

# Dugullumba Times



Photographed by Graham Popple

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### Meetings

All our Guest Speaker presentations commence at 9.30 am on alternative first Saturdays and Thursdays of the month from February to November inclusive.

See our website or Facebook for more information.

Our Quarterly General Meetings are held after our Guest Speaker presentations in February, May, August and November.

Our Annual General Meeting is held in October.

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### Front Cover—Waterford State School

A provisional state school was opened on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1869 in C. Wilson’s barn with Mr. Thomas Fraser as the teacher. In 1870, land was chosen to build a national school on and, on the 30<sup>th</sup> December 1870, Messes. Savage, Wilson, Hardy and Hart were given the contract to build the school at a cost of £145. The school was opened on the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1871 and the first pupil enrolled was Patrick Leo. Photograph by Graham Popple

## President's Report

Christmas will soon be here, and families will be gathering to celebrate the season of hope and good will. Many of us will be seeing family members that we rarely see throughout the year. What a wonderful opportunity for genealogists to update the family tree and share it with our close and distant relatives. If we want the record of our ancestors, that we have so painstakingly researched and recorded, to outlive us, we need to spark an interest in those people of the next generation. This is the way to work towards guaranteeing the chance of our stories living on.

This underlies the reason I started the Writers' Group. None of us are writing professionals and I know for myself that improving my skill as a writer, a storyteller and an historian is an important aspect of my passion for this work. Our research must be painstakingly precise, our records need to be fully referenced, and it needs to be written in a way that grabs the attention of people of diverse generations. If it is too boring to read, it will only gather dust in a corner until it goes out with the next recycling load, and that is a situation that I am sure we want to avoid.

I am looking forward to our annual Christmas Luncheon. As you already may know, we are returning to the Rec Club in Kingston, a venue that has been renovated and updated. Even though the Rec Club has changed, our end-of-year celebrations will follow the traditional and well-loved program of previous years, and I am doing my best to come up with many new puzzles for everyone to solve.

I am saddened by the fact that we have had many members in poor health this year, with many of us undergoing a series of tests and procedures, some of which have been very intensive. I look forward to successful outcomes for all so that our friendship and collaboration in research and the support of our society may continue.

I would like to finish by encouraging all members to make full use of the membership by coming in to do research so we can collaborate with each other in finding those ancestors hiding behind brick walls. Join with us at (Continued on page 30).

## **William Arthy and Jane Lay (Part 2)**



**Photograph:** This is a cropped section of a photograph which was taken not too long before William, Jane and family came out to Australia in 1870. The original photo contained William and Jane along with all his siblings and his parents. (photograph courtesy of P. J. M. McAuliffe)

Between the Arthy family arriving in Brisbane in September 1870 and William's death on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1888, William and Jane would welcome six new children into their family. These being, twins, Cecilia and Cecil on the 12<sup>th</sup> November 1873, Dora on the 10<sup>th</sup> July 1876, Robert Lay on the 12<sup>th</sup> February 1879, Ellen on the 9<sup>th</sup> September 1881 and a sixth child called Harry for whom I cannot find a birth entry for. Their daughter Jane Lay Arthy married Walter Schwabe on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1874 and another daughter Laura Mary Arthy married Charles Luxton on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 1877. All these happy events were soured by the death of four of their children, these being Charles Arthy on the 28<sup>th</sup> October 1870, Llewellyn Arthy on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 1871, Jane Lay Schwabe on the 18<sup>th</sup> April 1878 and James Thomas Arthy on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 1886. <sup>1</sup>

From researching on the Qld State Archives (QSA) website, we know that William Arthy and his family came to Brisbane as free passengers so that William could take up a position teaching in the Colony and in the "List of Teachers Employed under The Board of General Education, Queensland" found online at the QSA, Item DR160992, William was employed 27/9/70 to 31/12/75, Classification, Class III, Section A at Toowong. <sup>2</sup>

William Arthy can also be found in the "List of Teachers Employed under The Board of General Education" found online at QSA Item DR88814, William was admitted 27<sup>th</sup> September (crossed out and replaced with 10<sup>th</sup> October 1870), as a Class III Section A teacher on a salary of £110 per annum at the Toowong School and removed on February 12<sup>th</sup>, 1875 after he refused a move to teach at Tent Hill and handed in his resignation. <sup>2</sup>

In a third register found online at the QSA Item DR82096, Register of Teachers, we find that William was admitted to the service on the 27<sup>th</sup> September 1870 and William did his teacher training at Battersea Training College for two years, these being 1852–53. His previous employment as a teacher in England was at Witham for 1 year, 1854; Uppingham for 3 years, 1855–57; Chadlington for 2 years, 1858–59; and Lowestoft for 7 years, 1860–67. On the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1876 William took up the position as Head Teacher at Toowong on a salary of £110 per annum and on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1877 his salary was £200 per annum plus £1 per day travelling allowance when he was appointed Travelling Music Instructor for the year in East and West Moreton. On the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1879 William took up the position as Head Teacher at Toowong on a salary of

£110 per annum and on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1877 his salary was £200 per annum plus £1 per day travelling allowance when he was appointed Travelling Music Instructor for the year in East and West Moreton. On the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1879 William was appointed as the Head Teacher at Pullen Vale School on a salary of £110 and he was allowed to retain his Music Class in Brisbane at £50 per annum until the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1879. The last entry in this book was a report on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 1882 which I have not been able to decipher. <sup>2</sup>

The Arthy family moved to Tygum House in Waterford some time between late 1876 and early 1877 as Frank, Alfred and Harry Arthy can be found as having enrolled at the Waterford State School in 1877. This was followed by Henry Arthy enrolling in 1878, Cecil, Cecilia and Henry Arthy enrolling in 1879, Dora and Robert Arthy enrolling in 1886 and Ellen Arthy enrolling in 1887. It seems that William's brother, Henry Thomas Arthy and family may have lived with them at Tygum House when they first came to Australia in May 1882 as two of their children, Percy and William, were enrolled at the Waterford State School in 1883. This was followed by Annie and Kate in 1884 <sup>3</sup>

William Arthy passed away on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1888 and was buried in the Henry Jordan Cemetery, at Tygum, where his son James Thomas had been buried in October 1886. Unfortunately, this cemetery along with the house at Tygum is no longer there. It is believed that whilst the graves are still there, the headstones and other aboveground remnants of the cemetery have been removed. The old fig tree that used to stand besides the old cemetery died and was removed by the Logan City Council and the exact position of the cemetery is no longer known. <sup>4</sup>

Queensland Times (Ipswich, Qld.: 1909-1954) Monday 29 Mar 1909, Page 3:

The Late Mr. William Arthy.

