge	Friedrich Müller
Patrick Madden	Johannes Matthias
William Feeney	Schumann
Nils Trullson	W. F. Hertweck
Heinrich Althaus	W. F. Lüder
P. Jorgensen	John Hickey, jun.
F. W. Müller	A. Theuerkaut
Matth. Lehmann	John Murphy
A. H. Sakzowski	V. Heid
H. Mandt	Gottlieb Hertweck
G. Dowe	Christian F. Beutel
N. Just	Wilhelm Beutel
— Straszburg	August Beutel
H. Fröse	John Haack
Julius Neuendorf	August Knöpke
August Heise	

¹³⁶ *Queensland Times*, 3 November 1892, page 1 (trove.nla.gov.au/article/123018925).

The next documents are scans of the original certificates of title for the Neuendorff property. The first shows that:¹³⁷

- On 17 January 1883, the land (with an area of 109 acres 3 roods 8 perches (44.4ha)) was originally granted by the Governor to Jacob Hansen;
- On 2 February 1884, Julius bought the land from Mr Hansen;
- On 27 September 1904, in consequence of Julius' death, the land was transmitted to his widow Ernestine; and
- On 28 October 1904, a small area of the land (2 roods (0.2ha)) was transferred to Minden Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd and a new certificate of title for the balance of the land was issued in Ernestine's name.

QUEENSLAND

Register Dept, Vol. 1492, Fol. 11

No. 15097 Vol. 5 492 Fol. 11
10492011

(C) No. 74777

No. of Perches 109 3/8 **CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.**

Edward Gottlieb Julius Neuendorff

of _____

pursuant to Memorandum of Conveyance No. 101 587 produced the _____ day of _____

_____ registered the _____ day of _____ 1884, is now re-issued _____ of an

Estate in Fee Simple, subject nevertheless to such encumbrances, liens, and interests, as are by memorandum notified hereon, in

all that piece of Land situated in the County of _____

Parish of Hillgrove Being 109 3/8 Acres or One of Fourths Five hundred and Eighty

Two and nine tenths

containing by a measurement One hundred and nine Acres three roods eight perches

more or less, commencing At the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

road from the corner of the lot of land bounded on the north by the road known as the

which said piece of land is _____ of the Parish

marked _____ delineated in the Public Map of the said Parish

deposited in the Office of the Surveyor-General, originally granted this _____ day of _____ 1884

by _____ Decree of Grant, No. _____ under the Seal of the Colony of _____

and the Hand of Sir Charles F. G. O'Connell Governor of the said Colony, to _____

Being Witness to the Crown all the rights and interests reserved to it by the said Decree of Grant.

I, _____ In Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal this _____ day of _____ 1884, in presence of _____

_____ William J. Blunt

_____ W. J. Blunt

REGISTER GENERAL

NOTES ON TRANSMISSION BY DEATH. In consequence of the death of the above-named Edward Gottlieb Julius Neuendorff on the 17th day of January 1904, an estate in fee simple in the within land became transmissible to Ernestine Neuendorff

_____ as executrix of his will.

Produced 28. day of Oct. 1904, at 12.15 pm. Entered 27. day of Oct. 1904.

W. J. Blunt Dep. Registrar of Titles

No. 48740 REQUEST to issue Certificate of Title for 109 3/8 Acs 3 Rds 8 Pcs. produced 28. day of Oct. 1904, at 12.15 pm. Cancelled as above.

W. J. Blunt Dep. Registrar of Titles

NOTES ON TRANSMISSION BY DEATH. In consequence of the death of the above-named Edward Gottlieb Julius Neuendorff on the 17th day of January 1904, an estate in fee simple in the within land became transmissible to _____

_____ as executrix of his will.

Produced 28. day of Oct. 1904, at 12.15 pm. Entered 27. day of Oct. 1904.

W. J. Blunt Dep. Registrar of Titles

NOTES ON TRANSMISSION BY DEATH. In consequence of the death of the above-named _____ on the _____ day of _____ 1904, an estate in fee simple in the within land became transmissible to _____

_____ as executrix of his will.

Produced _____ day of _____ 1904, at _____ pm. Entered _____ day of _____ 1904.

