

## FIRST GENERATION

**Conrad (or Konrad) FUHRMAN(N)** was born on 7 July 1826 in Eltville am Rhine (Eltville on the Rhine), Germany to Conrad (or K) Fuhrman snr and A(nna?) Margaretha Henrich.<sup>1</sup>



He was the youngest of eight children, all born in Eltville; the other seven being:

Johannes Balthassar b. 17 December 1808,  
 Sabastian b. 20 August 1810,  
 Katharina b. 9 June 1812,  
 Josphus b. 28 October 1816  
 Magdalena b. 28 October 1816  
 Jacob b. 23 October 1818,  
 Valentin b. 26 January 1821,

**Barbara KROPP (or Cropp)** who became his wife, was a product of the same region. Records of Catholic Church,

Electoral Castle, Eltville

St Valentinus, in Kiedrich reveal that she was born in 12 April 1826 at Kiedrich.

The proclamations of banns of Barbara's marriage to Conrad were announced at the same church. The records of banns her father's name is given as George Kropp and mother as Gertrude.<sup>2</sup>

### The Region

**Eltville** and the smaller neighbouring **Kiedrich** community are near Frankfurt, and close to Wiesbaden. That means between 150 and 200 kilometres from Bonn. Both towns are in the Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis in the *Regierungsbezirk* of Darmstadt in Hesse, Germany. They are situated near the river Rhine and are part of "Rheingau" region, a place known for its beauty and its cultivation of white wine.

The dark, slate soil of the Rheingau is particularly suited to the German Riesling, which is the major wine produced in this lovely hill country along the River Rhine. Spicy wines come from the hillsides, while the valley yields wines with body, richness, and concentration.<sup>3</sup>

**'Eltville am Rhein** (German pronunciation: ['eltvɪlə], from *Alta Villa*, Latin for "high estate, high town", corrupted to *Eldeville*, *Elfeld* and later *Eltville*). It lies on the German Timber-Frame Road; a holiday and sightseeing line of roads that extends from the mouth of the Elbe in the north to Lake Constance in the south. (*Fachwerkstraße*)<sup>4</sup>.



Half-Frame Timber Houses indicative of  
**'Fachwerkstraße'**

Eltville is the largest town in the Rheingau. It bears the nicknames *Weinstadt*, *Sektstadt*, *Rosenstadt* and since 2006 also *Gutenbergstadt*. Some of Germany's most famous vineyards (Steinberg, Rauenthaler Baiken, Erbacher Marcobrunn) are found within Eltville's municipal limits.'

<sup>1</sup> Conrad Snr is recorded as born Eltville 1 Jul 1773 Occupation 1786 and 1835 Blacksmith, Death Eltville 4 Aug 1835, Married A(nna) ?

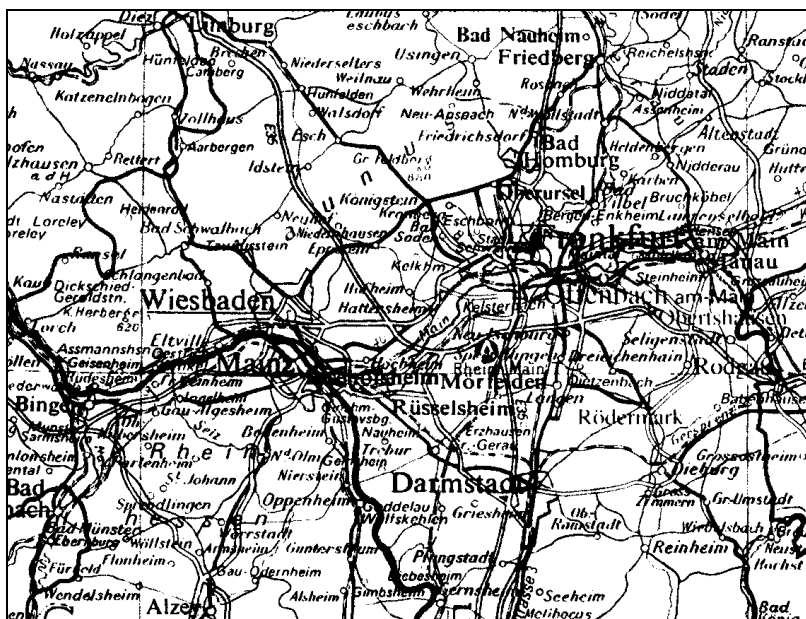
Margaretha Henrich? 28 Feb 1808 (*per Kristine Nichole Ludwig descendant of Valentin Fuhrmann, June 1998*). Conrad Senior's father is said to be Michael Fuhrman.

<sup>2</sup> The shipping list and her death certificate corroborate this.

<sup>3</sup> Fodors Travel Guide <http://www.fodors.com/world/europe/germany/experiences/about-german-wines-2701881>

<sup>4</sup> *Fachwerkstraße* is the name given to the tourist north and south through Germany noted for the half timbered framed house to be seen along the way.,

Eltville is located in Germany on the Rhine River west of Frankfurt near Wiesbaden and Mainz 50° 10' Latitude and 8° 20' Longitude.



The earliest traces of humans settling here go back to the New Stone Age. There has been continuous habitation since the late 4th century. Eltville had its first documentary mention in *Vita Bardonis* (Bardo's life) from 1058, a biography of Archbishop Bardo of Mainz.

In 1329, the archiepiscopal castle and the town wall around Eltville were built. On 23 August 1332, Emperor Louis the Bavarian granted Eltville town rights. With the granting of town rights, Eltville ended up being a pawn in the then

ongoing dispute between the Emperor and the Pope.

Archbishop Baldwin, one of Emperor Louis's followers and administrator of the Mainz monastery, was the one who asked for Eltville to be raised to town. From 1347 to 1480, Eltville was the residence of the Archbishops of Mainz. From Dietrich Schenk von Erbach, Archbishop of Mainz (1434–1459), the outlying centre of Erbach presumably got its name. Perhaps Eltville's greatest claim to fame historically, is its connection to Johannes Gutenberg and his invention of the printing press.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eltville>



**Kiedrich** – A much smaller community than Eltville, Kiedrich lies in the Rheingau on the south slope of the Taunus, approximately 2 km north from the town of Eltville am Rhein and 3 km from the banks of the Rhine. Kiedrich borders on the community of Schlangenbad in the north, and on the town of Eltville in the east, south, and west.

Kiedrich is first mentioned in a document of the Archbishopric of Mainz. Although the document is not dated, it is known to have originated during the time of Archbishop Frederick (937-954). About 1160 building work began on Scharfenstein Castle.

