

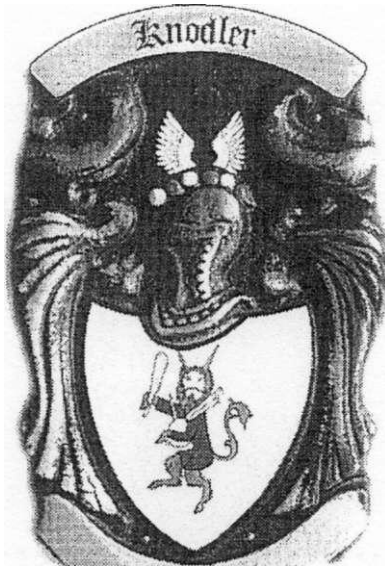


The
Knodler

Family History
and Register

1612-1995

A Pioneering Family



The
Knodler
Family History and Register
1612-1995

Published by
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Foreword

A UNIQUE
SET OF
CIRCUMSTANCES



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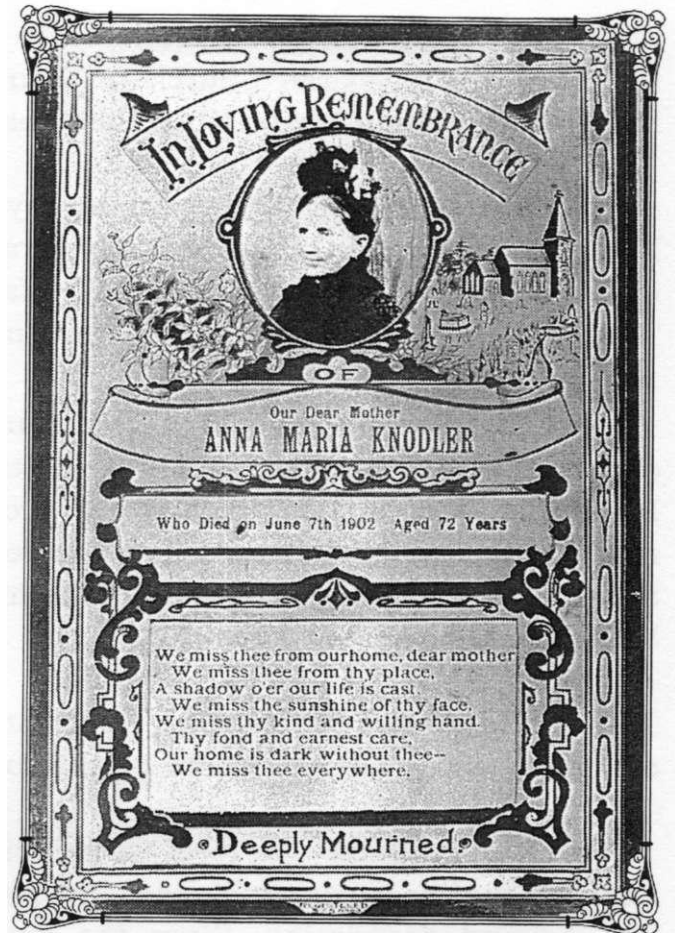
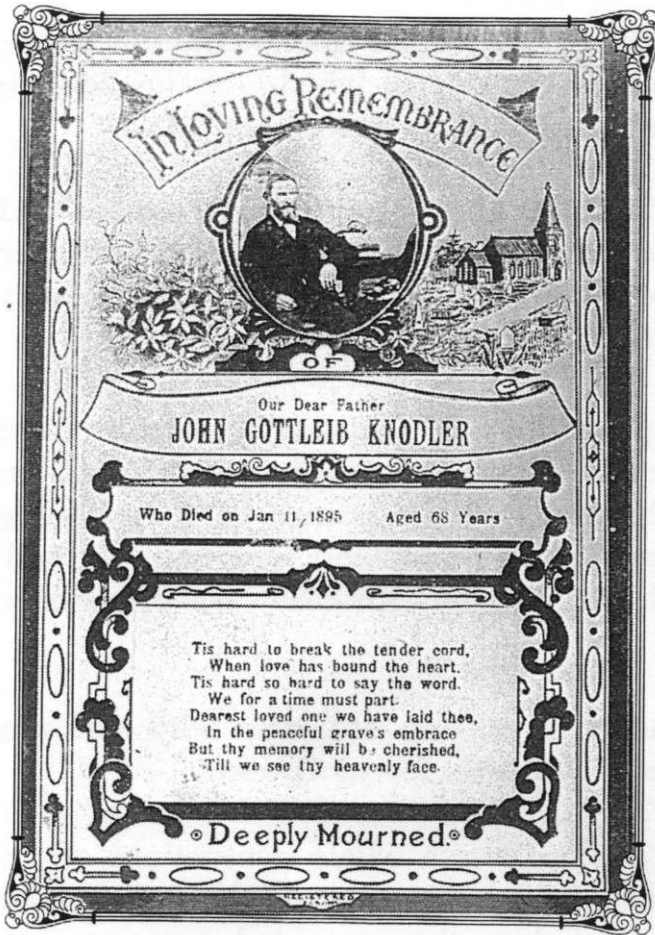
Since the name Knodler is not uncommon in Germany, it had always seemed like an impossible task to trace the origins of the Knodler family. When in the 1970s one had only a page in the family Bible indicating the names of the first Knodlers to arrive in Australia, together with the information that they had come from Wurttemberg (a State in Germany) the possibility of tracing ancestors earlier than those of the Australian period seemed rather remote. This was also still the period when very little documentation was readily available to those who wished to chart their family tree.

In 1971, I married Miss Judith Steller from Dural, NSW. Some time after this, a remarkable set of circumstances evolved which were to allow the gathering of information previously thought impossible to obtain. Judy's father, Mr Hugo Steller, had been born in Palestine. He was a member of a religious group formed when it left the Wurttemberg area in Germany in the 1800s to settle in Palestine.

Dr Paul Sauer, a noted German historian, had published a book in 1972 entitled 'Affalterbach 972-1972'. This was a one thousand year history of this area which is situated near Stuttgart. A copy of this publication was sent to Mr Steller as his ancestors had previously lived in the village of "Wolfsolden" which is contained in the area of "Affalterbach". The names of Knodler and Kurtz were amongst those residents listed as having left the area to live in another country.

During a visit to Germany in 1977, Mr and Mrs Steller visited "Wolfsolden" and while there attempted to obtain information about the Knodler family. This proved to be unsuccessful.

In 1982, Dr Sauer, who was in charge of the Archives at Stuttgart, was contacted. An associate at the Archives, Mr Hans Glatzle had over many years of research, compiled files on some 49,000 Germans who had left the area in the 1800s for other countries. Mr Glatzle generously supplied official documentation to Dr Sauer indicating that Johann Gottlob Knodler a winegrower from Grunbach (near Stuttgart) and his wife Anna-Maria (Kurtz) had migrated to Australia in 1852.



Alexandra and Larissa Knodler – 1983
 Grunbach in the background.

Dr Sauer visited Australia early in 1983 with further documentation which identified the Lutheran Church in Grunbach as the one in which Johann Gottlob Knodler and Anna-Maria Kurtz had married on the 12th September 1852.

In August of 1983, myself, my wife Judy and daughters Alexandra and Larissa departed for overseas. Prior arrangements had been made to visit Dr Sauer in "Wolfsolden" and to have Mr Glatzle escort us to Grunbach and nearby "Mannshaupten", the village where Anna-Maria Kurtz had lived.

Fortunately the old and picturesque village of Grunbach had not been damaged during the war and so the Lutheran Church was intact and original. An Honour Board outside the Church proudly displayed the names of those young men from Grunbach who had gone to the last war and who had not returned. Some of the names listed were :- Rommel, Illg, Knauer, Knodler (Walter), Maier, Schaible, Scheep.

Since the Pastor was away at the time, a very old lady who was the caretaker, unlocked the doors of this beautiful Church for us to enter.

The emotion one feels when being in the Church where generations of the Knodler family had worshipped and partaken in the many and varied ceremonies was beyond description. Since the heavy steel door that provided access to the Church records was locked, it seemed as if the only way to research these records would be to return if ever we were again in that part of Germany. So close and yet so far from details of our heritage. Then the old lady indicated that a Knodler family lived in a house a short distance from the Church.

We proceeded to the house which had the name Knodler displayed in the customary way at the entry. Much to our disappointment, the house was unattended. A note was left indicating our Australian address and also stating the reason for our visit. No correspondence was received and so the matter was dismissed.

Some six months after we arrived home a letter was received from Mr Leonard Knadler who lived in Pennsylvania (USA). Len had been an officer in the US Army for many years. During his term in the army, he was assigned a period of duty in West Germany. Fortunately he possessed a desire to trace his ancestry but unfortunately had little background information except for a photograph of his great-grandfather Bernhard Knodler with "Grunbach" written on the back. (It is apparent from the records that Bernhard Knodler and Johann Gottlob Knodler were brothers). As there are several villages named Grunbach throughout Germany, it took some considerable time and effort to locate the correct one.

Len became friendly with our Knodler relatives in Grunbach and was able to gain access to records dating back to 1612 which were stored in the Lutheran Church. Once again, and by sheer coincidence, the records prior to 1700 had not

been pillaged and destroyed by the French when their soldiers moved through Germany during this time.

With the period 1612 to 1852 accounted for, the task of documenting information from 1852 to the present began in 1984.

Some early records of births, deaths and marriages were recorded in the family Bible. This however, consisted of an incomplete register of the immediate members of the first Australian generation.

A most valuable source of information proved to be the University of Newcastle Archives. These Archives house many of the Parish Registers from the various churches throughout the Hunter Valley. The registers date back to the very beginning of most churches. However, in 1984, no indexing of the contents of the registers had been undertaken and so it was necessary to spend many complete days laboriously checking each and every page of those documents considered to be relevant. Early documents were not always easy to work with as some hand writing was most difficult to decipher and details were scant or non-existent.

It appeared that not all early births, deaths and marriages were recorded. Despite these problems, a significant number of details were obtained from the registers.

A further source of information was the descendants of each of the first generation born in Australia. A survey was sent to a branch member of those families which still existed. These family members assisted in every way possible by providing some of the births, deaths and marriage dates of Knodler descendants which had previously been missing.

The Eidler, James and Stubbings names were no longer evident. However, a grandson of Anna-Maria Eidler (Knodler), Mr Douglas Dark of Gresford and a granddaughter of Christiana Eidler (Knodler) Mrs Laurel Owen of Caloundra, Queensland, located some very useful documents and photographs. Further information regarding Christiana Eidler's family together with the James and Stubbings families was obtained by utilising the excellent but expensive services of the Bureau of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Parish maps were also obtained from the Department of Lands so that information collated from the many days spent at the Land Titles Office in Sydney could be cross-referenced. Purchasers, vendors and conveyancing records needed to be carefully researched in an attempt to trace the movement of Johann Knodler and his family from the period when they purchased their first property at Wallarobba to the time of his death at his property "Westlawn" Glennies Creek, in 1895. (Purchases and sales of some properties are currently being researched).

Although the information that had been gathered was very important, I felt that some personal dimension needed to be added to the period of Johann and Anna-Maria Knodler's transition from German citizens to Australian pioneers/settlers. Unfortunately, there seemed to be no correspondence or background information from which I could draw.

Then another amazing situation arose. In February 1988, I received a letter from a German citizen Mrs Marlene Buechele who was in Australia and working in the library at Monash University in Melbourne. In October 1987, she had been asked to translate some old letters recently located and which had been written back to Germany by early German settlers from Wurttemberg. Shortly after being requested to translate the letters, Mrs Buechele, by chance, contacted Mr Hans Glatzle in Stuttgart in search of more information regarding Wurttemberg residents who had immigrated to NSW around 1850.

One letter written by George Michael Jesser back to relatives in Wurttemberg in May 1853, described conditions as they existed in the Paterson area at that time. He also mentioned that one of the families living on the property "Camyr Allyn" with him was Gottlob Knodler. Jesser went on to provide a description of Johann Knodler's house which was situated on 'Camyr Allyn'. After learning of the letter and its contents, Mr Glatzle referred Mrs Buechele to me.

In all some eight letters were translated (Ref Margin No 20,1988. Ed. Dennis Davidson, Monash University, Vic) and three of these were written by fellow passengers of Johann and Anna-Maria Knodler from the "*Johan Caesar*". As well as meticulously documenting local conditions and outlining the lifestyle as it existed in the 1850s, they provided some interesting highlights of the long voyage from Hamburg to Sydney.

The information in these letters relating to the voyage to Australia provided the impetus to research copies of *The Sydney Morning Herald* for the period through January 1853. The Shipping Intelligence column of the 13th January 1853 proved to be invaluable as it contained extensive details of the arrival of the "*Johan Caesar*" as well as its cargo. The letter of gratitude written by passengers to Captain Storbenbecker was found in the edition published on the 21st January 1853.

I had also been fortunate enough to become acquainted with Mr W.S. (Stan) Parkes, a gentleman, from Maitland. Stan Parkes had extensively researched German immigration in the Hunter Valley in the mid 19th century. He provided me with all details of his research and also gave his consent for his work to be included in the Knodler family history.

May I say that I am eternally grateful to the many family members who contributed information or photographs relating to the Knodler family.

I would particularly like to thank:

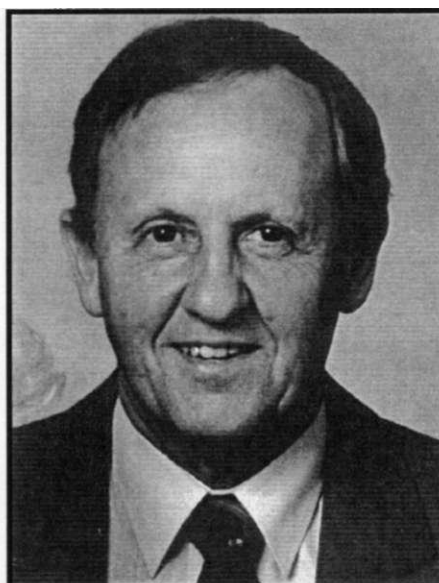
- Dr Paul Sauer and Mr Hans Glatzle from Germany for their dedication to the study of German emigration and the generous provision of their valuable time during our visit to Grunbach in Germany.
- Members of the Steller family and especially my wife Judith for her help and support.
- Mr Leonard Knadler from Pennsylvania, USA, who provided invaluable documentation of the very early period of the Knodler family
- Mrs Marlene Buechele from Monash University for the translation of early-letters written back to Germany
- The Late Mr W.S (Stan) Park.es of Maitland for the provision of details of research of German immigration to the Hunter Valley in the mid 19th Century.
- Mr Allan Wicks of Valentine for the typesetting and layout of this publication.
- My late mother Mrs Betsie Knodler who for decades before her death was extremely interested in the history of the Knodler family and who also instilled in me the desire to research this history.

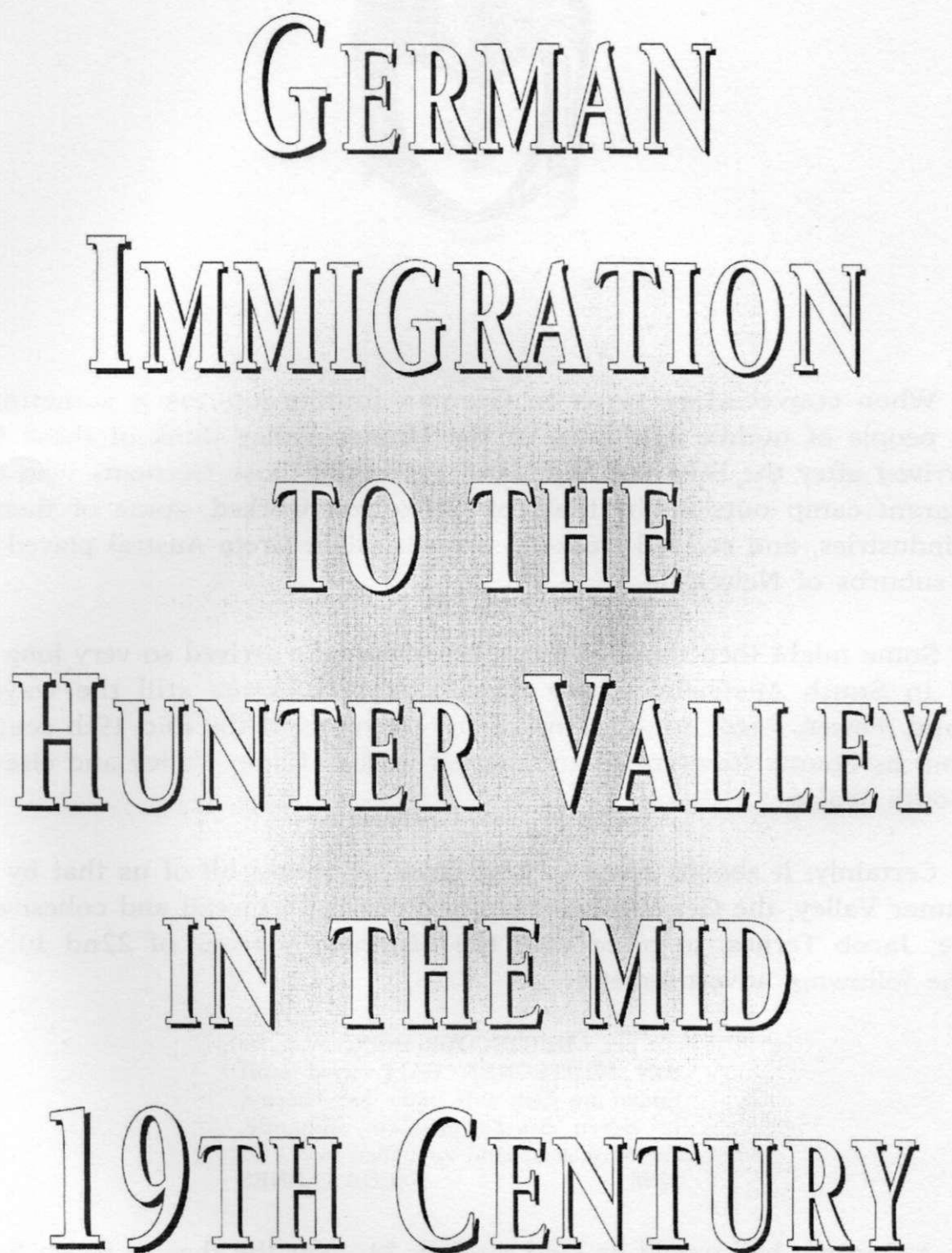
Indeed, a 'unique set of circumstances' made this research possible.

To my daughters Alexandra Steller Knodler and Larissa Pamela Knodler whom I hope will always reflect on the history of our pioneering family.

GREGORY J.E. KNODLER.
B.A.(Psych), B.Ed.Stud (Post Grad), Dep.Ed.Stud(Counselling), Cert.T

29th July 1995.





GERMAN
IMMIGRATION
TO THE
HUNTER VALLEY
IN THE MID
19TH CENTURY



When conversation turns to German immigrants, as it sometimes does among people of middle age, most in the Hunter Valley think of those Germans who arrived after the 1939-1945 War, and especially those Germans who occupied the migrant camp outside the town of Greta and worked, some of them in the heavy industries, and swelled weekend crowds when Greta Austral played *Fussball* in the suburbs of Newcastle.

Some might then think of those Germans who arrived so very long ago and settled in South Australia, where descendants celebrate still the ways of the homeland. Fewer, I feel, might think of the Germans of the mid 19th century who came out as bounty immigrants and settled in the Hunter Valley and elsewhere in New South Wales.

Certainly, it should come as a surprise to almost all of us that by 1866, in the Hunter Valley, the German community proved substantial and cohesive enough for one, Jacob Ternes, to place with the *Maitland Mercury* of 22nd July of that year the following advertisement:

DEUTSCHER BALL
EIN DEUTSCHER BALL wird statt
finden am 24th July, nahe am Theatre,
in Herra Starks grossem Gebandc.
Eintrittskarten sind zu haben bei:
4598 JACOB TERNES

A German ball would be held on July 24, near the theatre in Mr Stark's big store. Tickets may be had from Jacob Ternes.

It should come as a surprise, too, that by 1868 the German community in the Clarence Town district was substantial and cohesive enough for a large number of naturalised German residents to organise a meeting at which they expressed horror and indignation at 'the dastardly attempt to murder His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh'. These German residents went on to sign a declaration of loyalty which, together with many other such declarations from

throughout the land, appeared in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of April 1868:

"We also beg to assure your Excellency of our profound loyalty and warm attachment to our beloved Queen, her Throne and Person; and that we are determined to uphold law and order, and support the constitution of the realm at any hazard.

We are your Excellency's obedient servants". . .

Dr W m . Schulzen, Chairman	Jacob Paff, junior
Casper Kern	Peter Killner
Michael Ackerman	J o s e p h H o f m a n > j u n i o r
John Sinz	Fern Schurnerspaw
Phillip Hemz	J o s e p h S t o r c k < J u n i o r
Valentine Greber	Philep Maurar
Martin Henry Mason	Joachim Holtein
Geroge Greber	Anthony Miller
Jakob Hofman	Gottfried Storck, junior
Phillip Greber	Andrew K [^] ollner
Christopher Yeark	H e n r y * A s s
John Kern	J ^o hn Geyrig
Jacob Paff	John Hinckelbein
John Ackerman, junior	
Jirtab Pyifur	

"Clarence Town, March 31st, 1868".

The list contains apparent misspellings.

The chairman of the meeting, Dr W. Schultzen, had already affirmed his loyalty in a message dated March 26th, which appeared on page 996 of the same issue of the *Gazette*.

It should come as a further surprise to almost all of us that two cultivated Germans had visited and explored the Hunter Valley, one much more extensively than the other, as early as 1842. One of these two Germans, F.W. Ludwig Leichhardt, stayed for many months in the Hunter Valley, during which time he collected botanical specimens, enjoyed the hospitality of most of our opulent landholders on the mainstream of the Hunter and its branches, including the Goulburn River, and relished the wine made by Helenus Scott of Glendon, and generally prepared himself for his explorations of the northern parts of Australia.

Stationed at Sydney, the second of these two cultivated Germans, Wilhelm Kirchner, entrepreneur and Consul for Hamburg, waited patiently for his good friend Leichhardt to fulfil his promise to send down from the Hunter Valley some butterfly and grub specimens. More importantly, Kirchner's conviction of the need for German vinedressers in New South Wales was reinforced by Leichhardt's

enthusiasm about wine-making on the Hunter. Later, in a book which he brought out in Hamburg in 1850 for the purpose of promoting German immigration to Australia, Kirchner mentioned the potentialities of the Hunter Valley.

Kirchner wrote that Maitland, the capital of the Hunter River district, about 80 miles distant from Sydney, was linked to the latter by daily steam-packets. Maitland had about 3,400 inhabitants, who carried on a significant trade in produce. In the neighbourhood of this town on the Hunter, and on its tributaries, the best wine in the country was made. Newcastle, a town at the mouth of the Hunter, 60 miles north of Sydney, had a good harbour. Here one found significant coalmining. The coal, which was in no way inferior to the English, was shipped not only to South Australia and New Zealand, but also to the East Indies and China. Newcastle promised to become a large industrial town, already having an iron foundry and machine shop, important saltworks, and weaving mills.

The Hunter Valley abounds in signs of German immigration in the mid 19th century, the early and continuing excellence of our wines, for example.

It abounds especially in:—

- German names on monuments erected after 1918 and again after 1945.
- German names in admission registers and staff returns at our schools, our colleges, and our University of Newcastle.
- German names among our friends, our acquaintances, and very likely our relatives.
- German names on headstones in some of the smallest, the oldest, and the most obscure of our burial grounds.
- German names in telephone directories, postal directories, electoral rolls, and census collectors' books.
- German names in our international, state, district, town, and village league football, soccer, and cricket teams: Sattler of Kurri Kurri; Ekert of Pokolbin; Kauter of Lochinvar; Kaiser of Dalwood and West Wallsend; Phillips (originally with a single l) of Paxton-Ellalong; Ebbeck of the Williams River and Lambton; Lill of Gresford and Newcastle; Hatcher of Branxton.
- German names among our academics (Professor A. Horadam, for example, descends from Josef Horadam, who came out in 1849 to work as vinedresser for J.S. Taylor of Lochinvar).
- German names for places and thoroughfares such as Creberts Folly (Mayfield), Weismantels, Ekerts Road (Pokolbin) and Ebbeck Lane (East Maitland).

It was hard even for a literate clerk of the Immigration Board to get every name right, as, goose quill at the ready, he interviewed every German family

aboard ship in Sydney Cove. It was hard even for the more literate English-speaking priest or parson in the Hunter Valley or elsewhere in the colony who, later, performed and recorded German immigrant baptisms, marriages, and burials.

It became hard even for the members of German immigrant families to resist the colonial onslaught on the pronunciation and spelling of their names. Some, bewildered by this onslaught, began to differ among themselves about the spelling of their own names, or learnt to accept and adopt colonial spelling errors, and, less often, perhaps, colonial mispronunciations.

The multiplication of variants of German names may have arisen in part from declining literacy among early German generations: while their ancestors were more literate than British immigrants, those who came out as infants or who were born in New South Wales did not enjoy the benefits of the superior education system in Germany. As a result, some at least did not learn to read and write; failed to recognise any English corruption of the spelling of their German surnames, and left their own more literate generations with a legacy of differing spellings of the surnames.

Before the outbreak of war in 1914, fear prompted some folk with German surnames to assume British surnames either by minor or major alterations or by wholesale substitutions.

However, for each man with a German ancestor and a German surname, there were by this time one or two or even three with a non-German surname; for the German lass, like the German lad, had begun to run out of suitable or eligible partners among descendants of the German immigrants of the mid 19th century, and had turned to the larger genetic pool of the general population. Typically, the Roman Catholic lass with a paternal grandfather of German origins found a spouse among the Roman Catholic Irish. Neither she nor her sons, though of German descent, had need to change their surname.

On the other hand, if we desire to estimate the number of descendants of mid 19th century immigrants in the Hunter Valley today, we need to form some sort of estimate of the incidence of intermarriage not only among people of German descent, but among people of German and non-German descent. My own guess is that we have in our Valley tens of thousands of descendants of German immigrants of the mid 19th century, with names like Kauter and O'Neill, Burgmann and Laidler, Bendeich and Bercini...

At this point it is important to look at the identity and the motivations of those who promoted the mid 19th century influx of German immigrants into New South Wales; the origins, the identity, and the motivations, of the immigrants themselves, and their experiences on the voyage out and the journey overland to their new masters' properties; and, where possible, the identity and the location of the opulent landholders in whose service the immigrants had been engaged.

Opulent landholders in New South Wales included gentlemen who liked to drink dry wine with their meals; and, to satisfy their taste for it, had planted vines and tried to make their own. To improve the quality of their home-made wine and produce it in profitable quantities, they were obliged to seek the services of the best of vineyard workers. These were the vinedressers, wine-makers and coopers of the Rhineland. About the Rhineland vineyard workers, one of these landholders, James Macarthur, had this to say on February 11th, 1847 when asked for an opinion by F.L.S. Merewether:

"In 1838, six families from the Duchy of Nassau were sent out under engagement to my brother William Macarthur for the cultivation of our Vineyard at Camden. In 1843, we brought out several more families from the same place".

The Macarthurs thought a lot of their German workers, who were members of the Stein family. For their part, the Steins appreciated the new freedom they found in the Colony, the abundance of food, and their much-improved living conditions. In letters which they addressed to Eltville on the Rhine, they urged relatives and friends to come out to New South Wales as soon as they had the chance. The Steins, however, were far from servile — if ever they felt they were being taken advantage of, they threatened to see their lawyers. During one harvest time, I understand, they threatened to go on strike.

James Macarthur continued:

"Of these people, about half remain in our service, the others are employed in vineyard cultivation at Hunter's River and other districts".

As prickly as the Steins might be, James Macarthur appreciated their value:

"... I can have no hesitation in expressing my conviction of the importance as regards Imperial, as well as local interests, of introducing into this Colony several thousand persons skilled in Vine culture, the making of Wine, the preparation of dried fruits, and other processes of rural economy, with which the peasantry of the British Isles are unacquainted".

The several thousand workers Macarthur had in mind came from the same part of Germany as the Steins. He concluded:

"My brother, Colonel Macarthur, who selected and engaged the families from the Duchy of Nassau, would be happy to afford all the information in his power, should the subject be favourably entertained by the Home Government".

