

Family History of Mollie Burmeister (1916-1987), great-grandmother of Thomas Kevin, Brendan James and Edward Leopold Dorney

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Mollie Burmeister (1915-1987)

Mollie was born in Perth on 18 May 1915, the daughter of Carl Burmeister and Nell Millard. She moved to Melbourne with her parents in late 1917. Mollie had a younger sister, Helene, born in ca1924.

She attended Shelford Girls Grammar¹ at Caulfield from the ages of six to fifteen, 1923-1932.

After school Mollie apparently spent some time working in her father's jewellery suppliers business. She would occasionally travel to Perth to see her grandparents, with one such occasion mentioned in the social notes of the newspaper in December 1936.

In 1938 Mollie went to Europe with her Aunt Bertha. She stayed in Birmingham for a while and intended to live for a while in England but for some reason it did not work out. In October 1938 she visited France with Aunt Bertha. They returned to England for two weeks and then left to visit America the way back to Australia.

A letter from Mollie to her parents written on 2nd October 1938 is included as Appendix B. It contains much interesting material about conflict with Germany over the Sudetenland.

Mollie's souvenir



Mollie married Paul Dorney on 18 April 1940 at Elwood in Melbourne. Mollie wore a *graceful gown of off-white lace fashioned over gleaming satin* at her wedding. The reception was held at Tudor Court in Caulfield.

They had four children together, Anne (1941), Michael (1942), Peter (1944) and Richard (1947).

Mollie and Paul moved to Hobart shortly after the wedding, with Mollie mentioned as a guest at bride-to-be party in July of that year.

Almost the entirety of the mentions of Mollie in the newspaper record are in the Social Notes section.

In August 1940 for example, we learnt that she and Paul checked into the Brisbane Hotel, Launceston. It seems she was on her way to Melbourne, for three days later she was recorded amongst the ship passengers leaving Burnie.

The first hostesses who entertained Miss Jones were Misses Dalton, who gave a china tea at their home on Battery Pt. Miss Nancy Horne gave a bathroom evening at her home in York St., Sandy Bay. A knick-knack evening was held at Miss Molly McDiarmid and Mrs. Darby's flat in Macquarie St. Miss Mary Inches gave a cocktail party at Hadley's Hotel, and each guest was asked to bring a gift. Mrs. John Wyatt was hostess at a kitchen tea party at Wrest Pt. Riviera Hotel, and Miss Marjorie Harris entertained Miss Jones at a linen afternoon, this party at Hadley's Hotel. Miss Nancy Turner will give a luncheon party at the Chaucer tomorrow.

The Mercury, 16 July 1940

A month after Mollie gave birth to her daughter Anne in January 1941, she was the first person to be admitted to the new Calvary Hospital, New Town, which was noted in the newspaper along with an unflattering photo.

In August 1942 it was reported Mollie was on her way to visit her parents in Frankston, taking with her Anne and Michael.

The social notes are detailed, but incomplete. The next mention is July 1943, when she is returning to Hobart with Paul to take up residence at Montagu Street, Lenah Valley. She may have lived in Sydney when Paul served in the navy there.

Mollie may have had four children, but she didn't have to do all the work herself. Adverts for a housekeeper appear now and then, with the first noted in January 1945, at which time she was living at 27 Lipscombe Avenue, Sandy Bay. In a February 1951 advert, Mollie was looking for a "reliable woman" three to four mornings a week and on evening, for cleaning, ironing and babysitting.

In April of 1945 Mollie and Paul attended reception at the City Hall, Hobart, in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

¹ Full title *Shelford Church of England Girls Grammar School*

In April 1946, Mollie and the whole family went to live with her parents in Frankston, while Paul undertook a postgraduate course. The stay was to be for six months, but extended to nearly twelve, not returning until March 1947.



Mollie, late 1940s

From 1947 references to Melbourne trips involve flying. January 1949 saw a holiday at Interlaken. May 1949 saw a staged photo of Mollie reading to all four children, shortly before leaving for a holiday to Victoria, South Australia, and Sydney. It's probable the kids were left with their grandparents in Melbourne.

December 1949 sees the first mention of holidaying at Dodge's Ferry; the family bought their shack there in that year. When they holidayed there in January 1952 it was immediately after entertaining 70 guests at a cocktail party at their Sandy Bay home.

In 1950 or 1951 or so the family lived at Dodges Ferry 6-9 months, after their house at 27 Lipscombe Avenue was sold but the house at 33 Willowdene Avenue wasn't ready to move into. Mollie drove the kids to school each day in Hobart.

October 1950 shows another staged photo of Mollie at Wrest Point, with her sister and brother-in-law and family friends the Footes. They had apparently been dining and dancing.

Mollie appeared many more times in the Social Notes that have not been mentioned here.

Mollie and Paul's honeymoon was delayed for many years because of the war but they eventually travelled to Europe, spending six months away and leaving the children behind in Hobart. This is the kind of trip you would expect to be mentioned in the Social Notes, but no mention has been found, suggesting the holiday took place after 1955.

In November 1956 Mollie and her family took their new Mercedes on the boat from Devonport to Melbourne to attend the Olympic Games there.

Mollie had eight grandchildren, from Anne, Carol (1963), Phillip (1965), Shaun (1967) and Martin (1971), from Michael, Rebecca (1971) and Brent (1973) and from Peter, Mark (1973) and Sarah (1983).

The only other story I have been given about Mollie (related by her daughter-in-law Sue) is that before she met Paul she had another boyfriend that she was keen to marry. For whatever reason, the marriage did not go ahead and her boyfriend ended up marrying someone who became physically and mentally unwell and spent his lifetime caring for her. In about 1978, after she had separated from Paul, but while she was still caring for him Mollie went on a holiday to Melbourne. She told her family that she was staying with her grandson Mark and his mother, and she did visit them, but spent most of her time with her old boyfriend.

Mollie was not an outgoing or excitable person but she was a nice person who genuinely cared for others. She also did not appear to have any strong interests or ambitions, although she did become quite religious later in her life.

Mollie's seventieth birthday was spent with her children and their families at the Revolving Restaurant on the top floor of the Wrest Point Casino.

Mollie and Paul separated later in life. Mollie was later troubled by bowel cancer and passed away in Hobart in December 1987.

Browse newspaper articles about mentioning Mollie at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?1-usertag=Mollie+Dorney+nee+Burmeister&q=&sortby=dateAsc>

Carl (Charles) Burmeister (Mollie's father) (1891-1971)

Carl was born in South Yarra on 10 January 1891 and was a watchmakers' and jewellers' equipment wholesaler by trade, a business started by his father Leopold Ludwig Burmeister in about 1860, and hence was a family business for over one hundred years. He moved to Perth as a young child.

Carl is first mentioned in the newspaper record in September 1901 when he attended a children's fancy dress ball dressed as a chef. He failed to win the boy's prize for most original dress, which was won by a boy attired as an aboriginal, described as *very realistic indeed*. He next appears in the record in April 1907 selling a bicycle, probably on behalf of someone else, as it was stated *owner leaving colony*.

Carl enjoyed rowing as a sport. He is first recorded September 1908 rowing in a gala day run by the West Australian Rowing Club. He was to race competitively or semi-competitively for the next twenty or so years. His sister Bertha was also in the rowing club for a few years, before concentrating on tennis. Carl's sister Marie also rowed for a brief period.

There are way too many instances relating to rowing in the record, but a few mentions are more interesting than others. When training for a regatta in June 1910, at no point were they able train with a full crew of eight. Several members were sick with influenza at various times, including Carl, one was hit by a motor car and another called away to Melbourne.

Carl was captaining crews as early as December 1910 when he participated in races as part of the Shenton Fours competition. In August 1911 he was described as a *first class oarsman* when participating in an interstate competition. In June 1912 Carl was described as having *undoubted staying powers* and that *it will not be long before he is in the front rank of seniors*. In August 1913, as *Burmeister is an ideal No. 3, and is rowing in excellent form* and also *A capable oarsman is three. Wish there were a lot like him*.

His team won the Sandover Fours in June 1914. Carl was name was regularly in the newspapers in connection with racing in Perth up until the end 1917, shortly before his departure for Melbourne.

Carl owned his own motor boat, which was occasionally used by race officials. There was a carnival in 1914, called the Henley-on-the-Swan, where he won second prize for best decorated launch, for his boat Kumfit, which was decorated as Red Cross Hospital Ship.

Motorcycling was another hobby of Carl's. He was a member of the W.A. Motor Cycle Club and placed third in a side car race in May 1914. Not many women were at the event which was attributed to *the inclement state of the weather in the morning*.



Not a Model C, but close, a 3.5 hp 1913 model, from www.bonhams.com

He was selling a 3¼ h.p. 1912 model in March of 1914 for £35, and then in October an almost new 3 speed, 4 h.p. Triumph with side car, which sounds like a Model C.

A little over a year later, Carl was selling a Triumph Model TT, also as new.

There was no starter motor, so to start the engine, it needed to be either pedalled up to speed or by running alongside it and jumping aboard.

The gears were not adjustable while the vehicle was in motion, nor was it a quick job to change them.

Carl married Nell Millard on 24 February 1915 at the Cathedral in Perth. Nell was the youngest daughter of John Millard, a prosperous brick manufacturer. Their first daughter, Mollie, was born the following year. Their second daughter, Helene, was not born until around 1924.

For more information on the wedding, see Nell's chapter. After their honeymoon they lived at 67 Hamersley Road, Subiaco, just to the west of the centre of Perth. The house was listed for sale shortly after moving to Melbourne.

They moved to Melbourne in September or October 1917. In preparation for the move Carl sold their Studebaker EMF.

Carl continued his involvement with rowing immediately on arrival in Melbourne, with the Mercantile Club, although his name does not appear as often.

However, in January 1924 he was placed second in the Maiden Sculls at the Upper Yarra Regatta. His Mercantile Club team took many first, second or third places in the other events.



1911 Studebaker E-M-F 30, Source: <http://www.tomlaferriere.com>

He also remained a member of his club in Perth, and as he was over there regularly for work his name sometimes appears. In September 1920 Carl presented a trophy there.

In April 1919 Carl came to the attention of the Military Intelligence Services because of his involvement with an 'alien enemy' named Grutze, who went by the name Jacobsen and who had forged Danish papers. Although of course illegal, this was simply because Grutze had been unable to obtain work during the war because of his nationality, and changed his identity in order to obtain employment.

The documents held by the National Archives regarding Carl on this matter are included as Appendix A.

In September 1922 Carl attended the annual fancy dress mask ball of the Melbourne Technical Art School dressed as a huntsman. Many column inches were devoted to the ball in the newspaper and it sounded like a large and extravagant affair.

It's possible Carl, presumably with his family returned to live in Perth for a short period around 1925, as he was selling a Ford five seater there in February 1926. This could be related to Bertha ending her involvement with the company at around this time and moving to Fiji.

However, in Melbourne, they were listed at Fosbery Avenue, Caulfield from 1925 to 1930. When his daughter Mollie was married in 1940, their address was Kambea Road, Caulfield. Given these two streets intersect, they may have lived on the corner of the two.

In October 1929, Carl donated one pound for the blessing of the memorial stone of New St John's church in East Melbourne. Given the size of the donation relative to his wealth, he was probably not that excited about the cause.

In early 1931 Carl spent five weeks in Perth closing up Burmeister Bros operations there, returning to Melbourne on the 4 April.

Carl's sister Marie owned a holiday home at Ocean Grove, named *Almora*, where Carl would sometimes go on holidays. At some point Carl owned a monkey, which he took with him on these holidays to Ocean Grove. This is not something his children ever mentioned, so it's not clear when or for how long he kept a monkey as a pet.

He may also have owned an English setter named Bonzo, with a C Burmeister winning a first prize at the Allied All Breed's Club in June 1939 (Carl was not the only C Burmeister living in Victoria).

Two National Australian Archives items from 1941 refer to Carl. They are 'Trading with the Enemy Act – Burmeister Bros' and 'Charles Burmeister – purchase of property at Frankston'. The first is not as exciting as it sounds. It was regarding German made goods imported from the USA. The latter item was Carl inquiring if his German background would be an impediment to purchasing a property at Frankston.

They called their property at 19 Liddesdale Avenue, Frankston South "Sunnydene".

From April 1945 to March 1947 Carl's daughter Mollie, her husband and three young children lived with him at Frankston while his son-in-law was improving his medical qualifications and experience.

Carl owned a beagle at around this time.

In October 1949, Carl listed the family business as a company, Burmeister Bros. Ltd, with capital of £25,000. Carl was the only person named as a subscriber to the company.



Carl's wife Nell died of heart failure in July 1955.

Carl owned a ca1956 Plymouth.

In the late 1950s Carl would visit his daughter Mollie and family in Tasmania for a few weeks more or less per year.

Carl passed away on 21 May 1971 in Frankston. He was 80 years old.

His cousin Megan Stanway said her father, Roy Stanway, often spoke of Carl and thought he was a really good person, who was particularly kind to Ray because his father died when he was so young.

Above: Carl and Nell in their garden, June 1955

Browse newspaper articles mentioning Carl at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?/-publictag=Carl+Burmeister>

Carl on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Burmeister-132>

Leopold Burmeister (Mollie's paternal grandfather) (1834-1899)



Leopold Ludwig Theodore Burmeister was born on 16 March 1834 in Treptow an der Tollense (now Altentreptow), Prussia. His parents were Carl Burmeister, a goldsmith, and Mary Klein.

Leopold arrived in Melbourne in 1857 on the *Sarah Dixon*. Pomerania had experienced disastrous weather conditions in the period 1853-56 and this may have had an impact on Leopold's emigration decision. As well, he apparently 'hated the German system of Government'.

He became a naturalised citizen on 21st November 1859.

The first record of him in the newspaper record is in December 1858 when one case arrived for him, recorded under imports in the newspaper.



Photo from 'Album of security identity portraits of members of the Victorian Court, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888'.

The Victorian Exhibition was held in 1861 and Leopold submitted a horizontal steeple clock and a vertical turret clock. He received a first class certificate for one of his clocks.

Leopold had a business selling equipment to watchmakers and jewellers. His business first appears in the 1860 Sands & Kenny directory as '*Burmeister, L, importer of watch materials, 22 Collins St West*'. The business moved location a few times but by 1888 had settled at 287A Little Collins Street as '*Burmeister Bros, importers of watchmakers, jewellers, dentists and assayers tools and materials. Hessian and English crucibles and precious stones, Carson's Place, 287A Little Collins St*'.

Even by as early as 1863 he appeared to have multiple business locations, in that year advertising *TO watchmakers desirous of a good BUSINESS up the country, a good opportunity* and then similar in 1864, *WANTED, a First-class WATCHMAKER, for up country*. He also had staff working for him in Melbourne, advertising a position there in 1865.

He had connections in Dunedin, New Zealand, for in October 1867 he was advertised for a *first class CHASER and ENGRAVER* to work there. It's highly likely he was placing this advert on behalf of another.

Mr Burmeister, of 27 Post Office-place, had a transparency of the Galatea, seen at each side, in the centre of the street, and by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, a motion was given to the vessel such as it might be supposed to have at sea. Another peculiarity of the arrangement, and one that attracted much attention, was that some guns with which she was mounted were fired off every five minutes. These novel results in an illuminated device were produced by the skilful application of a large clock movement.

Leader, 30 November 1867

In November 1867 there was an article of several pages in *The Argus* and *Leader* newspapers detailing in minute detail *The Illuminations in the City and Suburbs* which was an event for and in honour of the visit of The Prince of Edinburgh.

The *Galatea* referred to was the Prince's own ship.

His half-brother Louis Flos arrived in Melbourne in 1867, and from 1870 the business became known as Burmeister Brothers. Leopold also operated his business with a man by the name of Joseph Osborn for a period. For details of Leopold's business from 1870, refer to the chapter titled *Burmeister Brothers, the business*. In December 1869, in preparation for going into business with his brother, he advertised his stock, tools and trade in a clearing out sale.

MARRIAGES.

BURMEISTER—OSBORN.—On the 23rd inst., at the bride's father's residence, by special licence, Mr. L. Burmeister, of Melbourne, to Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. Osborn, Temperance Hotel, Sandhurst.

The Argus, 25 July 1863

Leopold's first marriage was on 23 July 1863 to Helen Osborn, daughter of his business partner Joseph Osborn and Ellen Mauley. The witnesses at the marriage were John Osborn and Elizabeth Martha Osborn.

BIRTHS.

BURMEISTER.—On the 21st inst., at North Melbourne, the wife of Leopold Burmeister, of a daughter, still-born.

The Argus, 23 August 1864

Helen had been born in Gongo Soco, Brazil, a gold mine in the state of Minas Gerais.

Leopold and Helen had only one child together, a daughter who was stillborn in 1864.

In October 1865 Leopold's name was listed among others nominating Isaac Barnet as a town councillor. These notices were quite common in the paper generally, although Leopold's name doesn't appear again until October 1875, when he could be nominating a B. Lee for Gipps Ward councillor. Strangely he was then in January 1876 nominating John Curtain for the same position. Perhaps B. Lee didn't accept the nomination?

Roller skating was a sport that became hugely popular in the 1860s following the development in 1863 of a stable four wheeled roller skate that allowed curved movements (yes, skates before this were pretty much only good for going in straight lines). The first skating rink was opened in Rhode Island in 1866.

Leopold was quick off the mark in cashing in on the popularity, patenting a design on 11 June 1866 titled Improvements in the Construction of Roller Skates. The design was patented in Victoria, and he took out provisional protection in England. On 21 July he advertised looking for someone to make the skates, and was open to the idea of selling his patent right outright.

BURMEISTER'S IMPROVED PATENT ROLLER SKATES.
The patentee having completed his arrangements, is prepared to receive orders for the manufacture and sale of the above skates. Their superiority over all others hitherto in use is apparent in their mechanical accuracy and their precision of action, and in the instantaneous application of
BREAKS TO THE ROLLERS
at will, whereby all falls and collisions can be avoided.
Tenders for the purchase of the entire patent rights will be entertained.
LEOPOLD BURMEISTER, Watchmaker, 27 Post Office-place, sole patentee. 4 568

The Age, 21 July 1866

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES. — BURMEISTER'S improved safety and elegance. No fear of falling. Post Office-place. 8 6264

The Age, 28 July 1866

SKATES, Burmeister's improved patent, unsurpassed for excellence and strength, with springs. Gutta percha superseded. 27 Post-office place

SKATING RINK, Apollo-hall, OPEN NIGHTLY, Saturday afternoon. Admission, 1s. Coppin's Patent Skates for Sale.

The Argus, 8 September 1866

Leopold also developed a roller chair-sledge, which he exhibited at the Intercolonial Exhibition in October 1866.

BURMEISTER'S patent ROLLER SKATES, 25s. upwards; Burmeister's patent roller CHAIR-SLEDGE, at Post-office place.

The Argus, 29 October 1866

EXHIBITION Prize SKATES. First gold medal awarded for Burmeister's patent Roller Skates. 27 Post-office-place.

