

THE VOYAGE OF THE “ST PAULI” AND THE GERMAN EMIGRANTS (Weblink St Pauli Voyage & German Emigrants)

Why they left Germany

There are many different reasons why the Germans emigrated. King Friedrich III of Prussia created a single official State Church in 1813 with a new order of service called the “Agenda”. The term Lutheran was abolished in 1823 and in 1830 the new order of service was made compulsory in all churches. The Prussian government began to enforce its “Union Church” and the Lutheran faith went underground.

It was at this time that many Lutherans left for America and Australia where they could freely follow their faith. In 1840 King Friedrich Wilhelm III died and his son succeeded him. King Wilhelm IV abolished the “Agenda”, enabling the Lutherans to continue practising their religion, but this did not stop the flow of emigration. The aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars was a turbulent time and the political climate persuaded many to leave Germany, poverty, near famine and overcrowding in Europe, and the hope of freedom of faith and improving their standard of living, motivated many German families to emigrate.¹

Chatham Islands Plans

The first German emigrants of the “St Pauli” had intended to settle in the Chatham Islands but were unable to legally secure the sale of land.² The New Zealand Company then proposed Nelson.

At Archives New Zealand in Wellington there is further information about the Chatham Island plan. I have not sighted this information but have included the reference so others may read the details. The reference is, Agency NZC [New Zealand Company] Misc. Papers. (80) 12 September 1841 Karl Sieveking & John Ward. Memorandum for purchase of Chatham Islands by A Colonisation Co to be formed in Germany, Price £10,000.

The New Zealand Company Plan for New Zealand Settlement in Nelson

The New Zealand Company plan for the settlement of Nelson and other New Zealand settlements was a settler could pay £300 and received an allotted town section of one acre, a suburban section of 50 acres and rural land of 150 acres.³

The NZC started to advertise (“Neu Seeland Compagnie in London”) in Germany around December 1839.⁴ The De Chapeaurouge & Company organised the purchase of allotments with the New Zealand Company.

The German Agent BEIT purchased 5 allotments and the Northern German Missionary Society purchased 1 allotment. Some of the St Pauli settlers paid Mr BEIT money for the issue of land in Nelson. BEIT did not allocate any land to the settlers and it took many years but with the assistance of the NZC the St Pauli passengers eventually received compensation.⁵

¹ *Australian Your Family Tree* April 1987 page 13-16 and publications sent to me with no title but chapter was entitled “German and Italy the struggles for unification 1815 to 187” 1 page 216-217

² *Nelson A History of Early Settlement* by Ruth M Allan Chapter X *The German Settlements* page 309-310 also *The German Connection* Edited by James N Bade Chapter 5 *Plans for a German Colony on the Chatham Islands* by Rhys Richards page 46 - 51 also and not sighted at Archives of NZ Wellington NZC38 Misc. Papers (80) 12 September 1841 Karl Sieveking & John Ward, Memorandum for purchase of Chatham Island by A Colonisation Co. to be formed in Germany Price £10,000.

³ *Nelson A History of Early Settlement* by Ruth M Allan Chapter II *A Planned Settlement* Page 36-71 & Chapter X “*The German Settlements*” page 307-352

⁴ *Archives of New Zealand Microfilm Micro-Z-Reel 682 - CO 208 - 274-281 Papers relating to German Emigrants (277)* page 316 Article published in a German newspaper written in German regarding the “*Neu Seeland Compagnie in London*”

⁵ *Archives of New Zealand Wellington Agency NZC Series 104 Item 4* page 306-311 Heine to Fox 22 December 1846 & Agency NZC Series 3 Item 14 page 150 Buschl Michael & Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington “*Examiner*” Nelson newspaper OUYE versus