If landlords like the Macarthurs might benefit from the importation of Rhineland vinedressers, coopers, and winemakers, so might a certain German entrepreneur of the time: J.N. Beit, principal of his own company, J.N. Beit & Sons, Nelson, New Zealand. Five years before - that is, in 1842 - he had arranged the migration of German folk to New Zealand. The colonial government, he said, had permitted them to be naturalized on arrival; this, he added, had afforded them the same rights as British immigrants to purchase land.

Ludwig Leichhardt was somewhat critical of Beit's enterprise and expressed his criticism of Beit in a letter which he wrote on December 19, 1847 at Stroud (he spelled Stroud with a final t - S-t-r-o-u-t). He had just visited George Wyndham's "Dalwood". Here, a German vinedresser named Schieb had told him that he was one of J.N. Beit's immigrants; that he had almost pauperised himself while waiting in New Zealand for the opportunity to occupy land which he had already bought; that he had returned to New South Wales before it was too late; and finally that he had found permanent work with George Wyndham of "Dalwood".

Large as life, J.N. Beit pressed the colonial government in the year 1847 to provide for German immigrants to become British subjects upon arrival and hence to enjoy the rights of British subjects in the purchase of land.

Transportation, of course, had come to an end in 1840. This created a need for a new supply of labour. Beit stood to make a good deal out of a large-scale immigration scheme; he would be in demand among wealthy landholders as an agent for the selection, for an agreed fee, of suitable workers in Germany, and his firm would be ready to charter immigrant ships. Beit had presented a paper to the government, which it had passed on to Immigration Agent Merewether for comment.

Yet another German entrepreneur came into the picture. This one, however, lived in New South Wales. He was Wilhelm Kirchner, stationed in Sydney as Consul for Hamburg. Asked for an opinion by the Immigration Agent, he said that the best vinedressers in Germany were to be found on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries, the Moselle, Main, and Neckar, and the Duchies of Nassau, Baden and Hesse. Some difficulty would exist, he said, in getting none but single men, as the German peasant generally married young. Families, however, should not be objected to; for women and children were accustomed to working in the vineyards.

An offer of fifteen pounds to twenty pounds a year, with the usual rations and a free passage, would induce many vinedressers to emigrate from Germany. If about one hundred vinedressers were brought out together, a saving could be effected by chartering a vessel at Hamburg or Rotterdam to proceed to Sydney direct.

Kirchner suggested that all parties desirous of employing German immigrants be required to send an application stating number required, wages

offered, etc, and that an engagement binding master and servant should be concluded in Sydney. The immigrant and his master would then know how they stood.

Kirchner, while naturally interested in a scheme for the immigration of his countrymen and the benefits which might accrue for them, was interested in making something out of the scheme for himself; for example, by serving as recruiting agent in the Rhineland for the landholders of New South Wales; and again, by chartering ships to bring the Germans out to the colony, together with a quantity of goods for sale in New South Wales at a profit. Thus, one ship which Kirchner & Co chartered a few years later for the conveyance of 220 Germans from Hamburg to Sydney carried the following cargo: 275 cases cognac, 2,600 bricks, 1 box toys, 122 cases merchandise, 1 sample case, Kirchner & Co 19 cases, 14 buckets, 6 casks, 2 sample parcels, 1 case kid gloves, 1 box silk ribbons, Haige & Prell 294 boxes, 1 sample case, 42 bales, 128 cases, 3 bales, 6 cases, 1 package samples, Hawack Brothers & Co 1 case lace, 1 case earthenware, 10 cases matches.

Immigration agent Merewether, having read Beit's paper and the comments of Macarthur and Kirchner, persuaded Governor Fitzroy to recommend to Downing Street that any immigration scheme involving workers from the Continent should include only those workers with skills not practised in the United Kingdom; and furthermore, that they should be brought out only if engaged by parties desiring to employ them on their own properties. Based on Merewether's recommendations, regulations for a scheme for the importation of Germans with skills not practised in the United Kingdom were issued from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, on April 7th, 1847.

Subject to her Majesty's approval and certain conditions, landholders bringing Continental migrants into New South Wales for their own services would be granted aid or bounty at the following rates: (1) for a married man and his wife, neither of whose ages should exceed on embarkation fifty years — thirty-six pounds; (2) for each child, male or female, above the age of fourteen years, for whose parents, or either of them, the foregoing bounty was allowed (but for no other children or unmarried persons) — eighteen pounds.

The government notice of April 7th, 1847 suited very well those landholders with an interest in winemaking; for only men like these could employ Continental workers with exotic skills such as vinedressers, wine coopers, and winemakers. It also suited William Kirchner, who reacted immediately. He came up to the Hunter Valley at least twice to secure orders for the importation of German immigrants from the Rhineland and the execution of the necessary agreements.

For the purpose of meeting winegrowers of the Valley he placed advertisements in the Maitland Mercury. He had at least one other meeting at the

Northumberland Inn, Maitland, and at least one other at the Junction Inn, Raymond Terrace. However, the winegrowers ordered far fewer immigrant German families than expected. In the *Maitland Mercury* of January 1st, 1848, the Raymond Terrace correspondent stated that not above 150 German families had been ordered, and the transportation of these would not absorb half of the amount of money which had been appropriated by the government for the purpose.

"The cause of this apparent apathy seems to be, that it is generally supposed that none but those who are now actually growing vines and making wine are qualified to apply to the government for permission to import foreign immigrants".

This, said the correspondent, was an error; anyone who intended to employ them for that purpose on their arrival was equally eligible to apply. He added: "No time should be lost, as Mr Kirchner sails by the *Templar*". The correspondent concluded by noting that one vinegrower who had not placed an order with Mr Kirchner would await the arrival of the German vinedressers and would soon after engage one or two who might be imported and employed by his neighbours — "a very good specimen of New South Wales selfishness".

Soon after — in 1848, the year when revolution threatened in Europe and elsewhere — Kirchner set sail for Germany in order to recruit the necessary number of vineyard workers in the Rhineland. These recruits would sail to New South Wales in the first two German immigrant ships, and adults would need to obtain passports.

When completed, Philip Holz's passport revealed the following information. Occupation - winzer (i.e. gatherer of harvest grapes); status - married man; age 33; height - nearly 6ft; hair - blond, cut short; eyebrows - blond; nose - strong; mouth - firm; teeth - good; chin - pointed; face - oval; complexion - healthy; physical peculiarities - none; family - wdfe and four children.

The immigrants came from where Kirchner said they should; from the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries; from the Rhineland provinces of Prussia and Bavaria; from the Duchies of Nassau, Baden and Hesse. Many came from that twenty-mile stretch of the Rhine which includes the south-west German towns and villages of Hocheim, Mainz, Neudorf, Rauenthal, Eltville, Kiedrich, Erbach, Marcobrunn, Hallgarten, Hattenhiem, Ostrick, Mittelheim, Winkel, Geisenheim, Rudesheim, and Lorch.

The German families in the first three immigrant ships, which arrived at Port Jackson in 1849 — *Beulah*, *Parland*, and *Harmony* — came from the cluster of wine-making villages and towns mentioned above. For example, the *Beulah* carried Josef Horadam of Wiesbaden, who went to landholder, J.S. Taylor of Lochinvar;

Friedrich Diehl of Oberadd, near Wiesbaden, who went to another wealthy landholder, Henry Carmichael of Porphyry Point, Seaham, on the Williams River; and Peter Norgardt of Eltville, who also went to Henry Carmichael.

In Germany, the German vinedressers, like their wives, who also worked in the fields, were overworked and underpaid, bullied, and generally treated with ill respect. One of these who came to the Hunter Valley wrote:

"Here are no masters who climb up hay stacks with spy-glasses to see whether the workers take a breather".

Already, thousands of Germans had migrated each year to the United States and Brazil, where, though life was hard and perilous, they found greater freedom. Since the passage across the Atlantic did not cost a great deal, Germans, like the Irish, had acquired a marked disposition to emigrate.

Thus, between 1819 and 1855, nearly 2,000,000 Germans had settled overseas, most of them in the United States. This disposition to emigrate was hardened by the distresses of the developing industrial revolution; the demands of military service in Prussia; the extreme conservatism of most German governments; and the predicament of political refugees after the failure of the revolution in 1848. Thus, between 1851 and 1860, some 1,300,000 emigrated from Germany.

Among these were many single men who, wanting to avoid conscription, described themselves as shepherds, a category much desired by graziers in New South Wales. In twenty-one passenger lists, 664 or about 60 percent of German immigrants whose callings were recorded by Immigration Board clerks at Port Jackson were vinedressers, coopers and winemakers. These were the callings of most German immigrants who came to the Hunter Valley.

Most of the vinedressers, coopers and winemakers were married; or they were the single sons of vinedressers aboard ship. Three hundred and twenty, or 30 percent, of German immigrants whose callings were recorded, were shepherds. Most shepherds were single, but the calling of the wife of every married shepherd was given as hutkeeper. For the rest, there were callings as blacksmith, carpenter, locksmith, miner, quarryman, sawyer, engineer, shoemaker (indispensable on large properties with many workers), tailor, tanner, wheelwright and wool sorter. These were the callings required by large landholders, with farms and grazing land as well as vineyards.

No immigrant in the passenger lists was older than forty-nine years. The age range then, extended from infancy — many children were born on the voyage — to forty-nine years. This accords with the regulation of age limit of fifty for those immigrants. A surprising number of wives were from one to fourteen years

older than their husbands. From 21 passenger lists there was a total of 89 deaths; 60 of the dead were infants, including 25 born at sea. Most deaths were caused by cholera, dysentery, and worm fever. In the ship *Caesar*, Margaretha Schulla lost her husband Johann Adam, her son Johann and her daughters Margaretha and Eva Catherina, all from cholera.

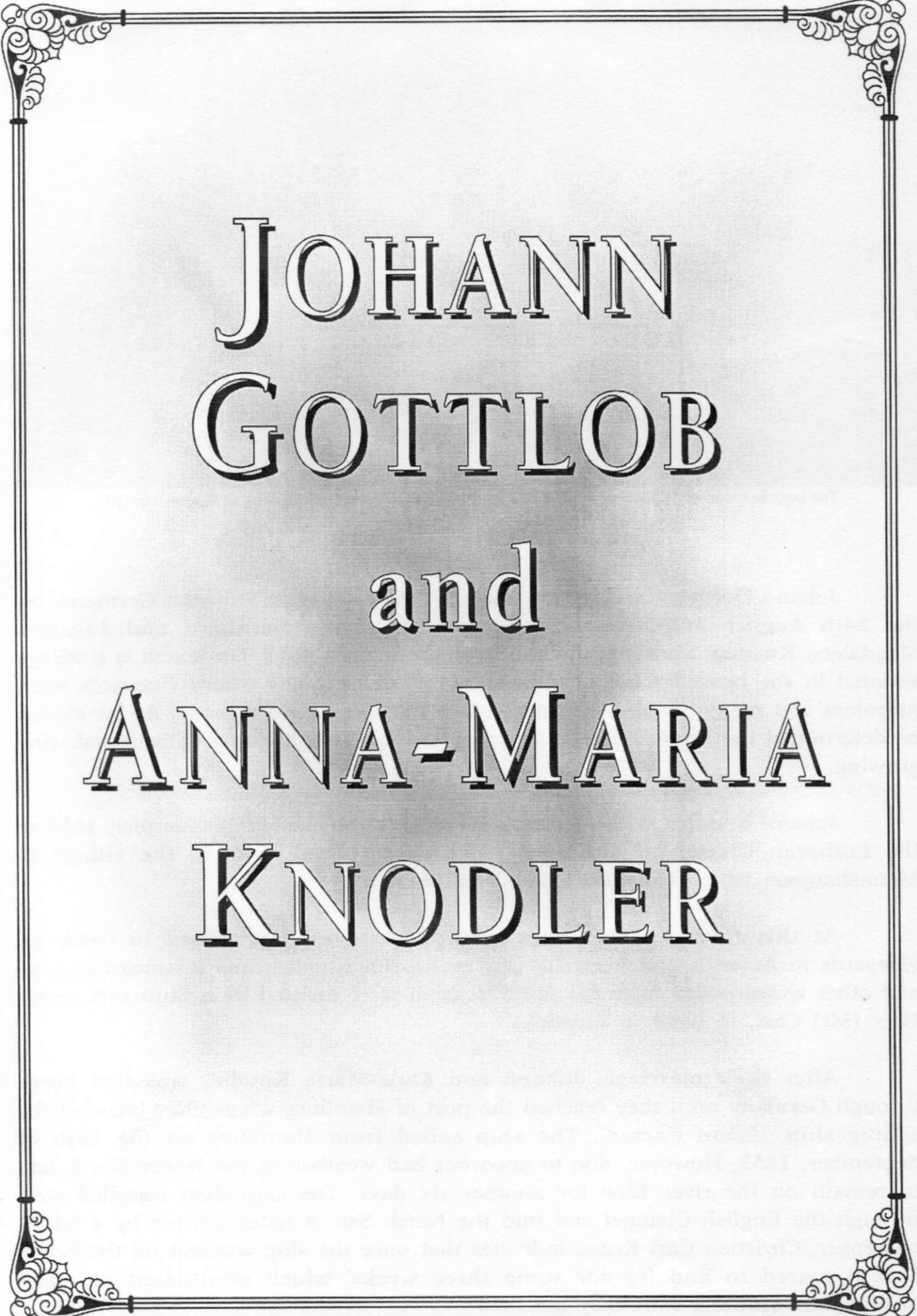
To sum up: Wealthy landowners in the Hunter Valley and elsewhere who wanted to develop existing vineyards and wineries or establish new ones had a particular need for the expertise of German vineyard workers and the enthusiasm of these landlords was inspired by the pioneer winemaking Macarthur family of Camden and two German entrepreneurs, Beit and Kirchner. The consequent immigration scheme eventually embraced not only vineyard workers, but men of other callings especially shepherds. The German immigrants themselves, accustomed to the departure of friends, neighbours and relatives for the United States and Brazil and resentful of their treatment by superiors and fearful of political oppression and conscription, had a marked disposition to emigrate.

German immigrants seem to have travelled direct from London or Hamburg, and those who came to the Hunter Valley travelled by steamboat from Sydney to Morpeth and thence by bullock dray and foot to the properties of their new masters.

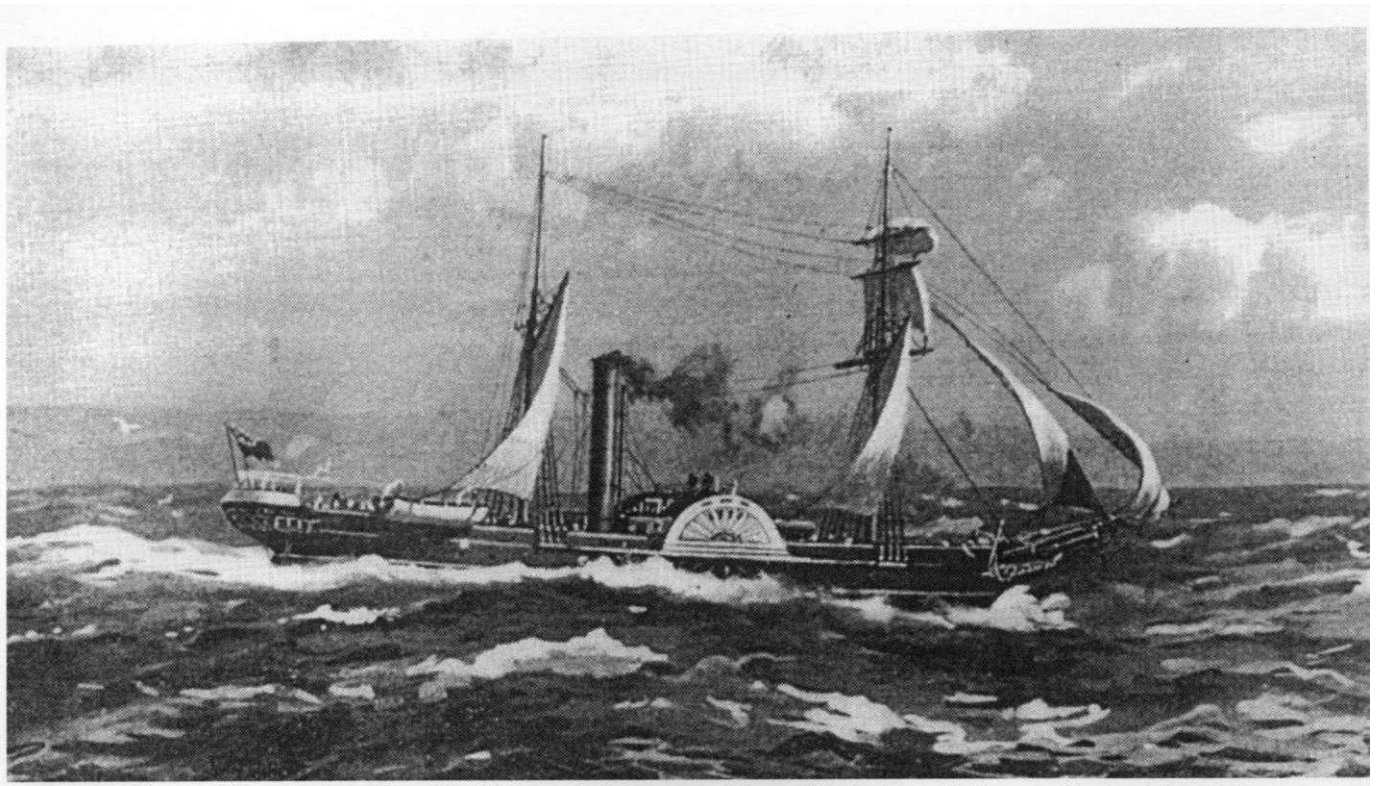
(The above material is the result of research by the late Mr W.S. Parkes of Maitland and is included by courtesy of his family.)



Johann Gottlob (John) Knodler



JOHANN
GOTTLOB
and
ANNA-MARIA
KNODLER



The paddle steamer "Rose" which took Johann and Anna-Maria from Sydney to Morpeth in 1853

Johann Gottlob Knodler was born at Grunbach near Stuttgart Germany, on the 24th August 1826. He was the son of Johann Bernhard and Johanna Magdalena Knodler whose family had lived there since 1612. Grunbach is a village situated in the beautiful countryside of Southern Germany where vineyards were prevalent and many people were involved in the production of wine. As far as can be determined the Knodler family was involved in the cultivation of land and wine growing.

Johann Knodler married Anna-Maria Kurtz on the 12th September, 1852 at the Lutheran Church at Grunbach. Her parents had lived in the village of Mannshaupten which was also located in the area.

At this time, German winegrowers were being recruited to work on vineyards in America and Australia and as Johann Knodler was a winegrower, he and other winegrowers from the same location were enlisted by a Stuttgart agent, Herr (Mr) Cast, to work in Australia.

After their marriage, Johann and Anna-Maria Knodler travelled north through Germany until they reached the port of Hamburg where they boarded the sailing ship "*Johan Caesar*". The ship sailed from Hamburg on the 18th of September, 1852. However, due to apparent bad weather in the North Sea it had to remain on the river Elbe for another six days. The ship then travelled west through the English Channel and into the North Sea. A letter written by a fellow passenger, Christian Carl Krust, indicates that once the ship was out on the North Sea 'it tossed to and fro for some three weeks' which eventuated in many passengers becoming extremely sea-sick.

At times he reported that 'the ship almost reached the sky before being tossed back to unfathomable depths'. At this point the ship was travelling south-west with France, Spain and Portugal to the port side. They then sailed past the island of Madeira on to the Canaries and further south to Sierra Leone where it was found to be very hot. After crossing the Equator, Krust wrote 'we ran before the wind and mostly our ship proceeded so fast that we often covered 4-5 hours in one hour. Faster and faster the keel broke through the waves to an unseen place'.

The "*Johan Caesar*" sailed south-east beyond the Cape of Good Hope, then east towards Tasmania, passing the island of St. Paul on the way. Finally the ship headed north-east to Sydney. Krust also wrote of the many flying fish which were observed together with dolphins, seacows as big as a horse and large numbers of fish of all different colours.

On the 12th of January, 1853, the long voyage was over as the "*Johan Caesar*" sailed into Sydney harbour amongst 'sky-high' rocks with the 'Fort with its cannons ready to fight in front of us and the Governor's Palace in the background'. When the anchor chain was uncoiled in sight of the big city of Sydney, relief was such that there were 'cries of joy and yells of triumph everywhere'. The passengers were then required to stay on board until formalities were completed at the Consulate. On board the ship however, conditions were very pleasant as the passengers received fresh food of all kinds which they had not seen in Swabia (a district in and around Stuttgart).

The Shipping Intelligence column contained in *The Sydney Morning Herald* and published on the 13th January 1853, provided the following information.

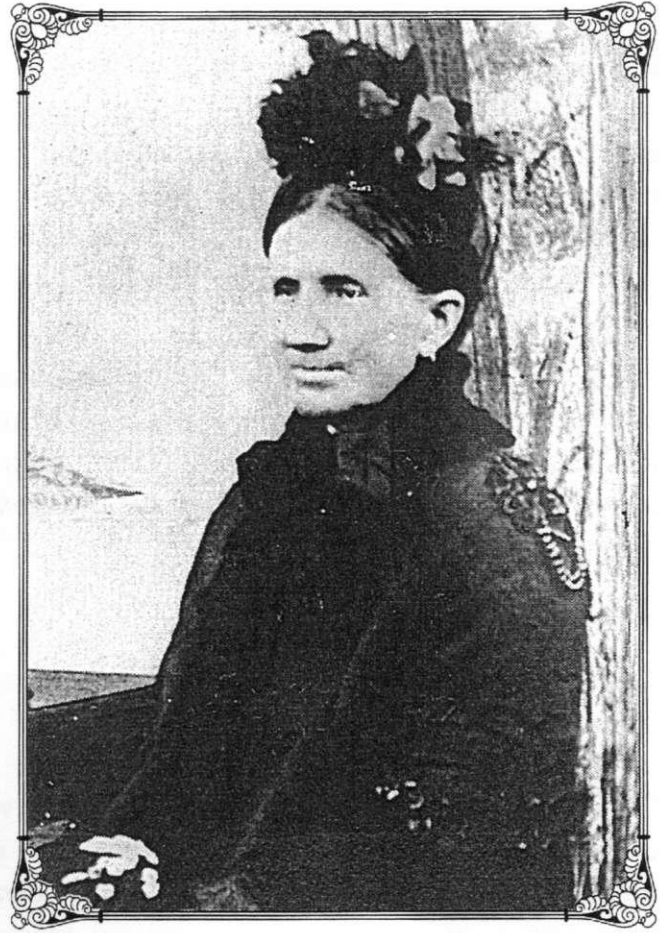
ARRIVAL - 12th January. *Johan Caesar*, barque, 500 tons. Captain Nicolas Storbenbecker from Hamburg 25th September, 210 passengers. Dreutler, Kirchner and Co. Agents.

CUSTOM HOUSE - The *Johan Caesar* has had a passage of 109 days from Hamburg. She brings out a healthy class of emigrants and but little sickness has occurred. During the voyage there were 2 deaths (infants) and 2 births. She spoke no vessels connected with the colony.

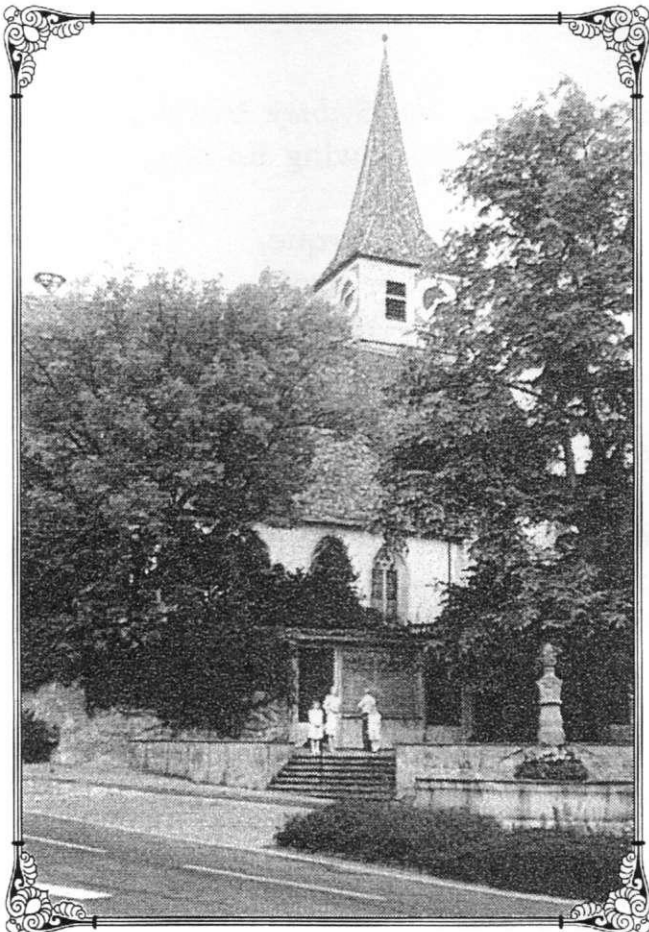
IMPORTS - *Johan Caesar* from Hamburg. 28,000 bricks, 150 cases wax candles, 150 boxes liquids, 39 cases merchandise, 1 box pamphlets, Kirchner and Co. 72 cases, 18 baskets, 1 package merchandise, Haege and Prell. 6 bales, 1 sample merchandise, F. Young and Co.



Johann Gottlob (John) Knodler



Anna-Maria Knodler



Lutheran Church, Grunbach



Altar, Lutheran Church

The following letter appeared in *The Sydney Morning Herald* on the 21st January 1853.

Port Jackson.
January 12, 1853.

'The undersigned passengers of the Hamburg emigrant vessel "*Johan Caesar*", feel anxious after their safe arrival at Sydney, to render their heartfelt thanks to Captain N. Storbenbecker, for the careful management and indefatigable vigilance, which tended in a great measure to shorten the voyage. The provisions received on board were quite sufficient and prepared in the very best manner. Captain Storbenbecker did everything in his power to alleviate by his friendly manner and humane treatment, the little troubles and hardships necessarily attended on such a long voyage and we can confidently recommend Captain Storbenbecker and his vessel to our friends and acquaintances who are desirous of emigrating.

The conduct of the officers and crew was most kind and orderly, such as to ensure them our highest esteem.

Before closing this we have to add the wish that all persons intending to make a similar voyage may have the good luck to fall in with such a fine fast sailing vessel as the "*Johan Caesar*" and under the command of such an able seaman and kind hearted man as Captain Storbenbecker, who in spite of contrary winds, which prevailed to Madeira during the first 28 days of our passage, contrived to make the shores of Australia in 109 days'.

(Here follow 157 signatures)

On the 18th of January, Johann and Anna-Maria Knodler passed the day in Sydney before boarding the 275 ton paddle steamer "*Rose*" which departed for Morpeth at 10.00 p.m. that evening. They spent the night on the steamship, travelling up the coast and at sunrise the next morning entered the mouth of the Hunter River near Newcastle. After stopping at Newcastle, the steamship travelled up the river for some six hours and arrived at Morpeth around noon on the 19th of January. There they were met by a German cooper who had been sent by

Mr Charles Boydell from "Camyr Allyn" to take the Knodler, Jesser and Eyb families some forty miles to Paterson. Transport was by waggon drawn by four pairs of bullocks.

Johann and Anna-Maria soon had their own house at "Camyr Allyn" which was well built from pinewood, had one floor and was about 30 feet long. Johann Knodler was required under the terms of the immigration scheme to work in the vineyards for his master (Charles Boydell) for two years. During this time, he received wages of approximately 16 pounds Sterling per year plus the following weekly rations:- 22 pounds of meat, 4 pounds of sugar, V2 pound of tea. After the expiration of two years, his wages most likely would have been increased to around 25 pounds Sterling per year plus food rations.

Johann and Anna-Maria's first child, a daughter, Christiana, was born at "Camyr Allyn" on the 10th of January, 1854. Johann continued his work as a winegrower on the property for some years and two more children were born there. These were John Frederick who was born on the 26th December 1856 and Anna-Maria on the 3rd August 1858.

While at "Camyr Allyn", Johann and Anna-Maria were able to save enough money to pay a deposit on a property at Raymond Terrace. However, a clause in the agreement was so worded that the Knodlers were the losers on their first business venture in Australia. Despite this misfortune they left "Camyr Allyn" and began farming as well as establishing vineyards at Vacy. It appears that the Knodlers lived there between 1860 and 1865.