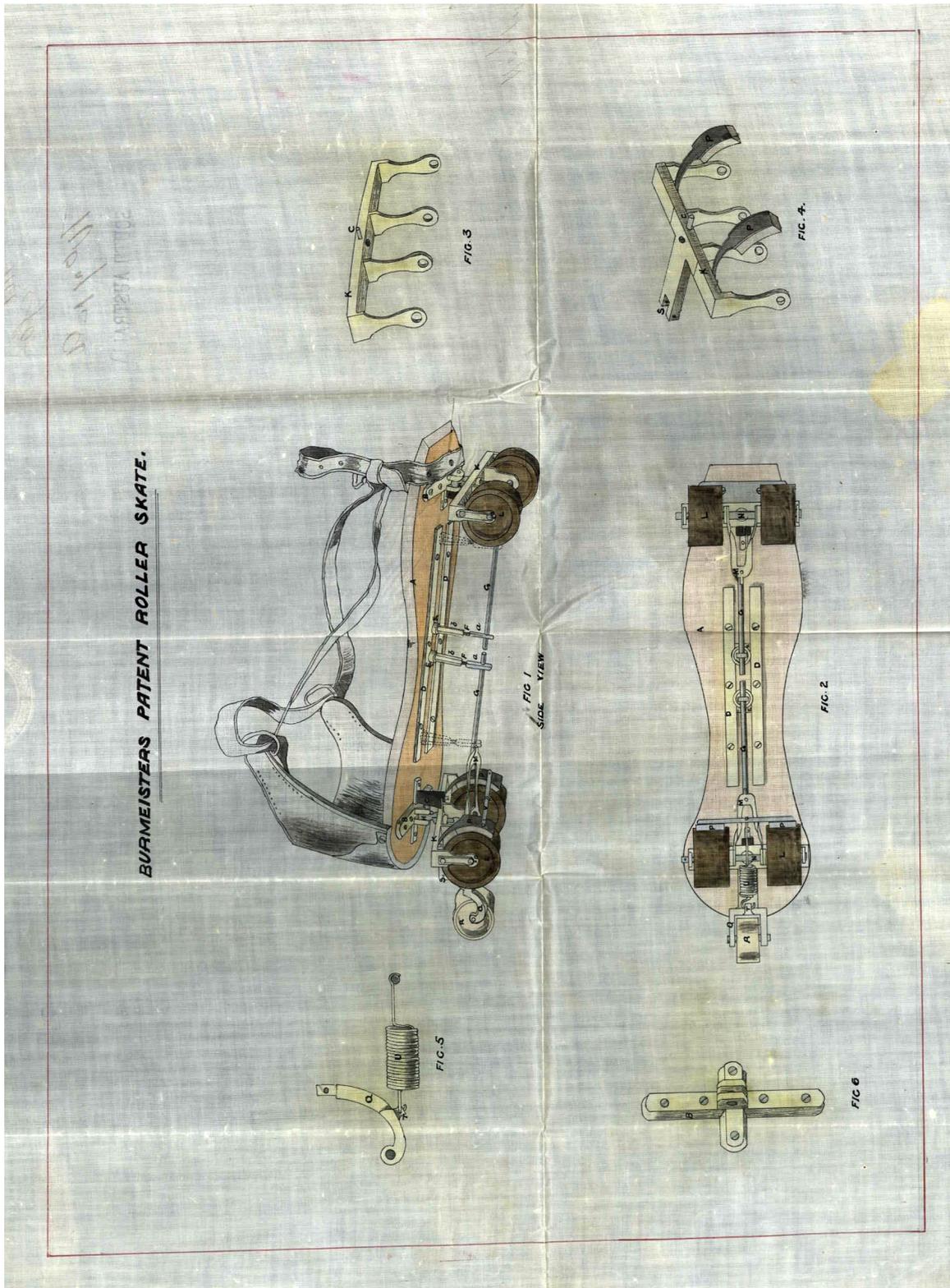
The Argus, 9 May 1867

Like many educated people in Victorian times, Leopold was fooled by the pseudosciences of Phrenology, Mesmerism and Spiritualism.

In November 1866 Leopold was one of a number of names on a petition asking the Reverend Thomas Guthrie Carr to continue his lectures on phrenology and electro-biological science. The petition included prominent names such as Stephen Henty, MLC, as well as Leopold's father-in-law.

Thomas Guthrie Carr was by today's standards, a charlatan, although as it turns out he was a charlatan by standards of the time as well. In September 1868, he was charged with assaulting a woman for the purpose of extorting money. The article had the titillating title of *Reading Ladies' Bumps*. In March 1868 he was arrested for passing a valueless cheque. There were also a number of disputes in the paper of lack of payment for services.

Then in November 1873 Leopold funded a pamphlet on the Spiritual Communications of Charles Dickens, who had been deceased for three years. A scanned copy of this work can be found on the National Library of Australia website, with the author listed as *Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870 (Spirit)*.



Improvements in the construction of roller skates, 1866

Leopold held shares in the *Royal Golden Fleece Tribute Gold Mining Company*, being listed as purchasing 250 shares at 10 shillings each in November 1871. His brother Louis and Joseph Osborne were also listed. These shares were later, in March 1874, forfeited for non-payment of calls. At some point Leopold had also bought 1,800 shares in the *Golden Lion Tribute Company No 1*, and 300 shares in *Bonati's Gold Mining Company*, all of which were forfeited for non-payment calls in February 1875.

Leopold was also a shareholder in the *Little Joe Quartz* company, which operated out of Walhalla in eastern Victoria. He was re-elected as one of the directors in January 1876. The next month he forfeited

some shares in the delightfully named *Great Extended Hustler's Reef Quartz Mining Tribute Company* for non-payment of calls.

Leopold's wife Ellen died on 4 September 1882 at only 39 years of age. The cause of death was given as disease of heart and spasm, from which she had been suffering for six months.

Deaths.
BURMEISTER.—On the 4th inst., at her residence, Concord-villa, Claremont-street, South Yarra, Ellen, wife of Mr. L. Burmeister, and eldest daughter of Joseph Osborn, Esq., J.P., of Sandhurst, aged 39 years.

The Argus, 5 September 1882

Ellen is buried in the Wesleyan section of the Saint Kilda cemetery. Shortly after Ellen's death, their residence of Concord Villa was put up for sale.



Ellen's headstone, St Kilda Cemetery, Wesleyan section, Compartment B, Grave 0414

CONCORD-VILLA,
containing drawing and dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, and pantry, enclosed back verandah with large windows, stable, coachhouse, man's-room, fruit and flower garden, well stocked and nicely laid out.

The Argus, 31 January 1883

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS of most modern and tasteful design,
Including
Beautiful EBON DRAWINGROOM SUITE, in claret and gold velvet
Occasional chairs, in plush and satin
Splendid EBON CHIPPENDALE CABINET and OVERMANTEL.
Ornaments in great variety
Rich Brussels carpets, tapestry, lace curtains
Ebon Vienna dining suite
Rich gilt cornices, steel fenders and irons
Mahogany and marble hall suite
BROWN KAURI BEDROOM SUITE
Brass bedstead, spring bed, cots
Oil-paintings, music, books
Large ice safe, kitchen dresser, culinary utensils.

The Argus, 28 March 1884

Despite the sale, Leopold was still lived at the property until at least 1891.

On 15 March 1884 Leopold boarded the RMS Nizam bound for London, perhaps even ultimately bound for his hometown in Germany. He appears to have returned on the HMS Ravenna in late January 1885.

Leopold was still involved in mining companies in the 1880s. In February 1885 he was listed amongst others seeking to register the Hustler's Royal Reserve Company No 2 (Limited) as a no liability company.

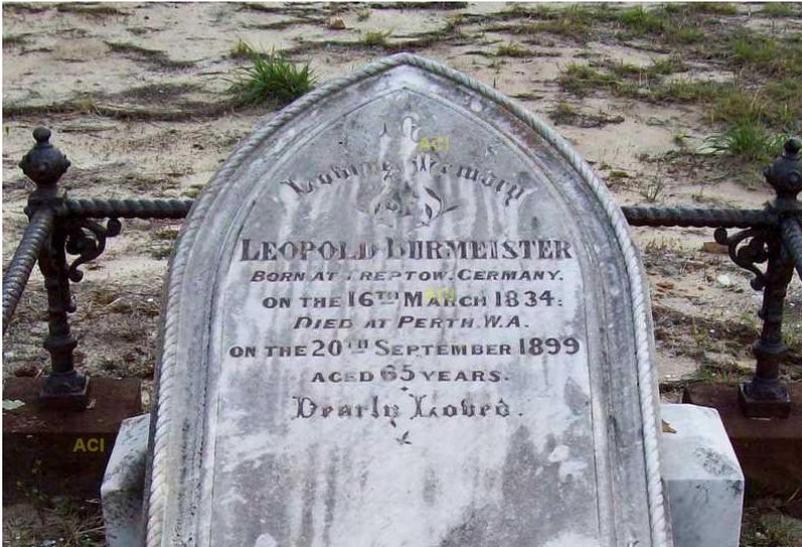
He and his second wife, Emily Stanway, married on 17 February 1885 at Chalmer's Manse, East Melbourne. They had four children together; Emily Leonora (1886), Bertha (1889), Carl Ernest Leopold (1891) and Ellen Eva Marie (1894).

In addition to his jeweller's business and mining investments, Leopold also held investment properties. In September 1886 he advertised for rent a new shop with dwelling in Chapel Street, Windsor.

The first mention of Leopold in the social news section of the paper appeared in September 1891. This reflects the changing content of newspapers and not Leopold's lack of a social life to this point. He and Emily had attended the wedding of a Charlotte Byrne and C. J. Martin. Their gift was noted to be a case of carvers. In November 1892 Leopold and Emily were noted as attending the Mayoress of Prahran's reception.

Leopold and his family moved to Perth, probably in 1896. His nephew William Augustus Burmeister had moved there in 1894 to set up another branch of Burmeister Brothers. Leopold and his family lived on Beaufort Street, Highgate Hill.

Newspaper mentions of Leopold outside his business are few and far between. In November 1896 he was one of a handful of people stating that John Andrew was a fit and proper person to keep a public house. In May 1898 he made a donation of 2s 6d to the West Australian Deaf and Dumb Institution.



Leopold died at his home, 451 Beaufort Street, on 20 September 1899, and was buried the following day in the East Perth Cemetery. He was 65 years old.

His cause of death was mitral regurgitation (heart failure) and exhaustion.

Browse newspaper articles about Leopold at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/result?l-publictag=Leopold%20Burmeister>

Leopold on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Burmeister-133>

Louis (Ludwig) Ernst Flos (Leopold's half-brother) (1847-1917)



Photo from 'Album of security identity portraits of members of the Victorian Court, Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888'.

FLOS.—On the 26th July, at Beaconsfield parade, St. Kilda, Louis E. Flos, aged 68 years.

The Argus, 28 July 1917.

Louis was born in Treptow an der Tollensee, on 13 November 1847 and arrived in Victoria in 1867. He was naturalised in 1896. He died in Victoria on 28 July 1917 at Beaconsfield Terrace, Saint Kilda. He was Leopold's half brother.

Louis' will was prepared on 10 June 1913. In addition to the children of William and Leopold, he also provided for his sister-in-law Martha Flos, who was re-married to Reinhold Noetzel, schoolteacher, and living in Langführ, a wealthy borough of Danzig (now in Poland and called Wrzeszcz, Gdansk). There was also allowance for Martha's daughter Elsbeth Noetzel and a nephew, Carl Gentzen of Berlin W. 35 Steglitzer Street 9.

He also left £50 to the Melbourne Hospital and to the Naval and Military Lodge of the Free Masons for support of the Masons Alms House at Prahran.

When his will was enacted land that he owned in Western Australia was forfeited as '*not being of sufficient value to warrant expense of sealing probate*'.

Louis requested that he be buried in the Lutheran section of the Booroondara Cemetery at Kew.

Browse newspaper articles about Louis at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?l-publictag=Louis%20Flos>

William Augustus Burmeister (Leopold's nephew) (1868-1911)

William was born in Treptow, Prussia on 19 September 1868 to Adolph Burmeister (Leopold's brother), a hotelkeeper, and Minna Sohns. He arrived in Melbourne on 29 September 1886 on the *Hohenzollern*. Like Leopold he was a watchmaker by trade.

William moved to Perth in March 1896 to set up another branch of Burmeister Brothers before setting up in business for himself in May 1899 at Eagle Chambers. In November 1907 he moved his business to Swan Chambers, co-inciding with Burmeister Brothers moving out of Swan Chambers.

William married Charlotte Byford in Perth on 13 July 1899. His aunt-in-law Emily was a witness to the wedding.

William and Charlotte had two children, Frank William in 1900 and Ethel Eva in 1902.

He became a naturalised citizen in 1904. William died at the age of 42 on 21 March 1911 of tuberculosis. At the time of his death the family was living in Morrison Street, Bayswater.

Browse newspaper articles about William at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?l-publictag=William+Augustus+Burmeister>

Carl Burmeister (Mollie's great-grandfather) (

Carl was born on 4 July 1799 in Ivenack, Pomerania and baptised there on 11 July. His parents are Friedrich Burmeister and Friederica Leffelholtz.

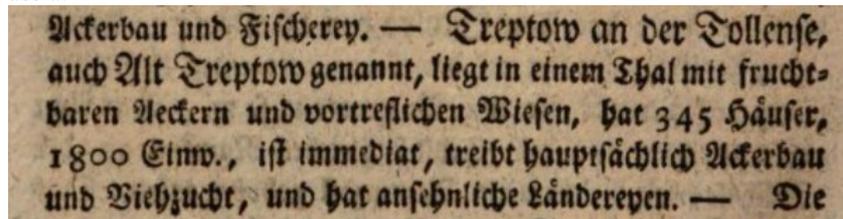
Carl was confirmed in Ivenack on 3 April 1814.

!!More information on Ivenack here

He was recorded in the Mecklenberg-Schwerin census of 1819. He was living in Malchin (located 15 km west of Ivenack) and his profession was recorded as Geselle (journeyman).

!!More information on Malchin here.

Carl married the 20-year-old Maria Friederike Klein, daughter of Simon Christoph Klein, an innkeeper and butcher, on May 4, 1827 in Treptow an der Tollense (now Altentreptow), located in Pomerania in the kingdom of Prussia.



Geographisches und historisches Handbuch der Länder, - Völker Und Staatenkunde, Volume 1, Issue 3 (1786)

“Treptow an der Tollense, also called Alt Treptow, lies in a valley with fertile hedges and excellent meadows, has 345 houses, 1,800 inhabitants, is immediate, mainly does arable farming and beef breeding, and has sizable country peaks.”



He is described in documents variously as goldarbeiter and goldschmied.

Carl died on 14 May 1841 of emaciation and was buried three days later. He left a widow and four children. He was about 45 years old.

Following his death Carl's wife Maria married Hermann Flos, also a goldworker.

Carl on wikitree

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Burmeister-137>

Section of map from Blackie and Sons Atlas (Edinburgh, 1882). Treptow is in the centre.

“Burmeister Brothers”, the business

Burmeister Brothers was a business started by Leopold Burmeister and his half brother Louis Flos, mostly focused on supplying tools and materials for watchmakers and jewellers. Leopold was based in Melbourne, Louis in Sandhurst (Ballarat).

The inception of the business was advertised in *The Argus* on a Saturday in April 1870.

BURMEISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.—To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Dentists, and Others.—His TOOL DEPOT in future will be carried on more extensively, under the name and style of “Burmeister Brothers,” same address. 27 Post-office place.

The Argus, 9 April 1870

Security must have been of some concern, for in the following May they advertised *WANTED, a thorough good WATCHDOG*. Business must have been sufficiently good to not need to advertise their services, as after an initial small flurry of adverts in mid-1870, no more adverts for the business appeared until July 1872.

BURMEISTER BROS., Importers of Hessian CRUCIBLES, all sizes. 27 Post-office place.
BURMEISTER BROS., Importers of useful and ornamental Swiss CARVED GOODS. 27 Post-office place.
BURMEISTER BROS., Importers of air-tight LOCK and Screw CORKS, patent. 27 Post-office place.
BURMEISTER BROS., Exhibition prize patent Boiler SKATES on hand. 27 Post-office place.

The Argus, 10 August 1872

CORKS.—Burmeister's everlasting patent air-tight Lock CORKS, most wonderful of modern inventions. Post-office place.

The Argus, 6 July 1872

When their adverts re-appeared, it was clear they had diversified their goods.

Hessian crucibles are ceramic crucibles that were manufactured in the Hesse region of Germany from the

late Middle Ages. They were renowned for their ability to withstand very high temperatures, rapid changes in temperature, and strong reagents. They were made by firing kaolinitic clay at temperatures greater than 1100°C, forming mullite, an aluminum silicate.

WANTED, WATCHMAKERS and Jewellers who are desirous of commencing business in a prosperous township to know of an excellent opportunity, such as does not frequently occur. For particulars apply to Messrs. Burmeister Bros., 27 Post-office place, Melbourne.

The Argus, 2 June 1873



Nest of triangular Hessian crucibles, www.world-archaeology.com

Unsurprisingly, adverts for employees appear occasionally. A *trustworthy Shop and Errand BOY* with good references was required in September 1871. In June 1873 they were looking for watchmakers and jewellers to work in a prosperous township. To sweeten the deal for working outside of Melbourne, they seem to have included accommodation as part of the employment arrangement, for in September 1875 they stated *WANTS a competent WATCHMAKER; comfortable home*. No such inducements were offered for a Melbourne based watchmaker in September 1876.

The names of a few employees are known – a J. W. Durance, who, in advertising his business in April 1887, noted that he had spent four years with Burmeister Bros. J. Harris noted eight and a half years with the firm in his November 1887 advert. Another employee, a clerk named Arthur Horsburgh was a witness in a trial regarding the theft of postal notes by a postal employee.

The nineteenth century taxation system could prove an impediment to business. Leopold wrote to *The Argus* in September 1873 on what was a topical issue, that of intercolonial tariffs. The business' imports attracted a 22 percent tariff on entering Victoria. A vulcaniser was ordered by a New Zealand dentist who then paid import duty to receive it. The item not being suitable he returned it Burmeister Bros, attracting another import tariff, who then had to send a replacement.... Anyway, you get the picture.

In late 1875 the business moved to 37 Little Collins Street. This building no longer exists, the current building was constructed in around 1906.

BURMEISTER BROS., Importers, have REMOVED from 27 Post-office-place to 37 Little Collins-street east.

The Argus, 13 October 1875

They appeared to have stayed at this address until at least the end of 1879, although an advert in mid-1876 gives the address as 43 and 47 Little Collins.

BURMEISTER BROS. have received Jewellers WIRE ROLLERS, Flattening Mills, Blacklead and Hessian Crucibles. 37 Little Collins-street.

The Argus, 12 April 1879

A blacklead crucible is a crucible made of graphite.

By early 1883 the business was located at 30 Little Collins Street, with that address being given in advert for *BOY, respectable, wanted.*

The business was broken into early on a Thursday evening in July 1880 by *means of a skeleton key.* Very little was actually stolen though, amounting to £5 in silver, 10s in coppers, a watch, and some jewellery. In September 1887 a lad named George Hallston, broke three windows at the back of the property at 30 Little Collins. The windows were barred, but he used a hooked stick to extract goods. He was caught at the scene.

Not long after Burmeister Bros moved to Carsons Place, 287A Little Collins Street. Business was presumably going well as also at around this time they advertised for four experienced clockmakers.

On quite a number of occasions, and over many years, they appear to have been acting as an agent in the sale of watchmaker's or jeweller's businesses.

WATCH Maker's and Jeweller's Business for Sale, centre of city, large jobbing trade. Particulars, Burmeister Bros., material shop, Little Collins-st., Melb.

The Age, 21 August 1890

A branch of Burmeister Brothers opened in Perth in early 1894, in Swan Chambers on Barrack Street. Leopold's nephew William Augustus arrived in Perth in March 1894, and their first advert appeared in the 21 April edition of the West Australian.

Leopold was in Perth in 1896, but it is possible he arrived earlier, perhaps at the same time as William.

Louis Flos remained in Melbourne to manage the business there.

COOLGARDIE RUSH.—Miners would save money and time by purchasing HESSE'S PATENT CONDENSER, with a complete camp outfit. Weight, 7lb.; price from 26s. upwards. All sizes manufactured. Agents: Burmeister Bros., Importers, Swan Chambers, corner of Hay and Barrack-streets, Perth.

The West Australian, 21 April 1894.

WANTED KNOWN.

BURMEISTER BROTHERS, Branch Tool and Material Depot for Watchmakers, Jewellers, Dentists, and Assayers, Swan Chambers, Perth. Also have in stock Miners' Condensers, Hammocks, Leather Belts, Clay and Salamander Melting Pots, Ingots, Files, etc., etc.

The West Australian, 1 December 1894.



A modern photograph of the Coolgardie Pick and Shovel Brooch

COOLGARDIE PATENT BROOCH.

TAKE Notice that legal proceedings will be taken by the undersigned against those that are infringing or selling our design called "The Coolgardie Pick and Shovel Brooch." We have a patented BURMEISTER BROS. Importers of Watchmakers' Tools and Materials, Swan Chambers, Perth, our sole agents for Western Australia.

L. & R. BROS.,
Manufacturing Jewellers.

The West Australian, 1 January 1896.

Burmeister Brothers also had a presence in the Goldfields of Western Australia. In mid 1896 they advertised for a Watchmaker to work in the Goldfields.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted, young, steady, competent Watchmaker for goldfields; good wages. Apply Burmeister Bros., Barrack-st., Perth.

The West Australian, 2 October 1896

JEWELLER, first-class Hand, wanted. Apply Burmeister Bros., watchmakers, Tool Depot, Swan Chambers, Perth.