The following is an obituary notice published with reference to the first Queensland eisteddfod adjudicator:

THE LATE MR WILLIAM ARTHY. Mr. William Arthy was born in Wake's Colne, in 1834. He received his initial training at Battersea College, and two years later studied under Sir John Hullah (London), and also, at a later period, had lessons from the great maestro, Robert Schumann (1810-1856). In the early days of Brisbane Mr. Arthy was Government Musical Inspector, also acted as judge at musical contests, taught class singing at Miss Cargill's preparatory school, Mr. Hermann Schmidt's school in Leichhardt Street, Spring Hill, and O'Connor's school, Oxley. He organised several glee societies, one at Indooroopilly, numbering over 40 members. He also taught music privately, one of his sons (Willie) being regarded as a fine violinist. He is now dead. Mr. Arthy also acted as choir-master at St. John's Church, and was organist and choir-master at St. Thomas's, Toowong. Mr. Arthy possessed a tenor voice of much excellence, a few of his favourites being "Twickenham Ferry" (for which he received treble encores) and the "Guardian Angel." He taught music right up to his death.

(Mr. H. Arthy (manager in Ipswich for H. F. Smith Limited) is a son of Mr. Wm. Arthy. – Ed. "Q.T.") <sup>5</sup>

After the death of William Arthy the family moved back to Brisbane where Jane Arthy passed away in New Farm on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1897

Footnotes:

1. Various Arthy births, marriages and deaths found at <https://family-history.bmd.qld.gov.au>
2. Registers of Teachers are available online at <https://www.qld.gov.au/recreation/arts/heritage/archives>. Scroll down to “Search the archives” and click on “Online Indexes”, then scroll down to and click on “Professions” and then click on Teachers 1860-1905. Registers researched: Items DR82096, DR88814 and DR160992
3. Meandering Through the Years – Waterford State School. Logan River Family History Society Library Catalogue Number QLD/S006-001
4. Photocopies of William Arthy and James Thomas Arthy obtained from the Logan City Council Local Studies Library.
5. Trove, Newspapers and Gazettes online. Queensland Times (Ipswich, Qld.:1909 – 1954)/Mon 29 Mar 1909/Page 3/THE LATE MR. WILLIAM ARTHY.

Story by Graham Popple (Member No. 22)

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## **From the Editor**

This is my second Journal as it's temporary Editor. As a some of you may know I started our Journal way back in February 2007 before handing the reins over to Val Watson in time to produce the November 2013 Journal. Val had to retire from the position in July this year due to health reasons and I took it on a temporary position until we can find another editor. I cannot continue doing this job much longer as I also hold the positions of Vice-President and Librarian of our Society.

I am also doing research on the early settlers of an area just a little bit bigger than what is now known as Waterford West. This will eventually be published and sold by the Society to bring in funds for the Societies day to day running. I am looking for some volunteers to help me out with the research for this book, even if you can only research one of the names from the area it would help get the book closer to publication. Whilst all this is going on I have had to put my own family history research on hold, so if you can help out in any way please let me know. Graham Popple Member No. 22

## McLeod Family's Journey to Australia

A family's emigration journey starts way before they board the ship. Firstly, a decision is made to leave their homeland. This is usually to improve their lives. A suggestion of this magnitude is probably put forward by the head of the family. Options are then sought. A choice made by reading newspaper advertisements, attending potential emigrants' meetings and perhaps hearing stories about relative or friends who have already taken the step. All of this would take place six months or a year before the big day comes. Around the time our McLeod family (my husband ggg grandparents) was contemplating a big move, the then Governor of New South Wales, Sir Richard Bourke had appointed an 'Agent of Emigration to New South Wales', in February 1836. The agent's job was to find suitable families who were healthy, had a trade and for free passage, be willing to emigrate to the Colony of New South Wales where tradesmen were desperately needed.

### EMIGRATION.

**A** NEW and most advantageous system of emigration is now proposed by Government to married mechanics and others desirous of proceeding to New South Wales. Dr Boyter, of the Royal Navy, is authorised, by Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, and with the approval of Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, to offer a passage to Sydney on the following terms:—

Each married couple, under thirty years of age, a bounty of.....	£30
Each child above two and under seven years,	5
Each child above seven and under fifteen years,	10
Each unmarried daughter above fifteen and under thirty,.....	15
Any young woman under the protection of a family, above eighteen and under thirty,	15

Mechanics of the following description will be preferred,—viz. Carpenters, joiners, stone-masons, blacksmiths, and bricklayers. Farm servants, gardeners, and shepherds, are also eligible to receive the bounty.

This bounty, according to the present rate of passage-money in London, is perfectly adequate to pay the whole expense; it may therefore be considered a free passage. It is to be understood, however, that only

The agent appointed was David Boyter, Esquire, Surgeon RN. Dr Boyter had been surgeon on several convict ships so was considered knowledgeable of sea voyages and life in Australia. He set about recruiting emigrants from Scotland and advertised in the local papers. Instead of making passengers travel to distant ports he secured sailing ships close to their hometown.

Perthshire Advertiser 20 Oct 1836

The McLeod family, Joseph and Mary (Nellie) and their three children were living in Hutchesontown, a suburb of Glasgow in 1838, so their journey to the ship, anchored at Greenock, would have been 23 miles westerly. I would think by horse and cart, as the Glasgow passenger railway station didn't open until 1840. Or maybe they took a boat ride up the River Clyde. five weeks preparation for sailing. The

Sunday, the *William Rodger* sailed from Greenock with 296 emigrants for Sidney, New South Wales. They are mostly agriculturists from the West of Scotland, and a few mechanics from Glasgow. They were all in good health, and full of hope in regard to their future condition in the land of their adoption.

John O'Groats Journal 25 May 1838

ship set sail from Greenock, sited on the Firth of the Clyde.

The ship they were to board was the *William Rodger*, it had arrived at Greenock on 7 April

1838 allowing five weeks preparation for sailing. The ship set sail from Greenock, sited on the Firth of the Clyde on 13 May 1838 with 296 emigrants bound for Sydney, Australia. The Captain was John Richie Hall and the surgeon John Reid.

The 496-ton barque, *William Rodger* was built in Quebec in 1833 and owned by D Gilkison & Co. It was hired by the Emigration Department in March 1838 at a rate of four pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence per ton by the selecting officer Dr David Boyter.

The most common sailing route from Greenock, Scotland, to Sydney, Australia for ships during the *Age of Sail* involved sailing south-west, touching the coast of Brazil, around the tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope) then eastward across the Indian Ocean to Australia and via

Bass Strait to Port Jackson (Sydney). This route, often referred to as the Clipper Route, took advantage of the strong westerly winds in the Southern Ocean known as the Roaring Forties. It was noted in a newspaper of the day that the *William Rodger* had berthed at Table Bay

EMIGRATION.—The friends of the emigrants who sailed in the *William Rodger*, for Sydney, will be glad to hear that that vessel had, on 9th August, safely reached the Cape of Good Hope. A letter from Dr. REID, (of Kilkeel), the Medical Officer in charge of the passengers, states that the passengers were all well, and that no sickness had occurred on board up to the day of the vessel's arrival at the Cape. The following announcement appears in the *Government Gazette* of that Colony :

"Arrived, 9th Aug.—*William Rodger*, barque, T. Hall, from Greenock, May 13, to Sydney. Cargo, sundries. Passengers, Messrs. Hunter and Goul, Dr. Reid, 130 men and women, and 164 children.—Put in for refreshments."