Winegrowing in Kiedrich was first mentioned as early as 1131.

Kiedrich belonged to Electoral Mainz (the Archbishopric), and passed, in 1806, to the Duchy of Nassau. In 1866 it was absorbed by

### Saint Valentinus

Catholic parish church

Prussia. The community avoided amalgamation with other municipalities during Hesse's municipal restructuring.

The organ in the parish church, St Valentinus with approximately 950 pipes, dates from the Late Gothic period, and is one of Germany's oldest playable organs. The choir of boys and men (lately including

girls), the Kiedricher Chorbuben, has, according to documents, been practicing a special Mainz choral dialect of liturgical Latin plainsong at services since 1333 dialect – the dialect is only preserved here. The choir performs a Latin mass most Sundays except during school vacations. Countertenor Andreas Scholl was a member of the choir, his sister Elisabeth Scholl was the first girl to be accepted.

The oldest bell dates from 1389. The Gothic architecture of the building is accompanied by the sound of that period in music and bells. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiedrich>

### Australia Bound

It seems that Konrad and his new family may have been part of a mass emigration that began in the late 1840's brought about by economic downturn in rural areas of Germany and a series of particularly harsh winters at that time.<sup>5</sup> The potato blight that had ravaged crops in Ireland also proved to have disastrous consequences in Germany. Not surprisingly, it was also a time of political instability.



Eltville 1847

As the Colony of New South Wales (NSW) spread steadily beyond its coastal settlement, and availability of convict labour from Britain

diminished in the 1830's, it experienced a growing labour shortage. The exodus of workers to the gold fields in consequence of gold being discovered in NSW in 1851 exacerbated the problem.

Towards addressing this problem NSW was promoted as a place where land was available and relatively cheap. As most workers in the German states at the time faced great difficulty of ever owning their own land or business this enticement to NSW had some appeal.

Another initiative was a government immigration scheme for foreigners (i.e. non-British) people particularly vinedressers, coopers, and shepherds to be sponsored by landowners in the colony. The colony's regulations allowed immigrants from the European continent to qualify for the bounty immigration scheme only in exceptional circumstances. When these regulations were lifted in the early 1840s, the door to large-scale immigration from Germany was opened.

The first German immigration agent was prosperous merchant Wilhelm Kirchner, from Frankfurt in Hesse, who arrived in Sydney in November 1839 to set up business. To solve the colony's growing labour shortage Kirchner submitted a bounty scheme for subsidised German immigration that granted a family an initial income of £20–25 per annum. The immigrants were contracted to

<sup>5</sup> During the years 1846-1849 several economic crises overlapped: an agrarian crisis of the years 1846-47; against the background the early industrialization since the second half of the 1830s a structural crisis of the urban trades; a cyclical business crisis that became noticeable in the German states in late 1847; and a resultant credit and financial crisis.

The harvests of 1845 and 1846 were very poor. In addition a potato blight raged. As a result of grain and potato scarcity the cost of basic commodities dramatically increased, especially in the spring of 1847. Besides village and urban poverty which already had turned to public or private charity for help, artisans were especially hard hit. Formerly prosperous masters were impoverished; journeymen and the autonomous mass artisans suffered chronic undernourishment and particularly in the spring of 1847 often had to go hungry on a regular basis. In the first half of 1847, inflation and pauperization in numerous Prussian and south German states led in turn to bread riots and hunger revolts, directed against usurers and grain speculators and often could only be brought under control by massive deployment of troops. Extract article by Rüdiger Hachtmann (translated by James Chastain) October 26, 2000 <http://www.ohio.edu/chastain/dh/econcris.htm>

work for a period of time – normally two years – for the person who had paid the bounty. They were then free to go their own way.<sup>6</sup>

### **Marriage Constraints**

Marriage laws in the south-western German states restricted the issue of marriage licences to 'those who could show evidence of a certain level of means and were able to pay out the substantial amounts necessary for their citizenship status in the town and their marriage licence'. The increasingly difficult economic conditions of the early and middle 19<sup>th</sup> century made it increasingly difficult for couples to scrape together the required amount of money.

The philosophy behind the laws was to hinder the increase of the poorer classes. It is evident that the response of the poorer people was the acceptance of the situation of 'marriage by consent' until the money could be saved to regularise the union. A number of children may have been born to the couple prior to marriage – they would be legitimised at the time of the marriage.

Konrad Fuhrmann and Barbara Kropp appear to be in this predicament. The Kiedrich parish register shows their first daughter Katherina borne on 10 June 1854 being legitimised at the time of her parent's marriage prior to departing for Australia in November 1854. The Banns don't seem to have been written up until December 1854, well after their ship the 'CAESAR' had departed Hamburg for the colony of New South Wales (NSW).

Sponsorship to Australia from Germany was for married couples only. Konrad and Barbara scratched enough money together to comply with the NSW and German legal requirements. No doubt the grant of an initial income of £20–25 per annum vacillated matters.

For whatever motivation, Konrad, Sebastian, and their families, came to the Australian colony as sponsored immigrants. The 'CAESAR', sailed from Hamburg on 15 November 1854, and arrived in Sydney on 29 March 1855. They were some of a large number of people who emigrated from the Rheingau region. At that time most went to Australia, and many of the others to the USA, in particular Texas.<sup>7</sup> Their brother 'Valintin' was one of those who chose to go to Texas. His decision was probably determined by the NSW marriage requirement that excluded him from taking advantage of the sponsorship.

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3 **Assisted immigration** - Over the next ten years, Kirchner brought out around 4,000 migrants under this scheme. Some of them settled on the outskirts of Sydney where they worked as vinedressers for the Macarthur family near Camden or at the Cox family vineyard near Penrith. On completion of their contracts many were able to buy their own land at reasonable prices for viticulture, orchards or market gardens. The majority of the German newcomers, however, preferred to move into the colony's rural hinterland.

