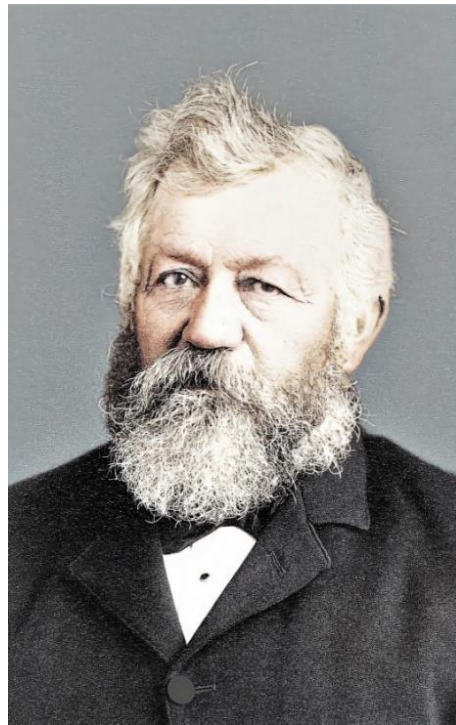


**EDUARD GOTTLIEB JULIUS
NEUENDORFF**

1837-1903

FAMILY AND ANCESTORS



Julius c1902

by
His Honour Judge Gregory J. Koppenol (Retd)
(one of Julius' great-grandchildren)
Brisbane, 2023

Cover photograph courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba

For my mother Mavis

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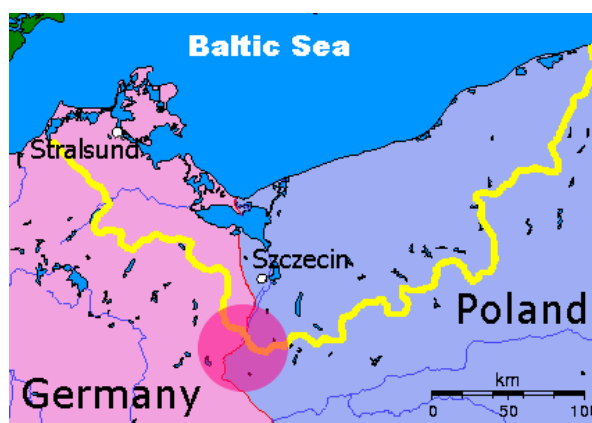
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Introduction

Our great-grandfather Eduard Gottlieb Julius (known as Julius) Neuendorff was born in Prussia on 4 May 1837. Contextually, that was only 7 weeks before the 18-year-old Victoria (1819-1901) became the British Queen. **In this paper, we will look at Julius' ancestors and their lives. We will learn that Julius came from a long line of grain millers and estate managers extending back to the 1600s. We will follow Julius' life in Prussia, Germany and finally, Australia. Although there were many happy times, there were also periods of great tragedy.**

Prussia

Prussia was a German kingdom from 1701 to 1918. It was (a) the driving force behind the unification of Germany in 1871, and (b) the leading state of the German Empire until its dissolution in 1918.¹ **Our Neuendorff family ancestors came from places in two adjoining provinces in Prussia—Pomerania and Brandenburg.** The yellow line on the second map below shows the border between Pomerania (to the north) and Brandenburg, superimposed on a current map of the area.² The pink-shaded circled areas on these maps show the general location—northeast of Berlin.



¹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Prussia; britannica.com/biography/Otto-von-Bismarck.

² en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pomerania#/media/File:Pomeraniamap.png.

This map shows the German-Polish border in 1939 (dashed red line) and post-1945 (solid black line).³



As can be seen, that pink-shaded area is bisected by the German-Polish border—such that some of it is in Poland. However until 1945, that whole area was in Germany (and before 1871, in Prussia). It was part of the 112,000 km² of land in eastern Germany which was ceded to Poland after the end of World War II in Europe when Germany's eastern border was shifted westwards to its current location along the Oder-Neisse River line.⁴

Birthplace

Julius was born in the town of Uchtdorf (Kreis Greifenhagen), Pomerania (100km northeast of Berlin). The *Kreis* (abbreviated as Kr) was the relevant governmental administrative district—similar to a US county.⁵ Each Prussian province was divided into Kreise. There were 39 in Pomerania.⁶ Identification of the correct Kreis is essential in locating a particular place as there were many towns and villages throughout Prussia that had the same name. The following map from 1795 shows Kr Greifenhagen (shaded in purple) and Uchtdorf (lower left).⁷

³ economist.com/taxonomy/term/116?page=106.

⁴ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territorial_evolution_of_Germany; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oder%E2%80%93Neisse_line; upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/47/Pomeraniamap.png.

⁵ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Germany.

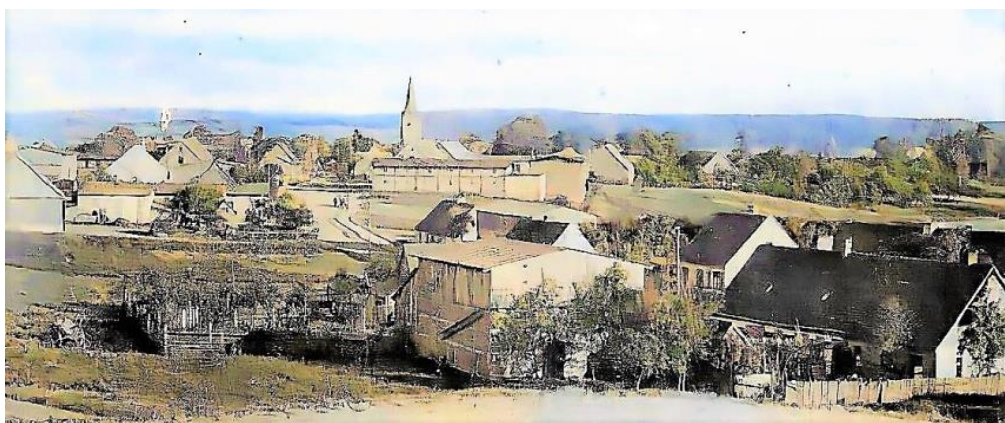
⁶ pommerscher.org/cpage.php?pt=31.

⁷ pinterest.dk/pin/526639750170354263.



Uchtdorf was a thriving residential, business and agricultural township. After the towns of Greifenhagen, Bahn and Fiddichow, it was one of the largest municipalities or estate districts in Kr Greifenhagen. Its population was about 350 in the early-1800s and 775 by 1871.⁸ Situated 8km east of the Oder River, Uchtdorf became part of Poland in 1945 and was renamed Lisie Pole.

The Neuendorff family lived in Uchtdorf for more than 50 years—until the 1850s. Julius' father died in 1854, and subsequently, (a) the family's mills were sold, (b) Julius' mother moved away and remarried, and (c) Julius also moved to another town where he married his first wife. Here are some photographs of Uchtdorf from c1910.⁹



⁸ agoff.de/?p=95067; heimatkreis-greifenhagen.de/index.php/uchtdorf.

⁹ facebook.com/pg/lisiepolepl/photos.



Uchtdorf



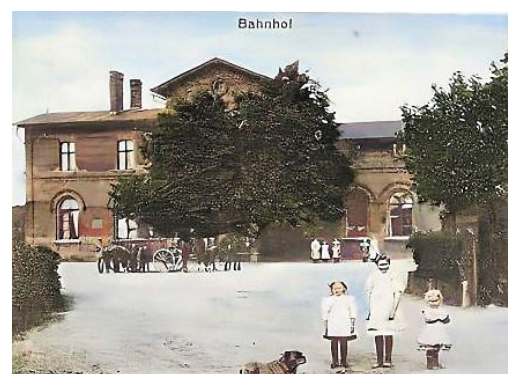
Railway Station (*Bahnhof*) and Train, Church (*Kirche*) and Street View



Guesthouse and Street View (Church spire visible centre left)



In front of the School



In front of the Railway Station (*Bahnhof*)

Julius' Parents and Ancestors

The identities of Julius' parents and ancestors were discovered after (a) extensive archival research in Germany and Poland, and (b) detailed analysis of the surviving church parish registers for the places where they had lived. However, at least 80% of the parish registers for Pomerania and Brandenburg were destroyed during World War II,¹⁰ and government registration of BDMs did not commence in Germany until 1874.

• Julius' parents

Julius' parents were Carl Friedrich Neuendorff and Caroline Friederike Henriette (known as Henriette) Engel. Carl was born in Uchtdorf between 1802 and 1806¹¹—and probably in 1806.¹² Henriette's date and place of birth, and her parents' names, are unknown.¹³ However, based on her children's birth years, she was probably born in c1810. Carl and Henriette's place of marriage is also unknown. They would have been married in c1832.¹⁴ By then, Carl had become a master miller and owner of the mills in Uchtdorf. Henriette and Carl had the following children:

¹⁰ [genealoger.com/familysearch.org/wiki/en/The_Neumark_\(region\),_Brandenburg,German_Empire.Genealogy](https://www.genealoger.com/familysearch.org/wiki/en/The_Neumark_(region),_Brandenburg,German_Empire.Genealogy).

¹¹ To have been a minor (then, under-25) at the time of the 1826 appeal (see pages 22-23) but recorded in Sülflohn's book (see page 11) as a miller (then, an adult) in 1831, he must have been born between 1802 and 1806.

¹² Given that his parents were probably married in c1805.

¹³ There is no record of the birth/baptism of a Caroline Friederike Henriette Engel anywhere near Uchtdorf between 1805 and 1815. The birth/baptism record of shepherd's daughter Henriette Engel at Königsberg Nm (8km south of Uchtdorf) on 18 August 1807 (LPC 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 in Königsberg Nm to Carl Friedrich Neuendorff in 1830-1834 (agoff.de/?p=84741#form)—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. It is possible that Henriette was related to (a) Gottfried Engel who owned the mill in Fürstenfelde (Kr Königsberg Nm) in 1829 and 1846, and/or (b) Johann Gottlieb Engel who owned that mill in 1858: *Amtsblatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Frankfurt a.d. Oder.xlsx* (museum-sagar.de). Fürstenfelde was only 8km from Clossow (Julius' grandfather Jacob Gottlieb's birthplace). The lack of parish registers means that this possibility cannot be meaningfully examined.

¹⁴ Inferred because their first-born child (Caroline Friederike Wilhelmine) was born on 6 May 1833.

- o **Caroline Friederike Wilhelmine**, born 6 May 1833
- o **Carl August Gottlieb**, born 31 October 1834
- o **Eduard Gottlieb Julius**, born 4 May 1837
- o **Emilie Auguste**, born 1 August 1838
- o **Pauline Sophie**, born 16 May 1840
- o **Dorothea Marie Louise**, born 15 October 1842
- o **Albert Rudolph Gustav**, born 23 July 1845
- o **Elise Mathilde**, born between 3 April and 30 September 1855¹⁵

Carl died in Uchtdorf on 31 December 1854. He was only 48. Henriette later moved 8km south to the large town of Königsberg (Kr Königsberg Neumark (Nm)), Brandenburg—where she remarried. Shown below is an extract from the *Märkischer Anzeiger* newspaper (a weekly Königsberg Nm newspaper) for the week of 5-12 February 1858 which reported the “*Getraut*” (Marriage) of “*Der Lederfabrikant Herr Haag*” (the leather manufacturer Mr Haag) “*mit*” (with) “*Frau Neuendorf geb. Engel*” (Mrs Neuendorf née Engel).¹⁶ Another source showed that Mr Haag’s given name was Gottlieb.¹⁷

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

1) **Getraut:**
 Der Lederfabrikant Herr Haag mit Frau Neuendorf geb. Engel.

2) **Getauft:**
 Keine.

3) **Gestorben**
 1) Am 6. Febr.: Der Sohn des Tagl. Neumann, Herm.
 2) Die Tochter des Schuh-

Henriette was still alive and living in Königsberg Nm in 1877 (at the time of our great-grandfather Julius’ second marriage), but had died by 1890.¹⁸ Königsberg Nm became part of Poland in 1945 and was renamed Chojna.

¹⁵ Elise died in Berlin, Germany on 2 April 1920 aged 64: ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/93334-934:2958. Therefore she was born between 3 April 1855 and 2 April 1856. If she had been conceived on the day her father died (31 December 1854), she would have been born around 30 September 1855. Accordingly, she must have been born between 3 April and 30 September 1855.

¹⁶ agoff.de/?p=84741&id=1036&table=zeitungen_koenigsberger_heirat_verlobung#erg.

¹⁷ agoff.de/?p=84741&id=1478&table=zeitungen_koenigsberger_geburtstag#erg.

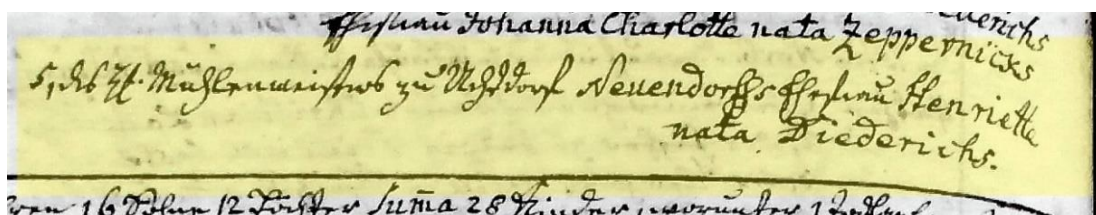
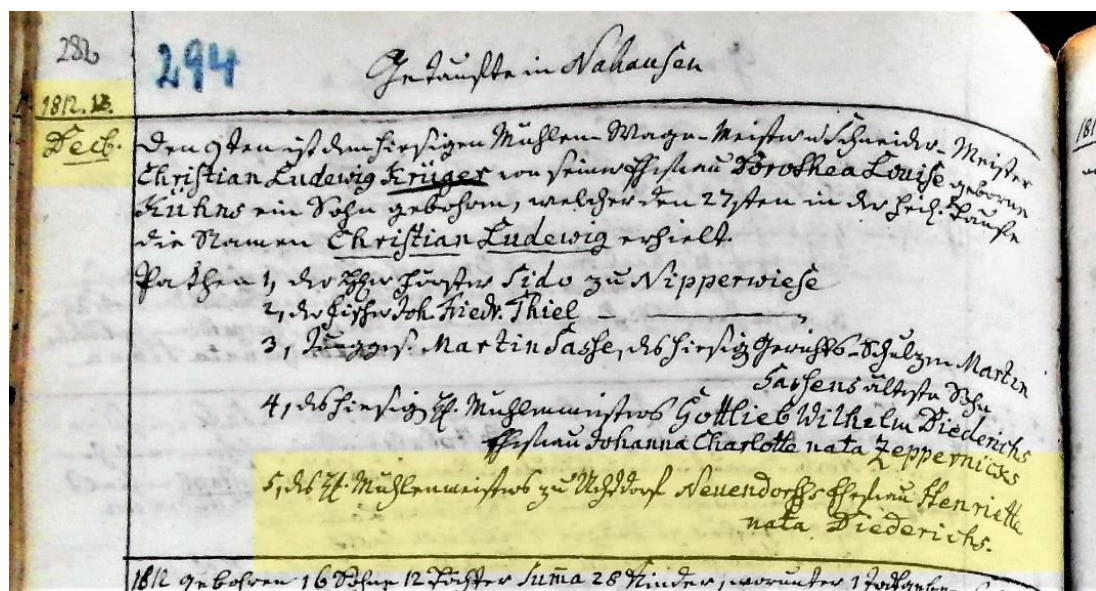
¹⁸ The 1877 to 1890 death records for Königsberg Nm have not survived. The 1891 to 1912 records still exist and were carefully searched, but no record of the death of Henriette Neuendorff or Henriette Haag was found. Thus, she must have died between 1877 and 1890.

• Julius' father Carl's parents

Julius' father's parents were Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff and Friederica Henriette (known as Henriette) Diederich.

Jacob was born (probably in Clossow (Kr Königsberg Nm)) in c1775. Clossow (now, Kłosów, Poland) is 34km south of Uchtdorf. **Henriette** was born in Nahausen (Kr Königsberg Nm) on 6 May 1785.¹⁹ Nahausen (now, Nawodna, Poland) is 4km southwest of Uchtdorf. Jacob and Henriette were probably married in Uchtdorf in c1805. Jacob was a master miller who later owned the mills in Uchtdorf.

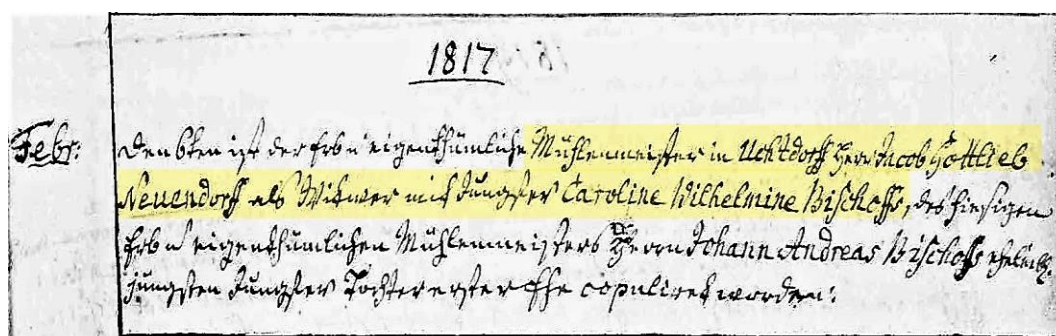
We know that Henriette was Jacob's wife (and consequently, Carl's mother) only because she was recorded in a parish register baptism entry from Nahausen in 1812 as godparent #5 (of Christian Ludewig Krüger)—“the wife of the master miller Neuendorff from Uchtdorf, Henriette née Diederichs”. Here is a scan of the parish register page followed by a close-up of the relevant entry.²⁰



¹⁹ familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXXF-MQT.

²⁰ familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NXXF-4HW; Church Book of Nahausen, Births, 1812, page 282.

Henriette probably died in 1816. Jacob remarried on 6 February 1817 in the township of Grabow (Kr Königsberg Nm). Grabow (now, Grabowo, Poland) is 9km southwest of Uchtdorf. Jacob's new wife was 22-year-old Caroline Wilhelmine Bischoff. Here is a scan of the parish register entry for their marriage.²¹ Caroline was born in Grabow on 3 December 1794. Her father Johann Andreas Bischoff (1761-1823) was the master miller in Grabow from 1787 to 1823.²²



Jacob died only two years later, after which Caroline married again. Her second husband was Wilhelm Neuendorff. He was very likely Jacob's third cousin—the master miller from the township of Rörchen (Kr Greifenhagen).²³ Rörchen (now, Rurka, Poland) is 6km southeast of Uchtdorf.