The 10 German emigrants (4 single and 6 married men) who made payments to Agent BEIT for land in Nelson were.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age & occupation</i>	<i>Calling</i>
[1] BECKMANN J Heinrich Franz	38 Carpenter	Married
[2] BENSEMANN C.H	32 Carpenter	Married
[3] LANGE Conrad Johann Fredriech	36 Smith & Farrier	Married
[4] SCHIEB Jacob	52 Cooper	Married
[5] SCHNEIDER Peter	28 Labourer	Married
[6] SPANHAKE Johann Heinrich Friedrich	22 Agri Labourer	Married
[7] DIECKMANN H	35 Smith & Farrier	Single
[8] JAENSCH Ferdinand Robert	24 Yeoman	Single
[9] OVYE/ORGE Justus Wilhelm	37 Joiner Yeoman	Single
[10] TIETJEN Treban Alois	37 Yeoman	Single

The St Pauli Passenger lists

There was not only one, but three passenger lists of the “St Pauli”. [1] The draft passenger list, [2] the embarkation register, and [3] the arrival passenger list. When researching we often stop after locating one passenger list. By locating three lists we now have additional and different information about some of the German emigrants.

[1] Draft passenger list

The draft passenger list was incomplete but shows us who made an early decision to Emigrate to New Zealand. The departure date was recorded as 20th but the ship did not departed until the 26th of December 1842. Two couples were recorded as “*will marry previous to embarkation*”.⁶ The maiden names of the two females were listed.

The Draft passenger list records a registration number next to the name and these numbers match the number recorded on the arrival passenger list. Perhaps these numbers relate to their application. Dulic [sic] PETERSEN a Domestic servant aged 25 years was recorded on the draft list but does not appear on any other passenger list. At Alexander Turnbull Library they have compiled a list of original New Zealand Company application for free passage⁷. The Germans emigrants are not listed and I have been unable to locate any application for any of the St Pauli passengers. A transcribed copy of the Draft passenger list is located at the end of Part 1 marked Appendix V1.

[2] Embarkation register

The Embarkation register records those who boarded the “St Pauli” in Hamburg and records the departure date as 26th December 1842.⁸

After the passengers embarkation five couples were married. We know two couples intended to marry because it is noted on the draft passenger list but on the embarkation register their married names are recorded and not their maiden surnames.

There is additional information on this passenger list, I have noted that some wives are older than their husbands which I understand was not that uncommon. Most couples were also older when they started having children. Two Lutheran missionaries travelled in steerage

BEIT 26 May 1849 page 50 & Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscript section John Waring Saxton Diary 16-17 May 1849 & some details are noted in Heine and Wohler papers.

⁶ *Archives of NZ Wellington Agency NZC papers series 34 Item 6 to 171 Draft passenger list*

⁷ *Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscripts and Archives Section (MS - Copy - Micro - 0348 Micro - MS - Coll - 13 - 1480)*

⁸ *Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington New Zealand Company Embarkation Register pp.207-214 the list also appears in the publication “Pioneer Passengers” by June Neale page 175-177*

and we know by other documents that the other two were cabin passengers. A transcribed copy of the Embarkation register is located at the end of Part 1 marked Appendix V2.

[3] Arrival Passenger List

Captain Schacht recorded the names of passenger who arrived in Nelson and included the names and dates of deaths and birth on the voyage. There are also written remarks made by John N BEIT the Immigration Agent for the Natives of Germany on the last 2 pages of the passenger list and this makes interesting reading.⁹ The remarks can be found at the end of Appendix V3.

The passenger list records date and place of sailing 20th December 1843 (which should have been 26th) Hamburg and date and place of arrival 14th June 1842 Nelson. The voyage took 176 days and the vessel touched in the Port at "Bahia" on 3 March 1843 and stayed there for 24 days.

The list records the birth of a male on 25th January 1843 and records his mother as Anna Maria BECKMAN but the name of the child was not recorded. Four children also died on the voyage. A number appears next to each child and this matches the numbers that appears on the arrival passenger list next to their parent's names. This number also appears next to those who appear on the draft passenger list.