W. J. Blunt Dep. Registrar of Titles

Parish of Hillgrove

Scale: _____ chains per inch.

FULLY CANCELLED

137 Historical Title Image #10492011.

The second document shows that:¹³⁸

- On 28 October 1904, Ernestine took out a £200 mortgage [$\$37,000$ in 2023 \$: Ed] from John G. Bourke repayable on 28 January 1907 with interest at 6% per year payable 6-monthly;
- On 19 July 1907, the land was transferred to Ernestine's 22-year-old married son Gustav (Gus), subject to the Bourke mortgage and encumbered by a formal agreement for Gus to pay Ernestine £15 [$\$2,800$ in 2023 \$: Ed] every 6 months; and
- On 15 August 1907, a small area of the land (1 acre (0.4ha)) was transferred to Minden Dip Co Ltd (free from the mortgage and encumbrance) and a new certificate of title for the balance of the land (108 acres 1 rood 8 perches (43.8ha)) was issued in Gus' name and subject to the mortgage and encumbrance.

No. 16720

11038160

QUEENSLAND. No. 171420

(C) No. of Purposes *Transfer of Title 7771* REGISTER BOOK, Vol. 1038 Folio 160

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

Ernestine Neuendorff, Widow.

of _____

pursuant to Memorandum of Request No. *408190* received this *fourteenth* day of *October* A.D. 1904, is now sold _____ of an Estate in Fee-Simple, subject nevertheless to such encumbrances, liens, and interests, as are by memorandum notified hereon, in all that piece of Land situated in the County of *Cherbourg* Parish of *Malloon* Being *subdivision one of portion 529* containing by admeasurement *one hundred and nine acres one rood eight perches* more or less, commencing at the north west corner of the subdivision and bounded thence on the north by portion 525 bearing east 100° 30' 00" the chain twenty eight links on the east by portion 521 bearing south 75° 30' 00" the chain twenty five links on the south by road bearing 267° 00' 00" twenty three links 282° 30' 00" four chains fifty links 297° 30' 00" four chains five links 300° 00' 00" eight chains five links and 301° 50' 00" four chains three links and on the west by a road subdivision one, and again by a road bearing 17° 30' 00" four chains twenty five links 316° 15' 00" four chains 316° 15' 00" four chains fifty links 256° 15' 00" four chains 316° 15' 00" four chains two links and half a link and 311° 30' 00" four chains twenty three links to the point of commencement.

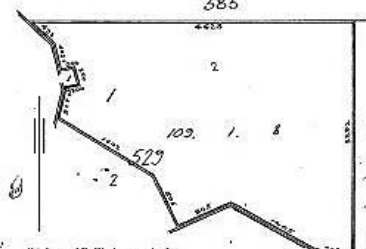
originally granted by Deed of Grant No. *49386* to *Jacobs Hansen*

Being Blanks to the Crown all the rights and interests reserved to it by the said Deed of Grant.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal this *fifth* day of *November* One thousand nine hundred and *four*

Signet, Seal, and Station the *5* day of *November* 1904 (in presence of)

R. Mills Registrar of Titles



Scale, 10 Chains per inch.

No. 408190 Bill of Mortgage produced 28 Oct 1904 at 3.55 p.m., registered 5 Nov. 1904 from Ernestine Neuendorff to John George Bourke principal sum secured Two hundred pounds, repayable 25 Jan 1907 interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum payable half-yearly. *J. Mitchell* Registrar of Titles.