Wilhelm and Caroline were probably married in 1822.²⁴ That follows from records about Julius August Neuendorff who died in a Berlin hospital on 15 May 1897.²⁵ Relevantly, 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”.²⁶ They can only have been Wilhelm and

²¹ familysearch.org/search/film/008025241?cat=347272.

²² 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*, page 11.

²³ The Rörchen master miller Bartholomäus Wilhelm Neuendorff (1763-18??) was known as Wilhelm: see baptism record of his nephew George Christian Gottlob Neuendorff on 3 March 1793 in Biesenbrow (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg (archion.de) (Biesenbrow > Taufen 1765-1857, Bild 65)). In 1821, ownership of the Rörchen mill passed from Bartholomäus Wilhelm Neuendorff to his son Karl Friedrich Heinrich Neuendorff (1797-1866): see APS, *Protokollbuch 1812-1862*, sygn. Gryfino Cech Młynarzy Nr 24.

²⁴ Wilhelm's first wife Maria Elisabeth Hellenschmidt (whom he married in 1793-95) must have died by then.

²⁵ ancestry.com.au/discoveryuicontent/view/19723:2958.

²⁶ State Archive, Berlin, Germany: A Rep. 003—04-04 Nr 7565 (Patient File No 677/71).

Caroline. Wilhelm assisted in operating the Neuendorff family's mills in Uchtdorf until Caroline's stepson Carl Friedrich Neuendorff (Jacob's eldest son, and our great-grandfather Julius' father) reached adulthood and inherited the mills in 1831.

Leading German genealogist Mr Stefan Rückling recently reconsidered the particular factual sources surrounding Wilhelm and Caroline's marriage. He then expressed the following opinion:²⁷

“Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff married about 1802 Henriette Diedrich. Their son Carl (your ancestor) was born about 1802-1806. 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 neighbouring village (Röhrchen) lived a widowed miller whose son Carl (*1797) was now ready to take over the mill.

So in 1822 Carl 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, 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 *“a good example of the fact that at that time, love marriages were unusual.”*²⁸ That point was emphasised by Emeritus Professor Peter Borscheid (University of Marburg, Germany) in an article written in 1986. After discussing the pre-marital choice between romantic love and material interest, Professor Borscheid concluded that:²⁹

“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.”

²⁷ Email dated 4 February 2023 from Mr S. Rückling to the author.

²⁸ Email dated 5 February 2023 from Mr S. Rückling to the author.- ``

²⁹ (1986) 11 *Journal of Family History* 157 at 168; journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/.

In 1831, Carl Friedrich Neuendorff came of age and took over the mills. Indeed, he was mentioned in a book about Uchtdorf (entitled *Heimatkundliches aus Uchtdorf* (Local History of Uchtdorf)) which was published in Germany in 1935.³⁰ “Karl” Friedrich Neuendorff—undoubtedly Julius’ father “Carl” Friedrich Neuendorff—was specifically named (on page 29) as *der Müller* (the miller) in Uchtdorf in the year then being discussed (1831). Here is a scan of the foot of that page, listing the *Freileute* (Freemen) of Uchtdorf, followed by a section dealing with *Uchtdorfer Flurnamen* (Uchtdorf Fieldnames). That book was written by Paul Sülflohn (1878-1943), a former long-serving schoolteacher in Uchtdorf. Importantly, Sülflohn had full access at the time to all of the Uchtdorf parish registers (which commenced in 1668)³¹ and town records. Those sources did not survive World War II.

B) Freileute.

1. August Kersten.
2. Michael Salzmänn.
3. Karl Lade.
4. Karl Schmage.
5. Gottfried Pfuhl.
6. Daniel Zerbst.
7. Gottlieb Gerwing.
8. Christian Friedrich Müller.

Ferner ist zu nennen der Müller Karl Friedrich Neuendorff und der Schmied Johann Fahrentholz.

Uchtdorfer Flurnamen.

Krügerhof, Land zum Krug gehörig, jetzt aufgeteilt.
Silberwiese, wegen ihres Reichtums an Wiesenschaumkraut. Koppel, früher Pferdekoppel, später unter die Besitzer geteilt. Kleinfeld, zu beiden Seiten der Chaussee.

• Julius’ grandfather Jacob’s parents and ancestors

No direct evidence (such as a parish register entry) of Jacob’s parents’ names has been found. However, some recently discovered documents enable a reasonable inference to be drawn as to his *father’s* identity. Unfortunately, the research did not find any indication of the name of Jacob’s *mother*.

The starting point in the examination of these documents is the master miller Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff—who inherited the watermill in Clossow (34km south of

³⁰ books.google.com.au/books?id=LSdJHAAACAAJ.

³¹ digitale-bibliothek-mv.de/viewer/image/PPN559838239_AF_42/5/ (Stettin, Germany, 1892), page 268.

Uchtdorf) in about 1790.³² In 1819, Gottlieb sought compensation from the Government for the negative impact on his milling business of a newly-approved mill nearby. When he later became unable to pay his taxes, the Government sold his mill by public auction in 1824. **Gottlieb then moved to Uchtdorf.** He was still living there in 1825 when the Government informed him that his compensation claim had been refused—as confirmed by the words highlighted in this extract from the official compensation decision:³³ “**Today appeared the mill master Neuendorff from Clossow, currently residing in Uchtdorf, Kreis Greifenhagen**”.

311.

Amtenblatt Kabinets Nr. 3 28. Juni 1825.

Der Herr Johann von Müll. Regier.
 durch den Regierungsrath Nr. 8. d. M.
 und der Herr Hofrath Nr. 25. d. n.
 von der Regierung zu Berlin
 die heute dem Mustermüller
 Neuendorff aus Clossow
 aus Zeit im Amt Uchtdorf,
 Greifenhagener Kreis
 erschienen mit der Publication
 des von der Regierung

Why did Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff move from Clossow to Uchtdorf—and not to somewhere else? It suggests that there was a connection of some kind (probably a family connection) between the Neuendorff families of those towns.

Here is an extract from the *Male Census of Clossow, 1815* which was discovered in the Brandenburg State Main Archive (BLHA) in Potsdam, Germany.³⁴ Relevantly, it records that the miller Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorf (a) was born in 1762, and (b)

³² See the discussion on pages 15-18.

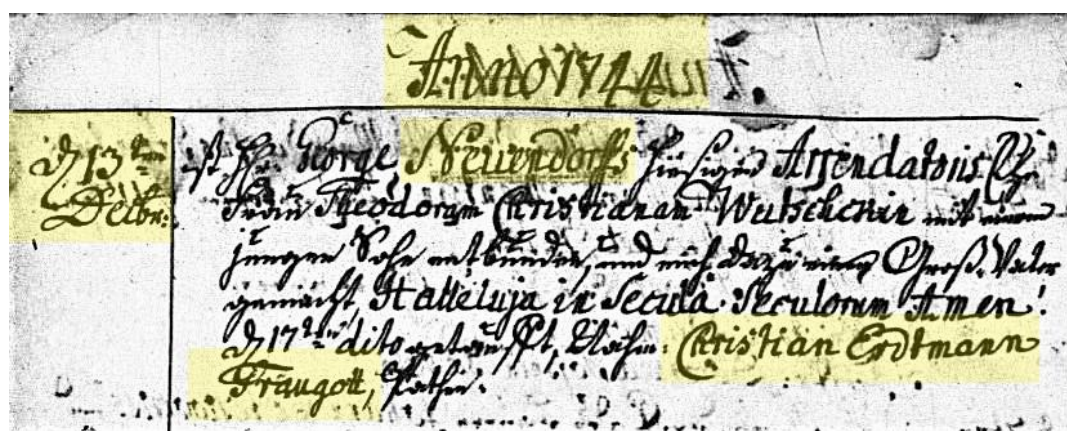
³³ BLHA, Rep 38 I HG, Nr 1550; BLHA, Rep 3, Nr 674, 7445, 11409; BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, Nr 245-249, 259; *Amtsblatt der Regierung Frankfurt a/d Oder* (Official Gazette of the Government of Frankfurt (Oder)) (1823), page 334 (opacplus.bsb-muenchen.de).

³⁴ BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, Nr 259.

had 4 sons living in 1815. Other official records show that in 1825, second son Gottlieb Traugott Neuendorff was a miller and known as Traugott Neuendorff.³⁵

No.	No.	Name	Geburtsdatum				No.
			Tag	Monat	Jahr	Alter	
19		Müller Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorf					1762
		Pater					
	a	Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm	1796				
	b	Gottlieb Traugott	1798				
	c	August Lebrecht	1800				
	d	Carl Gottlob	1808				

The given name *Traugott* (which means “Trust in God”) is significant. It is a very rare name which was created in Germany in the late 17th century after the devastation of the 30-Years War (1618-1648) and during the development of Pietism.³⁶ Neither ancestry.com.au nor familysearch.org has any record of a Traugott Neuendorff in Brandenburg in the 17th or 18th centuries. Indeed, during his extensive research for this paper, distinguished German genealogist Mr Stefan Rückling was able to discover just one other relevant example—namely Christian Erdtmann *Traugott* Neuendorff. Here is his parish register birth entry from 1744.


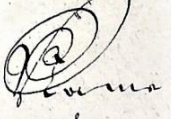
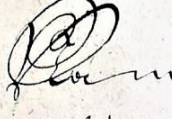


³⁵ Amtsblatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Frankfurt a.d. Oder.xlsx (museum-sagar.de).

³⁶ behindthename.com/name/traugott; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traugott; museeprotestant.org/en/notice/pietism/; charlies-names.com/en/traugott/.

He was born in Criewen (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg on 13 December 1744.³⁷ Criewen is 2km west of the Oder River, 22km west of Uchtdorf and 49km northwest of Clossow.

The following documents (also from the BLHA) are extracts from a Government-prepared *List of Millers in the Neumark* (a region of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, located east of the Oder River) in 1766.³⁸ Relevantly, it was recorded that a miller named Neuendorff owned the watermill in Clossow at that time.

			Ein und by in der für für Müller		Müller
	Neuendorff	Neuendorff		Müller	
1	Wartenberg	Hauptmann v. Blötz	1	Renzmann	2 24
2	Warnitz	von der Cöten	1	Günther	
3	Dölitz	Herr Audern Silber	1	Meißner	2 0
4	Dölitz	Zimmermann	1	Die Jungschaft fällt immer	
...					
13	Schulberg	Herrn v. ...	1	Engelke	
14	Zernichow	Herrn v. Marwitz	1	Gosse	
15	Dobberpfuhl	von Siedow	1	Neuendorff	
16	Rohrbach	v. Krennstein. in Dorf zu Kottbusch. in Amt Strehland	1	Schultze	
17	Vogtdorf	Hauptmann v. Puhl	1	Neuendorff	
18	Clossow	v. Möpfer	1	Rohl	
19	Zellin	Herrn v. ...	1	Hertzberg	
20	Wlepin	Herrn v. ...	1	Müller	
21	Nabaußen	Herrn v. ...	1	Schultze	
22	Rohrbach	dito	1	Schultze	

Records of the *Fire Insurance of Clossow, 1778-1820* have survived and are held at the BLHA. Those records revealed the following.³⁹ In 1778 and 1781, the miller Neuendorff owned 1 house, 1 mill, 1 barn, 3 stables and 1 annex—but in 1785 and

³⁷ archion.de (Criewen > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1714-1782, Bild 48).

³⁸ BLHA, Rep 3, Nr 47, page 103; L. Henning, *Ein Verzeichnis der Müller in der Neumark vom Jahr 1766* (A Register of Millers in the Neumark from 1766), in *Archiv Ostdeutscher Familienforscher*, vol 18 (2010), page 210.

³⁹ BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, Nr 245-249.

1790, that property was owned by *the heirs* of the miller Neuendorff; and in 1800, 1805, 1815, 1818 and 1819, it was owned by a (different) miller named Neuendorff.

Another file held at the BLHA (entitled *Confirmation of a Contract about the Sale of the Watermill near Clossow, 1720-1789*)⁴⁰ includes these documents about the mill in Clossow:

- o Confirmation by the King in 1753 that the mill was owned by the Schemmel family who purchased it in 1720;
- o Letter dated 1789 from the King granting Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff approval to make repairs to the mill which he then owned; and
- o Letter dated 1791 from Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff to the King asking for approval to build an oil press at the mill.

Those BLHA files support the following conclusions:

- o The miller Neuendorff (whose given name was not recorded) owned the mill in Clossow until 1781 but had died by 1785;
- o His heirs inherited the mill and by 1789 it belonged to Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff;
- o Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff subsequently sought approval from the King to make repairs and improvements to the mill; and
- o The miller Neuendorff who was recorded as owning the mill from 1789 to 1819 must have been Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff—the same person who was recorded in the *Male Census of Clossow* as the miller there in 1815.

Gottlieb Friedrich named one of his sons Gottlieb Traugott. Traugott was a very rare name—but as we have seen, Christian Erdtmann *Traugott* Neuendorff (the only other recorded Neuendorff in Brandenburg at that time with a given name of Traugott) was born in 1744 in Criewen—just 49km from Clossow. [*By way of comparison, it is 49km by road from Brisbane Airport to Ipswich: Ed*].

Therefore it is reasonable to suggest that Gottlieb Friedrich named his son after the 1744-born Traugott—who was probably a close family member (such as his father or his brother).

⁴⁰ BLHA, Rep 3, Nr 674, 7445.

The Clossow mill owner in 1766 (Mr Neuendorff) was undoubtedly the same person who died there between 1781 and 1785. Gottlieb Friedrich was born in 1762. At that time, men typically married for the first time in their mid-20s.⁴¹ That would mean that if Gottlieb Friedrich had been the first-born child in his family, his father would have been born in about 1736. If he were the third- or fourth-born child, his father would have been born in about 1730. Traugott was born in 1744. That is too late for him to have been Gottlieb Friedrich's father.⁴² **As he could not have been Gottlieb Friedrich's father, it seems reasonable to suggest that Traugott was Gottlieb Friedrich's brother.** That is consistent with this page from the *Fire Insurance of Clossow* file for 1790⁴³ and in the events which occurred.

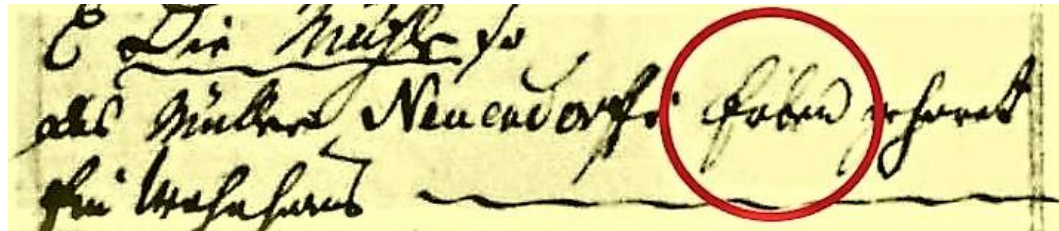
Transport		Value	Total
14. Gottlieb Neuendorff Senior	1	500	2000
Zufammen 2000		550	
15. Herr Johann Faber	1	50	
16. Herr Johann Friedrich	1	50	725
17. Herr Johann Friedrich v. Harnack	1	500	
18. Herr Johann Friedrich	1	50	550
Die Gebäude v. Herr Johann			550
1. Herr Johann		2000	
2. Herr Johann		1000	
3. Herr Johann		50	3050
Die Gebäude v. Herr Johann			
1. Herr Johann	1	500	
2. Herr Johann	1	75	
3. Herr Johann	3	125	
4. Herr Johann	1	100	800
Summe			7125
Die alte Clossow			6075
neue Clossow			1050

⁴¹ familysearch.org/en/wiki/Germany_Church_Records#Marriages_28Heiraten.29.

⁴² As to the possibility that Traugott (born 1744) was the father of Gottlieb Friedrich (born 1762)—see email dated 18 September 2022 from S. Rückling (Germany) to the author: “From my experience I can exclude that someone became a father [at that time] when he was only 18 years old.”

⁴³ BLHA, Rep 7 Zellin, Nr 247.

The yellow-shaded area on that page highlights the Neuendorff entry. The word circled in red (see below) is *Erben*, which means heirs. The entry reads: “The miller Neuendorff’s heirs”.



Thus on the death of the miller Neuendorff between 1781 and 1785, the mill in Clossow was inherited by the deceased’s heirs. We do not know how many heirs there were or their identities—but by 1789, it appears to have been accepted that Gottlieb Friedrich owned the mill. Various scenarios and evidentiary issues arise:

- o If Gottlieb Friedrich were the sole heir, one would think that the singular noun “Erbe” (heir) would have been used in the official documentation, rather than the plural “Erben”;
- o If the late Mr Neuendorff’s heirs were adults (plural), the mill still came to be owned by 1789 by Gottlieb Friedrich alone;
- o If the heirs were minors, a trustee or legal guardian normally would have been appointed on their behalf—with the appointment to expire upon the beneficiaries’ coming of age; and
- o If the heirs were in fact the deceased’s own (minor) children, the view might have been reached within the family that as the children were too young to take over the mill, the preferable course was for their uncle Gottlieb Friedrich (an experienced miller) to do so.

In any event, from 1789, Gottlieb Friedrich acted as if he owned the mill: he corresponded (as owner) with the King and also operated the mill for the next 35 years (until 1824). The fact that that occurred supports the proposition that after his brother Traugott died, Gottlieb Friedrich stepped in (with the family’s consent) and took over the mill because the deceased’s children (the heirs) were too young to do so.

Gottlieb Friedrich probably moved to Uchtdorf in 1824 because of a family connection. Helping his late brother Traugott’s family may well have been the reason. The mills in Uchtdorf had been owned and operated by a miller named

Neuendorff (namely Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff) since at least 1811. Jacob died in 1819. When Gottlieb Friedrich moved to Uchtdorf 5 years later, Jacob's son Carl was approaching adulthood and the mills were being operated by his step-mother and her second husband Wilhelm Neuendorff.

In the circumstances and despite the limited state of the evidence, there is a very reasonable argument that Christian Erdtmann Traugott Neuendorff was Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff's brother and also Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff's father.