Noted on the list is "2 Males deserted at Bahia". When you compare the departure list with the arrival passenger list there are actually three men missing. The cabin passengers including the Lutheran missionaries are not listed on the arrival list only the steerage passenger. The Captain and Surgeon were paid for the number of steerage passengers who arrived safely. A transcribed copy of the [3] Arrival passenger list is located at the end of Part 1 marked Appendix V3.

St Pauli Marriages

By using the information on the passengers list and locating additional information from the Missionaries diary I have been able to identify 4 of the 5 couples that married aboard the St Pauli on Monday 26 December 1842.

<i>Surname & Given name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Calling</i>	<i>Source</i>
[1] Johann Heinrich Friedrich SPANHAKE	22	Agri Lab	Wohler Diary
[1] Sophia Margarete SUBRITSKY	24	wife	Wohler Diary
[2] Friedrich Mr: De: SCHUMACHER	28	Joiner	Wohler Diary
[2] Maria SCHUMACHER	24	Wife	Wohler Diary
[3] Josef HUTER	38	Joiner	NZC Draft Passenger list
[3] Conradine/Consadine MULLER	27		NZC Draft Passenger list
[4] Peter (SCHAUDER) SCHNEIDER	28		NZC Draft Passenger list
[4] Anna (Antie) SCHRODER	31		NZC Draft Passenger list

The fifth marriage could be the couple below but to date I have no documented proof.

[5] George SCHEUCHER	39	Agric Labourer	Shoemaker
[5] Anna Dorothea EBERHARD	31		

St Paul Birth

By using the information on the passengers list and locating additional information from the Missionaries diary I have been able to identify the birth date and name of the child born on the voyage to New Zealand.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occasion & date</i>	<i>Source</i>
Peter Paul BECKMANN	Baptism Sunday 02 April 1843	Wohler Diary

⁹ Archives of New Zealand Wellington Agency Internal Affairs IA (CS) series 1 item 20 "St Pauli" passenger list and correspondence 1843/1733 & Repr 83

Male BECKMANN	Birth Wednesday 25 January 1843	NZC Arrival List
Anna Maria BECKMAN	mother of child	NZC Arrival List
The child's birth and baptism aboard the "St Pauli"		

St Pauli Deaths

By using the information on the passengers list and locating additional information from the Missionaries diary I have been able to identify the death & burial dates and names of the four children who died during the voyage to New Zealand.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Occasion & date</i>	<i>Source</i>
Otto Frd Rudolf SPANHAKE	Died Friday 20 January 1843	NZC Arrival List
Otto Frd Rudolf SPANHAKE	Buried Saturday morning 21	Wohler Diary
Philip POST	Died Sunday 05 February	NZC Arrival List
Philip POST	Buried Monday morning 06	Wohler Diary
Dorothea MULLER	Died Monday 12 February 1843 night	NZC Arrival List
Dorothea MULLER	Buried Tuesday 13 February	Wohler Diary
Elizabeth PAHL	Age 1½ died Wednesday 12 April 1843 night	NZC Arrival List
Elizabeth PAHL	Buried Thursday evening 13	Wohler Diary

Diaries and memories of the Voyage

During the voyage and in New Zealand the Lutheran missionary Rev Johann Friedrich Heinrich WOHLERS kept a diary. Another Lutheran missionary Rev Johann Wilhelm Christof HEINE also kept a diary and wrote about some of his memories of the voyage and also life in Nelson.

These diaries have quite a different style but both are a valuable source of information regarding not only the voyage and the German passengers but also the early settlement of Nelson. It is interesting to note that on the voyage when Rev Wohlers was sea sick Rev Heine wrote in Wohler's diary for him.

Fifty years after the voyage a steerage passenger Johanna Caroline Maria BISLEY formerly KARSTEN wrote about her memories as a child aboard the St Pauli. These writings also detail her life, and the KARSTEN family in the early settlement of Nelson. Her memories may have been clouded by time but they are still of great value and rare as they represent the memories of a female.