NEW TITLE No. 15191200

PLAINTIFF in Memorandum of TRANSFER No. 49482400 produced 19 July 1907 at 10.37 p.m. reg. 26 July 1907

Ernestine Neuendorff

of *Malloon* in the County of *Cherbourg* Parish of *Malloon* BEING all the WHOLE of the above land

originally granted by Deed of Grant No. *49386* to *Jacobs Hansen*

being Blanks to the Crown all the rights and interests reserved to it by the said Deed of Grant.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal this *15* day of *August* 1907

J. Mitchell Registrar of Titles

NEW TITLE No. 15191200

PLAINTIFF in Memorandum of TRANSFER No. 49482400 produced 19 July 1907 at 10.37 p.m. reg. 26 July 1907

Ernestine Neuendorff

of *Malloon* in the County of *Cherbourg* Parish of *Malloon* BEING all the WHOLE of the above land

originally granted by Deed of Grant No. *49386* to *Jacobs Hansen*

being Blanks to the Crown all the rights and interests reserved to it by the said Deed of Grant.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal this *15* day of *August* 1907

J. Mitchell Registrar of Titles

FULLY CANCELLED

138 Historical Title Image #11038160.

12. Death

Julius died of a stroke on 19 March 1903 in Minden. He was only 65. He was buried in the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Minden.

These photographs show his new headstone which was installed in 2016. It incorporated Julius' burial plaque from 1903 (which was unearthed during the process) and a modern memorial plaque.



*L-R: Dr Peter Macfarlane (Memorial Architect),
Mr Bevan Zabel (Church Sexton)—both now deceased*



The 1903 plaque is made of cast iron and the design was typical for the time and place. The inscription reads:

“Hier ruhet in Gott / Eduardt Gottlieb / Julius Neuendorff / geboren den 4^{ten} Mai 1837 / gestorben den 19^{ten} März 1903 / Selig sind die / Toten die in dem / Herrn sterben”

The English translation is:

“Here rests in God / Eduard Gottlieb / Julius Neuendorff / born the 4th May 1837 / died the 19th March 1903 / Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord”



Julius’ new memorial plaque recorded his date and place of birth, his first and second marriages, his arrival in Brisbane and his date and place of death.



This is a scan of the original death certificate for Julius, which was issued 4 weeks after his death.¹³⁹

CAUTION.—Whosoever shall unlawfully destroy, deface, or injure any Certified Copy of an Entry in any Register of Births, Marriages, or Deaths, is guilty of a Crime and liable to the punishment by law provided in that behalf. (Vide Section 39 of the Forgery Act of 1863.)

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS. DEATHS in the District of IPSWICH. in the State of Queensland. Registered by Matthew McDermott District Registrar

No. of Certificate. 17848

No.	DESCRIPTON.		Name and Address of the Father and Mother (unless deceased, in which case state date of decease, and name of the mother, if known, and date of decease.)	Signature, Description, and Qualification of Registrar.	Date of Registration.	IF PUBLIC REGISTERED.		Where Born, and Date and Place of Birth, and Name and Address of the Registrar.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
	When and where Born.	When and where Died.				Name and Address of Registrar.	Name and Address of Registrar.		(1) Name, and (2) Date of Marriage.	(3) Name, and (4) Date of Marriage.
3563	19 March 1903 Edward Julius Munstedt	15 months ago	Carl Miller Munstedt	Wife Anna Munstedt	9 April 1903	Matthew McDermott District Registrar	Germany Germans	Germany Germans	Germany Germans	Germany Germans