On the 9th October 1863, whilst a resident of Vacy, Johann Knodler received his Certificate of Naturalization. Then their next son, George, was born there on the 22nd May 1864.

By 1866, the Knodlers were living at Hilldale (Wallarobba) near Gresford. Johann had selected two adjoining properties in the area. These were Lot 81, Vol 1989, Fol 180 consisting of approximately 60 acres and Lot 93, Vol 1989, Fol 181, of approximately 50 acres. Both these properties were situated in the Parish of Fingal, County of Durham.

In NSW (Sir) John Robertson had framed two Crown Land Acts which were passed in 1861 introducing major changes in land legislation and policy. Leasehold areas, surveyed or not, were open for selection and sale. Selectors were given the right to purchase for one pound an acre any block of Crown land (from 16 to 129 hectares) whether leased or not, the selector being required to pay a deposit of one-quarter of the purchase price, to occupy the land for three years and to add improvements to the value of one pound per acre. It would appear that John Knodler cleared the land and constructed a house, established an orchard, grew grapes for wine and corn for food and to market.

Their family began to grow with the birth of a daughter, Catherine, at Big Creek, Hilldale on the 9th June 1866. Rosina Magdalene was born at Big Creek on the 10th June 1868, Gottlob Henry at Mirari Creek Hilldale on the 11th November 1870 and Anna Dorothea at Mount Ararat Hilldale on the 31st July 1873. Their eldest daughter Christiana had married Johann Gottlieb Eidler at Gresford on the 23rd September 1872.

In 1873, the property at Hilldale was sold to Ralph Oliver Borham, the young son of Thompson Vernon Borham. Johann and Anna-Maria Knodler together with their family then moved back to a property at Lennexton near Vacy. Here a daughter, Louisa, was born on the 8th July 1875.

An application, dated July 1880, to enrol children at Kirkton School (Lower Belford) contains, among others, the name of John G. Knodler as parent and his children's names and ages as follows: Catherine (13), Rosina (12), Henry- (9), Anne (7) and Louisa (5). The Knodlers were now living at Lower Belford where they had a vineyard, an orchard and a mixed farm.

It was at this time that Johann Knodler's son George was required to travel to Sydney with samples of his father's wine. On one occasion after his arrival in Sydney he was successful in selling 2000 gallons to an Italian named Parari for 2 shillings per gallon.

The Knodlers remained at Lower Belford until 1888. During this period several members of the family were married. John Frederick married Christiana Meissner on the 25th July 1883; Anna Maria married Wilhelm Frederick Eidler on the 20th February 1884; Barbara Elizabeth married Anthony Ebbeck on the 3rd March 1886, and Catherine married Robert Walker Shearer on the 20th October 1886.

In August 1888, Johann Knodler purchased a property known as Lot 2 of the original 1500 acre grant to Robert Lethbridge. It was purchased from George Lethbridge (Robert Lethbridge's son) for 556 pounds 40 shillings. It consisted of 139 acres and had a frontage to Falbrook (Glennies Creek). He named this property "Westlawn".

As this was a recent subdivision into smaller properties, it was necessary⁷ to construct a house for himself, his wife, sons George and Gottlob Henry (Harry) and daughters Rosina, Anna-Dorothea and Louisa. Here, as on previous occasions, the land was cleared for a vineyard and for farming.

On the 13th August 1890, George was married to Louisa Jane Foster. Then followed the marriage of Rosina Magdalene to Edward Stubbings on the 29th October 1890.

Johann Knodler continued to live at "Westlawn" and pursue the various farming activities until November 1894. At this time he met with an accident which was duly reported in *The Singleton Argus* published on the 10th November 1894:

"A somewhat serious accident happened to Mr John Knodler of Middle Falbrook, yesterday. He was on top of a load of lucerne hay on his way to his homestead when he slipped and fell off, breaking the upper part of both bones of the leg into the lower end of the thigh bone. The fracture was most severe and painful. Dr Read was at once sent for from Singleton and set the fracture and Mr Knodler is doing as well as could be expected, but it will be a considerable time before he is about again".

A less optimistic report appeared in *The Singleton Argus* on the 14th November 1894.

"In connection with the injury to Mr Knodler's leg at Falbrook, mentioned in the last issue of this paper, it may be mentioned that some rather serious complications have ensued. An artery has been injured by the force of the fall which Mr Knodler suffered, and at his advanced age, this has caused unpleasant symptoms which will make the case more difficult than was at first apprehended by Dr Read in whose care Mr Knodler is".

Then on the 12th January 1895, *The Singleton Argus* announced the death of Johann Gottlob Knodler as well as the arrangements for his funeral.

"Mr J. Knodler of Glennies Creek, after lingering for a long time, succumbed yesterday in consequence of injuries inflicted on him some months ago by which his knee-cap was broken. The fracture was pretty well cured, but owing to Mr Knodler's long detention in bed, he finally sank from debility".

FUNERAL - The friends of the late MR JOHN GOTTLÖB KNODLER are respectfully invited to ATTEND HIS FUNERAL to move from his residence "Westlawn" Middle Falbrook THIS DAY (Saturday), at 2 o'clock, for the Church of England Cemetery Singleton.

A.C. ROBINSON.

On the 20th April 1886, whilst living at Lower Belford, he had made the following Will and Testament:-

I, Johann Gottlob Knodler of Belford in the Colony of New South Wales, vigneron and farmer being of sound mind thus publish my last Will and Testament.

I leave to my dear wife Anna-Maria Knodler all my personal property consisting of household furniture, horses, cattle, vehicles, farming implements, wines, farm produce, bank deposits and my insurance with the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited and in fact whatever I die possessed of for her sole use and interest during her natural life.

After her death all my aforesaid property or such will be then extant to be divided amongst my ten legitimate children now living, viz: Christiana Idler, nee Knodler John Frederick Knodler, Mary Idler nee Knodler, Barbara Ebbeck nee Knodler, George Knodler, Catherine Knodler, Rosina Knodler, Hemy Knodler, Anna Knodler, and Louisa Knodler into equal portions or to as many of my aforesaid children as may then be alive to be divided in equal portions to any of my aforesaid children not yet married, getting married before the time of division he or she to have the same right to his or her portion as all others.

I appoint my dear wife Anna-Maria Knodler and my son John Frederick Knodler my Executrix and Executor for this my last Will dated this twentieth day of April 1886, witness my hand and seal John Gottlob Knodler.

Signed and acknowledged and declared by the said Johann Gottlob Knodler as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us both present at the same time in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have hereunder subscribed our names as witnesses:

John Fairhall
Benjamin Fairhall

Probate was granted on the 21st February 1895.
Estate sworn at 783 pounds.

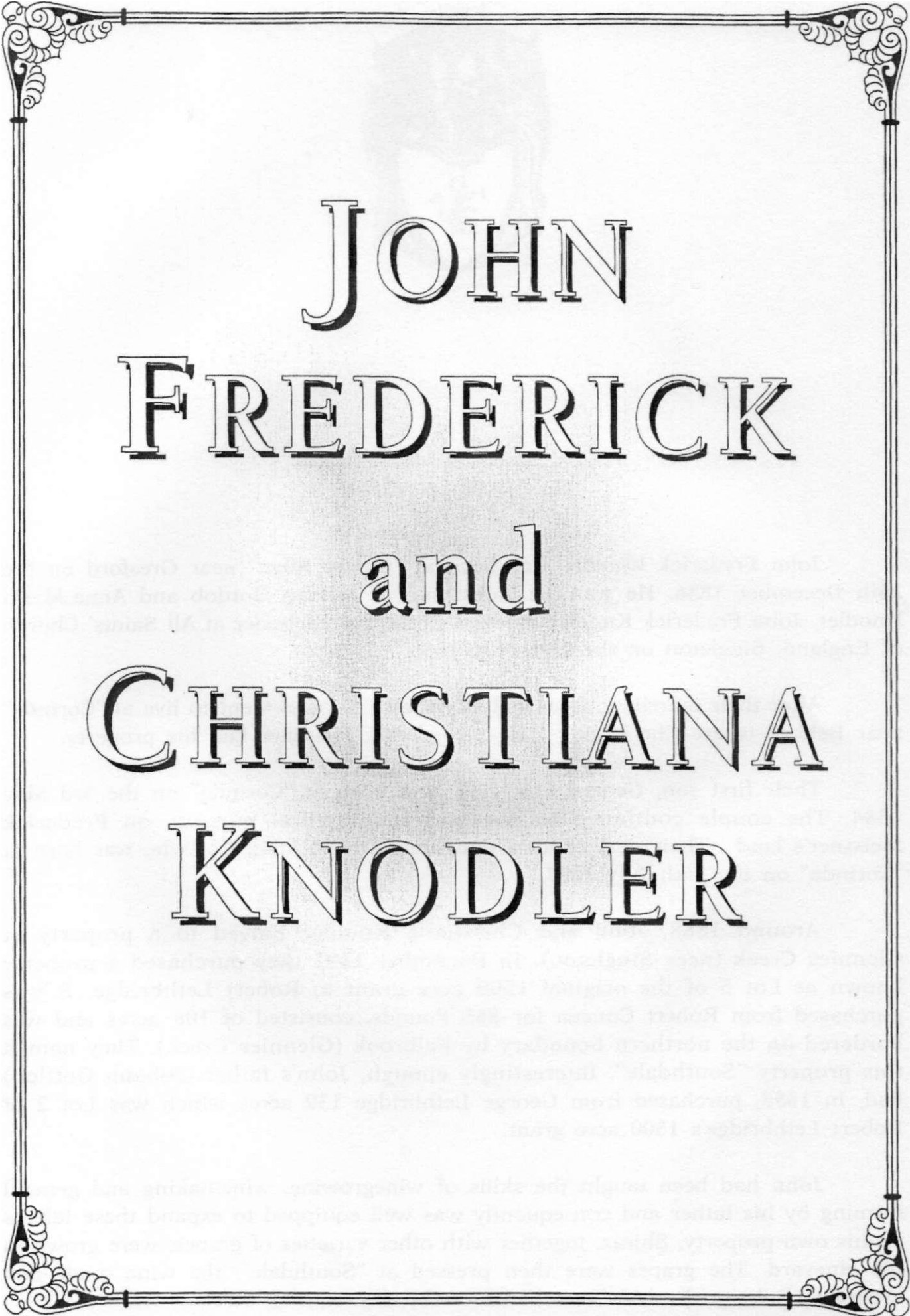
The following obituary was published in *The Hunter Valley Review* on the 13th January 1895:-

"Falbrook:- With feelings of regret it is my sorrowful duty to have to chronicle the death of Mr John Gottlob Knodler, of "Westlawn", Middle Falbrook, who bade this troublesome world adieu for a fairer and brighter one on Friday last in the afternoon. Some few years since Mr Knodler acquired a valuable property in our midst which, with energy and toil, he has made picturesque and homely, which will serve to cherish the memory of a beloved one. It will be remembered, as stated in my last, some nine weeks since this good old gentleman was thrown from a load of hay and sustained a fracture of the left leg, which with other injuries, caused his lengthy prostration, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and despite the tender nursing administered by loving hearts and hands, and constant medical attendance of Dr Read, he breathed his last from general debility in the presence of his affectionate wife and family. The deceased gentleman had arrived at the good age of sixty-eight years, and he leaves a loving wife and numerous family of three sons and seven daughters, and many friends to mourn their loss. He was highly esteemed by all whom he came in contact with. His earthly remains were deposited yesterday in the Church of England cemetery, the deceased having belonged to that persuasion, and was escorted by a great concourse of his relations, friends, neighbours, etc. May he enter into the blissful gates of Eden, and may he be blessed with eternal life in the presence of his Maker for ever. Such is our sincere wish".

Anna-Maria Knodler continued to live at "Westlawn" with the maintenance of the property being supervised by her eldest son John Frederick. He was by now established on his own property "Southdale" which was situated a short distance away on Glennies Creek.

When Anna-Maria died on the 7th June 1902, she died intestate, and the court granted her eldest son John Frederick Knodler, the proceeds of her estate which was valued at 105 pounds. On the 19th May 1903, "Westlawn" was sold to Henry Edward Drake for 850 pounds. The proceeds of this estate were consequently distributed to Johann Knodler's children as determined by his Will.

Johann Gottlob Knodler and his wife Anna-Maria are buried at the Church of England cemetery, Whittingham.



JOHN
FREDERICK
and
CHRISTIANA
KNODLER



John Frederick Knodler was born at "Camyr Allyn" near Gresford on the 26th December 1856. He was the eldest son of Johann Gottlob and Anna-Maria Knodler. John Frederick Knodler married Christiana Meissner at AH Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 25th July 1883.

After their marriage, John and Christiana Knodler went to live at "Corinda" near Belford where Christiana's father, Frederick Meissner had his property.

Their first son, George Frederick, was born at "Corinda" on the 3rd May 1884. The couple continued to live and follow rural pursuits on Frederick Meissner's land. Their next child, a daughter, Amelia Mary Corinda, was born at "Corinda" on the 26th July 1887.

Around 1888, John and Christiana Knodler moved to a property at Glennies Creek (near Singleton). In December 1893 they purchased a property known as Lot 5 of the original 1500 acre grant to Robert Lethbridge. It was purchased from Robert Cuneen for 865 Pounds, consisted of 108 acres and was bordered on the northern boundary by Falbrook (Glennies Creek). They named this property "Southdale". Interestingly enough, John's father (Johann Gottlob) had, in 1888, purchased from George Lethbridge 139 acres which was Lot 2 of Robert Lethbridge's 1500 acre grant.

John had been taught the skills of winegrowing, winemaking and general farming by his father and consequently was well equipped to expand these talents on his own property. Shiraz, together with other varieties of grapes, were grown in the vineyard. The grapes were then pressed at "Southdale", the wine made and eventually sold to the wine merchants of the day.

Four daughters, Ada Rosina Lillian, Ivy May, Christiana Margaret, Alice Gertrude and two sons Frederick Cornwell York and Earle Sidney Henry were born during the period that the Knodlers were at Glennies Creek. Ada Rosina Lillian was born on the 14th March 1890, Ivy May the 29th January 1893, Christiana Margaret the 19th August 1895, Alice Gertrude the 2nd March 1898 Frederick Cornwell York on the 3rd June 1901 and Earle Sidney Henry on the 1st July 1905.

During these early years, John and Christiana processed their own meat and produced German style sausages undoubtedly from the recipes of their parents. These delicacies (bratwurst, liverwurst, bloodwurst, etc) were not available from the basic butcher shops of this period but of course are now quite common in present day delicatessens. The various meats were also carefully smoked to enhance their flavour and to aid in their preservation.

Finally they were stored in a meat safe (a wooden cabinet which stood on four legs and had gauze ends to allow the air to circulate) to protect them from the many flies and insects. Another delicacy at this time was parrot soup.

Christiana also made her own butter and it is claimed that this German method of making butter produced an excellent flavour. An underground cellar was usually constructed to store such foods. This consisted of a flat walled hole in the earth lined with wooden slabs which were in turn, covered with sheets of calico. A series of vents were cut into the roof to assist in the circulation of air while access to the cellar was by means of wooden steps.

The homestead at "Southdale" was built of wood as was the custom for the general country house. However, wooden walls were not as thick nor did they provide the insulation qualities of brick so that during very hot weather it was necessary to place wet blankets on the numerous door openings to minimise the effect of the summer heat.

Since there *was* no electrical supply to houses at this time, kerosene lamps were used to illuminate the house in the evening and a wood burning fire provided the means for cooking and heating water. Obviously, radio, television and the telephone had not been commercially developed therefore, the Knodlers, like many other families of this period, would gather in the main living area of the house during the evenings. Here, the activities would vary from discussion about the day's events to the various members of the family occupying themselves by reading, sewing, crocheting or at times playing musical instruments, cards or other games.

A tennis court was constructed near the house and a local club formed. As a result many members of the community came to "Southdale" at the weekend to play tennis.

Each of the children attended Middle Falbrook primary school to obtain their education. This school continued to be known as Middle Falbrook until 1927 when its name was changed to Glennies Creek school.

John continued to farm and maintain the vineyard at "Southdale" until it was sold to Thomas Pitt in November 1908 for 1,221 pounds 8 shillings. In February 1909, John and Christiana purchased their next property, at Glendonbrook, from John Nixon. This block which consisted of 180 acres was situated in the Parish of Marwood and was known as Portion 74. They soon acquired adjoining Portions 8,34,36 and X(10 of Ph) which totalled some 500 acres. They named this property "Lynwood". Here they ran cattle and began clearing land to establish vineyards. A homestead was also constructed on the property. "Lynwood" was further expanded in December 1910, when more land known as Portion 26, Parish of Sedgefield, County Durham was purchased from John T.C. Mayne Jnr.

However, as time went on, wine fell into disfavour as it seems that the Australian climate created a greater demand for beverages such as beer rather than the heavily fortified wines which were being produced in the early 1900s. Consequently, winegrowing activities were discontinued and dairying was commenced.

Prior to 1900, dairying had been a small sideline in relation to other rural industries as it had not been until 1897 that butter factories were considered in the Singleton district. In that year James Moore and Company converted the old flour mill near Dunolly Bridge into a factory. The Singleton Farming and Dairying Company Limited was formed in 1900 to take over Moore and Company's interests in the factory and to assist in developing dairy farming into a large scale industry. Therefore, at this time, many farmers and landholders turned to dairying as a viable source of income.

Whilst at "Lynwood" Ada Rosina Lillian married John Jacob Bush on the 11th January 1911; Christiana Margaret married James William Brosi on the 28th February 1917; Amelia Mary Corinda married Robert Markwell Burgmann on the 5th December 1917, and Ivy May married Leslie Smith on the 31st July 1918.

During this period the younger Knodler children either attended Glendonbrook Primary School or Singleton Intermediate High School for their education.

On the 3rd June 1924, this report appeared in *The Singleton Argus*:-

SALE OF "LYNWOOD"

"The sale by private treaty is reported of Mr Knodler's "Lynwood" property, at Glendon Brook, the homestead portion to Messrs Neville and Allan Moore, who recently purchased the "Lynwood" vineyard'.

In April 1924 John and Christiana Knodler had purchased the well known property "Neotsfield" from the Dangar family. At this time it consisted of the homestead and buildings situated on 226 acres. Originally "Neotsfield" consisted of a grant of 700 acres given to Henry Dangar, a government surveyor, on the 6th September 1826 followed by a further 300 acres grant on the 16th May 1824. The magnificent homestead (built around 1833) and gardens together with the original land grant passed to Henry Dangar's eldest son, William John Dangar, when Henry died in 1861. When William died in 1890, the "Neotsfield Estate" was taken over by Henry Carey Dangar of "Grantham" Potts Point. In 1895, Henry Carey Dangar's son, Richard Halifax Dangar, became the owner.

By 1914, when Richard Dangar apparently had assessed it necessary to subdivide and sell some of the "Neotsfield Estate", it had expanded to some 8000 acres. In March 1914, 11 small farms contained in the initial subdivision were auctioned. Subdivision of the estate and the consequent selling of land continued into the 1920s. One of the remaining blocks, which consisted of the "Neotsfield" homestead together with 226 acres of land, was placed on the market in 1924. It was purchased by John Knodler for 10,000 pounds. An amount of 500 pounds had been allowed for maintenance and painting of the homestead and adjacent buildings. The Knodlers moved to "Neotsfield" on the 1st July 1924.

The property also contained three timber homes which were about 500 yards apart and stood along the upper banks of the Hunter River. Shortly after George Frederick Knodler married Hilda Florence Flory on the 4th June 1924, they occupied the middle house. The other two houses were occupied by workmen employed on the property. John and Christiana, sons Frederick and Earle and daughter Alice took up residence in the homestead.

A Mr Frank Bunt and a Mr Cousins were employed to work around the house and to maintain the gravel courtyard, driveway and paths as well as the extensive gardens at the front of the house. During the early years these were raked and weeded daily. However, times were changing. Labour was becoming more expensive and it was obvious that replanning would be necessary if the property was to become sufficiently productive to support the families who lived there.

Although adequate artesian water was available for cattle, no provision had been made to use the natural water supply from the Hunter River. A regular supply was essential to stabilise crop production necessary for farming the now very much smaller acreage of "Neotsfield".

John Knodler responded to this need by having one of the first irrigation plants in the area installed on the Hunter River. The plant was driven by a 'Petters' oil engine which pumped the water from the river to the upper bank where it flowed along a long open drain which had been constructed parallel to the river.



"Neotsfield" 1935

The water was then allowed to flow over the surface of the adjacent land by a method known as 'flooding'. Techniques improved and consequently more and more of the property became productive with the 'Skyrane' spray system.

John Knodler also had a large modern dairy constructed on the property. During this period dairying had become a popular and profitable aspect of farming because it could be conducted on smaller acreages of fertile land. The most up-to-date machinery was installed at "Neotsfield" and demonstrations were organised so that interested groups could view the plant in operation. The Knodlers purchased a tractor shortly after they were marketed and this further improved the efficiency of the farming operations on the property.

During the early period at "Neotsfield", John Knodler and his three sons George, Frederick and Earle developed an interest in breeding and racing horses. They were associated in this endeavour by Mr P.E. Brown of "Randwick Lodge". (This was an adjacent property which consisted of Lots 7, 8 and 9 Sect A which had been purchased from Richard Dangar after the "Neotsfield Estate" subdivision in 1914).

The Singleton Racing Club Ltd. had been granted official registration on the 11th January- 1921. It was conveniently situated on another portion of land of Richard Dangar's "Neotsfield Estate" subdivision being Lots 8 and 9, Sec C comprising approximately 79 acres.

This racecourse had been described by Dr Lang, a Victorian handicapper, as "one of the finest pieces of natural turf in Australia". By the mid 1920s it had become a popular venue for members of the racing fraternity and a focal point for those involved with bloodstock.

Since excellent facilities existed at "Neotsfield" for the stabling and handling of horses, some brood mares were purchased by the Knodlers from the Longworth Stud. Each year, yearlings were transported to Sydney to be auctioned by a family friend Mr Ken Austin of Chisholmes Bloodstock Sales. (Chisholmes later became the present William Inglis and Son.)

This venture met with mixed success, with a mare named 'Lady Neot' being the most successful performer. Bloodstock was then taken on agistment. The most famous of these was the racehorse 'Statesman' who was sent to "Neotsfield" for three months by Mr W. Kelso. On his return to racing he was entered in the 1928 Melbourne Cup which he consequently won.

Clydesdale draught horses were stabled on the property during this period, with the stallion 'Everest Laddie' being exhibited with success. The stallion was handled and exhibited by Mr M. Brown.

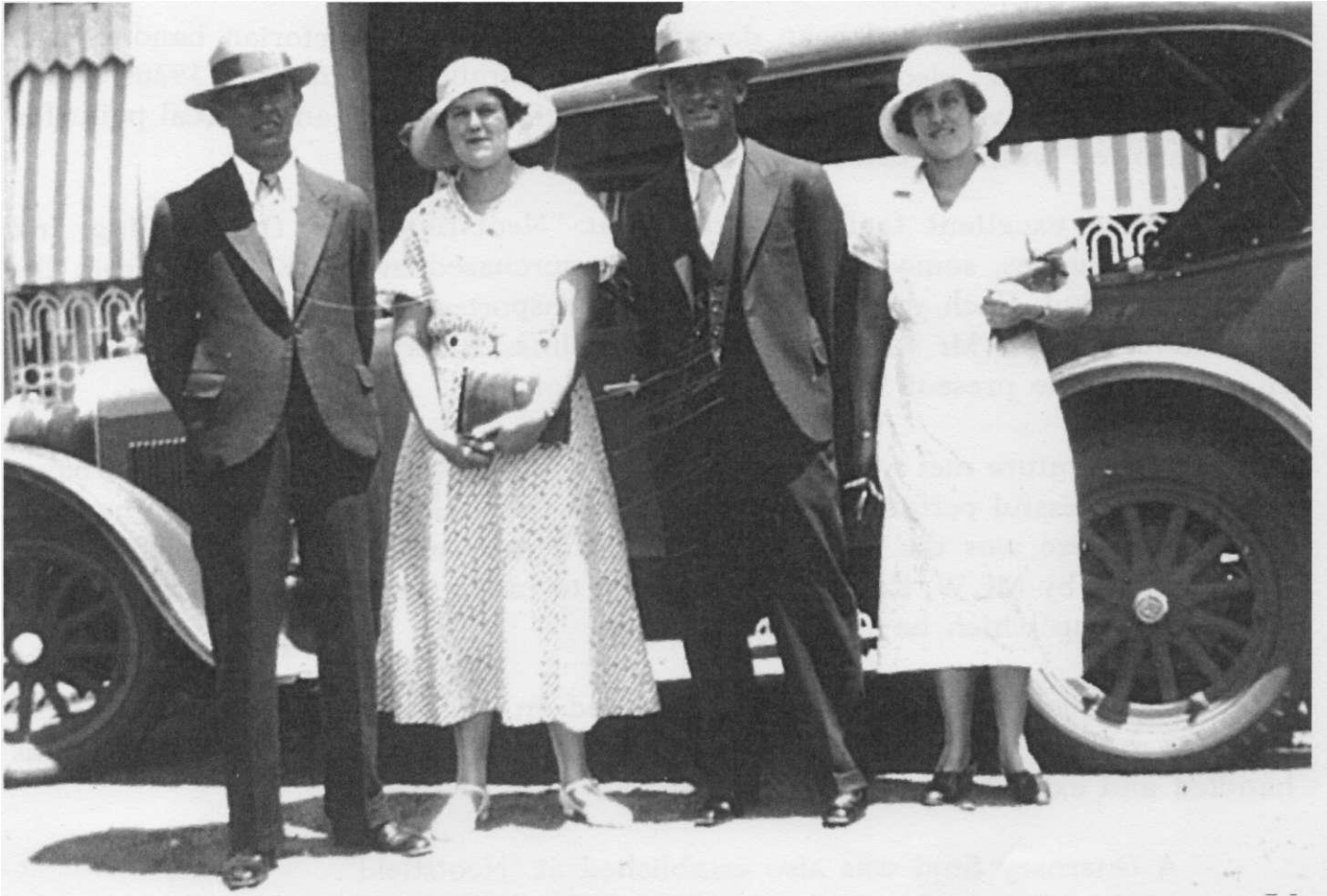
A Guernsey Stud was also established at "Neotsfield",

When the Knodlers purchased the property, the homestead, with the exclusion of the attached servants quarters, was illuminated by means of a 32 volt generating plant situated outside the western wing. This plant was taken out of operation in the late 1920s when the homestead electrical wiring was converted to accommodate the local council supply. Electrical installation and connection was also carried out on the other three houses for the first time.

John Knodler died on the 25th July 1938 and the following notice appeared in the *Singleton Argus*:

The death occurred last night at his residence "Neotsfield" of Mr John Frederick Knodler. The late Mr Knodler who was a highly respected citizen of the Singleton district, was born at "Camyr Allyn" 80 years ago. He lived for some time at Hilldale and Lennoxton, Vacy, before taking up residence at Singleton 50 years ago. He followed pastoral and agricultural pursuits all of his life. The deceased was married at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton, and died on the 55th anniversary of his wedding.