Newly Telegraph 25 Oct 1838

in the Cape of Good Hope on 9 August 1838 for supplies. Dr Reid had reported that there was no sickness on board.

After nearly four and a half months at sea the *William Rodger* sailed through the heads into Port Jackson on Friday 28 September 1838.

These travel weary emigrants were not to disembark at Sydney Cove just yet, there was typhoid fever on board and the ship was sent to the quarantine grounds at Spring Cove. Originally it was thought that the

*Colonial Secretary's Office,*  
*Sydney, October 10, 1838.*  
**QUARANTINE.**  
**S**OME new cases of Fever having occurred on board the ship *William Roger*, His Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the advice of the Executive Council, has deemed it necessary to place the Ship, Crew, and Passengers again under Quarantine, according to law, of which all Persons are hereby required to take notice accordingly. The boundaries of the Quarantine Station, at Spring Cove, are specified in a Proclamation dated 15th July, 1837.  
*By His Excellency's Command,*  
**E. DEAS THOMSON.**

ship would stay there for ten days. Indeed, it was released on Saturday 6 October 1838 only to be returned on Monday when new typhoid cases were discovered.

The steamer *Sophia Jane* was hired to tow the ship back to Spring Cove as there was no favourable wind. The ship was released on 23 November

so it could be refitted for the return voyage, with a new master as Captain Hall had died from typhus on 8 November. His 10 year old son had drowned while swimming in the cove on 24 October. A total of 70 people had died on the voyage and in quarantine.

The daily papers reported regularly on the fate of the emigrants and praised the efforts of the surgeons Dr Lawrence and Dr John Reid. Our McLeod family was lucky not to succumb to the disease. The surviving passengers stayed at the quarantine station until late December, when they were ‘disposed of’. Meaning they were found employment.

According to the immigration papers Joseph was born in Edinburgh, and worked as either a baker or a gardener, he could read and write and was Presbyterian. Mary was born in the Shetland Isles, She could read and write and her religion was Church of Scotland. Dr John Reid the ship surgeon noted in his diary that “*the McLeods were a very deserving family*”.

Joseph McLeod was employed as a baker by Mr William Andrew, Kent Street, Sydney. His wages being one pound four shillings per week with rations. Whether they lived at the bakery is not known.

Spending months in quarantine was probably not what Joseph and his family had anticipated when they decided to emigrate. By 1840 Joseph was working as a gardener and my husband's gg grandmother, Mary Hamilton McLeod had been born. The family eventually settled in Ballina, New South Wales where Joseph McLeod was employed as a police officer until his death in 1857.



*Gravestone of Captain John Hall*

by Pam Hayes, Member 151

Sources:-

Find my Past—British Newspapers  
Trove—Australian Newspapers  
State Records NSW—Immigration Records

## A Journey to a “New Land Beneath the Southern Cross.”

It is interesting researching how my ancestors arrived in Australia. This part of my Story is about my paternal family.



My Great Grandfather William Armstrong left England on the 20th of March 1862 on a small Barque called the Bellissima. The Bellissima was the second ship carrying Irish migrants to sail direct to Australia. Her name means “most beautiful.” She was under the command of Captain J. Whittle, a co-owner. Thacker Daniel and Co were the agents. The Bellissima was a general cargo iron sailing barque. She was 26ft 2ins (about 8 metres) wide and 148 ft 5ins ( just over 45 metres) long with a draught of 16ft 2ins (just under 5 metres). She was described as probably being three masted, very similar to Captain James Cook’s Endeavour. She was small in comparison to other ships of that era. One would wonder what a long trip would be like on a barque such as this in 1862.

The Bellissima carried the captain, seventeen crew and 14 passengers. Great Grandfather William was a leading hand farmer employed by the Lahey family, who were tenant farmers on the Raharney Farm, Craddenstown in County Cavan. Francis Lahey 54 yrs and Alicia Lahey 45 yrs had 11 children ranging for 20yrs to 3 yrs. Francis asked William to accompany them on their voyage to Australia. William Armstrong was 19yrs old. Francis Lahey, his family, and William were the only passengers on board.

It must have been a big decision to leave their homeland, family, and friends. They packed their possessions, which included mahogany furniture, for their voyage. They left Dublin, Ireland, on a ferry, crossing the Irish Sea to Liverpool, England.

After leaving Liverpool, England on the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1862, Bellissima sailed for South Africa. They crossed the Equator on the 23<sup>rd</sup> April and passed round the Cape of Good Hope on the 13<sup>th</sup> June. After rounding the cape, the Bellissima ran into rough seas and a heavy westerly gale in which a long boat, the deck water tanks, and a spare spar was lost overboard, and the decks filled with water. They survived the ordeal and continued around the southern coastline of Australia passing Cape Otway on the 20<sup>th</sup> July 1862. They arrived safely in Sydney, New South Wales on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1862.

They secured a passage on a coastal vessel bound for Brisbane, and the family and William Armstrong arrived in Moreton Bay on the 1<sup>st</sup> August 1862.

Thus, William Armstrong began his new life in Australia. He worked for the Lahey Family and helped them establish their first property and paid back the amount of his fare that Francis had paid. William then looked to establish a farm of his own. He chose a parcel of land on the northern banks of the Logan River up stream of a small creek called Slack's Creek and eventually bought land bordering the Logan railway bridge and railway line. He called his property Riverdale.

William met and courted Margaret Lahey, (no direct relation of the Lahey family he emigrated with), and they married in the now St. John's Church of England Cathedral, Brisbane on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1866. They settled on William's property on which William had built a small slab hut. This is where William and Margaret started their family.

Margaret and William had two children, a son Fred and a daughter Mary Ann. The Armstrong family were very successful dairy farmers and spread their wings buying more land in the Logan and Beaudesert District. An imposing house was built to replace the slab hut. However, the land on which the house was built was low and damp and subject to flooding. The house was subsequently dismantled and rebuilt exactly as before on top of the hill further from the river.

The following years saw the Armstrong family continue to prosper.

Fred took over the running of the farm. Fred met and married Lilly Barnes on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October 1901. Lilly and Fred had five children: Wesley, Ashley (my father), Roy, Lilly Meta, and Nancy. Sadly Lilly Meta (Girlye) died suddenly at the age of 12 years on 12<sup>th</sup> Sept 1922. William died 1932 at the grand old age of 89. He is buried with his wife Margaret at St. Marks Church of England, Slacks Creek. Margaret died in 1907 aged 66.

Ashley took over the Riverdale property, while his siblings ventured into other types of vocations. Ashley married Emma Holzapfel on the 15<sup>th</sup> Feb 1936 in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Mt. Cotton. The newly married couple built a home on the property next to Fred and Lilly. They had three children: Trevor, Glenda and Elizabeth. Fred died in 1947 aged 68 years and is also buried at St. Marks. Ashley tragically died after an accident on the farm on the 14th Dec 1953. Emma and Trevor continued to operate the farm.