The discovery of gold in the eastern states led to a further rush of Germans to Australia: 31,000 were estimated to be present by 1861, more than a third of them on the goldfields. Rural families and gold seekers continued to arrive in the colony for the rest of the nineteenth century. By the end of the nineteenth century approximately 10,000 people in New South Wales were listed to have been born in German-speaking countries (this figure does not include their dependants). Most of them were still living in the country. Many worked in the service industries and in skilled trades such as printing, cabinetmaking and tailoring. Germans were also well represented in the city's small business community, as shopkeepers, salesmen or restaurant owners, and in the entrepreneurial class: a number of import merchant and manufacturing firms were in German hands. They abounded among musicians and were well represented among architects and artists. A number of second- and third-generation Germans were teachers, chiefly in primary and secondary schools. They were under-represented, however, among lawyers and doctors. per Dictionary of Sydney Germans by Jurgen Tampke, 2008 <http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/germans>

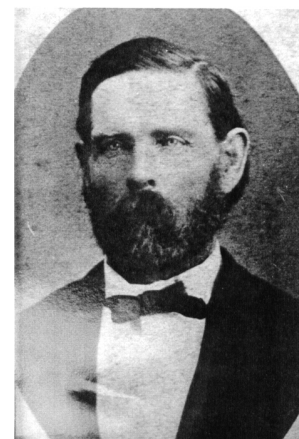
<sup>7</sup> Research by Norbert Michel of 2005 about emigration from Rheingau offers useful insight in respect of this.



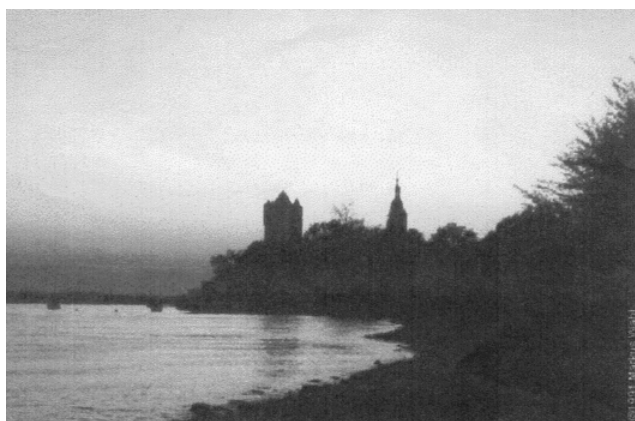
Valentin (*pictured right*) had already made his separate way to Comal County, Texas in the USA by 21 May 1854, when he married a Catherine Beierle. According to his 4 x great granddaughter Kristine Ludwig, Valentin was something of a great character – a hardworking, enterprising person with a reputation of considerable physical strength.

The Shipping Index List for the 'Caesar' shows Conrad aged 29, Barbara 29, and Catherine infant, and Sebastian Fuhrmann 44 with Elizabeth 40, Balthasar 12, and Anna Marie 13.

Konrad and Sebastian's parents Konrad and Margaret were stated as 'dead'. The four adults and two older children could read and write (presumably in German). Barbara's parents George and Gertrude Kropp were still alive in Kiedrich.



Valentin  
Courtesy Kristine Ludwig



The trade for both brothers is given on the passenger listing as 'Vinedresser'. Sebastian was sponsored by a Mr Charles Cowper of Camden. They were both accompanied by their families. Konrad's sponsor was identified as 'Isaac Sheppard of Ryde'.<sup>8</sup>

*Left A view of Eltville taken circa 2005 probably not much different to when Konrad and family departed.*

The home town on the Caesar's Passenger list for both Konrad and Sebastian is given as Eltville. Barbara's native place is given as 'Kiedrich' and Elizabeth's is 'Rauenthal'.

The Fuhrmanns were more fortunate than many other families on voyage - Many adults and children died when an epidemic of cholera spread throughout ship. The Caesar disembarked some 56 passengers at Twofold Bay (Eden) on the way to Sydney.

The 1997 Canberra based Heraldry and Genealogy SOCIety (HAGSOC) article on South Coast German settlers which was the source of much useful information, suggests that a high proportion of them were of the Catholic denomination - The Fuhrmanns were also. *Perhaps the CAESAR passengers were predominantly Catholics?*

<sup>8</sup> Isaac SHEPHERD (1800 - 1877) was born in the colony to Thomas Shepherd a farmer of Ryde. Isaac was pastoralist and a member of the colony's Legislative Assembly 19 Dec 1860 – 10 Nov 1864. In 1832 lived at Kissing Point near Sydney. In 1854 held 16,000 acres on Murrumbidgee; and was the holder of 6 squatting leases (or runs) by 1866.

<http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parlament/members.nsf/fe1657bcbdb0b25c9ca256df300077f63/eb7cf61cc34343cbca256e59001ab9eb>

Thomas Shepherd resided on land at Kissing Point originally granted to 'Ann Thorn' and owned pastoral land at Camden, Re **Kissing Point**: The area was called "Kissing Point" perhaps because it was at this point of the Parramatta River where the boat keels "kissed" the shelving riverbed. Later name changed to "Ryde". <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-PT-JACKSON-CONVICTS/2009-07/1248090063>

The Fuhrmann's arrival in Sydney was part of a particularly large influx of German migrants to the colony of NSW that year - Seven ships arrived in Sydney in 1855 from Germany with some 1700 new settlers.

Konrad may have briefly plied his trade in vine dressing at Ryde which was a noted wine grape growing area at the time of his arrival. About the time they arrived, the colony's grape growing industry was being devastated by blight from the United States.

It is likely that Ryde was also the place where his son Conrad's birth was registered on 14 November 1858. Young Conrad was in fact born at Kissing Point, in the Ryde district in August 1858. Konrad's occupation given then was 'Boatman'. Konrad and Barbara's baby son died the following year, 4 May 1858 at age 8 months, of convulsions - Place of death is given as 'Brougham Place', Sydney.<sup>9</sup> Konrad's occupation stated at the time of his son's death 'Labourer'.

It seems from about the time of the birth of his daughter Augusta on 26 December 1862, Konrad and family were living at 'Maryland' located at Bringelly (south of Sydney). Konrad's occupation at the time was given as 'Vinedresser'. Augusta's birth was not registered until 19 February 1863 at nearby Camden.

This was close to where his brother's sponsor Charles Cowper had his prestigious property of 'Wivenhoe' noted for Hermitage grapes. The Wivenhoe vineyards were amongst the first in the colony and were producing wine in 1840.



**Wivenhoe** - situated on part of the original grant of land made to the Cowper family by Governor Macquarie in 1812.

Vinedresser, Johannes Justus, from Erbach in Rheingau region had come to work for Charles Cowper in 1849.

The vineyard owned and managed by William Macarthur nearby, was one of the most successful in Sydney and the whole colony at the time. Edward Macarthur personally arranged the migration of German vinedressers to the Macarthur properties at Camden, including six families from the Rheingau region.