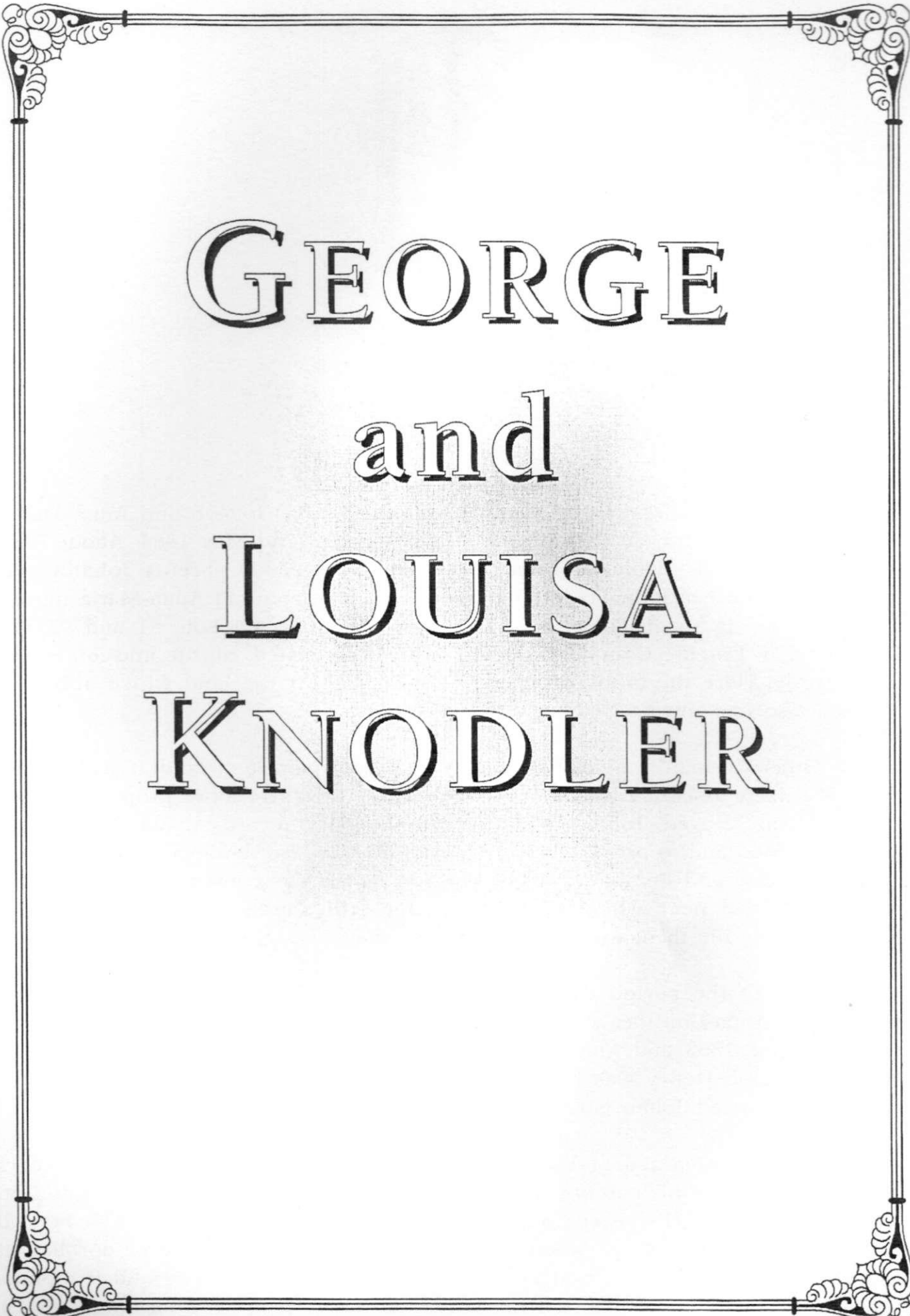
John Frederick Knodler and his wife Christiana are buried at the Church of England cemetery, Whittingham.



Earle and Betsie Knodler, Robert and Alice Blackman beside Buick car at "Neotsfield".



Earle Knodler with a load of wool leaving "Neotsfield".



GEORGE
and
LOUISA
KNODLER



George Knodler was the second son of Johann Gottlob and Anna-Maria Knodler and was born at Vacy near Paterson on the 22nd May 1864. About 1865 the Knodler family, which consisted of baby George, his parents Johann and Anna-Maria, brother John Frederick and sisters Christiana and Anna-Maria moved to Wallarobba in the Hilldale area. His father had selected Lots 81 and 93 Vol 1989 Parish Fingal, County Durham, which consisted of 50 and 60 acres respectively. Here the family worked together to clear the land which although elevated also contained a plateau area on Mt Ararat.

Other German families had selected adjacent parcels of land at Wallarobba and most likely assisted each other in establishing their respective properties. After the land was cleared, Johann Knodler established vineyards in which he grew grapes for food and to produce wine. An orchard was also developed and corn was grown for food and for marketing. A wooden house was constructed on the high portion of land near where a large fig tree still stands to this day. George Knodler's early life then, was associated with vineyards, winemaking and orchards.

During the period that George lived at Wallarobba, sisters Catherine, Rosina and Anna-Dorothea were born. Catherine on the 9th June 1866, Rosina on the 10th June 1868 and Anna-Dorothea on the 31st July 1873. George's younger brother Gottlob Henry was born on the 11th November 1870. His oldest sister Christiana married Johan Gottlieb Eidler on the 23rd September 1872.

George remained at Wallarobba for a period of approximately 8 years before moving with his parents, brothers and sisters to a property at Lennexton on the Paterson River. His sister Louisa was born here on the 8th July 1875. Formal education began for George when he was 8 years old. At this time he enrolled at Campsie school (Trevallyn) and attended it until he was 10 years and 9 months old. He then left school to assist his father on his vineyard and farm.

By 1880, George Knodler had moved with his parents and family to Lower Belford. Here he continued his involvement in the land by assisting his father with his vineyard, orchard and mixed farm. The knowledge of vines and wines that his father had brought from Germany was applied on the Lower Belford property. Soon they were making wines which were marketed in Singleton and later in Sydney. George was required to take samples of his father's wines to Sydney in order to market them. Travel was by train with the journey being broken at the Hawkesbury River. After crossing the river by boat, he proceeded by train to Sydney where the wine was usually purchased by Italian merchants.

In August 1888, George Knodler's father Johann purchased Lot 2 of Lethbridge's original 1500 acres Bridgeman grant at Falbrook, Glennies Creek. This consisted of 139 acres of land with a frontage to Falbrook. Since George was not as yet married, he remained with his parents Johann and Anna-Maria, brother Henry and sisters Rosina, Anna-Dorothea and Louisa during the move to their newly acquired property at Falbrook. They named this property "Westlawn".

George Knodler continued working at "Westlawn" until his marriage to Louisa Jane Foster on the 13th August 1890. They then became involved in a property at Sedgefield. A son, Archibald, was born on the 25th April 1892 but died as an infant.

George then moved from Sedgefield and at the beginning of 1894, went to work on his brother John's property "Southdale". This was part of Robert Lethbridge's original 1500 acres grant and a short distance away from "Westlawn". In May 1894, he purchased 49 acres at Maison Dieu from William Charles and Arthur David Browne. This was Lot 12, Parish Auckland, County Durham and part of 1070 acres granted to John Browne in 1837. George Knodler named this property "Curiewis".

He cleared the land by hand as at this stage no tractors or clearing equipment were available. After taking up residence on "Curlewis", George saw the emphasis on agriculture, mixed farming and grazing in the Hunter Valley change toward dairy farming. As a person receptive to change, he added dairying to his mixed farming activities on the property.

In the late 1890s a government sponsored mobile dairy toured NSW districts demonstrating dairying methods. Milk was supplied for the demonstration by George Knodler and D. Waddell. Interestingly enough, they were informed by the instructor that Singleton and Goulburn shared the dubious honour of being the two districts least interested in the project.

George Knodler was one of the first farmers to utilise a milk separator and from his dairy at Maison Dieu supplied milk to Moore and Company's butter factory in Singleton. It was not until 1897 that butter factories were seriously considered in the Singleton district.

In that year James Moore converted the old flour mill near Dunolly Bridge into a factory. This factory was apparently the first in the northern districts as butter was distributed to most towns north of Singleton and as far as Goondiwindi.

During the crippling drought of 1901-2 many landholders whose families had previously flourished for two or three generations on large acreages and rich farms were forced to leave the land. Unfortunately most of the cattle owned by George Knodler died during this drought. However he was able to save some stock by feeding them on trees lopped on Bowman's property "Archerfield".

At the end of the drought, the manager of "Archerfield" was so impressed with George's industriousness that he permitted him to clear 5 acres of timbered land by hand, plant a crop of potatoes and keep the proceeds in return for the clearing of the land. This venture yielded a sum of 200 pounds which, being a significant amount at the time, allowed for recovery from the drought and also the purchase of more land at Maison Dieu.

George purchased Lots 8 and 9 which consisted of 90 acres (Vol 1986, Fol 110, Parish of Auckland, County Durham) from Hugo Samuel Rich. These properties were also part of the original grant of 1070 acres to John Browne in 1837. At the same time his brother Henry purchased Lots 7 and 10 which consisted of 88 acres.

George and Henry as Tenants in Common then purchased a further 139 acres from Hugo Samuel Rich (Vol 2039, Fol 70). This property was adjacent to Lot 10 owned by Henry and Lot 9 owned by George. The 139 acres were consequently subdivided into two properties with George maintaining his 69 acres next to his Lot 9. In the course of time, George disposed of this 69 acres to James Edward Balls.

During this period at "Curlewis" George and Louisa Knodler became the parents of eight children:- Reginald Jack born 12th October 1894; Bertha Alice born 25th December 1897; Mabel Lillian born 22nd November 1898; Bruce Vincent born 19th May 1900; Athol born 7th October 1902; Daisy Irene born 15th August 1905; Henry Victor born 11th November 1907, and Georgina Louisa born 30th December 1911.

The Knodler family attended Church once a month in a home at Maison Dieu and George made a practice of reading the Bible to his family during their early years. He was able to play many musical instruments. The family enjoyed dancing and lanterns were hung around the rooms for lighting. Perishable foods for the family were kept rolled in damp bags such as sugar bags. Jellies were set in a cool place outside the house. Meat was obtained from cattle and pigs kept at "Curlewis".

The meat was often placed in a large cask for corning or curing then placed in a hanging safe until required. The supply of vegetables was always fresh as these were grown on the property for consumption by the family. "Curlewis" homestead contained open fireplaces to warm the house during the winter months. As the family reached school age, they were educated at Maison Dieu school and finally at Singleton Intermediate High School.

In 1912, George Knodler acquired another two adjoining properties at St. Clair from Sylvia Seton Raymond Macarthur-Onslow. These consisted of 251 acres and 1036 acres (Vol 2287, Fol 246, Parish of Gotha, County Durham) which was part of the original 2560 acres granted to Thomas Steele in 1837. George constructed a small house on the property to enable him to stay overnight when several days of work were required. He would then return to "Curlewis" on horseback. During another very dry period, George moved his complete dairy from Maison Dieu to St. Clair and then back again when the season had improved.

About this time, George Knodler established an Ayrshire stud at "Curlewis". It was not long before its reputation and his expertise became widely and highly respected.

In earlier years, George always used a horse and sulky as a means of transport for his family. His attire on these occasions would be that of a country person - breeches, highly polished leggings and boots, coat and shirt with a tie. He was an excellent horseman who not only had the ability to break them in but to also remain on them when they bucked wildly. This ability was passed on to his son Reginald John (Jack) who enlisted with the First Light Horse Brigade at the beginning of World War 1.

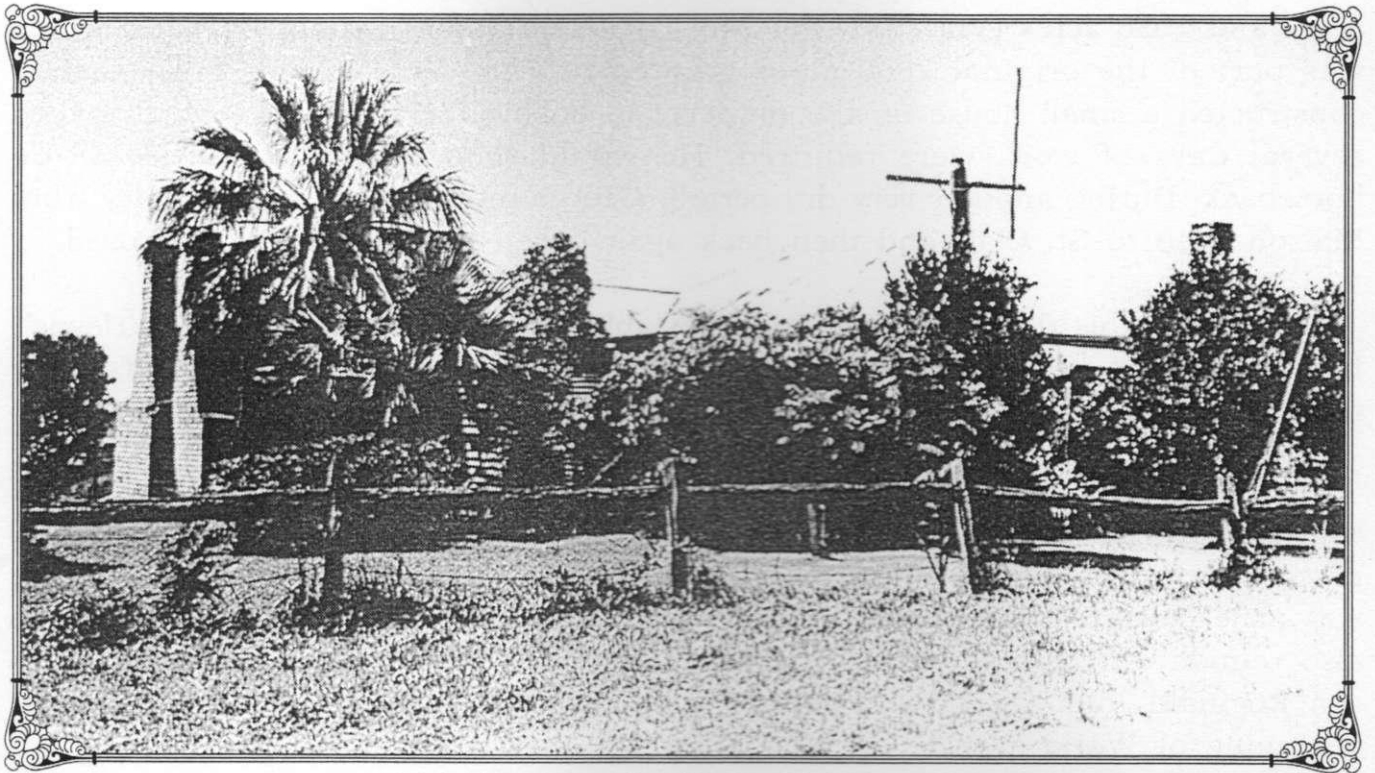
As a member of this regiment of select horsemen, Jack was part of the Gallipoli campaign and was one of those fortunate enough to return to his home at "Curlewis" when hostilities ceased. George and Louisa Knodler hosted a reception at their home and this was duly reported in the *Singleton Argus* on the 16th January 1919.

"A very pleasant function took place at the residence of Mr G. Knodler of Maison Dieu on Thursday January 9th when the residents gave a public reception and welcome to Trooper R.J. (Jack) Knodler. There was an attendance of nearly 200 people. . . . The reception room was very tastefully decorated with flags and Trooper Knodler's colours, blue and white. . . . The toast of 'The Parents' was gracefully proposed by Mr H. Wright and responded to by Mr G. Knodler."

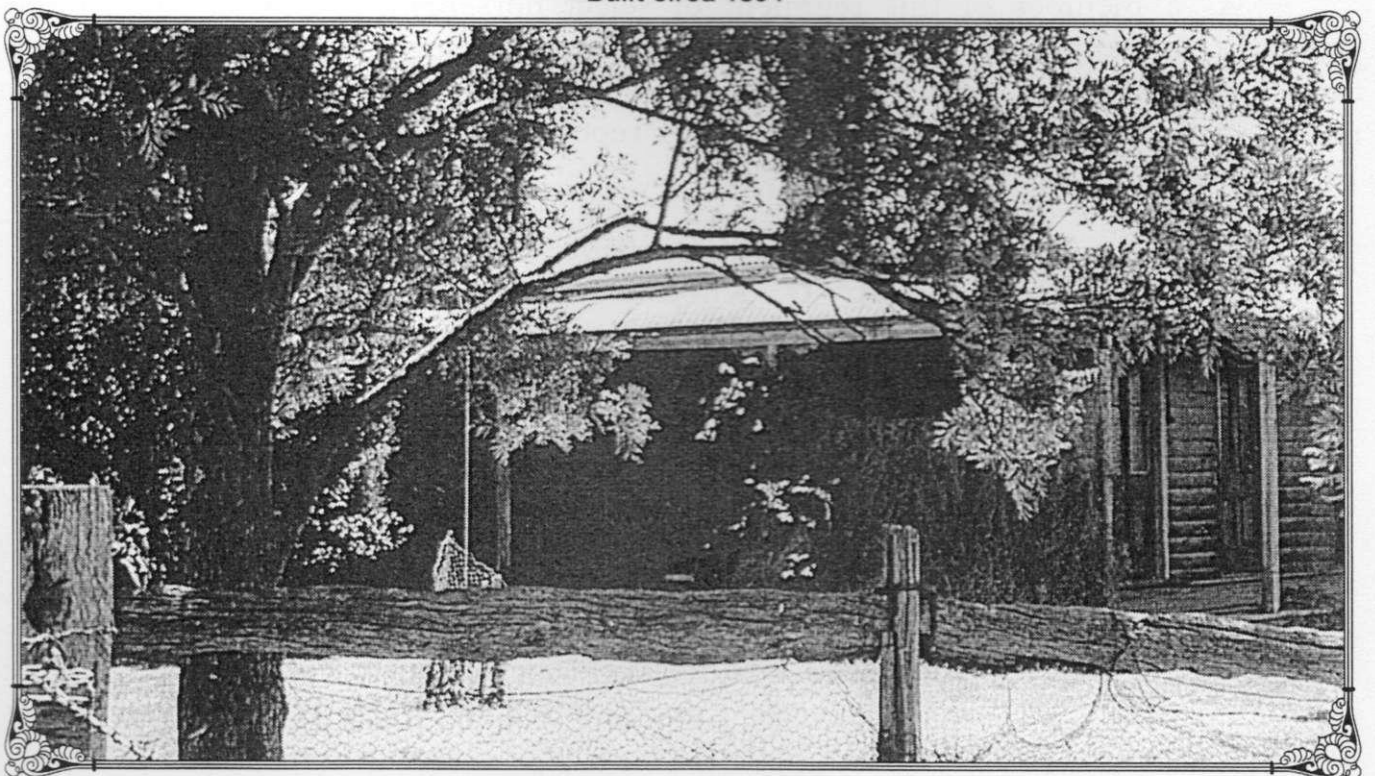
As the years passed, the Knodlers prospered with the result that they purchased a large grazing property "Kimo" station at Walgett where they spent nine years before George retired and consequently leased "Kimo" and "Curlewis".

George and Louisa had previously had a residence constructed at the corner of Maitland Road and Howe Street, Singleton and it was in this home that George remained with his wife Louisa until his death on the 9th February 1950 aged 85 years. He had been a man totally committed to the land.

Louisa Knodler died on the 8th November 1954 aged 87 years.



Original homestead at "Curlewis" Maison Dieu
Built circa 1894





GOTTLOB

HENRY

and

ANNE

KNODLER



Gottlob Henry (Harry) Knodler was born on the 11th November 1870 at Mirari Creek, Hilldale near Paterson. He was the youngest son of Johann Gottlob and Anna-Maria Knodler.

The early years of his childhood were spent on his father's property at Hilldale (Wallarobba) which were Lots 81 and 93, Parish of Fingal, County Durham which had been selected around 1865. This property, which was the Knodlers' first acquisition in Australia, consisted of 110 acres of land. Here they grew grapes for wine and corn for food and to market.

Around 1873, Henry's parents, together with brothers John Frederick and George and sisters Catherine, Rosina Magdalene and Anna-Dorothea, moved to a property at Lennexton on the Paterson River near Paterson. Henry's eldest sister Christiana had married Johann Gottlieb Eidler at Gresford on the 23rd September 1872. Whilst at Lennexton, Henry commenced his education at Vacy school. It was constructed from wooden slabs and had opened in 1859. His teacher at this time was Mr Josiah Morcom who remained at the school until his death in April 1878.

Around 1880, Henry together with his mother, father and other members moved to "Corinda" at Lower Belford where they continued activities associated with farming and winegrowing. "Corinda" was originally a grant of 1200 acres to Archibald Bell Junior as a reward for finding a second way across the Blue Mountains. In 1848 the Bell family left "Corinda" to settle on their property "Milgarra" at Wybong Creek. Vineyards had been established at "Corinda" for many years which had resulted in the production of wines of excellent quality. Whether the Knodlers incorporated the existing vineyards or established their own is not clear. However, they did produce wine of such a quality that it was marketed in Sydney.

Henry's name appears on the proposed enrolment of pupils at Kirkton school (Belford) in 1880 when his age was stated as 9yrs. However, it was not until November 1881 that a tent large enough to hold 25 pupils was erected. Mr John Campbell took up duty as the first teacher in the tent school in March 1882. Included in the list of 37 pupils attending by April of that year were Catherine, Rosina, Henry, Anna-Dorothea and Louisa Knodler. Their education continued to be conducted in the tent until a wooden schoolroom, measuring 21 feet long and 18 feet wide, was completed in March 1883. Mr John Campbell left Lower Belford school in June 1883 and was replaced by Mr Thomas Marks in July 1883.

Henry lived at "Corinda" for some eight years before moving with his parents to live on their newly acquired property "Westlawn" at Glennies Creek in 1888. A family home was constructed on the property and the land was cleared for vineyards and general farming. George, who was also at "Westlawn", married Louisa Jane Foster from Mt Vincent Mulbring on the 13th August 1890. John Frederick Knodler and his wife Christiana, who had been living on that section of "Corinda" owned by her father Frederick Meissner, then purchased 108 acres of Lethbridge's 1500 acre grant from Robert Daniel Cuneen in 1893. This was less than a mile away from his parents' property and became known as "Southdale".

After their marriage in 1890, George and Louisa moved from "Westlawn" to a property that George had purchased at Sedgefield. At the beginning of 1894 George and Louisa returned to Glennies Creek to work with his brother John at "Southdale".

Henry remained at "Westlawn" and on the 7th July 1896 married Anne May Foster at Christ Church Church of England, Mt Vincent. Anne Foster was the elder sister of Louisa Jane Foster. After his marriage, Henry remained on the property. His mother, Anna-Maria required assistance to run and maintain "Westlawn" which had passed to her following the death of her husband Johann Gottlob in 1895.

Henry and Anne's first daughter, Kathleen Pretoria, was born at Upper Falbrook, Glennies Creek on the 17th January 1900.

On the 7th June 1902, Anna-Maria Knodler died at her daughter Catherine and son-in-law Robert Walker Shearer's property "Wyoming" at Maison Dieu. Under the condition of Johann Gottlob Knodler's Will, the property was required to be divided amongst all of his children. "Westlawn" was consequently sold in May 1903 to Edward Drake and the proceeds distributed.

Following the sale of the property, Henry, Anne and daughter Kathleen moved to Maison Dieu where Minnie Erica was born on the 31st May 1905 and Mary Dagma (Molly) on the 27th March 1909.

On the 1st February 1906, 320 acres of land at Maison Dieu (Vol 2059, Fol 120, Parish Auckland, County Durham) was leased to George and Henry Knodler from Arthur David Browne and Harvy Browne. The lease covered the period 1st February 1906 to 7th February 1911. On the 3rd June 1909, Henry purchased from Hugo Samuel Rich Lot 7 and Lot 10 of the original grant of 1070 acres to John Browne at Maison Dieu. Lot 7 contained 38 acres and Lot 10 49 acres.

Also on the 3rd June 1909, Henry and George purchased, as Tenants in Common, 139 acres which adjoined Henry's Lot 10 and George's Lot 9 of the subdivision. This land was also acquired from Hugo Samuel Rich. The 139 acres was then subdivided into two 69 acre blocks with Henry becoming the owner by transfer on the 11th August 1910 of the block which adjoined his Lot 10 and George acquiring by transfer the 69 acres which adjoined his Lot 9 of the same subdivision. Henry then disposed of his 38 acres, 49 acres and 69 acres to Francis Holz.

On the 2nd February 1911, 242 acres, which was part of the original grant to John Browne, was transferred from Claude Seccombe Browne to Gottlob Henry Knodler. The formerly leased parcel of 320 acres which was part of 640 acres originally granted to John Stuart Mein was purchased from Claude Seccombe Browne by Henry at the same time. These two properties which bordered the Hunter River at Maison Dieu became the basis of Henry Knodler's well known property "Eyrie Bower".

The following years became the years of consolidation for Henry Knodler and his family. A fourth daughter, Clara May, was born on the 10th July 1911 followed on the 31st August 1914 of the birth of Henry and Anne's only son Alyn Lennexton.

From his early days Henry's main interests were in the land and "Eyrie Bower" in particular. To this end he devoted his great energy and enthusiasm. In the early years on his property, he installed an irrigation plant that would pump water up the steep banks of the Hunter River. At this period of time this was a most startling innovation.

Land transfers dated 28th January 1918 and the 10th February 1920 indicate the purchase of 645 acres at Westbrook by Henry in the name of his wife Anne. This land was part of the subdivision of "Wildwood" and was purchased from John William Spinks, Frederick Spinks, Thomas Alfred Spinks and Francis Spinks.

In the 1920s, Henry became interested in wool growing and established a small but valuable Merino flock. A few years later he again displayed his entrepreneurial skills and created statewide interest by importing cattle direct from Guernsey Island. He was first made a Member then a Patron of the Guernsey Cattle Association of Australia. He was in demand at both Sydney and Melbourne Royal Shows.

Henry continued with his work at "Eyrie Bower" and "Wildwood" until the 1930s when he decided to pass over more responsibility to his son Alyn. So began a world trip to see his daughter Kathleen who had married Mr Henry Clark from London. Whilst in the British Isles, he was an honoured guest on Guernsey Island where he was invited to act in his capacity as a judge.

During the period after his return, hostilities increased between England and Germany until finally World War 2 began. It then became necessary for Henry to once again take control of "Eyrie Bower" and "Wildwood" whilst his son Alyn was on active service with the Royal Air Force. At the conclusion of the war he was able to welcome home his son and also return the hospitality extended to him earlier by entertaining the Guernsey Island representative at "Eyrie Bower".

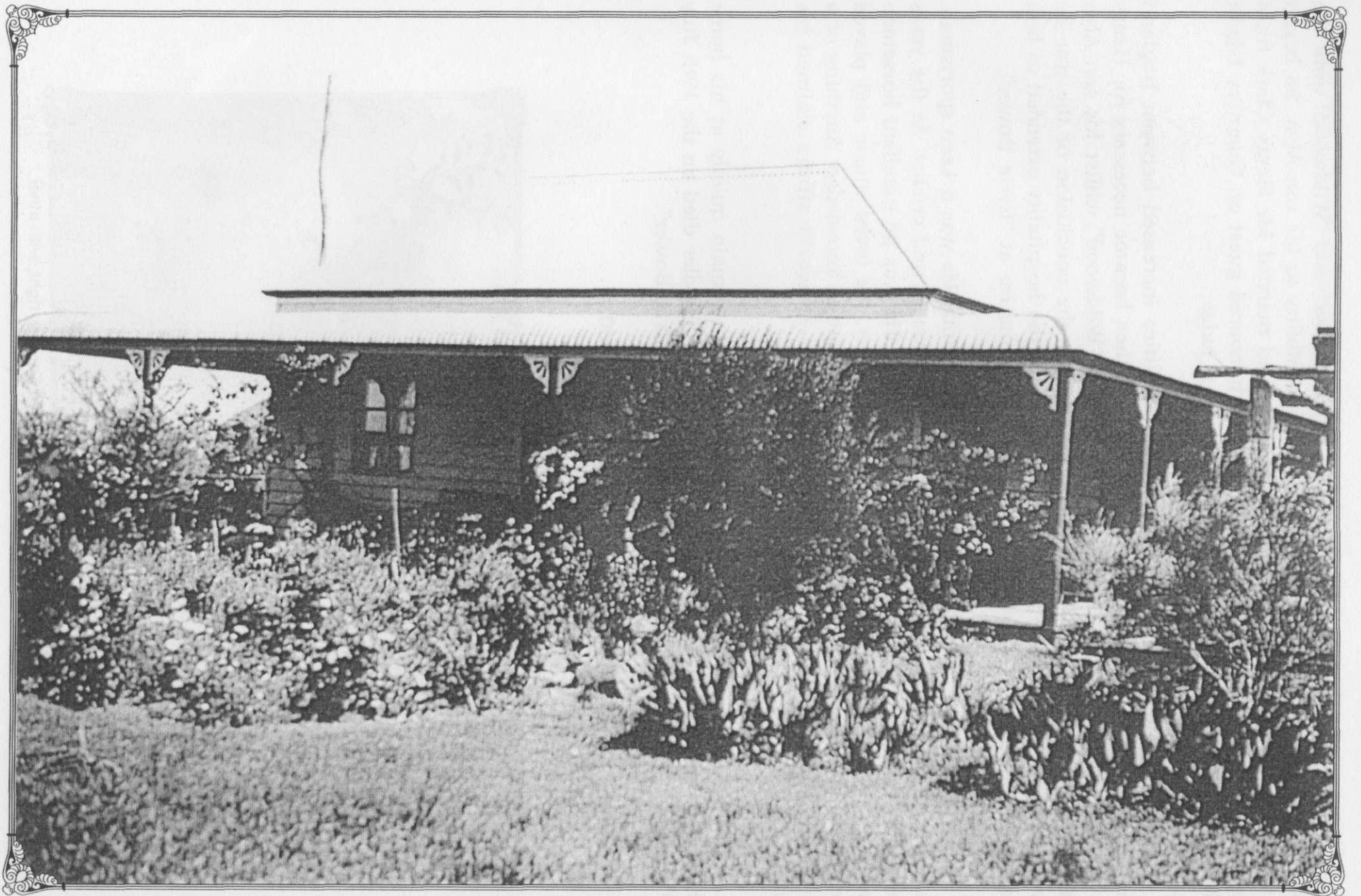
Henry was a man of many interests and talents. He was a keen sportsman. As a young man he had been actively involved in tennis and cricket. As the years passed he turned first to golf then finally to bowls. He was an excellent horseman and a member of the original Hunter River Lancers. He loved music and played the violin. Largely self-educated he was an avid seeker of knowledge. Anything of a semi-scientific nature, of research, new inventions or world affairs claimed his attention.