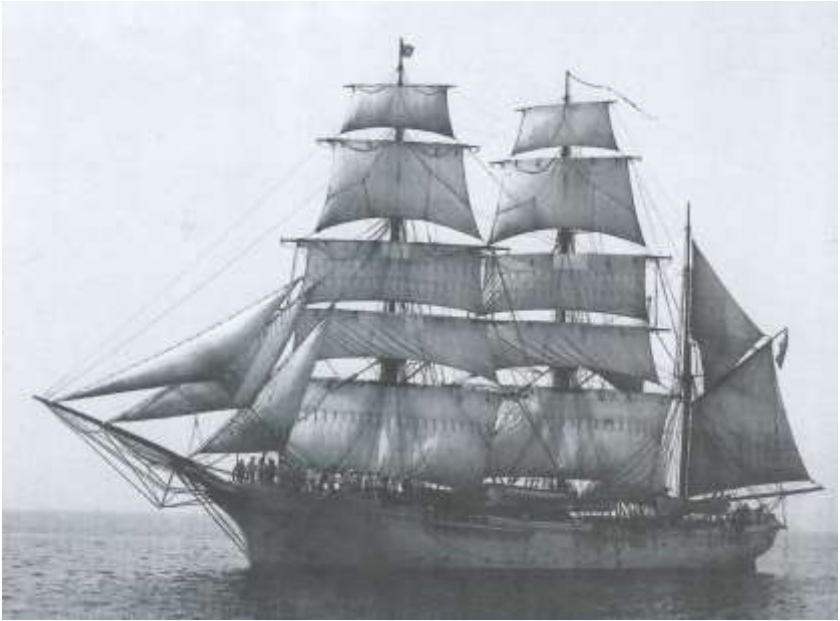
Trevor married Merle Burow in Beenleigh Church of England on 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 1965. They lived in the house that Great Grand Father William, and Fred and Lilly had built. They had three children whilst living on the farm. Five generations of Armstrongs lived on Riverdale at Loganlea.

Due to futuristic pressures and the expansion of urban sprawl, the family decided it was time to sell the farm and ceased farming in 1972. However, development of the area for housing didn't start until 1988. Where our home property Riverdale was located was called Loganlea. When development began this area was renamed Meadowbrook.

In 1988 the Logan Institute of Technical and Further Education, and soon after, the Logan Hospital was built on the original Armstrong property. The Logan Hospital opened in 1990. The road which runs past the hospital, TAFE college, and past where our homes stood is named Armstrong Road. At the end of Armstrong Road is Riverdale Park, where William Armstrong built his first home.

We are blessed with our ancestors who decided to travel to Australia

from their home country. We are proud to have grown up in such an idyllic setting such as Riverdale, Loganlea. Thank you Great Grandfather William Armstrong for giving our family a wonderful start to our life in this wonderful country.



### BELLISSIMA (BARQUE)

Official Number: 44626      Flag: GBR  
Year Built: 1862      Date Launched: 15/02/1862  
Vessel Type: cargo general      Vessel Description: iron sailing vessel  
Builder: Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool  
Tonnage: 432 grt/432nrt      Length: 148ft 5ins  
Breadth: 26ft 2ins      Depth: 16 ft 2ins

The name Bellissima refers to the sailing vessel (barque) that was built in 1862 by Edward Lawrence & Co. in Liverpool and wrecked on Palmerston Island in 1866. Sadly all crew members were lost. It was owned by Whittle & Co. and used for transport, notably carrying wheat from San Francisco to Sydney.

## BELLISSIMA

Barque, of Liverpool, John Whittle Master, Burthen 431 Tons  
From the port of Liverpool, to Sydney 28th July 1862.

Surname	Given Name	Station	Age	Nation	Status
Whittle	John	Captain			Crew
Murphy	John	Mate	34	British	Crew
Williams	Richard S.	2nd Mate	21	British	Crew
Johnson	James	Carpenter	27	British	Crew
Spence	Edward	Steward	33	Jamaica	Crew
Badford	William	Cook	46	Jamaica	Crew
Crege?	Antonio	A.B.	28	Ionian Is	Crew
Williams	Edward	A.B.	20	British	Crew
Neve	Henry	A.B.	28	British	Crew
Lepin	Stephen	A.B.	26	British	Crew
Coggin	Henry	A.B.	20	British	Crew
Ahlberg	Olaf	A.B.	25	Sweden	Crew
Finlay	Samuel	A.B.	21	British	Crew
Armstrong	James	Steward	19	British	Crew
Lansdale	Richard	Ordy	23	British	Crew
Morehouse	William H.	Apprentice		British	Crew
Murray	George	Apprentice		British	Crew
Bostock	Peter	Apprentice		British	Crew
Leahy	Francis				Passenger
Leahy	Alicia				Passenger
Leahy	Jane				Passenger
Leahy	Margaret				Passenger
Leahy	Leacha				Passenger
Leahy	Fanny				Passenger

Surname	Given Name	Station	Age	Nation	Status
Leahy	Hannah				Passenger
Leahy	John				Passenger
Leahy	James				Passenger
Leahy	Isiah				Passenger
Leahy	Eya				Passenger
Leahy	Thos Geo				Passenger
Leahy	David				Passenger
Armstrong	William				Passenger

Source: *State Records Authority of New South Wales: Shipping Master's Office; Passengers Arriving 1855—1922; NRS13278, [X106-107]. Transcribed by Jenny Fawcett, 2004.*

*Elizabeth Lamb nee Armstrong, Member No. 7.*

## Additions to the Library

### Magazines and Journals

AUS		Traces, Uncovering Australia's Past No. 32	AUS/J018-032
NSW	Emu Plains	Timespan No. 179 Jun 2025	NSW/J012-179
QLD	Logan	Dugullumba Times No. 75 Aug 2025	QLD/J014-075
IRL		Irish Roots 2025 3rd Qtr. No. 135	IRL/J001-135

### Books

AUS		The Macquarie Encyclopedia of Australia Events - Events that Shaped the History of Australia	AUS/H001-027
AUS		Renniks Australian Coins & Banknote Value	AUS/H073-2004
AUS		Our Duty was Clear - The Stories of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Grahamslaw OBE, Major John MacDonald DSO. MC & Captain Harold Murray MC. DCM. Silver Star (US) - From Gallipoli 1915 To New Guinea 1945.	AUS/M022-001
QLD		The Life of Brian—Autobiography of Brian Victor Otto	QLD/P015-008
QLD	Beenleigh	The Church of Latter-Day Saints Beenleigh Ward and Chapel History	QLD/V005-002
UK		The Anglo-Boer War 1899—1902	UK/M006-001
ENG		A Social History of England	ENG/H001-003
IRE		Illustrated Road Book of Ireland	IRE/A001-001

## The Hapgoods from Marksbury, Somerset

Marksbury is a small village and farming area in the county of Somerset, England, rich in history and is known for its natural beauty. John and Elizabeth Hapgood lived in this charming community, and raised a family of 11 children. It is the birthplace of maternal great great grandfather George Hapgood.

[1833<sup>1</sup>] December 12, George Hapgood was baptized in St. Peters Church, Marksbury, Somerset England.