Moreover, the following document supports there being a close family connection between the Neuendorffs of Clossow and Uchtdorf. The *Male Census of Clossow, 1815* (see page 13) recorded Gottlieb Friedrich's eldest son as Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Neuendorff (born 1796). He became the master miller in Schönfeld (Kr Königsberg Nm)—only 6km northeast of Clossow. In 1860, his daughter Dorothea Luise Marie (born 1836) was married in Berlin. Here is a scan of the marriage record.⁴⁴

Getraute in der				Kirche	
No.	Vor- und Zunamen auch Stand und Wohnort des Bräutigams.	Vor- und Zunamen auch Stand und Wohnort des Vaters	Alter des Bräu- tigams	Ob Eltern oder der Vor- mund die Einwilligung gegeben und wie solches geschehen.	Ob er schon verehe- licht gewesen und wie die Ehe getrennt worden.
351	Gerlach Herr Christian Friedrich Mühl in Herkuffjünde Hallefabrik 38	der verstorb. Leiner Christian Friedrich Gerlach in Zachow bei Zehden	28 1/2 1832 5 1/2	Mütterliche Einwilligung, schriftlich, Vater sein eingesehen	Nein

im Monat <i>October</i> Jahr <i>1860</i> .						
Vor- und Zunamen der Braut.	Vor- und Zunamen auch Stand und Wohnort des Vaters der Braut.	Alter der Braut	Ob Eltern oder der Vor- mund die Einwil- ligung gegeben und wie solches geschehen.	Ob sie schon verehe- licht gewesen und wie die Ehe getrennt worden.	Tag der Eopulation mit Buchstaben und Zahlen.	Name des Predigers der die Eopulation verrichtet.
Herr Dorothea Luise Marie Neuendorff Hallefabrik 29	der verstorb. Mühlbauersohn Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Neuendorff in Schönfeld bei Barowalde	23 1/2 1836 23 1/2	Mütterliche Einwilligung samm Vater sein eingesehen Vater in offener Konferenz	Nein	11 Okt 1860 11 Uhr	Stoll

⁴⁴ ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/61229/images/0070123-00150.

The yellow shaded area shows (a) the full name and date of birth of the bride (*der Braut*), and (b) her father's full name, occupation and address. The bride's given names Dorothea Luise Marie are significant—as they are almost identical to those of Carl Friedrich Neuendorff's daughter Dorothea Marie Louise (born 1842).

Thus in 1836, the son of the master miller Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff who moved from Clossow to Uchtdorf in 1824 (ostensibly to help his nephew's family, and particularly Jacob Gottlieb's son Carl Friedrich), named his daughter Dorothea Luise Marie—and then in 1842, Carl Friedrich named his own daughter (our great-grandfather Julius' sister) Dorothea Marie Louise. This remarkable similarity in names is strongly suggestive of the families being closely related.

Traugott Neuendorff's birth entry from 13 December 1744 (see page 13) recorded that his parents were George Neuendorff and Theodora Christiana Wutschke. Here are details of their family and ancestors:

George Neuendorff

- o He was born (as Gürgen, an old German spelling variant of George) in Schmiedeberg (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg on 29 November 1720.⁴⁵
- o He and Theodora were married in Criewen after 2 October 1743.⁴⁶ The precise date of marriage is unknown. George was an “*Arrendator*” (estate manager),⁴⁷ but earlier had completed a miller's apprenticeship—and as we will see, also later worked as a miller. That is significant. It is an example of a member of the Neuendorff family's adopting sequential multiple careers. Perhaps there was some occasional relatedness between them.
- o His parents were Georg (sometimes recorded as Gürgen or Jürgen) Neuendorff (born in c1690)⁴⁸ and Anna Dorothea Reuter (born in Angermünde (Kr Angermünde) on 30 October 1695).⁴⁹ They were married in

⁴⁵ archion.de (Carmzow > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1695-1785, Bild 309).

⁴⁶ George and Theodora were godparents at a baptism on 2 October 1743. They were described in the relevant parish register entry as an *Arrendator* (George) and unmarried (Theodora): archion.de (Criewen > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1714-1782, Bild 46).

⁴⁷ wiki.genealogy.net

⁴⁸ Assuming he was in his mid-20s (the typical age for a first-time groom) when he married in 1715.

⁴⁹ archion.de (Angermünde, Sankt Marien > Taufen 1662-1715, Bild 79).

Angermünde on 16 October 1715.⁵⁰ Georg was also an Arrendator, as his father (also Georg or Jürgen, c1650-1729) had been.⁵¹ Anna Dorothea's parents were Angermünde school director Gottlieb Reuter and Catharina Blühenberg.

- o He and his family left Criewen in 1752-53⁵² and moved 32km east to Rohrbeck (Kr Königsberg Nm). That is probably where his son, the previously mentioned Gottlieb Friedrich Neuendorff, was born in 1762. George was the miller Neuendorff shown in the *List of Millers in the Neumark* (see page 14) as the miller in Rohrbeck (Town #16) in 1766. He later owned the mill in Dobberphul (Kr Königsberg Nm) (15km east of Rohrbeck)—and on 2 February 1778, the Millers' Guild accepted him as a master miller.⁵³
- o His date and place of death are unknown.

Theodora Christiana Wutschke

- o Theodora was born in Criewen on 28 May 1725.⁵⁴
- o Her parents were Martin Erdtmann Wutschke (1687-1744) and Dorothea Sophia Krause. They married in Criewen in 1722-23. Martin was the

⁵⁰ [archion.de](#) (Angermünde, Sankt Marien > Trauungen, Bestattungen 1662-1742, Bild 22). Georg was then an Arrendator in Schmiedeberg and later (1722-1739) in Tornow (Kr Prenzlau), Brandenburg: [archion.de](#) (Tornow > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1704-1832, Bild 24, 27, 28, 38, 42). Georg and Anna died in Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pomerania in the 1750s: [archion.de](#) (Hohenselchow > Taufen Trauungen Bestattungen 1694-1777, Bild 88, 91). Anna's last mentions in the Pinnow parish register were on 1 December 1753 (as Frau Amtmann Neuendorff) and November 1756 (as Frau Amtmann Borghart). *Amtmann* means bailiff. Anna's husband Georg had become the Royal Bailiff in Pinnow: see the marriage record of their son Georg on 26 April 1757: [archion.de](#) (Kirchenkreis Mecklenburg > Fürstenberg > Trauungen 1733-1782, Bild 204).

⁵¹ He died in Cremzow (Kr Prenzlau) on 23 July 1729: [archion.de](#) (Carmzow > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1695-1785, Bild 309). His parish register death entry recorded that he had been an Arrendator in Güstow (probably Hohengüstow, Kr Angermünde) and that he died as *ein alter Mann* (an old man).

⁵² George (Gürgen) Neuendorff was last mentioned (as a godfather) in the Criewen parish register on 7 October 1752 ([archion.de](#) (Criewen > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1714-1782, Bild 83)) and by 16 December 1753, a different person (Mr Adam H. Haussmann) was recorded as the Arrendator in Criewen ([archion.de](#) (Criewen > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1714-1782, Bild 86, 94)).

⁵³ BLHA, Rep 8 Soldin, Nr 418, page 94. Relevantly, he promised to provide the Guild with his certificate of apprenticeship.

⁵⁴ [archion.de](#) (Criewen > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1714-1782, Bild 20).

Lutheran pastor there from 1721 to 1744. His parents were Martin Wutschke Sr (a carter) and Marie Vetter from Frankfurt (Oder), Brandenburg.⁵⁵

- o Her date and place of death are unknown.

• Julius' grandmother Henriette Diederich's parents and ancestors

Henriette's parents were Joachim Ernst Diederich Jr and Anna Dorothea Rieck. They were married in Nahausen on 19 August 1762.⁵⁶

Joachim was born in Biesenthal (Kr Oberbarnim), Brandenburg (70km southwest of Nahausen) in 1728. He became a master miller and owned the mill in Nahausen from 1762 until 1809.⁵⁷ He died in Nahausen on 11 January 1814 aged "almost 86".⁵⁸ His father was master miller Joachim Ernst Diederich Sr. He owned the mill in Nahausen from 1720 until 1750⁵⁹ and died in April 1751.⁶⁰ His mother (name unknown) died on 30 July 1741.⁶¹ The parish register death entry named her only as "*the wife of the local miller Mr Diederich*".

Anna Dorothea was born in Pinnow (Kr Randow), Pomerania on 20 June 1742.⁶² She died in Nahausen on 26 December 1794, aged 52.⁶³ Her parents were master miller Martin Friedrich Rieck and Johanna Dorothea Charlotte Ermtter. They married in Pinnow on 28 September 1741.⁶⁴ Martin owned mills in Hohenselchow near Pinnow (30km northwest of Uchtdorf and west of the Oder River) from 1742 to 1746

⁵⁵ 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 > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1714-1782, Bild 13, 16, 18, 21).

⁵⁶ familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JHWS-KZH.

⁵⁷ 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*, page 11.

⁵⁸ KB Nahausen, Deaths, 1814, page 583. His death entry also recorded his birthplace.

⁵⁹ See note 57.

⁶⁰ KB Nahausen-Reichenfelde-Grabow, Burials, page 52. He was buried on 22 April 1751.

⁶¹ KB Nahausen, Deaths, 1741, page 319.

⁶² archion.de (Hohenselchow, Taufen Trauungen Bestattungen 1694-1777, Bild 76 (R)).

⁶³ KB Nahausen, Deaths, 1794, page 546.

⁶⁴ See note 62, Bild 76 (L)).

and in Pinnow from 1752 until 1776,⁶⁵ 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 73.⁶⁶

The Documentary “Gems”

These are the documents without which this paper could never have been completed. They provide otherwise undiscoverable information about the Neuendorff family. They were located in Government Archives in Poland and Germany—and in files that had not been accessed for more than 150 years.

These documents tell us about:

- o Julius’ parents (full names)
- o Julius’ siblings (full names, dates of birth)
- o Julius’ father’s father (full name, date of death)
- o The earliest known members of the family
- o The family’s acquisition of the Uchtdorf mills
- o The type of mills they were
- o When and where they were built
- o Ownership and operations, 1811 to 1854
- o Julius’ father’s date and place of death
- o Events after Julius’ father died

From the State Archive (APS), Szczecin, Poland (Stettin, Germany until 1945)

- The Neuendorff family from Uchtdorf claimed compensation from the Government for the adverse impact on its grain mills of particular milling regulations which operated from 1810 to 1818. The claim was refused and the family later appealed.

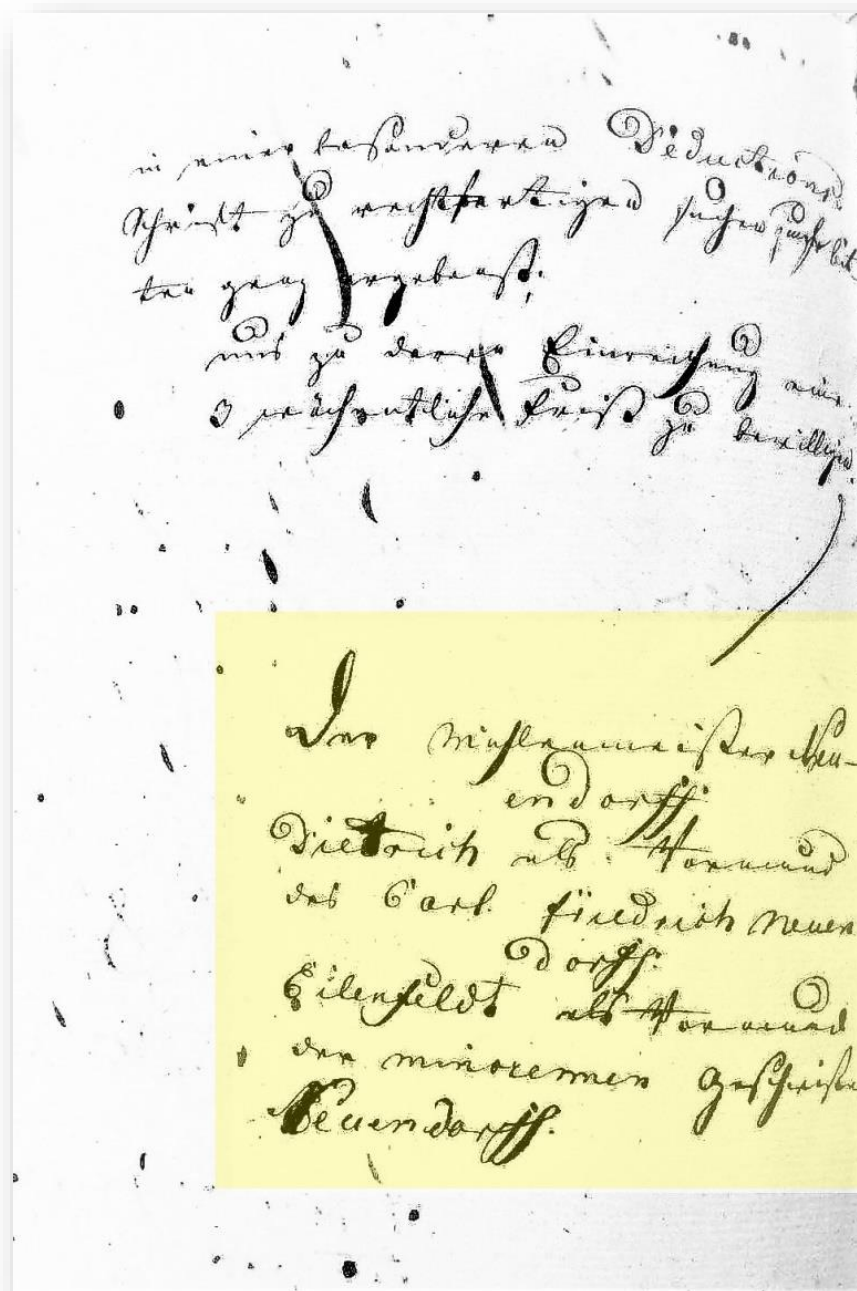
The most relevant documents are extracts from (a) the family’s appeal petition, the District Administrator’s report and the Government’s final decision, as well as (b)

⁶⁵ M. Bruhn, *Pommersche Mühlenmeister, Mühlenbesitzer und ihre Gehilfen* (Pomeranian Master Millers, Mill Owners and their Assistants), Hamburg (1972-73), page 81 (pommerscher-greif.de/einzelschriften.html).

⁶⁶ KB 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 (Hohenselchow > Taufen Trauungen Bestattungen 1694-1777, Bild 139).

the agreement reached between the Government and the Neuendorff family in 1855 after Julius' father Carl Friedrich died.

1. Extract from the family's petition in 1826 which recorded that **the appeal was brought by (a) the master miller [Mr] Neuendorff** (yellow shading, lines 1-2), **(b) [Mr] Dietrich (as legal guardian of Carl Friedrich Neuendorff)** (lines 3-5), and **(c) [Mr] Eilenfeldt (as legal guardian of the minor Neuendorff siblings)** (lines 6-8).⁶⁷



⁶⁷ APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0575). Mr Dietrich was probably Carl Friedrich's uncle (his late mother Henriette's brother).

2. Statement by the District Administrator for Kr Greifenhagen (Baron Franz von Steinäcker (1750-1832)) on 16 October 1826 (which was included in his appeal report to the Government in Stettin) that **between 1811 and 1816,**⁶⁸ the owner of the mills in Uchtdorf was **Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff.**⁶⁹ A close-up of the relevant words is shown at the foot of this page.

Handwritten text in German, likely a legal or administrative document. A yellow highlight covers a portion of the text, which includes the name 'Neuendorff' and the years '1811 und 1816'. The text is written in a cursive script.

Close-up of the highlighted text from the handwritten document, showing the name 'Neuendorff' and the years '1811 und 1816'.

⁶⁸ Relevantly, it was in 1816 that the Government in Stettin assumed administrative responsibility for the Uchtdorf region of Kr Greifenhagen: see APS sygn. 127/643 (IMG_1529).

⁶⁹ APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0608).

3. Statement by the Government in Stettin in its compensation decision on 31 August 1829 that (a) the former owner of the Uchtdorf mills died at the end of May 1819, and (b) the current owner Mr W. Neuendorff married the widow of the previous owner.⁷⁰

D

Erbverpflichtung des Herzogthums Stettin
Mühlen zu Uchtdorf

In demnach die Erbverpflichtung des Herzogthums
des Herzogthums zu Uchtdorfer Mühlen für
die Aufführung des Mühlendamms ist, jedoch
nicht der ursprünglichen Acten zu entsprechen,
sondern erstlich mit dem Inhalt des Urtheils
vom 15. Febr. 1818 übereinstimmend ist.