When Henry retired a second time, it was to remain quietly at his home where he could look over his property. When Henry Knodler died on the 19th July 1957, he was cremated and his ashes placed on "Eyrie Bower".

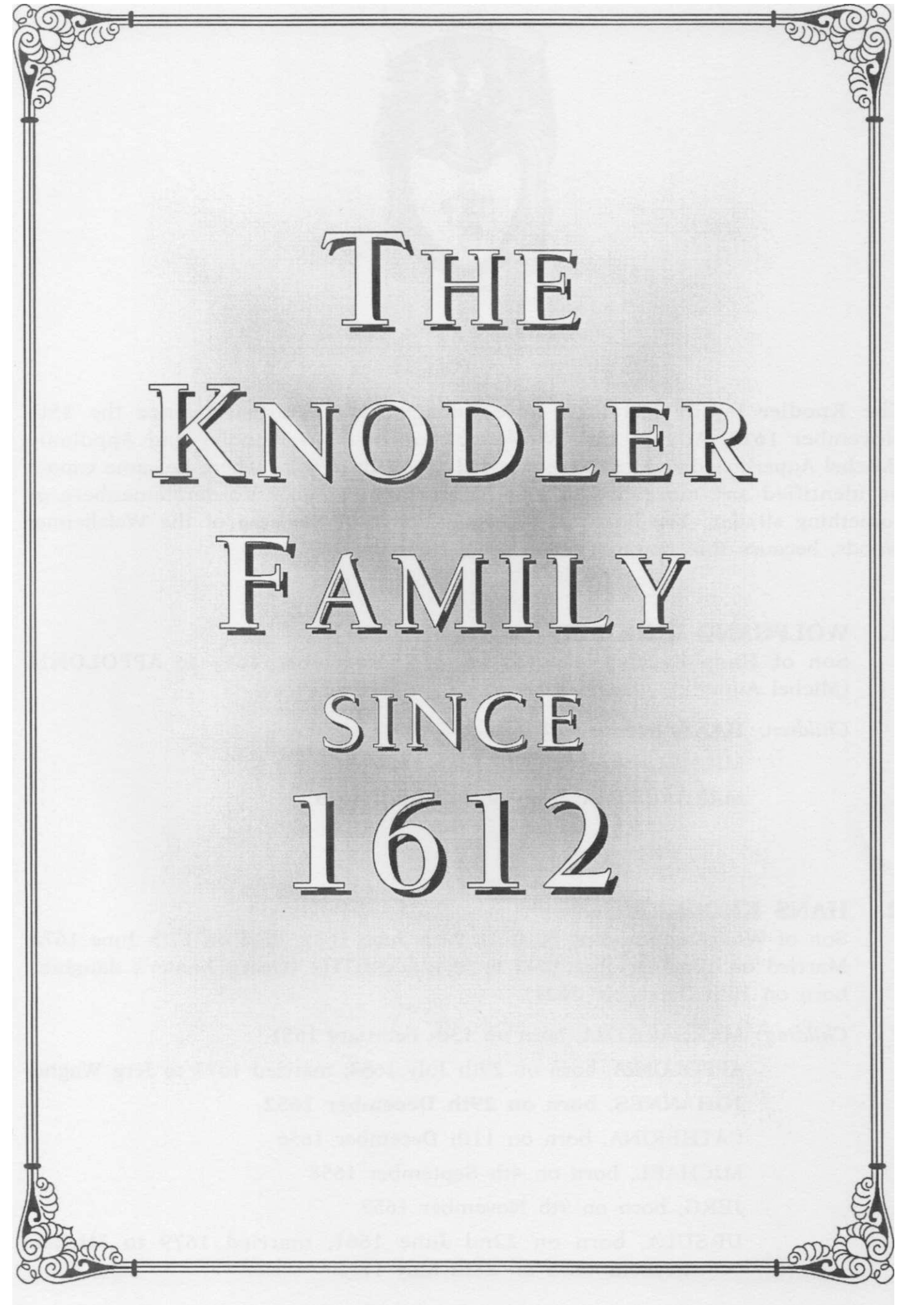
His wife, Anne, died on the 13th August 1960.



Kathleen Clark (Knodler) middle and Anne Knodler, right, with other members of their family



"Eyrie Bower" homestead Maison Dieu. Built 1911.



THE
KNODLER
FAMILY
SINCE
1612



The Knodler family has lived in Grunbach (near Stuttgart) since the 15th November 1612. At that time Wolfgang, son of Hans Knodler and Appolonia (Michel Aupeiin's daughter) were married. The village from where he came cannot be identified any more. It could be Vorderhundsberg or Vordersteinenberg or something similar. The home of the Knodlers is in the area of the Welzheimer woods, because that name is often found there.

1. W O L F G A N G K N O D L E R

Son of Hans Knodler married on 15th November 1612 to APPOLONIA (Michel Auperlin's daughter).

Children: HANS, born on 24th June 1618
MICHEL, born on 13th June 1624
MARGARETHA, born on 9th April 1629

2. H A N S K N O D L E R

Son of Wolfgang Knodler, born on 24th June 1618, died on 17th June 1678. Married on 22nd October 1643 to MARGARETHA (Georg Xanter's daughter, born on 10th December 1621).

Children: MARGARETHA, born on 13th February 1651.
APPOLONIA, born on 29th July 1654, married 1677 to Jerg Wagner
JOHANNES, born on **29th** December **1652**
CATHERINA, born on 11th December 1656
MICHAEL, born on 4th September 1658
JERG, born on 9th November 1659
URSULA, born on 22nd June 1661, married 1679 to Michael Seybold. Died on 28th May 1733.

3. JOHANNES KNODLER

Born on 29th December 1652. Died on 8th February 1737. Married Thursday after the 22. Sunday after Trinity 1670 to ANNA (Michael Schaetzlin's daughter, born on 20th January 1653, died on 8th December 1678).

Children: MARGARETHA, born on 19th April 1671
MELCHIOR, born on 28th February 1673, married 1698, died 31st October 1746.
HANS JERG, born on 19th December 1674
ANNA, born on 24th December 1675
MICHAEL, born on 21st October 1677.

Second Marriage:

Thursday after Peter & Paul 1679, to ANNA (Michael Oesterlin's daughter, born on 8th November 1658, died on 19th April 1717).

Children: REGINA, born on 23rd November 1680
MARIA, born on 31st September 1681
JOHANNES, born on 23rd January 1683, married 1718 at Hebsack to Anna Barbara Kaiser.
HANS JACOB, born on 29th January 1685, died 2nd February 1749.
REGINA BARBARA, born on 15th January 1690, married 1711 to Michael Mayer, died 13th April 1752
JOHANNES, born on 25th October 1692
MICHAEL, born on 19th September 1695
CHRISTINA, born on 27th October 1697, married 1717 to Michael Specht.

4. HANS JACOB KNODLER

Born on 29th January 1685. Died on 2nd February 1749. Married 24th May 1707 to ANNA CATHARINA (Jerg Schanbacher's daughter from Osterhof).

Children: LEONHARD, born on 20th January 1708, died 24th July 1708
ANNA MARGARETHA, born on 23rd August 1709
CHRISTINA, born on 11th December 1714
ANNA MARIA, born on 28th February 1712
ELISABETHA, born on 19th November 1716, died 12th April 1753
EVAH, born on 24th December 1718
GEORG LEONHARD, born on 11th November 1725

5. GEORGE LEONHARD KNODLER

Born on 11th November 1725. Died 24th July 1790. Married 30th April 1748 to REGINA BARBARA (Michael Krause's daughter, born on 16th September 1725).

Children: JOHANN WILHELM, born on 20th January 1749, died 31st October 1762

MARGARETHA, born on 8th April 1750, died 11th March 1751

REGINA CATHARINA, born on 21st September 1751, died on 19th December 1827

GEORGE LEONHARD, born on 5th February 1753

JOHANN JACOB, born on 1st November 1754

MARGARETHA, born on 20th May 1756

EVA MARGARETHA, born on 6th March 1758, died 16th May 1758

JOHANNES, born on 1st December 1759, died 4th October 1760

JOHANNES KNODLER, born on 2nd October 1761, died 2nd December 1830, married 1784 to Eva Katherina (Dobler)

Children: EVA MARGARETHA, born on 24th December 1785

JOHANN FRIEDRICH, born on 28th November, 1788

JOHANNES, born on 25th May 1791, died 12th April 1794

JOHANNES, born on 22nd August 1794, died 13th September 1794

HELENA, born on 9th December 1796

JOHANNES, born on 31st January- 1798

CHRISTINA, born on 29th October 1764, died 23rd May 1767

ANNA MARIA, born on 2nd March 1771, died 31st January 1833

6. JOHANN JACOB KNODLER

Born on 1st November 1754. Died 14th April 1833. Married 7th February 1781 to ROSINA (Joseph Kurzen's daughter from Reichenbach, born on 20th March 1754, died on 12th April 1799).

Children: REGINA DOROTHEA, born on 1st May 1782, married 26th October 1814 to Johann Jacob Xander

JOHANN BERNHARD, born on 23rd August 1785

ROSINA CATHERINA, born on 9th September 1793, married 9th May 1821 to Dav. Fr. Knauer

Second Marriage:

Married MARGARETHA (Paul Woerner's daughter from Winterbach).

Children: MARGARETHA, married 1833 at Steinreinach

J O H A N N B E R N H A R D K N O D L E R

Born on 23rd August 1785. Died 2nd December, 1868. Married J O H A N N A
M A G D A L E N A (Bauer) born on 4th November 1790, died 20th May 1861.

Children: J O H A N N B E R N H A R D, born on 18th August 1811, died on
2nd September 1811

D O R O T H E A, born on 24th February 1813, married 28th July 1833
to Joh. Gg. Illg. died 26th December 1890

J O H A N N F R I E D R I C H, born on 26th January 1816

B E R N H A R D, born 1st August 1818, died 10th August 1886, married
16th May 1843 at Elsau kt Zuerich to Susanne, daughter of
Heinrich Gueltinger.

J O H A N N J A C O B, born on 13th April 1821, married on 29th
November 1849 to Barbara (Moessner) from Neustadt near
Waiblingen. Emigrated 1852 to North America.

Children listed in books:

F R I E D E R I K E B A R B A R A, born on 6th April 1850,

P A U L I N E, born on 17th October 1851.

R O S I N A K A T H A R I N A, born on 10th November 1923, married to
Buch Strobel.

J O H A N N G O T T L O B, born on 24th August 1826
Emigrated to Australia on 12th September 1852.

8. JOHANN GOTTLLOB KNODLER

Born on the 24th August 1826 at Grunbach near Stuttgart. Died 11th January 1895 at "West Lawn" Middle Falbrook near Singleton. Married ANNA MARIA KURTZ - bom 24th March 1830 - died 7th June 1902 at Maison Dieu via Singleton. Daughter of Georg Michael and Maria Barbara Kurtz (nee Hermann) of Mannshaupten near Grunbach. The marriage took place in the Lutheran Church Grunbach on the 12th September 1852.

They emigrated to Australia a few days later sailing from Hamburg on the 18th September 1852 (a further six days were spent on the river Elbe before entering the North Sea) on the "*Johann Caesar*" and arriving in Sydney, New South Wales on the 12th January, 1853.

Both are buried at the Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham near Singleton.

Children:

- (A) CHRISTIANA (Eidler) - born 10.1.1854; died 18.8.1933
- (B) JOHN FREDERICK - born 26.12.1856; died 25.7.1938
- (C) ANNA MARIA (Eidler) - bom 3.8.1858; died 28.1.1950
- (D) BARBARA ELIZABETH (Ebbeck) - born 19.2.1861; died 27.9.1941
- (E) MAGDALENE - bom 7.7.1862; died 21.4.1864
- (F) GEORGE - bom 22.5.1864; died 9.2.1950
- (G) CATHERINE (Shearer) - born 9.6.1866; died 3.4.1930
- (H) ROSINA MAGDALENE (Stubbings) - bom 10.6.1868; died 7.8.1913
- (I) GOTTLLOB HENRY - bom 11.11.1870; died 19.7.1957
- (J) ANNA DOROTHEA (James) - bom 31.7.1873; died 3.7.1953
- (K) LOUISA (Foster) - bom 8.7.1875; died 30.7.1948

8 (A) CHRISTIANA

Born on the 10th January 1854 at "Camyr Allyn" via Gresford NSW. Died 18th August 1933 at "Maryville" Gresford. Married JOHAN GOTTLIEB EIDLER (Idler), born 25th January 1848, died 18th February 1904 at Church of England Church, Gresford on the 23rd September 1872. Buried St Anne's Church of England Cemetery, Gresford.

Children: FREDERICK WILLIAM GOTTLIEB, born 31st March 1873, died 4th July 1948 (unmarried)

GOTTLIEB FRANCIS, born 31st July 1874, died 24th July 1931 (unmarried)

GOTTLIEB DAVID, born 29th August 1876, died 6th January 1877

GOTTLIEB GEORGE VICTOR, born 1st July 1878, died 22nd December 1963, married Mary Ann Miller of Paterson NSW.

Children: LAUREL CHRISTINA ELIZABETH

MARY ADELAIDE MAY CHRISTIANA, born 27th August 1881, died 22nd November 1948, married Edward Smith of Allynbrook.

Children: None

LILLIAN CHRISTIANA LOUISA, born 16th June 1885, died 10th October 1983, married Leslie Scobie of Maitland.

Children: None

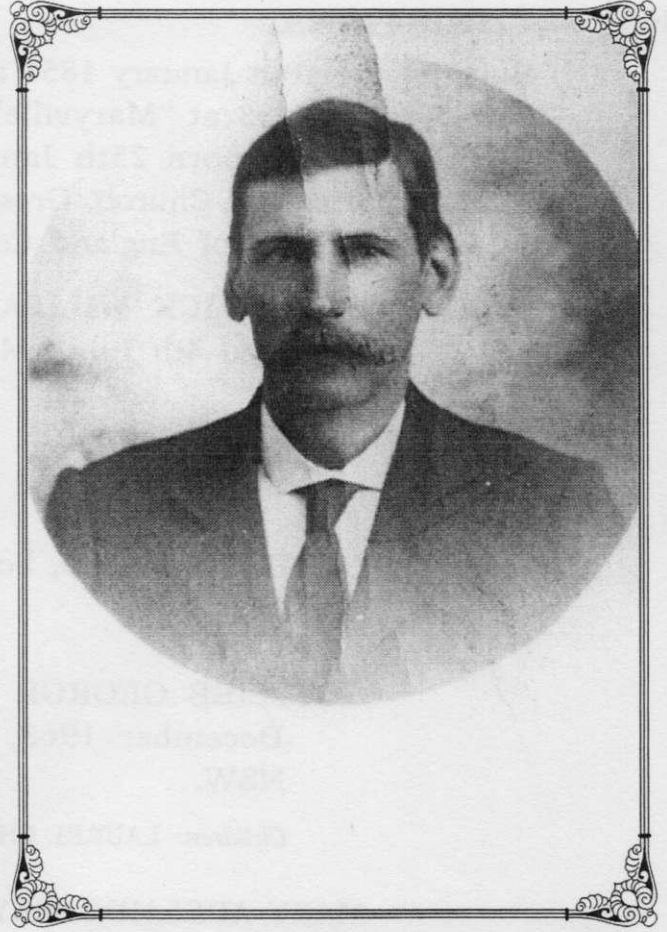
REGINALD HENRY, born 4th May 1889, died 24th August 1963 (unmarried)

MYRA MALVINE, born 26th June 1892, died 2nd November 1958 (unmarried)

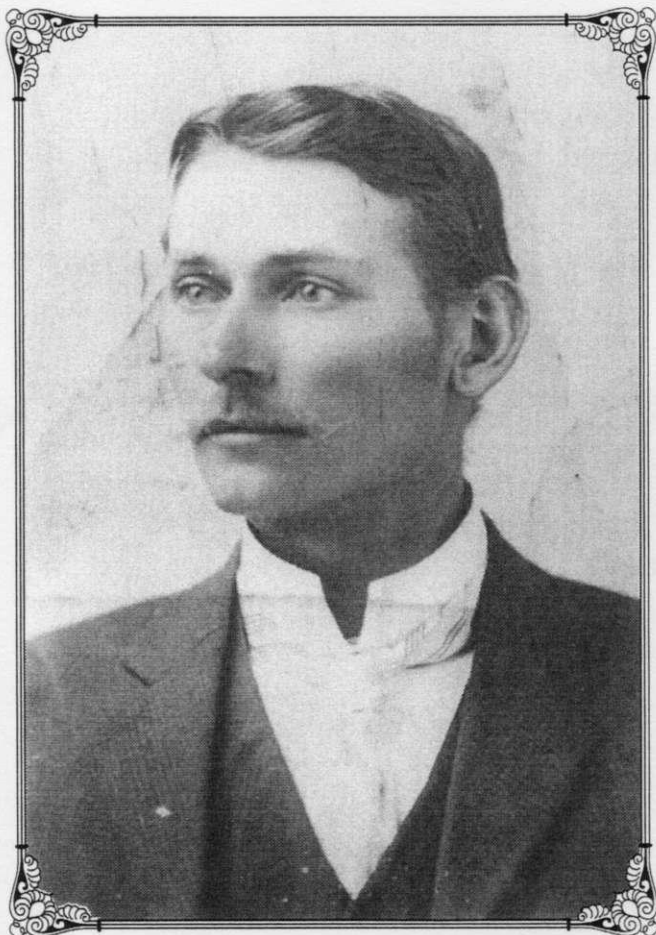
EDITH IRENE RUPERTA, born 16th May 1895, died 24th October 1980 (unmarried)



Christiana Eidler (Knodler)



Frederick W.G. Eidler



Gottlieb George Eidler



Mary A.M.C. Eidler



Lillian C.L. Scobie (Eidler)



Myra M. Eidler



Edith I.R. Eidler



"Maryville" - Gresford



Vineyards - "Maryville"

8(B) JOHN FREDERICK

Born on the 26th December 1856 at "Camyr Allyn" Gresford NSW. Died 25th July 1938 at "Neotsfield" near Singleton. Married CHRISTIANA MEISSNER (born 14th October 1863, died 26th July 1962) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 25th July 1883. Buried at Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham.

Children: GEORGE FREDERICK, born 3rd May 1884, died 16th August 1970, married Hilda Florence Flory of Singleton.

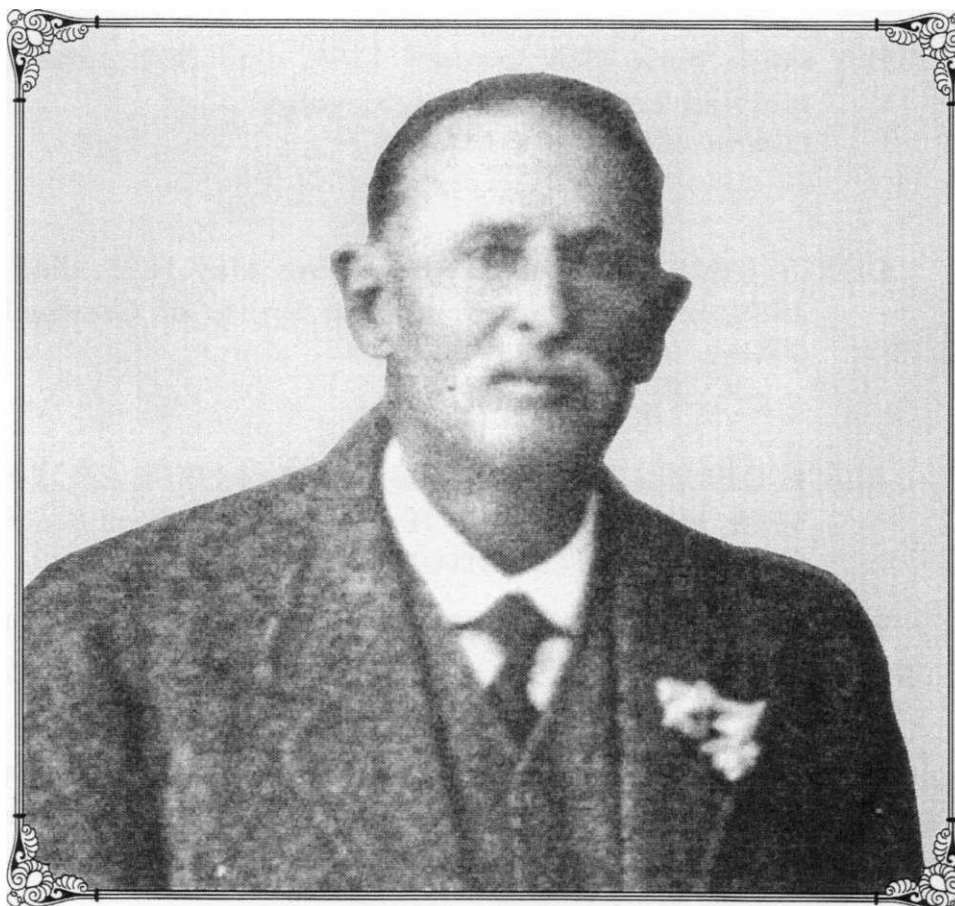
Children: LORNA FRANCES
AUDREY CHRISTINA
ROSLYN HILDA

AMELIA MARY CORINDA, born 26th July 1887, died 28th June 1968, married Robert Markwell Burgmann of Singleton.

Children: PHYLLIS MILDRED
LLOYD MARKWELL
MARION YACEY
KATHLEEN ROBERTA
DUDLEY RODNEY

ADA ROSINA LILLIAN, born 14th March 1890, died 19th August 1962, married John Jacob Bush of Singleton.

Children: MAXWELL MERVYN
SELBY PATERSON
BURNELL JOHN LEIGHTON



John Frederick Knodler - 1917



Christiana Knodler



Christiana Knodler

IVY MAY, born 29th January 1893, died 28th June 1958,
married Leslie Smith of Singleton.

Children: ERROL DUDLEY
EUNICE MAY
LESLIE NEIL

CHRISTIANA MARGARET, born 19th May 1895, died 25th June
1989, married James William Brosie of Gresford.

Children: BASIL JAMES GREGORY
ELAINE MARGARET
COLIN DAVID

ALICE GERTRUDE, born 2nd March 1898, died 12th August
1990, married Robert Haines Blackman of Singleton.

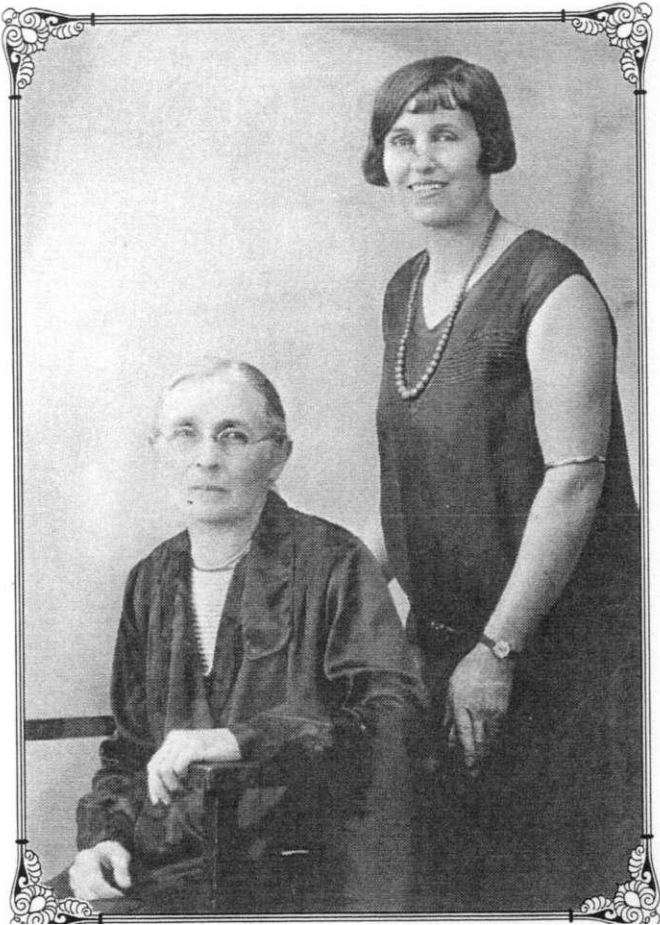
Children: DELMA CHRISTIANA

FREDERICK CORNWELL YORK, born 3rd June 1901, died
12th October 1988, married Ivy May Smith of Gresford.

Children: GLENICE MAREE

EARLE SIDNEY HENRY, born 1st July 1905, died 5th October
1982, married Betsie Rebecca Smith of Singleton.

Children: PAMELA REAY
JANICE AILEEN (died 5 months)
GREGORY JOHN EARLE



Christiana Knodler and
Alice G. Blackman (Knodler)



Amelia M.C. Burgmann (Knodler)



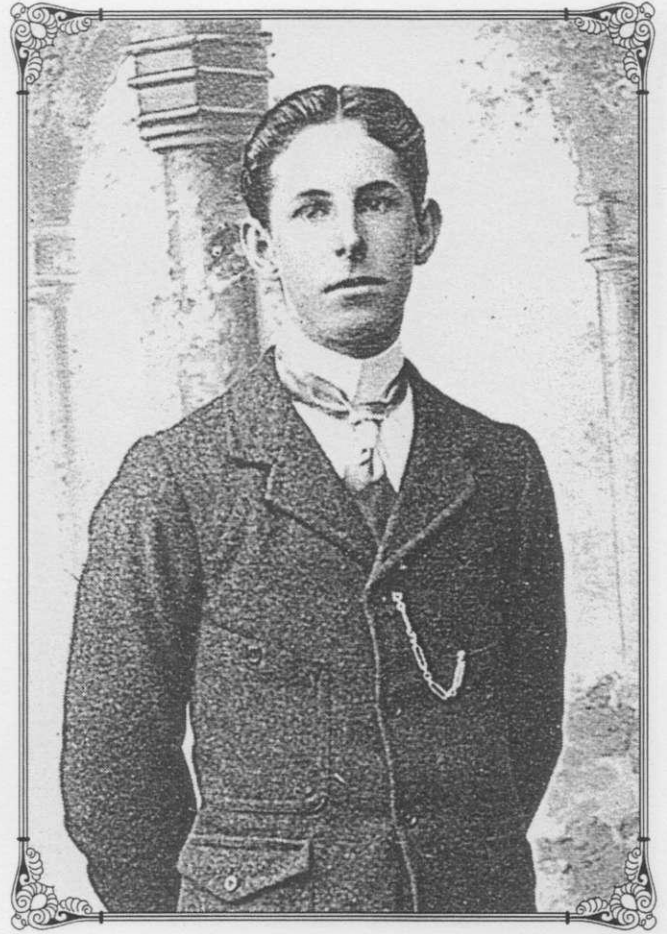
Ada R.L. Bush (Knodler)



Ivy M. Smith (Knodler)



George F. Knodler



Frederick C.Y. Knodler



Christiana M. Brosie (Knodler)



Earle S.H. Knodler



"Southdale" – Glennies Creek



John and Christiana Knodler – family portrait – 1904/5

8(C)

A N N A M A R I A

Born on the 3rd August 1858 at "Camyr Allyn" Gresford NSW. Died 28th January 1950 at "Nulla Nulla" East Gresford. Married WILHELM FREDERICH EIDLER (Idler) (born 22nd February 1853, died 24th September 1940), at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on 20th February 1884. Buried St Anne's Church of England Cemetery Gresford.