The West Australian, 11 June 1897

Their advertisements in late 1897 give the impression they either owned property or were sub-letting property in Kalgoorlie.

SPLENDID Opening for Photographic Artist at Kalgoorlie. For full particulars apply to Me-s. Burmeister Bros., Barrack-street, Perth.

The West Australian, 25 September, 1897.

FOR TAILOR.—Splendid Opportunity to Start Business in Kalgoorlie. For full particulars apply to BURMEISTER BROS., Swan Chambers, Barrack-street.

The West Australian, 28 July, 1898.

Leopold Burmeister died on 20 September 1899, leaving his share of the business to his wife Emily.



Swan Chambers (now Connor Quinlan building)

Source: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/10387777>

BOY, respectable, wanted. Apply 10 a.m., W. A. Burmeister, 6A Eagle Chambers.

The West Australian, 9 May, 1899.

By May 1899 William Augustus had left Burmeister Brothers and set up in business for himself.

Similar to Melbourne, the Perth office also appears to have operated as a broker for selling businesses.

WATCHMAKER'S and Jeweller's Business, good repairing trade, splendid chance for steady man, small capital. Apply Burmeister Bros., Perth.

The West Australian, 7 October 1899

SMALL Sodawater Plant, complete, wanted, and in good order. State price and particulars. Apply Burmeister Bros., Swan Chambers, Perth.

The West Australian, 22 August 1900

Some adverts don't fit into any category. The one about the sodawater plant makes me imagine the workplace as like some modern dot com startup, where employees can just grab soda water whenever they feel like it.

Burmeister Bros moved their Perth business to 177 Murray Street in late 1907, on the same block as their previous address. Simultaneously William Augustus moved his business from Eagle Chambers to Swan Chambers.

It wasn't all work – in September 1909 the newspaper reported on the annual meeting of the Jewellers Cricket Club. Burmeister Brothers was one of the patrons of the club. I've only found one match of theirs in the newspaper, with the Hairdresser's Cricket Club.

DRILLS, Files, Silver Steel Rods, Nickel-Silver Sheet, Metal Fret Saws, etc. Burmeister Bros., 177 Murray-st.

The West Australian, 14 August 1912

BOY wanted, smart. Burmeister Bros., importers 169a Murray-st., Perth.

The West Australian, 23 November 1912

In late 1912 the Perth branch of Burmeister Bros shifted located a few doors to 169a Murray Street.

Another former employee can be identified in 1907, when adverts for an A. T. Glasson of Numurkah, Victoria not that he spent several years with Burmeister Bros.

Louis Flos died in July 1917, and it turns out he was the sole owner of the Melbourne branch of the business. In his will, after a few minor bequests, he split his estate into twelve shares. Six shares went to relatives in Germany, two to the children of his nephew William Augustus, and four to the children of his half-brother Leopold, named Leonora, Bertha, Carl and Marie.

It is thought that all of Leopold's children pitched into buy the Melbourne branch, but only three are known for certain to have had an role in the business – Carl, Marie and Bertha.

Carl arrived in Melbourne in September or October 1917 to look after the business there, along with sister Marie. His sister Bertha stayed in Perth, and ran the business there until about 1926, at which time she moved to Fiji and married. Marie stayed involved with the business for a number of decades.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS SUPPLIERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, And OTHERS.

ESTATE of the LATE L. E. FLOS.

TENDERS will be received up till noon on Friday, 2nd November, 1917, by THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY CO. LTD., of 412 Collins street, Melbourne, for PURCHASE of the GOODWILL of the business of Messrs. Burmeister Bros., of Carson place, 287A Little Collins street, with Stock, &c., as follows:—

Watchmakers and jewellers' supplies	£1,282	19	8
Book debts	586	8	6
Book debts (doubtful or bad) ..	146	6	9
Fittings	60	15	0

The successful tenderer will be required to take over the lease of the premises, which will expire on 10th July, 1919, the rental being £200 per annum plus rates (reduced during term of war to £175 per annum plus rates).

The business is an old-established one, and a splendid opportunity is now presented to an enterprising man to secure a thriving business.

Usual 10 per cent deposit conditions.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Stock sheets may be inspected and tender forms

The Argus, 24 October 1917

In around 1921 the Melbourne branch moved a small distance into York House, located at 294 Little Collins Street.

Over the decades there were many adverts for “Boy, wanted” but it was not until 1924 that they finally looked for a female employee.

GIRL, young, smart, just left school, for office work and general help. Burmeister Bros., Importers, York House, Little Collins-st.

The Age, 24 February 1924

In 1924 the business branched out to include wireless parts.

WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS AND PARTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Crosley Transformers, Coils, Valves, Batteries, &c.
Crystal Sets, Complete.

BURMEISTER BROS.,
YORK HOUSE,
294-296 Little Collins Street. Cent. 1627.

The Argus, 16 October 1924

Carl probably travelled from Melbourne to Perth on a yearly basis to manage the business. His final trip was in 1931, when he closed the Perth branch down. The workshop and office fittings were put up for auction on 1 April 1931, with the stock probably sent over to Melbourne.

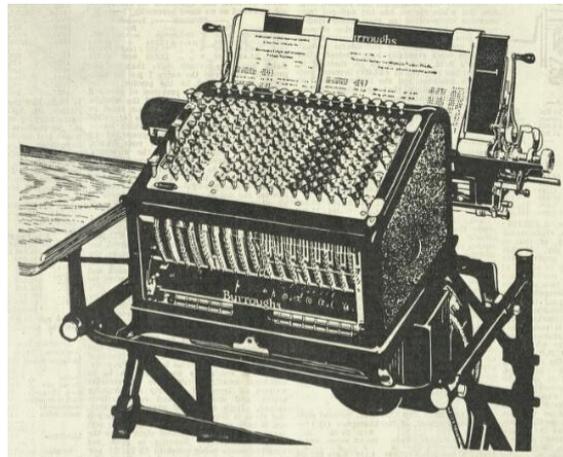
Given the business mostly sold to the trade, mentions in the newspaper could be rare, with only two occurrences in the decade after 1931.

There was a small flurry of job adverts in 1949, and then, in October 1949, the business was listed as a company, Burmeister Bros. Ltd, with capital of £25,000. Carl was the only person named as a subscriber to the company.

GIRL, under 18 years, to learn Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine and general office work, 5-day week, good conditions. BURMEISTER BROS. PTY. LTD., 294 Little Collins-st.

The Age, 17 November 1950

Bookkeeping machines were the precursors to the computer -- they processed and moved complex numeric and alphabetic data. Combining elements of typewriters, adding machines, and calculators, bookkeeping machines processed payroll, taxes, and recorded payments and billing.



Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine, The Bulletin, 21 July 1927

The 1950s saw many situations vacant advertisements for the business in the newspaper, but no mentions of any note. The business continued in its York House location.

The ability to trace the business through the newspaper record ends in 1955, due to copyright limitations.

For the next two decades we're reliant on the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*. The first mention of Burmeister Bros in the gazette was in July 1951 when the Department of Supply recorded buying £699 5s. worth of hand tools from the business. More hand tools were sold in to the Department of Supply in 1952 and then £468 worth of stop watches in 1954. Other transactions were for instrument degreasers in 1958

(£829), a Gravograph engraving machine (£271) and Jeweller's tools (£353) in 1961 and more engraving machines in 1965.

!!!!Not clear if Carl sold the business prior to his death.

In 1971 Burmeister Bros supplied the Department of Air with \$460 worth of screwdriver sets and then in 1972 to the Department of the Army jeweller's tools worth \$446. 1973 saw \$431 worth of Craftsman's tweezers sold to the Department of the Army, with \$649 in jeweller's instruments sold the next year.

References to Burmeister Bros cease in 1974. Around late 1974 the business merged with Jas. F. Roche, a jeweller's supplier that had been operating in Melbourne since 1914.

From this point the business was called Roche Burmeister.

There are only three records of contracts I've found in the *Commonwealth Gazette* for Roche Burmeister, all of them concerning the sale of tweezers to the Department of Defence, Air Office. There was \$571 worth in May 1975, \$501 worth in August of the same year and finally \$4,200 worth of slide locking Craftsman's tweezers in February 1988.

There is only evidence for operations in Melbourne of Roche Burmeister.

In May 1993 it was announced that Roche Burmeister was in liquidation. A first dividend was declared in August and then a final dividend in February 1994. A final meeting of creditors was held in September 1994, then the following December it was announced the company was dissolved. Another "final" meeting of creditors was held in October 1995.

From here it gets a bit murky. The Australian Business Register, lists Roche Burmeister (SA) ABN 28 093 695 491 as being active from 10 July 2000 to 7 November 2012.

Roche Burmeister was acquired by Australian Jewellers Supplies (AJS), www.jewellerssupplies.com.au in 2012. AJS operates in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

The current (2019) owner of AJS, Selwyn Brandt, Roche Burmeister was based in Adelaide as far as he knew and that AJS had purchased it 10 years ago from Andrew and Pauline Thoday. The Thodays had owned it for ten years having purchased the business from Lyn Gaskin.

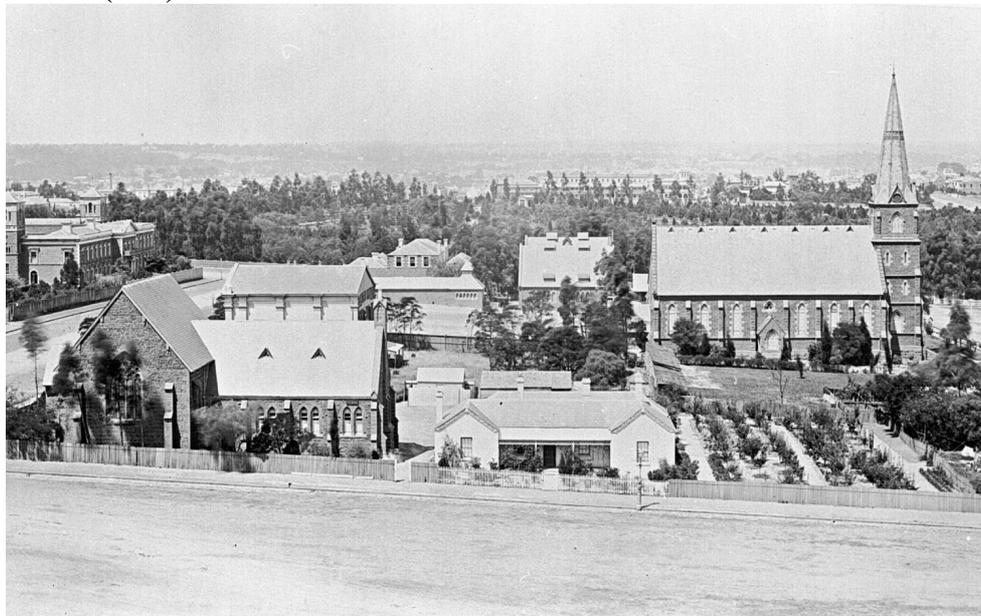
Browse newspaper articles about the business at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/result?l-publictag=Burmeister%20Bros> and <https://trove.nla.gov.au/gazette/result?l-publictag=Roche%20Burmeister>

Emily Stanway (Mollie's paternal grandmother)

Emily Stanway was born in Melbourne 1 July 1860 into a wealthy family. Her parents were John Stanway, a merchant, and Mary Luxton. She was the youngest of nine children.

Emily married Leopold Burmeister on 17 February 1885 at Chalmer's Manse, East Melbourne. They possibly met through her sister Mary Ann whose husband was also a German in the jewellery trade.

They had four children together; Emily Leonora (1886), Bertha (1889), Carl Ernest Leopold (1891) and Ellen Eva Marie (1894).



View of East Melbourne from Parliament House, ca 1885. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church and manse are on the left, Chalmers Presbyterian Church is on the right and the Fitzroy Gardens beyond. Museums Victoria <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/768878>

Not a lot is known about Emily, despite her being well-off and running the family business for a number of years. The first newspaper mention of her is in March 1889, when she advertised for *GIRL, useful, wanted, small family, comfortable home. Mrs. Burmeister, 3 Claremont-st., S. Yarra*. There was a similar advert two years later.

In September 1891 it was recorded that Emily and her husband had attended the wedding of a Charlotte Byrne and C. J. Martin. Their gift was noted to be a case of carvers. In November 1892 they were noted as attending the Mayoress of Prahran's reception.

Emily and her family moved to Perth in around 1896, when another branch of Burmeister Bros was opened there, where they lived at 451 Beaufort Street until 1907.

Emily's husband died of heart failure at their home on 20 September 1899.

Emily's children attended Highgate State School. At the annual concert at the end of 1899, she watched her daughter Leonora recite "Uncle Podger" and perform a joint song "Funny People in Japan" in character. Her daughter Marie was one of six performing "It's no joke to be a baby" attired as infants. There was also a black face show performed by some other students.

For many years the references to Emily in the newspaper record are quite banal. In January 1900 she advertised a six room house for rent at Claremont. In September 1901 a reward was advertised for the gold watch chain she lost in Perth Park. Four years later she offered a reward for a lost two barred brooch with amethyst centre.

In late 1907 Emily shifted her family to 527 Beaufort Street, advertising for a domestic in September of that year. In April 1908 she applied to council for permission to extend the house by one small wooden room, however they appear to have moved again within the year, with other names appearing in connection with this address.

In 1909, Emily's daughter Marie, then aged fourteen, organised, and performed in, a number of concerts under the auspices of the Sunshine League, raising money for orphans.

In April 1913, Emily, along with all three of her daughters boarded the Orama for London. Their holiday was mentioned in the social notes section of the newspaper on Christmas Eve. The article stated *Mrs. Burmeister and her three daughters who left recently for England, are at present in London, where they intend spending the winter, after which they will tour the Continent, returning to Perth next August, after an absence of eighteen months.*

Another item in June of 1914 provided an update, reporting *Writes a Westralienne from London:-Mrs. E and the three Misses Burmeister, of Perth, W.A., who have been globe-trotting for the past 16 months, made up a party from London, including Mr. Alf. L. Evans, of Fremantle, and other Australians abroad, and spent a most enjoyable Easter together in Paris."*

Emily's son Carl was married on 24 February 1915. Emily wore to the wedding *a model gown, designed in Paris, of rich black satin draped with beautiful hand worked grey lace trimming, and a black and white satin Grenadier cape.*

Emily's brother-in-law Louis Flos died in 1917, and her son moved then to Melbourne to take over the business. It's not clear when Emily returned to Melbourne, but her attendance at a wedding there in January 1920 was noted in the newspaper; she wore an outfit of grey crepe de chine at the dance.

We know Emily stayed in touch with her sister Catherine (Kate) Hann and visited her for holidays in Ocean Grove.

She lived at 93 Hotham Street, East St. Kilda from at least 1925 until her death. The house had a tennis court and a two room self contained flatette which was rented out.

Emily died on 21 July 1931 in Saint Kilda of, essentially, heart failure. She was 70 years old. Emily is buried in the Brighton General Cemetery with her daughters Leonora and Marie.

Browse newspaper items mentioning Emily at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?l-publictag=Emily%20Burmeister%20nee%20Stanway>

Emily on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-80>

John Taylor Stanway (Mollie's Great-Grandfather) (1814-1881)

John Taylor Stanway was born in London in 1814 to John Stanway, an ironmonger, and Maria Burton. He was christened on 8 June 1814 at Saint Marylebone church. John was the eldest of six children.



St Marylebone church, 1760-1949,
<http://www.stmarylebone.org/>

John's mother died in 1823, as did his two youngest siblings, both sisters. John's father died in 1836, and afterwards John operated the family business (probably with his brothers) at 173 Oxford Street, on the corner of Duke Street, which had been in the family since at least 1791.

KITCHEN UTENSILS for HIRE.
Moulds of the newest French patterns, sauté, amlet, cutlet, and brazing pans; French stewpans, beau maris, portable stewing stoves, and every article requisite for cooking in the first style, let on hire, at STANWAY'S Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, 173, Oxford-street. All kinds of baths and lamps let on hire.

Morning Post, 21 March 1837

On 21 November 1837 he was recorded in the membership register of the freemasons as John Taylor Stanway, ironmonger, Oxford Street.

Furnishing Ironmongery, Stock in Trade, Household Furniture, Piano-forte and Effects, by order of the Executor of the late Mr. Stanway.

MESSRS. PRINGLE and WINCKWORTH will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, 173, Oxford-street, corner of Duke-street, THIS DAY, August 17, at 12, all the excellent and well selected STOCK in TRADE of a furnishing ironmonger; comprising register and other stove grates, ranges, fenders, fire irons, coppers, pewter articles, metal, bronze tea urns, trays, waiters, kettles, stewpans, scuttles, preserving pans, moulds, and all the usual assortment of a fashionable stock; in lots to suit families furnishing. Also, at the same time, the household furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, drawers, sideboard, chairs, carpets, glasses, curtains, pianofortes.

On view: catalogues had on the premises, and of Messrs. Pringle and Winckworth, 4, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

Fitzroy-square — Elegant Household Furniture, Cabinet, &c.

The Times, 17 August 1836

The business was possibly in trouble from the moment John father's died, for in August 1836, less than two months after his death, both the contents of the shop and household furnishings were being auctioned.

By 1840 the business had gone bankrupt, with John's name appearing in Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette of 2 November that year as John Stanway, ironmonger, a person of unsound mind.

Bankruptcy at the time was an offence punishable by imprisonment until arrangements had been made to repay the debts. From The Legal Guide, Volume 5, we learn that John was held in Fleet Prison, but was petitioned to be discharged on account of his lunacy. I can't quite follow the ins and outs, but the petition was countered by suggesting that "the prisoner was in his proper senses when not under the excitement of liquor". On a later day the court was told "that there was nothing in the prisoner to lead them to suspect that the insolvent was of unsound mind; that he indulged too freely in drink; that he was now a rational man, and always so when sober; that his father died about four years and a half years, and had amassed a good deal of property, which he left equally among his children, but none could receive it until the youngest child came of age, which had not yet happened. He would be of age this month."



John Tallis's London Street Views, London Shops and Business, 1838-1840

John probably married Mary Ann Luxton on April 1840 at Saint Marylebone church. I say probably, because although banns for the marriage have been located, no marriage record has been found. In addition, no birth record has been found for their first daughter.

They were to have nine children together, seven of whom survived infancy. Their first child, Catherine, was born in about 1840 in England, with all their other children born in Melbourne. Their other children were Mary Ann (1842), Sarah (1843), John (1847-1849), Ellen (1850), John (1853), Charles (1855), Ann (1857-1857) and Emily (1860).

John and Mary arrived in Melbourne with one of his brothers on the *William Metcalfe* on 28 August 1841. Both his brothers, William and George, were in Melbourne at least as early as March 1842.

John was the licensee of Stanway's Hotel (formerly Shaw's hotel) from December 1841 to May 1844 when the license was transferred to his wife Mary as he was known to the bench to be '*not in a fit state to fulfil the recognizance*'. It seems though that business in this period was largely carried out by William and George, as their names appear on adverts during this time.

In January 1844 John, along with his both his brothers, sat on a jury at the Supreme Court. On 4 October 1844 he was "*committed to jail as a dangerous lunatic, on the joint certificate of Drs. Wilmot and Hobson*". There was no special asylum for 'lunatics' in Melbourne, so John was placed in the Melbourne Gaol. He was not determined to be in a proper state to be released until March 1846. In 1851 he appeared on a jury again at the Supreme Court, and so must have been considered legally sane at the time.

Whatever affliction he had, it seems he passed it on, as his son John also suffered from mental illness. In June 1881 John junior appeared at the Sale Police Court and was committed to Kew Asylum.

No particular oral history has come down about John, but his great-grandson Ray Stanway (1914-2001) had the impression is that he was lazy and a bit of a layabout, his wife Mary apparently having more to do with the running of the business than he. John's son Charles, when hearing that his great-grandson was to be called John said that it was a 'no-good name'.



Advert, <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/54538>

We don't hear about his business activities again until 1853 when he was maintaining a business at 175 Bourke Street in Melbourne, initially as a draper and earthenware dealer and later as a glass and china warehouse. It would be fair to call his business stupendously successful. When he died, the net value of his estate was £26,940, or many millions of dollars in today's money. A labourer at the time might only earn £50 in a year.

John owned a large tract of land, with an orchard, out at Snapper Point, Mornington. He held land there from at least as early as 1860. Many of the wealthy elite of Melbourne kept second properties in this area.