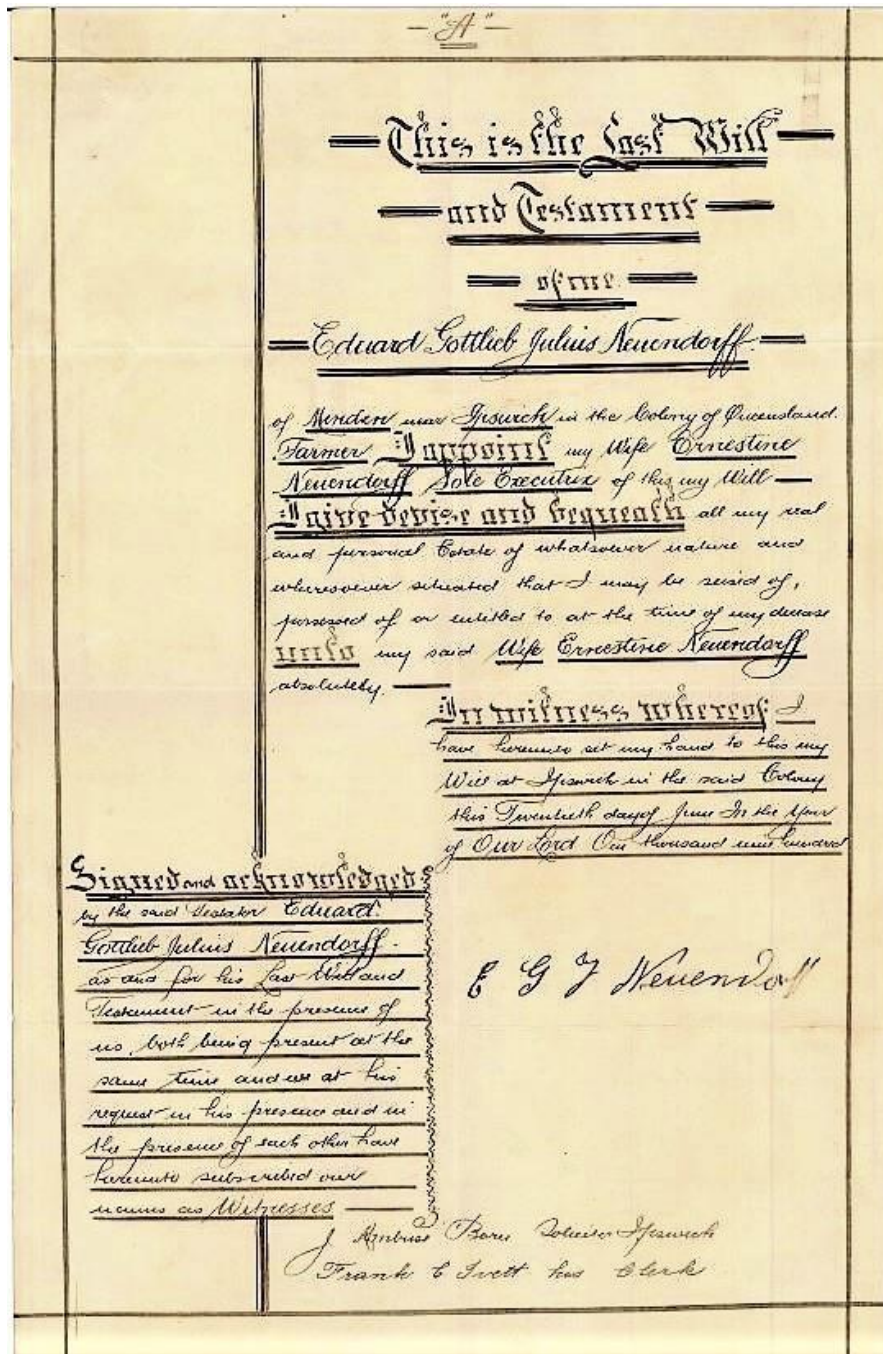
do hereby Certify that the above is a true Copy of an Entry in a Register of Deaths kept in the Office of the District Registrar at Ipswich.

Matthew McDermott
District Registrar

Exceeded this 116 day of April 1903

139 familyhistory.bdm.qld.gov.au (CD1903/C/3660).

This is a scan of Julius' last will and testament. He executed it in Ipswich on 20 June 1900 and left his whole estate to his wife Ernestine. His assets consisted of his real estate at Minden valued at £500 [*\$93,000 in 2023 \$: Ed*] and his personal estate (furniture, 30 cattle, 8 horses, 8 pigs and certain money owing to him) valued at £269 [*\$50,000 in 2023 \$: Ed*].¹⁴⁰ Julius also owned the registered horse and cattle brand **2E2**.¹⁴¹



¹⁴⁰ QSA File PR2813904. The conversions to values in 2023 \$ were made using the Reserve Bank of Australia's pre-decimal inflation calculator (rba.gov.au/calculator/).

¹⁴¹ (1889) 47 QGG 129 (Certificate No B28230).

Ernestine lived for another 31 years and died on 29 January 1935, aged 86. She was buried in the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Minden. Her new headstone (shown below) was installed in 2016 but no earlier burial plaque was found.