Rev WOHLER travel diaries

Rev WOHLERS travel diaries have been translated and give valuable information about the voyage and individual German passengers. There are numerous pages of excellent reading.¹⁰ The translated travel diary "Part 1" covers the voyage from Germany to Bahai (now named Salvador) and "Part 2" covers the continuing voyage from Bahai to Nelson New Zealand. Transcribed copies of the translated travel diaries for Part 1 is located in [Appendix V4](#) and Part 2 in [Appendix V5](#).

Rev WOHLER details boarding a steamer that took them to the "St Pauli" which was anchored in the Elbe. Before boarding the St Pauli the families had to line up and be examined by the Surgeon, Captain & the German Agent Beit. Their names were read out and checked against the Embarkation Register. He describes the weather condition and scene aboard the ship as the German families, said their good byes to families members.

Rev WOHLER and Rev RIEMSCHEIDER married five couples on the St Pauli between decks and some of the couple's names are listed in the diary. As mentioned previously the

¹⁰ Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington [Manuscripts] MS papers 428 Wohler J item 1-2

draft passenger list records the intention to marry of 2 couples but I have been unable to locate the names or proof of the fifth couple.

WOHLER describes leaving Hamburg and the sights they passed and the seasickness amongst the steerage and cabin passengers. The care they received from the ships Doctor and the favourable treatment resulted in no deaths from a later outbreak of small pox.

The diary shows clearly that the actions of the Immigration Agent for the Natives of Germany Mr BEIT tested the patience and faith of Rev WOHLER many times. BEIT reduced the passenger's rations and threatened the passenger with fines etc. He was a disagreeable man and his treatment of the passengers is well documented in the diary and other New Zealand Company records.

The diary lists the names of the overseer and/or people in charge of weighing rations on the voyage for the Agent Mr BEIT. Some of those listed below refused to carry out his orders and were released from their duty and replaced by others

J Heinrich Franz BECKMANN	age 38	Overseer	source Wohler diary
Jacob SCHIEB	age 52	Overseer	source Wohler diary
J.C.M KARSTEN	age 33	Overseer	source Wohler diary
Philip Johann EISEMANN	age 28	Overseer	source Wohler diary
Frederick Mr De SCHUMACHER	age 28	Overseer	source Wohler diary
Johann Heinrich Friedrich SPANHAKE	age 22	Weighing food	source Wohler diary
Michael BUSCHL	age 42	Weighing food	source Wohler diary

On the voyage BEIT fined Frederick SCHUMACHER and J M C KARSTEN and punished Philip Johann EISEMAN for refusing an order. They had all been overseers in charge of weighing the rations.

During the voyage Mr BEIT's butler was Peter SCHNEIDER but later other boys replaced him. Beit's last butler was Peter HANSEN. During the voyage Peter's Scottish wife Margarete HANSEN was the chambermaid for Mrs BEIT.

WOHLER records the arrival in Bahia and a daily account while in the port. He wrote about the written complaint from the steerage passengers detailing treatment from the German agent BEIT. Eleven men who signed the petition, were invited to visit the consulate in Bahia and when they returned to the ship BEIT fined the men ½ a crown each. He ordered the men to sit on deck for several hours in the hot sun, because they visited the consulate without his permission. The petition they signed was later used by the NZ Company in Nelson as evidence against BEIT.¹¹

The diary names two men [1] Karl BEHREND and [2] C W Ferdinand LE MOTTE who emptied their chests during the night then left the ship without consent while in Bahia and this is confirmed when we compare the Embarkation register with the Arrival passenger list. BEIT had placed both men on bread and water rations just before landing in Bahia so perhaps this is the reason they deserted ship. A third passenger Heinrich Simon SPRING was given permission to disembark in Bahia and this is also noted in the diary.