'Maryland', was a prestigious property in the Camden area then owned by Thomas Barker. Baker had purchased the homestead part of his 'Nonorrah' estates in 1854.<sup>10</sup> The major development of the estate was undertaken after Barker took up residence there. There were entrance lodges to the property, both on the Bringelly and the Cobbitty sides of the estate. The main house stood on a hill,

<sup>9</sup> It seems to have been subsumed in by Sydney city development. It is said to have been on the Eastern Side of Pitt Street between Hunter and King Street. It has Rowe Street in brackets next to Brougham Place. Not known if Brougham Place was in Rowe St or it was later named Rowe St. Per Rootweb <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUSTRALIA/2000-03/0953651236>

<sup>10</sup> Don Gapes, Land Titles Office, June 1999)(ibid, 2000, 56.  
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051539>



Winery Precinct at Marylands <sup>11</sup>

"for it is entirely on its slopes that the garden and vineyards are situated - is surrounded by a strong fence, having two sets of gates"<sup>12</sup> After the 1859 sale of his Sydney property Roslyn Hall he shifted his gardening efforts to Nonorrah, which he renamed "Maryland".

Towards the mid to late 1860's Konrad seems to have changed his occupation to 'Blacksmithing'; a trade likely to be familiar to him, it was his father's occupation. In 1883, on his daughter 'Mary's marriage certificate, his trade is stated as being 'Blacksmith'.

Konrad and his family seemed to be moving quite a bit around Sydney. At the time of Konrad junior's birth in 1858 the family lived at or near Ryde, Anne Maria's birth in 1860 at Woolloomooloo; and Augusta's in 1863 at Maryland, Bringelly; Francis in Camden 1866; and Annie Therese 1869 at Paddington. The family lived at Quarry St, Ultimo at time of Ann Marie's marriage to William Layton in 1883 then finally 420 Jones St, Ultimo at time of Konrad's death.

### Sabastian

Sebastian experienced a more stable employment history - At least he appears to have stayed in the Camden area for the first tens years in the colony. Sebastian Fuhrmann is identified as being the sponsor for his niece Mary Ann's<sup>13</sup> christening in 1860. In his latter years Sebastian seems to have worked in gardening/agriculture in Wagga Wagga. It is likely that he was drawn to Wagga Wagga around 1866 to be with his daughter, Anna Maria and son-in-law, 'Rodolf Pulver. It is also possible that Sabastian was attracted by the prospect of working in the fledgling wine industry that was there at the time?

On Saturday morning, between 9 and 10 am, 16 November 1878 Sabastian was sent into North Wagga Wagga to purchase some beef for his daughter. Next morning, Sunday 17 November 1878, Sebastian's body was found face down in two foot of water at Wall's Swamp on the Murrumbidgee in North Wagga Wagga, by John Millar, a wheelwright.

At the inquest a neighbour, John Hall stated that he had frequently seen Sabastian going to and from Rodolf Pulver's residence – and that he had seen Sebastian passing from North Wagga Wagga to the Pulver's residence about half-past 11 o'clock eleven Saturday morning; 'looking as usual, and was to all appearance sober'<sup>14</sup>; he was walking steadily'; but he 'did not speak to him'. Also, at the coroner's inquest Rodolf stated that he made inquiries for Sebastian in Wagga Wagga on Saturday evening and the following morning when Sebastian failed to return. Rudolf said that he was told that Sebastian had been drinking and was not sober on leaving (the hotel?) to return

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051539>

<sup>12</sup> Horticultural Magazine & Gardeners & Amateur's Calendar, 1870.

<sup>13</sup> also referred to as Anna Marie

<sup>14</sup> To mention Sabastian's state of sobriety suggests that the matter was in question?

home. Rodolf's evidence as quoted in the newspaper<sup>15</sup> implied that his father-in-law was a heavy drinker – and a factor that appeared to have contributed to his drowning in shallow water.

The coronial jury returned the verdict “That the deceased was, on the morning of Sunday, the 17<sup>th</sup> instant, found dead in Wall's Swamp, but there is no evidence to show under what circumstances the body got there.”

In 1881 Sebastian's son, Balthasar, (by then known as George) married in Paddington, close to his Uncle Konrad, albeit late, at the age of 38 to Sarah Emily Haynes from Wolverhampton, England, aged 32. The year he and Sarah moved out west to Cobar where their daughters Alice J (1883 - ) was born. By 1885, George and his wife had moved to Nyngan where their son George S (Sabastian?) was born. Elizabeth Evea was born to them at West Bogan, near Cobar, on 13 December 1888.<sup>16</sup> George ultimately returned to Nyngan, and at the age of 87 he is recorded as having died there in 1930.

### **Konrad**

Konrad died on 27 February 1888, aged 61 at 420 Jones St, Ultimo (an inner suburb of Sydney). Cause of death given as ‘cirrhosis of the liver, duration one month.’ This perhaps is an indication that he had some serious issues associated with alcohol. Konrad had been attended by Dr O'Reilly who saw him last on 25 February 1888. He was buried on 28 February 1888 in Roman Catholic Cemetery, Rookwood as ‘Conrad Fuhrmann’.<sup>17</sup>

At his death in 1888, Konrad's occupation was notified as ‘Iron Dresser’. Though this is likely meant to be ‘Vine-dresser’ as said by a distressed lady with a German accent, its acceptance was natural given what would have been known about him being a blacksmith at the time.

Barbara is known to have operated a small Tea Shop near Sydney's Central Railway station - It is thought from the 1880's up till not long before she died in 1918?

Children of Konrad FUHRMANN and Barbara KROPP were:

- i. Katherine (Katrine) FUHRMANN (b. Kiedrich Germany 10 June 1854, m. William? M NICKELS 1885 Sydney, d. Newcastle NSW 1943 ).
- ii. Anna Matilda (Helena, Lena, Wendlina) FUHRMANN (b Sydney c1856<sup>18</sup> m. Arthur POULSON 1882 Sydney, d 1938)
- iii. Conrad FUHRMANN b. Ryde NSW 26 Aug 1858 d. Brougham Place NSW 4 May 1859<sup>19</sup>
- iv. Mary Ann (Theresa Maria) FOREMAN. (b. Woolloomooloo NSW 17 July 1860 m. William LAYTON 24 Dec 1883 Broadway, Sydney. d. Ryde 1943

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<sup>15</sup> Report of Coronal Inquiries, The Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Wednesday 20 November 1878. (It would be useful to check the official report.)