Two obituaries for Ernestine were published:

- ***Queensland Times*, 4 February 1935, page 2:**¹⁴²

“Rosewood District—Minden

Death of Mrs. Neuendorff.—An old pioneer, Mrs. Ernestine Christina Neuendorff, passed away on Monday evening. Born at Pinno, Germany, she came to Australia as a girl,* and after her marriage lived at Minden, where her husband took up farming. She was 84 years of age. She collapsed on Sunday after being in failing health for some time. She leaves three sons,* Messrs. Gustav, Albert, and Hermann; 18 grandchildren, and four great grandchildren. Her husband died about 20 years ago. Rev. H. E. Temme officiated at the graveside in the Minden Zion Lutheran Church grounds, where the remains were interred on Tuesday.”

[*Ernestine was a married “girl” of 30 when she came to Australia. As well as leaving 3 sons when she died, she also left her 52-year old daughter Mrs Anna Sakrzewski: Ed]

- ***The Queensland Messenger (Lutheran Church magazine)*, 15 March 1935, page 47:**¹⁴³

“Church News—Marburg Parish

Minden.—Mrs. Ernestine Neuendorff (nee Staatz) passed away at Minden on January 29th, at the age of 87 years. She was born at Pinno, Germany, and came to Australia 56 years ago. Her husband died about 32 years ago. The departed had been declining in health for some years. On Sunday she collapsed and passed away on Tuesday evening, and was buried in the Minden cemetery on the following day.”

The family chart for Julius’ marriages and children is shown on the next page. ■

¹⁴² trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/119455472.

¹⁴³ Source: Email 8 January 2016 from lutheran.archives@lca.org.au to the author.

13. Family Chart

EDUARD GOTTLIEB JULIUS NEUENDORFF *04.05.1837
Uchtdorf (Kr Greifenhagen), Pom, PRU; Arr AUS 07.02.1879;
†19.03.1903 (65) Minden, QLD

ω(1) 16.01.1863 Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, PRU

ROSALINE SCHULZ *1836 Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg,
PRU; †1874 (38) Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brg, GER

CHILDREN [##2-10 (5 ♂ and 4 ♀, birth order unverified) incl 2 sets of twins]

1. (CARL) KARL FRIEDRICH **JULIUS** *04.07.1864; Arr AUS 07.02.1879; ω08.09.1892 Auguste Emilie PRIMUS (1870-1947, Arr AUS 02.08.1882); †09.02.1952 (87)
2. *Unknown* † <1876
3. *Unknown* † <1876
4. *Unknown* † <1876
5. KARL FRIEDRICH *03.05.1868; † <1876 (<8)
6. ALBERT JULIUS ROBERT *24.08.1869; †07.03.1874 (4)
7. *Unknown* † <1876
8. KARL FRIEDRICH HERMANN *01.09.1870; †08.10.1870 (5w)
9. *Unknown* † <1876
10. *Unknown* † <1876

ω(2) 04.06.1877 Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pom, GER

CAROLINE WILHELMINE ERNESTINE STAATZ *30.06.1848
Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pom, PRU; Arr AUS 07.02.1879; †29.01.1935
(86) Minden, QLD

CHILDREN

1. AUGUSTE EMILIE *13.10.1877; † (At sea, GER > AUS) 24.11.1878 (13m)
2. HERMANN CARL *29.05.1879; ω(1) 07.06.1900 Auguste KUHZ (1876-1902); ω(2) 17.11.1904 Marie Emilie Auguste NIETHE (1885-1971); †06.10.1954 (75)
3. ALBERT ROBERT *26.10.1880; ω11.02.1904 Wilhelmine ZABEL (1879-1951); †05.12.1953 (72)
4. ANNA EMILIE MATHILDE *09.05.1882; ω02.02.1905 Otto Theodor SAKRZEWSKI (1881-1954); †14.06.1954 (72)
5. CARL ROBERT *13.07.1883; †31.01.1884 (6m)
6. GUSTAV EMIL *06.06.1885; ω15.06.1905 Martha Auguste BEHM (1887-1980); †07.05.1950 (64)
7. *Unknown* ♂ † <1903

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