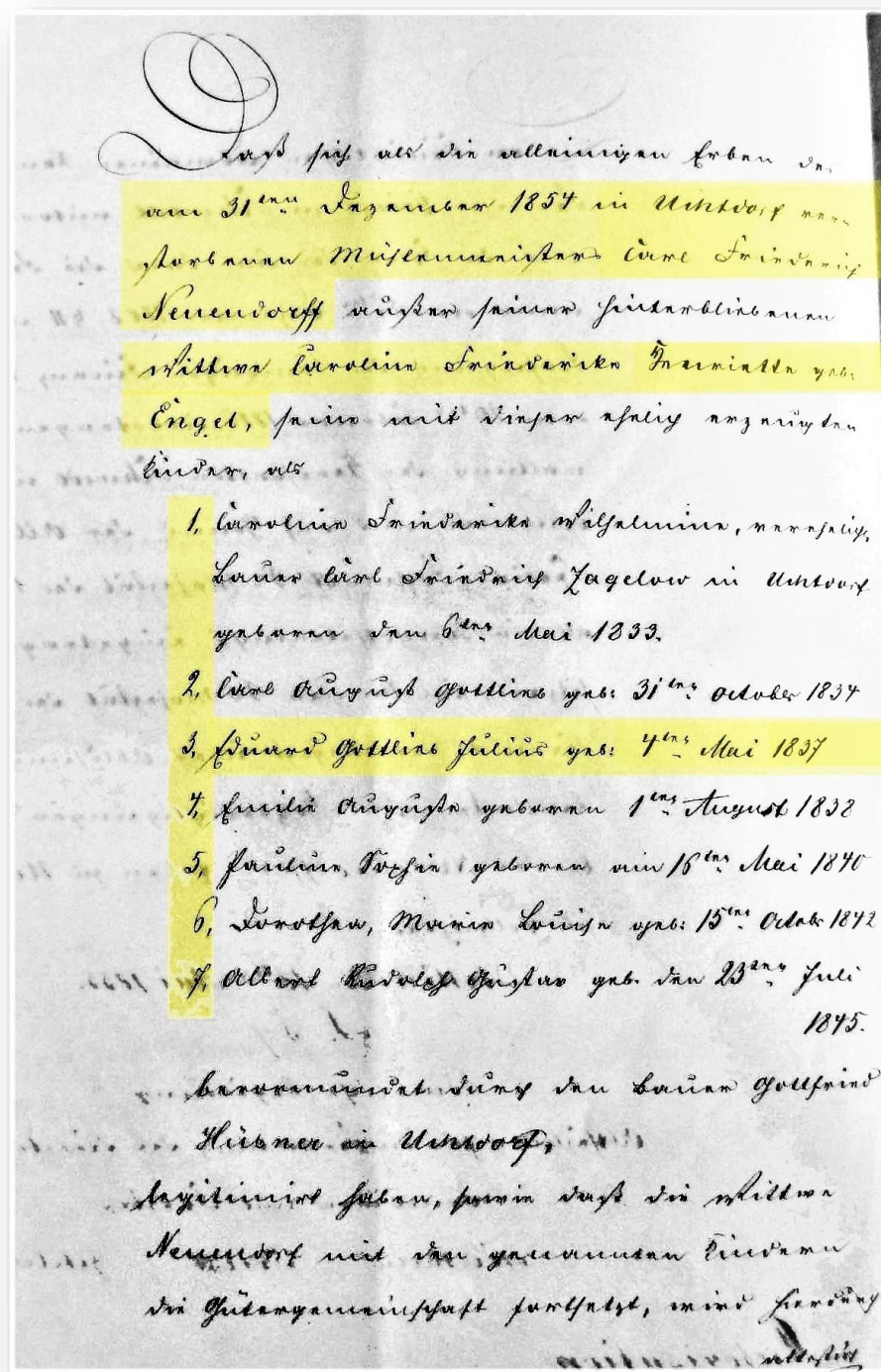
Die Regierung des Herzogthums Stettin hat mit einem
Urtheil vom 18. Febr. 1823 und die Landesregierung
des Herzogthums Stettin am 2. Febr. 1823
und dem Urtheil vom 18. Febr. 1823 aus dem Urtheil vom
18. Febr. 1823 ist ersichtlich, dass die Regierung
des Herzogthums Stettin am 13. Okt. 1821 bestätigt.

In demnach die Erbverpflichtung des Herzogthums
des Herzogthums Stettin ist, jedoch nicht
erster, dass die Regierung des Herzogthums
vom 1. Juli 1819 bestätigt sein kann, die
des Herzogthums Stettin vom 1. Juli 1819
bestätigt ist, was sich in dem Acten
Büchlein ersichtlich ist, dass der Erbverpflichtung
vom 1. Juli 1819 bestätigt sein kann.

Das gütliche Geschäft des Mühlenbesizers
H. Neuendorff, hat die Regierung des Herzogthums
Stettin bestätigt, und ist es vollständig
vom Erbverpflichtung des Herzogthums Stettin
bestätigt ist in dem Actenbuch vom
H. Neuendorff bestätigt.

⁷⁰ APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0641). Mr W. Neuendorff's "ownership" of the mills would have been on trust for Carl Friedrich Neuendorff.

- After Carl Friedrich Neuendorff died, the Neuendorff family and the Government in Stettin entered into a 20-page formal agreement on 19 February 1855 concerning the future of the Neuendorff mills.⁷¹ Here is page 18 of the agreement.⁷²



⁷¹ APS sygn. 127/643. After 1855, Carl Friedrich Zagelow (Caroline Friederike Wilhelmine Neuendorff's husband) continued the management of the Neuendorff family's mills in Uchtdorf: see APS sygn. 127/643 (IMG_1432). The mills were later sold: see APS sygn. 127/648 (IMG_1592/93).

⁷² APS sygn. 127/643 (IMG_1546).

That page included these statements:

- o **Master miller Carl Friedrich Neuendorff died on 31 December 1854 in Uchtdorf** (*lines 2-4*);
- o **His widow was Caroline Friederike Henriette née Engel** (*lines 5-6*); and
- o **He left 7 children** (*lines 8-17*):⁷³
 1. **Caroline Friederike Wilhelmine**,⁷⁴ born 6 May 1833 (married to farmer Carl Friedrich Zagelow)
 2. **Carl August Gottlieb**,⁷⁵ born 31 October 1834
 3. **Eduard Gottlieb Julius, born 4 May 1837**
 4. **Emilie Auguste**,⁷⁶ born 1 August 1838
 5. **Pauline Sophie**, born 16 May 1840
 6. **Dorothea Marie Louise**, born 15 October 1842
 7. **Albert Rudolph Gustav**,⁷⁷ born 23 July 1845

That date of birth for our great-grandfather Julius (4 May 1837) corresponds exactly with the date of birth recorded on his burial plaque from 1903 which was unearthed at Julius' gravesite in Minden, Queensland during the installation of his new headstone in 2016. Photographs are shown on the next page. The 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”

⁷³ Child #8 Elise Mathilde Neuendorff (*see page 7*) was not included in the list of children because she had not been born by the time the agreement was signed.

⁷⁴ Caroline must have died before 1860—because in February 1861 (when his daughter Anna Marie was born), Carl Friedrich Zagelow had a different wife (Hanne Louise Andres): see Anna Marie's CM in 1886 (ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/188561172:2957).

⁷⁵ He became the master miller in Wonsowo (Kr Neutomischel), Posen, Prussia (192km southeast of Uchtdorf). He married Emma Amalie Tornow there in October 1863: ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/374027:2116.

⁷⁶ Emilie married Friedrich Grünthal and was living in Königsberg Nm in 1900: see their son Johannes Friedrich's CM and CD (ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/187705898:2957; ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/6632715:2958).

⁷⁷ He died in Königsberg Nm on 9 January 1892, survived by his wife: see Königsberg Nm, Deaths, 1892, No 3.



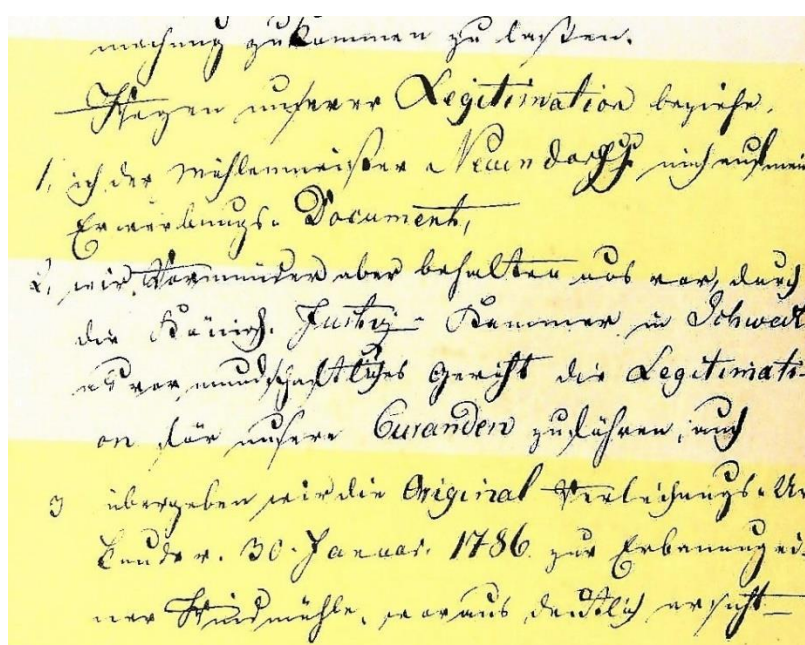
L-R: Dr Peter Macfarlane (Memorial Architect), Mr Bevan Zabel (Church Sexton)—both now deceased



That same birth date was recorded on the marriage certificate for Julius' second marriage in Germany in 1877 (*shown on pages 45-46*). Julius' age at death (65 years, 10 months and 15 days), as shown on his death certificate (*see page 62*), also results in his date of birth being 4 May 1837.

Importantly, the 1855 Agreement also recorded that:

- o In 1786, Uchtdorf master miller Ehrenreich Saltzmann (who at that time “had only a watermill in Uchtdorf”) was granted Government approval to build a windmill “on the church fields” about 300m northwest of Uchtdorf;⁷⁸
- o In 1826, the Neuendorff family had possession of that original Government approval from 1786—which they provided, as *Erwerbungs-Documente* (Acquisition Documents) (*see extract below*), to the Government in support of their appeal;⁷⁹ and
- o In 1829, Uchtdorf had only 2 mills (a watermill and a windmill).⁸⁰



Another Szczecin Archive file shows that in 1839, there were 110 schoolchildren in Uchtdorf and “master miller Neuendorff” (Julius’ father) was recorded as paying a school-fee tax of 20 *Silber Groschen* for his household.⁸¹



⁷⁸ APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0695, IMG_0577-0589). The Uchtdorf Lutheran Parish sold that piece of land to Ehrenreich Saltzmann on 8 November 1785: see APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0695).

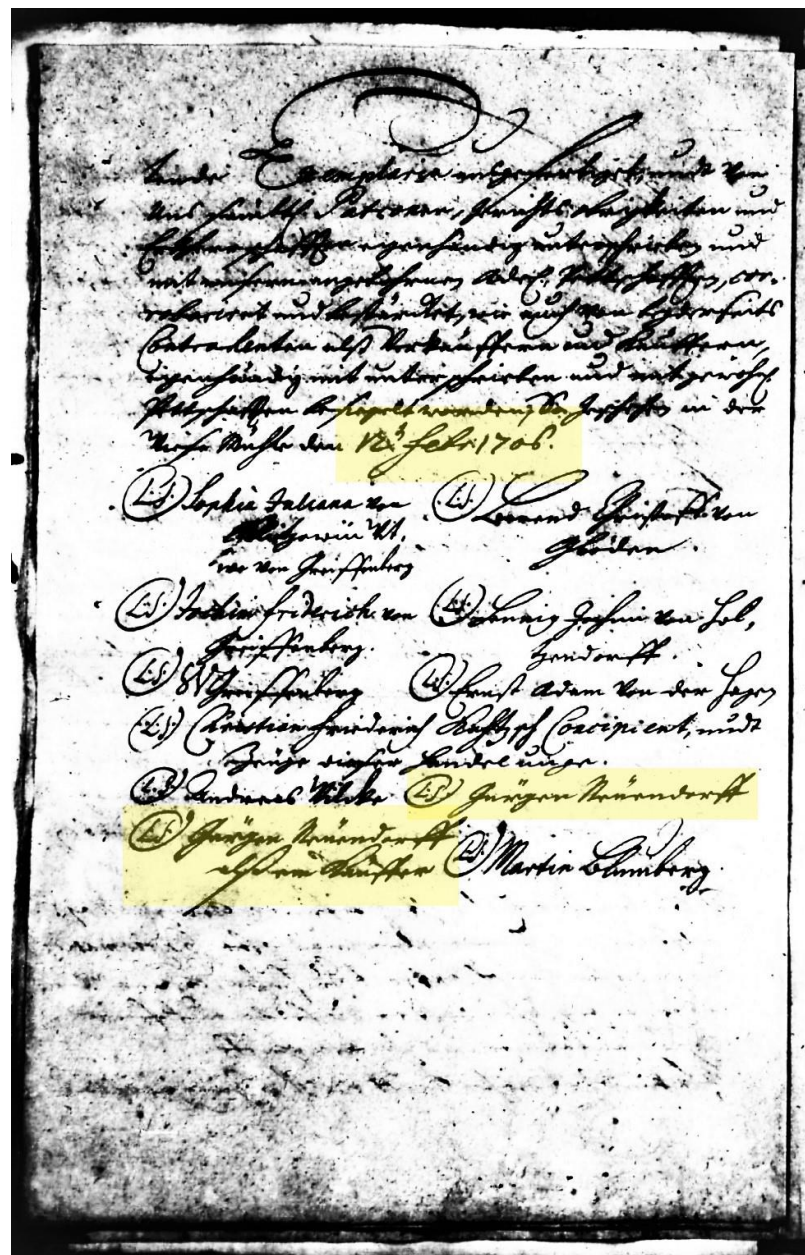
⁷⁹ APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0602).

⁸⁰ APS sygn. 92/1/11638 (IMG_0656-0661).

⁸¹ APS sygn. 92/11/622 (IMG_0697). In 1839, a Prussian *Silber* (silver) *Groschen* (pictured above: mason.net/hessen/thaler.htm) had a purchasing power equivalent to about A\$1 today: officialdata.org/us/inflation/1830?amount=75; [xe.com/currencyconverter/ Amount=From= AUD. To=USD](http://xe.com/currencyconverter/Amount=From=AUD.To=USD).

From the Brandenburg State Main Archive (BLHA), Potsdam, Germany

- Agreement in 1706 to transfer to Jürgen Neuendorff ownership of Ziethen Mill near Biesenbrow (Kr Angermünde).⁸² Here is page 10 of a copy of that agreement. It shows the date (12 February 1706) and the 11 signatories (including two Jürgen Neuendorffs).

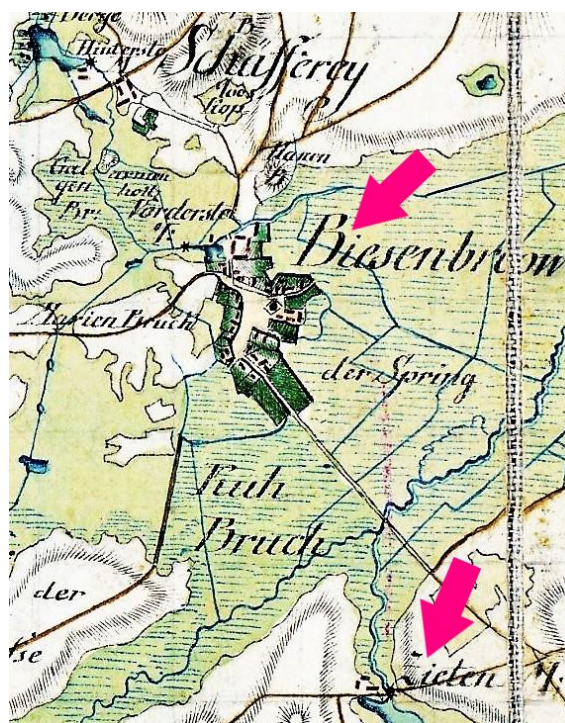


The agreement recited that Bartholomäus Ziethen bought the mill in 1661. Subsequently, his daughter Elisabeth married Jacob Neuendorff who later took over

⁸² BLHA, Rep. 78 II Familien N 8.

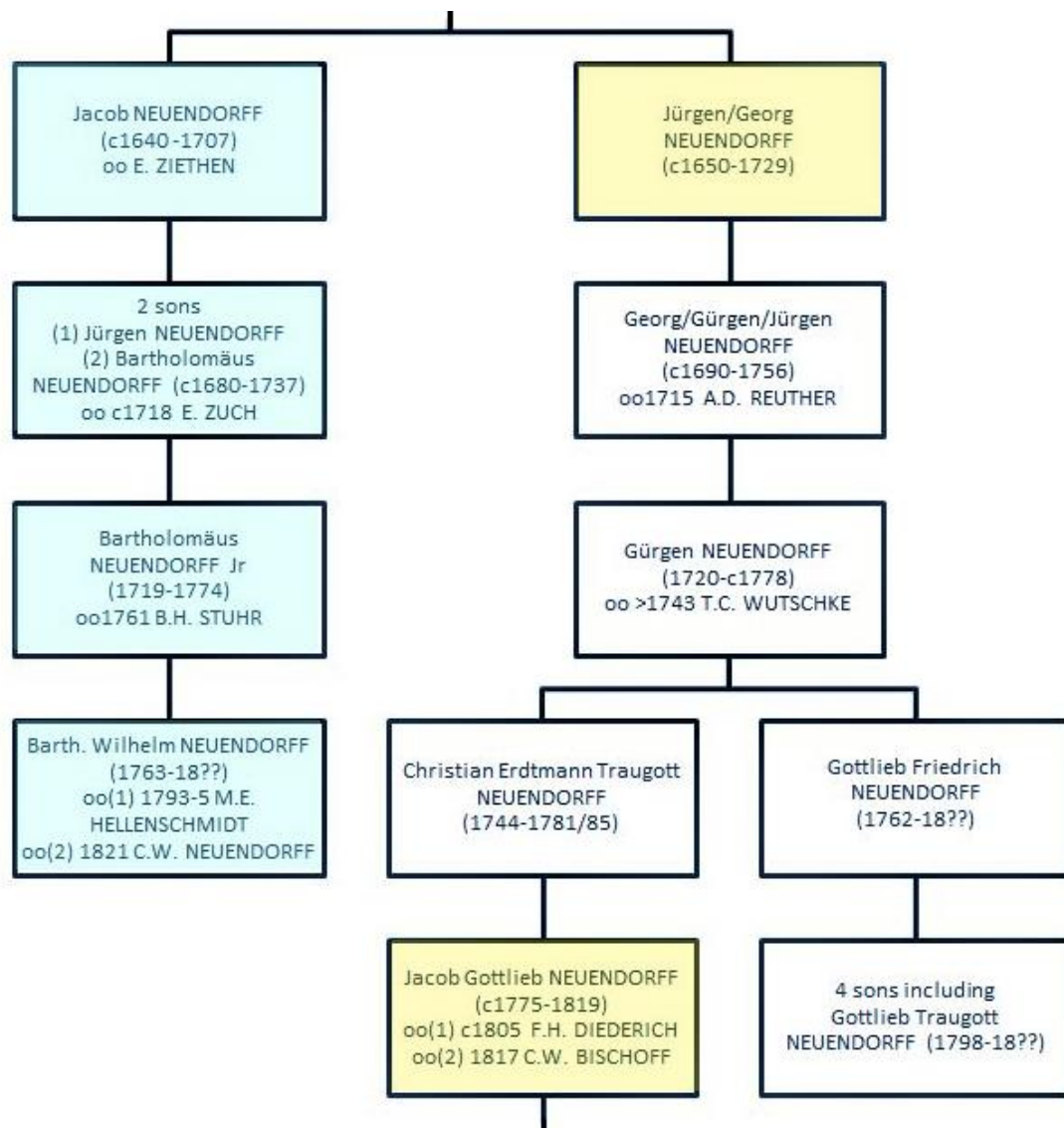
the mill. Jacob died before 1706 and his sons Bartholomäus and Jürgen (both millers) inherited the mill. Jürgen then bought Bartholomäus' share and Bartholomäus bought the mill in Biesenbrow. Jürgen signed the agreement, as did another Jürgen Neuendorff (described as an Arrendator) in his capacity as tutor (legal guardian) of the sons (they were still under 25). *Jürgen the tutor was likely Jacob's brother and the same person as the Arrendator Jürgen (mentioned on page 20) who lived at Hohengüstow, 18km north of Ziethen Mill and died in 1729.*

Here are maps of the Biesenbrow-Ziethen Mill area. The first is a current Google map showing the location of Ziethen-Mühle (Mill), 36km west of Lisie Pole (Uchtdorf). The second map (from the 1700s) is more detailed.⁸³ Ziethen Mill (shown on the old map as "Zieten M.") is 3km south of Biesenbrow.