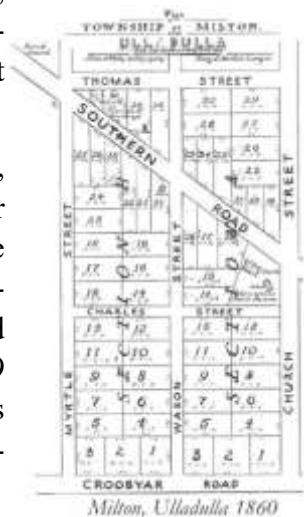
[1841<sup>2</sup>] The England Census notes that George, as a young boy was living with his parents, and brothers Richard, Edward, and youngest sister Susannah at Marksbury, Somerset. George later relocated to live with his older brother William, his wife Susannah and five children.

[1853<sup>3</sup>] George married a coal miner's daughter Hannah Sims at Keynsham Marksbury, Somerset on the 21 August 1853. Hannah resided nearby at Timsbury, so they may have met locally.

[1854<sup>4</sup>] Soon after their marriage, George, Hannah, older brother Thomas, his wife Hester and four children, embarked on the Lady Anne and made the long journey to Australia as assisted immigrants. The Lady Anne departed England, June 1854, arriving in Australia 29 September 1854. The newly arrived Hapgoods journeyed south to settle in the Milton, Ulladulla area of New South Wales.



*George and Hannah Hapgood*



[1854<sup>5</sup>] – 1873 George and Hannah Hapgood had a family of nine children. Their eldest child Jane Ann, was born on November 1, 2 months after their arrival in Australia. Hannah made the difficult journey on the Lady Ann whilst pregnant. Jane's middle name Anne, I presume is named after the ship they emigrated on.



*Land Grants for George and Thomas Hapgood 1874*

[1874<sup>6</sup>] George and brother Thomas received land grants of 50 acres each. A total of 43 members received these grants for serving in the Ulladulla Rifles for 5 years.

[1903<sup>7</sup>] George and Hannah are residing at East Milton. George is working as a labourer, whereas Hannah is listed as home duties. It is also the year that women were given the vote.

[1907<sup>8</sup>] Hannah passed away on 18 July 1907 aged 72 years, of heart disease, and is buried in Sandridge Cemetery, Ulladulla, New South Wales. By this time her twin children Ellen and George had passed away, and the youngest Susannah had died of typhoid. After Hannah's death, her bereaved husband moved to Maleny, Queensland, to live with Edward, his eldest living son.

[1914<sup>9</sup>] George Hapgood died on the 26 January, and is buried in an unmarked grave at the Witta Cemetery (in the Blackall Ranges, near Maleny.) Like many before and after them, George and Hannah emigrated across the ocean leaving loved ones behind. They found a new way to build a better life for themselves and their family.



*Grave of George Hapgood*

## Sources:

1. Somerset, England, Church of England Baptisms 1814-1914
2. United Kingdom Census 1841
3. England & Wales Civil Registration Marriage Index 1837-1915
4. NSW AUST Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists 1828- 1896
5. NSW BDM Birth Index for Jane Anne Hapgood 3324/1854
6. NSW AUST Land Grants 1788-1963
7. NSW Eden-Monaro Milton Electoral Roll 1903
8. NSW BDM Death Index for Hannah Hapgood 9918/1907
9. NSW BDM Death Index for George Hapgood 9918/1907

Diane Shulz, Member No. 168

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## **Some Free Australian Websites**

### **AUSTRALIAN CEMETERIES** – <http://www.australiancemeteries.com/>

This website contains the largest collection of Australian cemeteries together on a single site. Firstly divided into state, then alphabetically each cemetery advises if it is online data, a look-up, a transcripts, and has headstone photos.

### **AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS** – <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper>

Many thousands of Australian newspapers (old and current) have been digitised, and can be viewed and searched online through the National Library of Australia's website.

### **AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL** – <http://www.awm.gov.au>

The War Memorial's collections contain a wealth of material relating to the military service of individuals as well as units. If you are trying to track down information about relatives who served in any of the conflicts in which Australia has been involved since the 1860s, you can search their collections. The photograph collection includes individual and group portraits of military and support personnel, allied and enemy soldiers and local civilians, and scenes of the Australian homefront. The private records collection includes private papers, letters, and diaries of non-government organisations and individuals. And the film, sound, art, heraldry, and technology collections are also useful sources to check.

### **CONVICTS TO AUSTRALIA** – <http://www.convictcentral.com>

While not everyone in Australia is descended from a convict, many are, and the "Convicts to Australia" site is a great place to start your research. This website is intended as a guide to inform those who are just starting

as well as the more experienced researcher. Being a ‘work in progress’, the site is being added to regularly.

**CORAWEB** — <http://www.coraweb.com.au> While this is not a website that contains records as such, Cora’s website is an Australian genealogy gateway site, a place to find other sites to go to. This site has 1,650+links arranged in 48+ categories all to do with Australian genealogy.

**FAMILYSEARCH** – <https://www.familysearch.org>

FamilySearch is the largest genealogy organisation in the world, and is actually world-wide in it’s coverage. But I have listed it here as it does have some very valuable records available relating to Australia. Just as background, for over 100 years FamilySearch have been gathering, preserving, and sharing genealogical records worldwide. Previously available through their Family History Centres around the world, these records are now being made available online. In all seriousness, genealogy would not be where is it today without FamilySearch.

**HERITAGE AUSTRALIA** – <http://www.heritageaustralia.com.au>

Heritage Australia is created to celebrate Australia’s history and heritage. You will find a feast of articles on an ever-increasing range of topics and themes, as well as an enormous amount of information on historic places, events, news and book releases, as well as a directory listing society, groups, museums etc..

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF AUSTRALIA** – <http://www.naa.gov.au>

The National Archives of Australia holds many millions records in which you might find information about your ancestors. This is the place to come if your family members served in the Australian armed forces or if they migrated to Australia during the 20th century, you may also find business records.

**PICTURE AUSTRALIA** – <http://www.pictureaustralia.org>

On Picture Australia, galleries, archives, museums and libraries across Australia and overseas combine to provide access to over 1.8 million images, all fully referenced and all fully searchable by name, topic, collection or other criteria. [Update 2014: Picture Australia is now incorporated into the NLA’s Trove]

**RYERSON INDEX** – <http://www.ryersonindex.org>

The Ryerson Index is a website which has indexed over 2,800,000 death, funeral, probate and obituary notices from Australian newspapers. [Update May 2016: the Ryerson Index now has almost 5.5 million entries online]

**THE SHIPS LIST** – The Ships List website will help you find your ancestors on ships’ passenger lists. They also have immigration reports, newspaper records, shipwreck information, ship pictures, ship descriptions, shipping-line fleet lists and more; as well as hundreds of passenger lists to Canada, USA, Australia and even some for South Africa. (note, the website has now been archived, upi can find it on Wayback Machine—<http://web.archive.org> type shipslist in the search box)

**TROVE** – <http://trove.nla.gov.au>

Created by the National Library of Australia, with over 119 million records currently referenced, why wouldn’t you search here. Covering Books, journals, magazines and articles; Pictures and photos; Digitised newspapers and more; Diaries, letters, and archives; Maps; Music, sound and video; Archived websites; and About people and organisations. One search on Trove searches all categories, and you’re bound to find some records you didn’t know existed. [**Update May 2016:** the NLA’s Trove now has 486 million records on their website]

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### John Cameron’s Advertisements

#### The Telegraph, Saturday Evening, April 25, 1885

MONDAY, APRIL 27

WATERFORD NORTH AND SOUTH

WITH BEAUTIFUL SCENERY UNSURPASSED IN AUSTRALIA,  
TO SYNDICATORS, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, MERCHANTS,  
PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, TRUSTEES AND OTHERS

JOHN CAMERON has been favoured with instructions from  
Henry Jordan, Esq., M.L.A. to sell by public auction at his Real Property  
Mart, Town Hall on MONDAY, APRIL 27, AT 11 O’CLOCK  
WATERFORD NORTH AND SOUTH

being 17 miles from Brisbane, on the main road to Beenleigh. It is situated on the Logan, where the bridge crosses the river. There are about 149 acres on the north side and 11 acres on the south side of the river; the properties form together the township of North and South Waterford.