<sup>16</sup> Birth Registration No 1889/37013

<sup>17</sup> (Registration Sydney, No 400 Reg Year 1888 per Birth, Deaths, and Marriages)

<sup>18</sup> Birth Registration No 12120 1856 for brother Conrad Foreman Previous issue

<sup>19</sup> BDM Reg No 513 Reg Year 1859



- v. Augusta (Guss) Mary FOREMAN. (b. Camden NSW 26 Dec 1862 m. to James GALL Sydney 1887 d. Sydney 1942)
- vi. Francis (Frank) R FUHRMANN (b. Camden, NSW 1866
- vii. Annie Therese FOREMAN (b. 1969 Paddington m. Francis BROOKS in 1889 in Sydney, d. Watsons Bay NSW 1956)



Augusta (Guss) Mary FOREMAN

Taken 1938 - 1942 at the back of Mary Ann's house at Waston's Bay, Sydney.

## SECOND GENERATION

**2. Katherine FUHRMANN** was born on 10 June 1854 in Kiedrich, Germany and baptised on 14 June 1854 at St Valentin's Catholic church of that town. Possibly known as Eva?

Katherine was married to William? M NICKELS in 1885 in Sydney, NSW. It seems that William may have met Katherine through his association with William Layton, the Coxswain of the Quarantine Launch and husband of Katherine's sister Mary Ann.

William? M NICKELS was a Health Worker between 1883 and 1887 in Sydney Quarantine Station, NSW. William was in charge of the disinfecting staff at the Sydney Quarantine Station. In reporting on the state of the immigrant ship 'Prueussen' in 1887 which had 79 people on board with small pox as "it was the dirtiest of any of the 46 vessels he had disinfected since taking up duties on 10 September 1883" ( Jean Duncan Folley's 'History of Sydney's Quarantine Station 1828-1984')

Katherine died in 1943 in Newcastle, NSW?. (When and why did she move to Newcastle - possibly because of her husbands work with Quarantine?)

Children of Katherine FUHRMANN and William? M NICKELS were:

- i. John NICKELS died in 1940 in Newcastle, NSW.
- ii. Ethel A NICKELS died in 1931.

**3. Anna Matilda (AKA Helena, Lena, Wendlina) FUHRMANN** (b Sydney c1856<sup>20</sup>)

She was married to Arthur POULSON in 1882 in Sydney, NSW?. Helena (Lena) FUHRMANN and Arthur POULSON (had some involvement with wine growing) *had three children?*

Helena died in 1938 in NSW?.

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<sup>20</sup> Birth Registration No 12120 1856 for brother Conrad Foreman Previous issue

**5. Mary Ann** (Theresa M) **FOREMAN** (often referred to as Ann Marie) was born on 17 July 1860 in Woolloomooloo, Sydney, NSW. She was christened on 5 August 1860 in St Mary's, Sydney. Sponsors: **Sebastian Foreman (Fuhrmann)**, Anne Span. . Apparently referred to by mother Barbara as Anna Marie. Mothers name spelt Grubb re christening ?

Lived at Quarry St Ultimo at time of marriage in 1883.

Spoke English with German accent.<sup>21</sup>

She was married to William Henry Berrey Joseph LAYTON on 24 December 1883 in St Benedicht Catholic Church, Broadway, Sydney. Mary Fuhrmann married as Mary Foreman but on BDM register as Fuhrmann. Witnesses: William Kauffmann and Kate Foreman (Fuhrmann) Registered Sydney Reg No 2005

Apparently often ill, Mary died in 1943 in a mental health care ward of Ryde hospital.<sup>22</sup>

Her house at Watson's Bay was claimed by the 'Master of Lunacy' as he was officially known to recover costs incurred by the hospital. Thus daughter Barbara and her young daughters were dispossessed and had to find alternative accommodation.

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<sup>21</sup> As recalled by Betty Murdoch to her son.

<sup>22</sup> Death Registered Ryde, No 23214

**William Henry Berrey Joseph LAYTON** was born on 8 MAY 1860 in Portsmouth, England to James Layton and Carolyn Nichols. He was baptised on 9 November 1860 in St Thomas Church, Portsmouth.

William arrived in Australia 19 May 1883 as a passenger on the 1728 ton ship 'Lochee' from Plymouth as an assisted immigrant. Within six weeks he was employed in the Quarantine service, and seven months later getting married.

Brother Alfred arrived 1882 ?

William lived at Raglan St, Waterloo, at time of his marriage to Ann Marie December 1883. He was a mariner with a Masters Certificate).

**Katherine was married to William? M NICKELS (or Nichols ?) in 1885 in Sydney, NSW. It seems that William may have met Katherine through his association with William Layton, the Coxswain of the Quarantine Launch and husband of Katherine's sister Mary Ann Possibly a cousin of Layton?**

Skilled in carpentry William built a stone and timber house at 15 Pacific Parade, Watson's Bay<sup>23</sup> in the 1890's. He also made some of the furniture in it including a very solid 6 x 4 ft kitchen table with turned legs which is in the possession of his great grandson John.

NOTE:

The fishing village was established at Watson's Bay, in May 1792, exclusively to provide fish for the hospital at Sydney Cove. The fishermen used boats and hauled their nets '...in every part of Port Jackson.'<sup>24</sup> *Soldiers would have been stationed at Watson's Bay to watch over the fishing activities (which for the most part were undertaken by convicts), and to a lesser extent the semaphore station. At South Head there was a semaphore station to alert Sydney Cove of the arrival of shipping. 'For many years the harbour pilots and a few fishermen lived there,' 'The water route to Watson's Bay was the only civilised' and most practical way of getting there even after the construction of New South Head Road.*<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Watson's Bay was named after the quatermarster of HMS Sirius for her first entry into Port Jackson. In 1811 the unofficial name for the Bay was formally adopted. Gazetteer of Sydney Shipping 1788-1840

<sup>24</sup> 'Philip Grieves' SYDNEY' 1981 page 106. ISBN 0 207 14497 4

<sup>25</sup> 'Philip Grieves' SYDNEY' 1981 page 130, .ISBN 0 207 14497 4

A road to Sydney Town was built by the military some years after Terence's death-- there is a marker adjacent to Doyle's pier restaurant and hotel at Watson's Bay commemorating its construction.



15 Pacific St, Watons Bay, September 1998



*back of house 15 Pacific Parade in 1938*

William commanded a quarantine launch in Sydney Harbour. Boats carrying migrants were required to anchor of Watson's Bay to await inspection by the Health Inspector. Watson's Bay was on the opposite side of the harbour to the Quarentine Station and was the location for a small fishing village. It seems that it was a practical matter for the Health Inspector (for many years a Dr Reid) to be based there with the official launch and its master William Henry Layton .