⁸³ Schmettauschen Kartenwerk, 1767-1787 (SBB PK, 2K 5087-39).

Although there was a likely family connection in 1706 between the Neuendorff millers and estate managers, is there any evidence of a family connection between their descendants? *The answer is Yes.* This chart shows the links, which are explained below.



Jürgen (the son) died in Ziethen Mill in the 1720s.⁸⁴ There is no evidence that he had any children. However, his brother Bartholomäus (*see second blue box*) had children including a son Bartholomäus Jr (1719-1774)⁸⁵—and Bartholomäus Jr had a son

⁸⁴ On 14 December 1720, master miller Jürgen Neuendorff's *wife* (not widow) was recorded as a godmother at a baptism: archion.de (Biesenbrow > Taufen 1646-1726, Bild 114). Thus, Jürgen was still alive then. He must have died before 14 July 1730 because there is no death entry for him in the parish registers for Kuhweide (with Ziethen Mill) which commenced on 14 July 1730.

⁸⁵ archion.de (Biesenbrow > Trauungen, Bestattungen 1769-1857, Bild 43).

Bartholomäus Wilhelm (known as Wilhelm) Neuendorff (born 1763).⁸⁶ Bartholomäus Wilhelm was mentioned on page 9 of this paper. He was the miller in Rörchen (Kr Greifenhagen) who moved to nearby Uchtdorf in 1821-22 to marry the widow of his recently-deceased third cousin Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff (c1775-1819) and to assist in managing the mills there until 1831. Jacob Gottlieb was very likely the great-great-grandson of the 1706 estate manager and tutor Jürgen Neuendorff (c1650-1729).

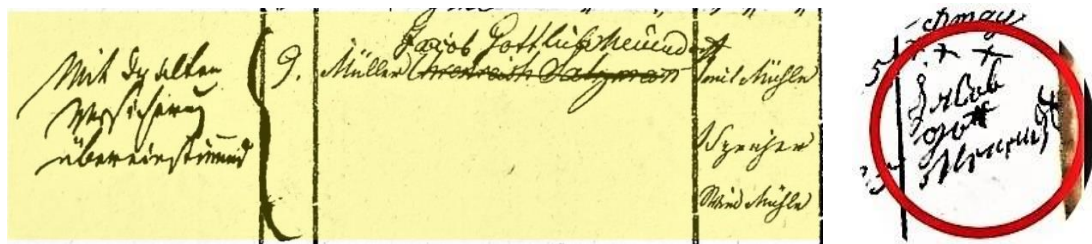
- Government register of Uchtdorf house owners and fire insurance details in 1818.

“1 house with mill, 1 barn, 1 stable” were owned in 1818 by miller Jacob Gottlieb Neuendorff (our great-great-great-grandfather), whose name was written above the previous owner’s name “Miller Ehrenreich Saltzmann” (highlighted in yellow) and whose signature (as “JaCob Gott Neuendf”) appears in the section circled in red.⁸⁷

Namen des Dorfs, Acker und Vorwerks, No.	Namen des Besitzers, Unterthanen und Einwohner.	Namen und Maß nach Weid. bei der Dinte.			ständigen Fuß der Zimmer und Gebäude, und wie solche dominerenden Feuer-Societät encasulirt werden sollen.								Summa des im Feuer-Societät eingetragenen Erl. v. v.	
		Wohnhäuser.	Stage.	Stück.	Stück.	Stück.	Stück.	Stück.	Stück.	Stück.	Stück.			
	Transport...	29	..	4625	18	..	4400	24	..	3425	15450			
19	Dame Saltzmann	1	..	33	33	345	400	1	..	31	33	200	150	10000
20	Michael Sapp	1	..	32	35	350	400	1	..	60	30	200	150	10000
21	Gottlieb Saar	1	..	34	34	400	300	1	..	33	35	300	100	10000
22	Chr. Teichert	1	..	70	30	500	..	1	..	60	30	300	150	10000
23	Hand Forpahl	1	..	31	33	300	400	1	..	60	30	300	100	10000
24	Chr. Jagelon	1	..	53	35	300	400	1	..	60	30	300	100	10000
	Chr. Lehrenholz	1	..	31	24	300	..	1	..	41	19	100	50	10000
	Chr. Prüggen	1	..	26	32	300	150	..	..	21	11	50	25	10000
	Müller Huth	1	..	70	27	350	300	..	..	34	21	100	50	10000
	Chr. Pfuhl	1	..	42	30	300	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10000
	Chr. Heibner	1	..	45	33	300	350	..	..	29	15	150	75	10000
	Bachmayer Sade	1	..	39	27	350	300	..	..	26	18	150	75	10000
	Müller Schmajer	1	..	45	36	300	..	..	..	34	19	150	75	10000
	Schreyer	1	..	50	32	500	..	..	..	30	12	200	100	10000
	Müller Neuendorff	1	..	35	33	1000	..	1	..	45	38	100	50	10000
	Müller Neuendorff	1	..	19	16	25	..	..	..	10	20	50	25	10000
	Müller Neuendorff	1	..	19	14	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10000
	Zalmer	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10000

⁸⁶ archion.de (Biesenbrow > Gesamtkirchenbuch 1727-1768, Bild 57).

⁸⁷ BLHA, Rep. 37 Schwedt, Nr 1383 (page 80).



- Government inventory and audit of land ownership in Uchtdorf in 1824.

1. The Uchtdorf master miller Mr W. Neuendorff's given name was Wilhelm.⁸⁸

1. an dem des Kirchs Hof.
 2. das sie nicht dergleichen
 eingewandte fällen
 3. die fällen geben also die
 gewöhnlich zu sein also
 fällt, das sie gegen die
 gewöhnliche Menge nicht
 aufstellen wollen das
 bei einer geringen Menge,
 die fällen zu sein das
 bei zu geringen ist
 mit folgt
 Friedrich August Manne
 Pastor
 Wilhelm Neuendorff
 Gottfried Stahl
 Hahn
 Carl Fried. Schmage
 Carl Lade

⁸⁸ BLHA, Rep. 37 Schwedt, Nr 695 (page 26).

2. The Neuendorffs' ownership of the watermill near Uchtdorf was based upon (or traceable to) a sale and purchase contract from 12 July 1665.⁸⁹

Handwritten text in German, likely a signature and date: "a, der Mühlenbesitzer Neuendorff legittimirt durch die Kaufb. v. a. A. v. d. l." (partially obscured by a yellow highlight).

Handwritten text in German, likely a date and signature: "A. v. d. l. vom 12^{ten} July 1665. b. der Erbschreiber Johann Friedrich legittimirt durch die Kaufb. v. a. vom 26^{ten} May 1696. d. der Erbschreiber Martin Friedrich" (partially obscured by a yellow highlight).

The date 12 July 1665 is significant, as other records show that was the precise date of the contract by which the von Eickstedt brothers from the village of Roderbeck (4km northwest of Uchtdorf) sold to Matthias Seger an area of vacant land about 500m northwest of Uchtdorf. Mr Seger then built a watermill and windmill there.⁹⁰

The Uchtdorf Mills

Uchtdorf had only 1 mill operating in 1767—as shown in the following extract from a map of the surrounding area in that year.⁹¹ As can be seen, there was a watermill (which I circled) at a small stream northwest of Uchtdorf. That was undoubtedly the Seger-built watermill from 1665. The windmill that Seger built nearby must have

⁸⁹ BLHA, Rep. 37 Schwedt, Nr 695 (foot of page 5 to top of page 6). That type of ownership-validation tracing is reminiscent of the complicated English method of recording land dealings by private deed which applied in Queensland to “Old-System land” (as it was called) until the Torrens system of government-registration of land titles was introduced into Queensland by the *Real Property Act 1861*. Indeed, the Torrens system itself was largely inspired by the land title registration system which was in operation in Hamburg, Germany by 1840: see M.J. Raff, *German Real Property Law and the Conclusive Land Title Register*, Unpublished PhD thesis, Melbourne (1999), pages 16, 99, 165-166 (minerva-access.unimelb.edu.au/handle/11343/37523).

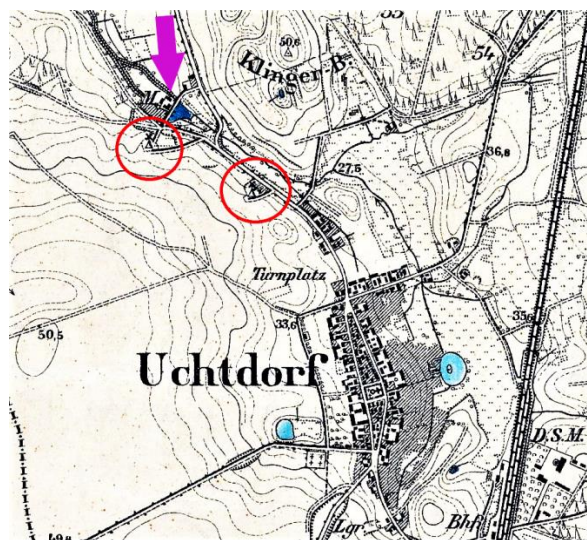
⁹⁰ heimatkreis-greifenhagen.de/index.php/uchtdorf.

⁹¹ Prussian State Library, Berlin, Germany: SBB IIC Kart L 5420 Blatt 52.

ceased operation by 1767. I also inserted an arrow to indicate the approximate position of the windmill that Saltzmann built on the church fields in 1786. The Neuendorffs owned both mills in Uchtdorf by 1826.



Here is a topographic map of the Uchtdorf area in 1905.⁹² I circled the 2 windmills which were shown. I also inserted an arrow to indicate the watermill's earlier location. It had ceased operation by 1905—but the Seger-built windmill near the watermill must have been reactivated by then.



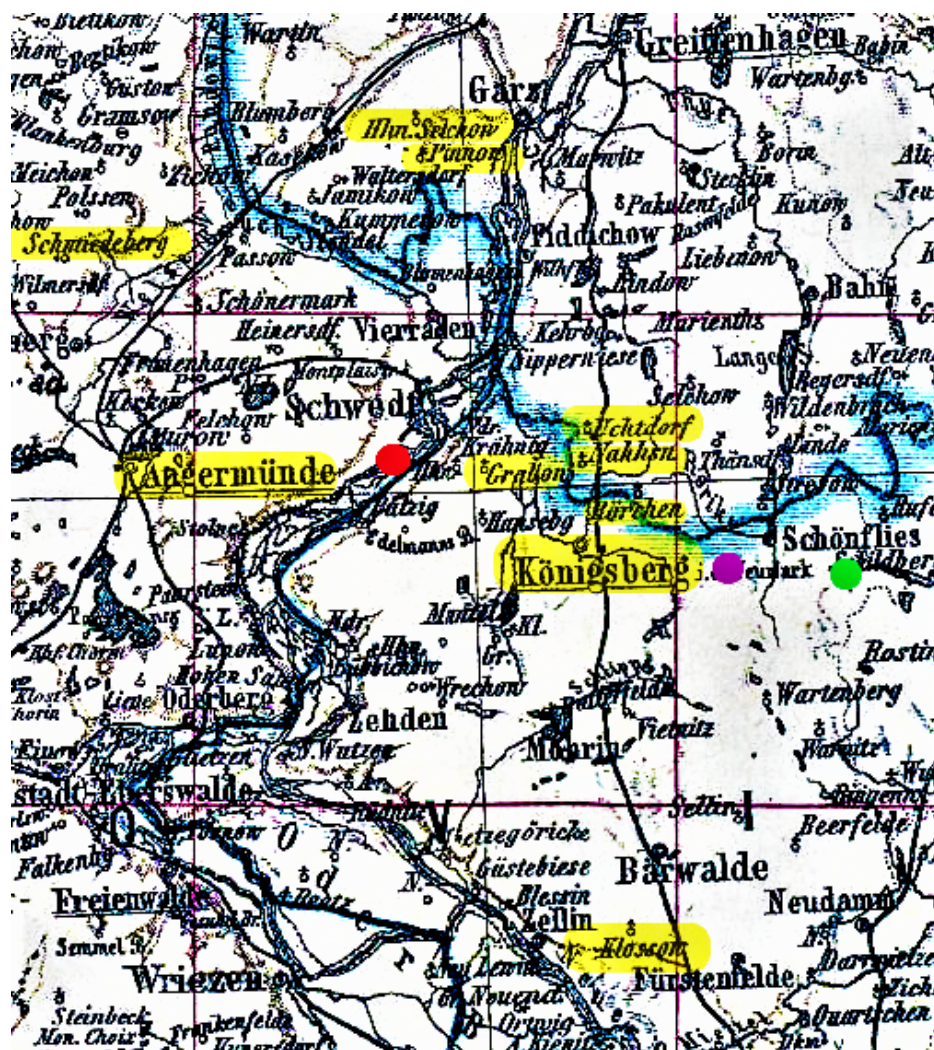
The following photograph from c1910 shows the windmill that was built on the church fields near Uchtdorf in 1786 and which the Neuendorffs owned by 1826. It was struck by lightning and burnt down in the early 1930s.⁹³

⁹² landkartenarchiv.de/tk25c.php?q=2952_1485_Uchtdorf.

⁹³ Pictured in P. Sülflöhn, *Heimathundliches aus Uchtdorf* (Local History of Uchtdorf), Greifenhagen, Germany (1935), page 41. *Die Mühlen von Uchtdorf* (The Mills of Uchtdorf), Unpublished Paper, emailed on 13 July 2015 by Dr F. Waldmann (Senden, Germany, Editor *Sedina Archiv* and *Pommerscher Greif eV* newsletter) to the author.



This map (from 1883) shows many of the towns already mentioned, in the context of the blue-shaded Pomerania-Brandenburg provincial border.⁹⁴ Criewen, Rohrbeck and Dobberphul are marked with red, purple and green dots, respectively.



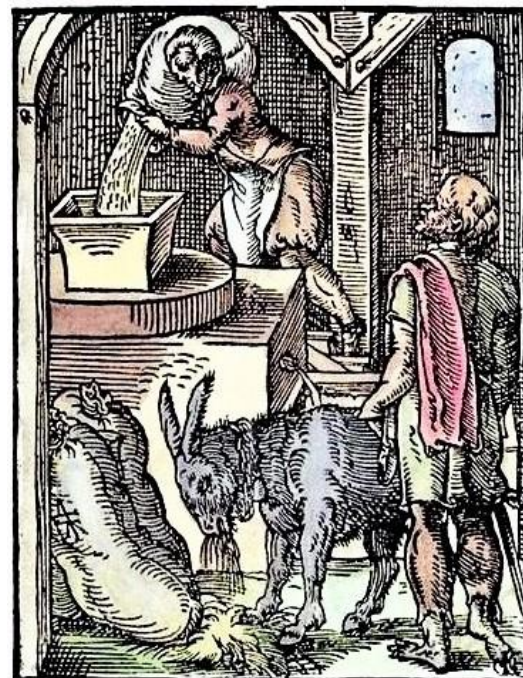
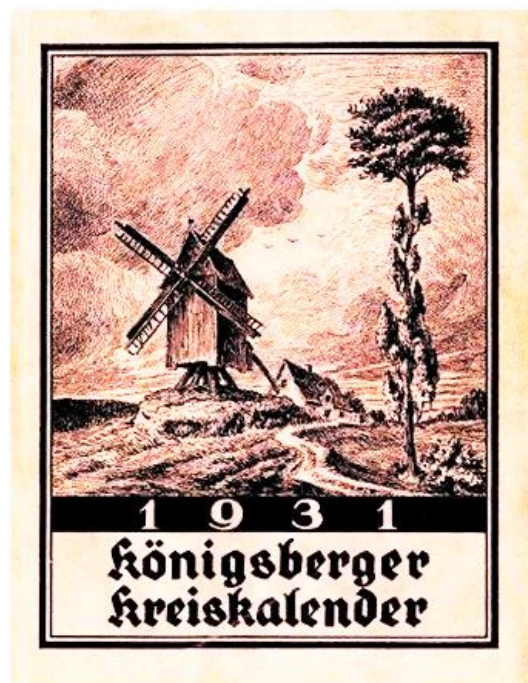
⁹⁴ L. Ravenstein, *Atlas des Deutschen Reichs*, Leipzig, Germany (1883): search.library.wisc.edu/digital (Map Section II).

It may be of interest that milling remained an important aspect of the culture and identity of the Königsberg district well into the 20th century. Shown below (*left*) is a copy of the whimsical style front page of the 1931 *Königsberger Kreiskalender* (district calendar).⁹⁵

There is a beautiful and fascinating 15-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 how the miller operated the mill to convert the grain into flour. The movie (*In der Windmühle*: PF# 73562) was produced for German schools in the 1930s.⁹⁶

The procedures shown in that film would have changed little since the time of the Neuendorff mills 200 years ago.

That traditional grain milling procedure was timeless. Shown below (*right*) is a copy of a superb early (1568) woodcut (later colorized) by celebrated Swiss-German printmaker and draftsman Jost Amman (1539-1591).⁹⁷



⁹⁵ 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.

⁹⁶ youtube.com/watch?v=U9Jg1xuw8Uk.

⁹⁷ britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_1904-0206-103-34; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jost_Amman.