The 11 acres, in one block comprise the best sites in the Government township of Waterford, on the banks of the Logan River, where there is deep water. It is immediately opposite the State School in the township. The land is very good, much of it scrub land, all well fenced and recently cleared and cultivated, with a permanent supply of fresh water near the centre of the property.

The 149 acres on the opposite bank form a pocket of rich land, with about one and a half mile frontage to the Logan River, which is navigated by good sized steamers for some miles even beyond the property. There is extensive and good wharfage; and the property is beautiful in itself, and from its situation, some of it having a fine view of mountain ranges on the Albert.

There are two lagoons of permanent, fresh, and very pure water on the place, one of these of about twenty acres in extent, and the other being also large and never failing, even in the longest droughts.

There is a good quarry of excellent building stone on the property, and a sawmill separated only by a fence, in full working for pine and hardwood.

North and South Waterford are situated in the very centre of the road and railway system of the Southern portions of the colony, extending between Brisbane and the Queensland boundary on the Tweed River. The chief trunk line of railway is already completed as far as Waterford, and is now open to traffic, the trains running every day while the work is being rapidly pushed on to Beenleigh, Southport, Burleigh Head and the Tweed. There are two railway stations now in building; one close to South Waterford, and the other a little less than a mile and a half from North Waterford. The main Brisbane road passes the principle entrance to the property, between it and the railway station, so that the railway line does not separate the property from the main road. There is a line of the railway now in course of construction, branching off at South Waterford Station above described, and going to the rich agricultural district of the Upper Logan, through the township called Logan Village to Beaudesert.

These several lines, together with those going further South, all have their centre in Waterford. They have been authorised by Parliament in anticipation of the large traffic which must soon exist along the Great Southern line, all the way from the Tweed River, where there is a large settlement of farmers and others, and no safe outlet by water, the river bar being very dangerous. This will include also the traffic on the lines from the two watering places of Southport and Burleigh Head, from the rich agricultural and pastoral districts of the Upper Albert and Logan, and from the Coomera and Pimpama River districts. All the land in the locality has been increased in value by the recent discoveries of gold on the Albert and Logan, in stone which has yielded from 3cwts. to 3ozs. to the ton, the stone being very similar in appearance to that found at Mount Morgan.

## THE RAILWAY BEING OPENED AND RUNNING DAILY

has had the effect of making

### WATERFORD NORTH AND SOUTH

a suburb of the City, as the trip is accomplished in one hour and fifteen minutes, the busiest man in the capital can reside there, and enjoy the pleasures attaching to the rural life, without suffering inconvenience in getting to and from his office. Any of our citizens who have not seen the

### WATERFORD BRIDGE AND TOWNSHIP

should not put the pleasure—for real pleasure it will be off a day longer than they can help. The Auctioneer knows of no spot within an equal radius of Brisbane that offers half the charming bits of

### BEAUTIFUL AUSTRALIAN SCENERY,

or presents as a whole a more delightful

### AUSTRALIAN PICTURE.

the land being above the

### LOGAN RIVER,

the banks of which alternate between gentle green slopes, running to the waters edge, to bluff precipitous banks, with every here and there clumps of dense Scrub, and choice indigenous ornamental trees growing along and overhanging the water, these reflecting their outlines in ever changing light and shade. It would, however, be preposterous of the Auctioneer to attempt a portrayal of the real beauties of

### WATERFORD, NORTH AND SOUTH,

and the surrounding district. Nature has decked herself in a garb too beautiful for man's ideas to thoroughly realise or to describe. No language, no words can convey a true outline of the place.

### IT MUST BE SEEN AND FELT.

The Auctioneer would say rich and poor go and see

### WATERFORD, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Take wife and family, and if not convenient any day of the week, go on a Saturday afternoon. Take the luncheon basket with you and make a pleasant outing of the visit. Of one thing to be assured, if you go

once, you will go again and again. You will often think of it as a delightful spot for a home, and the idea of a picnic will never cross your mind unless associated with Waterford. Besides the great charm of the scenery, the air is wonderfully bright and bracing. This is in part owing to the place being only a few miles from the seashore, and in part the much higher altitude it occupies above the city.

For subdivision into Villa Sites the two blocks forming

### WATERFORD, NORTH AND SOUTH,

are admirably adapted, and there is no doubt there is any Speculator or Syndicate, buying to cut up, will made an enormous profit for the character of the land and surroundings are such as to ensure the sale of every lot, as no one could see the place without appreciating it; and as the present owner has no intention to put a prohibitive reserve upon the property; ever chance will be offered for safe speculation.

There is probably no other place in the colony where so many branches of important lines of railway will be concentrated.

A diagram, giving the relative situations of the several places, with the branches of railway, showing the central position of North and South Waterford very plainly, can be had on application to the auctioneers. The properties to be offered for sale are coloured red.

The terms will be liberal, and will be declared at sale.

Source: Trove Newspapers online. Home/Newspapers & Gazettes/Browse/The Telegraph (Brisbane, Qld.: 1872—1947)/Sat 25 Apr 1885/Advertising

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## **Meaning of the Aboriginal word “Dugullumba”**

This word should be spelt “Dugulumba” and is the traditional Yugambah name for the Logan River. When we were looking for a name for our journal in 2007 we asked a local aboriginal person at Beenleigh for a name and he suggested “Dugullumba” and told us it meant the “place of the hornet” and when asked to spell the word he spelt it “Dugullumba” and we have never changed it from that spelling to the correct spelling.

## **Early History of the Waterford West Area**

The earliest known non-aboriginal resident of the area now known as Waterford West was James Fitzpatrick who took up a property lease in 1849 that would become known as Tygum. This lease is thought to of been for about 640 acres which is believed to have been taken up under the Crown Lands Act. Over the next few years, the Tygum property grew until it reached around 6,480 acres and covered an area stretching from Loganlea to Greenbank. James is believed to be of Irish blood and he built a home at Tygum which is said to have been situated on a small knoll between Tygum Swamp (now known as Tygum Lagoon) and the Logan River. The home which was described by a later inhabitant as being a low white bungalow with green shutters and wide verandahs.