In 1856, and other years, he was recorded as donating a substantial amount of crockery to both the Melbourne Hospital and the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, although in the latter case, at least, it may not have made it to the patients.

John's name occasionally pops up in the list of donations to organisations like the Asylum and School for the Blind or the Hearing impaired Institute, but never for more than one pound.

The report also acknowledges "a donation of crockeryware from Mr Stanway, who has kindly offered to supply the Institution with that ware gratuitously in future. Here is another offer of gratuitous supply, but what says the *Argus* on this head,—“ Irish stew was served up (at dinner) in a large tinned iron vessel, which might have been clean, but certainly did not look so; the plates also were of the same material, and looked very similar to the larger vessel.” Also, “of crockeryware there was none to be seen, and it was alleged that a very few tin cups had to do duty for a whole ward.” Mr Stanway best knows whether he furnishes crockeryware or not; but, if he does, the inmates do not seem to derive any benefit from his liberality, for here we have dinner dished up in a disgusting tinned iron vessel, unclean and rusty, with plates to match, and a few tin cups for a whole ward of infirm and sickly people. Who uses the crockery?

The Age, 13 June 1856

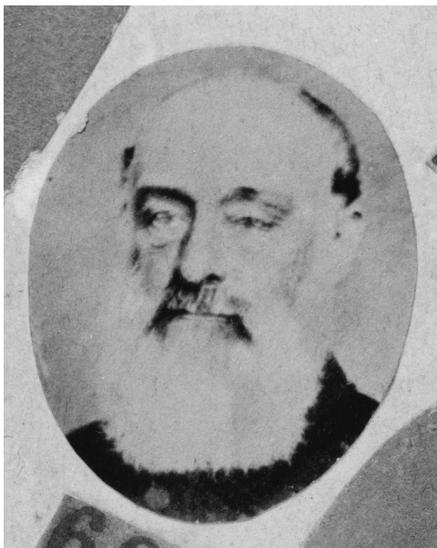
There are a number of family legends that have been handed down about John, that may give an insight to his character as perceived by his family.

Three stories collected by his great-granddaughter Megan Stanway are as follows:

John, suffering some sort of manic attack, galloped up and down Mornington beach on a horse until John dropped dead. (Untrue, but perhaps the story grew from a real event.)

John was the youngest son of a nobleman who married the governess and was sent to Australia in disgrace. (Totally untrue, but you have to wonder if John may have liked to give the impression he had a noble background.)

John would go out to the stables, pass a silk handkerchief over the horses and whip the stable-boy if a mark was found on it. (Unlikely sounding, but can't be disproven, and maybe this story grew from him having a temper and being very particular about cleanliness.)



John Stanway, ca 1872,
<http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/18002>

John died on 5 June 1881 in Melbourne. He was 67 years old.

John's estate was fought over by his heirs, and wasn't settled until 22 years later.

In the case of Augustine and Catherine Dwyer v. Stanway, in which the plaintiffs seek an order from the court for the distribution of the realty in the estate of the late Mr. John Stanway, who died in June, 1881, Mr. Justice a'Beckett delivered judgment in the Banco Court yesterday. His Honor directed the sale of the property and the distribution of the proceeds among the children and the grandchildren of the testator, but ordered that a balance be left in hand for the final adjustment. As to the share of Mrs. Kliser and her child, it was directed that, as the lady is 62 years of age, it should be presumed that no other child would be born to her. The land was to be brought under the Titles Act. The property in the estate includes a Bourke-street block, estimated to be worth £17,000 or £18,000.

The Age, 21 November 1903

Megan certainly felt that, "He had been made a bit of a scapegoat when family members tried, after John's death, to break the Trust that he had set up, in order to access the capital."

The Mr. Dwyer named may also have been referring to Jeremiah's son Augustine.

Browse newspaper items about John Stanway at <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?1-usertag=John+Taylor+Stanway&q=>, John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-81>

A large number of the shops in Bourke-street East were partially closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. John T. Stanway, one of our oldest citizens, who for many years past has carried on business as a wholesale and retail earthenware merchant in that thoroughfare, and whose magnificent display of glass and china always formed a great attraction to the passers-by. Mr. Stanway expired very peacefully at an early hour yesterday morning, at the age of sixty-eight years, after a brief illness. The deceased gentleman, who is reported to have been very wealthy, was much respected for his many excellent qualities by all who knew him.

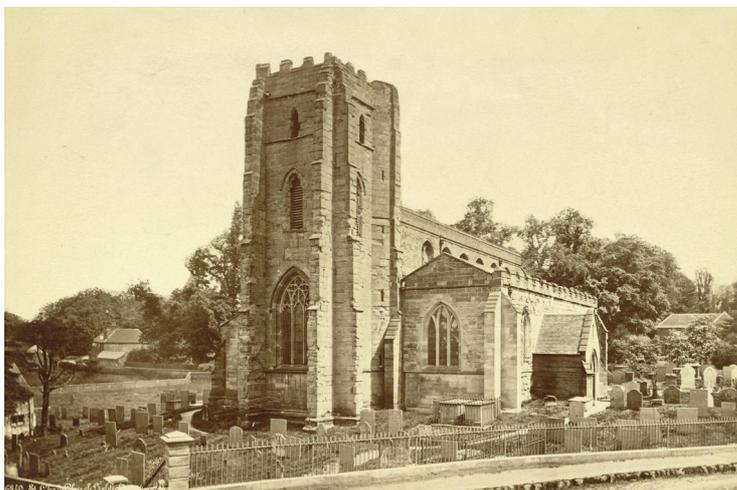
Bendigo Advertiser, 7 June 1881

John Stanway (Mollie's 2G-Grandfather) (1778-1836)

John was born on 4 May 1778 in Marylebone, on the outskirts of London and baptised on 31 May at St Marylebone church, his name being recorded as John Stangways. His father was John Stanway, and Ironmonger, and Penelope Hutchins.

John was their fourth child of ten and one of only four to survive to adulthood.

His father passed away in 1803 and his mother Penelope took over the running of the family business.



Saint Chad, Lichfield. Source: Wikimedia Commons

John married Maria Burton on 24 October 1812 at St. Chad in Lichfield. The witnesses were Mary Haywood and Thomas Taylor.

They had six children together, John Taylor (1814), William (1815), Ellen (1817), George (1820), Ann Fifield (1822) and Mary (1823).

Both Ann and Mary died in infancy, and his wife Maria died in April 1823, almost certainly as a result of complications giving birth to Mary.

The London Metropolitan Archives hold a number of Sun Fire Insurance policies held by John for the years 1814, 1820, 1821, 1823 and 1824.

The 1824 document has been sighted, and it contains very little information, simply referring to him as John Stanway of 173 Oxford Street, and noting he was taking out insurance on a house at 88 Edgware Road, Paddington, valued at £200.

John owned one, or perhaps two cottages out at Stanmore, which he advertised for rent or sale twice in 1824.

TO be LET or SOLD, a FREEHOLD COTTAGE and a large GARDEN, adjoining Stanmore-common. The premises are the free and land-tax redeemed. The dimensions of the house are 24 feet by 21 feet, containing 2 parlours communicating with folding doors, measuring together 20 feet by 13 feet; on the same floor are a small kitchen and cellar, over which are 3 chambers and 2 small attics. There is an outbuilding 15 feet by 10 feet, easily convertible into a chaisehouse and stable or other useful purpose. Particulars of Mr. Stanway, 173, Oxford-street; of Mr. Douglas, Stanmore-common, Middlesex; or of Mr. Wallis, house and estate agent, 44, Regent's-circus, Piccadilly.

The Times, 2 October 1824

COTTAGE to be LET or Sold, near Stanmore, Middlesex—it consists of eight small rooms, large garden, &c.—rent 20 guineas per annum. Particulars with Mr. Hanway, No. 173, Oxford-street.

Morning Advertiser, 7 April 1824

John's property appears in the Westminster Rates Books for 1830. The house was rated at £100 and was assessed for numerous fees, including £13 6s 8d poor rate, £4 7s 6d for Repairing, Cleansing and Lighting Streets, 12s 6d for new paving and 8s 4d under the Metropolitan Roads Act, there is another illegible category that is too close to the spine. John paid £10 4s 2d in Midsummer and the same again at Christmas.

John prepared his will in March 1831. He described himself as an ironmonger and left his estate in the care of his friend Samuel Kingdon, gentleman, of Harcourt Place, Pentonville. Samuel was to manage the estate for the benefit of John's children until the youngest had turned twenty-one years of age. Only two parts of his estate are mentioned specifically, referring to his freehold properties in Oxford Street and Duke Street in the parish of St Marylebone. While it's clear the estate is to be divided between his four living children only Ellen is mentioned by name.

A codicil was added to the will on 28 May 1836. In it he left £50 to Samuel Kingdon, £100 to his sister Mary Stanway and £50 to his brother Thomas. The codicil was witnessed by Joseph Douglas, surgeon, of

14 North Dudley Street, John Wright, of 20 Upper North Place, Grays Inn Road and William Goward, shopman to Mr. Stanway.

John died in June 1836 and was buried on 13 June at the Little Stanmore Cemetery at Edgware. He was 58 years old.

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-100>

John Stanway (Mollie's 3G-Grandfather) (1745-1803)

John was born in Exeter, Devon and baptised at Saint Sidwell's on 15 August 1745. His parents were John Stanway, a mason and Mary Pitt.

Stanway is however generally a Staffordshire name, and John's eldest son, although born in London married in Lichfield, Staffordshire.

John had moved to London with his parents by at least 1762, as an assignment of mortgage document from that year held by the Devon Archives refers to *John Stanway now of London*.

The book *Exeter Freeman 1266-1967* has the following entry for 2 November 1776; *John Stanway, tinsplate worker, son of John Stanway, mason, by succession.*

John married Penelope Hutchins on 29 November 1770 at Saint Anne Soho, in Westminster. They were both residents of the parish at the time. A passage in a letter to John, dated 30 June 1769, could have been referring to this upcoming marriage. The passage read *your friends here have intimated to me that you was about to marry a girl of some fortune.*

John and Penelope had ten children together, only four of whom survived early childhood. They were Mary (1772), William (1774), Elizabeth (1776), John (1778), Richard (1780), James (1782), George (1783), Sarah (1786), Penelope (1788) and Thomas (1791).

A number of letters from John to a family friend, surgeon Charles Furlong of Exeter, dating from 1769, are held in the Devon Archives. The letters cover the period 24 January to 5 July.



From *Bundle of correspondence and related papers, John Stanway of London to Christopher Furlong of Exeter, surgeon, 1768-1769*, held at the Devon Reference Centre, Ref: 2147B/1/M/EC/1

Worthy Sir London Jan^y 24th 1769
I hope you will not take it amiss in this
my troubling you for the remainder of the Money
as at this time it will be of great service
to me as I have a good opportunity of Doing
Something for my Self but for want of a
little money I cannot Do it so I must
humbly beg you will not fail to Let me have
it as soon as possible and in a Little time
I hope to be able to Let my father have it
a gain for I have wrote to him the whole
Circumstance of my affairs so pray
Dear Sir Dont fail, as soon as possible
and I shall as in Duty Bound think
you to be a friend Both to my father & me
from your Most Obedient
Humble Servant John Stanway
Please to Direct to M^r Evan Richards the Corner
of Cavendish Street Oxford Road

In between the above letter and the next, is a 21 February letter from John's master, Evan (?) Richards, noting that John had not received a reply to his letter, but that he had advanced John eight guineas on the expectation he would receive it from Charles.

Worthy Sir

London 29th March 1769

I am sorry you should think me the least
an Dutyfull to my father or that I was not
concern'd for his smallnessly Distress for I would
help him if it was any ways in my power to the
last farthing which I did while he was in London
which ~~is~~ ^{is} which Distress one that I never got
the better of it since which my father was
very sensible of that I even made away with
my things to do it for was I do write you
the whole Circumstance of affairs since my
mother Death you would say ^{was} more
than one son in fifty would have Done
but I wish it was in my power now I would
do all I possibly could but what can I do
as it not so Dear Sir I hope you will
continue his friend while he lives and if it is
ever in my power to make you amends ^{still} Do it
with the Greatest pleasure in the world
I would not have Desire'd you to sent the money
if I had not been so much Distress'd for it

So I must beg you to order it payable to
my Master as soon as you possibly can
I must humbly beg you to let me know
as soon as there is any alteration in my father
if it please's God to take him
I Don't know what to Do about his burial
as it is intirely out of my power to Do
any thing, as to the Last Life upon the
Estate I hope will Live for you to be
fully paid which ^{Life} I hope is a very Good one
So I Remain Your most
Obedient humble Servant
John Stanway

Continuation of letter from 29 March 1769

The next letter from John, dated 13 April, reads

I can but return you many thanks at this time for your goodness which I shall ever acknowledge you to be the best of friends as you have been so kind as to advance two guineas more for my father's use to be paid to my Uncle. I sign the receipt with a great deal of pleasure.....

.....I should be oblige to you to let you know how my father is in your next letter which I hope will be very soon.

Worthy Sir London May 13th 1769
I have Received the money & Return You
many thanks for the same and in particular
for your promise of putting my Life in
which I hope the Gentlemen of the Chamber
will not object against,
I am Glad to hear my father is Better
and I hope by the Blessing of God he may
be Restored to his former health which
will be Great Satisfaction to me as his
present Distress is great uneasyness
to me as it is not in my power to help him
Please to give my Love to my Uncle & Aunt
as soon as you see them and I hope a Day
will come that I shall be able to satisfy
them for the trouble they have had with
my poor father My Dutyfull Respects
to Your self
from your humble Serv^t John Stanway

The next letter in the sequence is a rough copy of a letter sent to John by Charles, and dated 30 June 1769. Charles would have made a copy as it is almost entirely a discussion of the finalisation of his father's estate following his death, and the state of the debts owed by the estate.

This was followed by a 5 July 1769 letter from John thanking Charles for his work on the estate and asking him to *not advance any more money to anybody as the circumstance of the thing is so bad much worse than I thought*. He also noted that he would see Charles in a fortnight's time.

TIN WARES.

JOHN STANWAY, at his Real and Old Established TIN MANUFACTORY, No. 173, Oxford-street, acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has at this time the most complete Assortment of the much approved strong TIN WARES of every kind, which he sells on the lowest terms; and being himself a Workman, regularly brought up, and long established in the Trade, he can with propriety presume to say, that no goods ever yet offered to the Public for sale, shall exceed his, for neatness of Workmanship and durability.

The very best Spermaceti Chamber Lamp Oil, at 4s. 6d. per Gallon. A variety of patent and other Lamps, made on the most improved principles, and elegant construction, together with a very large assortment of the very best Ivory Table Knives and Forks, Deserts and Carvers. A variety of common ditto, Spring Pocket Knives, Pen-Knives, Scissors and Snuffers. Also brown Tea Urns, which for neatness of Pattern and Quality, deservedly merits attention.

Kitchen Furniture tinned and repaired in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

The utmost value given for Old Metal.

N. B. Mr. STANWAY feeling the trade insulted by an Advertiser, who styles himself Messrs. S. and Co. thanks himself warranted in saying, that the said Mr. S. was never bred to the Trade, and in fact, only came into it, by living sometime as a Clerk to another person, who knew no more of the business than himself.

Mr. STANWAY is aware of the liberty any one has to endeavour for a livelihood, but when any person attempts to deceive the public, he conceives such ought to be exposed, particularly when they assume to themselves a preference as Manufacturers, that they make up Goods without Solder; and that will not rust, with many other absurdities, which shews their total ignorance.

World and Fashionable Advertiser, 28 March 1787

There are a number of records of his properties being assessed for rates across 1794 to 1804.

Astonishingly, an invoice of John's from 1779 survives. It's held amongst other records pertaining to the Manor of Broughton-in-Furness, Cumbria. It totals £1 2s 8d, it includes items such as a mellon mold and water pot, but also services, such as tinning a pot and mending a tea kettle.

Also in 1779, on 4 December John paid duty for an apprentice named Charles Gurney. John was described as *John Stanway of Saint Marylebone in Co. Middlesex, tinsplate worker*.

John's name appears in relation to the court system a number of times. The first mention is in the Middlesex Session Papers on 1 October 1774 when he appears to be prosecuting Daniel Jewers for fraud, and acknowledging that he will be responsible for the cost of the trial and witnesses if not successful. It's not completely clear, and it's possible Daniel is actually prosecuting John for fraud.

Both John and man named William Martin (another tinsplate worker) stood bail for a John Boden in June 1778. John Boden had been accused of assaulting Hannah Roe, and had pleaded not guilty.

In 1781 his name was at the top of a list of twelve constables for St Marylbone parish, Holborn Division. In a 1782 list which only names one constable per parish, John's name comes up again. One of his responsibilities was to pay money into the Bank of England collected from warrants. There are numerous documents checking on and chasing up constables for this payment, not surprisingly, given the sums could be quite substantial. On one occasion, in December 1782, John deposited £2,000 into the bank. He probably ceased his constable duties in 1784, as no record is found of him in this capacity after this year.

In June 1782 he was present at the court in his role of constable in a case of burglary. His statement gives an idea of some of his responsibilities, "*I was constable of the night. The prisoner was brought to the watch-house, and given in charge to me. I took an inventory of the things, and tied them up again. The next morning he was taken before the justice, and committed.*"

In a document on proceedings at the Old Bailey for February 1786, John's name appears on the list of men serving in the First Middlesex jury.

The London Metropolitan Archives holds Sun Fire Insurance policies held by John for the years 1798 and 1801.

John prepared his will on 12 July 1796. He left all his estate to his wife Penelope. He appointed Penelope, Robert Howard of Old Street in the parish of St Luke tinsplate worker and Thomas Sheen of the parish of St Andrew Holborn as Executors. In addition he appointed Robert as the guardian of his children during their minority.

In 1791 his business appeared in the Universal British Directory as *John Stanway (brazier and ironmonger), Oxford Street*. The 1794 Directory of London and Westminster & Borough of Southwark recorded him as *Stanway & Donald, Ironmongers & Braziers, 173, Oxford-st*. John's daughter Elizabeth married a Samuel Donald in 1795, although's it's not clear if it was this Samuel John was in partnership with, or relative of Samuel's.

The British Museum has a trade card of theirs, dated ca1800, which reads "*Stanway & Donald, Furnishing Ironmongers and Braziers...Makes all Sorts of steel & japan'd register Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, with Ovens, on various Principles, bath, pantheon, laundry & hall Stoves, hall Lamps & Lanterns, smoak & wind up Jacks, &c, &c. Bell hanging and Smiths Work in general. Kitchen Furniture in Iron, Copper, or Strong Block Tin. Fine Chamber Oil, &c. Lamps Lighted.*"



Stanway family headstone, Little Stanmore Cemetery

John died in October of 1803. His headstone reads as follows:

To the memory of Mr John Stanway. Ironmonger of Oxford Street. Who departed this life Oct 6th 1803; aged 58 years. An affectionate husband, tender father and sincere friend.

Also 7 of his children.

Also Mrs Penelope Stanway, wife of the above, who departed this life May 11th 1820, aged 70 years.

Also Mary Stanway, daughter of the above John and Penelope's Stanway who died (obscured).

John on wikitree

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-108>

John Stanway (Mollie's 4G-Grandfather) (1709-1769)

John was born in 1709 in Exeter and baptised on 26 June at Saint Sidwell's church. He was the only known son of his parents, John, a mason and Mary Palmer.

Now part of Exeter Saint Sidwell was formerly a village in it's own right. A Church of England school was founded there in 1665 and it's likely John attended this school, given the wealth and social standing of his parents and his literacy. There were however at least three other schools within the walls of Exeter he may have attended.

On 11 November 1734 John was recorded as a freeman of Exeter, by succession to his father.

John married Mary Pitt, a supposed widow, on 20 October 1743 in Exeter, again at Saint Sidwell's. They only had one known child together, John (1745). Mary was a supposed widow as her husband was mentioned in 1755 as *Robert Pitt the younger had not been heard of for sixteen years and was supposed to be dead.*

The church of Saint Sidwell's still exists, although it was largely rebuilt following being bombed in May 1942.

John had only one apprentice whose name is known. A 1760 document in the Devon Archives regarding a William Parsons, bricklayer, notes that he was assigned to John Stanway of Exeter, St David for two years, finishing his apprenticeship with John.

There are a number of documents in the Devon Archives relating to John's interest in a property which I've had scanned and supplied to me.