Children were:

SOPHIA, born 13th June 1877, died 16th October 1960, married Charles Henry Hill of Gresford.

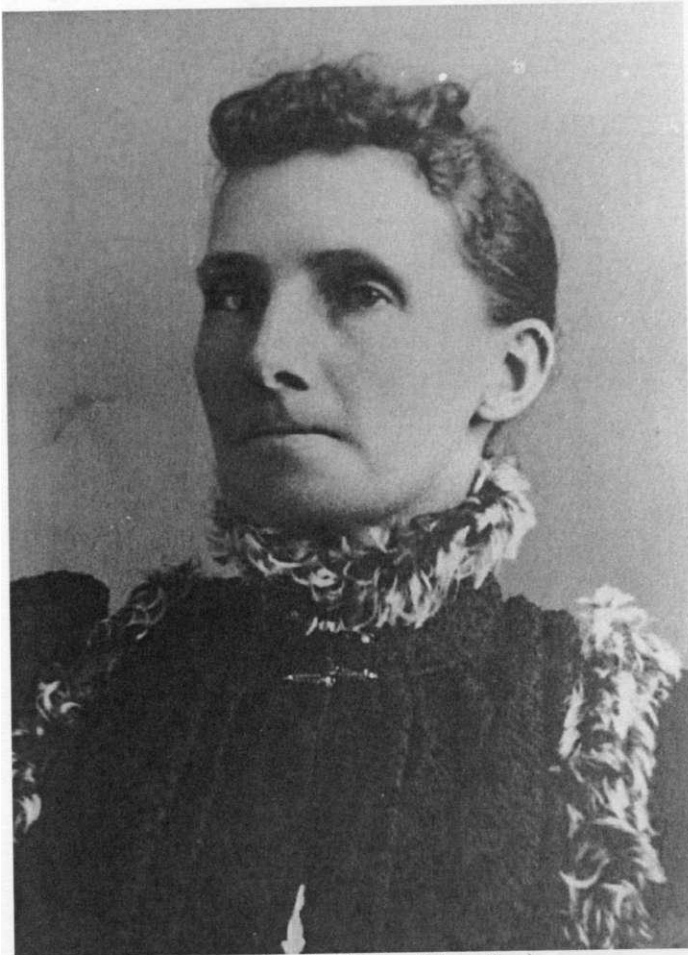
Children: CLIFTON CHARLES
EILEEN ETHEL
GORDON LESLIE
RITA DAPHNE
BERYL MELBA
NEVILLE
IAN HAMILTON
EDNA MAY

ARTHUR EDWARD WILLIAM, born 21st December 1884, died 21st February 1976, (unmarried).

ERNEST LESLIE, born 5th August 1890, died 12th September 1973, (unmarried).

VERA ENID, born 18th August 1893, died 29th September 1984, married Bruce Whiteman Dark of Gresford.

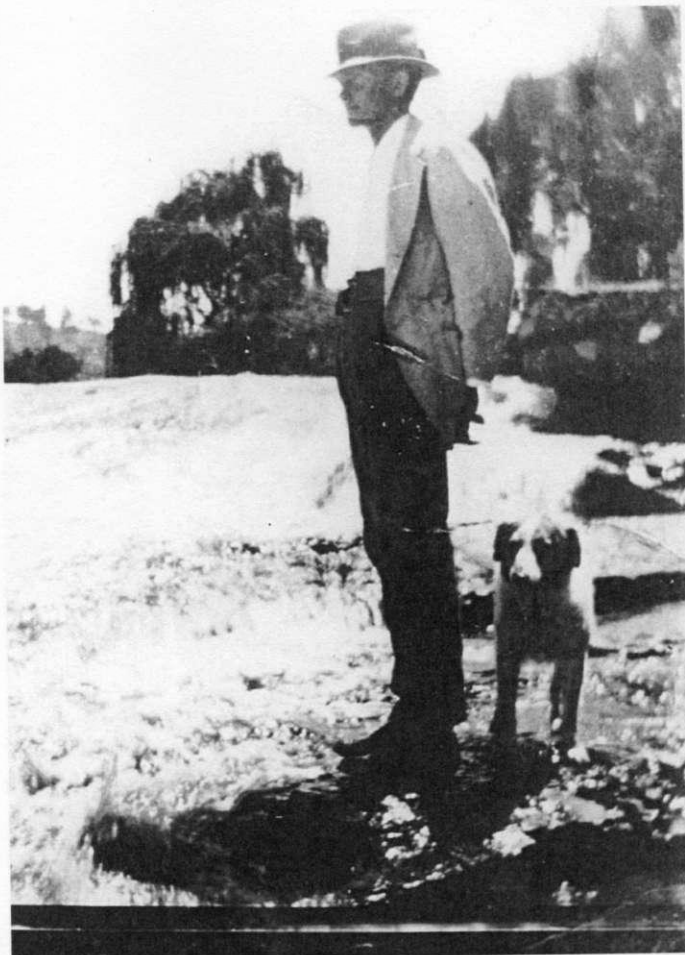
Children: ENID MYRA
IRVING WHITEMAN
DOUGLAS NEATE
FREDERICK BROUGHTON
GEOFFREY (died as a baby)
DELMA MAY
ERNEST BOYD
NIGEL VICTOR
KELVIN NOEL



Anna-Maria Eidler (Knodler)



Wilhelm Fredrich Eidler



Arthur E.W. Eidler



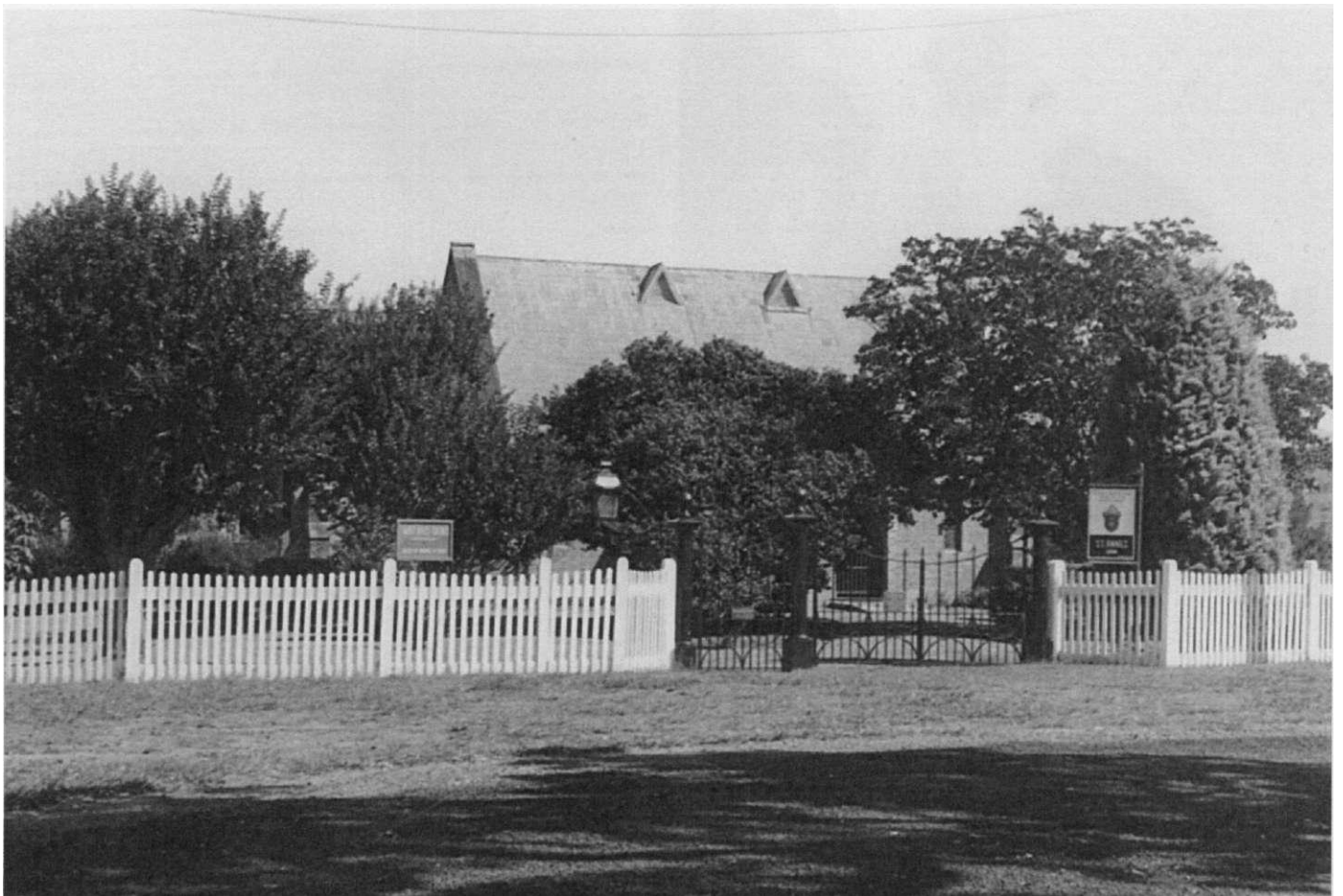
Ernest L. Eidler



Vera Enid Dark (Eidler)



Edith, Ernest, Anna-Maria and Myra Eidler



St Annes Church, Gresford

8(D) BARBARA ELIZABETH

Bom on the 1.9th February 1861 at "Coryville" Vacy via Paterson NSW. Died 27th September 1941 at "Mowbray" Vacy. Married ANTHONY EBBECK (born 20th September 1859, died 12th August 1948) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton 3rd March 1886, Buried St Pauls Churchyard Paterson.

Children were:-

SIDNEY BERESFORD AUSTRALIA, born 15th April 1887, died 15th January' 1956, married Margaret Louisa Gillespie.

Children: THEODORE BASIL (died 3'1₂ yrs)
BERYL JEAN

CLAUDE WILLIAM, born 27th July 1889, died 22nd July 1957, married Hilda Henrietta Horn.

Children: KELVIN
 MALCOLM
 NEIL

ROYDEN ANTHONY NORWOOD, bom 17th February 1896, died 19th November 1965, married Isobel Richardson.

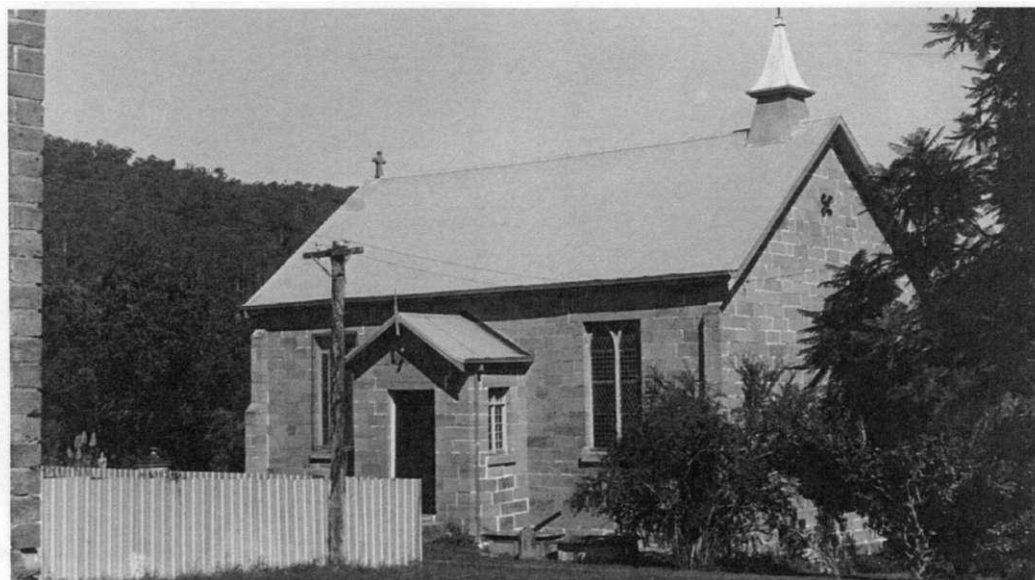
Children: BRUCE
 WARREN

CLARENCE RONDOLPH, born 15th April 1898 died 21st June 1931, married Marion Davis (Sydney) 1924.

Children: None.

8(E) MAGDALENE

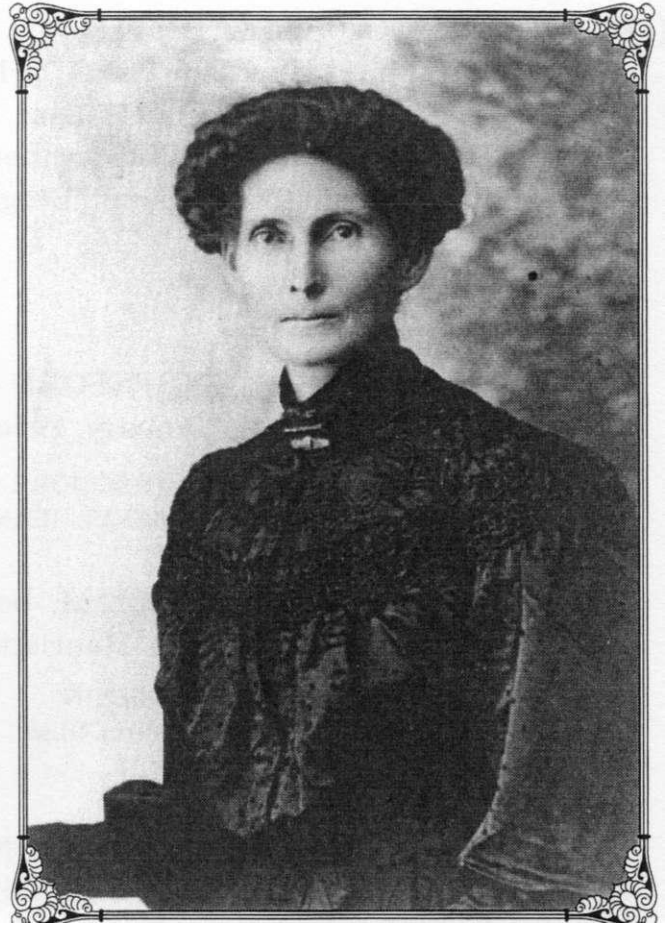
Born on the 7th July 1862 at Vacy. Died 21st April 1864 at Vacy. Buried St Paul's Churchyard, Paterson.



St. Paul's, Paterson



Anthony Ebbeck and Barbara E. Ebbeck (Knodler)



Barbara E. Ebbeck (Knodler)



Sidney B.A. Ebbeck



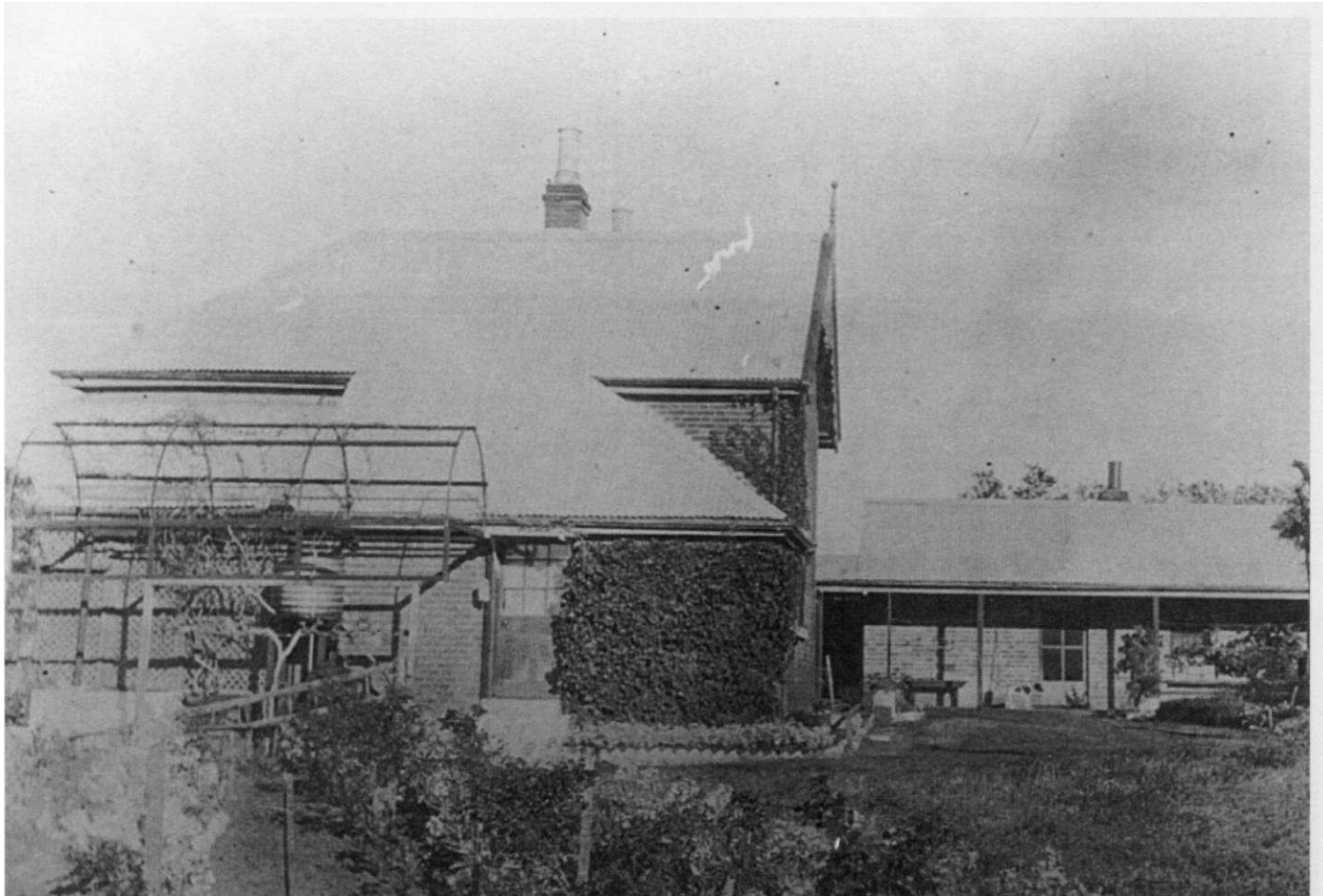
Claude W. Ebbeck



Royden A.N. Ebbeck



Clarence R. Ebbeck



"Mowbray" - Vacy



Vineyards - "Mowbray"



Sidney Ebbeck at "Mowbray"

8 (F) G E O R G E
Born on the 22nd May 1864 at Vacy via Paterson NSW. Died 9th
February 1950 at Singleton. Married LOUISA JANE FOSTER (bora 13th
February 1867, died 8th November 1954). Married at All Saints' Church
of England, Singleton on the 13th August 1890. Cremated at Beresfield
Crematorium.

Children were:

ARCHIBALD, bora 25th April 1892, died 21st August 1893

REGINALD JOHN, born 12th October 1894, died 24th
November 1984, married Rosalind Bennett of Sydney.

Children: KEITH JACK (killed W W II)
 RAE BENNETT

BERTHA ALICE, born 25th December 1897, died 14th March
1984, (unmarried)

MABEL LILLIAN, born 22nd November 1898, died 10th
November 1972, married Clifford George Swain of Orange.

Children: None

BRUCE VINCENT, bora 19th May 1900, died 9th August 1981,
married Thelma Glossie of Walgett.

Children: WALLACE BRUCE

ATHOL, born 7th October 1902, died 6th June 1979, married
Jean Henderson of Scotland.

Children: RUTH

DAISY IRENE, born 15th August 1905, died 18th May 1995,
married William Keith Ramsay of Warkworth.

Children: WILLIAM ERNEST
 GEORGE
 DONALD KEITH
 JENNIFER IRENE

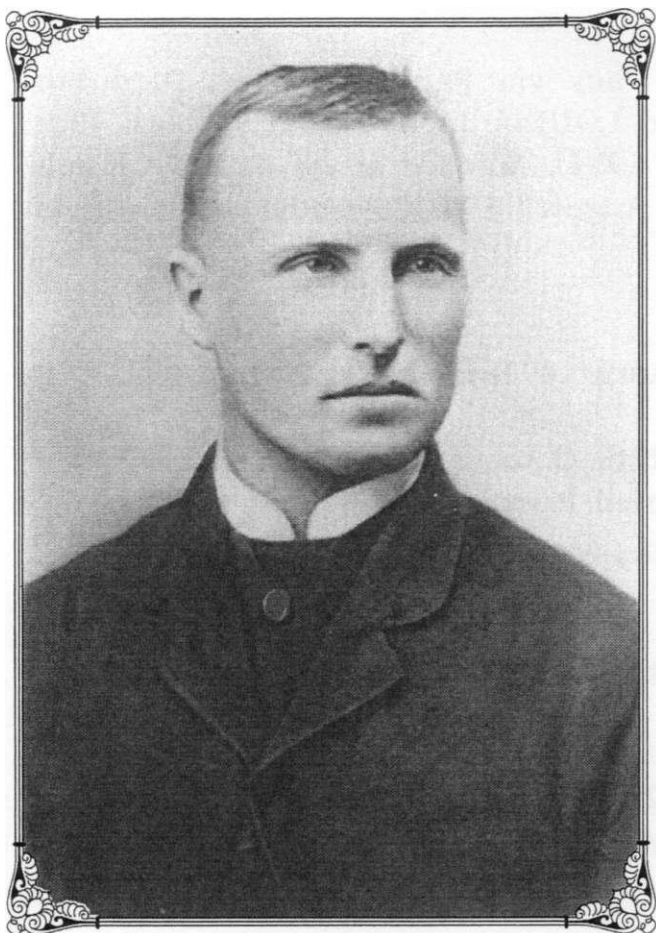
HENRY VICTOR, born 11th November 1907, died 17th July
1988, married Mabel Margaret Edwards of Singleton.

Children: JOAN VICTORIA
 MARIE MARGARET

Remarried - Arleen Ann Turner of Singleton

GEORGINA LOUISA, born 30th December 1911, died 2nd
October 1955, married John Foster of Walgett.

Children: JILL



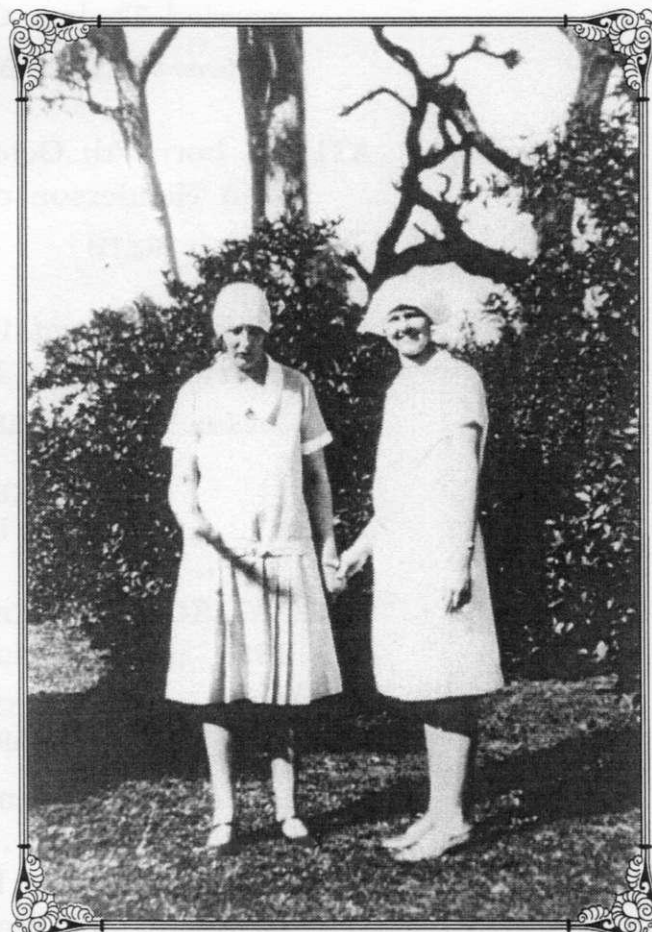
George Knodler



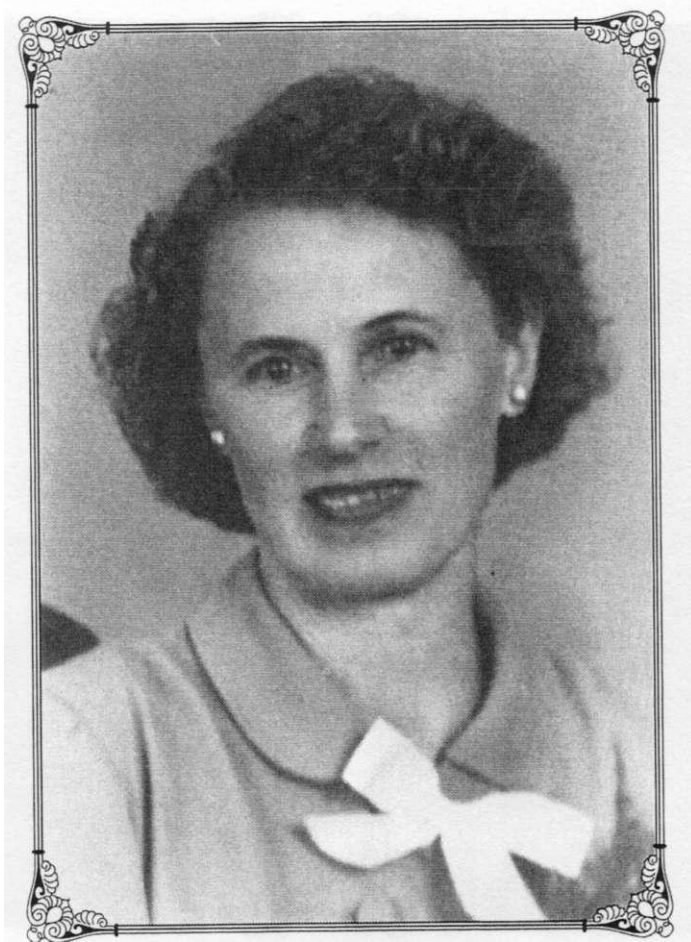
Louisa J. Knodler (Foster)