The Public Service Lists for Quarantine Section describe William Henry as:

- 1896-1898  
Coxswain, Launch of Assistant Health Officer, 1st appointed to the Service 1 July 1882 to present position 1 January 1891. Salary L124.00 Quarters L36.00.00
- 1899-1901  
Coxswain, Launch of Port Health Officer, 23 February to 1 December, Services not continuous.
- 1902-1904  
Coxswain, Launch of Port Health Officer, 23 February 1884 to present position 1 December 1892. Services not continuous. Salary L124 Quarters L36 ("b" includes uniform.)
- 1907-1910  
Coxswain to Quarantine Staff, 23 February 1884 to present position 1 December 1892. Services not continuous. Salary L156

His daughter Barbara recalled that her father's duties revolved around taking the Port Health Officer Dr C. W. Reid to meet the new boats and the need to be inoculated against whatever disease was found on them.



Barbara remembered several occurrences of small pox, but also there were several occurrences of cholera, typhus, yellow fever, ten outbreaks of bubonic plague between 1900 and 1922, pneumonic influenza 1918-19.<sup>26</sup>

William seemed to have had a long association with Dr Reid. Barbara described Dr Reid as a exceptional tall man, about seven foot high, who was always very friendly and gave them their inoculations. From her description he was a welcome and frequent visitor to the house. Jean Duncan Folley's 'History of Sydney's Quarantine Station 1828-1984' describes Dr Reid as a "genial, kindly, unusually tall man, whose diagnostic skills were widely acknowledged. His long association with the Station ended when he drowned in Sydney Harbour on 3 November 1927 when the liner 'Tahiti' collided with the ferry Greycliffe, in which he was returning home from his office in Customs House." Barbara recalled these facts about Dr Reid several times in the 1950's and 60's - to her grandson John.

It would seem that William's career with the Quarantine Station covered the years 1882 to 1925 when he would have been due to retire at the age of 65.

Retired to small property at Ourimbah north of Gosford to grow oranges

Question - Was William Nickels (his colleague from the Quarantine Station? and brother-in-law) in fact William Nichols is his cousin?

William Layton died in 1934 in North Sydney.

Children of Mary Ann FOREMAN and William Henry Berrey Joseph LAYTON were:

- i. Barbara Helen LAYTON.
- ii. Arthur John LAYTON was born in 1888 in Watson's Bay? , Sydney. He died in Sydney, NSW. OCCUPATION: Employee on Sydney Harbour Ferry Service? John lived at Watson's Bay for most of his life.
- iii. Ida M LAYTON was born in 1886 in Woollahra, NSW. She died in 1966 at Rooty Hill, NSW.
- iv. Augusta C LAYTON was born in 1885 in St Leonards, Sydney. Known as Aunty Gus
- v. William LAYTON was born in 1901 in Vaucluse, NSW. Died ?

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<sup>26</sup> . Jean Duncan Folley's 'History of Sydney's Quarantine Station 1828-1984'

**6. Augusta M FOREMAN** was born in 1863 in Sydney, NSW. She was christened in Sydney, NSW. Known as Aunty Gus.



This photo of Augusta was taken 1938 - 1942 at the back of Mary Ann's house.

She was married to James GALL in 1887 in Sydney, NSW?.

Augusta died in 1942 in Sydney, NSW.

Augusta M FOREMAN and James GALL had ? children.

**8. Annie Therese FOREMAN** was born in 1869 in Paddington, NSW. BDM 4674

She was married to Francis BROOKS in 1889 in Sydney, NSW.

Children of Annie T(herese?) FOREMAN and Francis BROOKS were:

- 16    i.      Ella BROOKS (1883 - ).
- +17   ii.      William BROOKS.
- 18    iii.      Edward BROOKS was born in Sydney, NSW. He died in Sydney  
         (
- 19    iv.      Leslie BROOKS was born in Sydney, NSW. He died in Sydney,  
         Died at 18 years of age
- +20   v.      Henry BROOKS.
- +21   vi.      Edgar BROOKS.

### THIRD GENERATION

**11. Barbara Helen LAYTON** was born on 15 MAR 1894 in Watsons Bay, Sydney.

She was a Saleswoman between 1914 and 1919 in North Sydney? (Saleswoman at North Sydney in 1919 at time of marriage). Barbara went to work Ellis Gulliver's Shop at Edgecliffe as shop assistant c1941-2

Barbara was a Security Officer between 1945 and 1954 for a tobacco importer in Paddington. She checked all handbags clothing to attempt to catch out would be evaders of excise and staff attempting to smuggle out goods. I remember being taken up to wait outside the factory for her to leave.

Barbara belonged to the Watson's Bay Ladies Swimming Club in her youth. On 21 February 1907 she experience one of her proudest moments when she won the School Girls Handicap *beating Fanny Durack*. Barbara was awarded a medal by the club sponsored by Angus & Coote Jewellers.

She was married to James Henry Murdoch on 1919 in St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. Witness: Cathleen Booth, and Andrew Murdoch

In 1921 Jim took her to Victoria to meet his family. While in Melbourne they witnessed the riots that resulted from the police strike. She often spoke of hearing the mobs out in the street and seeing the fruit barrows the rioters had overturned and broken shop windows and other signs of looting.

Jim drowned in 1939. Barbara was distraught for a considerable time.

Not long widowed, in 1940-41 Barbara again went to Victoria, this time with her two daughters Betty and Nancy. Jim's family in various parts of the state hosted them.



*Barbara when she was about 21*

In 1943 Barbara and daughters were evicted by the Assylum Authorities to recoup costs for the care of Barbara's mother. This was ruthless measure was apparently a legitimate course at that time. In any case it was a devastating event for Barbara on top of the comparatively recent loss of her husband.

To get income after the loss of Jim Barbara went to work as a Shop Assistant at Ellis Gulliver's cake shop at Edgecliff. It was the same shop where her future son-in-law worked as apprentice. Her daughter 'Betty' would occasionally drop in to see her.



*Barbara with daughter Betty 1938-39  
at Watsons Bay ( 15 Pacific Parade?)*

Barbara lived in one of four one bedroom flats in TREBLA (Albert backwards - named after Prince Albert) Court at Woollahrah having moved there about 1943 from Watsons Bay. This was next to the Woollahrah Post Office and opposite the Woollahrah Hotel.

She used to enjoy sitting in a 1920s armchair in the corner of her small dining/living room smoking a rolled cigarette wedged into a bobby pin holder and sipping a glass of McWilliam's sherry.

"School holidays Narelle and John would sometimes stay with her. One of the treats she (Nanna) gave them was to walk us up to Centennial Park and let us play there, feed the ducks with bread, search for golf balls while she looked on. Or take us to Parsley Bay for a picnic or Watson's to see the old WWII bunkers and catch up with some of the relatives."