The first document is dated 5 April 1755. It concerns leasehold property owned by the City of Exeter, which John first leased on 20 September 1748. The property is described as *Those two Messuages*²,

² Messuage: Land, property

Tenements³ or Dwelling Houses with the Brewhouse, Stables, Coach House, Linneys⁴, and Gardens behind the same, together with all such Racks, Mangers, Partitions and other Accomodations and Conveniences.

The property description does feel like it is a standard formula, designed to cover every possible eventuality, and may not represent exactly what was on the property.

The premises were situated *without the Eastgate and adjoining to the Pier of the Arch of the said Gateway opposite to the Bristol Inn.*

The west boundary was the city wall, the north Sidwell street, the east by *a little Lane leading unto Southernhay Green*, and was bounded to the south by the wall of a yard. The width of the property ranged from 36 to 72 feet (ca 11 to 22m) and was 280 feet (ca 85m) deep.



Eastgate exterior by John Hayman, ca 1785, <https://demolition-exeter.blogspot.com/2011/02/east-gate-high-street.html>

The source states that the house on the left dates to the first quarter of the 18th century and was the residence of the headmaster of St John's Hospital School.

The house is located exactly where John's leasehold property was. As to if it's really the building John leased I'm not so sure.

The depiction of the Eastgate is perfectly accurate.

The length of the lease was four score and nineteen years. The lease was granted (in 1748) to John Stanway, Mary his wife and Sarah Pitt. Sarah is described as the daughter of Mary by Robert Pitt, Yeoman, her former husband. The rent was 19s 6d yearly, paid in quarterly instalments.

A Robert Trist, corkcutter is mentioned. One hundred pounds is involved, which is the proper trust money of *Sarah Pitt who was then an infant*. The money had been left to her by her grandmother, the late Mary Pitt of Cullompton, widow. Robert Trist was her guardian and the money had gone to John Stanway. Sarah was now twenty-years old and John was to pay the hundred pounds back, plus interest, but minus her diet and board, coming to eighty pounds.

John was unable to pay the money in a lump sum without selling the property and so John and Sarah had come to an arrangement, the details of which I am completely unable to understand but took many hundreds of words to describe.



The document was signed by John Stanway and Sarah Pitt.

In the next document, dated 18 August 1755, John is borrowing forty pounds from Thomas Furlong, gentleman, against the property. His wife Mary and her daughter Sarah are again mentioned. It appears that Mary had some rights and interests in property through her late first husband, and this may also have been used to secure the loan. The document was signed by both John and Mary.

³ Tenement: any kind of structure

⁴ Linney: Shed open on one or more sides



From a 1744 plan of Exeter, centred on Eastgate,
<https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/plan-of-exeter>

In the third and fourth documents from 1755, both dated 5 September, John and Thomas Furlong paid £85 0s 6d, to Robert Trist, being principal money and interest owed by John. There's also a lot of lines devoted to people that appear related to Mary through her former husband, but in what way that's relevant I can't really work out.

In 1762 John borrowed £22 from a Matthew Andrew Paull, gentleman, against the value of the property.

The final document regarding John is dated 17 August 1766. His son is John is also named, being now over the age of 21 years. John is still living in London with his son. Matthew Andrew Paull is also named, to whom John still owes money, but how much is not clear, many different accounts of various monies and interests owed being given.

John Stanway died, probably in Exeter, sometime between 13 April 1769 and 30 June 1769. He left a will, but this is only known from a probate index, the originals of nearly all wills proved in Devon perishing during an air-raid on Exeter in 1942. John's will was proved in 1769.

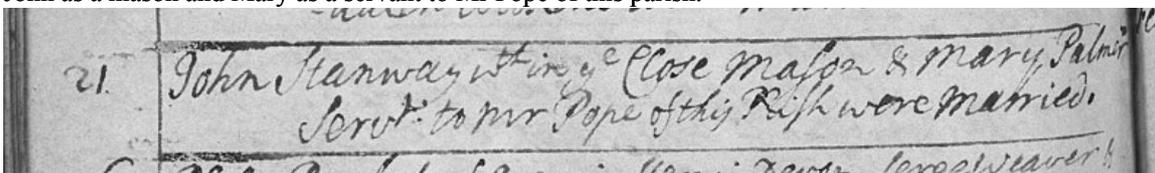
John estate appears to have been finalised by his friend Charles Furlong, and a 30 June letter to the son John describes the estate as being indebted to between 70 and 80 pounds.

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-261>

John Stanway (Mollie's 5G-Grandfather) (1684-1734)

John was born in Exeter in 1684 to Nicholas Stanway and Susanna Andrew. He was baptised on 25 May 1684 at Saint Sidwell's church.

John married Mary Palmer on 27 July 1706 at Saint Petrock church, Exeter. The marriage record describes John as a mason and Mary as a servant to Mr Pope of this parish.



John and Mary had four children together, Mary (1707), John (1709), Susanna (1711) and Elizabeth (1713).

In 1710 John leased a tenement in St Sidwell's parish previously held by his mother. The record of this is held in the Exeter Cathedral Archives, it reads *They Devised to grant an estate unto John Stannaway in the tenements in St. Sidwells late in the tenure of his Susanna Stannaway his mother for the term of one and thirty years upon surrender of the present estate and under the former yearly Rent, Conditions and Covenants for the fine of ten pounds in consideration of the great expense he intends to be at in building and improving the premises.*

There's another item the following day, all in Latin, which appears to simply be noting that the tenements were transferred to him.

In 1720 John is again recorded in the Exeter Cathedral Archives, either varying his lease or obtaining a new lease. The text reads *They devise to grant an estate unto John Stanway in his tenements in St. Sidwells for the term of one and twenty years by a communal lease (the former wanting but one year and quarter of it's Expiration) under the usual yearly rent, conditions and covenants for the fine of twenty four pounds the same be paid before Michaelmas next.*

John appears to have ended up in debtor's prison. A note from the Exeter Cathedral Archives records *gave five shillings to John Stanway a poor prisoner in Southgate.* The prison was literally the South Gate of Exeter, with regular prisoners held in one of the towers and debtors held in cells over the archway.

Although I haven't found John's name in the rolls of the Exeter Freemen, two of his apprentices are named. Phillip Wood was enrolled on 6 May 1734, and Robert Andrews on 9 September 1734, both being recorded as *apprentice of John Stanway, mason.*

John probably died in about 1734, as on 11 November of that year his son John was recorded in the Exeter Freemen rolls, with the text stating *by succession to his father.*

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-262>

Nicholas Stanway (Mollie's 6G-Grandfather) (1645-1688)

Nicholas was the son of Peter and Grace Stanway who had married on 26 November 1644 at Saint Mary Major in Exeter. He has no known siblings.

Nicholas was baptised on 1 June 1645 at Saint Mary Major, his name recorded as Nicolas Stanwaye.

Nicholas married Susanna Andrew at Saint Sidwell, Exeter on 30 January 1669. They had six children together, Joseph (1671), Susanna (1674), Susanna (1676), Nicholas (1679), Peter 1680 and John (1684).

No death record has been found for their first Susanna, so it's not possible to say how many of their children survived infancy.

Nicholas died in about 1688, leaving a will. The details of the will are not known, only being recorded in the Devon Probate Index, the original being lost during the 1942 Exeter air raid.

Nicholas on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Stanway-266>

Susanna Andrew (Mollie's 6G-Grandmother)(-1701)

Susanna's parents and birth details are not known.

Susanna married Nicholas Stanway at Saint Sidwell, Exeter on 30 January 1669. They had six children together, Joseph (1671), Susanna (1674), Susanna (1676), Nicholas (1679), Peter 1680 and John (1684).

Her husband passed away in 1688.

Susanna was named in the Exeter Cathedral Archives in 1690 when she was granted the lease of a tenement. The text reads *They devised to grant an estate unto Susan Stanway in the tenement late Herbert Reader in St Sidwell's for the term of one and thirty years on surrender of the estate in being under the dormer yearly rent, conditions and covenants for the fine of thirty nine pounds.*

Susanna died in about 1701, with her name listed in the Devon Probate Index for that year.

Susanna on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Andrew-2389>

Earlier and not yet connected Stanways

There are four principal sources yielding names of Stanways in and around Exeter who cannot yet be connected to the family.

Devon Probate Index

Names recorded in the Devon probate index for Exeter include Simon Stannaway (1677), Charles Stanway (1722), Casandra Stanway (1728) and Charles Stannaway (1755)

Exeter Freemen, 1266-1967

17 May 1658 Simon Stanway, painter, apprentice of Richard Hornabrooke, deceased (page 145)

17 Nov 1673 Charles Stannaway, painter, son of Simon Stannaway, by succession (page 163)

17 Nov 1673 John Palmer, painter, apprentice of Simon Stanway (page 164)

6 Aug 1683 Zachary Johns, painter, apprentice of Simon Stanway, painter (page 175)

7 Sep 1691 William Masters, painter, apprentice of Charles Stannaway, painter (page 185)

1 Mar 1708 Peter Stanway, barber, apprentice of Joseph Potle (page 215)

4 Sep 1710 Richard Stanway, painter, apprentice of Charles Stanway (page 220)

4 Sep 1710 James Stanway, fine of £1 1s 6d (page 222)

10 Jan 1715 John Stanaway, apprentice of Charles Stanaway, painter (page 227)

5 Mar 1722 John Cleake, painter, apprentice of Charles Stanway (page 236)

6 May 1734 Charles Stanway, son of Richard Stanway, painter, by succession (page 247)

30 Dec 1734 William Holwill, apprentice of Charles Stanway, painter (page 255)

Exeter Cathedral Archives

A James Stanway appears as a witness on a number of documents held by the archives. There is also a January 1722/3 item titled *Apprenticeship indenture of Charles Stanway, nephew of Thomas Bampfield of Exeter, plumber, to Jonas Bampfield, stonemason.*

National Archives

There are two documents of interest in the National Archives. In the first, dating from 1673, a Simon Stanway of Exeter, herald (sic) painter is leasing a house and tenement in Treworlas in Philleigh.

The second, from 1715, document mentions a James Stanway, gent of Exeter, as a plaintiff

Other Sources

The blog Demolition Exeter, in a post about the New Inn, states that the royal coat of arms and other armorial bearings in the banqueting hall were all painted by John Stannaway in around 1689.

A list of the Exeter Association During the Rebellion of 1745, hosted at genuki.org.uk, includes a Charles Stannaway.

Penelope Hutchins (Mollie's 3G-Grandmother) (1749-1820)

Penelope was born on 17 January 1749 in Westminster to William and Elisabeth. She was baptised precisely ten months later on 17 November at Saint Anne Soho.

Penelope had at least six other siblings, although mostly nothing is known about them. Her brother Matthew though, was an apprentice to a merchant in Boston at the time of the Boston Tea Party and later served in the Loyalist militia.

Penelope married John Stanway on 29 November 1770 at Saint Anne Soho, in Westminster. They were both residents of the parish at the time.

John and Penelope had ten children together, only four of whom survived early childhood. They were Mary (1772), William (1774), Elizabeth (1776), John (1778), Richard (1780), James (1782), George (1783), Sarah (1786), Penelope (1788) and Thomas (1791).

Even in an era where parents were somewhat mentally prepared for the loss of children, the numerous deaths must have been hard to bear. Many had survived infancy. Penelope's children who pre-deceased here were William (one month), Richard (two years, six months), James (nine months), George (ten months), Sarah (four years, six months), and Penelope (six weeks).

Penelope's husband John passed away in October 1803, and it's only then do we find much of Penelope in the historic record.

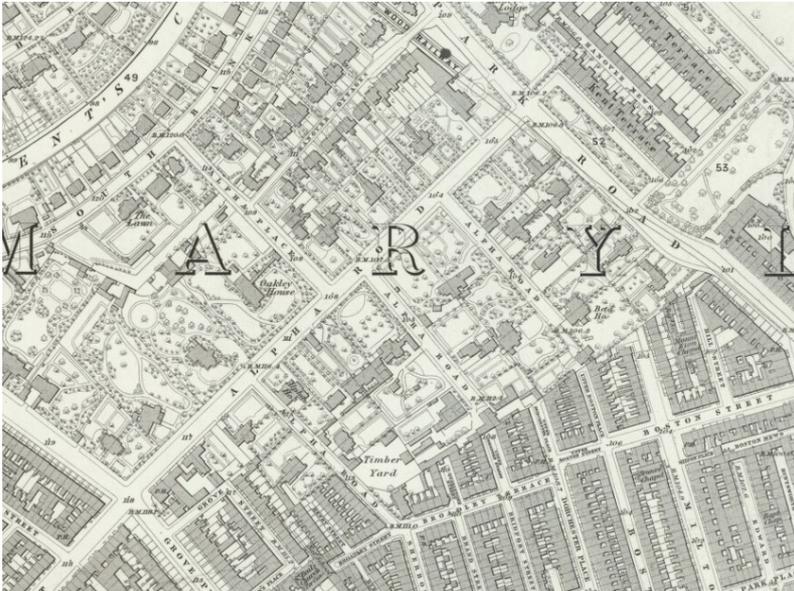
THE PARTNERSHIP between PENELOPE STANWAY, and SAMUEL DONALD, of Oxford-street, in the County of Middlesex, Tinplate Workers, carried on under the Firm of Stanway and Donald, was DIS-SOLVED on the 6th of April last, by mutual consent; the business will be carried on, in future, by the said Penelope Stanway, by whom all Demands upon the above firm will be discharged, and to whom all debts due to the above Partnership, must be paid. Witness our hands this 14th day of May, 1804.
Witness, JOHN KEYES. PENELOPE STANWAY.
W. PIPER. SAMUEL DONALD.

The Morning Post, 16 May, 1804

Penelope's first step was to dissolve the partnership with her son-in-law and take sole ownership of the business.

The family business appeared in most records under her name until her death. Kelly's Post Office Directories of 1807, 1814 and 1820 recorded her as *Stanway, P. Ironmonger and Brazier, 173, Oxford-Street.*

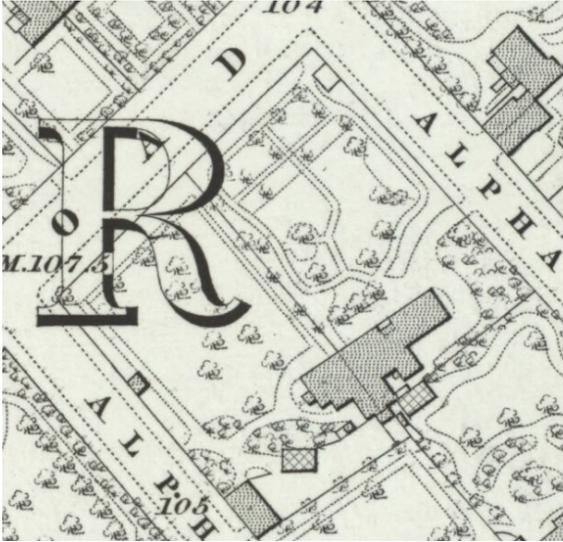
Sun Fire Insurance policies for 1804, 1809 and 1810 are in Penelope's name, although those from 1814 onwards were in her son John's name. Rate's assessments for 1806 and 1807 were also in Penelope's name.



London XXIV (Paddington; St Marylebone), Published: 1871

In around 1808 a greenfields development called Alpha Cottages (later called Alpha Road) was built close to Regent's Park. It is in the area now known as Lisson Grove, St John's Wood adjoins to the north. Penelope was living here at the time she prepared her will.

Forget any ideas about gritty urban living, even forget the misleading word cottages, this was comfortable living.



This property was identified as 10 Alpha Cottages in a 2010 reconstruction in the book *Cottages and villas : the birth of the garden suburb*. It should be noted that street numbering changed at least twice between 1812 and 1826, so may not be Penelope's house.

It's actually two semi-detached homes, a novel concept at the time. The left hand home is the size of the original dwelling, the right hand home has been extended from the original in this 1871 map.

The greater area, stretching north into St John's Wood became crawling with artists; one internet list gives 70 names across the 19th and 20th centuries.

"Tatham's Garden, Alpha Road, at Evening", John Linnell 1792-1882, www.tate.org.uk

Penelope prepared her will on 7 May 1816. To her daughters Mary and Elizabeth she left her wearing apparel and household linen to be equally divided between them. To Mary and son Thomas she left the remainder of her household goods and furniture, to be divided equally, with John to divide in the case of disagreement. She also left five pounds to each of her sister Mrs Mary Birkby, widow of Chelsea and her son in law Samuel Donald.



Alpha Cottages, undated and unattributed, found at www.stjohnswoodmemories.org.uk

The remainder of her estate she left to be shared between her four surviving children, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Thomas. She referred to her leasehold houses and leasehold property in Oxford Street and her leasehold house in Duke Street.

Penelope also confirmed an earlier transfer of a property on the corner of Duke Street where John was living, which was to not form part of the shared estate. Penelope also included a clause that Elizabeth's share was hers alone and to be held independently from her husband Samuel.

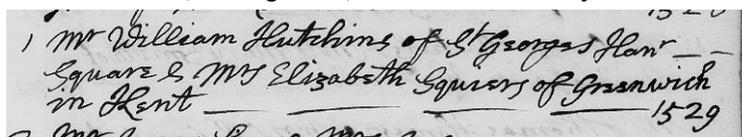
Her will was witnessed by Robert Todd and Hannah Todd, Alpha Cottages.

Penelope died on 11 May 1820 and was buried six days later at Little Stanmore cemetery with her husband and six of their children. She was 70 years old.

Penelope on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hutchins-2187>

William Hutchins (Mollie's 4G-Grandfather) (-1770)

It's not clear when or where William was born as he had a relatively common name. It's possible he's connected with the Thomas Hutchins of Jane Street, Saint Anne in the Liberty of Westminster, Victualler, who died in 1743, leaving a will, but Thomas' will only mentioned his wife Mary.



William married Elizabeth Squires in Westminster on 1 May 1745.

Image from parish register.

The entry in the register reads *Mr William Hutchins of St George's Hanr Square & Miss Elizabeth Squiers of Greenwich in Kent.*

William and Elizabeth had seven children together, their youngest two probably not surviving childhood. Their children were Mary (1746), Matthew (1747), Penelope (1749), William (1751), Elisabeth (1753), Joseph (1754) and Esther (1755).

William appears in a 1749 list of voters titled *A Copy of the Poll for a Citizen for the City and Liberty of Westminster*, listed as William Hutchins, Dean Street, Victualler.

Not only was the ballot not secret, your vote was published for all to see! The candidates in the election were The Right Hon. Granville Levison Gower, Esq (commonly called Lord Trentham) and Sir George Vandeput, Baronet. William voted for Vandeput.

There are a number of tantalising references to a William Hutchins in roughly the right time and place, but nothing that can be definitively linked to our William.

It's not clear when but, William's first wife Elizabeth had passed away by 1766 when he married for a second time to Catherine Penticross on 24 July 1766 at Marylebone. Both were residents of the parish and this was Catherine's first marriage.

William prepared his will on 12 November 1766. He didn't describe any part of his estate in detail, only how it was to be distributed. There were two parts to the bequest.

- Unto his lawful wife Catherine Hutchins, the sum of fifty pounds.
- To his five children, Mary Birkby, the wife of Thomas Birkby, bricklayer of the parish of Saint Mary le bone, Matthew Hutchins, now at Boston in New England, Penelope Hutchins, William Hutchins and Elizabeth Hutchins, the residue of his estate and effects.

William added a codicil to the will on 16 February 1770. I can only imagine there had been some impecunity on the part of his daughter Mary or her husband, as he revoked Mary's access to her portion of the estates, asking the executors to be *used by them disposed of to and for her use in such manner as they shall think proper.*

William was buried on 8 March 1770 in the cemetery for Saint James church, Piccadilly. It's not sure how old he was, but I would guess fifty years.

William on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Hutchins-3027>

Mary Ann Luxton (Mollie's Great-Grandmother) (1816-1877)

Mary was born on 28 August 1816 in London. Her parents were George, a carpenter, and Margaret and she was probably their eldest child. Mary wasn't baptised until 2 March 1825 at Saint Mary-le-Strand, Westminster, at which point her family were living on Fetter Lane.