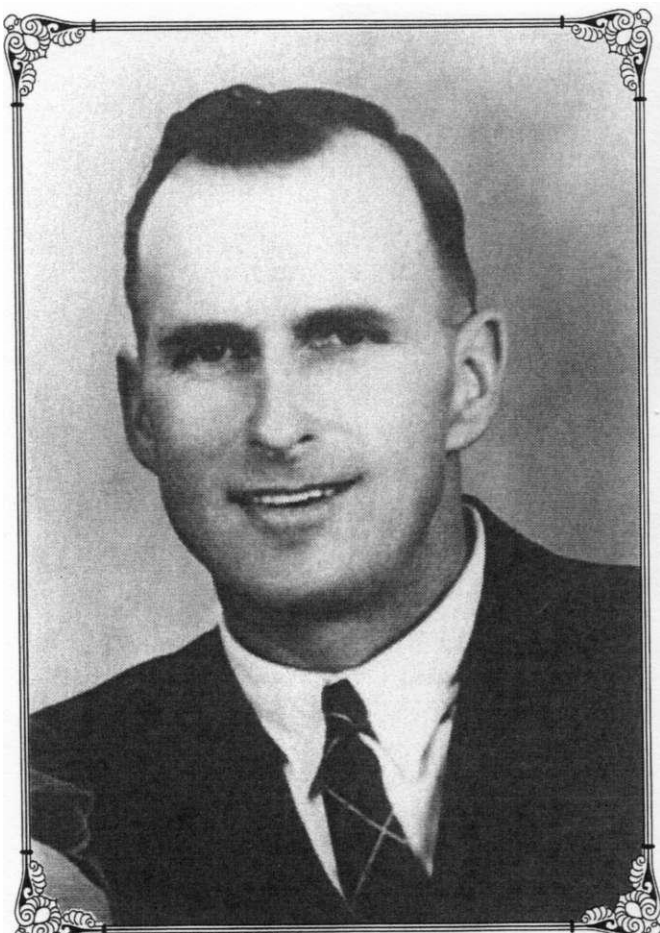
Reginald J. Knodler



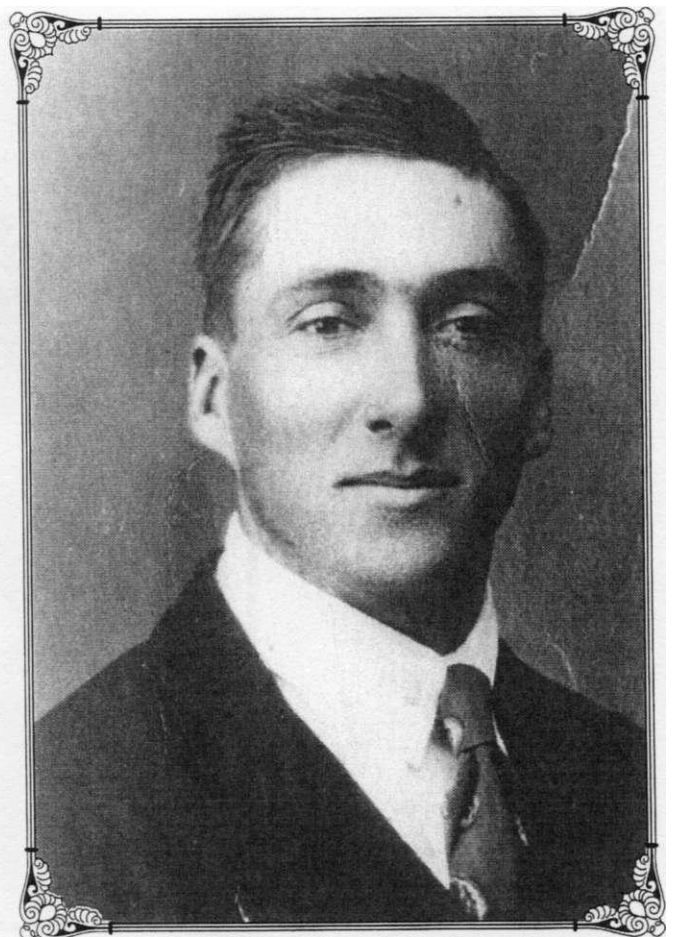
Bertha A. Knodler and Betsie R. Knodler



Daisy I. Ramsay (Knodler)



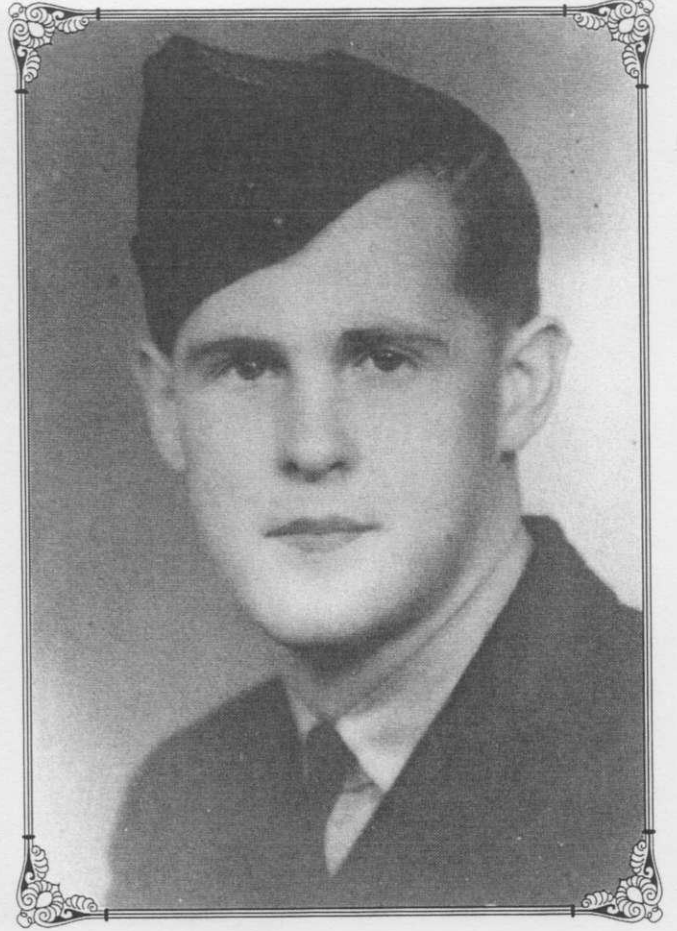
Bruce V. Knodler



Athol Knodler



Henry V. Knodler



Keith J. Knodler



Mabel L. Swain (Knodler)

8(G)

CATHERINE

Born on the 9th June 1866 at Big Creek Hilldale, via Paterson NSW. Died 3rd April 1930 at Singleton. Married ROBERT WALKER SHEARER (born 7th January 1858, died 11th February 1937) at the Presbyterian Church Singleton on the 20th October 1886. Buried Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham.

Children were:-

PEARL BEATRICE LILLIAN, born 7th December 1887, died 6th April 1955, married Russell Alexander Gibson of Newcastle.

Children: COLIN RUSSELL
TREVOR RODNEY ROBERT
DOUGLAS ELWYN SHEARER

VIOLET MARY ADELAIDE, born 8th October 1891, died 30th July 1976, married Charles William Willcox of Sydney.

Children: JOAN VIOLET

ALBURY STANLEY ROBERT, born 19th October 1897, died 10th October 1975, married Doris Clifton of Mulbring.

Children: CHARLES ROBERT

LAUREL KATHLEEN MAY, born 13th November 1904, died 28th May 1977, married Claude Nelson Dobson of Singleton.

Children: GLENDA KATHLEEN



Catherine Shearer (Knodler)
and Robert W. Shearer



Laurel K. Dobson (Shearer)



Pearl B.L. Gibson (Shearer)



Violet M.A. Willcox (Shearer)



Albury S.R. Shearer

8 (H)

ROSINA MAGDALENE

Born on the 10th June 1868 at Big Creek Hilldale via Paterson. Died 7th August 1913 at "Bonnie Doon" Glendon via Singleton. Married EDWARD STUBBINGS (born 7th May 1865, died 23rd June 1942) at All Saints' Church of England on the 29th October 1890. Buried Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham.

Children were:-

BEATRICE FLORENCE, born 28th July 1891, died 4th December 1965, (unmarried)

GLADYS, born 15th August 1892, died 19th January 1976, (unmarried)

CORAL MAY, born 27th February 1896, died 19th June 1979, married Malcolm Stuart Smith of Singleton.

Children: MALCOLM



Rosina M. Stubbings (Knodler) and Edward Stubbings



Coral M. Smith (Stubbings)



Rosina M. Stubbings (Knodler)



Beatrice F. Stubbings



Gladys Stubbings

G O T T L O B H E N R Y

Born on the 11th November 1870 at Marrari Creek Hilldale via Paterson NSW. Died 19th July 1957 at Singleton. Married ANNE MAY FOSTER (born 20th September 1868, died 13th August 1960). Married at Christ Church, Church of England Mt Vincent on 7th July 1896. Cremated - ashes placed on "Eyrie Bower" Maison Dieu.

Children were:-

KATHLEEN PRETORIA, born 17th January 1900, died 27th December 1986, married Henry Ernest Clark of London.

Children: R O S E M A R Y A N N E
 P E T E R D A V I D

MINNIE ERICA, born 31st May 1905, died 19th January 1987, (unmarried)

MARY DAGMAR, born 27th March 1909, (unmarried)

CLARA MAY, born 10th July 1911, married George Moore of Merannie.

Children: R O B E R T B R Y A N T
 D A V I D B R U C E J ' ' ' '
 A L L A N E D W A R D
 I A N H U N T E R

ALYN LENNEXTON, born 31st August 1914, died 17th February 1994, married Beryl Jean Cook of Richmond.

Children: B A R B A R A J A N E
 A N T H O N Y J O H N
 M I C H A E L H E N R Y
 C H R I S T I N E M A R Y



Gottlob Henry Knodler



Anne M. Knodler (Foster)



Kathleen P. Clark (Knodler)



Minnie Erica Knodler



Mary D. Knodler



Clara M. Moore (Knodler)



Alyn L. Knodler

8(J)

A N N A D O R O T H E A

Born on the 31st July 1873 at Mount Ararat, Hilldale via Paterson NSW. Died 3rd July 1953 at Burwood, Sydney. Married ROBERT GEORGE EDWARD JAMES (born 29th December 1878, died 3rd August 1945) at Saint Paul's Church of England, West Maitland on the 23rd December 1901. Buried Church of England Cemetery' Rookwood, Sydney.

Children were:-

ROBERT HENRY, born 15th October 1902, (unmarried)



Robert H. James Jnr.



Anna D. James (Knodler)

8 (K) L O U I S A

Born on the 8th July 1875 at Lennexton Vacy via Paterson NSW. Died 30th July 1948 at "Westlorn" Mt Vincent Mulbring. Married JAMES HUNTER FOSTER (born 18th April 1873, died 31st January 1953) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 8th July 1896. Buried Christ Church, Church of England, Mt Vincent Mulbring.

Children were:-

HUNTER REX, born 11th June 1897, died 19th January- 1974,
married Ruth Mary Redriff.

Children: JAMES REDRIFF
 GEORGE WILLIAM
 R E X

DOROTHY MYRTLE, born 8th April 1899, died 14th March
1982, (unmarried)

LOUISA GWENDOLINE, born 22nd July 1902, died 27th
October 1983, (unmarried)

WINIFRED MARY, born 17th January 1904, married William
John Hopeton Redriff.

Children: YVONNE WINIFRED
 WALTER
 EUGENE

JOHN KEITH KNODLER, born 16th June 1905, died 5th
November 1981, (unmarried)

JAMES FULLER, born 2nd March 1909, died 1st November
1977, married Evelyn Watson.

Children: SHIRLEY
 THELMA
 LLOYD JAMES
 JOHN ROBERT

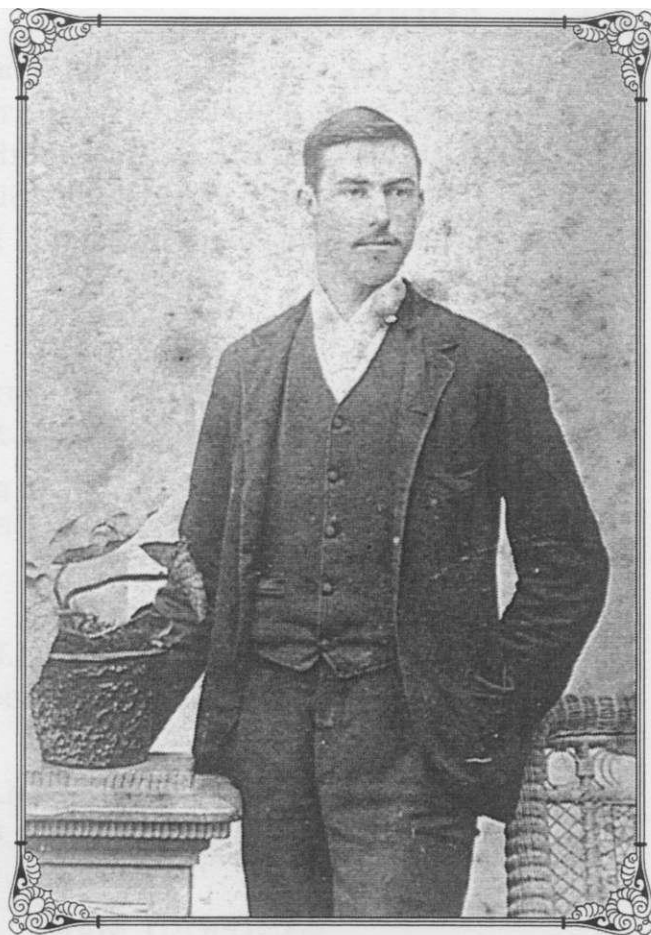
MARJORIE JEAN, born 1st November 1911, (unmarried)

DARREL LESLIE, born 26th October 1914, married Mona
Maud Murphy.

Children: MARIA CORAL
 SUZANNE LOUISA
 ROSEMARY
 PETER DARREL JAMES
 PAUL LESLIE WILLIAM



Louisa Foster (Knodler)



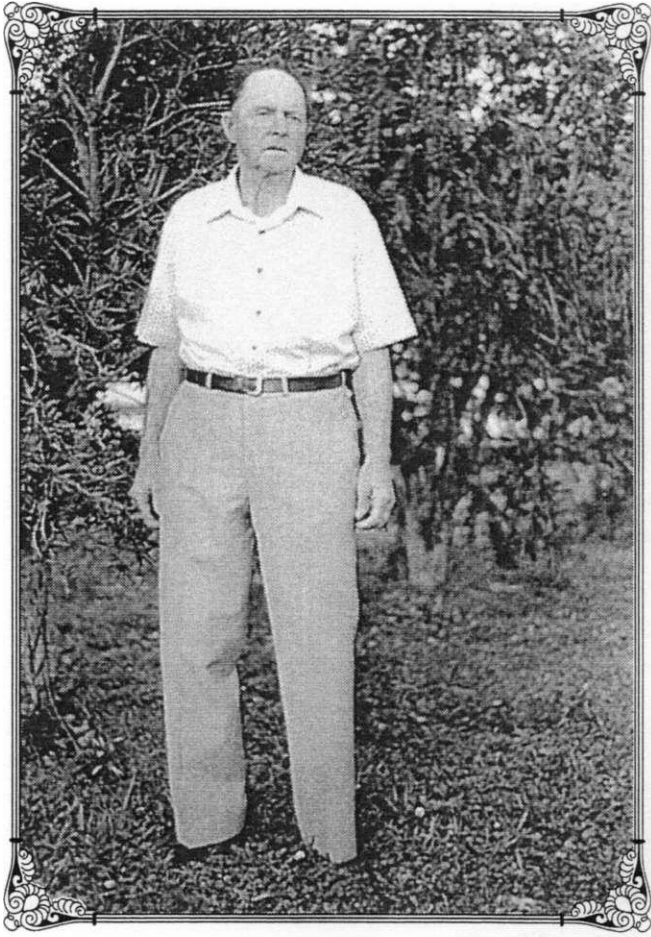
James H. Foster



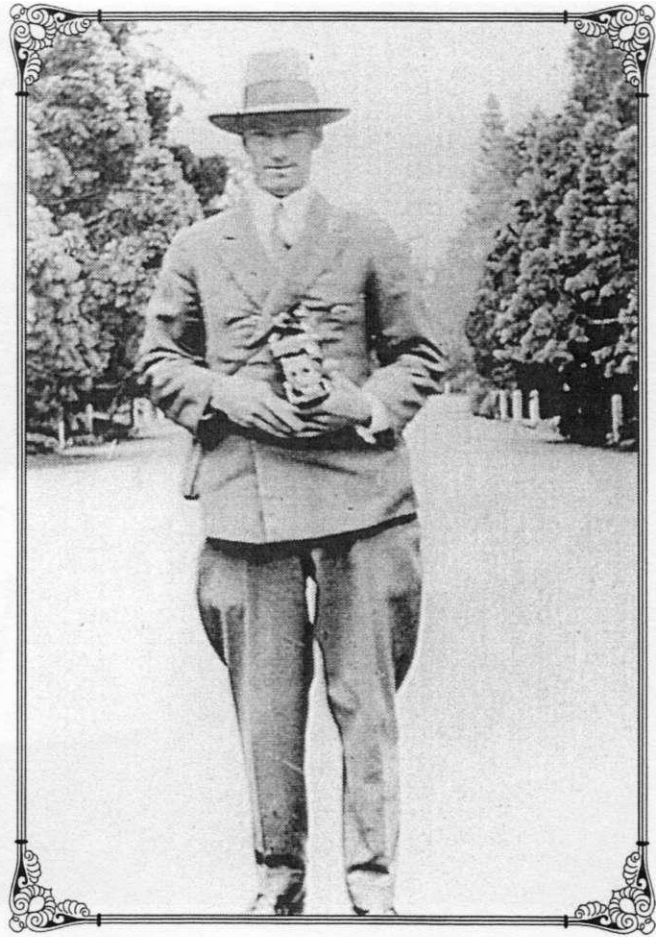
Hunter R. Foster



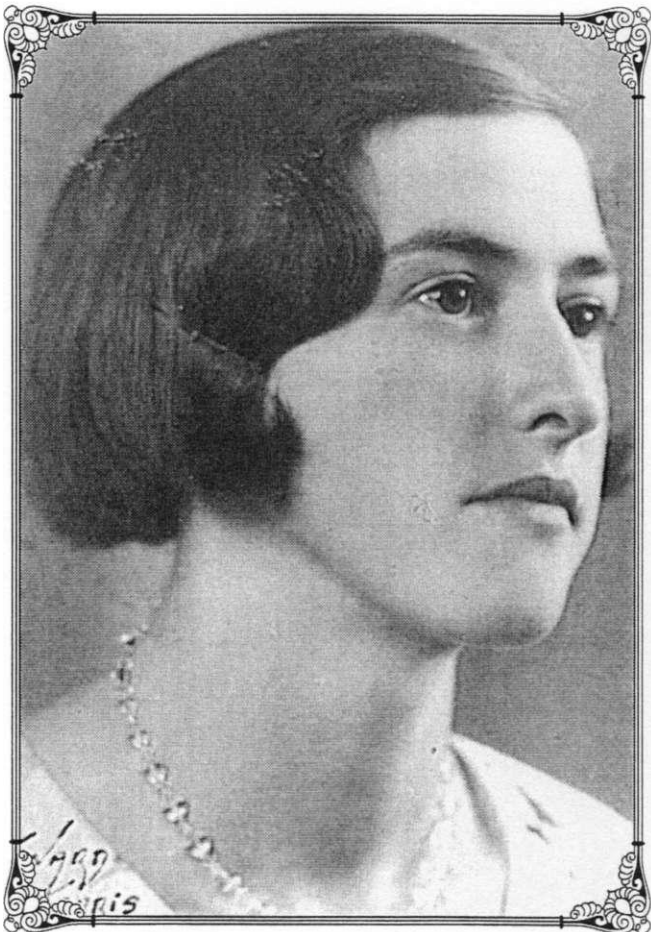
Dorothy M. Foster



Darrel L. Foster



John K. Foster



Marjorie J. Foster



James F. Foster



James and Louisa Foster and family



John, Dorothy and Louisa Gwendoline Foster

9 .

J O H N F R E D E R I C K K N O D L E R

Born on the 26th December 1856 at "Camyr Allyn" Gresford NSW. Died at "Neotsfield" near Singleton on the 25th July, 1938. Married CHRISTIANA MEISSNER (born 14th October 1863 at "Camyr Allyn" Gresford, died at "Bonny Doon" East Maitland 26th July 1962), daughter of Frederick and Anna Margaretha Meissner (nee Roeth) of "Camyr Allyn". The Marriage took place at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on 25th July 1883. Both buried Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham.

Children:

- (A) GEORGE FREDERICK, born 3.5.1884, died 16.8.1970

- (B) AMELIA MARY CORINDA (Burgmann), born 26.7.1887,
died 26.6.1968

- (C) ADA ROSINA LILLIAN (Bush), born 14.3.1890, died 19.8.1962

- (D) IVY MAY (Smith), born 29.1.1893; died 28.6.1958

- (E) CHRISTIANA MARGARET (Brosie), born 19.8.1895,
died 25.6.1989

- (F) ALICE GERTRUDE (Blackman), born 2.3.1898, died 12.8.1990

- (G) FREDERICK CORNWELL YORK, born 3.6.1901, died 12.10.1988

- (H) EARLE SIDNEY HENRY, born 1.7.1905, died 5.10.1982

9(A)

GEORGE FREDERICK

Born on the 3rd May 1884 at "Corinda" Belford. Died 16th August 1970 at Singleton. Married HILDA FLORENCE FLORY of Singleton (born on the 13th August 1897, died on the 20th August 1972) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 4th June 1924. Cremated - ashes at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton.

Children were:-

LORNA FRANCES, born on the 3rd February 1926, married Errol Victor Partridge of Bulga NSW.

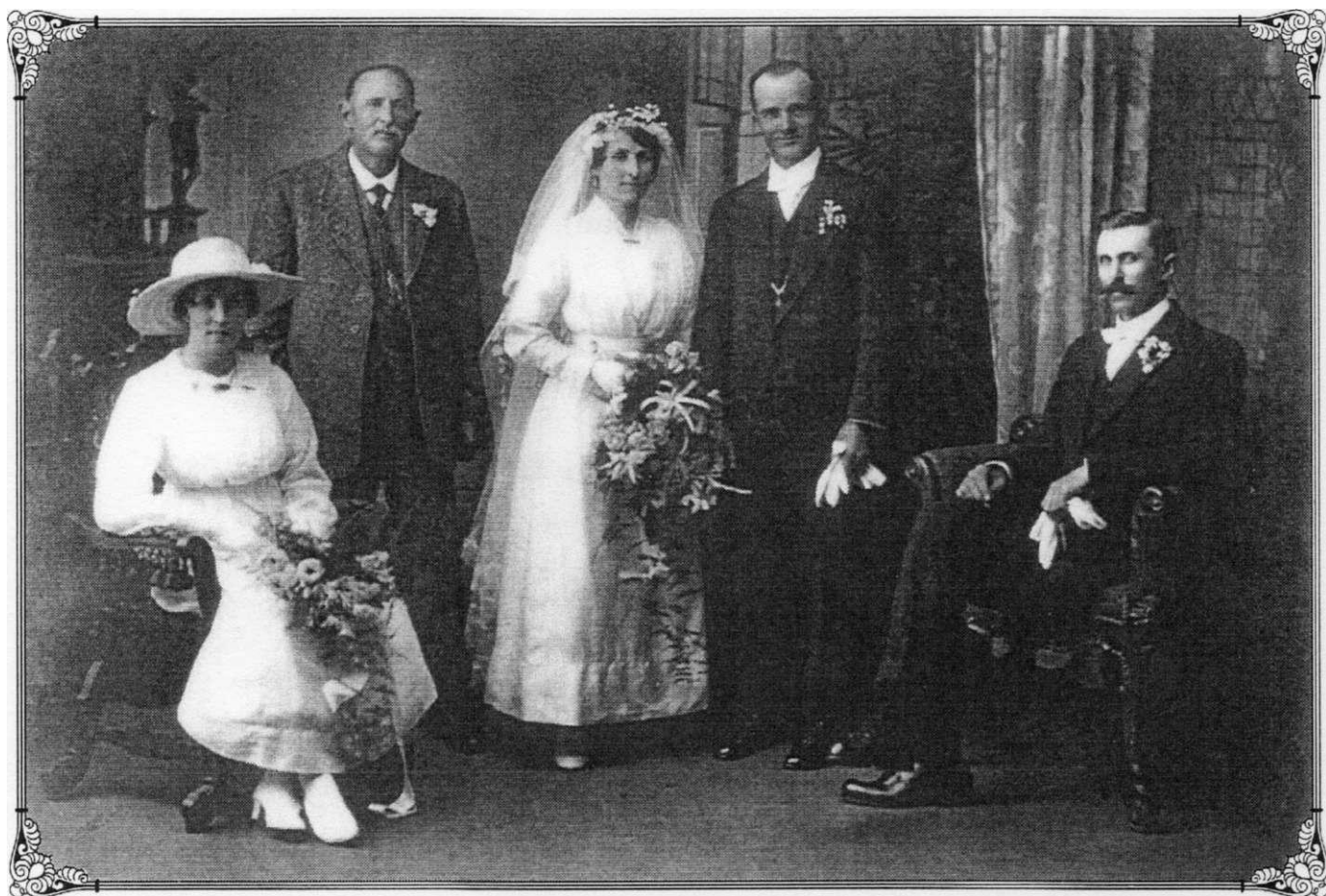
Children: DEREK JOHN

AUDREY CHRISTINA, born on the 2nd August 1931, married Neville Alfred Searl of Newcastle.

Second marriage - John Richard Egan of Newcastle.

ROSLYN HILDA, born on the 1st May 1938, married Thomas Alexander Craig of Kempsey.

Children: WARWICK



L to R: Ivy M. Smith, John F. Knodler, Amelia M.C. Burgmann, Robert M. Burgmann, George F. Knodler

9 (B)

A M E L I A M A R Y C O R I N D A

Born on the 26th July 1887 at "Corinda" Belford. Died 28th June 1968 at Singleton. Married R O B E R T M A R K W E L L B U R G M A N N of Singleton (born on the 15th August 1885, died on the 28th July 1965) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 5th December 1917. Cremated, Beresfield - ashes Church of England, Singleton.

Children were:-

P H Y L L I S M I L D R E D, born 22nd September 1918, married William Ernest Triggs of Melbourne.

Children: Y V O N N E E D I T H
R H O N D A M A R Y
W I L M A P H Y L L I S
N E I L W I L L I A M
D E S M A C H R I S T I N E

L L O Y D M A R K W E L L, born 31st July 1920, died 14th August 1983, married Rose Florence Newland.

Children: K A T H L E E N D A L E
R O B Y N R O S E M A R Y
R O B E R T M A R K W E L L
J E N N I F E R R O S E

Remarried - Bessie Joy Jamieson of Cooma.

M A R I O N V A C Y, born 13th June 1922, married John William Morgan of Branxton.

Children: G R E G O R Y R O S S
J I L L I A N V I C K I
D E B B I E C A T H R Y N

K A T H L E E N R O B E R T A, born 7th December 1924, married Reginald James Blakeney of Sydney.

Children: S U S A N

D U D L E Y R O D N E Y, born 16th June, 1926, married Beryl May Bailey of Singleton.

Children: B R I A N R O D N E Y
J U L E N E M A Y
T I M O T H Y R O B E R T

9(C)

ADA ROSINA LILLIAN

Born on the 14th March 1890 at Glennies Creek. Died on the 19th August 1962 at Singleton. Married JOHN JACOB BUSH of Singleton (born 7th August 1878, died 18th January 1952) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 11th January 1911. Buried Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham.

Children were:-

MAXWELL MERVYN, born on the 1st September 1913, died 7th August 1982, married Clare Bridget Kelly of Tenterfield.

Children: BEVERLY MARGARET

SELBY PATERSON, born on the 7th June 1916, died 25th July 1992, married Audrey May Johnson of Singleton.

Children: GAIL FVAREE
ROBERT MICHAEL
SUSAN ELIZABETH

BURNELL JOHN LEIGHTON, born on the 26th November 1920, married Elizabeth Josephine Bourke of Singleton.

Children: JOHN JAMES



Maxwell M., Burnell J.L. and Selby P. Bush

9(D)

I V Y M A Y

Born on the 29th January 1893 at Glennies Creek. Died on the 28th June 1958 at Newcastle. Married LESLIE SMITH of Singleton (born 3rd July 1885, died 2nd August 1975) at Saint Maw's Church of England, Weston, on the 31st July 1918. Cremated - ashes Beresfield Crematorium.

Children were:-

ERROL DUDLEY, born on the 20th November 1919, married Joan Hartmann Murray of Bingara.

Children: CAMILLA MAY
BRIAN LAUHLIN
GILBERT MURRAY
CRAIG LESLIE

EUNICE MAY, born on the 18th January 1925, married Eric Carl Bock of Newcastle.

Children: MICHELLE MAY

LESLIE NEIL, born on the 15th June 1926, married Winifred Joyce Strachan of Newcastle.

Children: RUSSELL GRANT
STUART CRAIG



Errol D., Eunice M. and Leslie N. Smith

9(E)

CHRISTIANA MARGARET

Born on the 19th August 1895 at "Southdale" Glennies Creek. Died on the 25th June 1989. Married JAMES WILLIAM BROSIE of Gresford (born 15th August 1890, died 8th July 1987) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton on the 28th February, 1917.

Children were:

BASIL JAMES GREGORY, born on the 2nd September 1922, died 8th August 1994, married Ethel Mary Dodds.

Children: BRIAN JOHN
GAI

ELAINE MARGARET, born on the 4th April 1929, married Robert Clifford Searl of Singleton.

Children: DAVID JOHN

COLIN DAVID, born on the 3rd March 1934, married Christine Cook of Maitland.

Children: None



James and Christiana Brosie (Knodler) on their 50th Wedding Anniversary

9(F)

ALICE GERTRUDE

Born on the 2nd March 1898 at "Southdale" Glennies Creek. Died on the 12th August 1990. Married ROBERT HAINES BLACKMAN of Singleton (born 5th October 1901, died 4th April 1994) at St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Newcastle on the 17th August 1935.