In 1861 Surveyor Warner surveyed land which then became the Logan Agricultural Reserve, which took up the whole of what is now Waterford West and Loganlea, parts of Meadowbrook, Kingston, Marsden, Browns Plains, Crestmead, Park Ridge and Chambers Flat. The Logan Agricultural Reserve was gazetted in 1862.

The first land came up for sale or lease on the 13 January 1862. Early settlers in the Waterford district were: -

James Maloney who applied to lease portion 16, a 63-acre block on the 1 August 1862.

James Maloney who applied to purchase portion 17, a 40-acre block on the 1 August 1862.

James Maloney who applied to lease portion 18, a 49-acre block on the 1 August 1862.

Patrick Leo who applied to lease portion 19, a 50-acre block on the 12 August 1862.

Patrick Leo who applied to lease portion 20, a 48-acre block on the 12 August 1862.

Patrick Leo who applied to purchase portion 21, a 45-acre 2 rood block on the 12 August 1862.

John Rafter who applied to purchase portion 22, a 74-acre block on the 4 September 1862. Arthur Pimm who applied to lease portion 23, a 70-acre block on the 28 July 1862.

Arthur Pimm who applied to lease portion 24, a 67-acre block on the 28 July 1862.

Arthur Pimm who applied to lease portion 25, a 56-acre block on the 28 July 1862.

John Rafter who applied to lease portion 33, a 63-acre block on the 4 September 1862.

P. Dunne who applied to lease portion 34, a 55-acre 1 rood block on the 19 November 1862.

P. Dunne who applied to lease portion 35, a 51-acre 2 rood block on the 19 November 1862.

J. Deerang and T. Coglean who applied to lease portion 36, a 85-acre block on the 4 September 1862.

The second release of land came on the 2 April 1862 and was taken up as follows: -

Arthur Pimm who applied to purchase portion 26, a 79-acre block on the 28 July 1862.

John Rafter who applied to lease portion 27, a 54-acre block on the 4 September 1862.

The second release of land came on the 2 April 1862 and was taken as follows: - Arthur Pimm who applied to purchase portion 26, a 79-acre block on the 28 July 1862. John Rafter who applied to lease portion 27, a 54-acre block on the 4 September 1862.

Arthur Pimm was christened in Worplesdon, Surrey, England on the 14 January 1823 and his parents were William Francis Pimm and Mary Winkworth. Arthur married Ellen Tickner at Bramshott, Hampshire on the 11 July 1854. They went on to have four children born in England, Arthur Tickner Pimm born 1855, Francis Henry Pimm born 1856 and died 1857, Ellen Mary Pimm 1858, and Emily Ann Pimm 1860.

Arthur and Ellen along with their three children came out to Queensland on the City of Brisbane, departing London on the 18 February 1862 and arriving in Brisbane on the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1862 taking up land at Logan Agricultural Reserve (later known as Waterford) not long after arriving.

Arthur and Ellen had another child, Lucy Maria born on the 1 September 1865 at Waterford, but she died at the age of 7 on the 24 Jun 1873. This was not the only child that Arthur and Ellen lost whilst living in Waterford as Ellen Mary had passed away aged 6 on the 9 December 1864.

1866 saw Arthur Pimm had subdivided part of his land into 200 blocks, which he called Pimlico, and had Dickson and Duncan auctioneers advertise in the Weekly Herald on 4 April 1866 for the sale of the 100 Allotments on the 16 April 1866. Around the same time the Government had divided land at the other side of the river which would become known as Waterford. Both these ventures failed to thrive due to the 1866 financial crisis in Queensland where banks crashed and immigration fell during the following year.

With the failure of this venture on the 31 December 1866 Arthur Pimm would sell 64-acres 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> perches to James Robert Dickson and James Duncan for the sum of sixty-five pounds Sterling. In November 1867 Arthur Pimm had transferred all his remaining land but it seems that he remained in the area until 1874 as he can still be found on the Electoral Rolls.

Some time between 1874 and 1881 the Pimm family returned to England and Arthur Pimm can be found on the 1881 Census of Titchfield in Hampshire as a visitor in the household of Henry Drewitt.

Arthur Pimm died on the 27 January 1913 aged 89 in the Guilford and is buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Worplesdon, Surrey, the village where he was born.

I have not yet got around to researching the other early people who took up land in the area but they will be researched, as I am interested in the early history of the area and the people who lived here in the early years.

One of the best-known people who lived here in the early years would have to be Henry Jordan who was born in Lincoln, Lincolnshire England on the 22 November 1818. By trade he was a dentist, but during his lifetime he was a missionary for the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Mount Barker, South Australia, he was on the first Queensland Education Board, a visiting chaplain to the Brisbane goal, a member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly for East Moreton, Queensland Commissioner of Immigration in London. His residence in Waterford was Tygum House. He died at his home in Sherwood, Brisbane on the 30 June 1890.

Samuel Waterman was running a ferry across the Logan River in 1862. This ferry was situated at the bottom of Tygum road which at this time ran all the way down to the river until Arthur Pimm closed the bottom section of the road and on Christmas Eve 1863 Waterman moved his ferry up to the new ferry reserve that had been made near where today's bridge is situated. The ferry was later taken over by William Stone who also established a pub on the Waterford side of the river.

In 1866 a police Barracks was established on the north side of the river near to the ferry after William Stone had called for police presence in the area. This was after a travelling sales man named Henry Bode had come back to the area to collect money owed him from two people. He had told Stone of his intention and his body was found two weeks later in the river and he was buried on the bank of the river.

In 1871 Richard Leo built a hotel on the corner of what are now Kingston Road and Loganlea Road and named it the Morning Star which became a Receiving Office with Richard Leo appointed as Postmaster.

I will leave the Early History of the Waterford West Area at this point and hopefully when I have finished my research you will be able to read more in the book I hope to produce for the Society.

Sources: -

The History of Waterford by Viv Bizzell June 1978

Logan Tinnie Trail by May Howells 2003

Ancestry.com

Queensland State Archives Online

Logan City Libraries. Local Studies Information Series #1651617 26/11/2008

History of Early Waterford by Natalie Jane Prior, Local Studies Librarian, Jun 1988

Australian Dictionary of Biography – Jordan, Henry

Graham Pople Member 22.

## A Day at Moss Vale

*The following story is, quite honestly, historical fiction, based on some of the little I know about my Mother's, Janie's, childhood. The location, Moss Vale, near Glen Aplin, is real, as is Thunderbolt, where Tibby's ashes were scattered many years after the day this little fictional anecdote took place.*

"Why won't the boys let me shoot their bow and arrow?" whined little Janie, coming into the kitchen. "I think they're mean!"

Her mother was at work in the kitchen, preparing the evening meal for the family. Janie's father had been working all day, chipping out weeds between the rows of apple trees at Moss Vale, their orchard just outside Glen Aplin in Queensland's Granite Belt. Jane's oldest brother, Lawrie, had been helping his father and they would both be tired and hungry when they came in from a long day's work. Grace, who was 10 years older than Janie, was peeling potatoes and told her little sister to get the peas out and start shelling them.