On Saturday nights Barbara would make up the bed in the parlour/dining room turn the radio on, let Narelle and/or John get into the bed with her, the light would be turned out and they'd listen to the radio serials and dramas eg The Inner Sanctum (with Nancy the witch), Dick Powell Theatre.

Occasionally, Barbara would stay with one of her daughters Betty and Nancy and their families, again particularly in school holidays.

In approx 1967 she went to live with her daughter Betty and her husband at Peakhurst when their daughter Narelle got married and moved out. Barbara took over Narelle's bedroom.



*Trebla Court c1998*

She tells stories of how her father would take the quarantine launch to meet arrivals of ships, the quarantine Doctor being trapped on the Greycliffe when it sunk in Sydney Harbour, her father riding a broom around the house to the amusement of her and the other children pretending he was Halley's Comet which was due at the time. She recalled that it was a great spectacle, and that even in her old age "Dad said 'never vote for labour - you can't trust the socialists'". Barbara would tell John and Narelle of her trips to Rooty Hill to see her sister Ida at her farm there, and the occasional bit of excitement that occurred there, like a willy willy - or having to drown a unwanted batch of kittens.

She also said (some 30 - 40 years ago) that she couldn't see how all these aeroplanes especially jets and rockets couldn't be upsetting things in the atmosphere such as weather. At the time my sister and I thought she was just being old fashioned. But I note these days respected environmental scientists are saying the same thing.

Barbara collapsed the house of her daughter and son-in-law, with whom she was living, and died soon after on 29 May 1972 in Peakhurst, Sydney aged 76.

**James Henry MURDOCH** was born on 11 Dec 1889 in Sunnyside, Buchland Rd, Buchland Valley, Victoria. Jame's grandmother Margaret Miller is shown as his nurse at his birth. His 15 year old brother "William" is given as the person notifying the birth.



*Jim seen at a picnic about 1938  
not long before he died  
(Barbara? organizing lunch  
nearby)*

Jim's education was very basic as he could not attend school due to distance of family farm from town (Bright in Victoria)

Seemed to have left the family farm in Victoria when his father died? Possibly he and Andrew left together?

He was living at Surry Hills at time of marriage in 1919

James married Barbara Layton in 1919 at St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. Witness: Cathleen Booth, and Andrew Murdoch

In 1921 Jim took his bride to Victoria to meet his family. While in Melbourne they witnessed the riots that resulted from the police strike. She often spoke of hearing the mobs out in the street and seeing the fruit barrows the rioters had overturned and broken shop windows and other signs of looting.

He was a labourer between 1935 and 1939 in Sydney, NSW.

Eddy Brook's wife recalls (in Oct 1998) Jim as a "loveley, tall, gentle man with a thick mop of grey hair"

Jim built a corrugated tin shack at Brighton-le Sands for family to live in during the depression 1930-1932. He helped with other men of the settlement to catch fish in Botany Bay with nets. Water for drinking, cooking and washing was kept in the Tin home in 4 gallon drums, that Jim used to take to the community tap to fill. (daily?).





*During the depression years of 1930-1932 Jim Murdoch moved the family to a small community situated amongst the sand dunes at Brighton-le Sands.*

*Jim built a corrugated tin shack for his family to live in which was ultimately divided into two rooms and lined with newspaper.*

*He helped with other men of the settlement to catch fish in Botany Bay with nets.*

*Water for drinking, cooking and washing was kept in the 'Tin' home in 4 gallon drums - which Jim used to take to the community tap to fill. (daily?).*



*The community was 'managed' by a co-operative which distributed clothing and food.*

*Fresh fruit and vegetables was regularly purchased by the cooperative.*

*Some voluntary group occasionally brought clothes and shoes for distribution.*

James died on 13 February 1939 at Maroubra, Sydney when as the Sydney Morning Herald of the following day put it "...who was employed by the Water and Sewerage Board, was drowned in a snake infested lagoon near Maroubra Speedway yesterday while attempting to recover planks which children had floated into the lagoon to use as boats during the weekend... he became

trapped in the weeds” My recollection of the coroner's report is that the foremen asked another man to swim out but Jim offered instead as he had swimming costumes. Apparently not far out, he was seen to be struggling and then drowned. Whether it was weeds or cramp was the cause of his death, the Coroner ruled accidental drowning.

Children of Barbara Helen LAYTON and James Henry MURDOCH were:

- +22 i. Betty MURDOCH.
- +23 ii. Nancy MURDOCH.

**17. William BROOKS** was born in Sydney, NSW.

He was married to Sarah in Sydney, NSW. Children of William BROOKS and Sarah were:

- 24 i. Joan BROOKS was born in Sydney, NSW.
- 25 ii. William BROOKS.

He was married to Nora in Sydney, NSW. Children of William BROOKS and Nora were:

- 26 i. Frances BROOKS.
- 27 ii. Gladys BROOKS.
- 28 iii. Eileen BROOKS.

**20. Henry BROOKS** was born in Sydney, NSW. He died in Sydney, NSW.

Children of Henry BROOKS and Ethel were:

- 29 i. Ella BROOKS.
- 30 ii. Thelma BROOKS.
- 31 iii. Phyllis BROOKS.
- 32 iv. Frank BROOKS.
- 33 v. Jean BROOKS.

**21. Edgar BROOKS** was born in 1909 in Watsons Bay, NSW.

Edgar was a Pastrycook. Apprentice in 1923? Retired in 1974.

In 1943 Edgar was employed in Morris's Bakery, Sydney.

Edgar was an acquaintance of Bruce Griffiths during war years. Often travelled to work on the same tram/train?

Betty Griffiths and Nancy Trick (his cousins) made a point of visiting him at Watson's Bay in more recent years circ 1985. Recent newspaper article refers to Eddy Brooks 'one of Watson's Bays oldest residents' chatting with Peter Doyle.

Address in telephone book: 21 Cove Rd, Watsons Bay, NSW 2030.

He was married to Myrtle in Sydney, NSW.

Children of Edgar BROOKS and Myrtle were:

- 34     i.     Barbara BROOKS was born in Sydney, NSW.
- 35     ii.    Ron BROOKS was born in Sydney, NSW.
- 36     iii.    Kevin BROOKS was born in Sydney, NSW.



Mirtle and Barbara Brooks

## FOURTH GENERATION

**22. Betty MURDOCH** was born on 17 JUN 1925 in Sydney, NSW.

She was a Multilith Operator between 1941 and 1945 in Otis Elevators, Bridge St, Sydney. Worked with Otis Elevators as Multilithograph printing operator in offices located under approach to Sydney Harbour Bridge at North Sydney. Gained job due to war time manpower shortage.