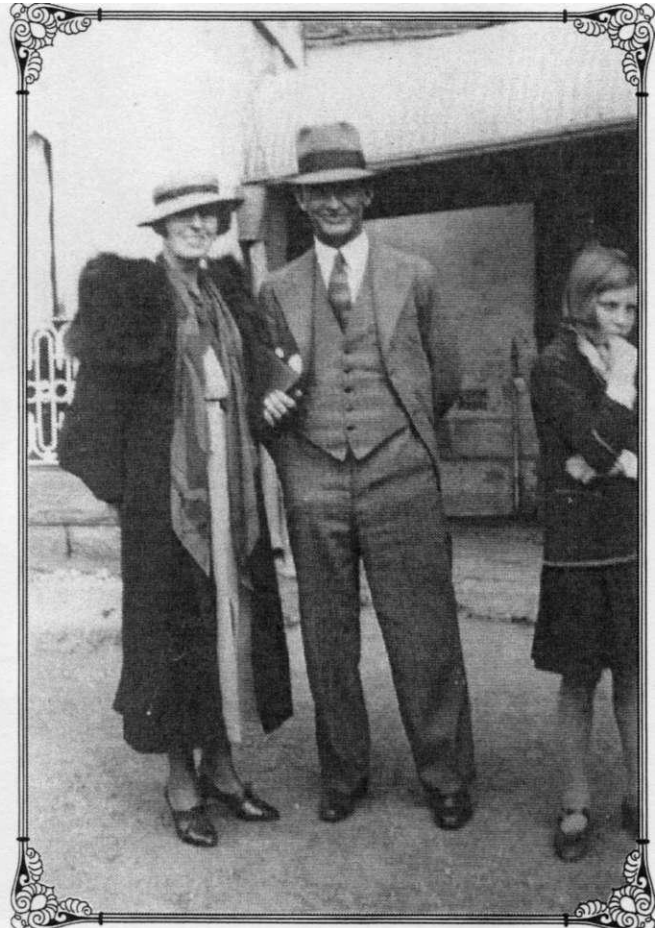
Children were:

DELMA CHRISTIANA, born on the 10th April 1936, died 8th November 1984, married Claude William Hogan of Maitland.

Children: TIA LOUISE
TONIAL E E



Delma C. Hogan (Blackman)



Robert and Alice Blackman (Knodler)

9(G)

FREDERICK CORNWELL YORK

Born on the 3rd June 1901 at Singleton died on the 12th October 1988.
Married IVY MAY SMITH of Gresford (born on the 30th May, 1901, died
12th January 1989) at St Mary's Church of England, West Mailland, on
the 24th September 1930.

Children were:

GLENICE MARIE, born on the 29th August 1933, married
Harold Nixon Hayes of Dapto.

Children: GEOFFREY HAROLD



Frederick C.Y. Knodler and Ivy May Knodler (Smith)

9 (H) EARLE SIDNEY HENRY

Born on the 1st July, 1905 at Glennies Creek. Died on the 5th October 1982. Married BETSIE REBECCA SMITH of Singleton (born 19th November 1911, died 27th December 1982) at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton, on the 27th July 1932. Buried Church of England Lawn Cemetery Sedgfield, Singleton.

Children were:

PAMELA REAY, born on the 22nd May 1933, (unmarried)

JANICE AILEEN, born on the 17th March 1936, died 12th August 1936.

GREGORY JOHN EARLE, born on the 28th January 1938, married Judith Ellen Steller of Dural.

Children: ALEXANDRA STELLER
LARISSA PAMELA



Earle S.H. and Betsie Rebecca Knodler (Smith)

10.

EARLE SIDNEY HENRY KNODLER

Born on the 1st July, 1905 at Glennies Creek. Died 5th October 1982 at Singleton. Married BETSIE REBECCA SMITH (born 19th November 1911 at Redbourneberry, Singleton - died 27th December 1982 at "Neots Park" near Singleton - Daughter of Claude MacDonald and Ethel Eveline Smith (nee Langsford) of Singleton. The marriage took place at All Saints' Church of England, Singleton, on the 27th July 1932. Both are buried at Church of England Lawn Cemetery, Sedgefield.

Children:

PAMELA REAY, born on the 22nd May 1933 at "Fairholme" Hospital, Singleton.

JANICE AILEEN, born on the 17th March 1936 at "Fairholme" Hospital, Singleton, died 12th August 1936 at "Neotsfield". Buried Church of England Cemetery, Whittingham.

GREGORY JOHN EARLE, born on the 28th January 1938 at Singleton.



Pamela R. Knodler



EARLE S. HENRY

and

BETSIE REBECCA

KNODLER



Earle Sidney Henry Knodler was born at "Southdale" Glennies Creek on the 1st July 1905. He was the youngest son of John Frederick and Christiana Knodler.

At the age of three years, Earle, with his parents and members of his family, moved to Glendonbrook where John and Christiana had purchased a property from John Nixon. They named this property "Lynwood". The Knodlers ran cattle and began clearing land to establish vineyards and it was here that Earle learned the skills of farming and winegrowing.

To establish the vineyard, the large gum trees were first felled using a hand operated cross-cut saw. A hole was then dug beneath the stump of the tree then gelignite and fuse placed in position. The fuse was then set alight in order to detonate the gelignite. Apparently this system was not always successful which meant everyone remaining under cover at a safe distance until such time as it was certain that the explosive would or would not be detonated. After the stump was blown from the ground, it was then necessary to clear the land using horses. The final stage was to cultivate the land and to plant grape cuttings. However, as time passed the vineyard was scaled down in favour of dairying which was proving to be more profitable.

After attending Glendonbrook school, Earle progressed to Singleton Intermediate High School where he completed the Intermediate Certificate in minimum time. He then began full-time farming at "Lynwood".

In April 1924, Earle's father John Frederick purchased the well known property "Neotsfield" from Mr Richard Dangar. The Knodler family moved to "Neotsfield" on the 1st July 1924 which was on Earle's 19th birthday. The objective of the Knodler family was to make the property, which as a result of continuous subdivision by Richard Dangar had been reduced from approximately 8000 acres in 1910 to 225 acres in 1924, a viable proposition. It was stated at the time by Richard Dangar that "Neotsfield" and its 225 acres was no longer able to sustain him.

With the introduction of innovative concepts such as irrigation "Neotsfield" was, within a short period of time, able to sustain John Frederick, his wife Christiana and their married sons and their families.

Earle Sidney Henry Knodler married Betsie Rebecca Smith at All Saints' Church of England on the 27th July 1932. Betsie was the daughter of Claude Macdonald and Ethel Eveline Smith of Singleton. Prior to her marriage Betsie had been a nurse at 'Fairholme' Hospital Singleton. After their marriage their reception was held at "Neotsfield". This was the first reception to be held there since 1922 (when Richard Dangar's daughter Mary Beatrice married Arthur Denis Wigram Allen a solicitor from Sydney) and the last for some sixty years.

Earle and Betsie then resided in one of the three other houses on the property. Their first daughter, Pamela Reay, was born on the 22nd May 1933. A second daughter, Janice Aileen, was born on the 17th March 1936. However, she died at "Neotsfield" on the 12th August 1936. A son, Gregory John Earle was born on the 28th January 1938 and due to the illness of John Frederick Knodler was baptised at "Neotsfield" on the 14th April 1938.

As time passed, Earle, together with brothers George and Frederick, established a Guernsey cattle stud. This association with the Guernsey cattle industry was to span some fifty years. "Neotsfield" was subdivided in 1944 with Frederick becoming the owner of the homestead block; Earle secured the adjacent section which became known as "Neots Park", and George moved to the third section known as "Lar Neot". Earle then commenced his own "Neots Park" Guernsey Cattle Stud and exhibited many champion cattle. The stud maintained its wide reputation until it was dissolved in 1971.

Earle was a member of the panel of judges for the Guernsey Cattle Society of Australia and travelled widely to perform this task. Earle was also very involved in the breeding and racing of thoroughbred horses which extended from the time of his association at "Neotsfield" with the Melbourne Cup winner 'Statesman' to latter times when, with his daughter Pam, he watched or listened as many of the horses that had been bred at "Neots Park" won at race meetings from Sydney to Scone.

During the 1950s Earle was one of a group of people instrumental in starting what became known as the Singleton Pony Club. He was also one of its foundation presidents. As a result of this club, many young local people were given the opportunity to develop skills related to horses and horsemanship. Some of these young people were to become champion equestrians.

Because of these interests and his association with the land, Earle became a committee member of the Northern Agricultural Association, a position he held for many years.

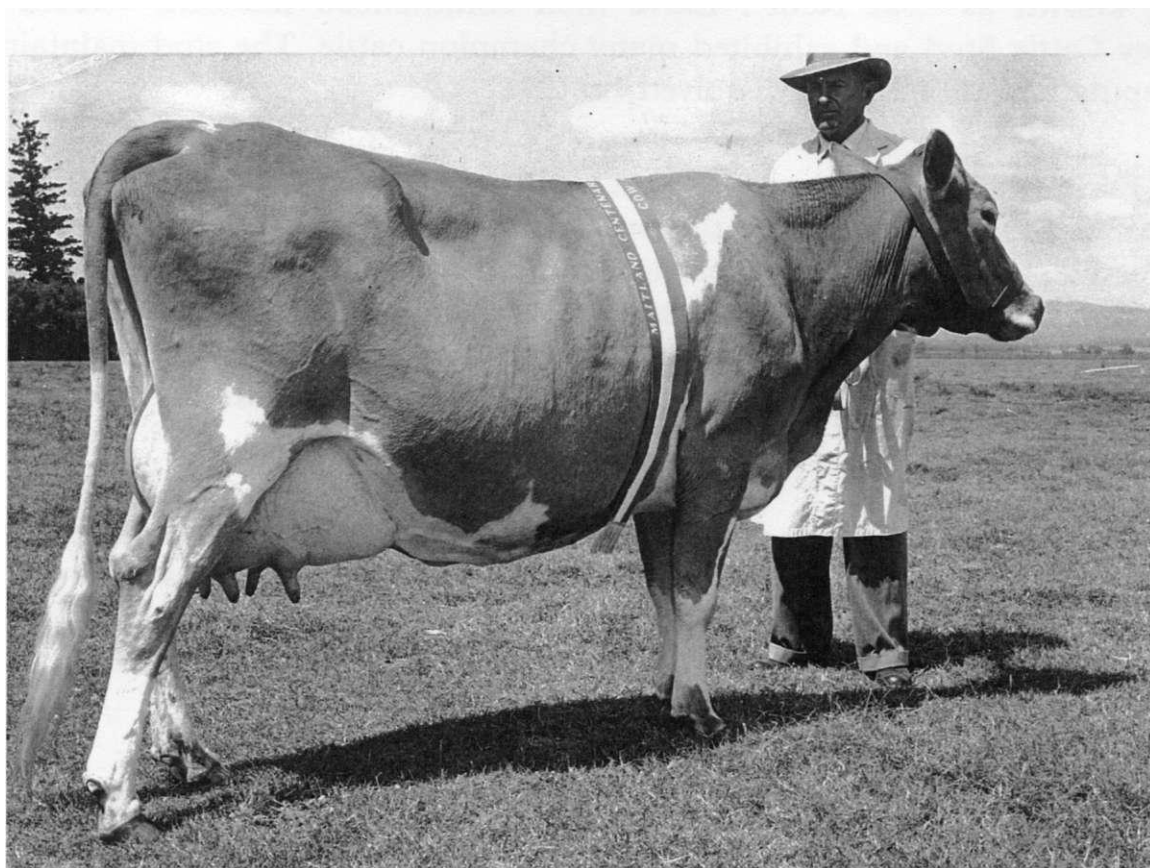
Betsie Knodler was also a long term member of the Northern Agricultural Association ladies' committee. She was a member of the Singleton Horticultural Society and became well known throughout the Hunter Valley in relation to this art. During the 1960s she won many championships for her flower arrangements as she possessed the unique ability of being able to create an object of beauty from plants and objects.

Betsie gave her time to the numerous service clubs and similar organisations which she addressed and provided demonstrations of various forms of flower arranging. She derived much pleasure and satisfaction from her duty of providing and arranging the flowers in All Saints' Church of England. Betsie's sense of fairness and ability as a judge gained her much respect and in this capacity she attended many flower shows and exhibitions throughout the Hunter Valley. She was also a member of the panel which judged the Singleton Garden Competition.

Betsie was one of the foundation members of the Singleton Historical Society and assisted in the development of the present museum in Burdekin Park. She was vitally interested in the history and historical buildings associated with Singleton.

Earle Sidney Henry Knodler died on the 5th October 1982 at Singleton whilst Betsie Rebecca died eleven weeks later on the 27th December 1982.

Both are buried at Sedgefield Anglican Lawn Cemetery.



Earle S.H. Knodler with one of "Neots Park's" champion guerneys

11.

GREGORY JOHN EARLE KNODLER

Born on the 28th January, 1938 at Singleton. Married JUDITH ELLEN STELLER (born on the 6th March 1941 at Geissen, West Germany, daughter of Hugo Imanuel and Elly Steller (nee Richberg) of "Sarona" Dural. The marriage took place at St Peter's Church of England, Watsons Bay, Sydney, on the 26th November 1971.

Children:

ALEXANDRA STELLER, born on the 22nd January 1973 at the Sanitarium Hospital, Wahroonga, Sydney.

LARISSA PAMELA, born on the 26th June 1976 at the Sanitarium Hospital, Wahroonga, Sydney.



L to R: Alexandra S., Gregory J.E., Judith E. and Larissa P. Knodler

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Palmer List of Merchant Vessels

JOHANN CESAR (1852)
INGEGERD [1880]

The Hamburg bark *JOHANN CESAR* was built at Reiherstieg, Hamburg, by Joh[ann] Ces[ar] Godeffroy & Sohn, Hamburg, for their own account, in 1852; *Bielbrief* [certificate of registry] 3 September 1852. 182 Commerzlasten/390 tons; 37,9 x 8,1 x 5,12 meters (length x beam x depth of hold).

Master:

1852-1854 - N. Störtenbecker
1854-1859 - H. A. G. Möller
1857 - A. C. Falk
1859-1860 - J. T. S. Hansen
1860-1863 - H. Bruhns
1864-1865 - H. Falck
1865-1875 - H. D. A. Brück

Voyages:

1852/53 - Sydney/Batavia/Semarang
1853/54 - Melbourne/Valparaiso/Huasco, Chile/Herradura, Chile/Islay, Pe
1854/55 - Adelaide/Valparaiso/Caldera, Chile/Islay
1855-1857 - Moreton Bay/intermediate ports/Calcutta
1857/58 - Sunderland/Totoral, Chile/Valparaiso
1858/59 - Cape of Good Hope/East London/Bombay/Cochin, India
1859/60 - Cardiff/intermediate ports/Kronstadt
1860/61 - Cape of Good Hope/Antwerp
1861-1863 - Nikolajewsk, Amur/intermediate ports/London
1863-1865 - Moreton Bay/intermediate ports/Caldera, Chile/Valparaiso
1865-1867 - Moreton Bay/intermediate ports/Le Havre

In 1867, the *JOHANN CESAR* was acquired from Goddefroy by her then master, H. D. A. Brück, but was re-acquired by Godeffroy in 1872.

Voyages:

1872/73 - Tahiti
1873/74 - Tahiti
1874/75 - Tahiti
1875-1879 - Apia/intermediate ports/Liverpool
1879/80 - laid up 12 months in Hamburg

In 1880, the *JOHANN CESAR* was sold Swedish, to Björksgren, Kalmar, and renamed *INGEGERD*. I have no information on her later history or ultimate fate.

Source: Walter Kresse, ed., *Seeschiffs-Verzeichnis der Hamburger Reedereien, 1824-1888*, Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, N. F., Bd. 5 (Hamburg: Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, 1969), vol. 1, p. 168. For possible additional information on the *JOHANN CESAR*, see the following:

No. *63/108*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
XI VICTORIA, No. 39, AND XVII VICTORIA, No. 8.**

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, passed in the eleventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to Aliens within the Colony of New South Wales," and of another Act of the said Governor and Legislative Council passed in the Seventeenth year of the Reign of Her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens," *John Gottlob Knodler* has presented to me a Memorial in the form and manner prescribed by the said first recited Act, praying that he may be naturalized: and whereas I have inquired into the truth of the circumstances set forth in the said Memorial: Now, I, the Governor as aforesaid, do hereby Certify, that it has been established to my satisfaction that *John Gottlob Knodler* is a native of *Wurttemberg, Germany*—is *thirty seven* years of age, and is a *Vine trader*: and that having arrived by the Ship *John Casar* in the year *1853*—he is now residing in *Vacy, Paterson* and intending to settle in the said Colony and purchase property therein _____ he desires to obtain the advantages of the said Act; And I do therefore grant unto the said *John Gottlob Knodler* (upon his taking before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or before a Police Magistrate, or Bench of Magistrates in Petty Sessions assembled, or before a person deputed by a Judge of the said Court for the purpose, the Oath prescribed by the said last recited Act), all the rights and capacities within the said Colony of New South Wales, of a natural born British Subject.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Government House, Sydney, NEW SOUTH WALES aforesaid,
this *ninth* day of *October* One thousand eight
hundred and sixty *three*.

By His Excellency's Command,

Charles Sturt

Note.—

PASSENGER LIST

"JOHAN CAESAR"

ARRIVED 12th JANUARY, 1853 SYDNEY N.S.W.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
<u>ARILHOLZ</u> , John Christian	(45)	Grossbottwer Wurtemberg	Christoff/Theodora
Barbara	(45)	Winsorhausen Wurtemberg	Georg/Snaspe
<u>ALLECKER</u> , Francis	(47)	Grunsfel Baden	Joseph/Barbara
Mariane	(43)	Erbach (Baden)	Jacob/Elizabeth
Johanna Caesar	(3Mos)	Born on Voyage	
<u>BOTT</u> Conrad	(42)	Bergin Curhessen	John/Eva
Elizabeth	(40)	Bergin	Valentin/Mary
Anna Catharina	(10)		
Conrad	(8)		
<u>BATTFELD</u> , Christian	(33)	Rodenau Curhessen	Henry/Elizabeth
Anna Catherian	(21)	Rodenau Curhessen	Daniel/Mary
Anna Catherina	(12 Mos)		
<u>BRELL</u> , William	(42)	Kuforthal Baden	John/Elizabeth
Catherina	(39)	Hellesheim Baden	Francis/Eva
Catarian	(13)		
Valentin	(11)		
Son			
Daughter (died on voyage)			
<u>DENZEL</u> , John Frederick	(28)	Weinsberg Wurtemberg	Georg/Frederick/ Maria
Catherina Marg.	(27)	Weinsberg	John/Mary
William	(2)		
<u>DIPPOLDSMAN</u> , Henry	(30)	Limbach Curhessen	Henry/Maria (Parents on board)
Anna Martha	(23)	Limbach Curhessen	Martin & Eva
<u>DOLL</u> , John Christian	(42)	Forchtenberg Wurtemberg	John Georg/ Catarina Elizabeth
Caterina Elizabeth	(41)	Forchtenberg Wurtemberg	Charles/Maria Agnes
<u>EISENHUTH</u> , Martin	(24)	Nittelheim Nassau	Georg/Catharina
Anna Maria	(26)	Nittelheim Nassau	John/Margaret
John	(4 Months)	(died on voyage)	

JOHAN CAESAR (Cont'd)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
<u>EYB</u> , Joseph Frederick	(28)	<u>Grunbach</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	John/Rosina
Catharina	(30)	<u>Garachstten</u>	John/Theresa
Catharina	(1)		
<hr/>			
<u>HOLL</u> , John	(42)	<u>Alchelberg</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	Ludwig/Louisa
Louisa	(47)	<u>Alchelberg</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	Joseph/Eva
Frederick	(20)		
Ernst	(18)		
Charles	(14)		
John Gottlob	(9)		
<hr/>			
<u>HEINER</u> , Bernard	(44)	<u>Necharsulm</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	Frances Joseph/ Mariana
Catharina	(48)	<u>Necharsulm</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	John/Theresa
Ludwig	(20)		
Charles	(18)		
<hr/>			
<u>JESSER</u> , Michael Georg	(34)	<u>Kaltenwesten</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	Georg/Regina
Mary Fredericka	(40)	<u>Kaltenwesten</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	Georg/Mary
Mary	1 yr. (died on voyage)		
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<u>KAUTER</u> , Herman	(35)	<u>Nittelheim</u> <u>Nassau</u>	Stephen/Margare
Catharina	(31)	<u>Nittelheim</u> <u>Nassau</u>	Nicolas/Elizabeth
Andrew Joseph	(8)		
Magdalena	(6)		
Nicolas	(4)		
Charles	(2)		
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<u>KLEIN</u> , John Martin	(48)	<u>Shuth?</u> <u>Curhessen</u>	Valentin/Eve
Maria	(44)	<u>Shuth?</u> <u>Curhessen</u>	Valentin/Maria
Christian	(19)		
John Georg	(14)		
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<u>KREUZER</u> , Christian	(28)	<u>Kaferthal</u> <u>Baden</u>	John/Susannah
Marianne	(25)	<u>Kaferthal</u> <u>Baden</u>	Joseph/Gerhard

JOHAN CAESAR (Cont'd)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
<u>KUHN,</u> Andreas	(45)	<u>Grunsfeld</u> Baden	John/Agadthe
Dorothea	(39)	<u>Hochhausen</u> Baden	Michael/Christine
<u>KUHN,</u> John Georg	(29)	<u>Unterwithghauser</u> Baden	John Barbara
Maria Eva	(28)	<u>Unterwithghauser</u>	John Margaret
Valentin(6 Mos)	(Died on voyage)		
<u>KNODLER,</u> John Gottlob	(26)	<u>Grunbach</u> Wurtemberg	John/Anna
Anna Maria	(22)	<u>Schumbach</u> Wurtemberg	Michael/Barbara
<u>KIENZLE,</u> Gottlob	(42)	<u>Weinsberg</u> Wurtemberg	Andreas/Christine
Christina	(26)	<u>Weinsberg</u> Wurtemberg	John/Regina
Christian	(3)		
<u>KRUST,</u> Christian Charles	(26)	<u>Waldbach</u> Wurtemberg	John/Maria Freder icka
Johanna	(32)	<u>Waldbach</u>	John Frederick/ Christina
<u>LAPP,</u> Henry	(44)	<u>Rodenau</u> Curhessen	John/Josephina
Elizabeth	(39)	<u>Rodenau</u> Curhessen	Daniel/Elizabeth
Sophia	(9)		
Elizabeth	(4)		
<u>MULLER,</u> John Jacob	(43)	<u>Cannstadt</u> Wurtemberg	John Jacob.Eliza
Anna Maria	(34)	<u>Cannstadt</u>	Conrad/Anna Mari
John Frederick	(9)		
John Jacob	(6)		
Charles	(18 Mos.)		
<u>NICHEL,</u> Adam	(43)	<u>Obereschbach</u> Curhessen	John/Elizabeth Dorothea
Maria Elizabeth	(46)	<u>Obereschbach</u> Curhessen	Conrad/Maria Elizabeth
<u>NEDER,</u> Anton	(22)	<u>Werbach</u> Baden	Michael/Margaret (mother on board)
Gertraude	(24)	<u>Hochhausen</u> Baden	Andreas/
Gertraude	(2)		

JOHAN CAESAR (Cont'd)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
<u>RIHARD,</u> John	(39)	<u>Nittelheim</u>	Bernard/Anna
Anna Maria	(41)	<u>Naüssau</u>	Maria
Martin	(9)	<u>Nittelheim</u>	Gabriel/
Clara	(6)	Nassau	Elizabeth
Maria Margaret	(4)		
John Joseph	(3)		
John Caesar	(10 days)	(Born on voyage)	
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<u>RIEGER,</u> Jacob	(44)	<u>Mundelsham</u>	John Jacob/
Christian	(40)	<u>Wurtemberg</u>	Elizabeth
John Jacob	(13)	<u>Mundelsham</u>	John/Margaretha
William Frederick	(9)	<u>Wurtemberg</u>	
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<u>ROCK,</u> Georg	(30)	<u>Nelmeden</u>	Bernard/Anna
Anna Catharina	(39)	<u>Curhessen</u>	Catherian
Anna Elizabeth	(11 Mos.)	<u>Nelmeden</u>	John/Eva
		<u>Curhessen</u>	
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<u>ROMMEL,</u> Gottlob	(36)	<u>Grunbach</u>	Nicolas/Anna
Catharina	(30)	<u>Wurtemberg</u>	Maria
		<u>Weiler</u>	Gottlieb/Sohpia
		<u>Wurtemberg</u>	
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<u>SCHNITZERLING,</u> Martin	(48)	<u>Limbach</u>	Henry/Anna
Anna Elizabeth	(44)	<u>Curhessen</u>	
Henry	(20)	<u>Limbach</u>	John/Anna
Conrad	(17)	<u>Curhessen</u>	
Martin	(15)		
Herman	(10)		
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<u>STARK,</u> Henry	(26)	<u>Gruszen</u>	Charles/
Elizabeth	(28)	<u>Curhessen</u>	Phillipina
Marca	(15 Mos)	<u>Rosenthal</u>	John/Elizabeth
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<u>SATTLER,</u> Peter	(28)	<u>Furth</u> -Hessen Darmstadt	Casper/Margaret
Catharina	(30)	<u>Furth</u>	Philip/
		Hessen/Darmstadt	Catharina

JOHAN CAESAR (CONT'D)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
<u>SCHNEPPLE,</u>	John Frederick (31)	<u>Wumsberg</u> Wurtemberg	John/Susannah
	Caroline (25)	<u>Elbrun</u> Wurtemberg	John Jacob/ Elizabeth
<u>SCHUHMACHER,</u>	John Michael (27)	<u>Forchtenberg</u> Wurtemberg	John Michael/Eva
	Rosina (27)	<u>Forchtenberg</u> Wurtemberg	John Michael/Rosina
	Magdalena (8)		
	Gottlieb (18 Mos.)		
<u>SCHWIND,</u>	John (26)	<u>Kaferthal</u> -Baden	Jacob/Sabine
	Margaretha (22)	<u>Darmstadt</u> Hessen	Peter/Anna
<u>STAMM,</u>	Benedict (23)	<u>Wurzberg</u> Hessen/Darmstadt	William/Mary
	Catharina (29)	<u>Wruszberg</u> Hessen/Darmstadt	Alexander/Margareth
<u>VOCK,</u>	John Georg (39)	<u>Ernsbach</u> Wurtemberg	Michael/Catharina
	Magdalena (34)	<u>Ernsbach</u> Wurtemberg	Albrecht/Catharina
	Christian (6)		
	Christina (4)		
<u>WEYS,</u>	Frederick Charles (29)	<u>Weinsberg</u> Wurtemberg	Charles/Hannah
	Catharina (22)	<u>Weinsberg</u> Wurtemberg	Adam/Rosina
<u>WERR,</u>	William (36)	<u>Werbach</u> Baden	Gerog/Marianne
	Marianne (27)	<u>Wallbach</u> /Baden	Joseph/Catharina
<u>WOHLFARTH,</u>	John Georg (46)	<u>Werbach</u> Baden	Valentin/Eva
	Margaretha (47)	<u>Werbach</u> Baden	Adrew/Eva
<u>WOLFGANG,</u>	William (40)	<u>Gruppenbach</u> Wurtemberg	John/Margaret
	Christina (28)	<u>Weinsberg</u> Wurtemberg	Ludwig/Mary
<u>ZEYHER,</u>	John David (38)	<u>Grunbach</u> Wurtemberg	Matthew/Christina
	Margaretha (33)	<u>Beutelsbach</u>	John/Barbara
	Caroline Freder. (11)		
	Maria Magdalena (18 Mos.)		

JOHAN CAESAR (Cont'd)

<u>NAME</u>		<u>AGE</u>	<u>FORMER PLACE OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>PARENTS</u>
ZIEHL,	Michael	(39)	<u>Ladenburg</u> <u>Baden</u>	John/Rosina
	Catherina	(38)	<u>Darmstadt</u>	Georg/Elizabeth
<u>ZIMMERK,</u>	Adam	(47)	<u>Aichelberg</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	John/Christina
	Rosina	(47)	<u>Esslingen</u> <u>Wurtemberg</u>	Anton/Elizabeth
	John Jacob	(22)		
<u>ZWOENER,</u>	William	(28)	<u>Regensberg</u> <u>Bavaria</u>	John/Henrietta
	Catharina	(30)	<u>Marburg</u> <u>Curhessen</u>	Joseph/Barbara