"And mind you don't eat them all, we need them for tea!"

"I need someone to roll the pastry for the apple pie," said Agnes, the girls' mother. "Where has Tibby got to?"

"I saw her heading up to Thunderbolt with her sketchbook and pencils. I almost went with her, but I was hoping Gordon would give me a go with his bow," murmured Janie, who was always wanting to do what her big brothers and sisters did.

"That Trilby," sighed her mother, "she's always running around the rocks and trees up on the Lookout. She never wants to leave it."

"She's naughty. She should be helping like me. I'm a good girl," smiled Janie, popping another pea into her mouth.

Grace smiled indulgently at her little sister and tousled her hair. Jane found it easy to get away with a lot of things that her older brothers and sisters wouldn't have dared to try. She was, after all, the baby of the family by seven years and was doted on by everyone. Mind you, as much as they loved her, her twin brothers, Bruce and Gordon, did get tired of her following them around and insisting that they let her do everything that they were doing. After all, at twelve years of age, they did not want to be permanent baby sitters for their little sister.

Her sisters, Grace and Trilby, were far more patient and would, if they had the time, play games with Janie or take her on walks around the orchard, where they could munch on a ripe, fresh apple taken from a low hanging branch. Grace would even take out her prized dolly's tea set that had been given to her on her seventh birthday. The miniature cup and saucers were made of china, delicately decorated with paintings of little wild flowers with pink and gold rings. The matching teapot, milk



*Janie feeling peeved because her brothers won't let her shoot their*

jug and sugar bowl were all arranged in the centre of the table that had been spread with little lace tablecloth that their mother let them use.

Janie loved these tea parties and often invited her favourite doll to join in the fun. Even Tibby would join in, especially if she was tired out from a recent romp through the bush.

It wasn't long before they heard the footsteps of their father, Fred, and Lawrie, coming up the steps.

"I hope you two have washed at the outside tap," called Agnes to her husband and son. "And take your filthy boots off, I spent half the morning on my hands and knees scrubbing these floors!"

By Rob Thomson Member 229

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(Continued from page 4).

the Writers' Group come in to listen to our guest speakers each month, you never know what you might learn, engage with others in working on an ongoing project, and we always need people to help with the tasks necessary to run our group.

Please remember our members who are struggling with health concerns, send them positive thoughts, and, if it is something that you do, keep them in your prayers.

I wish everyone a happy and holy Christmas Season, as we engage with family and friends during this time of good will.

Rob Thomson  
President

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## **James Redford's Funeral Card**

The 1903 Funeral Card for Graham Pople's Great, Great Grandfather James Redford, born 22 February 1822, Great Hale, Lincolnshire, England and died 22 November 1903.



**Logan River Family History Inc.**  
**Publications for Sale**

A Journey in Time from Moreton Bay District 1842 to Beaudesertshire, Queensland 2000 <i>by Denis Godfrey</i>	\$25.00
Name Index to A Journey in Time from Moreton Bay District 1842 to Beaudesertshire, Queensland 2000 <i>by Denis Godfrey</i>	\$10.00
Logan Village Cemetery 1879—2001 by Glenys Prins	\$15.00
Per Ardua.....Samuel and Agnes Smith, Logan Village Pioneers <i>by Dene C. Rowling</i>	\$ 8.00
They Chose Beenleigh <i>by LRFHS 2014</i>	\$30.00
They Cared for Beenleigh <i>by Anne McIntyre for LRFHS</i>	\$25.00
Knee Deep in Logan Village <i>by Doreen Wendt-Weir</i>	\$20.00
The Adventures of Jake Jones and Grandpa's Peculiar Time Machine (back to Greenbank in 1893) <i>by M. T. Rosevear</i>	\$20.00
Wangalpong to Mount Tamborine (Vol. 1) The Moreton Bay Story <i>by Karen Rosser</i>	\$50.00

**All the above—plus package and postage if applicable**

Beenleigh War Memorial Project (on USB)  
*compiled by Dianna Ottaway for the LRFHS*      \$30.00 inc. p & p

**Back Cover**

Logan River Family History members are researching and printing a series of posters that record the story of the family members who first settled in the Logan area. While many of these families' descendants have moved on, we still may find that many of them have made their homes here. We are interested in hearing from anyone who find their ancestors featured on our back cover. This month's back cover features Charles Henry Edmunds.



# EDMUNDS

LOGAN RIVER FAMILY HISTORY  
[www.loganriverfh.org.au](http://www.loganriverfh.org.au)



Charles Henry Edmunds

*E*lizabeth Mary Woodsford arrived in New South Wales July 31 1854 on the immigrant ship *Plantagenet* from England. Elizabeth made the voyage at age 17 years, alone, without her parents. Elizabeth was literate, and her occupation recorded as a kitchen maid on the Immigrant Passenger List. Soon after arriving in New South Wales, Elizabeth married Charles Richard Edmunds on October 12 1854, in Goulburn, New South Wales.



Bridget and Dora Edmunds

During the marriage, Charles Richard and Elizabeth were parents to 8 children.

Charles Henry, the eldest son was born on November 12 1856, at Goulburn, New South Wales Australia. Charles married Bridget Dronney on January 20 1887, at St. Patrick's Church in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia. Bridget was born on September 22 1860, in Milltown, Ireland. Parents were James Dronney and Bridget Kinnane. Charles and Bridget were parents to six children during their marriage, all born in Queensland.

John Woodford 1888 - 1972	Clifford Clarence 1890 - 1971	Dora Elizabeth 1892 - 1948
Sophia Mary Grace 1895 - 1985	Mabel Ellen Elena 1899 - 1985	Laura Lydia Holley 1902 - 1990

Charles relocated to Jimboomba about the time the Beaudesert railway line was being built, and he took an



Sophia and Mabel Edmunds

active part in its construction. The Brisbane Markets could now be easily accessed with the newly built railway line, transporting livestock and dairy produce to the markets to be sold. Local timber would be loaded at the station by the timber getters. Jimboomba became a very prosperous township. Charles would have recognized the need for more services to the community, and by the year 1895, his occupation is mentioned in the electoral roll as a storekeeper, and Agent for the Telegraph Newspapers. The store, situated opposite the railway station prospered.

Charles was well known to commercial travellers, and he formed a large circle of friends while being involved in the progress of the community for many years. Charles was also successful in the dairying industry in the area, raising mixed herds of cattle with son Clifford Clarence. They, and other farmers were doing their share in keeping up the reputation of the district, as one of the most fertile dairying areas of Southern Queensland. Charles Henry Edmunds passed away on May 21 1925, in Brisbane, Queensland.



Charles Henry, Bridget and Dora Elizabeth Edmunds

Charles was buried the following day at Toowong Cemetery in Brisbane. It is interesting to note, that Charles signed his will with an x, which may have meant he experienced failing eye sight in his later years. Dora, then managed the business until her death on May 18 1948. Bridget passed away on May 10 1952, in Brisbane Queensland, and is buried with Charles and Dora. Sons, John Woodford and Clifford Clarence, entered the family retail businesses, as a grocer and butcher.

More information may be  
available in our Family Files