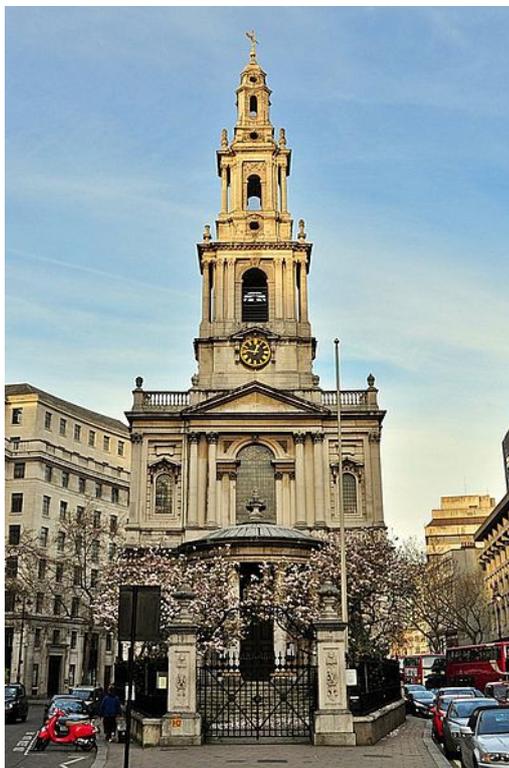
St Mary-le-Strand church was completed in 1717.

Fetter Lane runs north-south between Holborn Street and Fleet Street, in the ward of Farringdon Without, past the east side of the church of Saint Dunstan's in the West. It used to be called, in the early 1500s or earlier, Fewters Lane, so called of the Fewters (or idle people) lying there.

Mary had at least two siblings, Joseph, born in Holborn in 1823 and who died in infancy, and Charles, born in Holborn in 1824 and about whom no more is known.

Mary's father died in 1827.

Mary probably married John Taylor Stanway on April 1840 at Saint Marylebone church. I say probably, because although banns for the marriage have been located, no marriage record has been found. In addition, no birth record has been found for their first daughter.



St Mary-le-Strand church, Source: Wikipedia

They were to have nine children together, seven of whom survived infancy. Their first child, Catherine, was born in about 1840 in England, with all their other children born in Melbourne. Their other children were Mary Ann (1842), Sarah (1843), John (1847-1849), Ellen (1850), John (1853), Charles (1855), Ann (1857-1857) and Emily (1860).

Mary and John arrived in Melbourne with their daughter on the *William Metcalfe* on 28 August 1841.

Her husband was the licensee of Stanway's Hotel (formerly Shaw's hotel) from December 1841 to May 1844 when the license was transferred Mary as he was known to the bench to be '*not in a fit state to fulfil the recognizance*'. It seems though that business in this period was largely carried out by William and George, as their names appear on adverts during this time.

In October 1844 Mary's husband was "*committed to jail as a dangerous lunatic, on the joint certificate of Drs. Wilmot and Hobson*" from where he was not released until March 1846.

Mary clearly looked after the families interests in this period, and her great-grandson Ray Stanway (1914-2001) had the impression that Mary generally had more to do with the running of the business than John.

Certainly in 1867 and 1872 Mary was involved in transfer of land statute applications, and when she passed away she had her own substantial estate of £2,575. The bulk of her estate was made up of cash in the bank, £2,200, but she had also owned two properties, worth £260 between them and £29 worth of jewellery.

Mary's made her will on 14 August 1877, and in it she divided her estate between her children equally, excepting that her daughter Sarah should receive £400 more than her siblings.

Some oral history has come down regarding Mary. The stories both seem unlikely, and a little contradictory as to her character. One anecdote has Mary diving into the Yarra to retrieve the crockery that was the ballast the ships dropped as they turned at the point which is now Flinders Street Station. Another was about Mary refusing to wash dishes as she grew older and throwing them all into the backyard.

Mary died on 13 December 1877 at her residence on Bourke Street of fatty degeneration of the liver, dropsy and congestion of the lungs, from which she had been suffering for eighteen months. She was 61 years old.

A Doctor Youl attended upon her death, and he was to recall many years later, at the inquest into her daughter Sarah's death, that *he was called to open a vein in the arm of deceased's mother, to prove that life was extinct*. It's possible Mary had requested this before her death, due to a fear of being buried alive.

Browse newspaper articles about Mary at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?l-publictag=Mary%20Stanway%20nee%20Luxton>

Mary on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Luxton-148>

George Luxton (Mollie's 2G-Grandfather) (1793-1827)

George was born in Winkleigh, Devon and baptised there on 7 July 1793. He is the son of Peter Luxton and Mary Lock.

The connection between the George Luxton born in Winkleigh and the carpenter George Luxton who died in London in 1828 is based upon DNA connections to multiple descendants of his brother Thomas Luxton. Also both George and his father Peter were carpenters.

George married Margaret, at a date and place unknown, but probably in 1815 or 1816.

They had at least three children together, Mary Ann (1816), Joseph (1823) and Charles (1824).

When Joseph was born George was living at King's Head Court, located just 30 metres east of where Fetter Lane meets Holborn street. His profession was carpenter. Joseph was baptised just two minutes walk away at Saint Andrew's.

1717. JOHN DAVIS was indicted for stealing, on the 23d of May, 27 carpenter's tools, value 1*l.*, the goods of George Luxton; 1 saw, value 1*s.*; 2 trowels, value 2*s.*, the goods of Felix Austin; and 1 cap, value 6*d.*, and 1 axe, value 2*s.*, the goods of Frederick Forsdike.

GEORGE LUXTON. I am a carpenter. Here is a basket of tools, part of which are mine—they were all safe on the 22d of May, at seven o'clock in the evening, in an unfinished building in Albany-street, Regent's-park, in a basket locked up—when I went the next morning, about six o'clock, they were gone—I saw them again at eleven o'clock the same day at Hatton-Garden Office.

WILLIAM JACKSON. I was at work on the morning of the 23d of May at this building—I saw the prisoner twice—he had nothing at first—I then saw him again with a basket of tools—I followed him and gave him in charge.

STEPHEN WOODRIFFE. I am a watchman, and took him in charge—I have the basket of tools which I took from him.

(Property produced and sworn to.)

Prisoner's Defence. I was going behind this building; I saw a cap and a smoothing-plane—I took them up, and then saw this basket and took it up—I was going to take care of them.

WILLIAM JACKSON re-examined. Q. Did he tell you how he got them?—A. No; I heard a noise in an adjoining house—I locked my door, and saw the prisoner going out as fast as he came in—I followed and gave him in charge.

GUILTY. Aged 30.

Transported for Seven Years.

His son Charles was baptised at Saint Dunstan in the West, at the south end of Fetter Lane. No image is available of this baptism, so we can't be sure where George was living at the time.

Mary Ann, while born in 1816 does not appear to have been baptised until 1825, at Saint Mary-le-Strand, Westminster, at which point George was living on Fetter Lane, but no profession is recorded for him.

In May 1826, George's basket of carpentry tools, which he'd left at his worksite were stolen, but the culprit was apprehended and his tools returned.

The guilty party was sentenced to seven years transportation.

George most probably died in 1827, aged 37 and was buried on 13 January at St George the Martyr, Holborn. His residence was given as Orange Street, likely the Orange Street near Leicester Square.

George on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Luxton-149>

Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 22nd June 1826, page 54.

Peter Luxton (Mollie's 3G-Grandfather) (1748-1811)

Peter was baptised on 30 March 1748 at North Tawton, Devon, the son of Peter Luxton, a miller, and Mary Bulleid. North Tawton is located by the River Taw, about twenty miles inland from Exeter.

He was a carpenter by trade, which we know from a couple of sources. On 1 August 1767, John Baker, carpenter of Kings Nympton, paid duty for the indenture of his apprentice Peter Luxton. Kings Nympton is located about 14 miles north of North Tawton.

Peter married Mary Lock on 1 March 1772 in Winkleigh, Devon, which lies five miles north of North Tawton. The banns for the marriage describe Peter as a carpenter and Mary as a sojourner in the parish. The marriage record describes Mary as of Brushford parish, sojourner. Neither could sign their name. They had ten children, all baptised in Winkleigh.

Peter entered the milling trade at some point, as an indenture dated 12 October 1795, records that Peter Luxton, Taw Mills Estate, took on apprentice Richard Ware aged about eight, a poor child of the parish. Taw Mill is, unsurprisingly, on the River Taw, three miles east of Winkleigh.

The cottage still exists, largely intact but with some extension.



Taw Mill Cottage, 2007,
<https://www.limo.co.uk/sheila/cottage.htm>



Devonshire LIII.NE, Published 1906

Land tax redemption records from 1798 show a Peter Luxton as a tenant in Winkleigh of land held by Mrs. Tammy Luxton. This is most likely him.

Peter was buried on 3 July 1811 at North Tawton. No age was recorded in the register, but he was described as a Miller.

The National Archives holds an abstract of the will of Peter Laxton (sic), miller of Winkleigh, probate dated 5 October 1811.[6] The total value of the estate was under £300. £20 was left to his sons Thomas and Henry, £20 to sons John and George on attaining the age of 21 years and the remainder to his widow Mary. No other children are mentioned.

Peter on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Luxton-168>

Elena (Nell) Beatrice Millard (Mollie's mother) (1894-1955)

Nell was born in Perth on 29 April 1894 to John Millard, a brick manufacturer and Kate Julia Chesher. Her name is variously recorded as Elena, Elina, Helena and Eleanor but everyone knew her as Nell or Nellie.

Nell was the second youngest of six children. Her family were living on Robinson Road in Perth when she was born. It's not exactly clear where this was, as many Perth street names have been changed, but it was probably near where Claisebrook Station now is.

In 1899 they lived at "Enfield Cottage", Trafalgar Road, East Perth, before moving the following year to "Riverview", also on Trafalgar Road, where they stayed until 1908. Neither of these properties still exist.

Nell then moved with her family to Fauntleroy Avenue, Redcliffe, near where the airport now is. Fauntleroy Avenue runs alongside the Swan River and is some ten kilometres upstream from the centre of Perth. Her home was on the river side.



Nell, ca 1914

The first time Nell recognisably appears in the newspaper record is when she married Carl Burmeister on 24 February 1915 at St George's Cathedral. The wedding was the subject of an extensive news item, probably in part because this was a society wedding by Perth standards. Some pretension is evident in the reporting when Nell's parents were described as of *Middlesex, England*, rather than plain old Perth.

At the wedding Nell "*looked charming in a gown of rich cream satin, with Limerick lace tunic, deep suede hip girdle, with very pretty soft bodice of lace and ninon pearl trimmings, long train, over which fell the lovely bridal veil held by orange blossom, a bouquet of bridal flowers completing her toilet*"

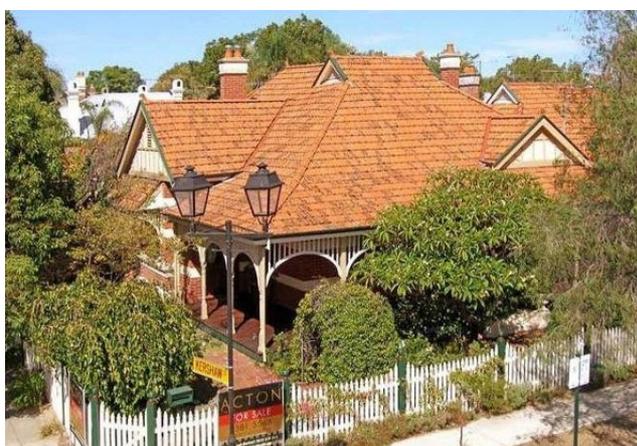
The bridesmaids were her sister Lily and Carl's sister Marie. They were "*smartly arrayed in Paris creations of white hand-made Indian lace gowns, broad waistcoat girdles, with silk lace Grenadier capes, lined with shell-pink satin; black velvet tricorne hats, semi-Napoleon style; and, in place of a bouquet, were carrying tall silver-top ebony staffs of the Josephine period.*"

Her brother Will was best man and a George Spence was groomsman. Their outfits were not described, so were presumably unremarkable.

Nell's mother and mother-in-law's outfits were also described, but I'll save that description for elsewhere.

The reception was held at the Mechanics Institute, after which Nell and Carl left on a driving tour and would visit the Caves. When they left the reception Nell was "*in a smart navy blue tailor-made costume of kingfisher blue crepe-de-chine; black velvet picture hat with white lancer plume.*"

After their honeymoon they lived at 67 Hamersley Road, Subiaco, just to the west of the centre of Perth.



67 Hamersley Road, April 2007, from onthehouse.com.au

Nell and Carl had two children together, both daughters, they were Mollie (1916) and Helene (ca1924).

They moved from Perth to Melbourne in about 1920, to 29 Fosbery Avenue, Caulfield North.



MV Kanimbla, Source: ssmaritime.com

In April 1926 Nell was listed amongst the guests at a farewell party at the Alma Bowling Club. Her two sisters-in-law, Marie and Bertha, were leaving for Fiji for Bertha's wedding.

In December 1936 it was mentioned in the social notes that Nell and her family had arrived in Perth on the Kanimbla to visit her mother at Como.

The Kanimbla first entered service in May 1936 and was requisitioned by the Australian Navy in World 2.

Nell and Carl went to the United States in 1939 on the SS Mariposa, presumably for a holiday, although all that is known is that they were recorded by US immigration as arriving in San Francisco on 18 Apr 1939.

The SS Mariposa was a luxury ocean liner launched in 1931. It was requisitioned by the US Navy in World War 2 and was later named the SS Homeric.

Some time in the early 1940s Nell and Carl moved again, briefly to 26 Bambrea Grove, Caulfield West, but then to "Sunnydene", 19 Liddesdale Avenue in Frankston South where Nell would live until her death.



SS Mariposa, Source: ssmaritime.com

On a couple of occasions her grandsons Peter and Ric came over on the plane from Hobart to stay with her and Carl for a few weeks. Peter remembers that "she was a lovely old dear" and "she was always very good to us."

Nell died suddenly at 60 years of age in 1955. Her daughter Mollie had been visiting from Hobart only a few weeks earlier and Nell had been in good health, however it's clear from the cause of death she had underlying health issues.

Nell died of coronary occlusion on 15 July 1955 at the Frankston Community Hospital. She had been suffering from arteriosclerosis and hypertension for some time. Her remains were cremated at the Springvale Crematorium on 18 July.

Browse newspaper articles mentioning Nell at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/result?l-publictag=Elena%20Beatrice%20Burmeister%20nee%20Millard>

Nell on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Millard-1344>

John Millard (Mollies maternal grandfather) (1856-1936)

John was born on the 26 June 1856 at a brickyard (Probably St Julian's Brick and Tile works) in Christchurch parish, close to but on the other side of the river Usk from the city of Newport in south Wales.

His parents were Job Millard and Hannah Whatley, who were both English and recently moved to the area for work.

By 1859 John and his family had moved to the Cardiff area and in the 1861 Census they were recorded at 6 Lucknow Street, Llandaff. This was in the area now called Saltmead, near Grangetown station and just the other side of the River Taff from the centre of Cardiff.

At the time of the 1871 Census John was living with his parents and brother Henry at Starveall Farm, a locality near West Drayton, about 16 miles west of London and just a little north of where Heathrow Airport is today. John was still at school.

When the 1881 Census was conducted on 3 April, John was boarding in the house of Benedicta Balaam at 4 Goat Lane, Forty Hill, Enfield, about 12 miles to the north of London. He was working as a brickmaker.

Goat Lane was 1.5 miles north of Enfield Station, it was semi-rural at the time and even now is at the very edge of London.

John married Kate Julia Chesher on 10 December 1881 at the Baker Street Meeting House in Enfield. John gave his address as 22 Canton Road, Enfield. The witnesses were William John Chesher and Louisa Jane Chesher.

Canton Road is now called Primrose Avenue and Enfield is now part of the London urban area. Number 22 was described in a 2017 real estate advert as a "two double bedroom Victorian terraced house" and with an "80ft south facing rear garden".

Baker Street Meeting House was located at what is now 145 Baker Street.



22 Primrose Avenue (formerly Canton Road), Google Streetview, May 2017

John and his family arrived in Sydney on 29 July 1883 on the *Illawarra*. The record indicates that they were a Congregationalist family, and that both John and Kate could read and write. Also on the *Illawarra* was his brother Joseph and his family.

John moved to Gosford, where he continued to work as a brickmaker. They had four children there, John (1885), Kate (1886), Emma (1889) and William Henry (1891). Their daughter Emma died in 1890.

When Kate was born, she was born at Mann Street, Gosford, which was probably also their home. The midwife in attendance had the confidence inspiring name of Mrs Muddle.

In around 1892 or 1893 they moved to Western Australia, and either then or shortly thereafter he entered into at least two a business arrangement with Bunnings Brothers (relatives of the Bunnings whose later hardware store morphed into the giant Bunnings chain) and ran brickmaking operations at Claisebrook, Smith's Mill, Bellevue, Belmont, and Cardup.

It's not clear if John started out as a humble brickmaker, and worked his way up to foreman before managing much larger operations, or if he'd always had a more senior management role.

Two of his brothers, Henry and Joseph, also moved to Western Australia. They were also both engaged in brickmaking, but I haven't found evidence they worked together. His brother Henry was associated with the Armadale brickworks.

John and Kate had two more children while living in Perth, Nell (1894) and Frank Roland (1902). His son Frank only lived for seven months.

They settled in Claisebrook initially, immediately to the north-east of the city centre, on Robinson Road.

LOST, 22 Keward, on Christmas Eve, from Claisbrook, a Brown Filly branded 118 near side, shod all round, white spots on wither. Any person returning same to J. Millard, Claisbrook, will receive the above.

The West Australian, 1 January 1895

While living in Claisebrook his brown filly went missing on Christmas Eve.

John joined the Freemasons on 20 January 1897.

In 1898 or 1899 they moved to "Enfield Cottage", Trafalgar Road, East Perth, before moving again the following year to "Riverview", also on Trafalgar Road, where they stayed until 1908. Neither of these properties still exist. The Trafalgar Road property was an eight-roomed brick house on two acres with frontage on the Swan River.



John Millard, Source: Ancestry user Carol Edward1

In August 1899 John was fined 15 shillings for leaving his horse unattached in the street.

In October 1901 there was a notice in the paper to the effect that his partnership with Arthur Bunning and Robert Benjamin Bunning. All remaining debts were to be paid by the Bunnings. This didn't end his involvement with brick manufacturing, however, as in 1905 the Post Office directory gave his address as Cardup Steam Brickworks (post restante "Riverview").

In April 1904 John run first prize in a photographic competition run by the Western Mail. He had submitted a series of photos from a boat trip he took up the Swan River. The photos were published in the newspaper but are difficult to make out in the available scans of microfilm images.

The titles of the photos included *A Pretty River Scene, Anchored for the night, Middle Swan, Bridge over the Swan at Guildford, The Swan River at Woodbridge, Blocked, The Party Bathing and Homeward Bound.*

In October 1904 another photo of John's was published in the newspaper, titled *Train from Perth crossing the Bunbury Railway.*

of the judges was by no means easy. Finally, the first prize was awarded to Mr. John Millard, of East Perth, who sent in a series of views of a launch journey up the Swan. It was an attempt to reach the source of the river in the launch "Doris," but Mr. Millard found snags and fallen trees about thirty-five miles from Perth, that barred further progress. We hope to publish a page of the winning views in next week's issue.

Western Mail, 23 April 1904

In July 1907 John donated £1 to the Waif's Home, Parkerville.

In September 1907 problems were reported between himself and the other partners in the Cardup Pressed Brick Company. It's fairly complicated and I don't claim to understand the situation, but John was complaining that the other partners were colluding with the bank to oust him from the partnership.

By December of the same year the Sheriff advertised in the newspaper, declaring that John's properties, both his home on Trafalgar Road and another property near Smith's Mill which was used for brickmaking were for sale. This declaration was made following a Supreme Court ruling.

Legal proceedings dragged on until March 1908, when John made a last appeal against the dissolution of the partnership. His appeal was rejected.

Continuing on, past these paddocks towards the river, one comes across the brickmaking establishment of Mr. J. Millard, whose business should boom after the sale, as so many of the Redcliffe farmers will want to build, and here are the bricks already on the estate. Mr. Millard has been living on the Redcliffe Estate for the past 15 years, and he has no anxiety to discover any better place. He has a pretty little cottage embowered in flowers and fruit trees, which testify to the excellence of the soil. Mr. Millard says that his ground will grow anything, while the fine lot of poultry he has running about proves the healthiness of the locality. Mr. Millard has his boat, which is comfortably housed, and with which he can enjoy many pleasant hours on the river, which is very beautiful just here, and, taken altogether, he is a very contented man. If the trams only went along Guildford-road his cup of happiness would be full to the brim, and he is delighted when he is told that with the increase of settlement the trams must come.