Marriages, Children, Australia

• Julius' first marriage was to Rosaline Schulz in 1863

They were married in Rosaline's hometown of Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Brandenburg in January 1863. Schönfliess (now, Trzcіńsko-Zdrój, Poland) is 15km southeast of Uchtdorf. Although the Schönfliess parish registers for most of the 1800s have not survived, that 1863 marriage date and place are known today because Julius himself recorded them on the certificates of birth of his children from his second marriage. Here is an extract from the certificate of birth of his son Hermann Carl (born 1879). Julius was named (in the right-hand column) as the certifying informant. Column 6 (*highlighted*) shows the date of his first marriage as "January 1863". Curiously, he did not specify the precise day of the month of that marriage.

CHILD			PARENTS			INFORMANT
No.	When and where born.	Name, and whether present or not.	No.	Name and Birthplace.	No.	Name and Maternal Name of the Mother.
			(1) Name and Birthplace.	(1) What and where Married.	(1) Name and Maternal Name of the Mother.	
			(2) Rank or Profession of the Father.	(2) Previous Name, Date and Ground.	(2) Age, and (3) Birthplace.	
			(3) Age, and (4) Birthplace.			
1879.	May 29 th 1879	Hermann Carl	(1) Hermann Carl	19 th January 1863 Schönfliess Prussia	(1) Ernestine (Formerly) Schulz	Certified in Writing by Julius Reumhoff Father
			(2) Farmer	Prussia	(2) 50 years	
			(3) 42 years	Prussia	(3) Farmer	
			(4) Soldier	Prussia		

In 1863, the population of Schönfliess was about 2,750.⁹⁸ Julius and Rosaline would have been married in St Mary's Lutheran Church. This aerial photograph shows the town today.⁹⁹ St Mary's Church (now a Roman Catholic church) is circled.



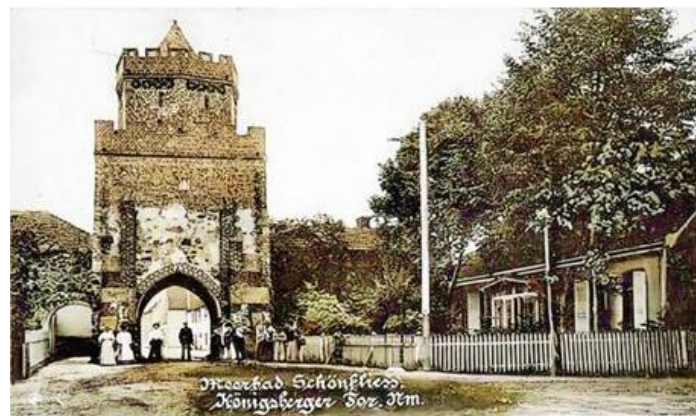
⁹⁸ de.xc.wiki/wiki/Trzci%C5%84sko-Zdr%C3%B3j.

⁹⁹ znajkraj.pl/foto/trzcinsko-zdroj-z-lotu-ptaka.

The next photographs of the town are from c1900.¹⁰⁰



Market Square and Town Hall



One of the old City Gates

Julius and Rosaline had 10 children—including 2 sets of twins. The firstborn was Carl 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 Anna Rosaline Fischer (1910-1999) wrote to her son Elwyn Colin Fischer (1944-) in 1983, in which she recorded many things that her late father (who died in 1952) had told her about his family. The hand-written extract from Mrs Fischer's letter shown on the next page (*courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba*) 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.”

¹⁰⁰ polska-org.pl/7578103.foto.html; polska-org.pl/7560097.foto.html.

Grandmother's name Rosaline ~~and~~ Schaly (maiden name Father's mother)
 Grandfather - EDWARD GATHLIER JULIUS
 Father's mother died 38 year old when Father was 9 years old Father
 was the eldest of ten ~~children~~ children including two sets of twins
 Father was the only one to survive they lived near a lake some were drowned
 Grandfather married Caroline Stutz I think that was her Christian name
 They came to ~~Germany~~ ^{Austria} on the sailing ship City of New York I'm not
 sure if it took them 3 or 6 months. Father was 13 years old Grandfather
 & step-grandmother & Father's half sister who died on the ship & was
 buried at sea. They settled on a farm at Menden. Grandfather

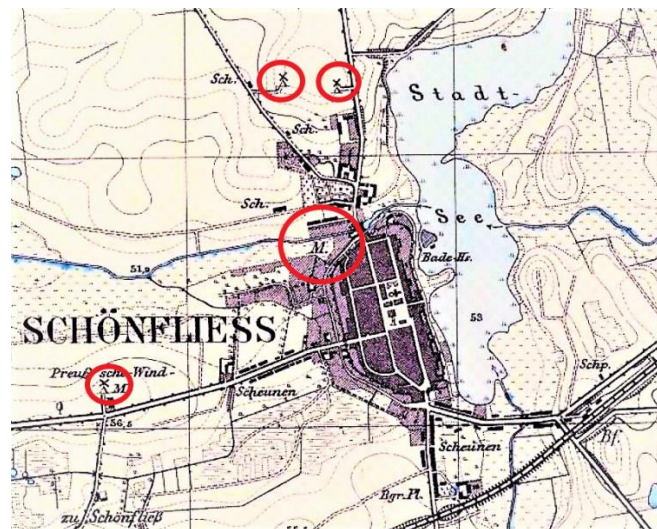
These extracts from Julius' death certificate from 1903 (left) and his son Hermann's birth certificate from 1879 (right) confirm that Julius Jr (a) was the only surviving child of the marriage, and (b) had 9 deceased siblings (6 brothers and 3 sisters).

IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.		FATHER.		
(1) Where, and at what (2) Age, and to (3) Whom.	Issue, in order of Birth, their Names and Ages.	(1) When and where Married. (2) Previous Issue, living and deceased.	(1) Name and the Maiden (2) Age, and (3)	
(1) Schönfliess Neumark Germany (2) 40 years (3) Rosalina Schultze Engstene Staatz	Living 1st Julius 34 2nd Hermann 25 Albert 23 Anna 20 Gustav Emil 19 Dead 1st 9. Semmlinger 2nd 2 Males 1 Female	1st January 1868 Schönlies Neumark (1) Prussia 2nd 24 Jan 1877 Pommern Pommern (2) Prussia living by Julius Friedrich 15 years 3rd 6 Males and 3 Females by 2-ou female	(1) Ger (2) 30 7 (3) Pomm Pomm Prus	

Fortuitously, the Schönfliess *Male Birth Register 1836-1874* has survived. It recorded the births of 4 of Rosaline and Julius' sons.¹⁰¹ They were (1) Karl Friedrich Julius (born 4 July 1864), (2) Karl Friedrich (born 3 May 1868), (3) Albert Julius Robert (born 24 August 1869, died 7 March 1874), and (4) Karl Friedrich Hermann (born 1 September 1870, died 8 October 1870). The other 3 Neuendorff male children must have been born elsewhere. Julius' occupation was shown in those birth entries as "master miller". There may have been 4 mills operating in the Schönfliess area at that time—as shown on the following topographic map from 1919.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ BLHA, Rep. 8 Schönfließ, Nr 804.

¹⁰² landkartenarchiv.de/messtischblatt.php?q=3053_1559_Bad_Schoenfliess_in_der_Neumark.



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 45km away from Schönfliess (now, Trzcińsko-Zdrój). They would have travelled west to Königsberg Nm (now, Chojna), then northwest and across the bridge over the Oder River to Schwedt (Kr Angermünde), Brandenburg and then north to the town of Pinnow (Kr Radow), Pomerania. This map shows the route.



The population of Pinnow in 1875 was 814.¹⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁴ This photograph of the town is from c1910.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰³ wikiwand.com/de/Hohenselchow-Gro%C3%9F_Pinnow.

¹⁰⁴ de.zxc.wiki/wiki/Gro%C3%9F_Pinnow.

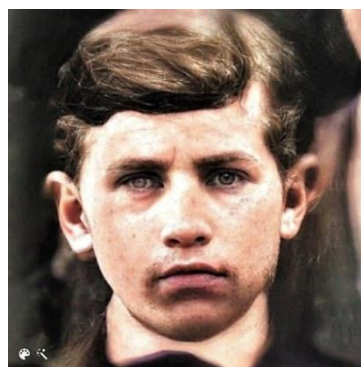
¹⁰⁵ genemaas.net/Pinnow_photos.htm.



Julius Jr would have been between 10 and 12 years of age when he and his father arrived 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.



Photograph courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba



• Julius' second marriage was to Ernestine Staatz in 1877

They were married in Ernestine's hometown of Pinnow on 4 June 1877. Ernestine's full name was Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Staatz—but she was known as Ernestine. She was born in Pinnow on 30 June 1848.¹⁰⁶ Her parents were 22-year-old labourer Carl Friedrich Staatz (born in Pinnow on 14 December 1823)¹⁰⁷ and 24-year-old Christine Wilhelmine (known as Wilhelmine) Stockfisch (born in Kummerow, 7km southwest of Pinnow on 28 January 1824).¹⁰⁸ They were married in Kummerow on 8 September 1845.¹⁰⁹ Ernestine was the eldest of the 3 children in her family. Her late grandfather Christian Friedrich Staatz (1786-1841) had been an officer in the famous Colberg Infantry Regiment (*uniforms illustrated below*) of the Prussian Army which fought against Napoleon in the Waterloo Period.¹¹⁰



Pinnow was well known to Julius' ancestors. His father's great-grandfather Martin Friedrich Rieck (1710-1783) was the master miller there from 1752 to 1776, and his father's great-great-grandfather George (Gürgen) Neuendorff (born c1690) ended his career as the Royal Bailiff in Pinnow and died there before November 1756.

¹⁰⁶ LPC Groß Pinnow, Baptisms, 1848, Nr 16.

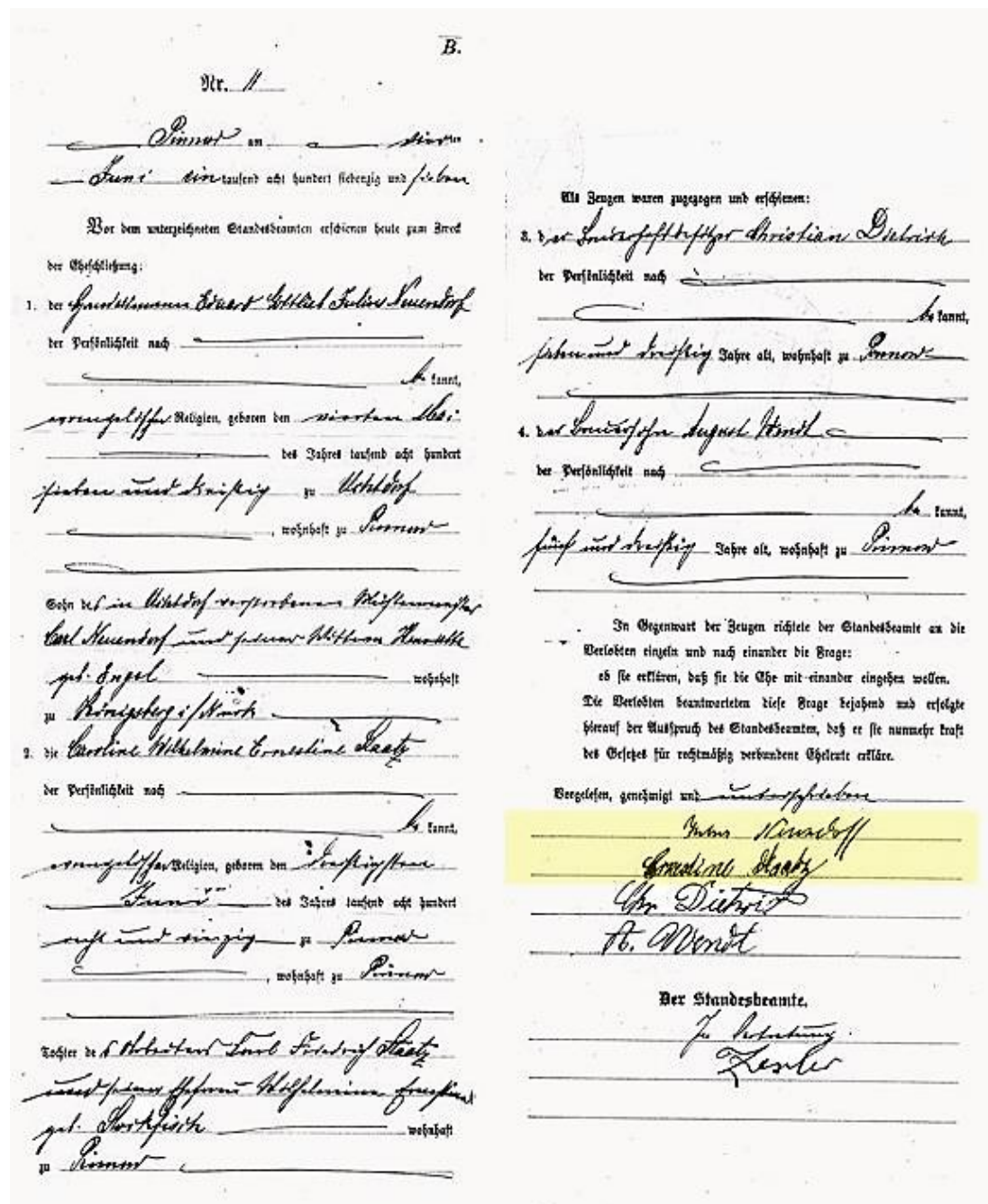
¹⁰⁷ LPC Groß Pinnow, Baptisms, 1823, Nr 19.

¹⁰⁸ Lutheran Church Archive, Berlin, *Gesamtkirchenbuch 1783-1863*, #15995/2.

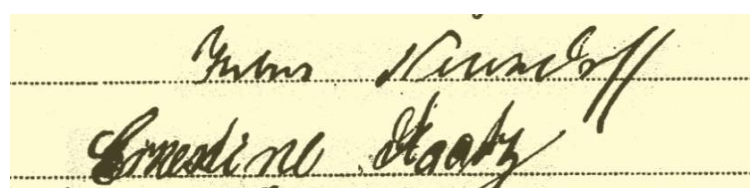
¹⁰⁹ Lutheran Church Archive, Berlin, *Gesamtkirchenbuch 1783-1863*, #15995/3.

¹¹⁰ Marriage Record, Christian Friedrich Staatz and Charlotte Stockfisch, 22 November 1821 at Pinnow: Hohenselchow Parish Office, Marriage Register No. 4/1821. For details of the Colberg Infantry Regiment, see [jstor.org/stable/44223810?seq=1](https://www.jstor.org/stable/44223810?seq=1); napoleon-series.org/military-info/organization/c_resinf2.html; steamcommunity.com.

Here is a scanned copy of Julius and Ernestine's marriage certificate, followed by a translation. On the original certificate, the segment on the left was on page 1 and the segment on the right was on page 2. They are combined here for convenience.



In the highlighted section, Julius signed the certificate as “Julius” Neuendorff and Ernestine signed as “Ernestine” Staatz—using their preferred given names. Here is a close-up.



TRANSLATION ¹¹¹

“(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 merchant 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 i/Nmrk.
2. Caroline Wilhelmine Ernestine Staatz, personally known, Lutheran religion, born on 30 June 1848 in Pinnow, residing in Pinnow, daughter of the labourer Carl Friedrich Staatz and his wife Wilhelmine Ernestine née Stockfisch, residing in Pinnow.

(Page 2)

As marriage witnesses were present and appeared:

3. The farmer 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

Zexler *(signature)*”

Interestingly, as seen above (in paragraph 1), Julius had become a merchant (perhaps, of grain and flour) by the time of his second marriage.

Ernestine and Julius’ first child (Auguste Emilie) was born in Pinnow in late 1877.¹¹²

¹¹¹ Although paragraph 2 of the marriage certificate said that Ernestine’s mother was “Wilhelmine Ernestine” née Stockfisch, Ernestine’s baptism record from 1848 named her mother as “Wilhelmine Christine” Stockfisch and Ernestine’s parents’ marriage record from 1845 named the bride as “Christine Wilhelmine” Stockfisch—and indeed, she was baptised in 1824 as “Christine Wilhelmine” Stockfisch.

¹¹² She was born on 5 November 1877: see QLD BDM CD1879/M/1683 (col. 5).

• 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 in 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:¹¹³

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. A team of immigration agents was 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.¹¹⁴

Although those factors undoubtedly influenced Julius and Ernestine's decision to emigrate to Queensland, 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).¹¹⁵

The family 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. The 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.¹¹⁶

¹¹³ (1915) 1 HSQJ 64, 68 (textqueensland.com.au/item/article/_10ab13052e298018dad_2cdea29ad8684).

¹¹⁴ (1984) 12 HSQJ 103, 109 (textqueensland.com.au/item/article/_43c54923310c_731b13551_ef9190d7ee7).

¹¹⁵ See emails, 3 & 5 May 2021, Mr E. Fischer (Toowoomba) to the author.

¹¹⁶ rome2rio.com/map/Casekow/Hamburg#r/Train.



Hamburg harbour was a very busy place in the late 19th century—as the following photograph from 1885 graphically shows.¹¹⁷ It was one of the major ports in Europe and the principal departure point for emigrants from Germany.¹¹⁸



On 4 October 1878, the Neuendorffs began their voyage to Brisbane on the ship *Fritz Reuter*. There were 512 emigrants on board.¹¹⁹ This extract from the official passenger departure list shows the Neuendorffs.¹²⁰

¹¹⁷ germany1900.tumblr.com/post/165262225351/hamburg-germany-1885.

¹¹⁸ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_of_Hamburg.

¹¹⁹ ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1068/images/K_1723_0804820152?treeid=&personid.

¹²⁰ 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 *Preussischer* Flagge, Capitain *Watten* nach *Brisbane*
zur Auswanderung durch Unterzeichnete engagirt sind.

Abgang des Schiffes, d. *14. October 1874*

No.	Die an einem Besuche ankommende Personen sind unter einander zu notiren und durch eine Klammer als zusammengehörig zu bezeichnen.		Geschlecht		Bisheriger Wohnort.	In Staats Provint.	Bisheriger Stand.	Ziel der Auswanderung Ort und Land.	Zahl der Personen	Davon sind		
	Zuname.	Vorname.	M.	F.						Erwachsene über 16 Jahre.	Kinder unter 16 Jahre.	Alte über 60 Jahre.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
201	Neuendorff	Julius	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Müller		201	212	72	0
202		Christiane	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		franz?					
203		Helene	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
204		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
205		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
206		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
207		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
208		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
209		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
210		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
211		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					
212		Auguste	1	1	Pinnow bei Gartz a/O		Opf.					