Rev Wohler named the Englishman Mr Alexander WILSON who boarded the ship in Bahia and journeyed to Nelson as a guest of the German agent BEIT. Although Mr WILSON does not appear on any passenger list we can confirm he was on the ship as he wrote a letter to the editor of the Nelson newspaper "Examiner" on June 1843 after his arrival in Nelson and

¹¹ Alexander Turnbull Library Microfilm Reel 1395 MS CO 208/88-89 List of protesters March 1843 Complaint re food

he mentions the voyage and passengers. He also appears in a report dated 12 August 1843 from Frederick TUCKETT in Nelson to Col WAKEFIELD¹².

Before leaving Bahia two couples were married and a baby boy was baptised. Interesting to note is that the Arrival passenger list does not record the brides as married or record their new married surname but it does records the child's birth.

St Paul Marriages

The two marriages took place on Sunday 02 April 1843 aboard "St Pauli".

Name	Age & calling	Source
[1] H DIECKMANN	35 Smith & Farrier-Single	Wohler Diary
[1] Sophie Elisabeth SUBRITSKY	43 Mercer-Widow	Wohler Diary
[2] Karl Friedrich Wilhelm JUNG	34 Yeoman-Single	Wohler Diary
[2] Wilhelmine HELMER	29 Servant-Single	Wohler Diary

Wohler's diary tells how BEIT ordered the single women to sign an employment agreement aboard the St Pauli. The single women were:

Name	Age & calling	Source
Betty FESEFELDT	28 Servant	Wohler Diary
Wilhelmine HELMER	29 Servant	Wohler Diary
Doris - Fried Henrietta MEYER	17 Servant	Wohler Diary
Dorothea Henriette SCHULER	38 Servant	Wohler Diary

Note that Wilhelmine HELMER was no longer a single women as she was now married to Karl Friedrich Wilhelm JUNG. This did not seem to matter to Mr BEIT.

As Rev WOHLER describes the journey, he includes weather conditions, lists many old major landmarks and Islands. With this information it was easy to plot the voyage from Germany to Nelson. I made use of a turn of the century atlas¹³ handed down from a great uncle. This atlas recorded Bahia, which is now known as Salvador. I also searched other atlases from our local library for additional information. They travel through Bass Strait between Australia and Tasmania (then Van Diemens Land) then sailed up the Westcoast of New Zealand and eventually around Farewell spit and arriving at Nelson in June 1843.

Rev WOHLER records the first sighting of New Zealand and their final journey into the port of Nelson. The diary is so wonderful as it names and records so much personal information about the German emigrants and paints a real and moving picture of their journey from Germany to New Zealand. The diary does not end in Nelson but continues for a while but sadly not in so much detail as the voyage. Transcribed copies of the translated travel diaries for Part 1 is located in [Appendix V4](#) and Part 2 in [Appendix V5](#).

Rev HEINE

Rev HEINE was a steerage passenger and his written memories regarding the voyage only cover a few pages. He was the only Lutheran missionary from the St Pauli to settle in Nelson.¹⁴

¹² Archives New Zealand Wellington Agency NZC series 3 item 13 report to Col Wakefield from Frederick Tuckett Nelson 12 August 1843

¹³ Harmsworth New Atlas of the World published around 1899

¹⁴ Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscript Section Microfilm MS-0260-4 Heine family papers including translations of recollections and diaries. 18— and MS Papers -0205-078 ALLAN Ruth Mary papers and copies are also held at Nelson Provincial Museum Isle Park Stoke

HEINE confirms the writings of WOHLER regarding the voyage and the German Agent BEIT but his words are of a more general nature. The value of his writings is the information about St Pauli passengers after they arrived and the early Nelson settlement. He writes about the German families who made their home in Nelson and the establishment of the Lutheran Church in Nelson.

Information taken from the writings of Rev HEINE can be found in numerous publications regarding the German emigrants and the early settlement of Nelson. Transcriptions of his writings are located in [Appendix V6](#).