The West Australian, 8 December 1922

This is probably related to John moving to Fautleroy Avenue, Redcliffe in or around 1908. John took up brickmaking again at Redcliffe. The exact date is unclear, but there is mention of the brickworks in 1918 and another in 1919. A later article about the history of West Guildford implies that he bought the business from a Mr Meagher.

An advertorial from December 1922, announcing the sub-division of the Redcliffe estate, was in large part a travelogue with interviews of existing residents of the area, John among them.

John died on 16 May 1936 in Perth. He was 79 years old and is buried in the Anglican section of the Karrakatta Cemetery.



Browse newspaper articles about John at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/result?1-publictag=John+Millard+1856-1936>

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Millard-1348>

Job Millard (Mollies great-grandfather) (ca1817-1884)

Job was born in about 1817 in Westbury, Wiltshire to Samuel Millard, a weaver, and Sarah Eyres. No baptism record has been located, but his parents were non-conformists and the records have probably not survived.

Nothing certain is known about his parents lives, apart from their marriage in 1808 and the birth of a daughter, Eliza, in 1812.

The name Westbury comes from the Old English words *west* and *burh*, and simply means West Fortification. The west in this instance probably refer to it's location on the western edge of Wiltshire.

The earliest record of Job's life comes from 1834 when he was charge for his part in stealing three fowls. He got off lightly with six months hard labour as punishment, with one of his companions, William Eyers sentenced to seven years transportation. William was possibly Job's cousin.

Wiltshire last month.

COMMITTED TO THE OLD BRIDEWELL, DEVIZES.—
John Payne, Thomas Silverthorn, James Gingell, and Eli Bray, indicted, with divers other persons, for a riot and disturbing the King's peace, in the parish of Westwood.—Win. Moore, charged with rescuing a prisoner, whilst in the custody of Joseph Collar, a constable of Bradford, and also with assaulting the said constable.—James Bull, William Eyers, and Job Millard, charged with stealing 3 fowls, from the premises of Mr. Thomas Whittaker, in the parish of Westbury.

Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, 11 December 1834

JOHN RAWLINS, for stealing a bee hive, containing a quantity of honey, &c.—7 years transportation.
WM. EYERS, aged 26, **JOB MILLARD**, aged 17, and **JAS. BULL**, aged 11, for stealing 3 fowls, the property of Thos. Whitaker, at Westbury—Eyers was sentenced to be transported for 7 years; and the two other prisoners to 6 months' hard labour.

Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, 8 January 1835

Job married Hannah Whatley on 14 September 1840 at All Saints church in Westbury. Hannah was from the village of Hilperton, located six miles to the north. Both were residents of Eden Vale at the time of the marriage and neither could sign their names. Their witnesses were James Legg and Betty Whatley.

Eden Vale was a locality just to the west of the village where a brickworks was situated; Job was working there as a labourer.

The 1841 Census finds Job and Hannah living alone and still in Eden Vale. Despite the presence of the brickworks most of their neighbours worked in woollen weaving, as did Hannah.

Job and Hannah had at least eight children together⁵, they were Joseph (1843), Joseph (1844), Eliza (1846), Mary (1849), Henry (1851), Matilda (1854-59), John (1856) and James (1859). Their first Joseph, Mary and James all died as infants.

In 1850 the Georgian era brick tax was removed, leading to an increase in brick production and, one would imagine, more employment opportunities for those with experience in the industry.

It is under these circumstances that Job moved to Cardiff for work in about 1850. The 1851 Census finds him and his family living at 13 Garth Street, Newtown, Cardiff. The street still exists, but only as access to a large car park.

In 1856 he was working at the St Julian's Brick and Tile works outside of Newport. Early 1859 finds him back in Cardiff but late 1859 finds him at Merthyr Tydfil, at that point the largest town in Wales. Job may have moved around more than that; these movements are just those that can be pieced together from the births and deaths of his children.

The 1861 Census finds Job in Cardiff again, this time at 6 Lucknow Street, Llandaff. This was in the area now called Saltmead, near Grangetown station and just the other side of the River Taff from the centre of Cardiff.

⁵ Job's death certificates states three deceased daughters and one living, but only three daughters have been identified

Sometime between 1861 and 1871 Job returned to England, this time to West Drayton, about 16 miles west of London and just a little north of where Heathrow Airport is today. He was living and working at the Brick Field at Starveall Farm and his younger children would have been attending the nearby school



Extract from 1897 Ordnance Survey map, Middlesex XIV.SE

In April 1881 Job was still working as a brickmaker and living alone with his wife Hannah at 2 Victoria Terrace on Churchbury Road, Enfield. They were one of two families living at the property. His son John lived no more than a mile away.

Job's wife Hannah died in May 1881.

In mid-1883 Job migrated to New South Wales. He probably came out on the Illawarra with his sons John and Joseph, but no record of his passage has been found.

Job died on 16 April 1884 in Gosford, New South Wales, with the cause of death stated to be "natural causes". He was buried the following day in the New Protestant Cemetery.

Job on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Millard-1356>

Hannah Whatley (Mollies great-grandmother) (1819-1881)

Hannah was born in Hilperton, Wiltshire in 1819 to John Whatley, a weaver, and Thamar Bartlett, and was baptised there on 11 April 1819. She was their first daughter and first legitimate child – her older brother John was baptised on the same day his parents were married.

Hilperton is located just 1.3 miles to the north-east of the town of Trowbridge. The village was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Helperitone*, at which time it consisted of 12 households.

Her parents had three more children before Hannah's father died in April 1825. Her mother remarried in 1827 to James Lewington, another weaver, and they gave Hannah another two siblings.

Hannah married Job Millard on 14 September 1840 at the All Saints church in Westbury. Job was from Westbury, which is located six miles to the south of Hilperton. Both were residents of Eden Vale at the time of the marriage and neither could sign their names. Their witnesses were James Legg and Betty Whatley.

Eden Vale was where the brickworks were situated, about half a mile west of the centre of town.

The 1841 Census finds Job and Hannah living alone and still in Eden Vale. Despite the presence of the brickworks most of their neighbours worked in woollen weaving, as did Hannah. No profession is recorded for Hannah in later Censuses.

Job and Hannah had at least eight children together⁶, they were Joseph (1843), Joseph (1844), Eliza (1846), Mary (1849), Henry (1851), Matilda (1854-59), John (1856) and James (1859). Their first Joseph, Mary and James all died as infants.



Job and Hannah Millard

Hannah died at Churchbury Road on 25 May 1881. The cause of death was stated to be epilepsy, from which she had suffered from for 16 years, and atrophy of the brain. She was 62 years old.

Hannah on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Whatley-582>

Moving from the Westbury area to Cardiff in about 1850, the 1851 Census finds Hannah and her family living at 13 Garth Street, Newtown, Cardiff. The street still exists, but only as access to a large car park.

They lived at a number of places in Wales between 1851 and 1861, including Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport. Hannah returned briefly to Westbury in late 1851 for the birth of her son Henry.

At the time of the 1861 Census they were in Cardiff again, this time at 6 Lucknow Street, Llandaff.

Sometime between 1861 and 1871 Hannah and family returned to England, this time to the brickfield at Starveall Farm at West Drayton, about 16 miles west of London and just a little north of where Heathrow Airport is today.

In April 1881 Hannah was living alone with her husband at 2 Victoria Terrace on Churchbury Road, Enfield. They were one of two families living at the property. Her son John lived no more than a mile away.

⁶ Job's death certificate states three deceased daughters and one living, but only three daughters have been identified

Thamar Bartlett (Mollie's 2G-grandmother) (1793-1845)

Thamar was born in the village of Hilperton to Joseph Bartlett and Mary Pickter and was baptised on 14 April 1793 at St Michael and All Angels' church. She was their sixth of nine children.

Thamar married John Whatley, a weaver, on 15 September 1815 in Hilperton. Neither could sign their names. The witnesses were William Long and Isaac Hiscock.

Thamar and John had five children together. Their first child, John, was baptised with Thamar's surname on the same day as their marriage. Their other children were Hannah (1819), Betsy (1821), Matilda (1824) and Eliza (1825). Their three youngest children were all baptised on the same day in November 1825 at St James in Trowbridge.

Thamar's husband John died in 1825 and was buried on 6 April of that year in Trowbridge.

It was more than two years later before Thamar remarried, this time to James Lewington, another weaver, on 11 July 1827 at St James, Trowbridge.

Thamar and James had two children together, Susannah (1831) and Michael (1834).

The 1841 Census recorded Thamar living at Eden Vale, a locality just to the west of Westbury. With her in the household was her husband James and her six youngest children. Her daughter Hannah was living elsewhere in Eden Vale with her husband. No profession was recorded for Thamar in the Census, but her daughter Elizabeth (Betsy) was a weaver, and Matilda and Eliza were working as engine tenders.

Thamar was still living in Eden Vale when she passed away on 28 January 1845 of bronchitis. Thamar was just 52 years old.

Thamar on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bartlett-5965>

Kate Julia Chesher (Mollie's maternal grandmother) (1862-1953)

Kate was born in the village of Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire on 3 November 1862 to William John Chesher, a gunstock maker, and Emma Jordan. Kate was their sixth child was later baptised on 25 January 1863 at St Mary's church in the village.

Hertingfordbury is located just one and a half miles west of the town centre of Hertford, and means *Fortification of the people of Hertford*, from the Old English suffix *-ingas*, the people of, and the word *burh*, a fortified place. The name Hertford itself derives from the words *heorot*, a hart or stag, a grown male deer, and *ford*, which retains the same spelling and meaning.

HERTINGFORDBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Hertford; containing 737 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2586 acres, of which 650 are pasture, 200 woodland, 54 waste or common, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £555, and the glebe comprises 35 acres.

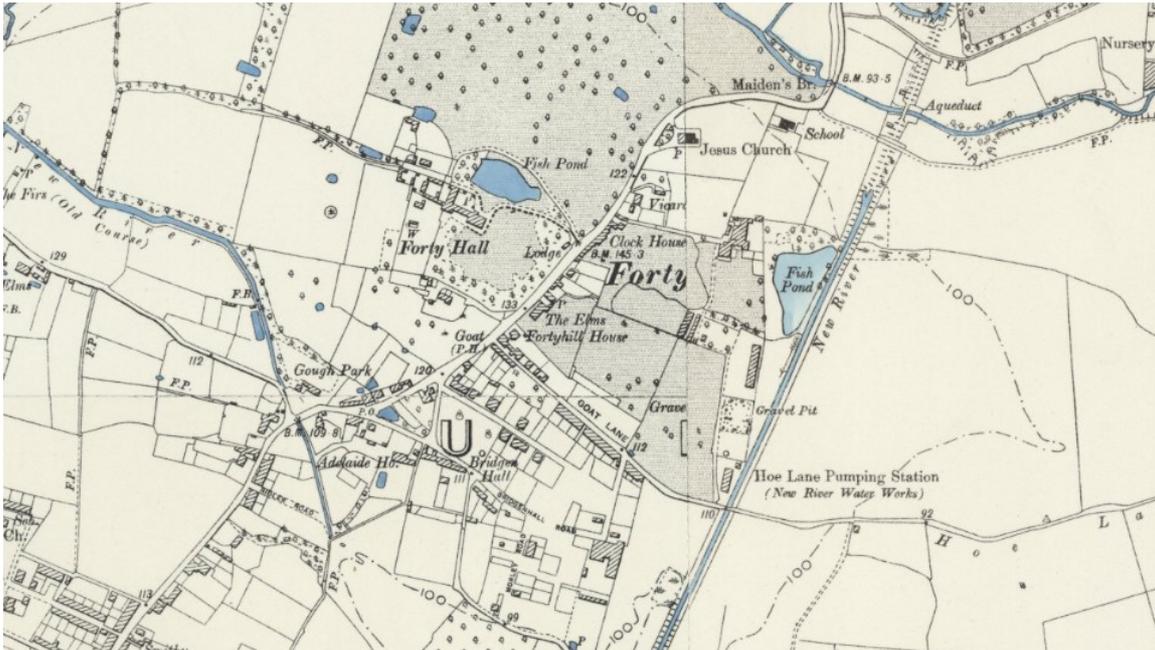
A topographical dictionary of England, 1848

Kate likely had no memories of Hertingfordbury, for, by the time she was three, her family had moved to Enfield, Middlesex, located thirteen miles to the north of the centre of London, but still a little outside the urban area at that time. Her father was probably working at the Royal Small Arms factory at Enfield Lock.

At the time of the 1871 Census Kate and her family were living on Goat Lane, in the Forty Hill district of Enfield. Goat Lane was 1.5 miles north of Enfield Station, it was semi-rural at the time and even now is at the very edge of London.

In 1872 her eldest brother, William, emigrated to Canada, followed in 1875 by another brother, Alfred.

Kate was still living with her family on Goat Lane in 1881, although it's not possible to say if it was the same house. The Census records show they were nine doors up from The Goat Inn (which no longer exists). Kate's profession was recorded as domestic servant. Her future husband was also living on Goat Lane in 1881.



Goat Lane in the Forty Hill district, 1895 Ordnance Survey map, Middlesex II.SE

Kate married John Millard on 10 December 1881 at the Baker Street Meeting House in Enfield. John gave his address as 22 Canton Road, Enfield. The witnesses were William John Chesher, (probably her father), Louisa Jane Chesher (her sister) and Robert James Brailsford.

Kate had a daughter, Lillian, in 1883 while still living in Enfield. Later that year, Kate and her family boarded the *Illawarra* to migrate to Australia, arriving in Sydney on 29 July 1883. The immigration record indicates that they were a Congregationalist family, and that both Kate and John could read and write. Also on the *Illawarra* was her brother-in-law Joseph and his family.

They first moved to Gosford, where John worked as a brickmaker. They had four children there, John (1885), Kate (1886), Emma (1889) and William Henry (1891). Their daughter Emma died in 1890.

When her daughter Kate was born, it was at Mann Street in Gosford, which was probably also their home.

In around 1892 or 1893 they moved to Western Australia, settling in Claisebrook initially, immediately to the north-east of the city centre, on Robinson Road.



Kate with her family, circa 1896

Kate and John had two more children while living in Perth, Nell (1894) and Frank Roland (1902). Her son Frank only lived for seven months.

In 1898 or 1899 they moved to “Enfield Cottage”, Trafalgar Road, East Perth, before moving again the following year to “Riverview”, also on Trafalgar Road, where they stayed until 1908. Neither of these properties still exist. The Trafalgar Road property was an eight-roomed brick house on two acres with frontage on the Swan River.

This is probably related to John moving to Fautleroy Avenue, Redcliffe in or around 1908. They lived there until at least 1925.

Kate doesn't appear in the newspaper record very often, in part because she lived in a large city but also because she was a woman, and a married one at that. The few references are very banal.

In August 1910 the West Guildford Road Board considered her application to put a drain across Whitfield Parade on the Bassendean Estate. Kaye owned a number of properties there, connected to her husband's brickmaking business. The request was refused.

In March 1915 her daughter Nell's marriage was covered in the newspaper and it was reported that Kate wore *a pale grey figured crepe-de-chine, with tunic of black silk lace, finished off with deep hip belt, and trimmed with king's blue.*

In 1930, 1937 and 1947 her name was one of many others appearing on petitions that a Gallon Licence be granted at a site in the local area. It was the same site in each petition so the first two were presumably unsuccessful.



By 1931 Kate and her husband John had moved to Gardiner Street, Como.

In 1936 Kate's husband John passed away. Kate continued living at Gardiner Street until at least 1949. From 1936 to 1943 her son William Henry and his wife were living nearby at Thelma Street.

Sometime between 1949 and her death Kate moved to 25 Lockhart Street, Como.

Kate died in Perth on 29 August 1953 and was buried in the Anglican section at Karrakatta cemetery on 1 September. She was 90 years old.

Browse newspaper articles about Kate at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/result?1-publictag=Kate%20Julia%20Millard%20nee%20Chesher>

Kate on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Chesher-113>

William John Chesher (Mollie's 2G-grandfather) (1825-1903)

William was born on 7 February 1825 in the hamlet of Cole Green, in the parish of Hertingfordbury. Cole Green is located just under two miles to the west of the village of Hertingfordbury. His parents were William, a cordwainer or shoemaker, and Ann Jordan. He was their only child, although he had older half-siblings.

William has not been found in the 1841 Census, but he was no longer living with his parents at that time.

He married Emma Jordan, probably in about 1848, but no marriage record has been located. Emma was from the village of Wormley, but had moved to Hertford as a young child.

Their first child William John was born in Shoreditch, London in 1849. Their daughter Emma Sarah Ann was also born there in 1850.

They were still living in Shoreditch in 1851, being recorded there in the census at 66 Old Street. Two other families were also living at this address.

Sometime in the next five years William returned to Hertingfordbury where they had four more children, James Jordan (1856), Alfred (1858), Louisa Jane (1860) and Kate Julia (1862).



Hamlet of Cole Green, 1899 Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire XXIX.SW

From around the early 1860s, at least, William worked as a gun stock maker. His profession was given as Wood Carver in 1851 and 1861, and sometimes later as a machinist, but he was using those skills to make gun stocks.

At the time of the 1861 Census William's wife and children were living with his widowed mother at Panshanger Lodge, Hertingfordbury. His mother's profession was described as *maintained by son*. William himself was lodging in the Humphrey household in Inkerman Terrace on Ordnance Road in Enfield, just down the street from the Royal Small Arms Factory where he was likely working.

He was only thirteen miles away from his family and close to a train station so it was probably not difficult to see them regularly. In around 1863 however, his wife, children and mother all moved to Enfield as well. His mother passed away at Enfield in 1866.

William and Emma had two more children while living in Enfield, twins Henry and Susan (1865). Susan died at just two years of age.

By the 1871 Census William and his family were living on Goat Lane, in the Forty Hill district of Enfield. Goat Lane was two miles west of the Royal Small Arms Factory, where he may have still worked.

In 1872 his son William John migrated to Canada, followed by his son Alfred in 1875.

William and his family were still living at Goat Lane in 1881, although possibly in different house.

William's wife Emma passed away in 1889 and the 1891 Census finds him as a visitor in the Weeks household at 24 Chestnut Grove, Streatham in London. Instead of a profession he was described as *Living on his own means*, a pretty good situation for a tradesman who was not yet 60.

Sometime between 1891 and 1901 William moved to Canada, where in 1901 he can be found in the household of his daughter-in-law Sarah (widow of his son William John). His religion is listed as Baptist. They were probably living at 181 Markham Street, as this was his residence later given on his death record.

William died on 7 June 1903 of Pneumonia in Toronto. He was 78 years old.

William on Wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Chesher-114>

William Chesher (Mollie's 3G-Grandfather) (1782-1858)

William was born in Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire in 1782 and baptised on 11 July at St Mary's in the village. His parents were John Chesher and Jane Tyler.

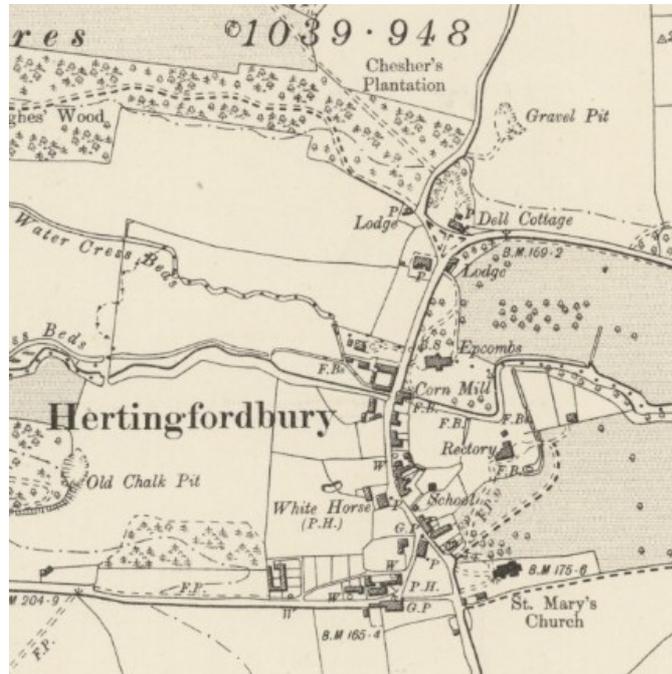
He married Sarah Taylor on 5 November 1808 at Hertingfordbury. Both were able to sign their own names. The witnesses were Joseph Taylor, Sarah Chesher and John Chesher.