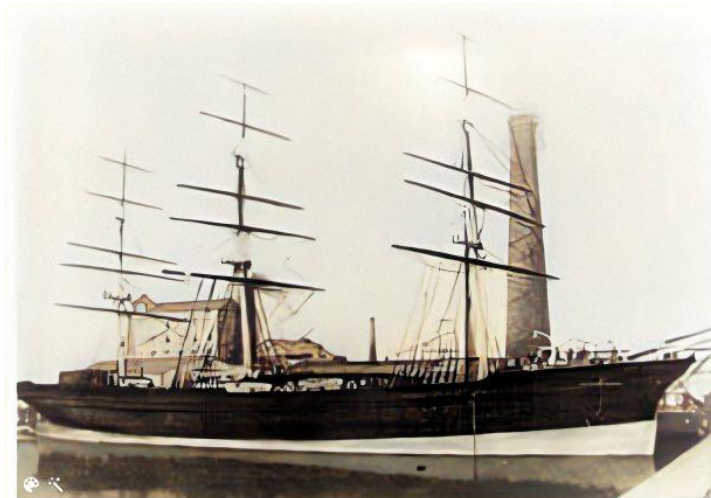
As can be seen, it recorded their names, sexes and ages. Their previous residence was accurately recorded (in columns 5 and 6) as “Pinnow bei Gartz a/O” (Pinnow near Gartz on the Oder [River]). Julius’ occupation was shown (in column 7) as “Müller” (miller).

The *Fritz Reuter* (pictured next page)¹²¹ 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 became ashamed of the ship.¹²² To their great credit, the Neuendorffs stoically commenced their voyage. It would take 15 weeks to sail to Brisbane (via the Cape of Good Hope and around Tasmania).¹²³

¹²¹ [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:StateLibQld_1_51104_Fritz_Reuter_\(ship\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:StateLibQld_1_51104_Fritz_Reuter_(ship).jpg).

¹²² 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); Email, 12 February 2020, Mr U. Bentfeld (Hamburg, Germany) to the author.

¹²³ Doubtless, using the same route as its first voyage to Queensland, in 1877: see *The Capricornian*, 13 October 1877, page 14 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/65764593).



Tragedy soon struck again. When they were 7 weeks into the voyage, baby Auguste Emilie Neuendorff died, aged just 12 months. She was buried at sea.

The *Fritz Reuter* arrived off Cape Moreton on 17 January 1879.¹²⁴ The ship was then inspected by the Port Health Officer (Dr Henry Challinor) who discovered that 30 passengers had died during the trip—many due to typhoid fever, the last death from which had occurred only the day before. 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 1879.¹²⁵ 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. 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 finding or in the sanitary arrangements of the vessel.

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.¹²⁶ Until the

¹²⁴ *The Brisbane Courier*, 18 January 1879, page 4 (trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/882242).

¹²⁵ 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.

¹²⁶ qfhs.org.au/media/1563656/list_ships_quarantined-peel-island.pdf. The most common reason for quarantining those ships was the presence of typhoid fever—but small-pox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, measles and dysentery were also recorded as the reason for quarantining other ships.

1880s, the facilities provided to house detainees were primitive—with complaints of sick people having only a tent to protect themselves from the elements.¹²⁷ This vintage photograph shows some of the tents which were then in use on the island.¹²⁸



The passengers from the *Fritz Reuter* were finally released from quarantine detention on 7-8 February 1879, after which they were transported northwest from Peel Island and across the Bar to the Brisbane River—and then upstream to Brisbane (as indicated by this map).¹²⁹



¹²⁷ 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.

¹²⁸ fopia.org.au/about-peel-island/history.

¹²⁹ peterlud.wordpress.com/category/quarantine/.

This photograph (taken from Wilson Outlook, Bowen Terrace) shows the Brisbane River in 1879, with Kangaroo Point in the foreground and Parliament House centre-left.¹³⁰



This extract from the *Fritz Reuter*'s passenger arrival list shows the Neuendorffs.¹³¹

		<i>Fritz Reuter</i>										216
NO.	NO. OF PASS GIDAR.	SURNAME.	ORIGINAL NAME.	ADULTS.				CHILDREN.				REMARKS.
				MARRIED.		SINGLE.		CHILDREN 1 TO 12.		INFANTS UNDER 1.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		<i>Tra Nominated</i>										
458		<i>Sansen</i>	<i>Maria</i>									<i>Head (M)</i>
7			<i>Wilhelmine</i>									<i>Head</i>
8			<i>Savil</i>									
9			<i>Helvi</i>									
490			<i>Augusta</i>									<i>Head</i>
1		<i>Viese</i>	<i>Pauline C</i>	48								
2			<i>Anna</i>		26							
3			<i>Wilhelmine</i>			17						
4			<i>Augusta</i>			14						
5			<i>Wilhelmine</i>					12				
6			<i>Ernestine</i>					9				
7			<i>Emilie</i>					9				
8			<i>Augusta</i>					6				
9			<i>Henriette</i>					2				
100		<i>Rahler</i>	<i>Catharina</i>			21						
1												
2		<i>Neuendorff</i>	<i>Julius</i>	41								
3			<i>Ernestine</i>		20							
4			<i>Julius</i>			14						
5			<i>Augusta</i>									<i>Head</i>
6												
7			<i>Maria</i>		13							
8			<i>Augusta</i>			21						
9			<i>Emilie</i>					6				<i>Passage Book 26/10-82</i>

¹³⁰ nga.gov.au/object?uniqueId=103568; marquis-kyle.com.au/mt/002185.php.

¹³¹ 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 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) who then arranged their passage.¹³² In the 1870s, the identity of the nominating friend or relative was not recorded.

• **Minden and Children**

Julius, Ernestine and Julius Jr then travelled 70km west to Minden. It was to be the start of the Neuendorff family’s distinguished (and continuing) connection with Minden.

After the family settled 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; and
6. an unnamed boy who died as a baby.

Julius formalised his commitment to his newly-adopted country by becoming a naturalised British subject (as Australians were then called) on 5 March 1883.¹³³

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 out to Minden. Sadly, Wilhelmine died only 14 months later, aged 59. Carl, however, lived until 1909 and died at Hatton Vale, aged 85.

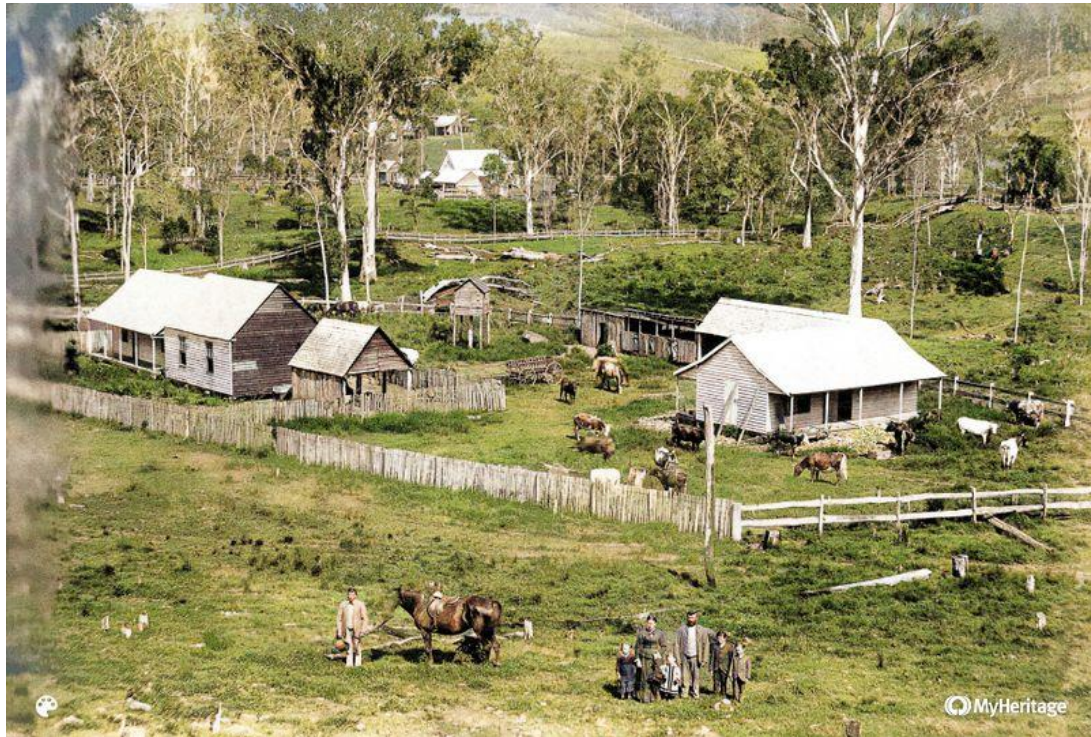
In the 1880s and 1890s, the popularity of photography was booming. Mr F.A. Whitehead (by then, an accomplished photographer) operated a professional studio in Ipswich. He also had “a traveling darkroom, and traveled around the district taking

¹³² publications.qld.gov.au/ckan-publications-attachments-prod/resources/36dae1f8-e262-497f-98459a8346cb-035/research-guide-to-immigration-records.pdf.

¹³³ QSA: *Naturalisations 1851-1908* (SCT/CF37), Item 841183, MF Z2286, No 6152, page 5.

photographs of people who could not make it to his studio.”¹³⁴ Fortunately for us, Julius and Ernestine took the opportunity to have a photograph taken of the whole family near their farm.

This wonderful photograph (now colorized) was taken at their farm in c1888.



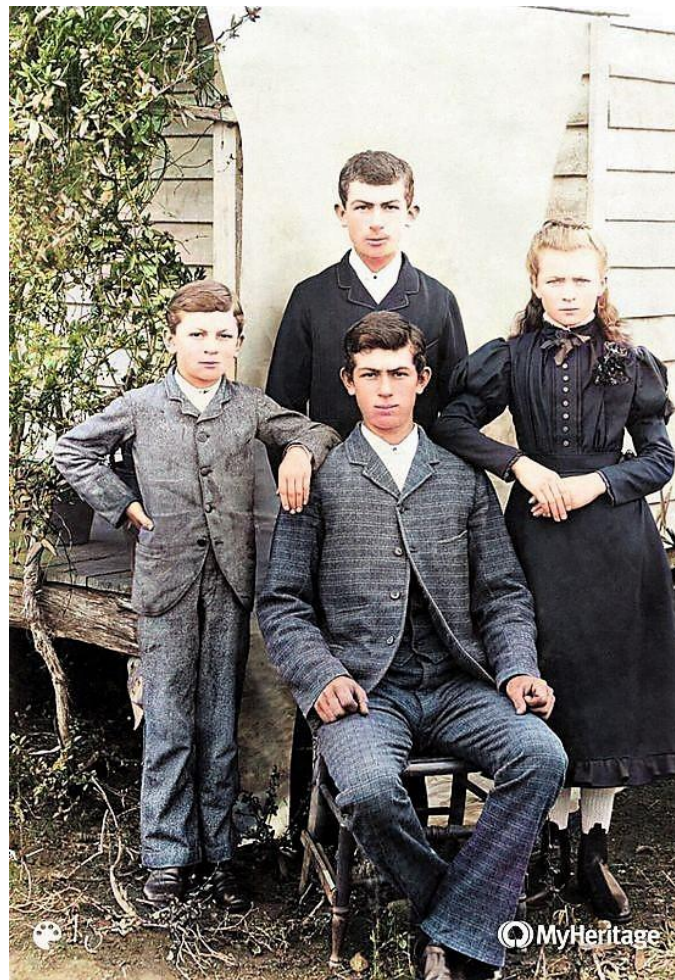
Photograph courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba



Cropped close-up (L-R): Julius Jr, Anna, Ernestine, Gustav, Julius, Hermann, Albert

Doubtless very pleased with the result, Julius and Ernestine arranged for further photographs to be taken in the mid-1890s. The first (taken on their farm) was of the children—Hermann, Albert, Anna and Gus. Here is a colorized copy of that photograph, followed by enhanced close-ups of the children.

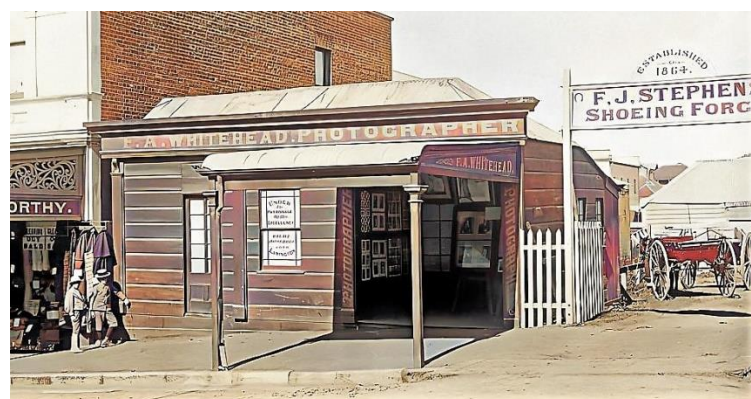
¹³⁴ pictureipswich.com.au/nodes/view/10306.



Neuendorff children on their farm
L-R: Gustav (Gus), Hermann (*seated*), Albert, Anna



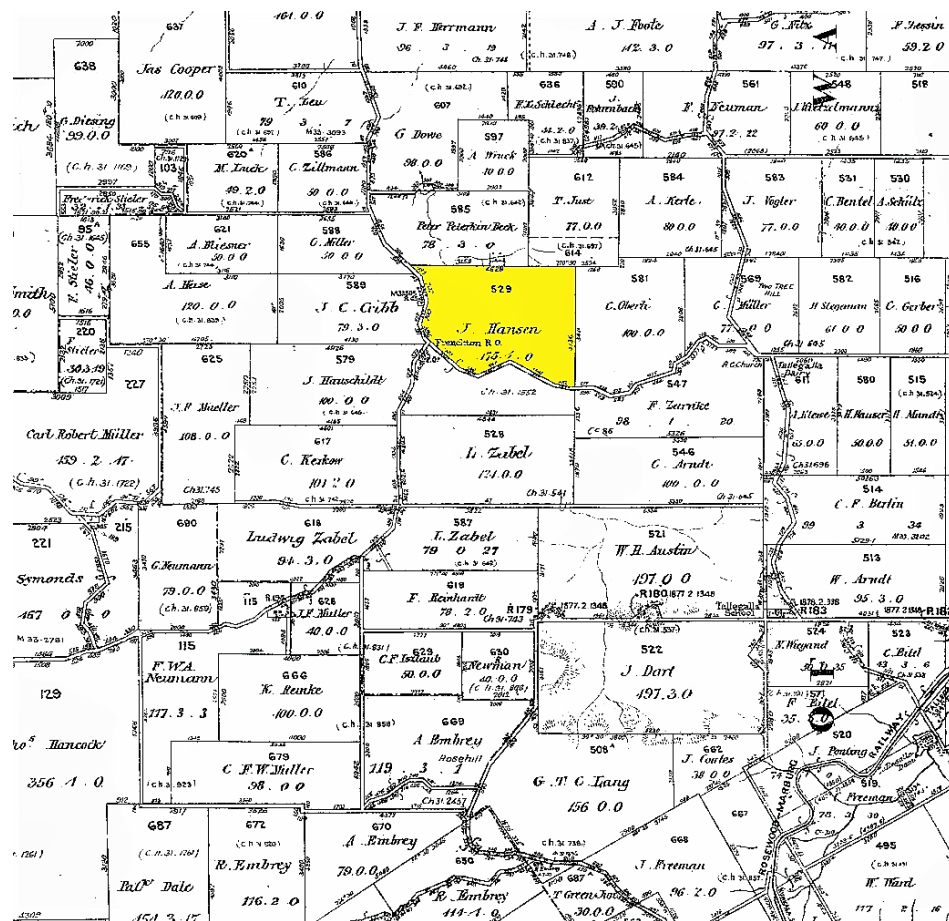
It is not known if another photograph of Julius and Ernestine were taken on their farm—but when in Ipswich at about that time (mid-1890s), they visited Mr Whitehead and had their studio photograph taken. Here is a copy (now colorized), followed by a photograph of the Whitehead Photography Studio as it was then.



F.A. Whitehead Studio, Brisbane Street, Ipswich (1896-1901)

Source: pictureipswich.com.au/nodes/view/8325

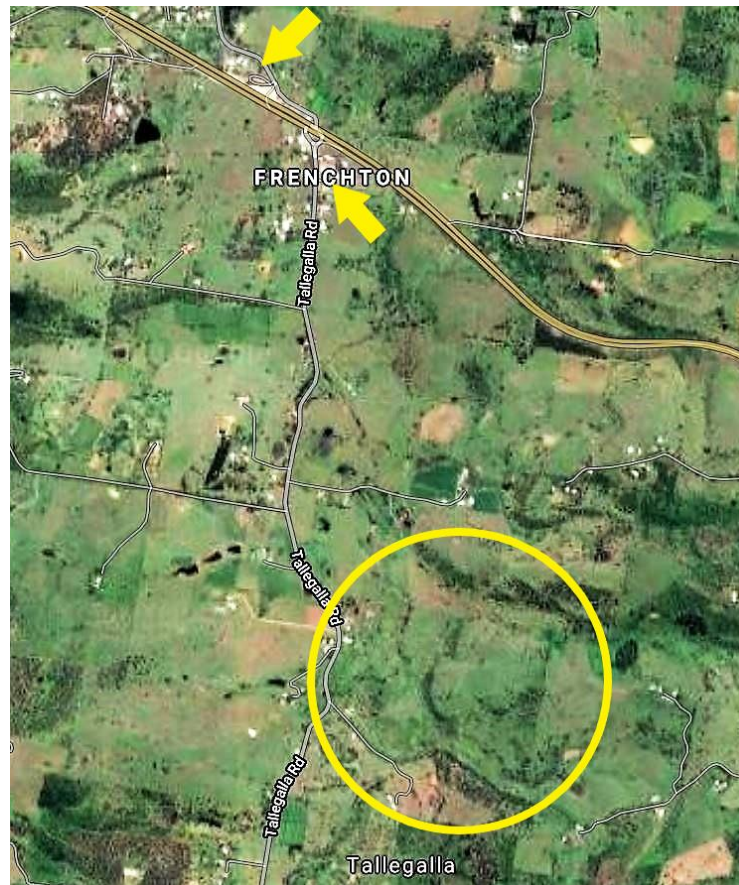
Research conducted at the Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying (Department of Resources), Brisbane was able to establish the precise location of the Neuendorff farm. This map of the wider Minden district shows the names of the first persons to take up freehold tenure over the blocks and the shapes of the first blocks.¹³⁵ The Neuendorff land (Subdivision 1 of Portion 529, Parish of Walloon, County of Churchill) is highlighted in yellow.