JMC BISLEY Memories

Johanna Maria Caroline BISLEY formerly KARSTEN recorded her memories of the voyage and her KARSTEN families lives in Moutere and Nelson. The memories were written on the 7th August 1893, 50 years after arriving in Nelson. Her memories could be clouded by the passing years but is an interesting female account of those early years in Nelson.¹⁵

Johanna writes about being very weak with seasickness at the beginning of the voyage. How her father lifted her onto his shoulders so she could see the White cliffs of Dover. Johanna's fond memories of the Lutheran missionaries who took a liking to her and one that taught her the English alphabet.

An interesting item she mentions is the Barracks on the beach at Bahia and how every evening the band played lovely music. She describes the clothes her mother made her and how she was teased about them. Johanna described herself as a funny little girl who made friends with everybody on the ship from the Captain downwards.

Johanna memories before, during and after the voyage make it easy for everyone to imagine what it was like for the German families in those early years of settlement and especially the KARSTEN family. A transcription of her memories is located in [Appendix V7](#).

Arriving in Nelson

WOHLER, HEINE and the KARSTEN writings describe the first sighting of land, the passenger's reactions and the journey into the port of Nelson. Other articles regarding the arrival of the St Pauli were published in the early Nelson newspapers.¹⁶

Written complaint at Bahia (now known as Salvador South America)

While in Bahia the St Pauli steerage passengers who were dissatisfied with the treatment and rations they received from the German agent BEIT, wrote and signed a letter of complaint.

The St Pauli sailors presented this document to the Consulate in Bahia and later the Consulate invited 11 of the St Pauli passenger to visit him so he could talk to them personally. From the list of passengers who signed the protest only two made X their mark. This shows clearly that a very high percentage of the German steerage passengers had received a good education.¹⁷

I believe that Mr SCHUMACHER was one of the 11 men who visited the consulate as later Agent BEIT tried to make the wife of Mr SCHUMACHER stay in Bahia as a servant for an

¹⁵ Nelson Provincial Museum Isle Park Stoke Nelson Bisley JMK 1836-1917 Memoirs

¹⁶ Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington "Examiner" newspaper 17 June 1843 page 266

¹⁷ Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington Manuscript section Microfilm NZC CO 208 Reel 1395 piece 88-89 and Archives of New Zealand Wellington Microfilm NZC Micro Z 596-7 dated March 1843. This protest letter was written in German. A translation plus a report by Rev Heine is on Micro Z Reel 595 36-45?

Englishman. The Englishman came aboard to pick her up but she lay in her bed saying she was ill and pregnant and he left very embarrassed and empty handed. After this incident her husband was not happy with BEIT. Perhaps this was BEIT's way of getting back at him, as he could not punish him in any other way.¹⁸

The complaint document was written in German and signed by the German emigrants. Rev HEINE translated the document for a report he made to the New Zealand Company on conditions aboard the "St Pauli". The report was date stamp 6 September 1847.¹⁹ This report was used against BEIT and he later left Nelson and went to live in Australia. A transcription of the complaint document and HEINE's report are located in [Appendix V8](#).

Rev HEINE wrote a report to the New Zealand Company that states the Germans arrived in Nelson on 16th June 1843.²⁰

Voyage rations

Alex MACSHANE the Immigration Agent in Nelson issued a statement showing the total amount of ordinary dietary rations, which the Emigrants were entitled to during the St Pauli voyage.²¹ This statement records the deficiency and excess of rations issues. A transcription of this document is located in [Appendix V9](#).

A NZC Official wrote a full report about Mr John N BEIT Agent for the Natives of Germany in the Nelson settlement, his treatment of the Germans on the voyage and since their arrival in Nelson. The report dated 27 January & 12th February 1844, was sent to Col Wakefield by William Fox Esq. who was at that time the resident Agent in Nelson.²² A copy of this report is transcribed and located in [Appendix V9](#)

Amongst the New Zealand Company papers there is a report from Tuckett to Wakefield that refers to the conditions aboard the St Pauli.²³ This report is located in [Part 2 Appendix C2](#).