William and Sarah had just three children together, Ann (1805), Eliza (1807) and Jane (1810).

Sarah passed away in 1819 and was buried on 11 June at Hertingfordbury, with her residence given as Cole Green.

William married Ann Jordan on 29 January 1822 in Marylebone, London.

He was described as a resident of Hertingfordbury, widower, while Ann was a spinster, despite her age, and living in Marylebone. The witnesses were Julia Jordan and Jane Spencer.



From 1897 Ordnance Survey Map, Hertfordshire XXIX.SW

By 1825 William was residing in the hamlet of Cole Green, parish of Hertingfordbury, where their only child, William John was born.

This means William was likely living in Cole Green at the time of the Cole Green Robbery of 1824.

The Cole Green Robbery of 1824

In the early hours of the 10th June 1824 a robbery with violence took place at Cole Green. At least twelve people, all from the parish of Hertingfordbury, were involved one way or another.

Six months rent from the tenants of Lord Cowper had been collected by his steward and were being kept overnight in his house prior to being deposited in the bank the next day.

The thieves used a ladder to enter via a first floor window. They were quickly noticed and in the struggle shoved the steward's head through a window and threatened to shoot him with a gun. Later when they tried to shoot the shepherd with the gun it failed to work. They succeeded in making off with £1,300, a huge haul.

At the time, there wasn't one set of standard bank notes in England, many banks issued their own notes, which made them, to a certain extent, traceable. A quite complicated money laundering operation necessarily happened after the robbery but it was during this process one of the thieves was picked up by a police officer who had been tracking the suspicious activity.

Two of the conspirators were hung, several transported to Australia, a couple turned informer and were pardoned but several were never even brought to trial.

More information at the source: https://www.hertsmemories.org.uk/content/category/herts-history/topics/crime/the_cole_green_robbery_of_1824-5

William worked as a cordwainer, a synonym for shoemaker.

In the Hertford City poll book of 1835 poll book. William is listed as a householder and shoemaker at Hertingfordbury road. Also listed in the same poll book were Henry Chesher, cordwainer, Fore Street, James Chesher, Shoemaker, St Andrew's street and Joseph Chesher, Shoemaker, Hertingfordbury, with the last named being his brother.

When the 1841 Census was conducted William and his wife Ann were recorded as living at Lord Cowper's Lodge, also known as Panshanger Lodge. Their son William had left home at this point. He was still working as a shoe maker.

Panshanger Lodge can be found on the map as P/Lodge, just to the north of Hertingfordbury, although not actually in the same parish. Immediately to the north of the lodge is Chesher's Plantation. While it may well be connected to William, the earliest reference I've found is the 1897 map it appears on here.

When the 1851 Census rolled around, William and Ann were still living in the same location, although he was now described as a Formerly Cordwainer (Allowed by Parish), and so appears to have been in the benefit of an allowance provided by the parish. Also in the household with them were three children, Arthur, Samuel and Francis Truelove, described as nephews, although their exact to William and Ann has not yet been established.

William died on 21 January 1858 at Panshanger Lodge of "decay of nature". He was 77 years old. William was buried nine days later at St Mary's, Hertingfordbury.

William on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Chesher-226>

Ann Jordan (Mollie's 3G-grandmother) (ca1785-1866)

Ann was born, at least according to later Census records, in the village of Hertingfordbury in about 1785, however no birth record has been found.

Ann was living in Marylebone, close to the centre of London when she married William Chesher, a shoemaker, on 29 January 1822 in Marylebone. Ann was, despite her age, previously unmarried. Ann was able to sign her own name and the witnesses were Julia Jordan and Jane Spencer.

She moved to the parish of Hertingfordbury, to the hamlet of Cole Green, where William was living at the time of the marriage, soon afterwards. Their only child, William John, was born there in 1825.

By 1835 they were living on Hertingfordbury Road, Hertford, Ann's husband being recorded there in the poll book.

When the 1841 Census was conducted William and his wife Ann were recorded as living at Lord Cowper's Lodge, also known as Panshanger Lodge. Their son William had left home at this point. No profession was recorded for Ann.

When the 1851 Census rolled around, William and Ann were still living in the same location, but also in the household with them were three children, Arthur, Samuel and Francis Truelove, described as nephews. They boys were not in fact her nephews, but may have been grand-nephews.

Ann's husband passed away in Panshanger lodge in January 1858, but Ann continued to live at Panshanger lodge, being present there at the time of the 1861 Census. Ann was described as being "maintained by son". With her in the household was her daughter-in-law Emma and her five grandchildren.

In about 1863 Ann moved to Enfield, Middlesex with her son's family. Ann died on 26 May 1866 at 7 Grove Road, Lock Lane of hypertrophy of the heart, a condition she had for some years. The informant was Susannah Hutchin of 9 Grove Road.

Ann on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jordan-12134>

Emma Jordan (Mollie's 2G-grandmother) (1825-1889)

Emma was born on 7 October 1825 and baptised on 6 November at St Augustine's church in Broxbourne, Hertfordshire. Her parents were John, a miller, and Ann.

It's not clear if Emma was actually born in Broxbourne; it appears she wasn't clear on the matter herself, recording her birthplace as Wormley in two censuses and Broxbourne in another. Her baptism record listed her residence as Broxbourne.

She had moved with her parents to Hertford, about seven miles to the north-west, by the time her sister Sarah Anne was born in 1828.

Emma's mother Ann passed away in Hertford in 1831. Her father continued to live in Hertford for several decades, but Emma was not present in his household at the time of the 1841 Census and her whereabouts then are unknown.

Emma married William Chesher, a gun stock maker, probably in about 1848, but no marriage record has been located.

Their first child William John was born in Shoreditch, London in 1849. Their daughter Emma Sarah Ann was also born there in 1850.

They were still living in Shoreditch in 1851, being recorded there in the census at 66 Old Street. Two other families were also living at this address.

Sometime in the next five years Emma and her family moved to Hertingfordbury where they had four more children, James Jordan (1856), Alfred (1858), Louisa Jane (1860) and Kate Julia (1862).

At the time of the 1861 Census Emma was living with her widowed mother-in-law at Panshanger Lodge, Hertingfordbury. Her husband William was lodging away in Enfield, where he was likely working at the Royal Small Arms Factory.

In around 1863 however, Emma and her children and mother-in-law all moved to Enfield as well.

Emma and William had two more children while living in Enfield, twins Henry and Susan (1865). Susan died at just two years of age.

By the 1871 Census Emma and her family were living on Goat Lane, in the Forty Hill district of Enfield. Goat Lane was two miles west of the Royal Small Arms Factory.

In 1872 her son William John migrated to Canada, followed by her son Alfred in 1875.

Emma and her family were still living at Goat Lane in 1881, although possibly in different house.

Sometime between 1881 and 1889 Emma and William moved to the Bush Hill Park district of Enfield, to 23 Harman Road. Emma died there on 7 February 1889 of apoplexy, or a stroke in modern parlance. She was 63 years old.

Emma on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jordan-8002>

John Jordan (Mollie's 3G-grandmother) (1800-1871)

John was born in Battersea, Surrey and baptised there on 3 September 1800. His parents were John and Ann, his father was a miller.

Battersea is located just four miles to the south-west of central London. It is apparently derived from Beaduric's Island, with the -ea on the end, which come from the Anglian word *ēg*, an island, frequently used to refer to dry ground surrounded by marsh.

John moved to Hertford as a child, with a younger brother, Joseph, born there to his parents in 1815.

John married multiple times. His first marriage was to a woman named Ann, and the date and location of the marriage has not been found.

John and Ann had at least two children together. Their first daughter, Emma, was born in 1825 in Broxbourne, and John was already working as a miller when she was born. Broxbourne is just six miles south-east of Hertford. John was living in Hertford again when their second daughter, Sarah Anne, was born in 1828.

John was living on Cowbridge, a street in Hertford, when his wife Ann passed away in 1831.

John was recorded in the 1835 Hertford poll book as a householder. His profession was stated to be miller and his abode was still Cowbridge.

The 1841 Census finds John in Hertford on Cowbridge, working as a miller. His daughter Sarah is living with him, and also in the household are Mary Jordan, aged about 45, Christopher Jordan, aged 15 and working as a groom. Relationships were not recorded in the 1841 Census and it's not been possible to work out Mary's and Christopher's relationships to him.

Whether Mary was his wife or not, by 1851 he had remarried to Elizabeth, nine years his senior and from Bishop's Stortford. They were living at Dimsdale's buildings on St Andrew Street in Hertford and his profession was recorded as Brewer's Man. Also in the household with them was his niece Annie Jordan, nine years old and from Broxbourne, and Martha Jeeves, a 30 year old unmarried visitor to the household.

It's not clear when and where he married Elizabeth. Elizabeth appears to have passed away in 1854 in Hertford.

John next married Jane Glascoe on 30 October 1859 at Bishop's Storton. John's profession was given as brewer on the marriage certificate.

Jane was twenty years John's junior and was from Little Hornead. Jane had a four year old son at the time of their marriage, born out of wedlock.

The 1861 Census found John still at Dimsdale's buildings, along with his new wife Jane and his step-son George. His profession was again recorded as miller.

John died on 14 January 1871 of bronchitis in Hertford. His place of death was simply recorded as St John, which could have referred to the parish of St John's in Hertford, St John's street or it was perhaps the name of a hospice. Present at the death was Emma Hoiyp (sic) of 4 Dempsey Street.

John on wikitree <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jordan-12125>

Appendix A – Military Intelligence investigation into Carl Burmeister, April 1919.

Part A

TELEPHONE—CENTRAL 4780.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.—3RD MILITARY DISTRICT.

CAL/DEC.
PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY
TO "HEAD-QUARTERS,
3RD MILITARY DISTRICT."

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. 18/2190

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Melbourne, 2nd. April, 1919.

From - Intelligence Section, General Staff

To - Intelligence Section, General Staff
5th. Military District,
P E R T H, W.A.

It is reported to this Section that a man named BURMEISTER, who was connected in Western Australia with the jewellery trade or with the importation of watchmakers' tools, etc. has taken up his residence in this District, and is working the firm of Burmeister Brothers of 287A Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Can you inform this Section whether anything is known of Burmeister in your District and if there is record of him having been born in your District. At time of writing the Christian name of this man has not been learned.

The reason for the enquiry is that it has been ascertained that an alien enemy named GRUTZE who, for several years, has been using the name of Jacobsen together with a false certificate of Danish nationality, is on friendly footing with Burmeister and no doubt Burmeister was perfectly cognizant of Grutze's real name and nationality, and any information which you may be able to supply may help us in regard to any contemplated action in this District.

See Weekly Summary V. A. 180.



A. G. Langford

Captain.
Intelligence Section, General Staff.

Part B

16/1/277

21st/ April 1919

Military Intelligence Officer
3rd. Military District,
Victoria Barracks, MELBOURNE.

Carl Burmeister

With reference to your communication of the 2nd. inst. re a man named Burmeister of Burmeister Bros. 287A Little Collins St. Melbourne I am able to say that the Burmeister family are well and favorably known to this Section.

They arrived in Perth in 1895 and have since resided almost continuously here.

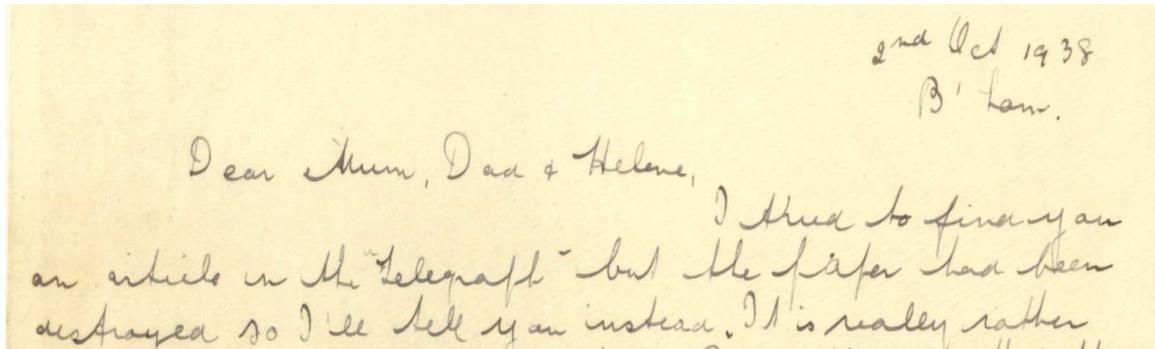
The Father, L. Burmeister, was born at Treptow Germany in 1834. He came to Australia at an early age and was naturalised in Melbourne in 1859. He married in 1885 a lady of English origin and descent, and died on 20th. Sept. 1899, leaving a family of three daughters and one son, Carl, the subject of your letter. The four children were born in South Yarra Victoria.

On the death of her husband Mrs. Burmeister carried on the Perth business until her son was 19 or 20 years of age when he took it over. He became well known in Perth. About two years ago his father's brother died in Melbourne and left the business in Little Collins Street to the Burmeister family. Carl (and his sister) went to Melbourne to manage the business leaving another sister to manage the Perth shop.

The Burmeister's are considered to be intensely loyal. Burmeister pere left Germany in his youth because he hated the German system of Government. The children were all infants when he died and they have been brought up as an English family, and as far as is known they have no friends or associations of German origin whatsoever.

Lieut.,
Intelligence Section General Staff

Appendix B – Letter from Mollie Burmeister to her parents, 2nd October 1938



(Remainder transcribed for legibility)

.... unbelievable but is quite true. And that is that the German people did not know there was a crisis. They knew that Hitler wanted Czecho but they didn't know that he proposed sending them to war for it. They actually didn't know that all Europe was up set and War may be the outcome of it. Now that is very hard to believe isn't it? Hitler and his men control the daily papers and say exactly what is going in them. No German citizen is allowed to listen to foreign news even if he can understand French and English and if he does listen he's scared stiff to mention it to anyone. No outside news whatever could get in to Germany because of the soldiers and things posted about. The Labour Party in England were contemplating making a journey to Germany, some of them, and telling the German people that Hitler was proposing to plunge them and their country into War if he didn't get what he wanted. Mr Emmerson told me this

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true story the other day. A man he knows is engaged to a German girl who is living in England. This man wrote to the girl's father to ask him if he thought it better if they were married now or waited till this World Crisis was over? And the father wrote back and said what did he mean by the World Crisis – he didn't understand? We are given the idea by News Reels and things we see that Hitler is the Wonderful German Dictator – adored by his people. Instead of that to his Bodyguards who cheer him after he has made a speech and they are payed to do so. The children and a few people who wave flags etc do so cos they are told to and are frightened for their lives to do anything else.

I just thought I'd tell you that you may be interested. Today is Sunday and raining cats and dogs. David and Annabelle are calling for me this afternoon and we are going for a drive (or swim!). The boil on my temple is nearly well and the one on my neck is just coming up so here's hoping it will break before long.

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Did you know about the lady who asked the porter – “Is this the ladies waiting room” – “No madam, this is the room for the ladies who can't wait!”

I rang Auntie Ber last night and we are going on the continent next Friday 7th so I'm leaving here on 5th Wednesday for London. So if you don't hear from me for the next three weeks don't worry as I don't know if they have an air service to Australia in these here foreign parts. But I'll do my best to send them. I'll finish this tomorrow cos I promised to do a spot of sewing for David. So tooti-fluti and I hope I get my 5/- soon as I owe David 5/- and I have no other money. I had to buy toothpaste and salts etc yesterday and that and the phone call to London made a hole in my 2/11.

I heard more about the Crisis last night. On Wednesday evening before Mr Chamberlain made that announcement that Hitler was calling a conference of the Four Powers and Chamberlain among them we were no more than 2 hours off war. Talk about 11hr 55th min!! All the English bombing planes were on the coast

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of France ready to hop off. 2,700 odd of them. Thursday morning there was to have been general mobilisation and Friday night both London and B'ham were expecting an Air Raid. There are still Anti-Aircraft guns stuck around B'ham and London too of course.

Now after it's all over and Chamberlain save the peace of Europe, at least he was the main one, people are slinging mud at him. By the way it has cost the country £40 million for just the preparations!! There are quite a few people here who think (now they are safe) that we ought to have gone to war – that Chamberlain lost our honour and prestige by crawling down to a bloke like Hitler – that Hitler will think "I got what I wanted there easily enough I'll try for some more later on" – and also people say Hitler was such an unscrupulous scoundrel that he won't keep his word. There are other people who think like Chamberlain and reckon that Sudetenland was not rightly ours and Germany would want it back sooner or later and they had been punished for being naughty boys

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for the last war long enough so why not let them have it back. I believe the German tanks are not made for war but for show as they are supposed to be made of 3 ply wood and aluminium as Germany is so poor she could not afford to go to war and when we called Hitler's bluff instead of him calling ours as he expected and when he saw that we had mobilized our fleet he thought it time he called off and got what he wanted by signing on the dotted line instead of fighting for it.

We had a good time yesterday we went to see Claude and Barbara (I met them when I was up here last time) and Auntie Bertha who really was pleased to see me, then David's sister at her flat. This is the last page I've got so will have to wait till I can get some more with my 7 1/2d. I won that at Switch. Now as I said before you may not get a letter from me for 4 weeks but I'll write just the same and send them when I get back to England where we'll be for 2 weeks before setting-forthing for America on 12th Nov.

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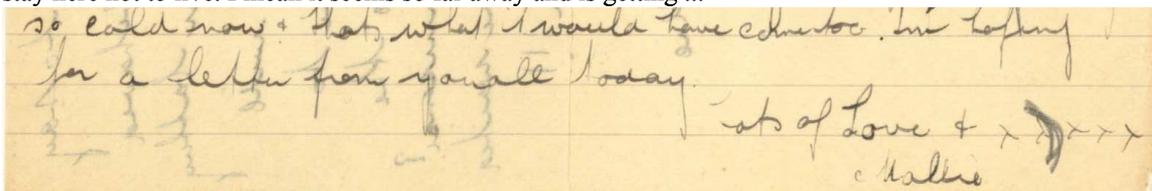
Wednesday 5th

Yesterday Auntie Bertha and I went over Cadbury's. The factory is a huge place made in lots of buildings of course and with 17 acres of windows and a passage 1/4 mile long in one of the factories. You know Bourneville Cocoa well Cadbury's make that too. They have stored over one hundred thousand sacks of cocoa beans. We saw the process through which they went first they are crushed and the shells taken off then the insides are allowed to boil and the fat comes off it is squeezed into blocks after it has boiled to get the fat and then it broken up and put through a very fine sieve made of silk. We saw the tins being made, the paper fillings put in them and then the cocoa, then the lids and labels and they were ready to be packed into boxes. This except the boxes part was all done by machinery – marvellous isn't it? Then we went into another building and saw them making chocolates and the boxes are made by hand they are marvellous. It was extremely interesting to see all the processes they went through. They are nearly 10,000 people working there and they use 20 million gallons of milk per year. Where the cocoa got it's name was the Bourne stream which runs through the factory and is used for transport as well as five miles of ordinary size railway line which runs

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on the property and 'villas' are the houses Mr Cadbury built for his employees. Do you know it's just like a really English village. 20 1/2 acres. There are dozens of houses as well as swimming pools, gardens, playing fields, cricket, tennis, football, schools, halls for dancing, lakes and I think of picture theatre everything including shops that they can wish for except a 'pub' as David said. It is a very well designed village and although it is on the outskirts of B'ham it is a village in itself. That is something you justn't missif or rather when you come here. After Auntie Bertha took me to lunch then to the old Bull Ring in the city of B'ham where they used to hold market days as far back as 1200. We then went to a news theatre and actually saw Hitler and the others signing on the dotted line underneath which said England and Germany will never go to war against one another again. (perhaps).

Well I said good-bye to David last night although he is going to take me to the station this evening. And I'm not very upset cos I really do think that everything happens for the best and I wouldn't have liked to stay here not to live. I mean it seems so far away and is getting ...



so could know + that what I would have done. I'm looking
for a letter from you all today.
lots of Love + x x x x
c. Hallie

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PS David just rang today Annabelle has mis-behaved herself – she is ill, her battery needs recharging and that will take three days so I have to find my own way to the station. Isn't she a nuisance? Why couldn't she have waited till tomorrow. Blow Her!!!

Love

Mollie