A Google aerial photograph of the area today is shown on the next page. The former Neuendorff property is circled. The arrow at the top indicates the Minden State School (which opened in 1878 and which the Neuendorff children attended) and the arrow below it (on the southern side of the Warrego Highway) indicates the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Minden (where Julius and some of our other ancestors are buried). Minden was originally known as Back Plain or Rosewood. It was officially named Minden (after a town in Germany) in 1879 but renamed Frenchton during World War I. It reverted to Minden in 1930.¹³⁶

¹³⁵ Scanned extract from *Moreton District AG2 40-Chain Map Sheet 27*.

¹³⁶ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minden. The name Frenchton, however, is still shown in the current photograph.



In addition to his various family responsibilities and farming activities, Julius also took a great interest in local civic affairs. Here is a copy of a newspaper public notice in 1892 in which Julius and others requested local man Stephen Hardgrave to stand for State Parliament.¹³⁷

**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. L. 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.

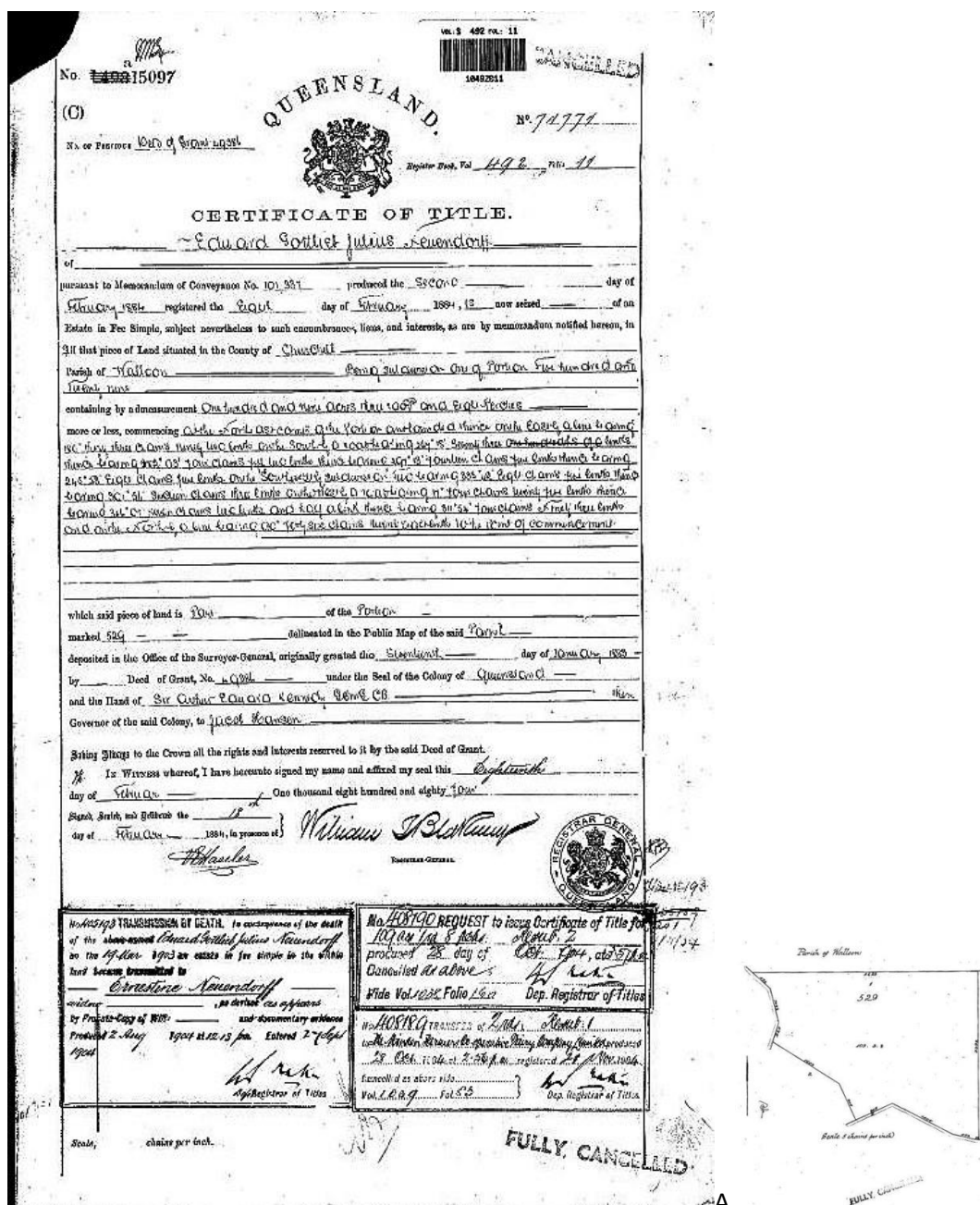
We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

H. W. Sippel	George Kissling
A. Schmidt	P. Svenson
John Uppichard	Xavier Oberle
C. F. Tutloff	Charles Oberle
Robert Budge	Friedrich Müller
Patrick Madden	Johannes Matthias
William Feehey	Schumann
Nils Truleson	W. F. Hertweck
Heinrich Althaus	W. F. Luder
P. Jorgensen	John Hickey, jun.
F. W. Müller	A. Theuskauf
Matth. Lehmann	John Murphy
A. H. Sakowski	V. Heid
H. Mundt	Gottlieb Hertweck
G. Dowe	Christian F. Beutel
N. Junt	Wilhelm Beutel
— Strazburg	August Beutel
H. Freese	John Haack
Julius Neuendorf	August Knöpke
August Heise	

¹³⁷ *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:¹³⁸

- The land was originally granted by the Governor to Jacob Hansen on 17 January 1883;
- Julius bought the land from Mr Hansen on 2 February 1884;
- The land area was 109 acres 3 roods 8 perches (44.4ha);
- After Julius died on 19 March 1903, the land was transferred to his widow Ernestine on 27 September 1904; and
- On 28 October 1904, (a) a small area of the land (2 roods (0.2ha)), which became Resubdivision 1 of Subdivision 1, was transferred to Minden Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Co Ltd, and (b) the balance of the land became Resubdivision 2 of Subdivision 1 and a new certificate of title for it was issued.



138 Historical Title Image #10492011.

The second document shows that.¹³⁹

- On 28 October 1904, Ernestine took out a £200 [\$33,000 in 2021 \$: Ed] mortgage (from John G. Bourke) repayable on 28 January 1907, with interest at 6% pa payable 6-monthly;
- On 19 July 1907, the land was (a) transferred to Ernestine's 22-year-old married son Gustav (Gus), subject to the Bourke mortgage, and (b) encumbered by a formal agreement for Gus to pay Ernestine £15 [\$2,370 in 2021 \$: Ed] every 6 months, "together with other privileges as therein set out"; and
- On 15 August 1907, (a) 1 acre (0.4ha) of the land (which became Subdivision 1) was transferred to Minden Dip Co Ltd, free from the Bourke mortgage and the Gus encumbrance, and (b) a new certificate of title for the balance of the land (108 acres 1 rood 8 perches (43.8ha), which became Subdivision 2) was issued in Gus' name and subject to the mortgage and encumbrance.

c No. 16720

11038160

QUEENSLAND

No. 171420

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. 1907, 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 Burichill Parish of Halloon Being subdivision two of 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 535 bearing east fifty six chains twenty eight links on the east by portion 531 bearing south thirty three chains twenty five links on the south by portion 267 bearing north thirty three chains twenty five links on the south west by Subdivision two bearing 87° 42' right chains five links and 302 5/8' bearing three links and on the west by a road, subdivision one, and again by a road bearing 17° four chains twenty five links 3/16" 71' fifty links 7/8" of two chains 3/16" 71' four chains fifty links 256" 71' two chains 3/16" 71' four chains two links and half a link and 311" 71' four chains thirty three links to the point of commencement.

originally granted by Deed of Grant No. 44386 to Jacob Hansen.

Shewing Blunps to the Crown all the rights and interests reserved to it by the said Deed of Grant.

By Witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal this 25th day of November One thousand nine hundred and four.

Signature: R. Chills Registrar of Titles

Signature: J. Mitchell Registrar of Titles

No. 40519 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. 151920

PURSUANT to MEMO. of TRANSFER No. 448241 produced 19 July 1907 at 10.7 p.m. registered 19 July 1907 Gustav Neuendorff of Minden Dip Co Ltd BEHELD of an Estate in FEE SIMPLE in the WHOLE of the above land. R. Chills Registrar of Titles.

No. 448245 Bill of Encumbrance produced 19 July 1907 at 10.8 p.m. registered 19 July 1907 from Gustav Neuendorff to Minden Dip Co Ltd amount of £150 payable half yearly on condition of other privileges as therein set forth. R. Chills Registrar of Titles.

Request to issue Certificate of Title for 1/8 acre of the above land. R. Chills Registrar of Titles.

FULLY CANCELLED

Death

Our great-grandfather Julius died of a stroke in Minden on 19 March 1903. He was only 65. He was buried in the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Minden. This photograph shows his new headstone which was installed in 2016. It incorporates Julius' burial plaque from 1903 which was unearthed (unexpectedly) during the process.



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

No. of Certificate
17848

A CRIME
Whosever 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 89 of the Forgery Act of 1863.)

DEATHS in the District of IPSWICH.
488 of 3 in Code
Registered by Matthew A. Demmitt District Registrar
in the State of Queensland.

No.	Date and short Desc.	DESCRIPTION. Name and surname, rank or profession, sex and age.	Name and address of father or mother, husband or wife, or person to whom notice of birth is given, with date of registration.	Signature of Officer Registering, in full, with full name and address.	IF BURIAL REGISTERED.		IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	
					Name and address of Minister of Religion, or Name of Place of Burial.	Name and address of Minister of Religion, or Name of Place of Burial.	Where born, and how long resident in Queensland, with date of arrival.	(1) If born, and on what date, and in what place, and to what parents.
19	March 1903	Edward Goldie Munroff Male 65 years	Carl Munroff Miller Aurora Queensland	Edward Munroff by Emma Munroff his wife	Rev. J. H. Munroff St. Andrew's Church Ipswich	Germany Germany	Germany Germany	
20	March 1903	Julius Dammor Male 15 days	Arminia Cochran Engel Ipswich	Arminia Cochran wife of Carl Engel	Rev. J. H. Munroff St. Andrew's Church Ipswich	Germany Germany	Germany Germany	

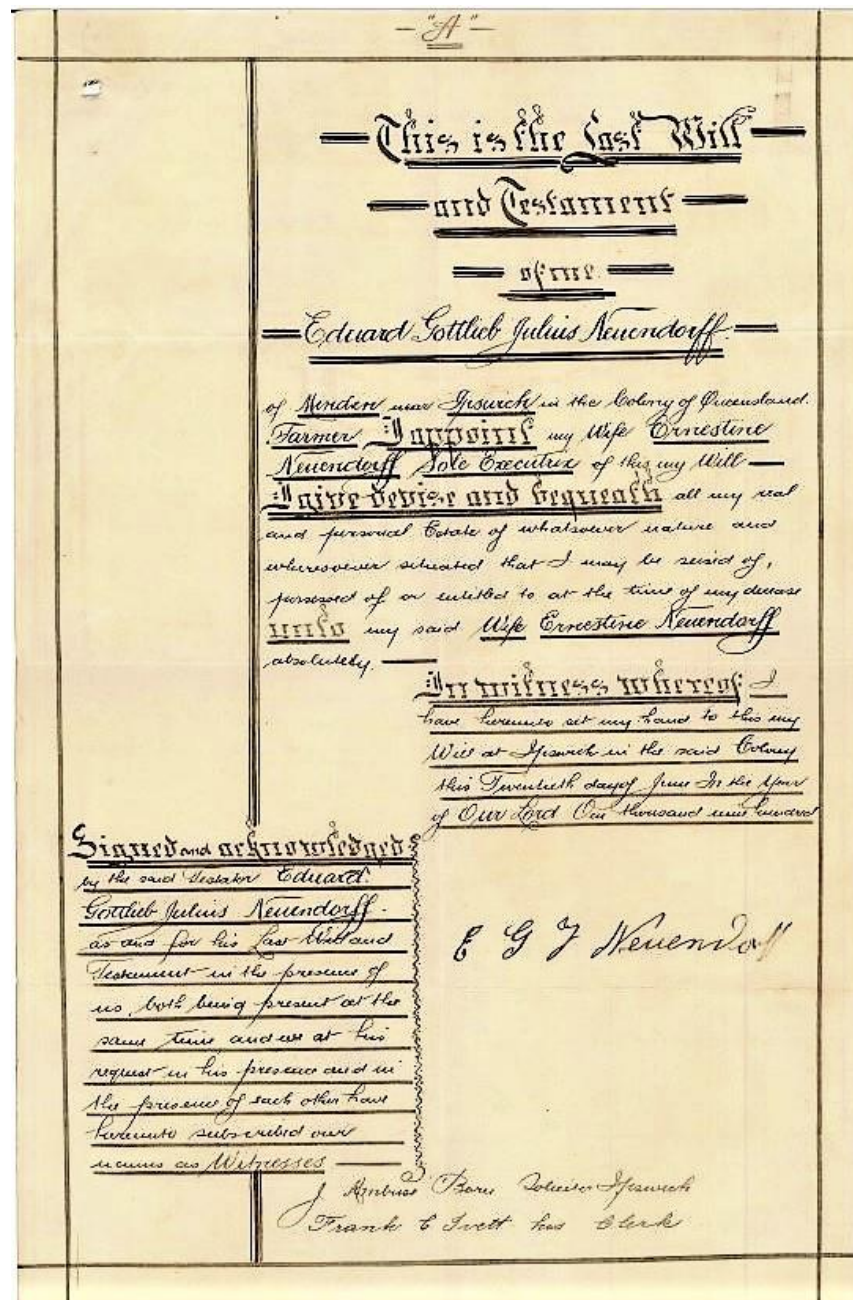
do hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of an Entry in a Register of Deaths kept in the Office of the District Registrar at Ipswich.

Matthew A. Demmitt
District Registrar

Extracted this 16th day of April 1903

**REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
IPSWICH,
QUEENSLAND**

Here is a scan of Julius' last will and testament. As can be seen, 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 [*\$77,500 in 2021 \$: Ed*] and his personal estate (furniture, 30 cattle, 8 horses, 8 pigs and certain money owing to him) valued at £269 [*\$41,700 in 2021 \$: Ed*].¹⁴⁰ Julius also owned the registered horse and cattle brand **2E2**.¹⁴¹



¹⁴⁰ QSA File PR2813904. The conversion to values in 2021 \$ was made using the Reserve Bank of Australia's pre-decimal inflation calculator (rba.gov.au/calculator/).

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

Ernestine lived for another 3 decades and died on 29 January 1935, aged 86. She was buried in the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Minden. Her new headstone was installed in 2016 but no burial plaque or other memorial was found.



Two obituaries for Ernestine were published:

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

“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, and in addition to her 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:

“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 following pages show (a) details of Julius’ 2 marriages and 17 children—only 5 of whom, sadly, lived into adulthood, and (b) a photograph (now enhanced and colorized) of the 2 eldest surviving children (Julius Jr and Hermann) in the 1930s. ■

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

∞(1) Jan 1863 Schönfliess (Kr Königsberg Nm), Bra, PRU

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

CHILDREN [##2-10 (6 ♂ and 3 ♀, order of births unverified) incl 2 sets of twins]

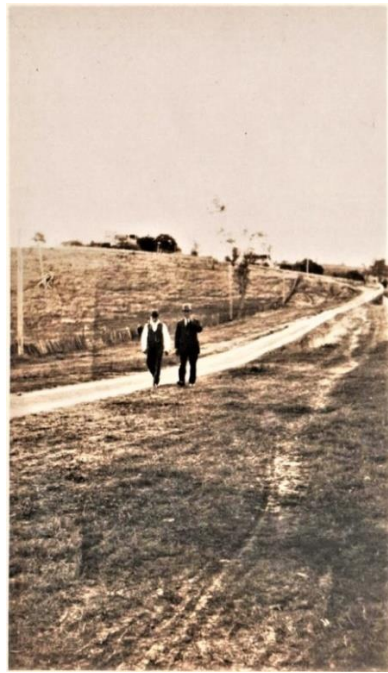
1. **(CARL) KARL FRIEDRICH JULIUS** *04.07.1864; Arr AUS 07.02.1879; ∞08.09.1892 Auguste Emilie PRIMUS (1870-1947, Arr AUS 02.08.1882); †09.02.1952 (87)
2. Unknown † <1874
3. Unknown † <1874
4. Unknown † <1874
5. **KARL FRIEDRICH** *03.05.1868; †1874-77 (6-9)
6. **ALBERT JULIUS ROBERT** *24.08.1869; †07.03.1874 (4)
7. Unknown † <1874
8. **KARL FRIEDRICH HERMANN** *01.09.1870; †08.10.1870 (5w)
9. Unknown † <1874
10. Unknown † <1874

∞(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

CHILDREN

1. **AUGUSTE EMILIE** *05.11.1877; † (At sea, GER > AUS) 24.11.1878 (1)
2. **HERMANN CARL** *29.05.1879; ∞(1) 07.06.1900 Auguste KUHZ (1876-1902); ∞(2) 17.11.1904 Marie Emilie Auguste NIETHE (1885-1971); †06.10.1954 (75)
3. **ALBERT ROBERT** *26.10.1880; ∞11.02.1904 Wilhelmine ZABEL (1879-1951); †05.12.1953 (72)
4. **ANNA EMILIE MATHILDE** *09.05.1882; ∞02.02.1905 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; ∞15.06.1905 Martha Auguste BEHM (1887-1980); †07.05.1950 (64)
7. Unknown ♂ † <1903



Julius Jr (L) and Hermann (R)
walking beside Julius Jr's property at Mt Carmel Road, Boonah in the 1930s
Original photograph courtesy Mr Elwyn Fischer, Toowoomba