Newspaper articles

There are numerous articles about Nelson and the Germany emigrants published in Nelson newspapers as well as other New Zealand newspapers. I have also located reports from Australian newspapers being published in New Zealand newspapers. Now that National Library have scanned many early New Zealand Newspapers and created the search engine named "Papers Past" more and more information is becoming available on the St Pauli passengers and the Germany families that settled in Nelson and some who later settled in Australia. When time permits I will do another in-depth research of these early newspapers.

Publications and Miscellaneous material about the St Pauli and the German Settlers

The most valuable publication regarding information about the German settlers and the Nelson settlement is "Nelson A History of Early Settlement " by Ruth M Allan. In Chapter X "The German Settlements" page 309-352 it records excellent footnote references. This publication should be the starting point for any research into the lives of the St Pauli passenger and the early settlers of Nelson. Other publications are:

Nelson A History of Early Settlement
The Jubilee History of Nelson

Ruth M Allan
L Broad

¹⁸ Alexander Turnbull library Wohlers diary

¹⁹ Archives of New Zealand Wellington Microfilm Micro Z 595 page 36-45 and Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscript section microfilm NZC CO 208 Reel 1395 Piece 89-90.

²⁰ Archives of New Zealand Wellington Agency NZC Micro Z Reel 595 06th September 1847

²¹ Archives of New Zealand Agency (NZC) New Zealand Company Series 3 Item 14 Rations statement Nelson dated 5th August 1843.

²² Archives of New Zealand Wellington Agency (NZC) New Zealand Company Series 3 Item 14, 22 to 33.

²³ Archives of New Zealand Wellington Agency (NZC) New Zealand Company Series 3 Item13, 293 to 295

Brother Wohler
Pioneer Passengers
White Wings
The Manssen family in New Zealand
Sixtus Family Reunion
The Buschls 1843 to 1993
The Subritzky legend
Bensemman Family Reunion 1956
The Road to Sarau
The German Connection

Sheila Natusch
June E Neale
Sir Henry Brett
Lynly Yates
Craig Sixtus
Glenda Buschl & Ian Cunniffe
Mike Subritzky
Bensemman
Jenny Briars & Jenny Leith
Edited by James N Bade

Photographs, Models and information regarding the ship “St Pauli

The “St Pauli” was a three-mastered square-rigger ship of some 380 tons with 1,680 feet of passenger deck space. The captain was P SCHACHT master and surgeon superintendent J F GODERS. It was the ships maiden voyage to New Zealand. The St Pauli was a European built ship and as such did not have a British registration.²⁴

At Alexander Turnbull Library I located a photograph of ship called St Paul²⁵ but found that this was an American built ship. An article written by Phil Barnes reports that Peter Raggett in Nelson researched the history of the ship and built a model of the barque “St Pauli”.²⁶ Unfortunately I have been unable to trace a photograph of the ship.²⁷

²⁴ Archives of New Zealand Wellington Repr 83 Arrival passenger list and other publications (1) White Wings by Sir Henry Brett page 62-63 & 228-229 (2) New Zealand Marine News Volume 19 No 4 page 114-117 Autumn 1968 Voyage from Hamburg to Nelson in the Eighteen-Forties by Sheila Natusch (great granddaughter of Rev Wohlers) (3) Pioneer Passengers by June E Neale chapter XVI pages 131-142 & passenger list 175-177

²⁵ Alexander Turnbull Library Photographic collection 387 St Paul 40350½

²⁶ Nelson Public Library “The Leader” Nelson newspaper article Thursday 13 January 2000

²⁷ Museum of Wellington City and Sail Reference 14 [ex-Maritime Museum of Wellington] have information regarding a very basic plan of a three mast barque the type that would look like the “St Pauli” but not one of the St Pauli.