She was a Process Worker between 1956 and 1959 in National Transformers, Belmore Rd, Riverwood, a Multilith Operator between 1959 and 1962 in United Insurance Company, Sydney, NSW; a Multilith Operator between 1962 and 1964 in Otis Elevators, Bankstown.

She was a Shop Proprietor between 1964 and 1973 in Taringa Cakes, 160 Tower St, Panania, NSW,. In partnership with her husband Bruce. She ran the shop front, assisted in the bakehouse, and looked after the book-keeping.

Lived at Brighton in a tin shed built by her father during the Depression. She remembered her family receiving ration of food and being issued with coupons. Each fortnight they received, amongst a number of basic items a tin of condensed milk and a tin of melon and lemon jams.

Betty remembered excitement of the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge on 19 March 1932, and being taken there by her parents to join the tens of thousands of people who walked across the bridge.

When Betty was six years old she started going to school at Brighton Public. After three years she remembers the family moving to Bexley where she attended the public school there. After passing the exams in 6th grade Betty attended St George High school at Kogarah. She was at this school only one term when the family moved to Watsons Bay to look after her 'Grandma' (Mary Ann Fuhrmann) in the house that Betty's grandfather William Layton built in the 1890's. Betty then had to change to another school, this time Fort Street High situated on the southern approach to the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Because she moved so much Betty lost track of most of her friends except one girl she had met at St George High School. Betty became acquainted with again with this girl when she went to work for Otis Elevators in 1941-2 and was still seeing her friend and her husband when she was telling her granddaughter of this in 1992 for a 7th grade school family history project.



*Picnic somewhere 1938 - taken by Betty?*

1. *Barbara back row, top right - peering around the group and Jim on her right – face almost obscured.*
2. *Doris Murdoch, the big lady on right*
3. *Nancy Murdoch in second row, next to her Aunt Doris*
4. *Doreen Murdoch sitting behind Nancy*
5. *Iris Murdoch sitting in front of Nancy*

In explaining to her grand-daughter how different things were Betty described how for entertainment they went to the pictures, followed lots of shows on radio and discussed them with friends after school the next day. She remembered sitting at the end of the street and talking. Travelled on public transport always, as they couldn't afford a car as not many people could in those days. Little variety and pre-packaging - the grocer had to weigh up most things into paper bags. Even eggs were put into paper bags (there were no cartons) so she had to be careful carrying them home. Biscuits were in big tins and had to be weighed.

Betty's average day when eleven and twelve, was highly organised. She and her sister Nancy were up at 7a.m. each morning. They walked to school. After school they went to the shops to do the 'messages' (shopping) then they did their homework. After tea they listened to the radio, then went to bed at 8pm. Saturday afternoon Betty and Nancy went to the pictures. On Sunday afternoon they went for a swim. Betty said to Bronwyn - 'we always lived near the water'.

Betty learnt art after she left school but when war got going in earnest went to work to run a printing machine at Otis Elevators.

## World War II

The family lived at Watsons Bay during World War II in the shadow of the South Head army barracks - she said that 'it got a bit noisy there sometimes'. On the night of 31 May 1942 to 4 O'clock the next morning Betty watched with her mother and sister as the corvettes searched for and dropped depth charges on the two Japanese submarines that had snuck into the harbour past the boom gates adjacent Watsons Bay. They had a good view of the events from the kitchen window across the harbour from Taylor Bay to Garden Island. They could see hear the explosion and see the flames of the ferry Kuttabul when it was sunk by a Japanese torpedo intended for heavy cruiser USS Chicago.

They lived close to Camp Cove and were able to get in a lot of swimming. Betty recalled the coupons necessary for the purchase of any items of food and clothing. Even with plenty of money you couldn't buy what 'you wanted if you didn't have the required coupons' - so that the nations resources could be directed to the war effort. When Betty was attending Fort Street she travelled some forty minutes on the tram each way to and from Watson's Bay - so she was able to knit a pair of socks each week for the soldiers.



Betty met her husband Bruce in 1941 - 42 at Ellis Gulliver's cake shop at Edgecliffe. Bruce was an apprentice pastrycook there. Betty regularly called into the shop to see her mother Barbara who worked as a shop assistant there. It apparently wasn't long before she became acquainted the apprentice.

She was married to Milton Bruce GRIFFITHS on 30 JUN 1945 in Arncliffe, Presbyterian (Clauston Memorial) Church, Sydney. Campbell Egan was a Minister of the Presbyterian Church. Witness: Keith Griffiths and Nancy Murdoch. Betty's address was 95 Queen St Woollahra. Bruce's was 74 Wollongong Rd Arncliffe.



Betty died on 27 OCT 1994 in St George Hospital, Kogarah, Sydney.

Children of Betty MURDOCH and Milton Bruce GRIFFITHS were:

- +37 i John Ian GRIFFITHS. +38
- ii. Narelle Joy GRIFFITHS.

**Nancy MURDOCH** was born on 16 AUG 1929? in Sydney, NSW.

(room for more information)

Nancy & cousin Iris

Bet, Ross, Nancy & Aunt Selina



Nancy & Soda?

She was married to Edwin (Ted) TRICK in Sydney, NSW.

Children of Nancy MURDOCH and Edwin TRICK are:

- |     |      |                      |     |
|-----|------|----------------------|-----|
| +39 | i.   | Edwin Peter TRICK.   |     |
| +40 | ii.  | Kathryn TRICK.       |     |
| 41  | iii. | Roger TRICK was born |     |
|     |      | in 1961 in Sydney,   | NSW |

Reserved for Edgar Brooks

Morris's Bakery was owned by John Wren of Melbourne. When Book 'Power Without Glory' was published in the 1950's about a character called Jack West public attention was focussed on Wren's possible link with criminal activity and political corruption. The resulting adverse publicity forced the shop closed?

Franz Anton Zugmaier

2 Decmber 1808

Den 27. Novembr wurde dem herzogl. Wag::: sch\_en\_meister Johann Zugmayer von seiner Ehefrau **Katharina geborne Fuhrmann von Eltwill**, ein Sohn geboren, und den 2. December. getauft, mit dem Namen Franz Anton. Zeugen waren:

1. Franz Anton Kirn, Sohn des herzogl. Küfermeisters Kirn.

2' Die Kirchenbücher der Schlosskapelle in Biebrich 1745\_1817

Transkription von Carl Becker <http://genealogie.becker-wiesbaden.de/>